

STAGE LINE

P. E. Taylor, Prop.

Office at B. Reynolds' Store.

Stage leaves Lakeview Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 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 \$1 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 \$12.00 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 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 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.

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 - 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. If Family liquors at Post & Kings

Painters
New Pine Creek, Oregon
THIS PAPER Advertising Agency 124 South Street, San Francisco, Cal. All contracts for advertising can be made for

A. A. WITH 'M, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
Paisley, Oregon.

Attorney at Law
Lakeview Oregon
VENATOR
Attorney-at-Law
Land Matters Specialty
Office - Daily Building.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD
Lakeview Camp No. 22
Meets on the 2d and 4th Wednesday of each month in Masonic Hall, at 7:30 P. M. L. RILEY, Financial Commissioner. S. A. JAGTSH, Clerk.

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

KEP BRANDS
James Barry Brands with Swallow Fork in right ear for ewes; reverse for weathers. Some ewes Square Crop and in right ear Tar Brand III. Range, Camp Lake. Postoffice address, Lakeview, Oregon.

Zac Whitworth Brands with Crop off in right ear; reverse for weathers. Tar Brand W Range, Fish Creek. Postoffice address Lakeview Oregon.

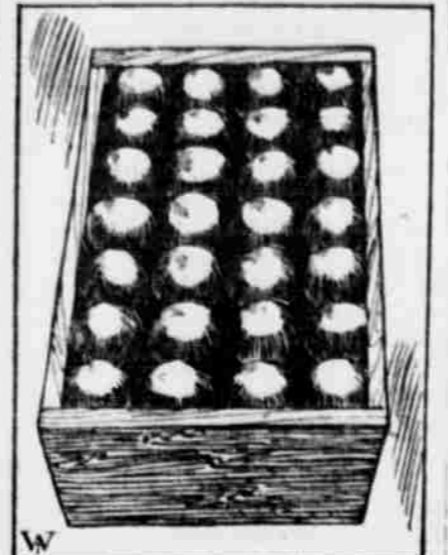
\$1,250 Reward.
The Harney County Live Stock Association, of which I am a member, has a reward for information leading to the discovery of stealing stock belonging to its members. In addition offer \$500 reward for information leading to the discovery of a horse brand horse shoe bar on either or both jaws. Reported in Accounts Range, Harney Lake and
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 as in the cut in this advertisement with fresh triangle brand underneath the horseshoe. The triangle placed in such a manner as would cover a bar on both jaws. Animals must be found in the possession of some person or persons.

Farm and Garden

THE APPLE PACK.

Points in the Progressive Methods of Hood River.

To assist those apple growers who want to put a better pack of apples on the market the Oregon experiment station has issued some information that includes suggestions from the progressive methods of the famous Hood river apple growers. Most of the fruit of this region, it appears, is packed in what is known as the standard box, which measures in inches 10 1/4 by 11 1/4



FOUR TIER (112) STRAIGHT.

by 18, but to accommodate certain apples a special box is used which is longer and a trifle narrower, being 10 by 11 by 20. These are all inside measurements. Experience has shown that as regards thickness of material the three-quarter inch is the best for ends, three-eighths for sides and one-quarter for top and bottom.

In speaking of the styles of pack the trade in general understands the packs only when designated as straight or diagonal. Many people prefer to designate the packs as three, three and one-half, four, four and one-half or five tier.

In the straight pack the rows run straight across the box, parallel to the edges. This pack includes all the three, four and five tier apples. The straight pack is very neat in appearance, but it is rather severe on the fruit, as each apple tends to be pressed firmly against surrounding apples rather than into the spaces. Some packers place the apple on its side, others pack with the stems up, while some have the calyx up. The best packs should always have the bottom and top layers with stems toward the outside. In this way the apples do not tend to bruise as badly.

The four tier consists of four rows across the top and four deep, including the 96 (six tiers long), the 128 (eight tiers long) and the 112 (seven tiers long).

The diagonal pack, or diamond pack, as it is often called, is so termed because the rows run diagonally with the edge of the box. Its chief advantage is that it accommodates sizes that do not adapt themselves readily to the straight pack, although in some cases we find that the diagonal contains the same number of apples as certain straight packs. The diagonal pack contains the half tiers, such as three and one-half and four and one-half. One of the advantages of the diagonal pack is that it allows the apples to adjust themselves more readily to the space



THREE AND ONE-HALF TIER, DIAGONAL.
In the box, for when the pressure is brought to bear the apples tend to find spaces, whereas in the straight packs each apple is brought up firmly against its neighbor.

