

HARNEY COUNTY HISTORY PROJECT

AV-Oral History #309 – Side A

Subject: Clarence Young

Place:

Date: 1971

Interviewer: Gen Slater

Release Form: No

CLARENCE YOUNG: ... they had to go out and ... an escapee from the penitentiary in Idaho for four years and been out in this country, "swum" the Snake River, got away from the "pen," and got away from the officer, and they thought he had drowned in the Snake River. Then he turned up here, and this Richardson was such a good law man that ...

McKinnon was the same way when he went in there before that. A fellow by the name of Gittings, he was ... and when he ran McKinnon beat him, and when they went to audit his books, here he was short of funds. And he was still around here --- they used to take office in July, elected in June, and took office clear up into 1910. That was the terms of office, as the primary was in May, the election in June, and they took their office in July. They switched that in 1910 --- the first primary was in August ... like it is now, general election. And now the Oregon Primary is in May and you have all that time, like when I won.

This McKinnon had a brother living up the river here and I don't think this McKinnon ever knew it, but after he went out of office in 1902, he was caught, he and another fellow, moving horses out of here, and broke the horses. We had a place up in the mountains that year and was milking cows and the fellow over, next neighbor to us was milking cows, and he just happened to be out riding and coming in about 4 o'clock one afternoon and saw this dust. He kind of waited there and saw it was a bunch of horses. He stopped up there and never thought much of it at first,

and so this fellow, Clark, rode up to him and talked to him a little minute, a few minutes, and I heard a little of the evidence at the trial. Wally says we're just ... stock, so he rode out, and there happened to be a couple of men at his place there, about two miles, so he knew about them. He got these two men and they rode back down there, and here they were guiding these horses back, and got up and saw all these horses, see they kept out of sight. It was a little later, it was in July, I believe, June or July, and the days were long, and they just watched this bunch of horses and recognized some of the horses and the two men. They just came down there ... and they took this fellow and, by golly he had a trial and he got five years, and he made a brag. Well, he said he could afford to go to the penitentiary, that he had made \$10,000.00 in the last ten years and got rich. \$10,000.00 was a lot of money back in 1902. So, he sold his ranch out up here.

And then his brother was a foreman on the Pete French ranch, at the Sod House, a very reliable fellow. And this McKinnon, all those McKinnons, whether his wife knew what he was doing --- I know he had a couple of kids.

GEN SLATER: You say he was a local boy?

CLARENCE: These Clarks?

GEN: Emanuel and Emmett Clark.

CLARENCE: They came here in the early days and they both married sisters of this McKinnon. And all those McKinnons were outstanding people.

GEN: You mentioned, I think, that one family came up from Tennessee, and I was curious, as many people came from the South or came from the Midwest. Can you recall in a general way where people came from?

CLARENCE: Well this Gittings came from back in there, from Arkansas. The sheriff lived right up in the same block where we lived; while he was in the sheriff's office ... Did you look over this trial ...?

GEN: No. That's the story on how the county seat got moved?

CLARENCE: Well see, when they made this a county, I have all that, I have a copy, and we have it all up to the ... I took, when we met up here, this woman, this Luce, contributed this money --- her

mother was raised up here at Harney, was born at Harney.

GEN: What was her name?

CLARENCE: Catherine Rogers. I don't recall too much about her, but her sister Marjorie, I remember her and her father. She married, supposed to be married to a fellow by the name of McGill, and was born in 1923 down here to Andrews, this Mrs. Luce. Have you seen George Hibbard?

GEN: No, I'm going to see George this afternoon.

CLARENCE: George knew her and he knew Catherine and his brother, and some of these people up at Harney. Alex Rogers, the father, he was a real outstanding person, a good honest person. And of course, these girls --- their mother died in, I think 1905. And see this Catherine was born in 1904, and her mother died. And then there was a brother, he was no good there because he stole a saddle, and lit out of here when I was in the sheriff's office.

GEN: Did you catch him?

CLARENCE: No, he went over into Idaho, and he went in there. There was a fellow from here --- had been here and went down there, and was deputy sheriff in Caldwell. And so, I got a man or two out of Idaho who wrote bad checks. Had to get the governor's --- I forget the term we used now.

GEN: What did you call it then?

CLARENCE: Well yes, there was a ruling --- come out of the other state.

GEN: Oh yes, it sounds like extradition. Is that what it was?

CLARENCE: Yes, extradition. So, I came down here with him, see he was a butcher, and I was a butcher. My father ran a butcher shop, and in this plant up here --- I butchered around here before I got in the sheriff's office. In fact, I was manager for four years up there in that plant. So, I called down to him, this here Rogers, and he said, "What is he wanted for?" And I said, "Well, he stole a saddle." Well, he married a local girl here and I found out afterwards, here this fellow Rogers and his wife were right there at his place, right there in town where he was. And he wanted to know all the particulars about who owned the saddle, who this fellow was, and everything like that, because he was a butcher too, this fellow down there. I'd worked some with him when he worked in the

shop here. He married a girl here ... Shelley was the sheriff in 1902, he only served one term ... and all the rest of them was two, to four, and six, and eight, and sixteen. ...

And Sitz was on this ball team, and he's about 18 or 19 years younger than I am ... I'm afraid I'm getting off the subject, I guess.

GEN: I'm interested in lots of things. I wanted to know something about even your butcher shop, and I thought it would be interesting to know, if you could remember, what people came into the store, and what people used to talk about in the store.

CLARENCE: Well yes, my father went into the meat market, strictly meat for the first four or five years, and then he went into groceries. Then when he sold out, he bought his ... I think I showed it to you in these pictures here.

GEN: Was this before the 1920's? (Evidently looking at pictures.)

CLARENCE: Oh yes. There's the ... There it is, that's the building, and a fellow by the name of Roland (?) had that first, and Evans. See I don't remember much about it; we moved out of here and went up to the ranch about 1895 or 1896. I remember ... things, but I didn't remember, I think I must have been asleep when we went up to the ranch.

But anyway, I was sick this summer of 1900, and my aunt and my uncle (Smith) was running this butcher shop. They had gone back to California a year, and then he came back in 1898 and he'd run a butcher shop and a blacksmith shop there in California. Their name is Smith; he was married to my aunt, my mother's sister. And this Smith family was two girls and six boys, and they came up here in 1889, the whole family, the old man and the father and the mother. And so, he leased this shop of ... in 1897, I think I have it there out of the newspaper. They run it, I think it was December of 1897, he run it ... 1900 until 1901.

GEN: And that's when your dad took it?

CLARENCE: No, then Levens took it back and he was running it. And at that time my father was running the butcher wagon around these hay fields, and he'd come into town just peddling.

GEN: Okay, before we go too much further I'd like to know what a butcher wagon is.

CLARENCE: Well, that's where you deliver meat around to any customer, just like a ranch, or hay

crew, or people in town, just go from house to house, and have this meat. And see at that time you would butcher in the evening and the meat was still good, good and fresh and clean. My mother and father were always quite particular, and so he built up quite a trade.

And then this Levens had a ranch right adjoining us there and I remember the day he came down, it was in the summer in August in 1903 or 1094, and he says, "George, I'd like to sell you this butcher shop. No need in two of us in this butchering." See he was just he and his wife, and they had all this land here.

And he was county judge twice, and he died when he was county judge in 1920. He was elected first in 1902, and he stayed in until 1906, that was when they had four-year terms for county judge. And then this ... he went in 1911, he couldn't run, he couldn't even go back to the ranch. And then he sold the ranch out to a doctor, and then he went getting back there.

GEN: Back to the butcher shop?

CLARENCE: And he said, "George, I'm going to sell you that." So, they made the deal and we moved in. And there were living quarters in back in here, and the shop out there. And it was about the same width as the little building over here, an office building on the north side, and a newspaper

GEN: Which corner is this now?

CLARENCE: Well, this is where the Corbett Drug is up there, right on that corner there. And this was an ice house back here that went right up to the ... There used to be a windmill there.

GEN: Where did they get the ice for that house?

CLARENCE: Well, they would get it out of the river. See they would, used to have to use ice for cooling. And so, my father built another right on the back ... for a refrigerator, and that's in this here --- that very same refrigerator is right up here now in this tavern.

GEN: Which one is that?

CLARENCE: Well let's see, it's right in this same block where this drug store is, right next to this barbershop here. Frank Smith is in it. That same icebox is back there. My father, see he moved it over back behind this building, this stone building, there where the art supply. He moved it right

over in there and then had a whole thirty tons of ice and had a track where we could put about twenty beef in there, hogs and sheep, and we filled that up in the wintertime. I used to put up ice and haul it out of the river. It used to be that thick, cakes about that long.

GEN: Did you cut that with a saw?

CLARENCE: With a saw, yes.

GEN: Pick it up and put it in the wagon and cover it?

CLARENCE: Cover it with sawdust. We had that icehouse back there that held about 150 tons to run through the summer. We would fill these, we had a smaller one inside, so when he went out of the business, he sold it to the other butcher here and he moved it into that building. It is setting right in that building there. Of course, they have taken the tracks out. I was going to take a picture of that and I haven't done it yet.

GEN: Did you ever run out of ice in the summer?

CLARENCE: Well sometimes, and of course we used to have one right down there on the river too. Bill and Henry had one up ---

GEN: So, you probably had enough.

CLARENCE: Then they finally built up, the fellow who took over ice; they run the ice wagon here clear up in the '30's. You see I was a receiver for the Luke Market here in 1933, and at that time they were freezing ice in this market.

GEN: He could do that?

CLARENCE: But they were ...

GEN: So, you still needed to bring it up from the river some?

CLARENCE: Yes. And after my father went out of business, I got married in 1913.

GEN: Did you marry a local girl?

CLARENCE: Well yes, she went to high school here, but her folks were from Harney. She is in there; I'll call her in and let you talk to her.

