

PIANO EXPERIMENTS.

Playing by Sweeping the Strings With a Feather.

Open your piano so that the wires are exposed. Over the wire place sheets of music, and when you strike a tone you will find that it has a rattling sound. If now you play a tune in the same manner, with the sheets of music still lying on the strings, it will sound as if the instrument were a banjo. Anyhow, it is a good imitation.

Now remove the music sheets and press down gently, but firmly, the keys belonging to any cord. Take the simple cord C, E, G, for example. The keys must be pressed down with out softening them and held down while some one gently brushes the strings with a feather or a straw. The effect will be as if the cord were played far away and is heard by you as very soft tones.

Change the cord, always pressing down the keys without sounding them while the feather still sweeps the strings lightly. In this way you may modulate or play a slow piece, and the effect will be very beautiful, indeed, as if heard from a great distance.

The reason of this is that ordinarily a damper rests against each string but when the corresponding key is struck or pressed down the damper is raised. In sweeping the strings with the feather, lightly, only the strings that are undamped sound, the others being held mute by the dampers, but if the touch of the feather is too heavy even the other strings may sound, so your care must be in making a light and delicate touch.

Now press down a key gently and hold it. Strike very hard the octave above this key, but do not hold it after striking the tone. When the wire of the tone struck has been sufficiently damped, so that it does not sound so loud, the pressed down key will be heard to "sing" clearly, even though it was not struck. This is because every note struck is composed of several notes, being in reality a cord in itself, and each note contained in that cord carries the corresponding note in the keyboard to vibrate, or "sing" in sympathy if held down in like manner.

The other notes that will sound under these conditions will always be the fifth above the octave, the second octave and the third and fifth above that, and these tones that sound are called "overtones."

For illustration, if C in the lower part of the piano be struck, any or all of the notes that follow will sound if their keys are first pressed and held down.—Philadelphia Press.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

When you are all done but finishing you are just half done.

If you have time to bust about being worked to death, you have not much to do.

Some people are so unfortunate that their troubles make people laugh in stead of cry.

A man who underestimates himself may be a thorn, but he is not a circumstance to the man who brags.

People may disdain a compliment but they feel a tender little spot in their where it hit and refused to be dislodged.

It is a theory growing in conviction that the man who says a mean thing about another isn't as mean as the man who carries it.

The man who travels over the path behind you wisely looks at your foot prints and sees where you could have avoided making a pitfall.—Arlson Globe.

Tiny Trees.

The subject of the whole tree family is the Greenland birch. It is a perfect tree in every sense of that term and lives its allotted number of years from 75 to 130 just as other species of the great birch family do, although its height under the most favorable conditions seldom exceeds ten inches. Whole bluffs of the east and southeast coast of Greenland are covered with "blacks," of this diminutive species of woody plant, and in many places where the soil is uncongenial poor and frozen from eight to ten months a year a "forest" of these trees will flourish for half a century without growing to a height exceeding four inches.

Strange Dances.

Queensland's government aboriginal settlement on Fraser's Island holds a weekly dance for the blacks. Among the bundles of old clothes sent to the settlement there are often ball gowns, so the plus sport decollete dresses. Neither sex wears boots. The sexes have to dance separately.—Sydney Bulletin.

Shrewd Guess.

Seoul Partner—We must be careful not to give Billings any more credit. He's evidently losing money. Junior Partner—How do you know? Seoul Partner—I heard his remark today that "life is full of ups and downs." No man ever admits that until he begins to strike the down.—Philadelphia Press.

Rejected.

"I have called," said the confident young man, with a manuscript sticking out of his pocket, "to see whether there is a vacancy in this office."

"No," replied the melancholy editor as he looked round the place; "I'm sorry to say there is none. Even the waste paper basket is full."

A Change.

"Well, well! There goes Miss Strong when I saw her last she was posing as a bachelor girl. That's her hobby."

"All that's changed now. She dropped her hobby for a hubby."—Exchange.