In the three and one-half tier we find that more than three full rows and yet not four full rows are needed to fill the box. One can readily see that a good many apples would come in this class, and more different packs are being used with the three and a half than with any other.

Gray Wolves.
Gray wolves are doing much damage in the upper Ruby valley, Montana, attacking not only the cattle, but young horses, according to the Country Gentleman. One man has lost twenty cattle. Wolves are also numerous in the Madison valley.

Southern Pastures.
While very little attention has been given to the development of the southern pastures, it is demonstrated on farms throughout the south that an unexcelled pasture can be maintained for at least eight months in the year. B. H. Rawl.

DON'TS FOR FALL BRIDES. FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Look as Pretty and Happy as You Possibly Can.

Don't leave the ordering of your frocks so late as to be needlessly worried the last few days. Your time and attention will be fully occupied with a hundred and one small matters that turn up at the last moment.

Don't persuade yourself beforehand that you are going to look your pinkest or that there is sure to be a wrinkle in the back of your wedding dress.

Don't worry yourself thin and miserable over your troubles. It is due your future husband that you should look as happy and pretty as possible on your wedding day.

Don't sit up until any hour of the night the night before your wedding. Try to go to bed in really good time, so that you may be as fresh as possible in the morning.

Don't eat indigestible food. The inevitable excitement is apt to upset even the strongest.

Don't arrange your veil so it drags your hair back. Wear your veil over a firm knot and thus avoid the flattened look that mars the appearance of so many brides.

Don't spend the first few moments of the service struggling with your gloves. It is a simple matter to undo the buttons before reaching the church, and they will enable you to slip them off easily and hand them to your chief bridesmaid without any fuss or flurry.

Don't murmur the vows inaudibly. Try to remember that you love the man who is going to be your husband and are proud of him.

Don't forget to say something pleasant to each of the guests. It is pleasant to have presents appreciated, but quite the reverse to be thanked effusively for trinkets when you have given saltcellars.

Don't put off changing your frock till the last minute if you are going on a trip. It is just as important to put your traveling dress on well as it is to put on the wedding gown carefully. A disheveled bride starting out on her honeymoon is not an attractive sight.

Don't, above all, act the part of Lovey and Dovey on the bridal trip. There is nothing so ordinary and common and generally idiotic as the spooning habit in public.

A BIRTHDAY PARTY.

How the Affair May Be Attractively Carried Out.

In planning a birthday anniversary observance for a young girl it is a pretty fad to invite as many young friends as the young lady is years of age. Have the decorations of the table carry out the same idea—thus, have ten roses if the young lady is ten years old or twenty-five pinks if that number corresponds to her age. Have the souvenirs carry out the same idea, even if they are very inexpensive. Every girl finds use for beauty pins, and a bunch of them tied with a bright ribbon would not be inappropriate. If feasible, have the decorations of the color most often worn by the young lady and selected for the fittings of her sleeping apartment. Ask each guest to bring an inexpensive present, laying stress on the word inexpensive. Say to one girl, "Please bring a trifling gift suitable for a girl one year old," and suggest that the next bring one for a girl two years old, and so on through the years. If each guest enters into the spirit of the affair, one will bring a stick of candy in the form of a sachet, and another a doll ready to do duty as a pincushion. If it will not make the table service too long, have as many courses as there are guests and after the dinner an equal number of games.—Boston Cooking School Magazine.

To Brighten Tinware.
When tinware becomes discolored put the pieces into a wash boiler, cover with cold water and when it gets hot add a handful of salisoda and boil the tinware for thirty minutes or longer.

Remove it, and if the water was strong of salisoda the tinware will shine like new. It will not eat or injure the tin in any way. Salisoda added to water with which floors are scrubbed will cut the grease and whiten the wood. It will remove stains from muslin and linen if put into water in which they are soaked.

New Flowerpots.
Before using new flowerpots soak them in a tub of water. Unless this is done they will, by reason of their porosity, rob the plants placed in them of considerable moisture, often sufficient to cause serious injury before the cause of the trouble is discovered.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A teaspoonful of pulverized alum mixed with the common stove polish will give a wonderful polish. Before boiling eggs wet the shells thoroughly in cold water before dropping in the boiling water and they will not crack. A very good way to lay the dust on the carpets while sweeping is to sprinkle over them two cupfuls of dampened cornmeal.

