

CONTINUOUS ROADS.

VALUE OF UNITING SHORT STRETCHES OF GOOD HIGHWAYS.

A Review of the Present Conditions and a Demonstration of the Necessity For Improvement as Stated by Colonel W. L. Dickinson.

At the recent annual meeting of the Springfield (Mass.) Automobile club Colonel W. L. Dickinson, chairman of the executive committee of the New York and Chicago Road association, spoke as follows on the movement for continuous good roads, says the Municipal Journal and Engineer:

"The movement for better roads is gradually spreading over the entire country. Their value is so universally understood that undoubtedly within a few years nearly every state in the Union will have taken some action toward improving its highways. The good example set by those eastern states which have given state aid has been followed until seventeen states of the Union have taken steps in imitation of these pioneers. I do not mean to say that all of the seventeen have made large appropriations of money, but they have all provided some state authority to have jurisdiction in the matter of road improvement.

"During the past few years we have been building short stretches of good roads to demonstrate the value of such roads. Their value has been fully established, and their cost cannot be compared with the great benefits derived. The time has now arrived when we should connect these short stretches of roads to make continuous good roads or trunk lines leading across the country in various directions, giving first class roads to the various centers of trade, which will particularly benefit the rural districts.

"Hon. James H. MacDonald of Connecticut is the first state highway commissioner to recommend a state appropriation for connecting these links to make continuous good roads. An appropriation for this purpose has been made by the Connecticut legislature.

"With a continuous good road farmers can haul their products to market with a great saving of horses, vehicles and time as compared with a poor road or one which has short sections in good repair with most of it in poor condition. A perfectly good road enables them to deliver their products at any time and take advantage of a favorable market.

"The benefits derived from continuous good roads are of great commercial value to the country, affecting all branches of trade. Reducing the cost of transportation of our products to market results in a reduction of the cost of these products to the consumer. A large percentage of the freight carried by the railroads and on our waterways is first hauled over our common roads. All transportation companies should be greatly interested in the construction of well built roads, capable of being used at all seasons and in all weathers, as such roads would assist in preventing congestion and in equalizing their freight traffic.

"In large cities where roads are good the motor truck is rapidly superseding the dray horse. It is cheaper, more convenient, more efficient, more humane and more cleanly. Large motor trucks are used for freighting purposes and the delivery automobile is used by merchants to deliver their goods. Express companies use them to collect and deliver express matter. Under fair conditions they everywhere seem to perform their work with convenience and efficiency. In the west the farmer uses the traction engine to plow, harrow and seed his land and cut his grain. With the great improvements that are constantly being made in the manufacture of motor vehicles it is fair to assume that the day is not far distant when they will be used by the farmer to carry his products to market. The motor vehicle is certainly already a success, and how long a list of other important uses the future will show no one can predict. The automobilist and the farmer should get together and work for good roads.

"There is a growing sentiment throughout the country that the federal government should appropriate money to assist in building trunk lines of roads. Large sums of money have been expended by the national government to improve our waterways, to encourage the building of trunk lines of railroads and to build roads in the Philippines. It would seem as if public convenience and necessity demanded that the same government should equally assist in the internal development of our country by improving the highways. It seems strange that a country which leads the world in progressive-ness should allow its roads to get into such a deplorable condition, ours being the only civilized country that has neglected its highways. European countries have national systems of roads, the best features of which could well be copied by this country to its great advantage.

"The different elements favorable to improving our highways should unite and urge favorable action by congress. The people of this country are awakening to the economic importance of this great reform, which in the near future will become our next national work for internal development. It calls for concentrated action, and all those interested in this great problem should do everything in their power to aid the movement for better roads and to insure the construction of a system of highways which will meet the real needs of the country."

A Paying Investment. Roadway improvement is by all odds the best paying investment a community can make.

THE LITTLE PIGS.

Hints on Handling the Mother Hog and Her New Family.

In very cold weather it may be necessary for a few days to remove the pigs to a warm place after they have suckled to prevent chilling. As newborn pigs suckle as often as every two hours during the day, this entails considerable inconvenience, but it is time well spent and may mean the difference between profit and loss to the breeder. The pigs are soon able to fight their battles with the cold unaided by any but their own warmth and that of the dam.

