

RESCUE OF MRS. BROTHERTON

Editor Herald:

In my account of the rescue of Mrs. Brotherton, as published some time ago, and which was not concluded, our party had returned to Jesse Applegate's place at Clear Lake. On the following morning all of the original party, excepting I. D. Applegate, John Breconette and Geo. Flock, reinforced by Mr. Hutchinson and Silvert Nelson, Arthur Langell and David Kilgore, started on our return via Langell Valley.

We had proceeded a number of miles and were nearing the summit of the dividing ridge between Clear Lake and Langell's Valleys when, coming around a spur of the hill, we saw quite a body of horsemen, evidently Indians, coming from towards Langell's Valley on the road we were traveling, an something over a quarter of a mile away. There was a point of juniper projecting across the road nearly midway between us and the Indians and we put our horses to best speed in the endeavor to reach the timber before the Indians. Soon, however, we observed the advancing horsemen come to a halt and one solitary horseman detach himself from the main body and ride towards us. We soon recognized the advancing horseman as O. C. Applegate, and as he came up he informed us that the Indians who were accompanying him were Yamax Indians who were going with him to aid the scattered settlers.

Feeling quite relieved at not having to battle with a body of the Modocs, we rode on into Langell's Valley where the major portion of our party joined the different settlements to which they belonged at their several rendezvous. The rest of us without further incident arrived at Linkville just after the arrival there of the dead and wounded of the first fight were brought there, and the writer saw the dead and conversed with the wounded, gaining from them as also from several of the citizens engaged in the battle, a very fair version of the battle.

The official, as well as unofficial, published accounts of that battle are widely at variance and, while some praise the valor and skill of Major Jackson, others, even Colonel Green, indirectly blame his disposition of his men as faulty. Among all accounts there is a total lack of explanation why the settlers living in proximity to the Indian encampment, and in which had formerly been Modoc territory, were not notified of the attempt to be made to return the Modocs to the reservation, when the known determination and threat of Captain Jack to arrest any such attempt was he was wholly unaware of the presence of settlers below the battleground in Linkville, before the soldiers arrived there that One-Armed Brown and Dennis Crawley had volunteered to go ahead of the cavalry and warn the settlers so that they would be on their guard.

It is also true that both Crawley and Brown passed down the road before dark, going towards Tule Lake; that they stopped at the Monroe cabin a little way above Jack's camp and on the opposite side of the river, and while insisting that Monroe and one or two other men who were with him should accompany them down what was called the Crawley cabin, saying there was going to be some kind of party there, they did not intimate to these parties, nor to those whom they found in the Crawley cabin, that an attempt was to be made to capture Captain Jack's band by the soldiers. Had they done so several there would have volunteered to ride down the country to notify the settlers.

Not until just about daylight when O. C. Applegate, H. Duncan, Judson Small, A. J. Burdett, Dave Hill and four or five other armed citizens arrived at the Crawley cabin did a realization of the impending attempt become known. About five miles above Captain Jack's camp on Lost River is a field, now known as the Stukel field; when Jackson's command reached this place the citizens who had joined his forces at Linkville, returned across the river to take care of the Indian encampment on the east side and about a quarter of a mile below the Crawley cabin. Jackson's command followed down the west side of Lost River until about two hundred yards distant from Captain Jack's camp. When dismounting his troopers and leaving every one out of every four to hold the horses of the four he marched his men right into the center of the encampment, formed them in double column just at daybreak, not, however, without having been observed by at least one Indian, Scar-Face Charley, who entered one of the lodges from the direction of the river just before the soldiers reached the camp. Lieutenant Boutelle was ordered to take a file of his men and proceed to the tent Scar-Face was seen to enter, and demand the surrender of the arms of the inmates. As the lieutenant halted his men near the tent the flap was pulled aside

and Scar-Face appeared in the entrance, rifle in hand. Upon being called upon to surrender he immediately threw his gun to his shoulder and fired point blank at Lieutenant Boutelle, who, in the meantime, had drawn his revolver. Scar-Face's bullet disabled the revolver and, passing through the wrinkles of the officer's blouse sleeve, passed over his shoulder. Other Indians in the tent passed guns to Scar-Face and he fired them rapidly, in the meanwhile the firing becoming general.