Bites of insects are relieved by touching the spot with a drop of ammonia. It neutralizes the poison and soothes the pain. To scale fish quickly cover with boiling water. Let it remain in the water just half a minute, then scrape with a knife, and the scales will come off readily. A very satisfactory way to clean rugs after they have been hung on the line and beaten is to brush them carefully with a whisk broom dipped in gasoline.

The Hot Water Bag.

Boiling water should never be put into a rubber bag. Do not much more than half fill the bag, then place it in the tap before putting in the stopper and carefully press out the steam. This makes the bag softer, as it is relieved of the pressure the steam makes if left in it.

After using the bag drain out the water, let it hang bottom side up for a little while, then take it down and with the mouth blow a little air into it, just enough to keep the insides from coming together, as it will often do if there is no air in it, in which case the bag is almost sure to be ruined in pulling it apart.

If the bag ever should stick put into it some hot water with a few drops of ammonia, let it remain a few minutes, then with a thin, dull edged stick try to separate the inside carefully.

Care of the Teeth.
In no way is more injury done to teeth than by the natural acids in one's mouth. They act quickly on the enamel, bringing cavities as well as yellowness.

Limewater, a counter agent, should be used to rinse the mouth several times a day, and bicarbonate of soda is recommended even more highly for the same purpose. A toothbrush should always be curved, at least a little, that the length of the center bristles shall not interfere with the end.

Unless those at the tip are longer than any other part no benefit is derived of its use. A flat brush is good for the front teeth, and that is all.

Care of Parquet Floors.

A few hints as to the care of parquet floors may be useful. Grease or oil of any sort should never be used, as it penetrates the wood little by little until after a few applications it is streaked with stains. When the surface gets at all scratched wax of the consistency of lard should be used, applied with a soft woolen rag. The dust should first be thoroughly swept off the floor, and when it is quite clean it should be polished with the wax; otherwise the dust and dirt will be rubbed in by the wax instead of removed.

Aids the Seamstress.

A very simple and practical aid to the dressmaker is a device called a "work holder," the invention of an Indiana woman. It was designed especially to assist the sewer in basting and similar work. As shown in the illustration, it consists of a holder, which can be instantly clamped to the work table or other nearby object. At the top of the clamp is a large needle,



HOLDS THE CLOTH FIRMLY.

which is supported rigidly upright in the holder. In use one end of the piece of goods to be sewed is slipped on the needle and the goods stretched with the left hand. The operator is thus able to sew freely and quickly with the right hand. As one part of the piece of goods is sewed it is slipped off the needle and advanced to the next point.

Hair Wash and Tonic.
For the wash cut a large, juicy lemon in halves. Dip the head in a large bowl of tepid water, while the lemon is rubbed over the scalp and among the roots of the hair. Soak and rub the hair thoroughly, then rinse well in water of the same temperature. Dry at once with vigorous rubbing, and there will be no danger of taking cold. No soap is required. The acid of the lemon removes dust and grease, leaving the hair pliable and glossy.

Polishing Mahogany.
The simplest and best way to clean mahogany is to take warm water and soft cloth, dampen the cloth well and rub on a white soap, making a good lather. This rub freely over the article to be cleaned and at once wipe off and dry with soft cloth. The result is superior to that secured with any polish and more lasting. Same gives the best and most lasting polish to patent leather shoes.

For Colds and Hoarseness.
For colds and hoarseness lemons are an old and approved remedy. For a cold the lemon should be baked whole until thoroughly tender, then eaten hot with loaf sugar to sweeten just before retiring. For hoarseness the juice of a lemon mixed with the stiffly beaten white of egg and loaf sugar or honey to sweeten is most efficacious.

Odds and Ends of Soap.
A good use for the bits of soap that accumulate on toilet stands is to dry them out thoroughly by placing on tins in the warming oven and then pounding them to a powder. Mixed with bran or oatmeal and served into little cheesecloth bags, they are excellent for the bath.

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The American Farmer is the only Literary Farm Journal published. It fills a position of its own and has taken the leading place in the homes of rural people in every section of the United States. It gives the farmer and his family something to think about aside from the humdrum of routine duties.

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