For the first twenty-four hours the sow should, as a rule, have no feed and will need none. If, however, she shows signs of hunger a thin slop of bran and shorts or a thin oatmeal gruel may be given. Tepid water should be given to drink as the sow wants it. Never give cold water. The feeding for the first three or four days should be light and carefully given, and the time consumed in getting the sow on full feed should be from a week to ten days, depending on the size and thrift of the litter. The first feed should be very light and in the form of the thin, warm slop already mentioned, working gradually to full feed.

No time should be lost after farrowing in getting the sow into the open air. Of course when pigs are farrowed during the cold months care will be needed, and it may be necessary to let the pigs reach the age of two weeks before turning them out. They can, however, get considerable exercise in the pigsty or in the lot with the sow, and there is often a lot of adjoining barn that is sunny and sheltered from cold winds where the new family may be turned for exercise. Avoid particularly allowing the pigs to run out during a cold rain. They are especially tender during the first weeks.—G. M. Rummel.

Broncho and Mustang. The broncho and the mustang are practically the same type, the only difference being, as a cowboy recently expressed it, that "a mustang has a little the most devil in him." The broncho, in the strict sense of the term, is a cross between the mustang and a horse of any domestic type, says D. H. Stovall in an exchange. When it comes to all around work the broncho is certainly "all there." He will work like a demon wherever he is put. He will pull all day at the business end of a plow and still have energy enough left to kick the gable end out of the stable when night comes.

The Shetland Pony. The demand for Shetland ponies continues unabated, according to Breeder's Gazette. One prominent breeder who owns around 400 head states that he never knew the trade so good and that he is able to sell all surplus as soon as he is willing to let it go at practically his own price.

THE SHEPHERD

Fleeces uniform in quality and length of staple are most desirable for manufacturing purposes. Consequently if we wish to produce wool most desirable for the manufacturer we must not cross indiscriminately, but by systematic grading up with some definite breed of sheep produce a more even grade of wool throughout the fleece.

The Dandy Little Southdown. At all the English shows the dandy little Southdown takes the lead among the short wool breeds, writes the English correspondent of Breeder's Gazette. From their extreme sweetness in appearance as well as the fact that their mutton runs highest in the market, these beautiful sheep appear to hold visitors in the most profound admiration. At Norwich, Birmingham and Smithfield the display of this breed was, to say the least of it, most satisfactory. The royal flock from Sandringham invariably comes well to the front at these shows, and 1905 witnessed quite extra good sheep from that famous fold.

The Boom Dissolving? The boom atmosphere has disappeared in the sheep and lamb market, according to a Chicago exchange. Prices are still high, but the summit has evidently been reached. Trade experts contend that there is a limit to everything, even to the advance in mutton.

The "Know How" With Sheep. Some men find it profitable to feed sheep simply because they are possessed of the "know how" of the business, and some of them hint that one man can know this as well as another if he will only put himself in a position to learn.

Gentle Handling is a Winner. No hogs or other stock should be allowed to run with the flock or in any way annoy or frighten them. Quiet, gentle and familiar handling of the flock will have a good influence on the coming crop of lambs. No class of stock is more susceptible to kind treatment than sheep, and it is a pleasure as well as profitable to handle them so.

Lamb Chops. Look out for early lambs; see that they do not get chilled.

Separate the heavy ewes from the rest of the flock and see that there are no drafts to affect them in the pens.

The pen should be warm and dry and if possible have windows facing the south, so that the sun can shine in.

If lambs become chilled they can be warmed in hot water and then dried by being wrapped in a towel and placed by a stove.

If the ewe does not own the lamb she can be fastened in a rack or so tied that the lamb can suck when hungry.—Farm Journal.

ROYAL EPICURES.

Monarchs Who Were Famous For Their Culinary Learning.

Royalty in times past has had many an accomplished epicure as learned in culinary lore as in the practice of the cuisine. It was Henry de Valois who brought into fashion aromatic sauces and various spice dainties, inheriting his taste for cooking from Catherine de Medici, who introduced into France not only ices, but much of the culinary art from Italy.

