

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., arrive at Lakeview at 9 p. m.
 Passenger fare \$3 one way or \$5 for round trip. Freight rates from May 1st to Nov. 1st \$7.75 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.

Notice
 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. League at 6:30. Prayer meeting 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.

title 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. BAKER, 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 - Accommodations
 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. If Family liquors at Post & Kings]

A. E. FOLLETT
 House Painter Paper Hanger
 New Pine Creek, Oregon

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

A. A. WITHAM, M. D.
 PHYSICIAN and SURGEON
 Paisley, Oregon.
L. F. CONN
 Attorney at Law
 Lakeview, Oregon
 OFFICE—Day building.
J. D. VENATOP
 Attorney-at-Law
 Land Matters Specialty
 OFFICE—Day building.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD Lakeview Camp No. 526
 Meets on the 25 and 4th Wednesday of each month in Masonic Hall, at 8 p. m. L. B. BAYNE, Consul Commander, E. N. JACQUES, Clerk.

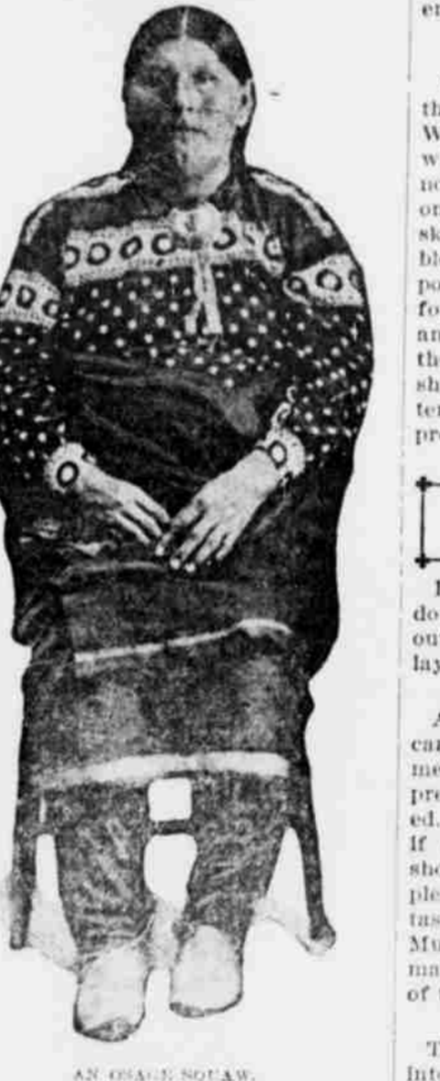
LAKEVIEW ENCAMPMENT, No. 18, I. O. O. F. meets the 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall, Lakeview. F. O. ABSTROM, C. P. C. O. Metzker, Scribe.

SHEEP BRANDS
James Barry Brands with swallow fork in right ear for ewes; reverse for wethers. Some ewes Square Crop and sit in right ear. Tar Brand III. Range, Grass Lake. Postoffice address, Lakeview, Oregon.
Zac Whitworth Brands with Crop of ear. Half Undercrop or right for ewes; reverse for wethers. Tar Brand W. Range, Fish Creek. Postoffice address, Lakeview, Oregon.

\$1,250 Reward.
 The Harney County Live Stock Association, of which I am a member, pays \$1,250 reward for evidence leading to the conviction of participating stock branders belonging to its members. In addition I offer \$500 reward for horse brand horse shoe bar on either or both jaws. Recorded in our office.
 Range, Harney Lake and Fish Creek. Horses sold to pass through this section will be reported in this paper. If not so reported, please write or telephone The Times Herald, Main St., Burns, Oregon. W. W. Brown, Burns, Oregon.
Reward for Horses
 I will give \$5.00 reward for information that will lead to the discovery of any horse branded with an old horseshoe brand on both jaws, placed as in the cut in this advertisement with fresh triangle brand underneath the horseshoe. The triangle placed in such a manner as would cover in a bar on both jaws. Animals must be found in the possession of some person or persons.

Rich Redskins
 Osage Indians Are the Wealthiest People Per Capita in the World. Squaws Who Are Heiresses. Running Deer and His Russian Bride.

THERE has long been an idea in the land that the only good Indian is a dead Indian, but when a man has a million dollars or two in his possession he is apt to be considered of some account whether his skin is white, red, yellow, brown or black. The red men of America have lost the most of the land over which they once roamed and which as tribes they claimed to own. Generally speaking they never owned those lands as individuals, and the white men have gradually dispossessed them on the ground that such title as the red men could assert could not be maintained in the face of the need of the civilized world for their territory. Sometimes the lands of the Indian have been taken after duly ratified treaties of sale and sometimes they have been taken with little or no ceremony, but seldom has a tribe of aborigines received for its lands anything like their value according to the white man's real estate market. Nevertheless some of the western Indians are among the richest people in America. They own large funds held in trust for them by the government, accruing from sale of lands, and the lands which they have retained have vastly increased in value on account of the proximity of the cities and towns of the paleface or on account of their wealth in products which are comparatively useless to the red man in his native state, but are greatly desired by white people. For instance, the discovery of oil and natural gas on lands belonging to the Osage Indians has made them a very wealthy people, some say the richest per capita in the whole world. Chief Push-mo-tah of the Osages is called the richest Indian



