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No better made any where.

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We will pay the market price for good beef and pork-hogs,
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Respectfully, **GOOSE LAKE VALLEY MEAT CO.**
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Lakeview, Oregon
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In transcribing the records we have found numerous mortgages recorded in the Deed record and indexed; and many deeds are recorded in the Mortgage record and other books. Hundreds of mortgages and deeds are not indexed at all, and most difficult to trace up from the records.

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J. D. VENATOR, - - - Manager.

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Odds and Ends

By F. E. TRIGG

The gradually increasing price of corn during the past three years is quite accurately reflected in the decrease in the exports of the cereal. The exports for 1906 were 102,518,817 bushels, in 1907 83,200,872 bushels, while during 1908 but 37,577,717 bushels were sent abroad.

One farmer living three or four miles from Twin Falls, Ida., reports three crops of alfalfa from a forty acre tract that measured in the stack ten tons per acre. This is calculated to give the eastern stranger, who struggles hard to cure two tons per acre in a season, a sort of tonic feeling.

Complaints are being made in several states that shipments of ornamental shrubs and plants from Holland and France are badly infested with eggs of the brown tailed moth. Of forty-three shipments into one state inspection by state officers showed that twenty-one were infested with the pest.

Estimates issued by the crop reporting board of the department of agriculture give the amount of corn in the farmers' hands on March 1, 1909, as 39.3 per cent of last year's crop, equivalent to 1,947,763,000 bushels. It is estimated that 21.3 per cent of this amount will be shipped out of the counties in which it was grown.

The increased attention devoted to the growing of alfalfa has resulted in the putting on the market of an alfalfa cultivator which works on the disk fashion, but has spiked teeth in place of the disk blades. It is said that the new machine loosens the surface soil thoroughly and kills the weeds without seriously injuring the alfalfa roots.

A good many farmers have adopted the plan of sowing some clover seed with all small grain, and the idea is an excellent one. The practice is worth while even if the clover is plowed under in the fall. To give best results it should be allowed to grow the second season, a crop being taken off in June and the second growth plowed under in the fall, when the well developed root systems will add materially to the nitrogen supply of the soil.

Wisconsin friends of good roads feel that quite a step was taken along the line of seeing some of their hopes realized when an amendment to the constitution was adopted last November authorizing state aid for the building and improving of public roads and highways. If the state aid thus authorized is done under proper supervision benefit will come not only from the roads directly improved, but an object lesson will be given road supervisors over the state which should aid them in the work under their charge.

It is only fair to state the truth about sugar beets in their relation to a maintenance of soil fertility, and that is that they take from the soil a smaller amount of fertilizing elements than do potatoes, cabbage or corn, much less than wheat or oats and only about one-third as much as timothy hay. The frequent cultivations of the soil which accompany the growing of beets put it in ideal condition for any succeeding crop. In a rotation containing clover, alfalfa, peas or beans beets would work in nicely—in fact, could hardly be improved upon as a tilled crop.

That tuberculosis has considerable capacity to spread is shown in the experience of one northern dairyman whose herd at the first testing showed twelve infected animals out of fifty-nine head. He failed to take action with a view to disposing of the diseased animals, and when some time later a second tuberculin test was applied sixty-seven animals out of a hundred gave evidence of being affected with the malady. This instance could doubtless be duplicated in the experience of hundreds who are following the dallying policy to save a few dollars at the start, but who will find their delay in dealing with the situation in the end both costly and trying.

The cumulative evidence relative to the operation of the milking machine would seem to indicate that it is an improvement which has come to stay. A number of tests which have been studied and tabulated under the direction of the Wisconsin experiment station show results which are, on the whole, very favorable, the machines being economical in operation with fifteen cows or more, while the milk is freer from germs than when secured by hand milking. In practice it has been found that the cows shrink but little in milk flow when transferred from the hand to the machine system, and best results were obtained where the cows were hand stripped after the machine work was done.

Let the women vote if they want to, but let them also remember that no influence which they can exert at the ballot box will begin to equal that which they may have over boys and girls properly reared in the homes over which they preside. A painful feature of many present day problems which are taking so much time and attention for solution is that they trace their origin to social conditions which lie beyond the reach of the ballot box and will be solved not when women are given the right of suffrage, but when mothers and fathers devote more time and thought to the rearing of their sons and daughters and in making the home what it ought to be.

