

## LAKEVIEW

## PLUSH

## STAGE LINE

P. E. Taylor, Prop.

## Office at B. Reynolds' Store.

Stage leaves Lakeview Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 a. m., arrives 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 \$7.50 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. 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. BARKER, 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 &amp; Kings

## A. H. FOLLETT

House Painter Paper Hanger

New Pine Creek, - Oregon

**THIS PAPER** is kept on file at E. C. Dake's 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. WITHAM, M. D.**  
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON  
Paisley, Oregon.

**L. F. CONN**  
Attorney at Law  
Lakeview, Oregon.  
OFFICE—Daly Building.

**J. D. VENATOP**  
Attorney-at-Law  
Land Matters Specialty  
OFFICE—Daly Building.

**WOODMEN OF THE WORLD**  
Lakeview  
Meets on the 2d and 4th Wednesday of each month in Masonic Hall, at 8 p. m. L. R. Bailey, Consul Commander. E. N. Jaquith, 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.**  
Brands with Swallow Fork in right ear for ewes; reverse for wethers. Some ewes Square Crop and 50 in right ear. Tar Brand 111. Range, Uman Lake. Postoffice address, Lakeview, Oregon.

**Zac Whitworth** Brands with Crop off in right ear, Half Undercrop in left ear for ewes; reverse for wethers. Tar Brand 111. Range, Fish Creek. Postoffice address, Lakeview, Oregon.

## \$1,250 Reward.

The Harney County Live Stock Association, of which I am a member, pays a reward for evidence leading to the conviction of parties stealing stock belonging to its members. In addition, I offer \$500 reward for horse brand horns, shoe bar on either or both jaws. Recorded in counties of Harney, Lake and Crook. Horses vented when sold. 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 in the cut in this advertisement with fresh triangle brand underneath the horseshoe. The triangle placed in such a manner as would cover up a bar on both jaws. Animals must be found in the possession of some person or persons.

## CARE OF HIGHWAYS.

Good Roads Are Soon Destroyed Unless Given Constant Attention.

Good roads require constant attention or they will cease to be. This fact cannot be too often repeated or too strongly dwelt upon, says the state supervisor of highways of New Jersey.

To replace wear that is unavoidable is a very simple matter when constant attention is given to the road. It is only when the surface is neglected for a long period that the matter of repairs becomes a serious one. A little attention to drainage, the removal of slight obstructions from the gutters, the clearing away of rubbish from the mouths of culverts, the removal of grass and brush from ditches and the careful spreading of small quantities of stone over depressions as soon as



A GOOD ROAD IN NEW JERSEY.

they begin to appear will keep a road in fine condition until it is almost entirely worn out.

Nothing is more neglected than the removal of worn material from the road. It seems to be regarded merely as a clearing of the surface from mud and as such an unnecessary expense, while in reality this worn material affects the entire composition of the road covering. Consequently, unless the mud is washed away by nature from the surface, scraping or sweeping is necessary to preserve the proper proportion of solid stone in the road.

When a road is broken or cut into by excessive weights, it is no longer a mere matter of replacing wear, but of expensive repair, and in many cases of entire rebuilding.

## Roads Worst on Earth.

Our railroads are the best in the world. Our steamboat lines in the interior are superior to those of any other nation, our coastwise lines are equal to any and our international lines are going to be all right. But our common, everyday wagon roads, "by gum!" they are by all odds the poorest on the face of this green earth. No other civilized nation on the globe but has better wagon roads than we have. It would bankrupt a commonly blessed nation to haul the products of field and factory over such abominable roads.—Horatio E. Earle, State Highway Commissioner of Michigan.

## Good Roads Bring Prosperity.

You show me any community in this or any other state where there are good roads, said a speaker at a good roads convention, and I will show you a community where there are no paint-finished buildings or tottering lean-tos, a community where there is the air of prosperity, thrift and progression.

## Rural Free Delivery Notes

Under the new law authorizing increased salaries in the postal service, which becomes effective July 1 next, Postmaster General Meyer announces an advance in salary from \$750 to \$900 a year to about 22,800 carriers in the rural delivery service whose routes are twenty-four or more miles long. Carriers on shorter routes will also receive substantial increase in salary.

