

# Lakeview Saddlery



A complete line of wagon and buggy harness, whips, robes, bits, riates, spurs, quilts, rosettes, etc., etc.

Everything in the line of carriage and horse furnishings. Repairing by competent men.

**THE BEST VAQUERO SADDLE ON THE MARKET**

**AHLSTROM & GUNTHER, Props.**  
Successors to S. F. AHLSTROM

## THE LAKEVIEW ABSTRACT & TITLE CO.

**Abstracts to O. V. L. Property**  
**\$2.50** for each tract of land in Lake Co. for each Town Lot in Lakeview, Oregon, including first deed from the Company.

Get our special prices for Abstracts and Title to any real estate in Lake County.

H. W. MORGAN, Manager, LAKEVIEW, OREGON

## COLORADO HOTEL

C. E. LONZWAY, PROPRIETOR

**BEST MEALS IN TOWN--Try Us**

GOOD, CLEAN ROOMS

**BAKERY**

Bread, Hot Rolls and Cakes Baked Daily

Lakeview - Oregon

## LAKE COUNTY ABSTRACT COMPANY

Incorporated.

A Complete Record

We have made an entire transcript of all Records in Lake County which in any way affect Real Property in the county. We have a complete Record of every Mortgage and transfer ever made in Lake County, and ever Deed given.

Errors Found in Titles

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.

We have notations of all these Errors.

Others cannot find them. We have put hundreds of dollars hunting up these errors, and we can fully guarantee our work.

J. D. VENATOR, Manager.

## WILLOW RANCH ORCHARD TRACTS

Apples Apples Apples

Keeping Qualities

NO BLIGHT

NO INSECTS

NO FAILURES

BIG PROFITS

10 ACRE TRACTS

Planted, Irrigated, Sprayed and Cared for

Price \$150 per Acre

One-third down, balance \$20 per month

No Taxes, No Interest

**Tri-State Land Company**

Lakeview, Oregon

Write for Booklet and Information

## THE EAST ON THE WOOL QUESTION

Washington, D. C., June 17, 1911. The Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, who has been in Washington for some time, makes the following statement relative to the possible effect upon the sheep industry of the passage of the democratic bill revising the wool schedule:

"The new wool tariff proposed by the democratic Ways and Means Committee in the House, reduces the duty on raw wool to an insignificant figure, which will neither afford revenue to the Government, or protection to the wool grower or consumer of woolen goods.

Under the present law there is a duty of eleven cents per pound on grease wool imported into this country.

On the face of it, this looks like a protective duty, but when we examine into the facts the actual protection given to our wool growers by this tariff against foreign wool, is in some cases less and in many cases just about half of what the law specifies. American wools shrink when scoured an average of 61 per cent, or in other words it takes 2.56 pounds of our grease wool to make one pound of scoured wool. Foreign wools, as now imported, shrink in scouring just about half of what our wools shrink. Therefore, the importer who buys foreign wools pay eleven cents duty on the grease pound, but he gets from this pound of wool about twice as much scoured wool as he gets from pound of our wool; therefore, our wool growers have an actual protection against foreign wools of about 5 to 6 cents per pound, instead of eleven cents, as the law specifies. The wool grower has been blamed with a duty of eleven cents, when in reality he receives only half of it. This slight shrink of foreign wools is due to their inferior quality and to the fact that the present law allows the heavier parts of the fleece to be thrown out and permits washing of class two wools, without increasing the duty.

If the House passes its bill placing the duty on fleece wool at 20 per cent, this will give the growers an actual protection against foreign wools of from two to three cents per pound which in reality is no protection at all. Since the democrats assess the duty on the value of the imported wools, it necessarily follows that only the lower grades of wool will be imported, for the duty on them will be less than on the higher quality of wools. In other words, this tariff encourages the importation of poor wools.

Wool can be grown in Australia, South America and Africa for considerably less than half of what it costs to produce it in this country. Therefore without adequate protection, our growers will soon be driven out of the sheep business and if this democratic wool bill should pass, the value of the American sheep will shrink \$150,000,000 in less than five years.

We have in the United States, according to Government figures, over 57,000,000 sheep that last year produced 330,000,000 pounds of wool. Under the present tariff law, the sheep of the United States have increased 49 1/2 per cent in number and 248 per cent in value in the past fourteen years. In addition to this increase, we slaughtered last year 15,000,000 mutton that had a powerful influence in keeping down the price of other meat foods.