GEORGIA'S ROAD SYSTEM.

How Her Neglected Highways Are Being Improved.

Throughout the state of Georgia special efforts are being made in the furtherance of good roads in each county, and within a reasonable time it is believed every county seat in the state will be in direct connection with every other county seat and with the state capital by a system of good roads that will deserve to be denominated as public highways, says the Auto Advocate and Country Roads.

Under an act passed by the general assembly of the state in 1903 each county is given the option of working on the public roads or public works all convicts of a term of five years or less except women and others not able to do hard work.

The net proceeds of the hire of convicts go to swell the school fund of the state, so the counties which elect to work their five year convicts on the public roads or on the public works of such counties cannot share in that part of the school fund that comes from the hire of convicts. A county having chosen to accept its share of the school fund rather than attempt to build up public roads by convict labor, or vice versa, must adhere to that policy for a term of two years.

A large number of counties determined upon the "new departure" offered them and since January, 1904, have been energetically addressing themselves to the work of transforming long neglected public roads into beautiful highways. So great a transformation is



CONVICTS WORKING ON ROADS.

being wrought in the class of counties added to it is confidently believed that their number will soon be largely increased.

The convicting have been quick to see and to acknowledge the superior wisdom of those that determined to give extra and systematic attention to their roads. They have begun to realize that first class roads, good in winter as in summer, are in many respects as necessary almost as public schools; that good roads contribute to a larger and more uniform attendance at the schools and enhance the value of property month by month and year by year.

Very naturally, persons who are looking out for a more hospitable climate than rules in the section of which they are now citizens feel a deep interest in this question of good roads. It follows, therefore, that the county and the state which are expending intelligently and effectually extra effort in working out a system of good roads will attract quickest the largest number of home seekers.

The Reason For Bad Roads.

A large number of farmers living in one road district of Jackson county, in Missouri, appeared recently before the county court at Independence to complain of the bad roads and of the work of the assessors, says the Kansas City Star. They were very much displeased with the assessors' explanation: "The road district is too big." "The roads are getting worse instead of better." "It takes four horses to get anywhere with a load." "The neighbors dodge their poll taxes." The trouble with that road district, as with all others in Missouri where "it takes four horses to get anywhere," is that the farmers want good roads without paying for them. They will pay the cost of that extra pair of horses, wear out their yokes and keep their produce from a ready market as a payment for bad roads and yet not pay a small tax for good roads. Under a new law of Missouri farmers in a district of their own creation can build any kind of a road or roads they desire, from the well packed "dirt" variety to macadam highways, by leasing bonds and assessing the property a small percentage each year to pay them off. But neither that law nor any other can provide good roads unless they are paid for.

An Argument For Good Roads.

The ancient story of the teamster probing with a fence rail for the wagon and horses he had lost in the mud of an Ohio road is recalled by the statement that the sheriff and detectives of West Farmington, O., have been unable to get over the fifteen miles of road between that place and the place where a "wanted" man is staying, because no horses can be obtained at any price on account of the terrible condition of the roads, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Until the unfathomable mud freezes, it is claimed, justice will remain powerless. "That is an incident not to be lost sight of by the apostles of the good roads movement."

State Aid In Road Building.

Sixty of the sixty-seven counties in Pennsylvania have taken advantage of state aid in road building. About 300 applications have been filed with the department. Seventy-one miles of highway have been completed, 120 miles are under construction, and 33 miles are prospecting. The point that is the most significant, perhaps, of the enthusiasm of the people in this direction is the claim made by about one-half the counties to the leadership in the work of improvement.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, SAUSAGE, ETC.,

ALWAYS ON HAND AT THE

..Lakeview Meat Market..

JOHN WENDELL, Proprietor

AT PRESENT LOCATED

BUILDING NORTH OF HOTEL LAKEVIEW

SEE

Nature's Wondrous Handiwork



Through Utah and Colorado

Grand Canyon, Monument and Park, the Passes and the World-Famous

Royal Gorge

For Descriptions and Illustrated Pamphlets, write to:

W. C. Melville, Gen. Agt.

121 Third Street, PORTLAND, OR.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*



TIME CARD.

