

# Lake County Examiner

University of Ore. Library  
EUGENE ORE

VOL. XXIV

LAKEVIEW, LAKE COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER, 1, 1909.

NO. 40

## THIS IS A LAND OF GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR HUSTLERS A PIONEER RELATES HIS EXPERIENCE IN ALL LINES

### Hon. C. U. Snider Talks Entertainingly and Interestingly of this Rich Country

#### WHEAT AND FRUIT THRIVE

#### No Question as to Capabilities of this Country in Those Lines

Hon. C. U. Snider, ex-receiver of the United States land office at Lakeview, and now a prominent resident of the town is one of the pioneers of this section.

It will be forty years next March since he arrived in this country. He is still a young looking man in years and is full of energy. During all this time he has been active in many pursuits, including farming, ranching, stock raising and merchandising.

His uncle A. Snider was the pioneer in building and operating the first sawmill in the country at Lakeview in 1833. At that time he was associated with General Crook in the Willow Ranch and also in the store established at the same time.

In 1878 A. and C. U. Snider built a flour mill at a cost of \$12,800 close to their store at Willow ranch. This mill burned in December, 1880 and in 1881 erected a second mill on the same site that cost very nearly \$15,000.

In 1875 C. U. Snider purchased one third interest in all these enterprises including the Willow Ranch, then comprising 2,500 acres. The firm name was A. & C. U. Snider. In 1876 the firm established the first store in what is now Lakeview, before it became the County seat of Lake County. This store drew the trade of Harney, Lake and Klamath Counties in Oregon and Modoc County in California, supplying a territory of more than 100 miles in either direction and larger in area than some eastern states.

Owing to his wide and varied experience what he has to say regarding the country, its products and its possibilities hold carry weight and is a convincing nature to those looking this way for new homes.

Judging from actual experience, than which can be no better test, he says this country is capable of producing immense crops of wheat, preferably of the fall varieties. He gained this experience in opening up the famous Willow Ranch, 25 miles south of here on the eastern shore of Goose Lake.

In 1878 he planted his first wheat crop on 20 acres and from newly broken ground secured a crop of 20 bushels to the acre. It was late when he cut it, and it shelled very badly. He did nothing to the land that fall, except to give it a thorough "bushing" and dragging. The spring of 1880 the grain came up so thick that he was satisfied it could not yield anything, and for that reason he went all over the ground with a cultivator to thin it out, with the result that that fall he threshed 30 bushels to the acre of a volunteer crop of a fine quality.

In 1881 he did nothing with that field except to allow it to produce a volunteer crop, estimated at about 12 bushels per acre. When it was ripe he turned a drove of 250 hogs into it and with that crop and his mill feed they became so big and fat his neighbors said he could not get them to market. Smith and Gladders were placed in charge and left Willow Ranch in December, and drove them 225 miles to Cottonwood station, on the main line of the S. P. in California, below Redding.

They never lost a hog and all arrived there in good condition. Mr. Snyder sold them on foot for six cents a pound. In this way he realized three big profits from the same land with one plowing and seeding.

In the year 1882 the ranch raised 11,000 bushels of wheat. During the fall of 1881 Mr. Snyder bought about 4,000,000 pounds of wheat. This grain was ground in his mill, and he supplied the settlers of Harney, Lake and Klamath counties, and those of Modoc county, California, with all the flour they needed. In addition he hauled great quantities of it to Reno, over 250 miles south and to Redding the same distance west, with freight teams, taking flour out, and bringing in goods, for his store. In those days notwithstanding railroads were so far away, times were good, money plentiful, and all settlers were happy and prosperous.

In view of his experience then gained he is satisfied that the great sage brush plains of Lake county in the Warner, Albert, Christmas, Summer and Silver lake valleys in this will all become vast wheat fields and that, too, without the aid of irrigation, as the natural rainfall usually is ample for cropping wheat, though this year is an exceptionally dry one, and altogether unusual for this section, resulting in the light wheat crops reported in last week's Examiner.

In addition to those sage brush lands being capable of wheat production he is also satisfied that in time they will develop into great fruit lands, as has been the case in similar sections to the north east of here in the Unatilla and Palouse countries.

Mr. Snider is a firm and enthusiastic believer in the fruit producing capabilities of this section.

