

# Paisley Irrigation Project One of the Best in Oregon

Northwest Townsite Company Will Soon be Able to Direct Its Many Inquirers, Seeking Irrigated Land, For Fruit Raising to the Choicest, Richest, Best Land in The Inland Empire.

"We traveled this morning through snow three feet deep, which, having crusted, very much cut the feet of our animals," wrote the great Pathfinder, General John C. Fremont, during his journey of discovery in what is now the state of Oregon, in his diary on December 16th, 1843. "The mountain still gradually rose, we crossed several spring heads covered with quaking asp, otherwise it was all pine forest. The air was dark with falling snow, which everywhere weighed down the trees."

"The depths of the forest were profoundly still, and below we scarce felt a breath of the wind which whirled the snow through the branches of the trees."

"I found that it required some exertion of constancy to adhere steadily to one course through the woods, when we were uncertain how far the forest extended or what lay beyond; and on account of our animals, it would be bad to spend another night on the mountain."

"Towards noon the forests looked clear ahead and appearing to terminate; and beyond a certain point we could see no trees. Riding rapidly ahead to this point, we found ourselves on the verge of a vertical and rocky wall on the mountain. Looking down more than a thousand feet below, we gazed into a green prairie country, in which a beautiful lake some twenty miles in length was spread along the foot of the mountain, its shores bordered with green grasses."

"Just then the sun broke out among the clouds and illuminated the country below, while around us the snow storm was raging furiously."

"Not a particle of ice was to be seen on the lake or on its borders, and all was like summer or spring. The glow of the sun in the valley brightened up our hearts with sudden pleasure; and we made the woods ring with joyful shouts to those behind; and gradually as each came up, he stooped to enjoy the unexpected scene."

"Shivering in snow three feet deep and stiffening in a cold north wind, we exclaimed at once that the names of 'Summer Lake' and 'Winter Ridge' should be applied to these two proximate places of such sudden and violent contrast."

"We were now immediately on the edge of the forest land in which we had been traveling for so many days; and looking forward to the east scarcely a tree was to be seen."

"When we found we had sufficiently admired the scene below, we began to think about descent, which here was impossible, so we turned towards the north, traveling always along the rock wall. We continued on for four or five miles, making ineffectual attempts to descend at several places, and at length succeeded in getting down at one, which was extremely difficult to descend. Night had closed in before the foremost had reached the bottom, and it was dark before we all found ourselves together in the valley."

Three days later—on December 19th, 1843—General Fremont's party, which had been encamped beside beautiful Summer Lake, began their exploration of the now famous Summer Lake Valley. They had discovered a spring of warm water, which prevented freezing and which tempered the winter air of the valley, by giving off both warmth and moisture."

Starting from their camp beside the lake, their journey, in this described in the General's diary:

"After a two hours' ride in an easterly direction, through a low country with the high ridge and pine forest still to our right, we reached a considerable fresh water stream, Chewaucan River, which issued from the pine mountains. So far as we have been able to judge, between this stream and the lake, we have crossed dividing grounds, and there did not appear to be any connection, as might be inferred, between the river and the lake."

"The rapid stream of pure water, roaring along between banks covered with aspens and willows, was an unexpected and refreshing sight, and we followed down the stream, which brought us soon into a marsh, Chewaucan Marsh, formed by the expanding waters of the stream. It was covered with high reeds and rushes, and large patches of the ground had been turned up by muswigs digging for roots, as if a farmer had been preparing the ground for grain. It was evident that, in seasons, this place was a sheet of water."

"Crossing this marsh towards the eastern hills, and passing over a bordering plain of heavy sands, covered

with artemisia, sage brush, we camped before sundown on the creek, which here was very small, having lost its waters in the marshy ground. We found here tolerably good grass. About twelve miles ahead, the valley appears to be closed in by a high, dark looking ridge."

The beautiful village of Paisley, Oregon, now nestles at the foot of the "pine mountains," where the "rapid stream of pure water, roaring along between the banks covered with aspens and willows," flows out upon the plain. The streets of Paisley are shaded with large trees and its gardens and orchards are filled with luxuriant plants and fruits."

Another visitor to the Summer Lake Valley, President W. K. Newell of the Oregon Board of Horticulture, on March 27th, 1911, wrote to the Portland Irrigation Company about the land discovered by General Fremont:

"You ask my opinion of the agricultural and horticultural possibilities of the land you are planning to irrigate near Summer Lake. I think the possibilities are very great in both lines."

"From careful personal observation of the lands immediately adjoining on both sides, I know that alfalfa succeeds perfectly, and as is well known, where alfalfa grows well, all the hardy vegetables grow splendidly also."

"The peculiarly favorable location of this land makes it certain that it will be suitable for fruit growing. The thrifty, bearing orchards lying along the shore of Summer Lake, and also at Paisley, on either side of your land, proves these statements."

