

**LAKEVIEW PLUSH STAGE LINE**

P. E. Taylor, Prop.

**Office at B. Reynolds' Store.**

Stage leaves Lakeview Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 a. m., arrive at Plush at 9 p. m. Leaves Plush Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 a. m., arrives at Lakeview at 9 p. m. Passenger fare \$3 one way or \$5 for round trip. Freight rates from May 1st to Nov. 1st \$1.75 per hundred; from Nov. 1st to May 1st \$1.00 per hundred.



**COMPOUND INTEREST**

The trouble with most advertisers is that they expect immediate returns of large proportions. One prominent advertiser illustrates the principle of advertising in this way:

"The money expended for advertising is the same as if placed at interest. The profits from the advertising are virtually the interest on the investment."

"The sums spent for advertising are properly chargeable to capital account because the resulting good will is something that has value, which, if the advertising has been properly done, can usually be sold for the face value of the investment."

"The rate of interest is determined by the skill with which the investment is made."

"Just as the quickest way to increase invested wealth is by compounding the interest, just so the quickest way to realize results from advertising is to compound the returns."—Advertising Experience.

Advertisers get good returns on the amount invested in our columns. We reach the people.

**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.** Notice is hereby given that all irrigation, or millrace ditches on all trout streams through Lake County, Oregon, must be screened with a small mesh wire screening at their head or junction with the main channel of stream. Also all dams or obstructions on said streams must be provided with a fish-ladder, or other easy means of passage, at or near the middle of the main channel, so as to allow the passage of trout at all times of year, as provided by law. Said work to be done at low water time, or to be completed by Feb. 7, 1907. By order of J. A. Barham, Special Deputy Fish Warden for Lake County, Oregon.

**M. E. CHURCH DIRECTORY.**  
The first Sunday in each month, preaching at Union school house at 11 A. M. Aside from this preaching every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. at Lakeview.  
Sunday School at 10 A. M.  
Lecture at 6:30.  
Prayermeeting Thursday 7:30 P. M.  
Ladies Aid Wednesday 1:30.  
Choir practice Friday 7:30.  
A cordial invitation is extended to you.  
A. J. Armstrong, Pastor.

**Sale of Timber Land.**  
Parties who have timber land for sale will do well to investigate our terms and methods of handling lands. We have an office in Lakeview, where contracts can be made and options taken on land. We guarantee the highest market price, and are in a position to demand and obtain it, having been in the business for many years and in close touch with all the land dealers of the country. Satisfactory results guaranteed by the La Grande Investment Co. Write C. O. Metzker, Lakeview, Oregon.

**LAKEVIEW --ALTURAS STAGE LINE**

H. E. BARBER, Prop'r.

**Office in Bieber's Store**

Stage leaves Lakeview daily, except Sunday at 6 a. m. Arrives at Alturas at 6 p. m.

Leaves Alturas for Lakeview at 6 o'clock a. m. or on the arrival of the stage from Madeline. Arrives in Lakeview in 12 hours after leaving Alturas.

**Freight - Matters - Given Strict - Attention . . . . .**

**First - Class - Accomodations**

We have a full set of Myself-Rollins & Co's., samples of Stock Certificates and bonds, with price list. If you are organizing a stock company get our prices on stock certificates. tf

Family liquors at Post & Kings

**A. H. COLLETT**  
House Painter Paper Hanger  
New Pine Creek, Oregon

**THIS PAPER** is kept on file at E. C. DAKES Advertising Agency 124 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal. where contracts for advertising can be made for it.

Subscribers to the Examiner who remove from one locality to another, or change their postoffice address should remember to drop this office a card so their paper can be addressed to the right postoffice.

**A. A. WITH 'M, M. D.**  
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON  
Paisley, Oregon.

**L. E. CONN**  
Attorney at Law  
Lakeview, Oregon.  
OFFICE—Daily Building.

**J. D. VENATOP**  
Attorney-at-Law  
Land Matters Specialist.  
OFFICE—Daily Building.

**WOODMEN OF THE WORLD** Lakeview Camp No. 208  
Meets on the 2d and 4th Wednesday of each month in Masonic Hall, at 8 p. m. L. B. BULLY, Council Commander. E. S. JACQUES, Clerk.

**LAKEVIEW ENCAMPMENT, No. 18, I. O. O. F.** meets the 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall, Lakeview. F. O. AHLSTROM, C. P. C. O. Metzker, Sec'y.

**SHEEP BRANDS**  
James Barry Brands with swallow fork in right ear for ewes; reverse for wethers. Some ewes Square Crop and 5 in right ear. Tar Brand III. Range, Crum Lake. Postoffice address, Lakeview, Oregon.

**Zac Whitworth** Brands with Crop off in right ear; Half Undercrop of right for ewes; reverse for wethers. Tar Brand W. Range, Fish Creek. Postoffice address, Lakeview, Oregon.