One soldier, Private Harris, was shot from a lodge but a few feet away. The gun was fired from underneath the lodge sides, the bullet striking him just above the point of the hip and passing diagonally upward through the heart and out in front of the collar bone. Sergeant Chandler received a ball through the fleshy part of the breast and several others were wounded. Most of the firing by the Indians was from their tents whose floors were hollowed out below the surface of the ground, while the piles of empty shells along the line where the soldiers stood gave evidence that they were all the time time exposed in rank and in the open. Finally the Indians began leaving their lodges, taking to the sage brush, some going after their horses which were grazing but a short distance below, and the firing gradually ceased. Jackson's men, after conveying their dead and wounded to the river bank, where Dave Hill with a canoe took them across, mounted their horses and riding back up the river to the ford, crossed over and came down to the Crawley cabin and went into permanent camp.

The Indians in the meantime, gathering up their ponies, picked up their belongings and with their families decamped for the Lava Beds, not, however, without first burning the Monroe house across the river.

During the earlier part of the operations on the west side, the citizens on the east side had visited the Indian camp on that side, and while endeavoring to secure the surrender of arms and the consent of the Indians to yield to authority, the battle began on the west; whereupon the Indians immediately seized their guns and started firing on the citizens. Almost at the first volley John Thurber (known as Jack of Clubs) was shot through the neck and instantly killed, he being deaf and not hearing the warning given him by his comrades to run.

The citizens on that side being outnumbered fully two to one, retreated to the Crawley cabin and kept up a long range firing until the Indians on that side of the river mounted their ponies and rode away down the valley, where later they massacred some sixteen settlers.

Such in brief is the story of the first battle as gathered from participants. Certainly there never was a greater blunder committed than the plan adopted by Jackson, and the fact that his men were not all killed is due to the excitement of the Indians, rather than to good management. Captain Jack himself could not have placed the troops in a better position to kill them off than did Captain Jackson. Had the latter kept his men mounted and formed them in a semi-circle commanding the Indian camp, and between the Indians and their horses, they would have been in a position to charge through and over their camp had the Indians refused to surrender, and by capturing their horses crippled their flight and insured the capture of the Indians' families.

Much indignation was felt by the settlers towards Brown and Crawley for their failure to notify the settlers, and it was even talked that hanging was none too good for them. Subsequently, Crawley visited the Boddy house and reported everything undisturbed, and that the people had doubtless been warned and fled. Mrs. Boddy always insisted on the belief that a large sum of money hidden between mattresses on her bed disappeared about that time, and that she believed Crawley knew about it. But I leave this story as one of the undiscoverable circumstances, many of which occurred during those troublous times.

O. A. STEARNS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Fred T. Higgins et ux to Meadow Lake Lumber Co., NE ¼ Sec. 19, Twp. 38 S, Range 19 E, W. M.; SE ¼ SE ¼ Sec. 24, Twp. 38 S, Range 9 E, W. M.; W ½ SW ¼ SE ¼ SW ¼ Sec. 11, Twp. 38 S, Range 9 E, W. M.; lot 4, Sec. 18, Twp. 38 S, Range 19 E, W. M.; \$1.00.

John H. Matney et ux to F. T. Higgins, W ½ SW ¼ and NE ¼ SW ¼ Sec. 11, Twp. 38 S, Range 9 E, W. M., 1209; \$10.00.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schallock entertained about twenty guests at dinner on New Year's. It was pronounced a grand affair by all who were fortunate enough to be present.

BIG PROFITS IN GROWING ALFALFA SEED FOR MARKET

Experiments Being Made Show a Rich Crop for Klamath Farmers

Experiments being made in growing alfalfa seed for the market; prove it to be one of the greatest money makers of the age, particularly in a section so adapted to the growing of alfalfa as is Klamath County. Very few of the farmers of this section have undertaken to raise seed for the market, but the favorable reports received from other sections would warrant a fair trial being given. The following report from Hagerman, Idaho, will be of interest to the farmers of Klamath:

"That alfalfa is one of the staple products of the Hagerman Valley is shown by the amount of seed raised this year. It is conservatively estimated there will be from eight to ten car loads shipped from here.

"George L. Durfee, from thirty-five acres of alfalfa, sold \$5,000 worth of seed. Daniel Jones sold 22,000 pounds of alfalfa seed for \$2,750. W. H. Ebbert threshed 20,000 pounds of seed which he sold for \$2,500. Several other large yields are reported.