Effective May 22nd, 1906.

8:15 A. M. Lv. Reno	Ar. 9:30 P. M.
11:30 A. M. Lv. Plumas	Ar. 2:45 P. M.
1:15 P. M. Lv. Boyle	Ar. 3:15 P. M.
2:45 P. M. Lv. Amador	Ar. 12:00 P. M.
7:00 P. M. Lv. Amador	Ar. 11:15 A. M.
8:00 P. M. Lv. Hot Spgs.	Ar. 11:00 A. M.
7:30 P. M. Ar. J. Madeline	Ar. 7:45 A. M.

Connections made with East and West bound trains of P. Co.

Stages to and from Milford, Janesville, Huntington.

Stages to and from Standish and Susanville.

Stages to and from Eagleville, Cedarville, Fort Bidwell, Adin, Alturas, Lakeview, and other points in Oregon.

Stages to and from Geneva, Taylorville and Greenville.

Stages to and from Janesville, Cromberg, and Quincy.

PATENTS

PROCEDED AND DEFENDED. Send model, drawings, etc., with full description and free report. Free advice, how to obtain patents, trade marks, copyrights, etc., IN ALL COUNTRIES. Business dealt with Washington cases first, money and often the patent.

CA-SNOW & Co.

Patent and Infringement Practice Exclusively. Write or come to us at 523 Third Street, opp. United States Patent Office, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Land Notice.

JOHN MULLAN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, 1310 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

All persons who have heretofore made FINAL PROOF in any kind of Land, Mineral or Timber Entries, which has been accepted by the Register or Receiver of any U. S. Land Office, and have the issuance of their U. S. Patent for said Lands promptly attended to by sending me their Duplicate Receipts, or Certificates of Entry, and an agreement to pay me \$10 whenever said Patents shall issue.

JOHN MULLAN, Oregon, California and Nevada State Agent

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & Co. 36 Broadway, New York. Office, 55 F St., Washington, D. C.



Excursion Rates to Pacific Coast

Notify your friends in the east that reduced round-trip excursion rates will go into effect June 1, 1906, and tickets will be on sale daily until September 15, 1906.

Final return limit October 31, 1906. Rates from principal Eastern points areas follows:

From Chicago.....	\$75.00
Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Leavenworth and Kansas City.....	\$80.00
St. Louis.....	\$80.00
St. Paul.....	\$80.00
Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Trinidad.....	\$50.00
St. Louis.....	\$60.00
New Orleans.....	\$90.00
Houston.....	\$90.00

For further information call upon or write nearest Agent or

D. S. Taggart, Reno, Nev.

D. F. & P. A.

Post & King have the best grade of lighters and cigars to be found in Oregon.

THE LAKE COUNTY EXAMINER

PRINTING IS AN ART IN which THE EXAMINER excels. We have all the late styles in type and keep in stock a large assortment of high grade stationery so that there is no delay in executing a large order. Our prices will be found to compare favorably with other prices.

LATEST LAND AND STOCK NEWS

EIGHT PAGES LOCAL AND COUNTY NEWS

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

ESTABLISHED IN 1880.

THE GIANTS OF OLD

ANCIENT RACES MARVELS OF PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The Semibarbarians of One Thousand Years Ago Were All Remarkably Proportioned Men—The Giants of Ancient Greece and Rome.

That the human race has degenerated in size as well as longevity is a fact well attested by various authorities. A prominent Washington physician who has made a life study of brain and cerebral developments, says that, on visiting the catacombs of Paris, what struck him most in those vast repositories of the contents of the city's ancient graveyards was the great size of the skulls in comparison with those of more modern mankind. This superiority of development in the men who lived 1,000 years or more ago the scientist attributes to the open air life then in vogue and the physical sports and exercises indulged in.