THE BISHOP STAYED.

He Risked a Row, but Didn't Have to Leave His Bed.

The bishop of a southern diocese was once making a missionary journey through Arkansas and the Indian Territory, and on his arrival at Natchez he said to the landlord of a hotel, "I have been traveling for a week, day and night, in a mail wagon, and I want a comfortable room."

"Sorry," said the landlord, "but I don't believe there's a vacant room in Natchez. There's a horse race, a Methodist conference and a political convention in the city, and every house is full up. The only thing I can give you is a shakedown." Then, observing the bishop's tired face, he added: "The best room in my house is rented to a noted gambler, who usually remains out all night and seldom gets in before breakfast. If you will take the risk you shall have his room, but if he should come in there'll be a row, I'll promise you that."

The bishop decided to take the risk. About 4 o'clock in the morning the gambler returned and promptly shook the bishop by the arm.

"Get out of here or I'll put you out!" he shouted.

The bishop, the gentlest of men, raised himself on one elbow so that it brought the muscles of his arm into full relief.

"My friend," he began quietly, "before you put me out will you have the kindness to feel of my arm?"

The gambler put his hand on the bishop's arm.

"Stranger," he then said respectfully, "you can stay."—Youth's Companion.

KEENLY INTERESTED.

Lincoln's Question After the Committeemen Had Finished.

Just after the second battle of Bull Run the Boston chamber of commerce decided that President Lincoln was not prosecuting the war with enough celerity to conserve the interests of business, and so it appointed a committee to go to Washington and remonstrate with him upon his dilatory tactics. The committee was headed by a Mr. Pierce.

"We found," he said, "a man who looked as if he had lost all the friends he ever had in the world, who invited us to take seats and inquired our business. As I was the spokesman, I opened our case, and as I proceeded the president's face relaxed. By and by he smiled and betrayed actual interest, and by the time I concluded he was almost in a broad grin. After I had finished he inquired if that was all I had to say, and on my saying that I thought it was he asked if some of the other gentlemen wouldn't like to say something. They replied that they thought I had fully covered the ground. And then," continued Mr. Pierce, "what do you suppose this solemn man did? Well, he just moved his chair over to mine, smoothed his trousers over his knee, then reached over and smoothed mine down, too, and then, with a queer look, which none of us will ever forget, he said, 'Mr. Pierce, did you ever notice what a difference there is in legs?'"

"What did we do? We grabbed our hats and took the first train for Boston, and we never dared to report!"—Ladies' Home Journal.

The Carbuncle.

Carbuncles, to which the ancients attributed fantastic properties, were in reality rubies. They served, it was said, to give light to large serpents or dragons whose sight had been enfeebled by age. They bore them constantly between their teeth and laid them down only for eating and drinking. It was even claimed that the carbuncle emitted light in darkness and that the thickest clothing could not stop its rays. Without all the exaggeration of such legends it was believed for a long time that rubies contained luminous rays. The truth is that they have double refraction and send out the red rays with unequal brilliancy. Traversed in a vacuum by an electric current, they are illuminated with a red fire of extreme intensity. The greatest heat does not change their form or their color.

Old Days on the Stage.

I have known a dress coat handed from one to another in the wings several times during a performance. It was a current idea that white cotton stockings assumed the appearance of silk from the front by making a heavy line of white chalk on the shin bone. A white tie was easily made from a strip of note paper, and even a shirt front could be managed from highly glazed note paper. White cotton gloves were de rigueur in place of the more expensive kid ones. A comedian, having no black stockings, once blacked his legs. After the show he asked the stage manager, "Do we play this piece again?" "Yes; next week." "Oh, then I need not wash my legs!"—From "Ramblings of an Old Mummer," by Russell Craufurd.

Might Have Been Worse.

"Poor bye!" exclaimed O'Hara, consoled with Cassidy, who had been injured by a blast. "This tough luck to bay yer hand blowed off."

"Och! Faith, it might 'ave bin worse," replied Cassidy. "Suppose O'd had me week's wages in it at the time."

His Specialty.

"That clerk of yours seems to be a hard worker." "Yes, that's his specialty." "What—working?" "No. Seeming to."—Boston Transcript.

One Difference.

Examiner—Now, children, what is the difference between "pro" and "con?" Bright Boy—Please, str, they're spelt different.—London Punch.

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