We print township plats. tf  
Dutch lunch at the Brewery Saloon. tf

**AN UNUSUAL JAGD.**  
An unusual salad that is particularly appetizing is made with cream cheese and ripe olives. The olives may be obtained from any store that sells Italian products and are quite different from the ordinary green olives that come in bottles.  
Chop the olives quite fine, mix with the cream cheese and moisten with French dressing. Shape into balls and serve on lettuce leaves.

**Learned by Experience.**  
That a glass bottle stopper which refuses to be loosened when ordinary methods are employed will yield readily if the neck of the bottle is held over the flame of a candle or match and turned until it is evenly heated.

**COREY-GILMAN.**  
The Head of the Steel Trust and His Beautiful Bride.  
The nuptials of Michelle Gilman, the actress, and William Mills Corey, president of the United States Steel corporation, have been the subject of almost as much talk as the marriage of Alice Roosevelt and Nicholas Longworth or of King Alfonso of Spain and the Princess Victoria. Mr. Corey is forty-three years of age and is head of the United States Steel corporation, commonly known as the steel trust. He was re-elected to this post for the third time but a few days ago. Miss Gilman is a daughter of Charles H. Gilman of San Francisco, and her career on the stage has been full of incidents that have caused her to be talked about. She has had admirers by the score, and her affair with the crown prince of Siam won her much publicity. The love letters and poems the prince wrote describing his passion found their way into print and proved a great boon to Miss Gilman's press agent.

Mr. Corey began his career in the steel business when he entered the



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM E. COREY.

chemical laboratory of the Edgar Thomson Steel works at sixteen. His rise to influence in this concern and in the great steel making industry was rapid, and he succeeded Charles M. Schwab as president of the Carnegie Steel company. In 1903 he stepped into Schwab's shoes again as head of the United States Steel corporation. It was in 1905 that Mr. Corey sat in a box in a Pittsburgh theater and heard Miss Gilman sing in "The Mocking Bird." That was the first time he saw her, and from that time on his attentions to her caused comment. They finally led to an estrangement between him and his first wife, who was Miss Laura Cook. She filed a petition for divorce in June, 1906, and obtained a decree at Reno, Nev., in July of the same year. Mr. Corey was then said to have settled \$2,000,000 on her and her sixteen-year-old son.

**MRS. JOHN W. TIMMONS.**

The Handsome and Clever Daughter of the Vice President.  
Lieutenant John W. Timmons of the United States navy, who has been charged with important duties in connection with the expenditure of the large sum recently appropriated for submarine boats, married a daughter of Vice President Fairbanks. As Miss Fairbanks the present Mrs. Timmons was very popular in Indiana society and also at the nation's capital, and after acquiring a naval officer as a



husband she added many wearers of the naval uniform to her circle of friends. Mrs. Timmons is naturally interested in the art of war and is herself an excellent pistol shot. She takes great delight in shooting at a mark with a revolver, and as she has keen sight and steady nerves few men can excel her in handling the weapon. Some time ago her husband, then an ensign in the navy and on duty aboard the battleship Kearsarge, was stricken with typhoid fever while visiting a town in Italy. She hastened to his bedside and nursed him until he recovered his health.

**BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO.**

The Desperate Fight That Heralded the Dawn of Texas Freedom.

On the morning of the 21st of April, 1836, the day chosen for the battle which was to decide the fate of Texas, Houston's first words had been, "The sun of Ansterlitz has risen again." He had then called a council of war and asked the opinion of his six field officers as to whether they should attack the enemy or wait for the attack to come from them.

The four senior officers strangely counseled delay, but their arguments did not convince Houston, who declared that the hour for action had arrived and plainly announced the intention on his own responsibility to risk a general engagement. He then dispatched Deaf Smith, his most trusted scout, to cut down the bridge which offered the only means of escape to either army.

"Make the best of your way," he had said in his habitual tone of kindly friendship, "to Vince's bridge, cut it down and burn it up and come back like eagles or you will be too late for the day." And just as the first charge was starting a horseman flanked with foam from his panting charger had dashed along the lines of the patriot army, as Houston had arranged that he should do, calling out clearly that all might hear, this deathknell to all hopes of possible escape: "I have cut down Vince's bridge! Now, fight for your lives and remember the Alamo!"

The Texan army, with Houston riding at the front of the center column, had then dashed forward against the Mexican breastworks, behind which stood the army of Santa Anna, drawn up in perfect order and calmly reserving its fire for short range. Their first volley, however, by the grace of a divine Providence, as the Texans declared, went too high. Houston's leg was shattered at the ankle and his horse severely wounded, but his columns still advanced uninjured.

Then came the answering volley, "poured into the very bosoms" of the astonished Mexicans—unable to reload and without bayonets for the charge. The Texans had "clubbed their muskets" and dealt desperate blows, and finally, when they had thus battered their way into the very center of the Mexican army, they had drawn their murderous bowie knives and "literally cut their way through dense masses of living flesh."