GEN: I'd like to talk about the butcher business some more too. I'm curious as to who did come into this shop here that we're talking about. Do you remember who came in?

CLARENCE: The first one? Yes, it is in that ---

GEN: You have got that all written out?

CLARENCE: It is in that paper. Loman was before Levens, and then there was somebody else ---

GEN: No, what I was interested in were the customers, you know, the townspeople who came in. We could get some idea who came in and what the topic of conversation was at that time.

CLARENCE: See, at that time, clear up until we got these, they never had a counter like they have now a days. You just cut it, as they wanted it in the shop. You would hang it up in there so it would be cool, and if somebody wanted a steak or roast, we would have the blocks out, and we would just cut them a steak or

--- See I worked in the market, and when they built this packing plant in 1914, and that was a group of farmers. They had a flourmill up there, and there was somebody, a fellow by the name of McKinney, and he had a man ... They used to make good flour here.

CLARENCE: I don't know what time they built it up at Harney; well about the time they bought the Island Ranch, Todhunter and Devine, probably 1889 or 1890.

GEN: What is a cap stand?

CLARENCE: A capstan is one of these things you hook a horse and a post, and wraps around it and you put the building on rollers and you move slowly in moving a house. And that's what they decided to do when they pulled it across here, and left it down there on the east side of town, right about Riverside Drive. Because it stood there for some little time, until that time they started in April to move it up there on the hill. And from the articles in the newspaper they moved it there in good time, and it was ready to occupy sometime in 1897. And they purchased that lot there from McKinney, who lived in the other half of the lot, in 1896. I found that in the county records.

When Henry Miller died in 1916, they moved their office out to the Island Ranch. Their bookkeeper and their superintendent lived out there from that time when Nichols, the son-in-law of Henry Miller, was the coming superintendent of the whole California and Oregon, and the entire interest of the Pacific Livestock Company. And then Harlan didn't want to move out there, and he stayed and he evidently bought the house. Gladys Holland's father and mother, they lived up here

for some time. Well she was, Mrs. Holland, I remember her in the '40's, I think in the early '50's. And Mr. Holland, I don't remember when he passed away; I think it was before she did though.

GEN: Yes, he was gone before we came in here.

CLARENCE: Did you remember Mrs. Holland?

GEN: It seems to me I do. Of course, I knew Gladys very well.

CLARENCE: Well, Gladys was the only child.

GEN: What did Mr. Holland do?

CLARENCE: Well, he bought out a pool hall down here where the Levens Hotel is.

GEN: Did they live on a ranch originally?

CLARENCE: No, they came from Vale I believe. See, she was raised at Vale; all of her brothers and sisters were around Vale. The Glens, she was a Glenn, and I knew three brothers of hers. George Glenn was her brother, and George's son was Sheriff of Malheur County for about four terms. He was sheriff at the same time I was elected here; he was elected down there at the same time. And then his uncle was an older man, he was a part-time deputy, and I think he acquired the old Glenn home there in Vale. At least I visited with him there about 1956 or 1957.

GEN: It talks about in February for the electric lights, fifty-year grant from the City Council. What kind of electric lights did they have here at first? Do you remember when they first got them?

CLARENCE: Yes, when they put them up here first, they was running from the, we got waterpower from the flourmill and then they had a dam out here where the old Swift Dam is. They had a turbine wheel there that they'd run part of the time, as long as that water would hold up. And of course, in high water they couldn't generate any power because, no falls. See that channel is quite deep and the dam was high. Same way up at the mill dam, up there when there was a flourmill and a packing plant, and the flourmill in high water they couldn't make flour or operate any equipment. Or when it got extremely low there wasn't enough power to generate. You always had to have your kerosene, your gasoline lamps, but mostly kerosene, have them ready because that power might go out any time, and generally it only run until about midnight.

GEN: It wasn't very strong then, was it?

CLARENCE: Well if they had a certain head of water there, they had pretty good lights.

GEN: Was this a privately owned, or did the city own it?

CLARENCE: It was privately owned. H. M. Horton had the biggest interest, and then he had some associates, a brother. And then the fellow that came in there last, I don't remember his name, he took it over. It was kind of, not very reliable. They had to rely on circumstances and conditions of the flow of the water.

GEN: Did they have any streetlights connected with it, or did you have gas?

CLARENCE: No, I think they had some streetlights, but this was a dark town when those lights were out.

GEN: When did the public --- did they come in with the mill or before that?

CLARENCE: Well they came in before the mill, about 1924. They came in, I can't recall the names, Hodson was one of the names, and they put in a plant, a diesel plant down here where the, part of it is still there. And they used the mill; the power up there, and also had a gas engine. Most of the time they were in, they gave 24-hour service at the plant here in Burns, until the power came in, until the mill. When the mill was operating they had more power than they could use, and the city bought their power until the California Pacific came in. I don't remember the exact day they came in.

GEN: I was wondering about this now, this escapee from jail. And it said that the ex-sheriff, Gitting's, let them out. I didn't quite get all that.

CLARENCE: Well that was, these Jordan's, I think now this Gitting's, being short there, that they just used that. Because if you go along there you'll find that this Jordan claimed that this Gaines went to Montana where this Red S run, and Howard and Caldwell, I believe it was. Howard made the statement that he didn't believe they was ever there.

GEN: They were just lying about that, is that the idea?

CLARENCE: I think that was just a cover-up.

GEN: Then something about, Gitting's said that he had done these people for about \$7,000?

CLARENCE: When Jordan, the one the sheriff brought back here from up at Walla Walla, that's

the statement he made to him.

GEN: That Gitting's told Jordan that? But it wasn't so?

CLARENCE: Well, I don't know whether it was or not, but ---

GEN: \$7,000 is a lot of money.

CLARENCE: Because there wasn't that much. The amount was \$3,300 or \$3,380, what the bondsman had to come up with. They had personal bonds at that time, and they bonded him for \$20,000. Well, you know, they only give him \$3,300 or \$3,380. The records show what the auditors found was lacking in his audit, and they put up that money some time after that, along about 1898, I believe.

GEN: Now this is about somebody that drowned swimming a horse.

CLARENCE: I just put that down, that's Joe Fine's father. I found that in the paper.

GEN: You mean the horse reared up and went over backwards?

CLARENCE: They assumed that's what happened. Because he was quite a horseman, he'd just left here and went over there.

GEN: They are talking about these races for untrained horses. What does that mean, what's an untrained horse?

CLARENCE: Well, that's a horse that's never run for money before, for public money. I copied all that out in there and gave it to Bob Miller up there, and they said that they could copy, that would be in a little better form than that. When I get a copy of that I'll bring that to you. And also, the firemen, I wrote some articles for them.

GEN: What's an Indian race?

CLARENCE: Well they used to have horses for the Indians, and they rode bareback when they were in the race. And this Indian Louie's horse was the winner for, won the races pretty near every time. And these other Indians got so they wouldn't enter a horse in a race when he entered his horse. See they'd go around there a mile and then stop, and turn and reverse, you know, and go back. I remember quite a few of those when this here bald-faced pony of Indian Louie's, they all rode bareback.

GEN: Was this Dr. Marsden quite interested in racehorses?

CLARENCE: No, Dr. Marsden was quite interested in the Indians. He knew the language, and he wrote ---

CLARENCE: This time I went down to the Company Ranch, the Pine Creek Ranch it was, and these buckaroos said this animal was back in his feedlot, and the superintendent was there, Mr. Miller. And I says, "Well you'd just better send them up there to get this animal. And then if he refuses, say that they won't permit you to go in there to get it, why then go in and get a warrant." So, they went up there and just asked him. They looked in and saw this animal, but they asked him if there were any Company cattle in there, and he says, "No". They didn't even go in or try to demand it or anything. And so, I says, "Well, you've pretty near got to get a warrant, because I can't go in there and just go right in there without you have something, and by that time it was late."

So, the next morning they went out there early. These two men went with me, and the boss, and had this warrant and was going to get this animal, and it wasn't in the corral. So, I asked him, and he said there wasn't any such animal there. So, I says, "You look around and see if you can find that animal." And I says, "I'll go on to town with him." I think I had a deputy with me. And so, he says, "Well I'd like to go in and get another." He had a big old hat, and he had a big heavy wool shirt on. And well, I says, "All right, I'll go with you." And so, we went in the kitchen door and he started out into another room, and he started to close that door and I was right in behind him. And he started taking this wool shirt off, and here he had a gun in a holster under there, but he never attempted to take it. He just unbuckled it fast and laid it over on the table where I could get it and come on along. And of course, I think if I had ever let him go along, or hadn't been right on him or with him, that he might have attempted to try to escape. Anyway, he was brought in and there was some of these neighbors over there was going to go his bond on this, and he kept saying, "Well, they'd be in the next week." So, it was about a week or ten days, and I expected every day he'd be let out on bond, because it would be next spring. This was in the fall of the year after court when they only had court twice a year. So, by golly, he dug the brick out of this, broke out. And they never saw him. I was clear out of office and he came back over through Canyon City and come

back into that country, and somebody --- They didn't want him over in there, and the sheriff, I think, went over there to get him, but they never did get him again. So, he stayed out of Harney County. Somebody in John Day give the word and they went over there.

GEN: Do you remember them ever hanging anybody in this county?

CLARENCE: Oh yes, the man that killed these deputies. I've got an article right here in my briefcase now, that in 1904, that was the first and only man that was hanged in Harney County, and the first man hanged in Salem. They used to hang them in the counties prior to this time. And this John Saxton, I don't know whether I've mentioned his name before, and a fellow by the name of West, they were killed at Fields. I have written an article here that I can give you a copy of it that a niece of this John Saxton, which I got a year or so ago, and I'll just give you this copy. It gives you the whole story.

GEN: Did they ever have any bank robberies?