"The protection afforded by the high Rim-Rock Mountains, together with the waters of Summer Lake on one side, and Chewaucan Marsh on the other, equalizes the climate and affords a great protection from frosts. This will prove to be of incalculable value to your land, and will enable it to become in future the source of the fruit and vegetable supply for vast tracts of other land not so favorably situated."

"I have seen and eaten as fine apples as can be grown anywhere, that were produced in these orchards adjoining your land. At the time of my visit it was too late for peaches, but I noticed fine trees that have been bearing full crops for years."

"I make these statements unhesitatingly, because ample proof of them lies at hand."

The tract to be irrigated at Paisley, in the Summer Lake Valley, consists of approximately 12,000 acres, and it is the opinion of the highest authorities on horticulture in the State of Oregon, one of whom, Prof. Newell, has been quoted above, that this land is the choicest and best undeveloped fruit and alfalfa land in the entire Northwest today. It is believed that upon it can be grown apples as fine in every respect as those from the famous Hood River Valley, because the valley is sheltered from the winter cold, is warmed and moistened by Summer Lake, and the soil is a deep, rich, volcanic ash. At Paisley the land will cost nothing, the water being the only charge. Land of Hood River, similar to that to be given away at Paisley, sells at from \$100 to \$300 an acre with out water."

The land segregated, near Paisley is at present covered with sage brush, which can easily be cleared off. The soil is disintegrated lava and volcanic ash, ground by glacial action and other forces into the finest soil, so wonderfully rich in all essential chemical ingredients that it is practically inexhaustible. The same kind of soil in other parts of the state has been producing crops without artificial fertilizers for many years. It is light in color, until watered, when it becomes a rich, dark brown. Its lightness and warmth make it especially easy of and responsive to cultivation."

Nowhere is there a soil more easily worked and farmed, nor can soil be found anywhere of greater fertility."

Although time will prove that the Paisley lands are best adapted to fruit at the beginning it probably will largely be planted to forage crops and grain. The flour mill at Paisley cannot get sufficient grain to keep it running constantly, to supply the home market. One of the most important and profitable crops that will be planted is alfalfa, which adds nitrogen to the soil and keeps it absolutely free from weeds, while the yield for a long time increases with each cutting, because each year the roots grow deeper and the top or head of the plant grows

larger, and the hay itself has a ranker growth in consequence. With proper cultivation, the crop should be from three to five tons per acre. Alfalfa is a perfect, well-balanced ration for cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry. It contains the combined nutrient properties of oats, corn, timothy and clover. No other forage plant possesses such value in protein."

Clover also will be largely planted during the first years at Paisley, and there is no reason why oats should not yield from 40 to 85 bushels an acre on this new land."

Potatoes, on land similarly located, under irrigation, have yielded 200 sacks to the acre, with other crops in proportion."

Garden vegetables, also sugar beets, can undoubtedly be grown to perfection at Paisley, and onions ought to yield from 70 to 100 bushels an acre on irrigated land in the Summer Lake Valley."

While these crops are being raised, fruit trees can be growing to bearing age. Some cultivators raise cabbages, parsnips, carrots and celery between the rows of trees, and these "nurse crops" make bread for the family while waiting for the fruit crop. With industrious and intelligent cultivation, 40 acres of land at Paisley will support a family in comfort and make a surplus besides."

Nearly all small fruits will do well at Paisley, Gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries bear unusually well on irrigated lands in Oregon, under similar conditions."

The former President of the Oregon State Horticultural Society—Mr. Newell—has testified above to the certain future of the Paisley project as a fruit center. It will probably be found that the varieties best adapted to the climate and soil at Paisley will be, of apples, the Duchess of Oldenburg, the Yellow Transparent, the Arkansas Black, the Winter Banana, the Wine-sau, and above all, the Spitzenberg, which has made the Hood River Valley famous. Also the Snow Apple, the South Carolina Red and the Wealthy, Yellow Newtown apples will doubtless do well, and of cherries, all of the varieties which have made Salem famous should grow to perfection at Paisley."

At Paisley the air is dry, the winds are light, the summer days are warm, but not oppressive and the nights are uniformly cool and refreshing. Severe storms, heavy snows in the valley, and dark, dismal days are unknown. The occasional light snows during the winter rarely remain on the ground more than three or four days. General Fremont's picture of this beautiful valley as he saw it in 1843, is a faithful picture of an average winter day there now. The remarkably invigorating, climate possessed by this village is equalled by few others and surpassed by none. The pure, mountain air is of low humidity, very invigorating, and remarkably free from the various forms of insect life which infest many localities. Thousands of acres of National Forest lie close to Paisley. The country is free from catarrhal, throat, lung and rheumatic troubles—so prevalent in many localities. It is entirely free from malaria, diphtheria and the zymotic diseases."

Mr. George Conn who lives at Paisley, has a fine orchard in the village, from which he has taken many specimens of Wolf River apples that measured more than five inches in diameter, and were perfectly formed."