The battle had lasted only twenty minutes, but in that time a new nation had been born into the world. "From the battle of San Jacinto," said Webster in 1842, "the war was at an end."—Metropolitan Magazine.

**POINTED PARAGRAPHS.**

Too many of us consider an excuse a reason.  
Everything sounds like an encore to some men.  
The philosophical person is apt not to be when considering troubles of his own.  
Many a man who thinks he is getting into a peach orchard really finds his way into a lemon grove.  
There are lots of answers to the question, "What's the use?" but the man who asks it never wants one.  
When an acquaintance says to you, "I am going to be honest with you," brace yourself to hear something disagreeable.  
Most of us when we ride a free horse start out on a walk, quicken into a brisk trot, then break into a wild gallop and are thrown.—Aitchison Globe.

**THE BROOD MARE.**

Value of Proper Feed and Care—Health of the Foal.

W. R. Gilbert, writing in the American Cultivator, says: Straw exercises a drying effect on the flow of milk, and it is therefore highly undesirable to feed much straw to a brood mare when she is suckling her foal. Heating foods, too, are bad for such mares, as they heat the system and may have an injurious effect upon the milk. A brood mare which is worked before her foal is weaned must receive an extra allowance of grain in addition to the usual ration of working horses, otherwise she cannot nourish her foal properly, and she will also lose condition.

Mares with a foal should never be worked very severely, as this has a bad effect upon the flow of milk and interferes with the milk secretion. When they are worked their work should be of a light and moderate character. It will not do to keep a mare, when she is doing work, away from her foal for too long a space of time, as the foal will then get unduly hungry and take too much milk at one time, with the result that it is upset. Moreover, very long fasts are not at all good for a suckling foal. It requires to feed at pretty frequent intervals. This must be borne in mind by the breeder when he works his brood mares, and he should be careful to see that mare and foal come together again in due time when the former is performing work. It is bad for a foal to suck its dam when she returns from work in a very heated state. Over-exertion of the mare must be avoided, as this has a deleterious effect upon the milk.

When running on a pasture mares and foals require shade, and this point should receive due attention from the breeder. For foals belonging to the light class of horses fairly high lying pasture is most suitable, as on the very low lying and mushy pasturage the feet become more or less soft and spreading, and they do not get so hard and tough as in the case when the foals are reared on the former kind of soil.

When a brood mare with a foal falls off in condition to an appreciable extent owing to the food not being plentiful enough or owing to its lacking the necessary amount of nourishment it is not the mare alone that suffers, but the foal also because of the scarcity of milk. This aspect of the question is very often lost sight of by careless horse breeders, who think that it does not matter if the mare loses flesh and falls away in condition while suckling her foal.

**Look to the Foundation Stock.**

Even if it were possible for every hog raiser to become expert in doctoring the diseases of swine, which obviously would be an impossible proposition, it would not be nearly as practicable an accomplishment as the ability to prevent diseases from appearing or their taking a virulent form, says a noted breeder. How shall this be done? By looking to the foundation stock and using animals of pronounced vitality and not sacrificing this feature for form and external markings, by making a study of the hog to learn what effects bear upon his growth and development. This is not easy to do and less easy to tell another how. However, this faculty comes unconsciously to the man who has faith in the hog as a profitable producer.

**THE HORSEMAN.**

Feed the young colts grain regularly. It is not all wear that uses up the harness. Lack of care will do it faster than actual service. It pays to keep the leather well cleaned and oiled.  
Be generous in the use of the brushes, but sparing in the use of the comb.  
Good grooming should be done every day to keep the pores open, the skin healthy and the hair silky. Soft hair is very warm and is a nonconductor of heat.  
Never leave a reeking mess of wet straw and manure under the horses. It ruins the health and eyes and is a disgrace to any horse owner.  
Scrub breeding gets scrub progeny and brings scrub prices.  
Too much at a meal and too much between meals are alike bad for the horse.  
A little salt every day will keep the colts free from worms. Barrel salt is better than rock.  
The poorer qualities of hay should be cut and fed with molasses.  
All hay should be well shaken up and moistened by sprinkling a little water on it before feeding.  
Weak foal will make a weak colt—weak legs and unsound joints.  
Don't put your horse's feet in unskilled hands. Good feet are spoiled by bad shoeing.  
With a good grain ration a work horse should not have all the hay he can eat. He will give better and more efficient service on a small amount of hay.  
The hoofs of young horses often become overgrown when the latter are running on very soft pasture land, and it is necessary in such cases to have the feet pared down to their regular shape, otherwise the hoofs may become permanently misshapen or the feet may assume an irregular position.  
A pair of horses properly driven will start a load slowly and carefully, their legs well under them, their necks arched, their toes gripping the pavement and the reins taut in the hands of the driver. If they are badly driven, their legs will sprawl, their necks are likely to be stretched out, instead of arched, and they will try to start the load by a sort of convulsive jump instead of by a gradual gathering of their muscles.

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