CLARENCE: There has never been a bank robbery in Burns that I know of, and I don't know even if there was ever an attempt. I've never heard of it. I've been kind of surprised about that. I've thought it would be awful easy to rob a bank here in Burns. But I've talked to some of the bankers and some of the men that work for the bank --- theft, work on that --- well it would be too hard for them to get away. Well now, the John Day Bank was robbed one time.

GEN: Did you ever go after a man on horseback?

CLARENCE: Oh yes, and afoot. Tracked them afoot and horseback, especially cattle rustlers and horse rustlers. That's one thing, well a stolen car, a fellow stole a car and drove it out and broke it and couldn't go, and I followed his track right into the house where he made a circle. And they generally take a natural route, the easiest looking route, that's natural.

I remember one time ... my brother-in-law, he got bucked off of a horse out here at Crow Camp, and this horse, the saddle turned and he run away and we found him about a mile or mile and a half, and they thought they was a tracking him to where he was, and we'd found this saddle. So, a few days after this I went out there to the ranch and we went out to where he was bucked off and so I says, "We'll take the trail and try it again." So, we went out, and see, he'd run up close to a

rim and then turned and they just missed it by about twenty feet. I went over pretty close to this, and it was about three hundred yards from where they found him standing, where this saddle had come loose and just popped off in the brush near this rim.

GEN: What did they do to the cattle rustlers when they caught them?

CLARENCE: Well, let's see, they generally served time. I think I broke up two or three cattle rustling crews here in Harney County during my time as sheriff and wild brand inspector. One case was over in Lake County. Of course, there was a case or two that the jury didn't find guilty, although that I wasn't the person that had ---

GEN: Were they usually local people, or was it someone that came in that were the rustlers?

CLARENCE: Well no, there was some of them that was local that lived right here, and most of them were local with assistance out of other counties, especially horses. One would move them into the county, and then another party would take them.

I remember back about 1902 that there was a man who lived up the river here on a ranch and he had the reputation of, horses were a good price at that time. This was in the summertime and a man living up around the head of Saw Tooth was milking cows in the summertime, and he was out looking for his cows a little late, a little east of this here. It ran two or three miles away from the ranch and he saw a dust coming along, and he waited up on the ridge there, and he saw this bunch of horses coming. And the man that had them, there was two men, finally saw him come out and spoke to him. That was about thirty miles from here, and he went home and rode clear to Burns and told about these horses. One of these fellows, it was just before haying, they were getting ready to hay, and Miller was his name, Frank Miller, had them in the pasture up here. His work horses and some saddle horses, and so this man up there, Matney I believe was his name, knew about this and rode right down, and the sheriff's office went out there and they intercepted these fellows driving these horses back. If they had just turned them loose there and rode off, but when they caught them with these horses, driving them back you know, and they sent him to the penitentiary for five years.

Of course, he was pretty well-to-do for that time, and when he went down there he made the

statement that he'd made \$10,000 and he guessed that it would be worth it in the long run when he got out. And in about two years why he could still --- but he never did come back to this country. Nobody ever saw him again in this country. Sold his ranch and everything here and his family left, and that's the last I ever heard of him.

GEN: Did you ever see any wild horses?

CLARENCE: Oh yes. Down here on the Oregon end on Lone Mountain, Pueblo Mountain, and off towards the lower end of Catlow, I went in there a few times, this time after some horses that had been moved. And of course, I caught up with the horses, but I didn't catch up with the --- and this time these wild horses, you couldn't get anywhere near them. The minute they'd see you, and they had good vision, and I think one quarter of a mile is the nearest I ever got. And there used to be thousands of them down in there on the Beatty Butte and the lower end of Catlow Valley.

GEN: Did they have drives to catch them, or did they ever tame them?

CLARENCE: Well yes, when they was ... they'd go out and gather these up. They'd make a corral of them in a canvas corral and finally get them so that they could bring, they were small, and what they called ... a lot of blue and roan and colored among them. These ones I saw two or three different times, maybe ten or twelve in the bunch, and they'd be a blue and roans among them.

GEN: Did you think they were originally wild horses or were they tame ones that had gotten away?

CLARENCE: Well, I think they were mostly tame ones that had got away. These people never bothered about --- they'd go out and ride and if they missed any horses --- and this was in areas where there were few water holes, and it wasn't worth their while in making those extensive rides to round up ---

GEN: Could you please tell me what you remember of Mr. Hanley as an employer?

CLARENCE: Well in 1929, I was doing some building work, construction work, and Mr. Hanley's bookkeeper said he had some buildings that needed to be shingled, and if I would come and shingle those buildings, and that was along about July 1929, as near as I can remember. Well I shingled these buildings and then he wanted a barn repaired, and he wanted a shed built for cars alongside the bunkhouse. I finished that, and then he says I have some dams now that I want built for

irrigation. No, first he had a bridge. He says, "I've got this bridge that has to be built, the one going into the ranch, give me a figure on that." And I figured and I says, "Well, if you want it a certain way to go out in the bank it would be a little better than \$5000, and if you want it this other way it will be about \$4,400." He says, "Well, put it this way, your \$4,400 estimate, and we'll just call it \$5,000." So, he says, "I want that bridge put in as quick as it can be put in, and piling and everything." So, I got that in and pulled the old one out and left some stuff up along the road. And so, he got to go through, and I started to clean up, and he says; "Now I want some dams constructed out in the river, and then out in the channels, around five or six." This was in the fall at that time, and getting along in October, and so I got those all built, wooden structures. And he furnished me a team to back-fill them. And that was the secret in a good dam was the back-fill, and he knew that. Because I had worked for him two years under some other fellows when they put in six of those dams on the river, and they all went out. The ones that my father and I put in, and then these, and some before that, they stayed in.

So, I got them all, the wooden part construction, and the back-fill was to be done. And I was out to the blacksmith shop and fixing a fresno, used horses then for back-fill. And I looked up towards the office and I seen him coming down, coming on a fast walk. And of course, there was things strung all around there. It wasn't cleaned up after this shingling, or after repairing the barn, or building the dam. And he had some guests here and he says, "Things are in a terrible shape, I want you to clean up this around here. If you don't, I'll get somebody else to do it." He turned around and started away before I got a chance to talk. So, I got to thinking and the more I thought the madder I got. And he went back up in the office, and I marched right up there and I said, "Now you come down here jumping onto me about this not --- scattered --- The first thing you wanted this shingling done, and then you wanted that bridge right away, and then you wanted those dams put in, and what I'm doing now is to --- before that freezes up or we won't have any good back-fill." And he says, "Oh, I say Clarence, go ahead and do that and get at it just as fast as you can." So, I finished all that up and he says, "Well, there's some more work." So, I worked there building gates the whole winter long, and did some work over at the Double O, and the next spring until the next

July.

During that time his foreman that run the cattle, Sullivan, was in the hospital. And that was about the time this crash hit. So, I was up town here picking up anything I could get at that time, that was in '32, '33, along in there. And he called up and says, "Get a couple of men, buckaroos, down here to work these cattle." And we went down there and we worked cattle for three days. He went out on a horse himself. This was '31 or '32. And he has a little buggy whip and a little pony, and he was right down among these cattle. And we put them in separate bunches, in separate corrals, and brought them up here to the stock yards and shipped quite a number of them. And within three weeks after that the prices of cattle had fell, I don't know how much. So, he come in, and rushed in, he knew pretty well what the cattle market, he knew when to sell and not to. He got rid of everything to get rid of, and --- where a lot of people lost quite a bit of money.

That was the last I saw of him until '33 when I was down there when he was working for this other job for me. And he had that stroke, and Mrs. Hanley was with him. For two years he went down in Arizona, and he was getting around a little better, and they invited him up there to --- as a special guest at the Roundup. And it was just a little too much for him, and in the afternoon of that day, Roundup Day, he passed away. Mrs. Hanley has told me about it.

And of course, I was Mrs. Hanley's secretary for ten years after Bob Duncan died, until 1953 when I got sick that year, and when she sold the ranch.

GEN: How was she to work for?

CLARENCE: Oh, she wasn't hard to work for. She was good to work for, but she was very cautious on any matter. During that time, she dissolved the Corporation, the William Hanley Corporation. There were two Corporations, the Juntura Investment Company and the Harney Valley Improvement Company. They liquidated them. The Corporations had been dissolved by non-payment of corporation dues. I was the secretary for both of them, to liquidate this property, something like \$35,000 of property around here, lands. And then the Juntura, \$25,000, she had that up for \$25,000. Davey Jones bought that, and liquidated that property.

And then she decided to dissolve the William Hanley Company which was worth about

\$560,000. That was the price of it at that time. That was what was carried on the books. John Biggs was the local attorney then, and this attorney in Portland that handled this tax matter. And his father advised her not to dissolve that Corporation. Didn't tell her why or anything, but she wanted to get it in her name. She owned all the stock, everything in it.

Well Biggs says that's all right, and so when they dissolved it, I was keeping the books and making the tax returns the way Duncan had, he had a good system. He was a good attorney and left her estate in very good shape, just excellent. Everything was regular and proper. So, I made a return, we was on a fiscal year, showed to the revenue and set up in it the reason for dissolving the Company and going on a calendar year.

Well they waited about three years, just the time of limitation, and they come out with a tax deficiency, \$100,000, \$10,000 penalty, and \$5,000 interest. They just took her for a --- that was one of the things that caused her to just start going downhill. You might remember when she lived back over here. We went down and got this lawyer in Portland, young Erskine Wood. Well he looked over the things and we went over the books and he asked about all these things. As it came, here she was carrying a \$40,000 item that Mr. Hanley's brother had borrowed the money, and had went broke down in Medford. And then some others on there, and then these values was pretty high.