The tariff on wool has never had any influence on the price of clothing and everyone understands this who has taken the pains to investigate it. An all-wool suit of clothing which you buy from tailor for \$40, or from the store for \$25, if the usual summer weights, contain—if it be all wool, just 7 1/2 pounds of wool as it comes from the sheep. For fine merino wool our growers now receive about 16 cents per pound and figuring eight pounds to the suit it would make the wool that went to make a \$40 suit of clothes cost just \$1.25. That is all the wool grower gets out of the suit in spite of the tariff. You can figure this out for yourself. The average suit of clothes requires 33-8 yards of cloth; the cloth weighs from ten to sixteen ounces per yard. There are very few suits of clothes, regardless of what they may sell for, that the wool grower gets as much as \$2 for furnishing all the wool

that goes into them. At present prices it is almost impossible to put \$2 worth of wool in a summer suit. The value of the wool contained in the suit is so small, that it is never a factor in regulating the price for which the suit is to be sold.

The tariff on wool has saved the American people hundreds of millions of dollars, for it has built up this nation a sheep industry that furnishes our people annually with 330,000,000 pounds of the best wool in the world. American wool is superior to any imported wool, and clothing made from it will wear from twenty-five to sixty per cent longer than cloth made from similar grades of foreign wool. The only reason for using foreign wool in our clothes is that it may be purchased cheaper than domestic wool. Australia, and South America recognize the superiority of the American wool producing sheep and in many instances they have purchased from us sheep for the improvement of their foreign flocks. I have been told by manufacturers and wool experts, men who have spent a lifetime in the business that foreign wools as imported did not compare with ours in wearing qualities. Our Government recognizes this fact and in letting contracts for all woolen clothing—both army and navy—specifies that nothing but American wool shall be used in their manufacture.

This tariff agitation has cost our wool growers \$50,000,000 in the last year. Our wool growers is now selling at London prices and our growers are being driven to the wall. Our wools have gone down 20 per cent in price since this agitation started and if the price of wool controls the price of clothing, you should now be buying your clothing at from 20 to 25 per cent less than a year ago.

This tariff agitation has done no one any good and under no circumstances can it benefit the consumer. They promised you two years ago that when the duty was removed from hides that you should buy leather and shoes cheaper. The result has been that the Government has lost \$2,000,000 per year in revenue and the consumer has paid more for all leather goods. The same will happen with wool when the duty is reduced.

The Census of 1900 showed 650,000 wool growers in the United States and the next census should show over 1,000,000 individual growers. You cannot bring financial distress to 1,000,000 American farmers, without disturbing in a large degree the commercial progress of the country. The sheep of the United States are valued at \$233,000,000 and the lands upon which they feed are valued at \$300,000,000 more. Thus the sheep industry represents an investment of \$533,000,000. Is this to be destroyed purely in the interest of political expediency?

The democratic House has made an unenviable record for hatred of the sheep industry. They passed the Reciprocity Treaty admitting sheep free into this country, shear them and leave the wool here free of duty. They passed the Farmers Free List Bill, removing all the duty from mutton; and placing our mutton in competition with the cheap meats produced by the half civilized natives of South America and other foreign countries. Now they seek to complete the destruction of the sheep industry by placing a duty on wool which will make its production in this country impossible.

The wool growers of the nation only ask for a "square deal." They have endorsed the idea of a Tariff Board, to ascertain the difference in cost of producing wool in this and foreign countries. The representative of the Tariff Board has gone to the home of the wool growers and has been welcomed there in an endeavor to obtain the true facts as they relate to the sheep industry. The Tariff Board has sent expert accountants to many of the sheep ranches, who have gone over the books of the sheep men in a very careful manner. This Board will report its findings to the American people next December and the wool growers only ask that the action upon the wool tariff shall be delayed until this report makes it possible for Congress to know just what protection our sheep men are entitled to.

## GREAT NORTHERN TO ADVERTISE OREGON

The following letter was handed the Examiner by E. D. Everett, acting secretary of the Lake County Development League and is self explanatory.

Portland, Ore., June 8th, 1911. Commercial Club, Lakeview, Oregon.

Gentlemen:—We have determined to invade Northern European countries, such as Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Germany, England, Ireland and Scotland, in a moving picture and advertising campaign to induce some of the good farmers, dairymen and agriculturalists to this country to locate in the Northwest. It would be of material assistance if you can find as many people as

possible residing in your locality who have immigrated from any of these countries and who have prospered here. Would suggest that you find as many as possible of them and get them to write a letter, or give you the substance of it showing briefly what they have accomplished and have them sign the letters in duplicate, sending the original to their home paper in the foreign country they came from or to some influential friend who could get it published. Please send the duplicate of the letter to me. Letters of this kind published in home papers in foreign countries and also in the eastern states have brought good results in some noticeable cases that have

come under our observation. We think that some simple direct methods like this are most effective and would greatly appreciate your co-operation in the matter.