"Why shouldn't apples thrive in a section where wild plums of the finest quality grow in abundance?" said he. "I know of places up draws leading into this valley, 700 to 1000 feet higher altitude where I can gather in a day alone in ordinary years, a wagon load of plums. If plums, wild cherries, wild gooseberries, and wild currants thrive, surely the kindred varieties of cultivated fruits will do the same. There is no question about it. For even this year under the most adverse circumstances, (harshly not confined to Oregon on the Pacific coast) a fair crop of apples, cherries, plums and prunes has been produced, while small fruits, with the exception of strawberries, (a very light yield,) have produced very well indeed."

It is important to state in this connection the fact that shade trees right here in Lakeview, without irrigation, are three times as large as those irrigated when planted.

"I noticed in your paper some time since that you advocated planting English walnuts. I think you were right in that even for Lakeview and vicinity. To verify this belief just take a look at the black walnut trees growing so vigorously in the Court House yard. Is it not that a sufficient guaranty that English walnuts will thrive; for, where the black walnut grows, and that, too, from a one year growth seed brought from Illinois, surely the other kind will also thrive. We know that they do well up in Summer Lake, and they should do as well in this end of the country."

"You can say for me that the possibilities of the country are great, and are not at all realized by the pioneers who have devoted their time and energies mostly to stock raising. They made money, lots of it, and easy money, too, in that pursuit, and had neither time nor inclination for ordinary farming nor fruit growing. Many of them, too will tell you and all other men new comers that this country is only fit for stock raising. But they have no kick coming. Many of them, in addition to their big herds and flocks, own thousands

## List of Jurors for Fall October Term

Jurors for Oct. Term of Circuit Court.

Lakeview  
Elmer McCulley, stockman; S. P. Vernon, farmer; J. H. Tannehill, farmer; S. V. Rebart, capitalist; John Mikel, farmer; R. H. Ballard, farmer; E. Nelson, farmer; H. Newell, stockman; A. H. Hammerly, farmer; W. R. Bernard, farmer; J. McDermott, farmer; W. S. Spencer, carpenter; S. Downs, laborer; J. M. Hammerly, farmer; E. Kaine farmer; L. Vanderpool, farmer; L. E. McCulley, stockman; Joe Howard, stockman; H. W. E.

Drankel, real estate agent; F. Wilson, farmer; E. C. Thurston, farmer; A. Hothkiss, stockman; Loren Bailey, plumber.

Paisley  
M. Lauritzen, stockman; H. A. Brattain, stockman; B. Heffer, laborer.

Pine Creek  
J. Reed, farmer; W. Butter, farmer; J. B. McNew, liverman.

Summer Lake  
J. A. Foster, farmer.

Flush  
N. E. Calderwood, stockman.

### SALT LAKE MAN LOCATES HERE

Satisfied With the Country and Believes It Has a Great Future

C. O. Gott, of Salt Lake City is a new-comer who has decided to stay. He has been around the country and is very much pleased with our prospects in every way.

He believes we are on the verge of a great future, and is satisfied with what he has seen of the product of farm and orchard. He says even the hills, now denuded by excessive pasturing of sheep may be reclaimed and made better than they were at first. All that is necessary is to send to the government and procure some grass seed for arid lands, scatter it broadcast and the land now considered absolutely worthless will then be worth at least \$10 an acre for grazing purposes. Such methods have been successful elsewhere, and there is no doubt but that such effort would produce like results in this region.

It is men who think and observe, as does Mr. Gott, who make valuable citizens.

### STOCK MOVEMENT TOWARDS MARKET

There has been some movement of cattle toward market the past week.

The Herford Land and Cattle company sold 900 head to the Edison Foulke Co. of Gazelle, California. This company will fit them for the beef market.

The same company also sold 2000 head to the J. C. Mitchell Co. of Frieso, and will drive them to Merrill, where they will be fed before shipment.

F. M. Miller, of the Warner valley Cattle company, has purchased a lot to buy at Merrill, and will drive 1000 head only to that place in charge of Dan Malloy. He will probably sell, as he has an offer for the bunch.

No figures were given as to price realized by these sales.

### THE ELECTRIG LIGHT PLANT Taken Over by The New Owners Today—Will be Improved

The Electric Light plant will be taken over today by N. P. Johnson, of Dawson, New Mexico.