Substitute rural carriers will be paid the same rate as the regular carrier. Substitutes are now paid at the rate of \$900 per annum, irrespective of the pay of the regular carrier. The advance in salary will increase the cost of the rural delivery service approximately \$5,900,000 a year.

The report of the operation of the rural delivery service up to March 1 made public recently by the fourth assistant postmaster general, shows that the total number of petitions received up to that date was 59,920, upon which 15,701 adverse reports have been made. There are now in operation 37,323 routes, on which 37,174 regular rural letter carriers are employed.

## For the Unexpected Guest.

A good emergency dish for Sunday night tea or the unexpected luncheon guest is this: Cut slices of bread a little thick and scoop a hollow in the center of each, leaving the crust as a rim. Grate some cheese, season it with salt and paprika, moisten it with milk and spread the mixture on the bread. Then turn an egg without breaking the yolk into each piece, dot it with butter and bake about ten minutes.

## For Mother's "Little Helper."

A cunning little Dutch apron for the very tiny child to wear over its white frock when playing is of delectable denim or chambray bound all around with scarlet. A crescent shaped pocket edged with the scarlet is set all the way across the front for the child to drop its playthings in. The apron is shaped to extend in broad straps, crossing in back and running up to button, each to the opposite shoulder.

## BUCKWHEAT CULTURE.

The Largest Yields Are Obtained on Sandy Soils.

The advantages of buckwheat culture, pointed out in detail by J. L. Stone in a recent bulletin of the New York Cornell experiment station, together with directions for growing the crop, are here summarized:

Buckwheat prefers a moist, cool climate and matures in eight to ten weeks and is thus well adapted to high altitudes and short seasons. It grows on a wide range of soils and succeeds fairly well on soils too poor for other crops, but the largest yields are obtained on fertile, well drained, sandy loams. The crop is not specially adapted to heavy clays or wet lands, and on very rich soils it lodges readily and when once lodged does not rise again. Heavy applications of barnyard manure or of nitrogenous fertilizers are seldom profitable, as they increase the tendency to lodge, but the use of lime and phosphoric acid has been found very beneficial. In experiments conducted by the West Virginia experiment station a few years ago the use of 400 pounds of acid phosphate per acre apparently almost doubled the yield during two seasons, while the third season the increase in yield was small when this substance was used in excess of 150 pounds per acre. In this same series of experiments a plot having received thirty bushels of stone lime per acre in 1899 yielded 32.1 bushels of buckwheat per acre in 1901 as compared with 22.7 bushels on the check plot.

A good preparation of the seed bed aids very materially in securing profitable yields. Early plowing, to allow the ground to settle before the seed is put in, is recommended. Three pecks of seed per acre are sufficient on good soil, but on land of low fertility from four to five pecks are used. The seed is sown with the ordinary grain drill or broadcasted and covered with the harrow. In southern localities buckwheat is sown from May to September, while in the north the seeding period is much shorter, extending from June 15 to about July 10. Hot weather and frost are both injurious to the crop while the grain is forming, and hence it is desirable to sow as late as possible, provided sufficient time is allowed for the grain to mature before frosts occur. The plant blossoms for three weeks or more, and the kernels ripen unevenly. Harvesting is begun soon after the first seeds are ripe, but at this time the same plant often contains mature and immature grain and blossoms.

## FARM SUCCESS.

The Campbell System of Soil Culture. Result of Modern Methods.

Remarkable reports have been made of farm operations in that part of the country known as the semiarid region, and those who have felt that possibly there was a change in the climate which had brought about this result are beginning to inquire as to the real reason. Vast regions that were formerly regarded as valuable only for grazing purposes have become covered with farm homes surrounded by healthy young groves. During the winter there was held at Denver a great dry farming congress, where this transformation was discussed and in part explained. It appears that the success achieved on these western prairies is no accident, rather that it is the result of deliberate planning on the part of man; that the good done has been largely because of the adoption of the very best modern methods of farming, such as, for instance, the Campbell system of soil culture.

## Planning to Conserve Moisture.

Men who have made a success of farming in this region of scant rainfall have used intelligence, and they have not hesitated to try out new things. Under the Campbell system there is planning not during the growing season, but during every week and every month of the year, for conserving the moisture so that not a particle of that which falls is wasted. That this is entirely possible is shown by what has been accomplished in a score of different states and by hundreds of the best farmers.