"An alfalfa field does not have to be plowed, planted, harrowed, leveled, rolled or cultivated in any way whatever, except at the beginning. It is harvested by a man with a team and a mower. It is stacked just as so much hay. The only labor that enters in the consideration is a few days' stacking and the threshing."

McCOY & COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, SUCCESSFUL BIDDERS

\$20,000 Six Per Cent School Bonds Bring a Premium of \$1,612

Bids for \$20,000 School District No. 1 bonds were opened at the office of the clerk of the First Trust & Savings Bank Monday afternoon. There were fifteen bids received from the principal cities in the United States. The award was made to McCoy & Company, of Chicago, who offered a premium of \$1,612 on six per cent bonds.

The large number of bids received and the high premium offered is another indication of the financial standing of Klamath County among bond buyers. Bids were also received for five and five and a half per cent bonds, but the six per cent bid of McCoy was considered the best. R. P. Breitenstein, who offered a premium of \$400 on \$5,000 of the bonds at six per cent, was the only local bidder.

NEEDLEWORK CLUB ENTERTAINED

A committee of four ladies consisting of Mesdames Faught, Hurn, Cogswell and Hogue, entertained the A. N. W. Club at dinner on New Year's eve at the beautiful new home of George R. Hurn on Fourth street. Thirty-two members of the club and their husbands sat down to what was pronounced one of the best dinners ever given by members of this club.

These affairs have become very popular and each succeeding committee endeavors to outdo the former, but the entertainment on New Year's Eve is said to have attained the degree of perfection. Prof. W. E. Faught acted as toastmaster and the mental treat was pronounced second only to that with which the tables were loaded.

MASQUERADE BIG SUCCESS

Mr. Houston reports the most successful masquerade ball ever given during the past fourteen years. He states that this was contrary to expectations in view of the Elks' ball and other attractions during the week. The attendance of spectators was the greatest of any year and it was from this source that the increased revenue was received.

Three \$10 prizes were awarded as follows: Best sustained, washer-woman; most original, Candy Kitchen; most comical, the Whole Dam Family. The judges were A. D. Miller, A. L. Leavitt and Mrs. C. M. Ramsby.

FIRE AT LIVERMORE

What might have been a very disastrous fire at the Livermore Hotel about midnight on Saturday was prevented by the prompt response of the fire department. The fire started in a chimney where a fue hole, not in use, had been papered over. Sparks from the chimney above had dropped and set the paper on fire which spread to the room. It was extinguished shortly after the discovery and the damage was slight.

J. E. Pelton and wife came down Thursday from Fort Klamath and left next morning for Roseburg, where they will spend the remainder of the winter. They were driven to this city by Dave Vose, of the Fort.

NO SCRAMBLE FOR JOBS

Census Director Durand Having Hard Time Getting Enumerators

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—Applicants are not scrambling to obtain jobs as census enumerators and Census Director Durand is considerably perturbed over the shortage of men willing to earn Government money. The difficulty is in the West and South, especially in the cities.

The job of census enumerator pays so much per man, depending on the locality in which the work is done and averages about \$60 per enumerator for the entire time required; in cities of over 5,000 inhabitants where population is congested and counting is easy, the enumerator is required to finish his work in two weeks, but in cities under that size and in country districts, one month is allowed.

Director Durand explains the lack of applicants for census jobs on the theory that there is so much general prosperity that the Government jobs are not wanted. The time for applications for these jobs ends on January 25 and Durand invites public spirited and patriotic people to join in the census work.

DEATH OF AMELIA POOL

Amelia M. Pool died at her home on Conger avenue in this city at 9 o'clock Sunday morning at the age of 62 years and 19 days. Death came as the result of a stroke of paralysis which occurred early Thursday morning. The deceased leaves one daughter and two sons to mourn her loss—Miss Alice Pool, teacher in the city public schools; Z. B. Pool of igerna, Cal., and Ray Pool of San Francisco. The two former were present during the last illness of their mother.

Mrs. Amelia Pool was an active church worker up until her last sickness, being a member of the Presbyterian Church. She was a woman of more than ordinary attainments, being a constant reader and possessed of a very active mind. She was also a member of the Eastern Star, holding her membership at Grant's Pass, where she resided for a number of years before moving to Klamath Falls.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Sid Evans on New Year's morning, a son.

