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FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—SUNDAY
 School at 10 a. m. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Epworth League every Sunday evening at 6:45. Prayer Meeting Thursday day at 7:30 p. m. Choir meeting at 7:30 p. m. Ladies Aid every Wednesday at 1:30 p. m. Everybody cordially invited to all services.
 G. J. WENZEL, Pastor.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF LAKEVIEW
 Preaching service at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. on all Sunday. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Junior-Sunday School at 10 a. m. Baptist Young People's Union at 6:30 p. m. on each Sunday. Prayer Meeting at 7:30 p. m. Wednesday evening. Everybody invited to attend all services.
 REV. H. SMITH, Pastor.

CATHOLIC CHURCH—EVERY SUNDAY MASS
 and Benediction at 10:30 a. m. Sunday Mass after Benediction. Week day Mass at 7:30 a. m.
 MICHAEL MALLEY, S. J.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF GOOSE LAKE
 At New Pine Lake, Oregon. Preaching services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. of each Sunday of every month. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Prayer service at 7:30 p. m. Wednesday evening of each week. All are cordially invited to attend the services.
 REV. I. E. HENDERSON.

LODGE DIRECTORY
A. O. U. W.—LAKEVIEW LODGE NO. 111
 Meets every second and fourth Thursday of each month in Masonic Hall, Lakeview, Oreg. Tomlinson, W. M.; Wm. Guntter, P.

DEGREE OF HONOR—LAKE SHORE LODGE
 No. 77, D. of H., A. O. U. W. Meets first and third Thursday of each month in Masonic Hall. Rita Fox, C. of H.; Mary Post L. of H.; Mamie McCullay, C. of C.; Cora Greene, Recorder.

L. O. O. F.—LAKEVIEW LODGE, No. 1
 L. O. O. F. meets every Saturday evening in Masonic Hall, at 7:30 o'clock, from Oct. 1 to April 1, and at 8 o'clock from April 1 to September 30. A. E. Cheney, N. G.; A. Cheney, Secretary.

L. O. O. F.—LAKEVIEW FRATERNITY NO. 1
 L. O. O. F. meets the first and third Thursday evening of each month in Odd Fellows Hall, Lakeview, Oreg. G. D. Ashbur, C. P.; A. H. Hummerly, Sec'y.

REBEKAH LODGE—LAKEVIEW LODGE, No. 21
 L. O. O. F. meets the first and fourth Friday of each month in O. O. Fellows Hall. Mrs. John Miller, N. G.; Mrs. Mary Ahlstrom, V. G.; Mrs. M. D. Moss, Secretary; Mrs. Aisling, Treasurer.

O. E. S. ORIENTAL CHAPTER, No. 5, LAKEVIEW, OREGON
 Meets on Tuesday, 7:30 o'clock, at the fore hall, under the sign of a black staff, in Masonic Hall, at 7:30 o'clock.
 Visiting members are cordially invited.
 CHIEF, ELLIOTT A. WATSON, W. M.; IDA UEBACH, Secretary.

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THOS. J. POWELL
 Attorney at Law
 Office in Daily Building,
 LAKEVIEW, OREGON

ELECTION LAWS STRICT

Candidates Limited as to Amount of Expenses

The jail door yawns for the applicant for a public office or party nomination for one, who does not thoroughly familiarize himself with Oregon's Corrupt Practice Act and the laws governing operations of general elections and party primaries, says the Portland Ore.onian. To the end that all may know the provisions of the various laws, and their names are legion, Governor Benson, in his capacity of Secretary of State, has caused to be issued a digest of provisions relating to the subject of primaries and their elections.

Among other things and the first a candidate must do to comply with the law is dig down deep in his pockets and mail a check to the Secretary of State. The size of which depend upon the office you seek. This goes to defray the expenses of announcing the candidacy to the people and is required after a petition for a place on the ballot has been filed.

At the same rate, any person opposing a candidate has the right to have printed in the same pamphlet an article telling why he should not be nominated, if it be before the primary or if after the primary, why he should not be elected.

One thing a candidate must be careful about is the expenditure of money. Not over 15 per cent of the amount of the first years salary of the office sought can be expended in securing the nomination, provided such amount is not less than \$100 other wise \$100 and no more, may be spent.

