

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. Family liquors at Post & Kings

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

THIS PAPER is kept on file at E. C. Dagg'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. OWEN
Attorney at Law
Lakeview, Oregon.

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

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD Lakeview Camp No. 528
Meets on the 2d and 4th Wednesday of each month in Masonic Hall, at 8 p. m. L. BAILLY, Consul Commander. E. N. JACQUES, Clerk.

LAKEVIEW KNIGHTS, No. 101
I. O. O. F. meets the 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall, Lakeview. F. O. ALSTROM, C. P. C. O. Metzker, Scribe.

WHEEP 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, (Trans Lake Postoffice address, Lakeview, Oregon)

Zac Whitworth Brands with Crop off in ear, Half Undercrop of 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 parties stealing stock belonging to its members. In addition I offer \$500 reward for horse brand horseshoe bar on either or both jaws. Recorded in counties of Harney, Lake and Crook. 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

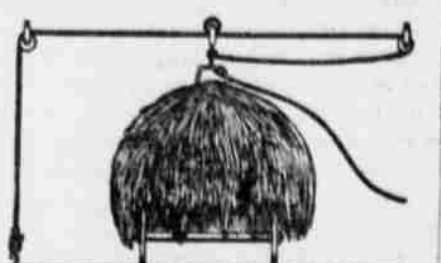
I will give \$5.00 reward for information that will lead to the discovery of any horse branded with an old horseshoe brand on both jaws, placed as in the cut in this advertisement, with fresh triangle brand underneath the horseshoe. The triangle placed in such a manner as would cover up a bar on both jaws. Animals must be found in the possession of some person or persons.

FARM-FIELD AND GARDEN

HARPOON HAYFORK.

Outfit That Works Satisfactorily in Medium Sized Barns.

For the benefit of those who have a small quantity of hay to make and feel that circumstances will not warrant the expense of an elevator I give a sketch of an outfit which, with the harpoon fork instead of slings, one may unload hay in medium sized barns about as well as with the slings, but, of course, not so rapidly. This outfit for ordinary barns, as described by a writer in Rural New Yorker, consists of not more than 125 feet of three-fourths inch rope, thirty-five feet of three-eighths inch rope, four pulleys, one floor hook and a harpoon fork. A pulley is fastened to rafter near peak and to one side of barn floor; pulley fastened to about third rafter from



THE HARPOON HAYFORK.

end of barn, near peak, and over mow in which it is desired to put the hay. The floor pulley is fastened with hook in floor at one side near the door or to post near floor. If in the floor be sure the hook reaches the sill. At the left is pulley which is strung on rope between pulleys. To the ring in center pulley is fastened fork, trip rope attached. The forkful of hay will draw slightly against the side of mow, and it will be necessary to nail three or four boards with top ends fastened to the beam for the hay to draw against.

The Vegetable Garden.

Size is, and always must be, a desirable quality in vegetables, but when it is obtained at the expense of succulence, flavor and other good points then striving after it becomes a distinct loss instead of a gain, remarks Gardening. One of the commonest vegetables is, of course, the cabbage, and it is the rule in almost every garden to grow large heads and let them develop into great, white, hard monstrosities as big as a football. What a difference there is between the flavor of these and a nice little green cabbage just beginning to turn yellowish white at the heart a great many people do not know because they have never tried the latter. For storing away in winter and for turning into all kinds of prepared cabbage the white hard heads are all right, but any one who has a garden and knows the tender green cabbage as it should be will not be likely to let the cabbages all grow that way.

Beet root, again, is never so good as when the roots are about two or three inches in diameter, and the large tough roots obtained by sowing early on heavily manured soil are fit only for cattle feeding. A few rows of beets sown now will produce excellent roots either for use in late summer and autumn or for keeping through the winter, and these are far better in color and flavor than large, coarse roots. Asparagus is often sought for with thick stems, blanched for nearly their whole length of a foot or so, but where is the comparison between them and the nice crisp shoots with green tops just bursting? The one is coarse and insipid in flavor, the other delicate and tender. Besides, the small ones are easier to grow.

Many other instances could be given. On the other hand, there are some varieties that may be good and yet large. We do not hold a brief for small and badly cultivated produce. Far from it. There is nothing worse than vegetables grown slowly on poor soil, as they are always tough and crude in flavor, nor would we decry size in most kinds if quality at the same time is kept in mind.