There are several races of giants mentioned in the Bible, and the Greek and Roman historians have recorded many examples which serve to show that these specimens of elongated humanity were by no means rare at one period of the world's history.

Thus it is mentioned that the Emperor Maximian was eight feet some inches high. The body of Orestes, according to the Greeks, was eleven and a half feet in height, the giant Galbora, brought from Arabia to Rome under Claudius Caesar, measured near ten feet, and the bones of Secundilla and Pustio, keepers of the gardens of Salust, were but six inches shorter.

The probability is that outside of cultivated Greece and Rome among the semibarbarians of the greater part of present day European nations physical development reached often to more wondrous proportions.

The Chevalier Scory in his voyage to the peak of Tenerife says that they found in one of the sepulchral caverns of that mountain the head of a Guanche which had eighty teeth and that the body was not less than fifteen feet long. The giant Ferragus, slain by Orlando, nephew of Charlemagne, was eighteen feet high.

Revlund, a celebrated anatomist who wrote in 1614, says that some years before that time there was to be seen in the suburbs of St. Germaine the tomb of the giant Isoret, who was twenty feet high.

At Rouen in 1500, in digging in the ditches near the Dominicano, there was found a stone tomb containing a skeleton whose shin bone reached up to the girdle of the tallest man there, being about four feet long, and consequently the body must have been seventeen or eighteen feet high. Upon the tomb was a plate of copper upon which was engraved, "In this tomb lies the noble and puissant lord, the Chevalier Ruon de Vallemont, and his bones." There is, indeed, evidence in the ponderous armor and two handed swords which remain to us in museums to prove that the knight of the ages of chivalry was a heroic specimen of human architecture.

Platerius, a famous physician, declared that he saw at Lucerne the true human bones of a subject who must have been at least nineteen feet high.

Valance, in Dauphine, boasts of possessing the bones of the giant Bucart, tyrant of the Vivarais, who was slain by an arrow by the Count de Cabillon, his vassal. The Dominicans had a part of his shin bone, with the articulation of the knee, and his figure painted in fresco, with an inscription showing that this giant was twenty-two and one-half feet high and that his bones were found in 1765 near the banks of the Moder, a little river at the foot of the mountain of Crusol, upon which (tradition says) the giant dwelt.

On Jan. 11, 1635, some masons digging near the ruins of a castle in Dauphine, in a locality which had long been known as the Giant's field, at the depth of eighteen feet discovered a brick tomb thirty feet long, twelve feet wide and eight feet high, on which was a gray stone, with the words "Theotobochus Rex" cut thereon. When the tomb was opened they found a human skeleton, entire, twenty-five and one-half feet long, ten feet wide across the shoulders and five feet deep from the breastbone to the back. The teeth were each about the size of an ox's foot, and his shin bone measured four feet.

Near Margarita, in Sicily, in 1516, was found a giant thirty feet high. His head was the size of a hog's head, and each of his teeth weighed five ounces.

Near Palermo, in the valley of Magara, in Sicily, a skeleton of a giant thirty feet long was found in the year 1548 and another thirty-three feet high in 1550. Several of the gigantic bones of the latter subject are still preserved by private persons in Italy.

The Athenians found thirty-two famous skeletons, one thirty-four and another thirty-six feet in height. At Totic, in Bohemia, in 778, was found a skeleton the head of which could scarcely be encompassed by the arms of two men together and whose legs, which are still preserved in the castle of the city, were twenty-six feet long.

The celebrated English scientist, Sir Hans Sloane, who treated the matter very learnedly, does not doubt the facts above narrated, but thinks the bones were those of elephants, whales or other animals. But it has been well remarked that, while elephants' bones may be shown for those of giants to superficial observers, this can never impose upon such distinguished anatomists as have testified in many cases to the mammoth bones being unmistakably human.—Philadelphia Record.

Be patient with every one, but above all with yourself.—Francis.