Of course, Mr. Duncan, in the inheritance tax, he got this appraised as low as he could to keep from so much inheritance tax, which was appraised at \$225,000. When these books showed it went up to \$660,000, why this all carried on, paying on an inventory basis not to pay too much income tax. When they saw that difference, that she got it appraised at \$225,000, well there was naturally a tax to pay. This lawyer got this cut down to \$65,000 and got the penalty and interest cut off, most of it. He says, "You people should have come in here and audited and made your demand right after that was dissolved. You are out of order trying to collect a three year's tax when they could have paid that right then and there." Mrs. Hanley and Mr. Young evidently didn't know about that, and the lawyer, Mr. Biggs, who had died at that time. Then she got that straightened all up, and after she died in '54, after she sold the ranch --- see she didn't know that she had sold that at times.

GEN: Did Mr. Hanley have a lot of people working for him?

CLARENCE: Back in the '20's he did. When he had the Double O he bought two 75 Holt Caterpillars, and he done a lot of ditching and canal work on the Double O, and the Bell A both. Plowed up six hundred acres.

At that time, in the spring of '21, was when Red Walters and I done all the seeding of that six hundred acres. Then I used to help brand the calves at different times. Pretty near every year I'd help brand the calves when Mrs. Hanley run it herself.

GEN: Did they have lots of guests?

CLARENCE: Well yes, that rock building out there had about eight or ten beds, and then there was a couple of nice beds in the bunkhouse. At one time in 1927, when I was in the sheriff's office, that there was a group from the Chamber of Commerce in Portland, bankers and large construction men, and railroad men, came over to Burns and they stayed down at the Hanley Ranch and were guests there.

And also, at the same time the group went to Lakeview to have a meeting with the Lakeview citizens, pertaining mostly to roads. Marshall Dana was one of the men in particular. We had breakfast at the Double O, and we were supposed to be in Paisley for lunch, and we never got into Lakeview until 8 o'clock that night. We stopped in Paisley for an hour. So, the next day they had their meeting, and I remember this very well that every man that got up to speak says, "Well, I'm not going to take very much time to say what I have to say because it is getting late and we've got to go." And Mr. Hanley was the first spokesman, and his message was that he says, "Well, I'm not going to be in any hurry, because time will be here when we're all gone." And he says, they talk about their every day problems, and these men talked about the roads that we came over yesterday, crooks and turns and winding around. And he says, "Well now those roads were made when people were thinking about their every day problems. And they looked down, and they was driving a mule, and they saw this mule would pull off to the left, or pull off to the right, then they would pull him back, and that was the cause of all these curves in these roads that we wound around."

Then another time Mr. Hanley was running for U. S. Senator in 1914, and he made a speech

at one of the churches. And there wasn't too many out there --- quite a few --- and he says we've got to do this here --- them their natural resources, they're all yours. We've got to build them up so these men out on these ranches and homesteads where the only thing they have to eat is a jack rabbit and a piece of bacon. And he started to sit down, and he says, "And a few prunes to eat."

CLARENCE YOUNG - LIFE HISTORY

Grandfather Cornwall was a Scotch Highlander from Ontario, Canada who came to the United States sometime in the 1850's. He arrived at Taylorsville in Plumas County, California. His grandmother arrived at the same place about 1860 after her first husband was killed in Nevada by Indians, being part of a caravan crossing the plains in 1859. It was about the same route that the grandparents on the mother's side had crossed the plains from Keokuk, Iowa in 1865. They had one daughter at that time but five more daughters and two sons were born later. They lived their entire life in Plumas County, that area being gold and copper country along with ranching and being storekeepers.

Grandfather, paternal, passed away in 1878 when Clarence's father was 15 years old, with a younger brother and sister. The grandmother moved to San Francisco where the sons were entered in a business college, and the daughter in music. She returned to Taylorsville, where she owned property and spent the remainder of her life, being well provided for financially. Both grandfathers were musical.

Clarence's father came to Burns in 1884, and his mother in 1889, being married at Christmas time 1889. The father owned a ranch two miles south of Burns, raising horses and cattle. He also had property in Burns, on tract being where the Masonic building now stands, having purchased this in 1903, and then selling it to the Masonic Lodge in 1910.

At this location he operated a meat market and grocery store. After selling to the Masonic Lodge, he purchased a hardware store in the Reed building next to the Masonic Lodge. He had a large stock of hardware and implements, farm machinery, with the meat market and grocery, also well stocked. This business was operated until 1913, but adverse business conditions caused the

loss of all of his property except the home in Burns where Clarence now lives.

His father passed away in 1920. There were five boys and one girl in the family. His mother lived in Burns until 1926, when she returned to Plumas County, California for a time and then went to San Francisco with her younger sons and daughter. The sons held positions, one with a power company, one with the telephone company, one a commercial artist, and the daughter had a hair dressing shop. One brother died in 1937, and the mother in 1954 at 85 years. A younger brother died in 1958, having been a civil engineer, bookkeeper and teacher during the depression.

The youngest brother and sister own the original Young property in Taylorsville, of forty acres and the old house built in the 1860's, having been removed with a new modern house constructed in 1970. One younger brother lives in San Francisco, all are retired.

Grandmother on father's side came west in a caravan. Near Wells, Nevada, three people or children wandered away and were found after being scalped by Indians. Grandmother as a bride came to Virginia City. Mrs. Hanley's mother came at the same time.

Grandfather was a musician, played fiddle and horn. Came in 1890 to Burns and brought the first grand piano. He started to school in 1900 at nine years of age, with a brother fifteen months younger in the same class. They could read and spell but not write. Wally Welcome's mother was his first teacher. Had a lot of trouble the first month with written spelling tests. He had Lena Harkey for a teacher the second year and did very well. His third grade teacher was Mrs. Graham, and problems developed. The school board appeared, the members being Mr. Fopley, Mr. Sweek and Mr. Young (father), each giving a lecture to the classes, ending with the statement that rawhide whips would be provided to use on unruly students.

During this time the schoolhouse was condemned and all schools were moved into the churches and other buildings available. His class was in the Catholic Church, and the rawhide whips went into action. The first boy punished had put a book in the seat of his pants, which the teacher did not discover, so he bragged about fooling the teacher. The next time the teacher made an examination, and used the whip where there was no padding.

After this these whips began to disappear, so the teacher held a meeting with all of the

students and questioned everyone thoroughly. One boy said that he knew where the whips had gone, but did not know the persons who had hidden them, and did not want to tell where they were. The teacher informed him that he was just as guilty as the persons hiding them. On further questioning, he said that he had only heard where they were hidden and had forgotten how and where he had heard about this.

Problems still existed near the end of the school year; one instance occurring during the last month as several students took their lunches for noon. One noon a pile of black ashes in the churchyard fell on some students. After they were cleaned up and ready for the school room, Clarence and another boy decided to black their faces with the ashes, then waiting until school was well in session they entered the school room. The teacher, being busy, did not see them until they were near their seats and she heard the students laughing out loud. She informed them that they were expelled from school for the remainder of the year. However, they were permitted to take the examinations and return the next term of school. Miss Howard was his fourth-grade teacher, no problems.

By this time the schoolhouse had been repaired and another room added. His fifth-grade teacher was Curt Bartlett, a very good teacher, firm and knew how to handle unruly kids. Mr. Finn, sixth grade teacher, was a regular professor who had been principal of the Burns School for some time. He was well educated but severe with students that got out of line. Although Clarence got through the seventh and eighth grade with him. Two years in high school with D. W. Yoder, principal, Miss Godfrey, Josephine Locher, Miss Ellis, Allen Biggs. Clarence stated that he was not a good student, did not have the study habit, but was quite interested in his high school days.

In summer he worked in the store or on a ranch as a buckaroo. Would help the neighbors, swim in Bennett's addition on Riverside Drive or the millpond. Would bicycle; play baseball, racehorses on old track. When small would have stick horses, Big Ben and Blue Jay.

In the spring of 1909, Clarence went to California with the superintendent of the Trout Creek Ranch by team and buggy. First day went to the Narrows, second the P Ranch, third Home Creek, fourth Trout Creek. He wanted Clarence to work, but instead he went to Denio and took the

stage.

Knew girl in Winnemucca, went to a band concert with her and then was going to take the train but girl said no. Boys played roulette before going to concert. Clarence had four dimes. Clarence won about \$34, so took four to \$0.75 sirloin dinner after the concert, and then got on train to Reno, where he arrived at sun up with his second cousin. Took the narrow gauge to Beckwith and then took the stage to California. Went to visit relatives in Crescentville, and Quincy, and Taylorsville, and stayed all summer. Worked for father's uncle in hayfield and store. \$2.00 a day and board, and he saved money. Left in October on stage and then got on train for Truckee and Reno, then to Portland, then to Burns, five days and five nights, now six hours.

1912 went to California again and came back in May. Harney County Sheriff was in Winnemucca for prisoner, and had to go to Carson City. Clarence played ball in Winnemucca on Sunday. Monday, they started to Burns with prisoner. Had to get out and shovel off a high center in Denio. Stayed all night at the Alvord. Ten miles out of Burns they lost a wheel, then had to get a horse and buggy to get to Burns.

CLARENCE YOUNG - MISCELLANEOUS

At the time the Hines Mill came in, a group decided to build a hotel in Hines. Mr. Silbaugh put up \$10,000 to start the building. Clarence worked for him in 1929. Had the concrete work up, but depression came and the other parties had no money to invest. Had a lobby and 15-20 rooms. HINES MILL: Herrick came here in 1923 to start mill. Started mill and railroad. Money became tighter and he lost out in 1928. Hines took over and finished mill in 1929, opened in April with saws going. Was one of the most modern mills in U. S. at the time. Herrick had picked a place near warm water for a millpond, which was very important. This has since been filled in and they use a sprinkler system now. Herrick had a railroad to Seneca for livestock and lumber. People were happy to have mill come in and the Chamber of Commerce helped. The first train came in September 1924. There were quite a few passengers up to 1930. Clarence would use it to make connections for Portland when he took prisoners down. One young fellow had not paid for a car

bought in Washington, but broke out of jail after being picked up.