Good Hogs in Colorado.
All tillable sections of Colorado can produce good pork cheaply. In the irrigated alfalfa sections alfalfa pasture will produce 500 to 1,000 pounds of pork each year from an acre. The grain feed for these sections is barley, and in 1906 the average yield of barley in the Fort Collins district was over 4,000 pounds per acre, sufficient to produce over 800 pounds of pork. Barley produces a specially fine flavor in pork. So does alfalfa, and the two combined make a choicer flavor than either alone.—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

Corn and Potatoes.
This work of cultivation should be followed until the corn or potatoes get to be too large for the purpose, and by this time the weed growth should be destroyed, the soil in the best condition and the crop flourishing, says a writer in American Cultivator. Sometimes a few coarse weeds will start up late.

These should be destroyed at once and not allowed to go to seed.

Nitrate For Vegetables.
An authority on gardening recommends nitrate of soda for onions, spinach, beets, lettuce, cabbage and celery plants, using 250 to 500 pounds per acre in repeated applications, small quantities at a time. He never uses nitrate for peas and beans and seldom for other vegetables than those first named. The method of application is usually broadcast.—American Cultivator.

HIGH QUALITY BUTTER.

Some Hints For the Buttermaker by an Ohio Dairywoman.

One may delay the doing of many things without loss, but to put off churning when the cream is ripe is not in the list, writes an Ohio dairywoman in American Agriculturist. The mistake must not be made of thinking that butter is made by churning. It is being made from the time the milk is drawn until it is churned. No amount of doctoring will cure a poor quality of butter. It is of the utmost importance that the churn be scrupulously clean and sweet smelling before using. In order to have it so it must be washed immediately after using, scalded and set where it will be thoroughly aired and dried. Rinsing in linewater as occasionally is of benefit and will remove the musty odors which sometimes linger around churns. The putting of cold water into the churn after cleansing, as practiced by some dairymen, is not to be recommended, as a very unpleasant odor will be developed in a day or two, especially if the weather is warm.

After scalding the churn preparatory to using it must be rinsed in cold water or else a woolly smell will be imparted to the cream. All wooden utensils used in dairy work should be washed in tepid water first and afterward scalded, rinsed and dried. The dishcloth must never be used in dairy work. If a cloth is ever necessary it must be for that one use. Woodenware can be cleansed more rapidly, neatly and satisfactorily with the aid of a brush. Either rice straw or a bristle brush should be kept for this purpose alone.

We prefer to salt butter after it is removed from the churn rather than brine salt it. We salt at the rate of one and one-half ounces salt per pound and think it adds to the keeping qualities of the butter better than the ounce to the pound method. Patrons find no fault with our butter so prepared. We work lightly, just enough to incorporate the salt evenly without mashing and smearing it. We press and touch it lightly and daintily, shape it or cut it into any desired form and pack it ready for market. The sooner it is delivered the better.

The delicate aroma which all well made butter has is very evanescent, and when made in rolls or packages exposure to the air soon dissipates this delicate flavor. Cold storage does not help to retain this flavor. Packing in jars so as to exclude the air is the only way to retain it. The market value of butter depends upon its flavor more than any other quality. Appearance should be given due prominence, but flavor is paramount.

Imperfect Milking.
Cows that are imperfectly milked, from whatever cause, either carelessness or imperfect milking from the fault of the milker or from the difficult task by reason of the anatomical construction of the udder, are converted into worthless animals. The milk that remains in the udder from imperfect milking is that which is held by the small pouches or milk vesicles high up in the bag and will form a curd that will excite inflammation and destroy the secreting function of its mucous lining or cause the adhesive and complete closure of the cavity or pouch.—W. R. Gilbert.

Brushing the Dairy Cow.
The brushing of cows is a great benefit to them. However, it is a piece of work that should be done with a slow motion, whatever else is hurried. The cow is a moderate mover in every way. She has always refused to join in the hustle and haste of modern life, and if jostled and hurried it has a bad effect on her milk.

DAIRY NOTES.

Every year the silo increases in favor with the dairyman. The usual amount of salt for butter is a half ounce to the pound. However, this varies according to the taste of the trade. A little grain while the cows are on pasture will make the herd profitable. Never fill the churn much over half full. If the temperature is right, the butter will come quickly.

Teach the boys to be gentle with the cows. Stoning and chasing will not do. Warm cream should not be mixed with cold cream. Before mixing, cool the new cream to the same temperature of that in the cream jar. A good cure for "lost cud" is a half pail of bran night and morning and a good pasture all day.

The small yield high fat cows are a drag on dairymen and dairymen. It is not sufficient that cows have all the grain they can eat. The stomach of every animal needs something bulky upon which to work.

Good judgment, knowledge and skill are all necessary if you would be a successful dairymen. All can be attained.

Before butter is good it must escape the dangers from musty feed, stagnant water, foul odors, bacteria in pans, pails and strainers and overripe cream.