After a man has secured a nomination, only 10 per cent of the first years salary may be extended, making a total of 25 per cent. To check up on this the candidate is required to file with the Secretary of State of district office with the County Clerk, an itemized statement of all expenses paid or incurred. Also, a candidate must state if any campaign pledges were made. Failure to comply with this means \$25 for every day of such failure or delay.

In short the law tells what a person can and cannot do. It insures the voters of the state being given an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the personality of each candidate for nomination or election and the arguments pro and con relating to his candidacy. It prescribes how one may nominate oneself and how anyone may seek to have a new law placed on the statute books by a little effort.

As nearly as possible all the conflicting features have been eliminated in the copy of the various provisions issued. None of the laws have ever been tested and there is some doubt as to the validity of parts.

FRUIT WILL BE "IT"

NO DANGER OF GLUTTING THE MARKET

Production of Apples Very Much Less Now Than a Few Years Ago

At first blush, the great interest everywhere taken to recent years in horticulture and particularly in Northwestern fruit raising, seems rather strange. A little reflection, however, shows this to be both natural and logical. Agriculture as a whole has within a score of years been placed upon a much higher plain than heretofore. To be successful in any branch of farming nowadays brains must be used as in any other business. There is no branch of agriculture more attractive, even fascinating, and more profitable than horticulture. Added to these specific facts the more general one noted, that brains are applied to the work, evidenced by the splendid products which are sent out from the northwest to every corner of our country, and it will readily be seen that there is ground for the intense interest manifested in Northwest in fruits and fruit growing.

Other reasons serve to accentuate this interest. We are rapidly becoming a fruit-eating nation. It is not so very long, as time goes since oranges were considered a luxury, and this is true much more recently of grape fruit. Now they are common articles of diet in many a household. Apple, peaches, cherries, pears, and berries we have always thought should be as common and low priced articles of food as bread and butter, eggs and milk. In recent years at times become luxuries. Although population and the domestic demand for these fruits has increased and the export demand has continually augmented, strangely enough, the production of these delicious and necessary fruits has decreased. The apple crop for 1903—less than 23,000,000 barrels—for example, was but slightly in excess of one-third of that for the years 1896 and 1907, and much less than the crop for the year 1905 when the production reached a very low figure.

In the face of this diminished production, practically from our eastern orchards the increased acreage in the West, yearly devoted to fruit, particularly in Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, and the rare and perfect quality of the product, has naturally enough centered attention in the horticulture of the region.

Among the wide range of apples available, experience thus far has shown that comparatively few kinds are desirable to plant, judged from a commercial standpoint. These 'summer' down to the Spitzburg, Newtown Pippin, Winesap, Jonathan, Delicious, Grimes Golden, Winter Banana, Rose Beauty, Wagner an two or three others not quite so generally planted. Some of these do better in one locality; others in another. At the Spokane National Apple Show of 1908, a car of mixed varieties from Wenatchee took the sweepstakes prize, and a car of Winesaps from North Yakima the second prize. At the apple show of 1909, a car load of Spitzburgs from Oregon won the sweepstakes, a car of Grimes Golden from Sunnyside in the Yakima Valley the second, and North Yakima Spitzburgs the third prize. Other varieties at each show took valuable prizes in special classes.

As evidencing the rapid and continued growth of the fruit industry, particularly apples, it may be stated that in 1903 and 1907, 1,000,000 fruit trees were set out in Yakima county, which includes the Wenatchee valley, there were 1,000,000 fruit trees planted in 1907-1909. Walla Walla county has 2500 acres in orchards. In the county of Spokane, there were 490,000 fruit trees set out in 1908 of which 250,000 were apple trees. Probably the same proportion holds good in Chellian, Walla Walla, and Yakima counties.

A natural inquiry in this connection is as to the danger of the fruit growing being overdone. Those who have been close in touch with the industry for years and are in a position to judge intelligently, say emphatically that there is no such danger. Prof. John Craig of Cornell University recently said: "I was in Europe for about eight months not so long ago and while there made observations relative to fruit market conditions. The greatest apple crop we have had during the past ten or twelve years was that of 1896. The crop that year totaled, I think, 60,000,000 barrels in the United States. The average apple crop since that time has not exceeded 38,000,000 barrels per year. It is rarely that we get big crops all over the country the same year."