Orders will be taken for new wiring and lights at once, and also for small motors up to 5 H. P., but none of this new business will be connected up until the new transformers now ordered, are in place which probably will not be before the first of next month.

The new boiler and engine will arrive next week, and will be installed at once.

The manager can be reached by phone during the day at the power house of the company at New Pine Creek, and in the evenings at Mr. Kellers, same place.

Elze Linville, one of the best buckaroos in the country, has a bucking horse, and offered \$5 to any one who could ride him. The offer was accepted by one of the Irish boys, whose name we did not learn, who mounted the horse and rode him all about the animal showing no signs of bucking. The secret of it was due probably to the fact that he used on spurs.

## NEW DELINQUENT TAX LAW GOES INTO EFFECT OCTOBER THE FIFTH

After the first Monday in October all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1907 roll are delinquent and, according to the law enacted by the last legislature, may be paid by any party desiring to acquire tax title to the property involved. The new law does away with advertising the delinquent tax list, but provides that taxes may be paid by any person who shall receive from Sheriff Dent, upon the payment of the amount of the taxes and a fee of fifty cents, a delinquent certificate which shall bear interest at the rate of fifteen per cent per annum until redeemed. In order to acquire tax title to the property the taxes must be paid for three consecutive years, at the end of which period foreclosure must be brought by the county upon payment of the sum of two dollars to the county clerk. The procedure in the foreclosure suit is the same as in fore-

closing a mortgage against any real property.

Until title has been acquired through the circuit court the owner of the property may at any time pay the taxes, together with the penalty and interest, and redeem the same. In case this is done the taxes and the interest at the rate of fifteen per cent go to the party holding the delinquent certificate.

It is very probable that property owners who have not paid taxes will go to the Sheriff's office after October 5th only to find that some other person has paid them and that, in addition to the penalty and interest at the rate of fifteen per cent to the county, they must pay fifteen per cent to some party who paid the taxes on the property and thereby secured a delinquent certificate.

There are at the present time approximately \$10,000 of unpaid taxes for 1907 on the tax books of Lake county. So get busy, and pay your taxes this week, and save yourself extra cost for redemption of property.

About the latest thing that has developed in the national campaign is the publicity of some letters by W. R. Hearst that go to show that Senator Foraker has been corruptly in the employ of the Standard Oil

Inspector Proudfoot has completed his round of the sheep camps of the county and reports 200,000 head, all free of scab or other diseases, something that has not occurred before for a number of years.

### BIG IRRIGATION ENTERPRISE

#### Local Capitalists Undertake the Improvement of the Rich Ana River Valley

#### AN OREGON RIVER WONDER

#### A River that Has its Source in the Desert and Only Four Miles Long

A new enterprise that means much to some of the people of Summer Lake and the interests of the central part of the county was inaugurated last week by the organizing and financing the Ana River Land, Water, and Power company, of Lakeview, with a capital stock of 100 shares per value \$100. Those interested in the company are Messrs. W. H. Payne, County Clerk, J. N. Nelson, M. W. O'Brien, C. Duvall, C. E., and some others whose names we did not learn.

The project is to take the waters from Ana river below the second spring, and convey it by canals and ditches so as to distribute it over between 3000 or 4000 acres of the finest sort of land, which only needs water to make it produce wonderful crops of everything, including the finest of plums, apples, pears, peaches, apricots, grapes and the like. The land along or tributary to the project is all taken, and so soon as the water is conveyed thereon will command good prices. The altitude of the river is about 4300 feet.

It is the purpose of the company to begin operations at once, and they will construct a dam 58 feet high and about 250 feet in length on the top, which will afford a reservoir ample in size for the purpose of supplying an abundance of water for the acreage intended to be irrigated. Two waste pipes of concrete will be constructed in the bottom of the dam, which, if desired, may be used for power purposes. The head gates also will be constructed into the dam, which will be principally constructed of earth.

The Ana river is one of the strangest rivers in America. Its source is several large springs situated in the midst of a sage brush desert. It has no other inlet but these springs it is only about four miles long and enters into the north end of Summer lake. There is a constant flow of water into the river that never raises or lowers. There is no drain age into the stream. Its flow is about 150 cubic feet, or 1,000 miner's inches per minute. The water never freezes.