During warm weather one of the greatest difficulties is keeping milk sweet. Nothing should be put in it. Cleanliness and coolness are the two preservatives that should be used—and no other.

Let plenty of sunlight into the barns. Disease germs and harmful bacteria exist in dark places. They truly "love darkness rather than light."

Never use hard soap in washing dairy utensils. Soft soap should be used only when it is impossible to clean the pans and pails without it. Boiling water is much more satisfactory.

NOT A "NATURE FAKIR."

But Dr. W. T. Hornaday Can Tell Some Strange Animal Stories.

In the controversy as to "nature faking," so called, between President Roosevelt and certain writers about animals William T. Hornaday, the well known naturalist, who is the director of the New York zoological park, takes what might be called "middle ground." He characterizes some of the stories of the Rev. Dr. William J. Long as highly imaginative and about as much entitled to belief as a fairy tale. On the other hand, he gives animals more credit for intelligence and ability to remember and reason than does the venerable naturalist and poet, John Burroughs. Professor Hornaday himself is generally credited with knowing more about the wild species of animals than any one else in America. He has lived among them in their native jungles, has shot them by the hundreds and captured them for the making of zoos. The story of his boyhood is a story of life in the forests of Indiana and the prairies of Iowa, while the narrative of his later adventures takes one through the thickets of Ceylon, the Malay peninsula and Borneo, where he shot elephants, Indian bison, tigers, leopards, crocodiles, orang outangs, chimpanzees and bears, to say nothing of antelopes, monkeys and such small fry. His exciting experiences in those days were numerous enough to fill several books. He is fifty-two years of age, and thirty-two of these years have been spent in systematic and scientific study of animals. For that matter, the professor cannot remember when he was not roving among the animals and observing their habits.

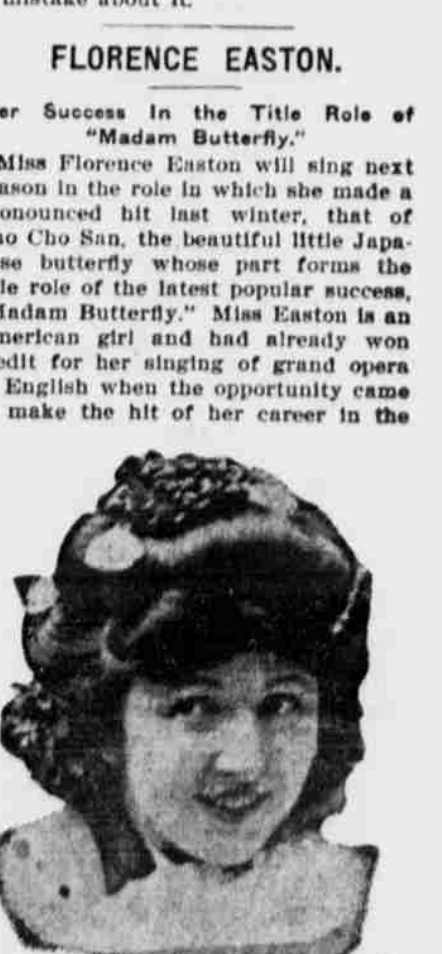


DR. WILLIAM T. HORNADAY.

There are many things which animals do, he says, which cannot be accounted for on the theory of mere instinct. The elephant, for instance, which is one of the most intelligent of animals, displays a great deal of power of memory and reason. At the Bronx zoo is an elephant named Gunda. "Gunda," said Dr. Hornaday, "runs a savings bank. He is one of the wisest of elephants. In two days' time Gunda was trained to the banking business, and now he looks after his money in the most approved fashion. If you give him a penny he puts it in a box that he has for that purpose and then solemnly rings a bell. If you give him a peanut and a penny at the same time he carefully puts the peanut in his mouth and the penny he deposits as usual in his bank. He never makes a mistake about it."

FLORENCE EASTON.
Her Success in the Title Role of "Madam Butterfly."

Miss Florence Easton will sing next season in the role in which she made a pronounced hit last winter, that of Cho Cho San, the beautiful little Japanese butterfly whose part forms the title role of the latest popular success, "Madam Butterfly." Miss Easton is an American girl and had already won credit for her singing of grand opera in English when the opportunity came to make the hit of her career in the



FLORENCE EASTON.

role of Cho Cho San. She is one of several prima donnas who alternated in singing this part in Henry W. Savage's company at the Garden theater, New York, last season. "Madam Butterfly" was so popular there that Mr. Savage expects to have several companies touring with it the coming season and presenting also "The Merry Widow" and perhaps "Salome." "Madam Butterfly" enjoyed great favor in Italy, the country of its composer, Giacomo Puccini, and in London it proved the most successful of any opera presented there in recent years.

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