"Looking at it merely from the standpoint of the ratio of increase in production, I do not think there is any cause for fear whatever. We

NEW RAILROAD TOWN

Items of Interest From Rival of Crescent

CRESCENT, Ore., June 3.—The Royce ranch, lying twelve miles west of here, purchased not long ago by H. P. Hoey, assistant chief engineer of the Southern Pacific Company, is to be platted for a townsite. A force of Southern Pacific contractors are now clearing an automobile road from the new townsite to Crescent and will extend it to the lakes, Crescent and Odell. It is the intention later to extend the road to Crater Lake.

Engineers in the employ of the Southern Pacific will shortly be put in the field to straighten out the Natron-Vale survey so that it will come into Crescent. Owners of the Crescent townsite have withdrawn from the market a strip of land about 300 feet wide running parallel with the Oregon Trunk line. This land was withdrawn at the request of the Southern Pacific officials.

Road supervisor Jake Howard has completed an excellent bridge over the Des Chutes here and is repairing the road through the townsite to connect with the automobile road to the lakes west.

H. E. Thomas and Ned Hooker, of Minneapolis, who have purchased ten lots in Crescent, have arrived with their families and are preparing to erect a substantial store building. A livery and feed stable is also planned by them.

Fred Mowitt, of Seattle, of the firm of Mowitt & Rogers, is expected here the latter part of the week to complete arrangements for the installation of a saw mill with a capacity of 15,000 feet a day.

Make Own Perfumery

Scientific American: The manufacture of perfumery has always seemed a difficult process to many, and without a doubt the blending of certain kinds of perfumes is a matter of much scientific and skillful manipulation; but on the other hand, the most commonly used perfumes can be made at home with simple apparatus and without much expense or trouble. In many parts of the country, flowers are so abundant that one can harvest all that are needed for manufacturing at home perfumes enough for a year's use.

Direct distillation is the most satisfactory way of making perfumery. The still is a simple affair, and it can be made out of articles found in the average home. Take an ordinary tin can, scour it, and purify it of all odor. Stop the spout completely, and fit a cork in the top through which the oil is poured. From a hardware store get four feet of copper tubing, (tin or galvanized pipe may also be used). The tube should be bent downward at the end.

The tin can should be filled with a pound of flower petals gathered fresh in the early morning. Pour over these petals eight fluid ounces of alcohol. Then put the can in a saucer half filled with water, and then place on a stove, where the water can be kept at the boiling point. A hole should be cut through the cork of the can just large enough to receive the metal tube. Place a quart jar on the table near by, and insert it in the other end of the tubing. This jar should not be sealed or distillation will not go properly.

When the water boils, the alcohol in the can is heated, and this process extracts perfume from the flower petals, and gradually causes distillation through the tube in the cold jar on the table. The alcohol thus distilled will carry with it the truest of the flowers. Alcohol has the peculiar property of extracting and holding the scent of flowers. As fast as distillation goes on, the contents of the jar should be emptied into a glass bottle, and securely corked and sealed with paraffine. In blending perfumes of several flowers do the mixing after each one has been distilled separately. Do not mix the flowers in one still.

Charles H. Dillon

is one man in a thousand who can tune and repair a piano. He will be in Lakeview in the near future; save your tuning and repairing for him. All work guaranteed by J. D. MARISER Music House, 1723 Reno, Nevada, Phone 487 123 N. Virginia St. 21-4

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should take into consideration the ratio of increase in the consuming population." This seems to be the way in which the "apple doctors" look at the question. The rapid increase in population and the increasing exports of fruits are looked upon to counteract the increasing production.

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GOOSE LAKE VALLEY
 One tract, 250 acres, Improved. One tract, 400 acres, Improved. One tract 160 acres, Improved. Near Lakeview. One tract 450 acres, Improved. One mile from Pine Creek. One tract 540 acres, Improved. Half-way between Pine Creek and Lakeview.
SURPRISE VALLEY
 Improved Tracts from 80 acres up. These lands are the Cream of Lake and Modoc Counties.—All High Class Orchard, Grain and Alfalfa lands.

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