Louis XIV. was devoted to gastronomy, and for his use liquors were invented in his old age, when, it is said, he could scarcely endure existence without a succession of artificial stimulants. But the pertinacity with which Charles V. of Spain gratified his appetite under all circumstances rivaled even that of Frederick the Great. Before rising in the morning potted capons were usually served to him, prepared with sugar, milk and spices, leek beer being one of his favorite drinks. Fish, too, of every kind was to his taste, eels, frogs and oysters occupying a prominent place in the royal bill of fare. Frederick the Great was fond of highly seasoned meats and had a strong predilection for Italian or French made dishes. It was his habit during dinner to make pencil marks against the different items of the bill of fare, to which he referred when conversing afterward with the maître d'hôtel.

When the Duc d'Escars and his royal master, Louis XVIII., were elated together to talk over a dish the ministers were kept waiting in the ante-chamber, and the next day this notice regularly appeared in the official journals: "M. le Duc d'Escars a travaillé dans le cabinet." It may be added that Louis XVIII. had invented the "truffles à la purée d'ortolans," and, reluctant to disclose the secret, he invariably prepared the dish with his own hands, assisted by the duke. Another epicurean of the first order was the Polish King Stanislaus Leszinski, who invented many a new dish and vastly improved the style of cooking, astonishing the Lorrainers, among other things, by having served up at his table dishes of meat with fruits, both of which had been cooked together. Geese which had been plucked when alive, then whipped to death, and marinated were set down in his bill of fare as foreign birds, and after a somewhat similar fashion turkeys were transformed into "coqs de bruyères" and were served at the table buried under the strong smelling herbs of Lorraine. One year was remarkable for the entire failure of the fruit crop, but Stanislaus would not be deprived of his dessert, for, turning his attention to confectionery, he substituted compositions of sugared vegetables, especially of turnips.—London Standard.

CASUAL PHILOSOPHY.

What one goes into debt for nine times out of ten is a luxury.

A man always making excuses leaves himself no time to make anything else. Business based upon friendship threatens both; friendship based upon business strengthens both.

That man can best ignore the enmity of those who do not understand him who goes home to a wife who does.

It is a good deal easier to pray for men's souls than to pour balm into their wounds, not to mention that it costs less.

The supreme court has not yet decided which is the weaker man—he who is not able to see his own weakness or he who has no faith in himself.

From an intellectual point of view that time of one's life is most wasted when he tries, in a spirit of dumb loyalty, to admire all those things that are popularly considered admirable.—Success.

The Word "Slave."

The word "slave," which is happily used seldom unless metaphorically in this country, is a word of brilliant historical antecedents. Its original, the Russian "slava," means glorious and is the title of that race which subsumes the Russian people. But when the Germans reduced hosts of the Slavs to servitude their name, from malice or accident, as Gibbon says, became synonymous with "servile." It retains no more suggestion of its racial origin now than does "ogre," which is really "Hungarian," from a confusion of the Magyars with the Huns, and of both with the terrible Tartars.

Delaware's Names.

Delaware has been called the Diamond State, for, though small in size, it formerly was of great political importance. It also enjoys the nickname of the Blue Hen State, this having been bestowed on account of a gentleman named Caldwell, who made the state famous in sporting annals by the quality of his gamecocks, which he always bred from the eggs of a blue hen, believing that this was the best color for the mother of a gamecock.

Joy.

Joy is the mainspring in the whole round of everlasting nature; joy moves the wheels of the great timepiece of the world; she it is that loosens flowers from their buds, suns from their firmaments, rolling spheres in distant space seen not by the glass of the astronomer.—Schiller.

Too Smooth.

The Flancee—There's just one thing that worries me a little. The Flancee—What is that? The Flancee—There seems to be no opposition on the part of any of our relatives.

Confession.

Often confession is owning up when you are sure to be caught.—Saturday Evening Post.

Is The Moon Inhabited.

Science has proven that the moon has an atmosphere, which makes life in some form possible on that satellite; but not for human beings, who have a hard enough time on this earth of ours; especially those who don't know that Electric Bitters cure headache, Biliousness, Malaria, chills and Fever, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Torpid Liver, Kidney complaints, General Debility and Female weakness. Unequaled as a general Tonic and Appetizer for weak persons and especially for the aged. It induces sound sleep. Fully guaranteed by Lee B. Ball Druggist. Price only 50c.

Final Proof.

Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, May 9, 1906. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Lakeview, Oregon, on the 15th day of June, 1906, viz: John G. Beebe, H. E. No. 238 for the E½ SW¼ and W½ SE¼ Sec. 12 Tp. 33 S., R. 17 E., W. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Roy Woodward, Demis E. Newby, W. K. McCormack and Jonas C. Woodward, all of Paisley, Oregon. J. N. Watson, Register. 19-23

United States Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, May 4, 1906. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Lakeview, Oregon, on the 15th day of June, 1906, viz: James N. Taylor, H. E. No. 238 for the NW¼ NW¼ Sec. 25 SW¼ SW¼ Sec. 24 and E½ SE¼ Sec. 23 Tp. 35 S., R. 17 E., W. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jim Moore, James McDonald, Will Farrow and Enos McDonald all of Paisley, Oregon. J. N. Watson, Register. 19-23

Final Proof.

Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, May 9, 1906. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Lakeview, Oregon, on the 15th day of June, 1906, viz: James C. Bland, H. E. No. 253 for SE¼ NW¼ SW¼ NE¼ & N½ SE¼ Sec. 12 Tp. 33 S., R. 17 E., W. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jonas C. Woodward, John G. Beebe, W. K. McCormack and Roy Woodward all of Paisley, Oregon. J. N. Watson, Register. 19-23

FINAL PROOF

Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, April, 30, 1906. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Lakeview, Oregon, on the 15th day of June, 1906, viz: James C. Bland, H. E. No. 253 for SE¼ NW¼ SW¼ NE¼ & N½ SE¼ Sec. 12 Tp. 33 S., R. 17 E., W. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James H. Owen, Jas. Tull, John Watts and Lawrence Griffin of Bly, Oregon. J. N. Watson, Register.

Desert Land Final Proof.

United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, April, 29, 1906. Notice is hereby given that David E. Cleland, of Plush, Lake Co., Oregon has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 529 for the SW¼, N½ SW¼, Sec. 30, T. 37 S., R. 24 E., W. M. Unsurveyed, before Register and Receiver at Lakeview, Oregon, on Friday, the 15th day of June, 1906.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Frank Rogers of Plush, Oregon, Zuck Whitworth, James Turpin, and John Bull of Lakeview, Oregon. 18-22 J. N. Watson, Register.

TIMBER LAND NOTICE

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878, United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, April, 14, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Charles Mesner, of Klamath Falls, county of Klamath State of Oregon, has filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3018, for the purchase of the SW¼ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, Sec. 29 and SE¼ NE¼, E½ NE¼, of Sec. No. 30, in Township No. 34 S., Range No. 18 E. W. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before County Clerk at his official place of business at Klamath Falls, Oregon on Friday the 6th day of July, 1906.

He names as witnesses: Hubert Craymer, Frank Hall, Arnold G. Wagner of Klamath Falls, Or., and Chas. McCumber, of Dairy, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 6th day of July 1906.

J. N. Watson, Register.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of



Before You Purchase Any Other Write THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY ORANGE, MASS. Many Sewing Machines are made to sell more of quality, but the "New Home" is made to wear. Our guarantee never runs out. We make Sewing Machines to suit a large variety of trade. The "New Home" is made of the best of all high-grade family sewing machines. Sold by authorized dealers only. FOR SALE BY The New Home Sewing Machine Co.

WESTERN STAGE LINE

Office at the Mercantile Company's Store—Lakeview, Oregon.

Good Stock - - - Easy Coaches Daily from Lakeview to Bly, connecting with Daily Stage to the railroad.

Office at the Bly Hotel, Bly, Oregon.

E. CASEBEER, - - Proprietor Bly, Oregon.

Northern Stage Line.

LAKEVIEW-PAISLEY. A. W. BRYAN, Proprietor.

Leaves Lakeview at 6 a. m. every day but Sunday. Returning, leaves Paisley at 6:30 a. m. every day but Sunday.

Passengers are \$3. Round trip \$5. OFFICE—Reynolds & Wingfield's, Lakeview

Lakeview Cigar Factory

A. STORMAN, Prop.

Maker of.....

Havana and Domestic Cigars

COUNTRY ORDERS SOLICITED

Give us a trial. Store in the brick building next door to Post & King saloon, Lakeview, Oregon.

EDE HOTEL

Mrs. R. M. GALLAGHER, Proprietor.

First Class Accommodations

Building Has Been Enlarged

To Accommodate a Large Trade

Dining Service

Unexcelled...

NEW PINE CREEK, - - - OREGON

A Chance for Speculators.