## Wheat Growing.

For instance, Professor Campbell secured at Holdrege, Neb., in an unfavorable year and when thousands of acres of grain proved a failure, fifty-one and a half bushels of wheat per acre testing sixty-four pounds on summer tilled land. In eastern Colorado scores of farmers have been making a success of wheat growing by the Campbell method, securing from thirty to fifty bushels of the best wheat each and every year, and this where it had been long supposed no grain could be raised. This experience has been duplicated in many places.—Farm and Ranch.

## Potatoes in Nebraska.

Out on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad in Sheridan county, Neb., potatoes already have taken a wonderful start, says a writer in Farm and Fireside. Great tracts of rich land are given up to their production, and a great variety of machinery is used to plant, cultivate and harvest the crop. To a considerable extent the Indians are made use of in planting and gathering them, being paid \$1.50 a day for their work.

## In the Corn Belt.

The more a man studies the live stock market and its relation to supply and demand the more he is convinced of its complexity, says a writer in Farm Homestead. There are only one or two men in the country who can forecast the condition of prices in the corn belt, and this information is secured at a considerable cost of time and money.

## A JOLLY KING'S TROUBLES.

Carlos I. of Portugal and His Difficulties With His People.

King Carlos of Portugal seems to be losing some of the wide popularity that has been his ever since, fifteen years ago, he voluntarily cut down his royal income from half a million to \$400,000. The present disaffection of his people is due to his dissolution of the cortes and the dictatorship of Premier Franco.

The king of Portugal is a big man physically, though his realm is only about the size of the state of Indiana. He is fat and round and jolly. For years he has been known as the jolliest of European monarchs, much of his joviality perhaps being due to the



KING CARLOS OF PORTUGAL.

fact that Portugal is too insignificant to be classed among the great powers and that therefore its monarch is not unduly oppressed by cares of state.

Carlos I. is in his forty-fourth year. In his youth and young manhood he was much less corpulent than now. He was an athlete. During the days before he ascended the throne he used to indulge in bullfighting now and then. It is related that on one occasion, when a lovely lady dared him, the crown prince entered as a matadore in a public performance in disguise, was knocked down by the bull and got up just in time to make a run for his life. He scaled the fence just as the bull butted it into splinters with his horn.

## The Girl Who Succeeds.

She has so much to do that she has no time for morbid thoughts. She never thinks for a moment that she is not attractive nor forgets to look as charming as possible.

She is considerate of the happiness of others, and it is reflected back to her as in a looking glass.

She never permits herself to grow old, for by cultivating all the graces of heart, brain and body age does not come to her.

She believes that life has some serious work to do and that the serious work lies very close to the homely everyday duties and that kind words cost nothing.

She is always willing to give suggestions that will help some less fortunate over the bad places in life's journey.

She is her own sweet, unaffected, womanly self. Therein lies the secret of her popularity, of her success.

## Reflections Cast.



"It is the function of us actors to hold the mirror up to nature."

"Yes, but you spend the time admiring yourselves in the mirror and nature doesn't get a look in."—Kansas City Times.

## He Had Had Some Help.

The man who applied at headquarters for a "little help" from the charitable association set forth his case with so much tact and moderation that the secretary was beginning to be favorably impressed.

"I can't ask them to do too much," the applicant said modestly. "You see," he continued, in an outburst of delicacy and ingenuousness, "they paid for my wedding last month, and 'twas a real swell one."—Youth's Companion.

**How Father Broke Up the Game.**  
Young Skinny Doogan should have quit about the sixth or seventh inning; Supper was waiting for the steak. But then the other team was winning.

So passing up the butcher shop, Young Skinny stayed to get a bingle. And in the ninth, with two men out, His pals implored him, "Jest a single!"

Old Doogan, at this crucial point, With flashing eye that boded bloodshed, Hove into sight and led his son Hurriedly to the Doogan woodshed.

Then Skinny's team mates knew full well While in that shed the slapstick thundered, That, while their leader got no hits, His father hit above three hundred.—William F. Kirk in New York American.

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