MODEL T: Often had to back up hill. Had to pump up tires by hand.

PRESIDENTS: When McKinley was shot, school was out and the children marched to cemetery. Clarence was a democrat and supported Wilson, but his father was a good Republican, supported Teddy Roosevelt and Taft.

STORMS: In 1916 Clarence was hauling mail with a four-horse team to a place near Crane. In 1916 the snow was three feet deep at Silver Creek. He left here at 6:00 a.m. and it was 11:00 p.m. when he was only 2 miles this side of Riley with mail. Lots more snow in those days than now. In winter of 1905-1906, it snowed the night before Thanksgiving and was one and one-half feet deep before stopped. Later was three feet deep and had to break trail when went to ranch on weekends. On April 1st used a wagon between Burns and Hines for first time since Thanksgiving. Geese came in among stock to feed and there was snow everywhere. From December until March could not use Model-T Ford and had to carry mail by sleigh. No car to Bend until April. Clarence drove his first car in 1918. Alec Hanley's father bought one in 1914. When Clarence was sheriff had a Dodge and two Buick's. Has owned twenty-seven cars.

Bill Hanley called about the Harney County irrigation projects. He needed 2000 poles from up in the hills, and teams and wagon for hauling. The haying crew was used in September 1920 with a week to haul. Nine mules were shod and one horse was used. A well driller was shipped from Portland. Deep snow in December, and took four days to go to Crane and back to the Silvies River. Took fourteen head to pull the well driller out on the ice. Used fourteen teams and wagons, planks. Had to use jacks. Mr. Hanley says, "Aha, I say Clarence, we got it up here."

WINDMILLS: Always enough wind, seldom pumped by hand. C.W.A. project and had tank to water stock.

FRUITS: Had hot beds and extensive local gardens. Went to John Day country or Malheur for peaches and plums. Two to four-day trip. Oranges and bananas came by stage mostly in the summer months. Had root cellar for vegetables and most people had a small icehouse. Put up ice to use in iceboxes during the summer. Packed in sawdust away from wall, one-half foot of sawdust

to cover. Kept all year if well covered. Was cut out of the river. Whiting field above the millpond had good clear ice. Was ten inches to three feet thick, eighteen-inch wide blocks. Used four-horse team to pull up on sleigh. Sold at one cent a pound.

BUILDING: Used wood mostly before 1890. Had good stonemasons to build bank in 1907.

Scotch stonecutters built Arrowhead Hotel. Stone was cut by hand chisel for windowsills. Native rock was used, some pink and some gray. Charley Cawfield was a stonemason who had a homestead beyond Lone Pine Road. There were many stone and brick cellars for vegetables.

Clarence's father made butter kegs, which were kept in a milk house over spring, and kept fine over the winter. Had a homemade butter worker, which worked all buttermilk out and kept well. Had a barrel churn and either a separator or crocks and milk pans to allow cream to rise. Milked more than ten cows, then people usually had a separator.

CHURCH: Had Presbyterian, Baptist and Catholic Church in late '90's. Nazarene came in 1913 or 1914. Evangelists came later and the Episcopal in 1924 or 1925. Clarence worked on their church in 1934 and 1935.

RATTLESNAKES: Clarence remembers he and his father killing big rattlesnake when coming out of the hills east of Hines. Clarence herded the town cows, everyone milked their own. There were from 150-200 in the town of Burns, and in the spring, they were turned out on land west of Burns. Ponies were turned out too, to eat grass. His pony died in 1908, twelve years old. Newspaper in Portland owned the property called Kelly property. A daughter married Dr. Geary in 1898. Two herders would start out about 5:00 a.m. and come home about 4:45 p.m. to get in for milking. They were paid so much a head every month, good money in those days. The cows knew where to go home. They never seemed to be bothered with snakes.

One day when fishing on Sawtooth, on the sunny side of the bank, he reached up on the bank above and felt something. After pulling hand away quickly, he went around and up and found a rattlesnake. In 1934 he was fixing a windmill for Bill Hanley at the Double O. His helper had a pipe held up to attach to the pump. He told helper to go around and he squatted down to hold the pipe. The helper said to, "Watch out!" There was a rattler coming towards him so he just jumped

straight out like a frog. The snake was killed. Clarence had heard that no one could pick up a dead snake, so he bet the helper \$5.00 that he couldn't pick up the snake in the middle and carry it one hundred steps. The bet was taken; he got a good hold, wrapped it around his arm, held on tight and carried it one hundred yards. Clarence lost his money. In 1947, when working with Taft Miller in Catlow Valley, looking for a section corner, Taft screamed, "Look out". He glanced down to see a rattler across his foot. Clarence went straight up. It had tried to get away but had been wrapped around Clarence's foot when first seen. He killed many around Drewsey, Middle Fork of the Malheur, and in that area.

LOCHER CASTLE: Was never completed but built on a hill north of the highway. Mr. Locher homesteaded a ranch. Was always busy, carved figures. Died in 1927 or '28. He lived alone but his son was deputy for the sheriff. Son was postmaster, another master mechanic at mill. Nice family, one girl telephone operator, another teacher. Leonard very efficient and good bookkeeper but hard to get along with people.

CHAUTAUQUA: Held on the Clemens block and Nollie Reed property. Between the bank and the Elkhorn. Had good crowds and Clarence was one of the sponsors. When one performance was going on, the marshal, Haines, was shot and died a year later. He wasn't very popular as was strict and it was in the time of prohibition. Someone came in and said that no one but Rube Haines was shot. A kid, who was stealing gas, thought they were shooting at him. A man, walking in the dark, was intercepted by the marshal, and he started shooting. Served time.

POLICE FORCE: Only one man elected by the city and paid \$50 a month. County deputies at the courthouse were paid \$60 a month. Clerk, sheriff and assessor received \$200 a month. Treasurer \$200 a year. Many served for nothing.

HOSPITAL: Zwick [Sweek] house, two story with ten rooms but burned in 1929. Caught fire in early evening and only exterior was left standing. In block where city park now is. Daytime fires were easier to put out.

WINDMILLS: They were used up to 1924 when the city had water. Everyone had a windmill and a well, but few had piped in water. Water was heated in boilers for bathtubs. People from cities

thought it peculiar to see all the windmills.

SIDEWALKS: Made of wood on main street and set high up. Also high in residential part. One and one-half feet higher than later cement sidewalks because of the high water.

LIVERY BARNS: Lots of livery barns. Then people had own barns for cows and horses behind the house. At one time there were two hundred cows in town, and in stage days there were two hundred horses too. Would buy hay for winter and it took two men to deliver with hay wagons. Took about, from one to three ton a month for a cow and horse. Horse would cost from \$50-\$200. Good team \$1300-\$1400. Milk cows \$25-\$50. 1900 to 1930 beef prices varied, but in World War I jumped to \$90. Hurt people to buy. Clarence's father had meat market and he butchered two or three times a week. Lots of hogs too, and made sausage and smoked it. Icebox they used is now in Murphy's Tavern. Soup bones and liver were given away, and fifteen cents for heart, tongue, brains. Man took care of horses in stable with hay. \$4 or \$5 a ton until in '20's when went up to \$12 a ton.

Doctors made short trips on horseback, but usually had a horse and buggy. Dr. Smith had office in Young's house. He was very faithful to everyone. Clarence helped build his log cabin now known as Corbett's cabin. Nearby logs were used. Lem Lowe helped notch out the logs. After the roof was framed and on, Clarence left. After the first winter, and in spring of 1936, they wanted to see how the cabin had wintered. Two Indians were hired and got in okay, but were stuck a lot when coming out. Had to jack up car.

CCC built Squaw Butte. Had crews with two or three carpenters, boys helped, some shingled. Stonemasons worked on the Malheur Refuge buildings. John Scharff was first superintendent.

Dr. Iland Catterson was a woman doctor and seemed to have a good practice and people seemed to accept woman doctors quite well. But Clarence said he preferred men if he had a choice. There were several naturopath and chiropractors.

Catholics built and operated a hospital in the early '20's. When it was discontinued, Clarence bought a cow and calf that had to be disposed of. It was a good hospital for its time and

gave good care. The first hospital was a dwelling building, two story with not too good construction owned by Clemens. It burned and a man lost his life. From 1906-1910, Stella Barnes' house was used like a nursing home. Fed and took care of people without relatives. Was on county tax rolls.

PACKING COMPANY: Farmers owned it and sold stock. Had outside men to butcher. In 1936 had four or five, then later two or three. Pretty good business as paid Portland prices, less freight. Had ice and cut up meat, as people wanted it. Had 150-ton icehouse. Had smoked meat, using alder, mahogany, dry juniper. Phil Smith finally got packing plant and was used to butcher horses.

FLOUR MILL: Run by waterpower, but finally caught fire and burned.

MINING: O. J. Darst notice of location of a quartz claim, book of Mining Claims, page 591. O. J. Darst discovered a vein of lode quartz or rock bearing gold, silver on N. W. quarter of section 9, township 21, range 32, Harney known as Jumbo Gold and Silver Quartz mining claim. Discovered October 16, 1907. Staked November 3rd, 1907. Located October 16, 1907. O. J. Darst and W. E. Burgett locators. F. O. Jackson lease to 1935. P. G. Williams 500 feet east of north section 4T 20 R 32.

RECREATION: 1898, had parades, ball games on the Riverside Drive field. Began fair in 1905. Lots of dances. Track meets. Had a high school and a town track team. Competed with Grant County and Prineville, also Harney, Catlow Valley, Sunset Valley, Prairie City. Had a tri-state league and after broke up on Labor Day they would have a tournament. Had ball games with Ontario and Lakeview with good crowds, which paid expenses from 1907-1926. Schwartz managed the team. Had races and main street parade with buggies. Had five days of fair with two or three dances which lasted until 4 o'clock in the morning. Had programs every Friday night with debates, musicals, solos, home talent, plays. Had Chautauqua programs, and plays came in from outside. Used the Locher Hall where the Chevrolet Garage is now located.