Codlin moths and other animal and vegetable pests are unknown in Paisley which has many beautiful homes, also schools, churches, mercantile houses, a physician, drug store, a fine hotel, blacksmith shop, lodge halls, etc."

No person can secure more than 160 acres of this choice land in the Paisley project, but tracts of 10, 20, 30 and 40 acres will be given free to all persons who pay for the water, which will be charged for at an average of \$46 an acre."

Northwest Townsite Co., of Philadelphia, controls the Paisley irrigation project, and will have the exclusive right to place settlers upon the land, and to secure water rights for them. Inquiries addressed to the company at its office, 308 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Penn., or to its Portland representative, Mr. C. H. Hall, Tax Department, Sheriff's Office, Portland, will receive prompt attention."

**Our First Locomotives.**  
The first locomotives in the United States were brought over from England by Horatio Allen of New York in the fall of 1829 or the spring of 1830, and one of them was set up on the Delaware and Hudson railroad at Carbondale, Pa., but, being found too heavy for the track, its use was abandoned. The first locomotive constructed in this country was built by the West Point foundry at New York in 1830 for the South Carolina railroad and named the Phoenix. A second engine was built the same year by the same establishment and for the same road and named the West Point. In the spring of 1831 a third engine was built by the same establishment for the Mohawk & Hudson railroad from Albany to Schenectady and called the De Witt Clinton. This was the first locomotive run in the state of New York. The first Stephenson locomotive ever imported into this country was the Robert Fulton. This engine was brought out in the summer of 1831 for the Mohawk & Hudson railroad. It was subsequently rebuilt and named the John Bull.

**The Eaglet's First Flight.**  
H. B. McPherson gives a dramatic account of the first flight of an eaglet whose life from babyhood he had watched. One day he ventured to the edge of the cliff containing his cradle and looked about. Suddenly his mother swung past on silent wings and "tried to tempt him from his fastness." But he was unwilling or afraid. Again the mother hovered round, and a wild, weird cry rang through the glen. "For the first time I had heard the yelp of the adult eagle, the voice of the queen of birds calling to her young. The eaglet cheeped continuously until he flapped to the very edge of the abyss, listening to her call. And now he, too, changed his cry; his voice seemed to break, and the adult yelp burst from his throat. The eaglet called to each other, yelp answering yelp. The young eagle gazed round him, spread out his giant wings and vanished forever from my sight among the ledges below. The eaglet had left the nest and had flown."

**Baboons and Water.**  
In Captain Drayson's "Sporting Scenes Among the Kafirs" we find the following: "Well," said Kemp, "when I go into a country where there is not much water I always take my baboon." "You don't drink him, do you?" "No, but I make him show me water." "How do you do that?" "In this way: When water gets scarce I give the Babian none. If he does not seem thirsty I rub a little salt on his tongue. I then take him out with a long string or chain. At first it was difficult to make him understand what was wanted, for he always wished to go back to the wagons. Now, however, he is well trained. When I get him out some distance I let him go. He runs along a bit, scratches himself, shows his teeth at me, takes a smell up wind, looks all round, picks up a bit of grass, smells or eats it, stands up for another sniff, canters on, and so on. Wherever the nearest water is there he is sure to go."

**The Tyrant in the Field.**  
There have been few commanders so tyrannous as Lopez, the dictator of Paraguay, when, in the war of 1865-70, it fought single handed the neighboring countries of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay. Lopez, says Mr. W. H. Koebel in his "Argentina," was wont to carry the theory of victory or death to an uncomfortable point. "Officers were executed for mere remarks whose tone fell beneath the standard of confidence that Lopez had set up for himself. One, for instance, was shot for having announced in the course of his duty that the enemy was strongly entrenched! Another met his end on account of an unguarded speech to the effect that the Paraguayan army was accustomed to count the enemy's losses and forget its own."

**Old Time Railway Travel.**  
Third class passenger coaches in England used to be coupled on next to the engine. The travelers came in for terrible treatment when any accident occurred. At times the engine was driven tender first, in which case frozen hands could be warmed at the smoke-stack. The passengers were packed, seventy of them, into a truck eighteen feet in length by seven and a half in width. There was no roof and not, as a rule, proper protection at the sides."

**Vigorous.**  
Victim—If your hair restorer is good, why is it that you are bald yourself? Barber—Well, sir, once I had a very big order for ladies' platts, and to execute it I used some extra doses of my restorer over my hair and got half a dozen long platts, sir. But it drew all the hair out of my constitution, sir.—London Mail.

**Music.**  
Of all the fine arts, music is that which has most influence on the passions and which the legislator ought the most to encourage.—Napoleon Bonaparte.

**In Portions.**  
Host (at village inn, entering bedroom at 3 a. m., to occupant of the bed)—Beg pardon, sir, but two more tourists have arrived. Have you slept enough?

**Vague Information.**  
"What did the fellow do who stole the drum from the band when he saw the leader coming with a policeman?" "He beat it."—Baltimore American.

"Beerfulness is an offshoot of good and wisdom.—Bovee.

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