

Mother's Story

Some years ago... the plaza... it was called... error... you were... a wound... the field at 1445... in the front... of Macedonia... in Syria... if you were... because you... "In 1870 you... children... wounds... you crowned a low... of the most heroic... A grandma... you took up... you smiled upon... you looked at... you carried it... that it was going... you threw yourself... you were seen... but when persons... you rose up... You were... from your wound... the hospital... "Then the general... down and... touched her... and pinned... of the Legion... "I put upon... the brave in... and army... by more deeds... completely spent... for the benefit... and the service... "The troops... and bugles... and all was... and excitement... and asked: "General... "Yes," said he... "Then I will... from "The... by Frederic Rowland Marvin.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS. There is no such thing as a secret. A reasonable probability is the only certainty. Men who have violated the law say it is not hard to do. Romance is like fire—if you play with it you are liable to be burned. There is too little attention given to two mighty important words, "Don't tell."

It is a bad plan to seek to make a good impression by following every statement with an apology. The trouble is when we do things for our friends we do things we want to instead of what they would be pleased to have us do. We can't understand why people try to deceive others, but cannot understand why they should try to deceive themselves, as so many seem to do.—Acheson Globe.

When Musicians Were Scarce. In these days of conservatories and music schools, when each house has its piano or its organ, to say nothing of devotees to the cornet, violin and banjo, it seems strange to assert that there ever was a time when musicians were in demand, yet such was really the case. "In the fifteenth century," says Mr. Henry M. Brooks in his "Olden Time Music," "musicians were so scarce in England that they were impressed by government order, as in more recent times seamen had to suffer in like manner. Henry VIII. also issued warrants for the impressment of children with good voices for the choirs of the cathedrals, and in Elizabeth's time children with the proper qualification for her majesty's choir were taken from their parents without any compensation being given to the latter."

Weighting Common Air. The weight of air has often been tested by compressing it in receptacles by the air pump. That it really has weight when so compressed is shown by the fact that the weight of the vessels is increased slightly by filling them with compressed air and that such vessels become specifically "lighter" as soon as the air contained in them is exhausted. Many elaborate experiments on the weight of air have proved that one cubic foot weighs 536 grains, or something less than one and a quarter ounces. The above experiment on the weight of air is supposed to be made at the surface of the earth with the temperature at 50 degrees F. Heated air, or air at high elevations, is much lighter.

Lunar Athletics. The "man in the moon" must surely regard with amused contempt our much vaunted athletic records. A good terrestrial athlete could cover about 120 feet on the moon in a running broad jump, while leaping over the bars would be a very commonplace feat. He would find no difficulty in carrying six times as much and running six times as fast as he could on earth, all because the moon attracts bodies with but one-sixth of the force of the earth.

Table Daintiness. I could better eat with one who did not respect the laws than with a sloven and unrepresentable person. Moral qualities rule the world, but at short distances the senses are despotic.—Emerson.

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NEVADA CALIFORNIA SIERRA NEVADA ROUTE OREGON RAILWAY. TIME CARD Effective May 29th, 1906. 9:15 A. M. Lv. Reno Ar. 6:45 P. M. 11:50 A. M. Lv. Plumas Lv. 7:45 P. M. 1:12 P. M. Lv. Doyle Lv. 1:32 P. M. 2:17 P. M. Ar. Amodee Lv. 12:07 P. M. 3:00 P. M. Lv. Amodee Ar. 11:15 A. M. 3:20 P. M. Lv. Hot Spgs. Lv. 11:00 A. M. 7:30 P. M. Ar. d Madeline Lv. 7:15 A. M. 1:20 P. M. Lv. Plumas Ar. 12:45 P. M. 1:00 P. M. Lv. e Beckwith Lv. 11:05 A. M. 4:55 P. M. Ar. f Mohawk Lv. 8:45 A. M.

ITS ADVERTISING VALUE. Perhaps you have something to sell—a farm, a team, farm machinery. You may wish to buy something. The best possible way to communicate with people who wish to buy or sell is by inserting a small advertisement in The Spokesman-Review. Farmers, stockmen, lumbermen and miners take the TWICE-A-WEEK. If you wish to reach business men and investors, use the DAILY or SUNDAY SPOKESMAN-REVIEW. THE TWICE-A-WEEK RATES ARE Ten cents per line each insertion. Count six words to a line. THE DAILY AND SUNDAY RATE FOR CONSECUTIVE INSERTIONS. 18 Words 1 time..... 25c 2 times..... 45c 3 times..... 65c 4 times..... 85c 5 times..... 105c 24 Words 1 time..... 40c 2 times..... 75c 3 times..... 110c 4 times..... 145c 5 times..... 180c THE SUNDAY ALONE Ten cents per line each insertion. Count six words to a line. ADDRESS THE SPOKESMAN-REVIEW, Spokane, Wash. Write your adv. plainly, enclosing amount in stamps or money order for number of insertions desired, and state whether you wish adv. inserted in Daily, Sunday or Twice-a-Week.