Heard first radio program in 1924, World Series, at Burns Garage, had earphones. One of the boys would tell the plays. First talkie movie was "In Old Arizona" with Warner Baxter in Portland, 1928. Had first radio in early '30's but had a Victrola in 1921. Played Red Seal records,

opera stars. Had a record of president talking to a group. Heard president say a few words when he came to Portland in 1919. Saw Taft when he was representing some group. Saw Billy Sunday and Teddy Roosevelt, Jr. Went to opera in both Portland and San Francisco in later years.

COLLEGE: Had Waldo Hall at the University, and two fraternities. Neil Smith, Nollie and Tedd Reed, Hamilton, Caldwell attended. Neil Smith, Sr. played football. Howard Maple played for Oregon State. Much rivalry between Oregon and Oregon State.

HARNEY ABOUT 1889: Devine bought the Island Ranch. Put buildings on rollers and moved many into Burns. Henry Miller died in 1916, and his office was moved to the Island Ranch. Nichols was son-in-law of Henry Miller and bought the Gladys Holland house. Mr. Holland had bought out the pool hall, came from Vale.

Electric lights were furnished from waterpower from flourmill, turbine wheel. Had no light when had high water. Kept kerosene lights to use. Couldn't make flour then either. Lights ran until midnight. Had streetlights, but was pretty dark when lights were out. In 1924 had power plant at mill to use.

POLITICAL OFFICES: Charles Beery, surveyor. Homesteader over Wrights Point.

H. C. Levens, County Judge. Rancher, then had Levens Hotel, now Arrowhead.

Tom Spehn, Harney rancher.

W. H. Robbins, rancher at Crow Camp, now Howard Miller Ranch.

W. A. Goodman, sheriff ten years, 1914. Pioneer who had ranch near Burns. One of the best lawmen. Taking a prisoner without gun proved fatal. Arrested a man and allowed him to go unsaddle horse at Folly Farm. Mrs. Folly [?] and son had store and served meals. Confused. Happened to go in house and then heard shooting. Came out and found Goodman lying there. Man ran across field. Clarence in posse next day. Very sad for community and one of largest funerals held in Burns, as was highly regarded as citizen. Prisoner had bought a horse with a bad check. Deputies were looking for him. Goodman was in South End of county and stopped at Folly Farm on way home when this fellow rode in. Case was tried in Vale, Malheur County.

Frank Gowan, surveyor. Left Burns for California.

R. L. Hass, homesteader, then had hotel at the Narrows. Very active.

Chester Dalton, county clerk two terms. Was local boy, county school superintendent, taught school.

John Caldwell, assessor. Native, had abstract business. Left in '30's for Idaho.

Pearl Fisk, county treasurer, native.

Frances Clark, school superintendent and teacher.

Jack McQuinn, Poison Creek Ranch. Freighter 1918.

W.Y. King, early days at the P Ranch. Married Bryd girl, and five daughters.

Charles Dillman, county clerk for two terms. Homesteader, World War I veteran. Had hardware store and sawmill business.

Arthur Page, good engineer. Homesteader located in Catlow Valley. Worked for P Ranch.

Charles Lillard. Father of Joe, Calamity Ranch.

HOTELS: Old Burns Hotel built before 1890, then new Burns Hotel built in 1894, operated until sometime before 1940 when same was removed and lot stood vacant until the Burns Department Store was built. The old Burns Hotel was moved south across the street to northwest corner of the said block.

French Hotel was constructed sometime before 1890, operated until the fatal fire destroyed all the buildings in the block on August 1914. Said block being same as Arrowhead Hotel is now located. The said French Hotel being located in center of the block on Main Street.

The Oregon Hotel was constructed sometime before 1895, operated until sometime after 1930. Was located in the block where the Palace Cafe now stands.

The Cottage Hotel, which afterward was known as Overland Hotel or Cole Hotel, was constructed sometime before 1900 and operated to sometime near 1925, and was located where the Highlander Cafe and Blackburn Insurance Company are located.

The Anderson Hotel constructed sometime before or after 1895, and operated to sometime before or after 1920, and was located where Safeway parking lot is now located.

The Whittier Hotel was constructed sometime before 1900. A family by the name of Syme

owned it at that time and later was known as Summit Hotel, when purchased by later owners.

Early day laundries were three, operated by Chinese men. Also a few household families took in washing. Modern Laundry was built about 1930. I think Willis Roundsville having controlling interest at that time, and other parties operating it until the White family assumed the operation and possession of the same, about 1956. The first regular equipped laundry in Burns was set up in 1910 in a building, the location being in the block just north of Desert Theater.

Welcome Hotel was constructed in 1928 and 1929, and consisted of a three story stone building being two hundred feet in length and fifty in width. Located on Main Street in the block where the Union Oil Station and Smyth's Grocery store stands. It being destroyed by fire around 1936 or 1937, only part of stonewalls standing after the fire.

Bennett Motel was constructed in 1911 by Julian Byrd and P. G. Smith. It was known as Tonawama Building at that time. It being a two-story building, upper story being a dance hall and basketball court, a stage platform for shows and performances. On the lower story, the operation of Times Herald newspaper was performed for several years, and there were the law offices of John Biggs, Casey and Kriesen and the law office of Robert Duncan, in the upper story entrance to the office being near the stairway, leading to upper story.

The Times Herald moved from this building sometime after the consolidation of the Times Herald and Burns News to the building where the Bradeen Brothers Real Estate is located. At this time, P. G. Smith became the owner of Tonawama building. Sometime later the exterior of this building was damaged by fire and the owner at that time being Esther Thornburg, a sister of P. G. Smith. Later Cecil Bennett purchased this damaged building and made into a motel.

Lawyers in Burns at certain times, this from memory, sometime in 1930, George Sizemore, John Biggs, Allen Biggs, Charles Leonard, H. V. Smaltz.

WATER CODE: 1909 Water Code was created and went into effect July 1, 1909. The above date was set, whereby all parties using water for the irrigation of lands in Oregon could obtain a water right by submitting a claim to prove that water was used for irrigation. Any date prior to the year 1909, any use of water for irrigation after 1909 had to be obtained by making application for the use

of water for irrigation from the State Engineer. This state department was set up in the same year, 1909, to administer the uses of all waters for irrigation.

The first State Engineer, a Mr. Cochran, followed by John Lewis, Percy Cupper, Charles Luper, Charles Stricklin, Lewis Stanley and Chris L. Wheeler, the present State Engineer.

HOLLAND HOUSE: January 6th, 1897, from Burns Times Herald. Jap McKinnon and John Newman are moving the Pacific Livestock Company office building from Harney to this place. We heard today that they had some ill luck, killing one horse and injuring two others. January 13th, 1897. The Pacific Livestock Building office is on company's block in this place and soon will be ready for occupancy. This fine two-story building is quite an addition to Burns.

January 20th, 1897. It was found that the Pacific Livestock building could be put in place much quicker with teams than a capstan and the big teams were hitched on Saturday and moved the building to the position desired. From the above statements, the building was moved to Burns, starting sometime in December 1896 and crossed Silvies River early in January 1897. As heavy snow fell in December 1896, and a December-January warm period appeared and water filled the Silvies River then froze and the building was pulled across Silvies River in January 1897, when said river was covered with ice a foot or more thick and the building being left at the east side of Burns a few days later. Pacific Livestock Office moved from Harney, December 1896 to January 1897.

HARNEY COUNTY HISTORY PROJECT

AV-Oral History #309 – Side

Subject: Clarence Young

Place:

Date: January 15, 1972

Interviewer: James Baker

(Clarence Young is showing photos.)

JIM BAKER: Is this where the Arrowhead is now?

CLARENCE YOUNG: No, this is where the department is now.

JIM: Burns Department Store is now?

CLARENCE: Yeah. You see my father has his carpenter apron on here. He was finishing up in the spring. That was the basketball team that I was in, 1908-09. Here's Frank King, and this is the fellow that worked in the bank, Ches Carter and Harry Carter, they were subs, and McKinnon, Clarence McKinnon. The high school had a good team that year. We played about four games with Harney and about four with the high school. Won every time. And one game there, at that time we didn't dribble, and you couldn't take steps.

JIM: Is this you here?

CLARENCE: Yes. And I made 24. We won 29 to 25, and I made 24 of the points in that game.

JIM: Were you playing center?

CLARENCE: Yeah.

JIM: If you couldn't dribble, how did you move the ---

CLARENCE: Well you had to pass the ball. If the ball went out and hit and come back into bounds, it was still in play at that time. See, they never started to dribble until about 1910, colleges. When they first played basketball, I think it was 1914 or 1915. I know the first time that I went to

start to guard the fellow that --- he just dribbled around me and went in and shot a basket. And of course, ... Mrs. Slater up here, well, she knew that I was interested in basketball, in sports. Here is a baseball team here. Here is the original picture, and this fellow right here used to live in this brick house over here when my mother lived here. And he came in and went up here to Wally and asked if he knew any one of these players. And Wally looked at it, and I picked out this fellow, he used to work for us. And he and my father used to come to town here and play ball with the whole team when, it says here, see the date here, that's --- he put this down, he and his mother and father. It says 1900-1904. Well this is the 1899 picture.

JIM: You think it is earlier than the date that he has?

CLARENCE: Yes, because this fellow, I picked him out right away, and this fellow, and this fellow, and this fellow, and this one, and this one. These two I didn't know, but I found afterwards, Jay ... down there told me that one of these was a fellow by the name of George Waters. Of course, I remember him, and I have all those games in articles I have written. I wrote as I went through these newspapers, I wrote all this down, things that I was familiar with, and I thought it was history, from 1891 until 1904.

UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Clarence spent nearly all last summer going through the papers.

CLARENCE: And of course, the Fair Association wants something, why they have a copy, and also up there at the --- that's all written down. It's pretty easy to take that. And then the fire department, I give some --- This stuff, you know, is all ... and he said that Dan up here would have one of the women in there --- would copy them out. Well, he hasn't given me copies. And so, I've got those copies, and with this other ---

JIM: Were the rules in baseball different than they are now?

CLARENCE: Baseball is pretty much the same. That's one game that they never made much change in. And then the big game was 1926 when the, Burns beat the Bend Elks, and the Bend Elks was State Co-champions that year. I've got an article about that I found in the paper. I remember some of the things about it. Of course, they have got one mistake in Burton Blarkley --- His name is Harold.

JIM: What position did you play in baseball?

CLARENCE: Well, I started out in the outfield with the ... team, but I caught, the first game I ever played in 1902, I caught and the pitcher was five years older than I was. And I thought catching, and I never thought anything about hitting. Well we had a few games around here, and in 1907 over here in Sunset Valley homesteaders came in --- a whole flock of them all over the valley. And there was a lot of baseball players among them. They had a team up to Harney, and one out here at Cow Creek, and one at Catlow. And some of them had played semi-pro ball. So, in 1907 the kids was a playing, so this team, it was early in April I think, because that year it cleared up pretty quick. So, they wanted to play Burns. They'd been practicing down there, it was sunny and bright, and came up there. And we got three or four kids, young fellows, and we played out here and they beat us 10 to 3. So, then the old fellows like Seagers and Swarts, and there was one of these other fellows there, Seagers played in 1911. He was manager of the team when we had a tournament over here to Prairie City. It was Prairie City and Sumpter. They had all those tri-state league players there. Prairie had seven of them, and Sumpter had Baker City, and LaGrande, and Pendleton, and Boise, and Yakima. Those fellows all played that year. It was Labor Day, and this fellow went over, Seagers, he was manager of the team, and he wasn't playing at that time. I think he went in and played a little bit there in the third game. But anyway, we had this Prairie team beat 3 to 0 up till the 9th inning. And one of the Prairie boys was on that team, the poorest player they had. And the manager of this team, he had him get hit with the ball to get on, and then come up with the head of the line. Anyway, they got the bases loaded and there was Musick, he was the catcher, he came here in 1911, and he was a good catcher. I was playing 2nd base when he was catching, and I went over and played first, and I caught again when I was --- In this 1926 game I ...

JIM: What kind of a catcher's glove did you have?

CLARENCE: Oh, I had a big catcher's glove. And here's a couple pictures of myself here. Here's one when I was sheriff in 1925, and here's another when I was playing ball in 1912. I was 21 years old.

JIM: What were the worst crimes when you were sheriff that a fellow could commit that you

would run him in for?

CLARENCE: Well see at that time, that was during prohibition from 1925 to 1929. I got beat by fourteen votes the second time I run. I'd run by a pretty good majority --- I'd been a deputy sheriff on the police force here before that from 1920 on. But all this construction was going on. They was building the mill, building the railroad, building the highway, and putting in water and sewers. And I'll tell you, there was a bunch of gangsters come in, bootleggers, and they'd hide behind that. You know, there was a bunch of what they called good bootleggers and the bad ones. And of course, prohibition was very unpopular anyway.

JIM: What was a bad bootlegger, and what was a good bootlegger?

CLARENCE: Well there was some of these --- You see, when saloons went out in 1916, and then extreme dry in 1917, most all of these saloon keepers had soft --- had a billiard table and had cards and soft water. The saloon men were all good reliable men, like Donegan and Trisch and some more of them. Well, all of the saloon men in those days were good men. There were some of them went out, but what stayed in ---

Well these bad ones would come in and they'd have a rooming house, or rent a private house and have a madam or have some girls. And of course, the saloon days back here, there was a sporting house in the back of one of the saloons. Of course, they were pretty well restricted. They never came out in public very much. But these that set up these joints around, just like ---

We lived here. I built that house in 1917, and my father converted this into living quarters, and what it is now in 1918, after he went out of business. He got into the hardware business and he went broke, lost his ranch and lost everything but this. And he died in 1920.

Well my mother owned these two houses, and the one on the corner, the big --- that was two stories with ten rooms on it with a cupola, just like there is one over here, the Stinger house, and Swick after he had it. And of course, Swick had lost it through mortgage. And a fellow by the name of Leonard held the mortgage, and he was renting it to anybody that had the money, a lawyer. And this brick house, there was some women and a bootlegging gang in there. And over across here was Crownover, you've heard of her, haven't you? And then the little house over on this corner

And I was living down on the flat while I was sheriff. And so, these people wanted to rent these houses. And my mother had went to California, see, after my father died in 1926. I had two younger brothers and a sister four years younger than I. And two brothers went to San Francisco, and one of them was a commercial artist, that's one of his works. And there's some there, this commercial artist. And that picture ... And the old Young home in California there, he painted that.

Then one of them worked for the Power Company and the other for the Telephone Company in San Francisco. They got jobs there. I was the only one that stayed here after 1926. Of course, my brother is fifteen months younger than I am, and he lives in San Francisco now. Retired, he worked for the power company. And the other one, telephone, he was a troubleshooter and he had about seventy men under him down there, and after a few years --- Well, if I'm not taking up too much time here with this stuff.

JIM: Well, I asked a question about bootlegging in the '20's, and the reason I was interested in it was to see the changes that the town went through, and you mentioned something about the construction and about the new kind of people that came in with that construction, and I find that pretty interesting. And it sounds like some of this stuff was just tolerated, but I don't quite understand it all yet.

CLARENCE: Well of course, like I say, up to 1929 I knew everybody in Burns and every kid and their names and where they lived. Not by street or number or anything, but by the houses. But after this mill came in and all this construction went on there, these local kids or some of the parents that I knew when they were kids, they grew up, and I don't even know them since all that, since 1929.

And just like I meet these people --- One person down there at the laundry yesterday, her husband had been working for the railroad since 19 --- in the '30's, and I knew her, but I don't remember their names. But these old people, their names just register, just like this, just like looking at these pictures. Of course, these bad ones ---

You see the first year that I was in, well, I wasn't too active. Of course, the fellow that,

Goodwin, the sheriff before me, he was kind of on the wet side. But he was a good honest man; he'd been in for four terms. And he got killed four months before he went out of office.

JIM: How did he die?

CLARENCE: Well, he was killed by a fellow, an ex-con from California and Oregon penitentiary. He went down in there and he was a buckaroo, and he bought a horse from a fellow out there by Folly Farm. And he gave a bad check for it. So, the sheriff at that time ... he was pretty much out here serving papers on cattle rustlers and horse rustlers and all of that. That was still going on.

And then we didn't have any state police and there'd be a game warden then. And when I went in the city just had a marshal elected by the people. Just a single person and he generally covered the day till 10 o'clock at night, from first thing in the morning. And the Sheriff's Department, when this new construction and all that come in here, and all these that come in, I was called night and day. I had a deputy and sometimes I'd get him and sometimes I'd get out there and there was a fight or gun play. Getting back to that --- did you ever hear of this Holley that's writing the history of Oregon Sheriffs?

JIM: No.

CLARENCE: He's in Portland, and I furnished him quite a bit of information. He come in here about four or five years ago and they have a trailer with the exhibit. He had it at the State Fair. I saw it there twice, and it was supposed to be in all these county seats. It was at Vale, Lakeview, Prineville, and Bend, and it was to be here two years ago, but the sheriff here now was sick, and he didn't want to come up unless the sheriff was able.

Eldon Sitz up here, he's on his 28th year now. And the fellow that was in before him was in sixteen years. The fellow that defeated me by fourteen votes, Frazier, he was a popular fellow. And of course, if he had any bad work, he'd let his deputy do it. I never done that. When there was anything to do, whatever it was --- of course I didn't drink and wouldn't party with these people that drink, you know. There's some good people drink. Of course, there's a lot of them that supported me and was friends and they respected my position. Because they were in a jam right down there at Crane and some of those people, violators, you know, especially prohibition, you couldn't get very

much information only through some source. And these that were running these, just like when they were building this railroad and highway. The contractors have a crew of men, maybe ten or fifteen, or twenty, and they'd come in and they'd keg up on one of these places a week until their money was gone. About once a month.

Well these fellows would come in and complain, "Here I've got this work going on," and most places --- and he didn't want to be involved, you know. He didn't want to go in. But when he got there, he'd give the information. Well, I knocked over some of those places. Some of the good ones that was supposed to be, and I went and told some of them, "If you get in bad, don't blame me," because the State and Federal people, they was going in wherever the sheriff wasn't doing --- where the local officers wasn't doing anything. ... But they never did. They found out where I was and they'd always come to me first.

Of course, there was several other sheriffs the same way. But there was over half of them that was on the wet side. Most of them were good upright men, and they didn't want to get involved. Like over in Bend here, and around Salem, I used to go to those conventions. I've got some pictures here. The sheriffs, I think, there's just three living of the sheriffs that's in those conventions. One is George Alexander ... sheriff from Washington County. And Charlie Glenn, he was younger than I was, a little bit, and I was next. I was 34 when I went in.

JIM: What about some of the crimes before prohibition, you were mentioning cattle rustling?

CLARENCE: Horses and cattle. Horses, up until 1920, there was a good many horses. And just like Brown, he raised 10,000 head of horses ... standing reward, but this McKinnon who was killed by an insane fellow from here in 1903, he was sheriff from 1896 to 1900. And there was three Tennessee fellows lived down here in the Swamp Bachelors, and Joe Jerrod was one of them I used to buckaroo with, we run cattle out here, Joe, Charlie, and Ed. And this Ed, he was the youngest in the bunch, they always said he was "off'n" his rocker, and so old Joe was committed in 1899. I knew he was, I found out on the records. Well this McKinnon took him to the asylum in 1891 in December, he was committed.