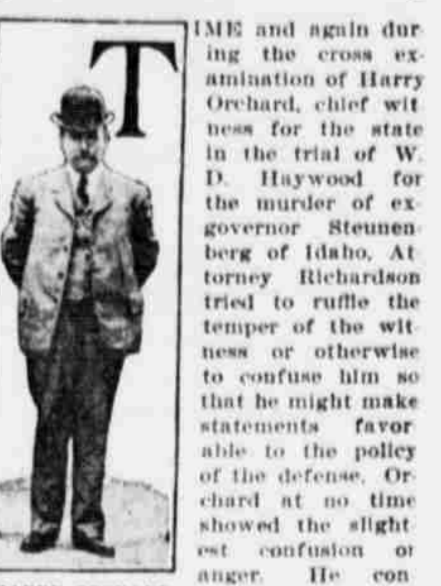
AN OSAGE SQUAW.
 in America, and his wealth is estimated at \$2,000,000, while that of his entire family is put at \$10,000,000.
 Since the wealth of some of the red skins of today has been noted abroad the phrase "fortune hunting in the west" has taken on a new meaning. It may now signify marrying a rich squaw. An instance of this is the case of Tobias Nicholas, who disappeared from Philadelphia at the close of the civil war, but returned recently, much to the surprise of his relatives, who thought him dead. He married the daughter of a rich Oklahoma Indian and thus got a start in the railroad construction business.
 Sometimes the case as to sex is reversed and a white woman marries an Indian brave who has money and lands. Several years ago Nellie Lutski, an American girl of Russian extraction, became the bride of Running Deer, one of the richest and most aristocratic of all the Osages in Oklahoma. Nellie's father was a tenant of Running Deer, and the latter loaned Lutski money so that he might send his wife and daughter on a visit to Russia. In gratitude for this favor Miss Nellie on her return aided Running Deer in his campaign for membership in the tribal council. Then the two fell in love, and there was a great wedding. Often an Osage belle brings her husband a dowry of from \$15,000 to \$25,000, and naturally girls of this kind are popular even among white young men who live in their vicinity. But the old Osage warriors and the wise women of the tribe are averse to the white men who come wooing the daughters of the nation, preferring to have them marry young men of their own race and thus preserve its identity. Every member of the tribe, buck or squaw or papoose, is supposed to be worth as much as \$10,000, and among the Osages are Indians with fine estates, comfortable and even elegant homes, giving evidence of education and taste, while, on the other hand, some who are really rich still live in tepees, perhaps allowing their hired men to occupy the modern homes they have erected.

FOR GOOD CREAM.
 Cleanliness in the Dairy and Stables the First Requisite.
 Cleanliness is the first requisite in good cream. To have clean cream your cows' surroundings must be clean, so keep your cow barns and sheds free from odors. It is perhaps asking too much of the average dairyman to say "curry your cows," though currying pays. But just before milking each cow rub her sides, stomach and udder with a damp cloth. Milk with clean hands and never wet the teats with milk. Don't smoke while milking. Any strong odor taints milk, especially when it is warm.
 Your stables must be clean, your separator and separator house must be doubly so. Never store anything in the separator house that will taint the milk and cream. Have the house insect proof and create a draft through it. Separate your milk immediately after milking and keep it warm until separated.
 Never keep milk over from one milking to another, as it has to be cooled and then warmed again before separating, and this deteriorates the quality of the cream. Never mix the hot cream with the cold. Do not mix until both are of the same temperature. Cool your cream after separating to at least 60 degrees. In cool weather, of course, this is easy.
 In the hot months set your cream can in a tub partly full of cold water while separating. After finishing wrap double barley sacks around the can, wet them thoroughly and set in a draft. Pour cold water on the sacks once or twice.
 Never cover a cream can with a tight lid. Use a clean damp cloth or fine screen. Don't keep cream too long. Forty-eight hours is long enough.
 Separate a high grade of cream, say 35 to 40 per cent. This keeps better, makes better butter and leaves you more skim milk.
 To skim up, says a writer in Kimball's Dairy Farmer, be clean, separate a heavy grade of cream, never mix the warm with the cold, keep your cream cool and well aired, and your creameryman will bless you.

Watering the Dairy Cow.
 Something that is often neglected in the dairy stable is regular watering. We water horses three times a day whether they are doing anything or not, but the cows are watered only once a day, and sometimes a day is skipped. A cow giving any considerable quantity of milk drinks 75 to 125 pounds of water daily. It is impossible for her to take all that at one time, and it is not possible for her to give the maximum amount of milk unless she has that amount of water, as water constitutes 87 per cent of the milk produced.