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 are as follows: From Chicago.....\$75.00 " Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Leavenworth and Kansas City.....\$80.00 " Sioux City.....\$82.00 " Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Trinidad.....\$85.00 " St. Louis.....\$89.00 " New Orleans.....\$93.00 " Houston.....\$99.00 For further information call upon or write nearest Agent or D. S. Taggart, Reno, Nev. 2—mo D. F. & P. A. Post & King have the best grade of liquors and cigars to be found in Oregon.

THE SPANIARD. His courtesy, his cigarette and his Lottery Ticket. Of the courteous manners of all Spaniards a traveler writes: "So anxious to every one to be of service to others that the stranger is apt to consider the Spaniards very inquisitive people. An experience in a Madrid tramcar was enlightening in this direction. A woman in getting into the car appeared to have slipped and hurt her foot. She and her husband began an animated discussion upon the incident, and of the dozen others in the car every one except ourselves craned forward to listen. The passengers were well assorted, ranging as they did from a captain in uniform down to a woman almost of the beggar class. But one and all in turn joined in the discussion without exciting the least resentment, opinions being apparently welcomed. Gentlemen arriving at their destination ceased arguing, raised their hats and went out, leaving others in possession until the principals left. "There is no hair of the day or night which a Spaniard deems inappropriate to the practice of smoking," the same writer observes. "Whenever he finds time hanging heavily, which is frequently, he lights a cigarette. Time hangs heavily on a Spaniard's mind in the brief interval between the courses at lunch and dinner, whenever he wakes at night, when traveling between station and hotel in an omnibus and always when in a railway train, regardless of ladies. The practice of smoking is so universal in Spain that railway compartments for nonsmokers exist in theory only, and the habit, combined with that of loud talking at all hours of the night and morning, makes the average Spaniard undesirable as a traveling companion, especially at night." Of the study beggars who overrun Madrid: "The beggars usually have some pretense for asking alms in the shape of a decrepit guitar or fiddle under the cloak, where it remains. Another plea is the sale of lottery tickets, the lottery being a great institution in Spain. Each ticket costs 5 pesetas (about \$1), and beggars in absolute rags, as often as hot children, rush about with strings of these for sale."—Chicago News.

WIT IN CONGRESS. Some Famous Retorts Made During the Heat of Debate. One of the most famous of Reed's retorts was made at the expense of Springer of Illinois. The "Maine giant" had just read one of Springer's own speeches in refutation of the latter's argument just concluded. The Illinoiser launched into philosophy upon the privilege of progressive thinkers to change their opinions. "I honor them for it," he continued. "An honest man is the noblest work of God. As for me, Mr. Chairman, in the words of an eminent American statesman, 'I would rather be right than be president.' "The gentleman from Illinois needn't worry, Mr. Chairman," drawled Reed. "He'll never be either!" During the bitter fight against "Reed rules" the house was thrown into convulsions by General Spaulding, who, pointing to the painting of the "Siege of Yorktown" hanging in the hall, gravely accused Speaker Reed of counting the Hessians in the background of the picture in order to make up a quorum. The general always wore a tremendously high collar, so high, in fact, that Representative Tim Campbell tapped it one day with the ferule of his cane and inquired, to the amusement of the house, "Is General Spaulding within?" During the famous deadlock fight in the house over the civil rights bill General Ben Butler favored a Sunday session. "Bad as I am, I have some respect for God's day," replied Sam Randall of Pennsylvania. "Don't the Bible say that it is lawful to pull your ox or ass out of a pit on the Sabbath?" asked Butler. "You have thirty-seven asses on your side of the house, and I want to get them out of this ditch tomorrow. I think I am engaged in holy work." "Don't do it," replied Randall. "I expect some day to see you in a better world." "You'll be there, as you are here, a member of the lower house," flashed back the general, with telling effect.—American Magazine.

A Hundred Million Suns. A peep into the heavens through a modern telescope is a peep into the very depths of mystery. With such an instrument one may gaze upon 100,000,000 stars, each of them a burning, blazing sun. From what little we know of creation we cannot but believe that each of those suns is giving light and heat to a train of planets, just in the same manner that our sun gives light and life to his little flock of worlds. Beyond those 100,000,000 suns there may be hundreds of millions more. Thus they may continue "system after system and worlds without end."