JIM: The Salem Mental Hospital?

CLARENCE: Yeah. But he wasn't there too long. Anyway, he was back here. This Charlie, another brother, he kind of run the outfit. He was another bad fellow. And this young one, in 1900, in May of 1900, I remember I was wrangling with him with a buckaroo outfit, cattle around our area here. I had a horse; see I was nine years old then. ... and this horse was hard to bridle, and this fellow ... bridled this horse for me. And he said, "Oh, we're partners." And I used to go on these rides with him gathering in cattle. He was pretty good on a, a good buckaroo. That's the last I remember him. And I didn't hear about him killing this McKinnon. I was thinking he was the one that they'd taken from here and he got out. And McKinnon went to California, around Santa Rosa, and he went down there, and I've got the whole story written down ...

JIM: The reason I asked about these guys was to find out something about how people went about rustling cattle, how they did it, and did they take the cattle out of the country or did they take ---

JIM: Well, let's talk about the railroad. When was the first one, Winnemucca or Ontario?

CLARENCE: Well, Ontario. The railroad first come up to Vale out of Ontario in about 1910, I believe. And then it reached Juntura in about 1911. That's when the town of Juntura was created. The Hanley interests, and they organized an organization called the Juntura Investment Company and bought all the land around there. Hanley was in there and a few from the Juntura Investment Company. Then they built up to Riverside in 1914. That was the end of the railroad until 1916, because I hauled freight out of, I had a team here and hauled freight out of Riverside in 1916 before the railroad. Construction was going on at the time to Crane. On the 11th day of July, 1916 was the celebration of the first train coming into Crane. The road wasn't completely finished at that time, we had to go around up over a pass where they was constructing the tunnel. Within a mile, or three miles of Crane, why it was fully constructed, passable for any railroad facility. That day there was a depot, construction of a depot, and there was only one building there and he'd moved from Harney, a poolroom and soft drink. See that was during prohibition. That was the only building at Crane.

At that time, I was hauling freight and I was on my way to Riverside, and I stayed over night because they had a ball game there. The railroad group played the Burns team, and they put up a lot

for the winner, and of course Burns won that lot.

JIM: Did you say that he had a pool table and sold soft drinks?

CLARENCE: Well after the saloons went out of existence, they just conducted a soft drink and pool hall. I don't think there was a pool hall, but cards, they had cards. And this fellow by the name of Bain, he'd moved down there and bought a lot and had this building there. And of course, he done a land office business that opening day, because that was the only place for refreshments.

JIM: His name was Bain?

CLARENCE: Yes, Ralph Bain, I knew him well. They had a platform and all the people of Burns and all over that county met there. And there was a fellow by the name of Young, he was an engineer on the construction of the railroad, he was the headman. I've forgot his first name, and he even laid out the town of Crane, and the plat is on record up here of the town of Crane.

And they had a platform dance that evening, and they danced till 5 o'clock in the morning. And of course, there was plenty of moonshine around. I hooked up my team and went on to Riverside and back with the freight. Then when they completed the railroad in there a little later, then they began to build after 1916. The depot was built and there was several residences built there. Because I hauled some freight there in the fall of 1916, and the warehouse, and there was a couple of stores built in there and moved in at that time.

And a school, and they finally built that high school down there along; I forget the date of that, around 1920. I don't think it was completed. And they got a section of the county and created this Crane High School, and it is still there, and they've always had less than one hundred students. Where up in here now they've got about four hundred and fifty, and they had about two hundred at the time Crane had around sixty or seventy. My wife taught school five or six years there at Crane.

JIM: What was the impact of the railroad coming to Crane on these smaller cities like ...?

CLARENCE: Well it affected all of those, but it didn't affect Burns because it continued. So, the railroad was coming to Burns on account of the timber, the sawmill. Of course, it didn't come in until 1924 after the timber was put up for sale and Hines was expected to buy it. But there was another person from Spokane came in and bid about three times what the local bidders was going to

bid, the Hines, and he got the timber. But after the depression and he started construction and couldn't finance the thing, a fellow by the name of Herrick, and finally his finance fell off and the Hines bought his ... And of course, he was still holding on. He had the railroad started up into the timber, that was in 1928. And of course, that railroad coming in here and this mill being built here just put Burns on the up.

JIM: And the smaller towns on the down.

CLARENCE: Yes, see the smaller towns down there where they had the post offices and stores, they relied on horse teams to haul the freight from Riverside or the closest destination from the railroad, like Harney and Lawen and Waverly and Princeton, and another one or two, and the Narrows. Of course, the Narrows, Charlie Haines who came there in 1892, the records show he came there in 1892 in July of '92, and he built a business up there that supplied the whole county from the South End. He bought things by the carload and supplied these stockmen.

Lots of sheep, there was 80,000 to 100,000 sheep here at one time during those days. But he died in 1916. In May 1916, I was on my load of freight there just the other side of Crane when the stage brought his body from Portland. He died in Portland, a man just 45 years old. And of course, it went into the hands of a merchant who had been associated here with the Browns, and he run the store until he died, and then it went into the others, but it just finally dropped off to nothing just like all the rest of these stores.

JIM: What did the towns do to attract the railroads to come to their town rather than some other town?

CLARENCE: Well there was in the early days down here at the Narrows, they started a town site of Wellington, because the survey went right down through the valley here, back in the early 1900's, to go straight to Odell over here and connect up over there. And then there was one survey that came up through here and went up past Burns out here and up Sagehen and over to Silver Creek on its way to Bend. But neither one of them ever did materialize. There was just one building built down here at this Wellington. And Harriman, the town of Harriman, and Albritton, they all fixed up, you know, for this railroad. They figured it would just come on. Of course, the railroad coming

to Burns did come through Harriman and Albritton and past Lawen down here. But Crane, where it stopped there until 1924, Crane went and these other little towns, Harriman and Albritton and even Lawen went by the way.

JIM: Did they contact the railroad business men in the town of Crane, etc., in order to attract it, or what kind of building did they do to get the railroad to come their way, what kind of promotion?

CLARENCE: Well, the people that come into Crane, they ... and then this Swift and Company, which bought the "P" Ranch, built a bank there and they had a lot to do with building up Crane. And of course, Crane was not like it was before the railroad came to Burns.

JIM: How was it different?

CLARENCE: Well a lot of the houses that the residents left, the houses were moved. And during the depression a lot of the lands went to the county, the town site. The high school there, and of course the elementary school has kept what was going there. But the bank is gone; it closed back in the '20's. I guess along about 1930 the bank closed, because I think mostly on the depression. See when I was in the sheriff's office, 1925 to 1929, I banked their checks there because they paid around nearly \$200,000 taxes and they had financed a lot of the farms in that area and towards the south. There were two banks here in Burns, The First National, that was local directors, and also the Harney County Bank. And the First National, I think it closed here early in 1930, I forget the date.

JIM: Where did the railroad go after it arrived in Burns in 1924?

CLARENCE: Well it come right down here where the mill is, and came up and stopped right here at the edge of Burns, and had the depot where the depot is now.

JIM: How big a building was that?

CLARENCE: Well that was large enough to take care of all the freight that came in. But since the trucks have started up, it doesn't have the freighting. I believe the trucks do most of the freighting, and it just relies mostly on the lumber. It all goes out, very little goes out on truck, that is, for any destination.

JIM: Where did the train run beyond Burns?

CLARENCE: Well it stops right down here where the depot is.

JIM: It doesn't go any further?

CLARENCE: No, not the train into Burns. Except the logging train, it goes clear up into Bear Valley, clear up to Seneca. And they built this railroad clear up there and into the woods, but now they are trucking and doing a lot of trucking. They've cut out a lot of the spurs that comes into Seneca.

JIM: That was Herrick that built that line, is that right?

CLARENCE: Well, he started it. He didn't have it completed. The railroad was controlled by the Hines Lumber Company, but it was operated not in connection with the sawmill. Well I think the pay and management, there was different management of the railroad, and I guess their compensation is all made right out of the mill there. But it is a free carrier, just the same as the other railroad.

JIM: I forgot to ask who built the railroad into Crane?

CLARENCE: Well it was the Oregon Shortline, I believe.

JIM: And did they build it up here to Burns?

CLARENCE: No, the Herrick people, they contracted it out and it was up here, and construction was from here up into the woods. And that was all done under Herrick Lumber Company, he was a sawmill man from around Spokane there.

JIM: What kind of labor did they use to build the construction?

CLARENCE: Well they had local equipment here, teams and ... and these wheel scrapers and a 75 Holt. They done part of it with a grader, a 75 Holder.

JIM: What does that mean?

CLARENCE: That was power equipment.

JIM: Did they bring in people from the outside?

CLARENCE: Oh yes, a lot of people came from the outside, all their mill people. And of course, they took in local. And there were local contractors on the railroad, on the construction, and also between here and Crane. That being flat and level, any person who had some teams and equipment,

a lot of locals got contracts, and the railroad people themselves laid the track and ties and all of that.

JIM: Did they have Orientals working for them and Irishmen, or do you remember?

CLARENCE: Well they had different nationalities, but the construction or maintenance crews now were mostly Mexican, and there were Japanese from the mill up to Seneca. They have camps up the canyon here, they are Japanese.

JIM: And they just moved on after this job, pretty much?

CLARENCE: Well they are still there; the maintenance crew is all Japanese. But the construction crews in building the road were local and outside contractors, regular railroad construction. Of course, Hines had their own engineers. One of my brothers, he was an engineer just out of Oregon State, and he worked for a couple of years on the railroad.

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