BUTTER AND MILK.
 If a tub or jar of butter is to stand down cellar any length of time without sealing, cover the top with a thick layer of salt to keep out the air.
When to Skim.
 As soon as the least degree of acidity can be detected milk should be skimmed, as the cream will all have been precipitated when that stage is reached. Cream requires frequent stirring. If even ripening is to be secured, it should be smooth and velvety and pleasantly (not decidedly) acid to the taste and is then ready for the churn. Much of the success of the butter-maker depends on the proper ripening of the cream.
Working the Butter.
 The firmness of butter must be taken into account in determining how long to work it. Usually the firmer the butter the more working it will stand.
The Covered Milk Pail.
 Milk pails are a source of trouble when not properly treated. There are a great many kinds of pails on the market designed to aid the dairyman in his warfare against germs. One of the most improved pails that are used in sanitary dairies is the covered pail having a layer of absorbent cotton between two layers of fine wire gauze, through which the milk must pass before it enters the pail.
The Flavor of Butter.
 As the flavor of butter depends principally upon the proper ripening of the cream and upon the absence of bacteria the washing of butter in a granular condition with pure water is a matter of far reaching importance, for if this is neglected the butter will contain milk, sugar and bacteria. Chemical action brought about by the latter will hasten decomposition of the butter.
Undesirable Odors in Milk.
 Rotten silage, musty hay and grain, decayed roots as well as obnoxious weeds will impart to milk undesirable odors and flavors. In order to obtain a milk with a sweet, desirable odor and flavor we must keep obnoxious weeds out of the pastures. We must take care of the animal in such a way that her general physical condition is good. We must feed nothing but clean and fresh food and we must give the animals pure water. Polluted and impure water not only affects the quality of the milk, but may also impair the health of the animal.—Professor Hunziker.
Working in the Salt.
 A butter-maker gives this method for salting out of the churn: Remove the butter when in the granular state, weigh it and place it upon the worker, spread evenly and salt to suit the taste. Sift the salt evenly over the butter, pass the worker over it, then run the butter and work again or until the salt is thoroughly worked in. It may then be set away for a few hours, after which it should be given a second working.

Boise's Trial
 Snapshots at Harry Orchard, the "Murder Machine"—Pinkerton Detective Charles A. Siringo and Lawyer Clarence S. Darrow, Who is One of Haywood's Ablest Defenders.



TIME and again during the cross examination of Harry Orchard, chief witness for the state in the trial of W. D. Haywood for the murder of ex-governor Steuneger of Idaho, Attorney Richardson tried to rattle the temper of the witness or otherwise to confuse him so that he might make statements favorable to the policy of the defense. Orchard at no time showed the slightest confusion or anger. He continued telling his story and answering the most intimately searching questions without a sign of distress, chagrin, shame, resentment or fear. This was one of the most remarkable features of the case. Orchard's self-possession amazed the acutest students of human nature.
 There was, however, one point where Orchard showed feeling. That was when he was questioned as to his reasons for making his confession. His voice broke as he declared that through reading the Bible he had been brought to the belief that his soul would be saved if he would confess his crimes. He had been afraid to die, he said, because of his crimes, but after reading the Bible and receiving spiritual counsel he hoped for divine forgiveness, and this made it easy for him to confess everything. The more closely and faithfully he stuck to the truth the better would be his chances of salvation. He did not expect the forgiveness of men or hope to escape hanging.
 George Kibbee Turner, a magazine writer, who spent two weeks with Or-



chard in his prison cell, expressed the belief that the man's "conversion" to religion is genuine and that Orchard "is sane to the point of blankness."
 One of the interesting men connected with the Idaho case, who has been mentioned but little, is Charles A. Siringo, a Pinkerton detective, who was a member of Orchard's bodyguard on the trips to and from the courthouse and in the courtroom during the examination of the witness. Siringo is one of the older Pinkerton operatives. He has had a long and varied experience in the running down of criminals. He worked thirty years ago in the Molly Maguire cases in Pennsylvania with James McParland, the veteran detective, who induced Harry Orchard to confess.
 An interesting fact in connection with the Idaho case is that both Governor Gooding, the present state executive, and Harry Orchard were originally British subjects. The governor is an Englishman, and Orchard is a Canadian. Orchard testified that Governor Gooding visited him often in prison, called him Harry, shook hands and—
 "Assured you that you would not be punished?" Attorney Richardson asked, trying to make an important point for his side.
 "He said nothing of the kind to me," said Orchard, "but he told me that I was doing a great thing for the state and the nation by telling all I knew."
 Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago of counsel for the defense is a disciple of Count Tolstol. Four years ago Mr. Darrow published a book entitled "Resist Not Evil," the argument of which fits the title. He contended that nations and individuals smitten on the right cheek should turn the left cheek to the smiter. Accordingly Mr. Darrow held that an individual should not be punished for a crime nor should a nation defend itself against attack by another nation.
 Mr. Darrow has been prominent as an advocate in cases involving personal liberty. He is sometimes described as a Socialist.

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