SCHOOL LAND.—289 acres of level unimproved agricultural land for sale cheap. Description: SW¼, S½ of NE¼ and NW¼ of SE¼, Section 10, Tp. 39 S., R. 19 E. W. M. This is a desirable piece of land, located in Goose Lake valley and will make some man a good ranch.

If you are thinking of organizing a stock company see our new samples of Wall Street engraved stock certificates.

School Days Over—What Next?

Your school course is finished. What are you going to do now? Are you one of the vast majority who end their school days in the common schools? If you are you want your attention for a new business, technical or general—without leaving home, without giving up your work for a single day, without spending more than you can easily afford.

Do you want to know how? The plan is very simple. Instead of spending your day at a desk, reciting your lessons to a teacher in a big brick building, you prepare your lessons at home, from our outlines, write the recitation, and send it to us by mail for correction.

It is all done in your spare hours. You pay a comparatively small sum, and for that we furnish text books, examination paper, and competent instruction until your course is completed. Your daily work does not interfere with your studies. You can earn while you learn.

If you want to know more about our plan, write your name on the coupon, cut it out and mail to us. You risk nothing but the price of a stamp.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

President, Theodore Roosevelt
Vice-President, Charles W. Fairbanks
Secretary of State, Elihu Root
Secretary of Treasury, William M. Shaw
Secretary of War, Louis M. Shaw
Attorney General, William H. Moody
Postmaster General, George B. Cortelyou
Secretary of Navy, Charles J. Bonaparte
Secretary of Interior, Charles D. Hatcher
Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson
Secretary of Commerce, Victor C. Meyer
Chief Justice, Melville W. Fuller
Vice-President of the United States, Warren G. Harding
U. S. Senators, W. A. Richards, U. S. Land Commissioner

Governor, George E. Chamberlain
Supreme Judge, E. A. Moore
Secretary of State, F. J. Dunbar
Treasurer, C. R. Moore
Attorney General, A. M. Crawford
Supt. Public Instruction, H. Ackerman
Printer, J. H. Whitney
Dairy and Food Comm., J. W. Baile
U. S. Senators, John M. Gearin, John W. Baile, J. W. Baile
Congressmen, J. W. Baile, J. W. Baile

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
Judge, H. L. Benson
Joint Senator, John A. Laycock
Representatives, R. E. Steiner, John S. Shook

Attorney, W. J. Moore

J. N. Watson, Register, Lakeview, Oregon

C. E. Sailer, Lakeview, Oregon

U. S. COUNTY

Judge, H. L. Benson

Clerk, A. W. Manning

Sherriff, E. E. Rinehart

Treasurer, F. O. Astrom

Assessor, W. D. West

School Supt., J. Q. Willis

Surveyor, C. E. Moore

Commissioner, J. C. Carver

Stock Inspector, J. E. Clarkson

TOWN OF LAKEVIEW

Mayor, E. L. Sholly

Councilmen, H. B. Bailey, J. W. Tucker, J. S. Lane, W. B. Sailer

Recorder, A. H. Biehn

Treasurer, A. H. Biehn

U. S. COUNTY

Judge, H. L. Benson

Clerk, A. W. Manning

Sherriff, E. E. Rinehart

Treasurer, F. O. Astrom

Assessor, W. D. West

School Supt., J. Q. Willis

Surveyor, C. E. Moore

Commissioner, J. C. Carver

Stock Inspector, J. E. Clarkson

TOWN OF LAKEVIEW

Mayor, E. L. Sholly

Councilmen, H. B. Bailey, J. W. Tucker, J. S. Lane, W. B. Sailer

Recorder, A. H. Biehn

Treasurer, A. H. Biehn

U. S. COUNTY

Judge, H. L. Benson

Clerk, A. W. Manning

Sherriff, E. E. Rinehart

Treasurer, F. O. Astrom

Assessor, W. D. West

School Supt., J. Q. Willis

Surveyor, C. E. Moore

Commissioner, J. C. Carver

Stock Inspector, J. E. Clarkson

TOWN OF LAKEVIEW

Mayor, E. L. Sholly

Councilmen, H. B. Bailey, J. W. Tucker, J. S. Lane, W. B. Sailer

Recorder, A. H. Biehn

Treasurer, A. H. Biehn

U. S. COUNTY

Judge, H. L. Benson

Clerk, A. W. Manning

Sherriff, E. E. Rinehart