A Serious Breach. Intimate Friend—What was the breach of senatorial courtesy of which you accused Senator Graball? Senator Grafton (sternly)—Why, the scoundrel approached the interests I represent and offered to work for 25 per cent less legal expenses than they're paying me! —Puck.

The Poet's Troubles. Friend—What did you find the most difficult thing when you wrote your first verses? Poet—To find some one who would let me read them to him.—Fleeceable Blatter.

No one loves the man whom he fears.—Aristotle.

PLANTING OF TREES. HOW TO GET BEST RESULTS UNDER ALL CONDITIONS. Each Street Should Be Planted With the Same Variety, Says J. Horace McFarland—Points on Selecting Trees and Protecting Them. In response to a letter of inquiry addressed to the American Civic Association the following valuable information has been furnished by its president, J. Horace McFarland: If you are to plant trees in your town it should be done with intelligent and careful consideration and not at random. You can find out what trees do best in your neighborhood by investigation. It is always preferable, and very greatly preferable, to use trees that are either indigenous or have been sufficiently tested to make sure that they will be successful. There is nothing to be gained and much to be lost by the introduction of nursery-men's novelties, of trees from other localities that are not sufficiently tested or of those that are not long lived and of proper habit for street planting. The next matter of importance is to see that, if you are to plant whole streets at a time, they are planted all in the same kind of tree and not hit or miss. Our great national capital, Washington, is a conspicuous example of how well tree planting can be managed, for there are great avenues with pin oaks and others with sycamores and others with tulips and others with elms, but on no street has there been permitted a heterogeneous mixture. Mixing of trees can be likened to the condition that would prevail if a gentleman getting for himself a double-breasted frock coat would alternate the buttons in all different sorts of texture. It is next important to see that the trees are not planted too closely. Long lived trees need room to develop. The small trees you will undoubtedly use look very lonesome when planted at the proper distance apart, but they will grow all the better for having room to grow. I have seen examples of tree planting not over ten or twelve feet apart, with the certainty that after awhile the trees would be damaging each other and some would have to be removed. Never less than twenty feet and preferably more space should be permitted between trees. You can assure your property owners that the modern idea is that the city had better own the trees. As your town grows it will be able to provide care for these trees. The best possible work now under way is in New Jersey, where there are tree planting commissions. In this state if the town elects trees are planted under the local commissioners purely at the determination of the commission as to variety and character, distance, etc., but at the cost of the abutting property owners. In respect to varieties of trees let me suggest a consideration of the American elm, the pin oak, the red oak, the American sycamore, the English sycamore, the tulip tree, the hard or sugar maple, the red maple, possibly the Norway maple and the sycamore maple. Certainly omit the silver maple or the ash leaved maple from your consideration. The white ash may be used and is long lived. You may have other indigenous trees which approach the ideal form for street trees, which is that of the American elm. If you can by any means plant the largest proportion of elms, do so. I have visited the city of Oswego, N. Y., where forty or fifty years ago a general tree planting movement was undertaken and all the streets were planted wisely with elms. The effect is now of the utmost beauty. You need to have ordinances to take the control of these trees out of the hands of the property owner and to place it in the hands of an unpaid city commission which would include some with expert knowledge. Surely you can find some public spirited men and women to serve in this capacity. As to protecting the trees from boys, the best possible way is to teach the boys to love the trees by showing them pictures of good trees in your schools and giving them information about trees. As to the trimming proposition, it must be absolutely restricted if you are to have good trees. If the trees come to you in fair order with a good root system they will need the cutting off of all mutilated roots and a reasonable shortening in of the upper branches to a systematic shape, cutting in each case close to a bud smoothly. If they are then planted in large holes carefully dug and each tree surrounded by some good soil without any fresh manure they should live and grow and require no other trimming for many years save such as is included in rubbing off as soon as they appear buds and shoots on the lower part of the stem. Annual trimming simply for the sake of trimming is absolutely vicious and must be prohibited. There is no more necessity for trimming a tree once a year than there is for trimming a person's ears once a year. Trees while young must be staked if they are to do well. There are modern tree guards of wire which are good, but they are expensive. If you will plant with the tree a good solid, hard wood stick, say 2 by 4, driving it firmly into the ground after the hole is dug, so that it is substantially planted, and will fasten the tree to this by a band of leather or old hose or strong soft cloth, which is crossed between the tree and the stake, the trees will be well protected while they are refashioning themselves with a new root stem. Please note that the fastening of the tree to the stake is of the utmost importance, as if it is tightly bound to the stake it will chafe and hurt itself, but if it is held by the strap above described, which is looped around the tree and then crossed before the strap passes around the post, it will be in a line and cannot damage itself.

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