NEWEST NOTES OF SCIENCE

There were 1,250 men killed and 2,189 injured in the coal mines of Pennsylvania last year, as compared with 1,514 killed and 2,576 injured the previous year.

A Swiss chemist has succeeded in transforming crude oil into a liquid gas, easily transportable and easily evaporable for lighting, heating and mechanical uses.

As the chemical manufacture of dyes has made the indigo business unprofitable, the plant now is raised in only twelve districts of Burma and there chiefly for native use.

The United States leads the world in the manufacture of asbestos products, but so little is produced here that practically all the raw material is imported from Canada.

A Minnesota man has patented a brush in which the bristles are mounted on a wire form in such shape that the inside of the shoulders of milk cans are cleaned easily.

The dry dock to be built at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, for which the Navy Department recently awarded the contract to a San Francisco firm, will be the largest in the world.

The first coal mined in Massachusetts in many years was the fifty tons of lignite taken out of Martha's Vineyard last year and used locally in the manufacture of clay products.

A Massachusetts farmer claims to have produced a hybrid vegetable that is a cross between the orange and cucumber, rich yellow in color and possessing a pleasing taste.

In England a general migration of rats inland from the coast occurs every October, coincident with the closing of the herring season, which provides them with food while it lasts.

A novelty in the trunk line is the recent invention of a New Yorker, containing drawers so pivoted that they can be opened right side up whether the trunk is on one side or one end.

The German Imperial Health Office is experimenting with an antiseptic paint known as vitralin, which, applied to walls for furniture, is said to possess the power of destroying germs.

There are 132 American educational and charitable institutions in the Turkish Empire, and the use of the language is rapidly extending into the interior, especially in Asia Minor.

GREAT SPORT AT MERRILL

MERRILL, Jan. 3.—There was a large attendance at Houston's Opera House Saturday night to witness one of the best boxing exhibitions that ever took place in Klamath County.

There were two preliminaries of three rounds, between Walter Quimby, terror of Klamath Lake, and Sully Doney, cyclone of Merrill, and James Warlin, hurricane of Stukel Ridge, and Tom Blake, champion alfalfa pitcher of the Offield ranch.

The main event of ten rounds between Frank Williams and Clyde Ward was one of the best bouts ever witnessed in Southern Oregon. Both men are game to the core and it was anybody's fight up to the last round. They went at it hammer and tongs and all the Merrill sports were loud in their praise that it was by far the best and cleanest boxing ever witnessed in this vicinity.

Mr. Wolff was referee and thoroughly understood the game. Louis Gerber was announcer, Fred Stukel, timekeeper, and Guy Merrill and W. C. Dalton acted as seconds. There will be a return match on February 22. The Merrill Athletic Club will have three preliminaries before the main event, and will endeavor to get a couple of the famous Pitt River Indians for one of the preliminary events.

FOR SALE—A complete threshing outfit, consisting of one 20 h.-p. Altman-Taylor engine equipped for burning oil; one 36-64 Aultman-Taylor separator with Parson feeder, separator is rebuilt about same as Buffalo Pitts with Jones attachment; has been run one season. Hard oil cups all over.

One Daniel Best cleaner that cleans the grain before it enters the sack.

One Derrick table, derrick and wagon in good shape.

One side elevator, new last year; also new draper last year.

Two water wagons, oil drums, rotary pump, two low-down water pumps.

For particulars write
W. H. JONES,
21 Nelson, Butte County, Cal.

A canal across Scotland large enough to accommodate the largest warships, is being advocated as a military necessity, although it would cost in the neighborhood of \$90,000,000.

A Great Success

Klamath Falls' Greatest Sale opened up big. Hundreds of people saved money on many items that we are selling about cost. Just think of buying \$5 shoes at \$3.95; \$3.50 shoes for \$2.65; children's \$1.75 shoes for \$1.25; women's \$4 dress shoes for \$2.95. Men's fleece-lined \$1.25 underwear for 50c.; regular 50c. underwear for 30c. Men's overcoats and suits at big reductions. Women's suits, coats and skirts at about wholesale cost. Underskirts, half price. In fact, if you have anything to buy in our line it will pay you to see our reduced prices

Successor to
Boston Store

HECTOR'S

Successor to
Boston Store