Anna River has long been consid-

ered one of Oregon's greatest wonders and has been thoroughly investigated by the government Geological Survey, which in one of its bulletins gives the following report of the stream and its possible origin.

The northern end of the valley of Summer Lake in Southern Oregon, contains a group of three or four large springs which unite to form Ana River, the principal feeder of the lake from the south. These springs occur in a semi arid region, where their volume—approximately 100,000 gallons a minute—and their constant flow through wet and dry seasons make them objects of unusual interest, and their source has always been a puzzle to local investigators.

Summer Lake Valley is a depression bordered on the west and north by conspicuous cliffs of basalt and on the east by lower rims of the same material. One large stream, Chewaucan River, rising in the wooded mountains west of the basin, discharges into it through a conspicuous canyon but the flow of this stream is less than that of the great springs at the head of the valley.

The temperatures of the Ana River waters—20 degrees or more above the mean annual temperature of the region—indicate that the springs rise from depth 1000 feet or more below. As the surface is probably a mere veneer, whose thickness is much less than is the alluvium that forms the valley floor, it is probable that the waters rise from the underlying rocks along one or more of the lines of easy passage afforded by the faults or fracture planes that limit the valley. But even if the springs yield rock waters from depths, the source of these waters still remains unknown. The geologists of the United States Geological Survey, who have been studying the region, reported at once the idea that the areas east and south of the springs could furnish the waters, partially because of the aridity in these areas, and partly because their investigations had revealed structural conditions that would tend to prevent this circulation of the water westward to the point at which it issues. North and west of the springs, however, is a mountainous region, not well known geologically, but including an area that is well timbered and has relatively high rainfall. In this region rise Sprague and Williamson Rivers, both streams of considerable volume. It is probable that the surface of this mountain region presents areas of porous rocks capable of absorbing the rain water that falls upon it, and these areas are regarded as the most probable source of the waters that issue in such great volume at the springs.

## REGULAR MENTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The number of pupils now enrolled in the Lakeview schools are as follows: High School 32, Miss Applegate's room 29, Miss Austin's room 28, Mrs. Hauby's room 60, Miss Goodman's room 56, Miss Vernon's room 64, total 269.

Prof. Cook spent Tuesday forenoon visiting the different departments of the Lakeview Schools.

The High School has organized a Literary Society and will give their first program Friday afternoon.

Eola Loftus and Ted McKee entered the High School Monday morning.

Teachers are authorized to require excuses from the parents or guardians of pupils, either in person or by written note, in all cases of absences or tardiness or dismissal before the close of school, and no excuse shall be valid except that of sickness or necessary employment. The teacher shall be the judge of the sufficiency of excuses. Oregon School Law.

Parents and guardians will confer a lasting benefit upon the pupil if they will cooperate with the teacher in securing regular attendance. Much of the success of the pupil will depend on punctual, regular attendance and daily work. Absence and tardiness will lower the monthly standing.

Another point where every child may be materially added is along the line of home study. Have the pupils to do the work at home which the teacher assigns. One father says: "My boy comes home and throws his book down and is off to play in the streets." Whose fault is it? The teacher's? By no means. Parents too often expect the teachers to do what they (the parents) are unable to do or are careless about doing themselves. Only by cooperation can results be accomplished. Hence it is necessary that right habits of home

study as well as school study must be insisted upon. No pupil can be up late at night or abuse their nerves, or have been studying the lesson, possession of their faculties at school. Now too many parents allow the child to rule in this matter and treat school work lightly as a pastime, thus preparing the way for future incompetency in life. When the child gets on the wrong track it is the parent's duty to put him right. The pupil who gets the sleep his system needs, is temperate in his habits, steady and trustworthy, is the pupil who is an honor to his parents and his teachers. The period of life while the child is in school is a period of choices. When the parent does not insist on controlling these choices, the child often chooses the easier and wrong way, the most costly in the end.

With these thoughts in mind, let parents and teacher co-operate to make the school a power for good.

## SECURES FINE HOMESTEAD

Some wise guy went snooping around up at Hood river the other day, and hopped on to a 160 acre tract of land right in the heart of the apple belt. It is worth \$100 or more per acre, and is all surrounded by deeded and improved land. The neighbors all around thought it was deeded land held for speculation. That fellow will not have to worry any farther as to how to get a living.