Thanking you in advance for the trouble it will put you to and trusting I may hear from you soon. I beg to remain,

Yours truly,

F. W. Graham, Western Industrial and Immigration Agent.

If any of your readers will comply with the request of Mr. Graham and send to me at Lakeview the letter desired to be sent, with name of person to whom it should be addressed, I will be pleased to typewrite same, and return for signature. This is, in my belief, a highly commendable plan for advertising our county, and I hope that those from European countries named who have made good in Lake County will comply with this reasonable request.

E. D. Everett, Acting Secretary, Lake County Development League.

## TRADE DOLLARS NOW VERY RARE

A trade dollar is slightly larger than a standard dollar, but it is not current coin, and its metal value is only about 40 cents, though coin collectors will pay 80 cents for it.

So many of these mongrel dollars were in circulation twenty years and more ago that most persons were watchful to avoid getting one, but in recent years they have been so rare that many people have never seen one. Trade dollars were authorized by congress in 1873 for the purpose of stimulating commerce with the Orient. For many years the Mexican silver dollar had been a highly valued coin in nearly all Far Eastern countries. Hundreds of millions of them were shipped to China, Japan, the Philippines and other countries in that part of the world to pay for the products exported from them to Europe and the United States.

American lawmakers thought that a coin of practically the same weight and size as the Mexican dollar, bearing the imprint of the United States, could be used advantageously as a substitute for the Mexican dollar.

In the five years beginning with 1873 the United States mint produced nearly 30,000,000 of these dollars. Most of them were exported, but enough of them remained in this country to be embarrassing because of their similarity to the standard silver dollar, and in 1887 congress provided that for six months thereafter all trade dollars presented to the treasury should be exchanged for standard silver dollars, and after that time were left to shift for themselves, being worth only their metal value, plus whatever premium coin collectors might be willing to pay for them. Nearly 8,000,000 of them were redeemed, and when the period for redemption ended only 284,587 of them remained in this country, less than 1 per cent of the number that had been coined.

The trade dollars have on one side a sitting figure of the goddess of liberty and on the other an eagle of a different design from that on the standard dollar. The inscription is "United States of America, Trade Dollar, 420 grains, 900 fine."

The standard dollar weighs 412 1/2 grains. The weight of the Mexican dollar is 417.79 grains, but 92.27 per cent of it is pure silver, so that though it weighs less its metal value is about 7 per cent more than that of the old trade dollars. Probably this is the reason that the trade dollar never made a hit with the people of the Far East. There is good ground for suspicion that the originators of the trade dollar thought the Orientals might be duped into taking it in preference to the Mexican dollar because of its slightly greater weight, notwithstanding the fact that its silver value was about 7 per cent less. But the Oriental money changers quickly learned this difference in value, and the deception wouldn't work.

The trade dollar was authorized by the coinage act of thirty-eight years ago, which became famous under the designation of "the crime of '73" in the free silver agitation which began a few years later and continued with more or less virulence for more than twenty years.

### First London Scrape

Jack Johnson and his big automobile got into their first scrape in England on the 14th when he figured in a smash up in the East End. The machine was wrecked but Johnson was not hurt. The police took the names of every one in Johnson's party. They allege he was speeding. "I guess these fellows have heard its customary to arrest me for speeding and I guess they want to be in style," he said.

### Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

**NATIONAL**  
President..... William H. Taft  
Vice President..... James S. Sherman  
Secretary of State..... Philander C. Fox  
Secretary of War..... Franklin MacVeigh  
Attorney General..... George W.ickersham  
Postmaster General..... Frank H. Hitchcock  
Secretary of Navy..... George Von L. Meyer  
Secretary of Interior..... Richard A. Ballinger  
Secretary of Agriculture..... James Wilson  
Secretary of Commerce..... Charles Nagel  
Chief Justice..... Charles Edward White  
Commissioner of Education..... Charles D. Walcott  
U. S. Land Commissioner..... U. S. Richards

**STATE**  
Governor..... Oswald West  
Secretary of State..... F. W. Benson  
Treasurer..... Thos. R. Kay  
Attorney General..... A. M. Crawford  
Supt. Public Instruction..... L. R. Alderman  
Printer..... W. S. Dunaway  
Daily and Food Com..... J. W. Halley  
O. S. Senators..... Geo. E. Chamberlain  
Congressmen..... W. O. Howell  
A. W. LaFolery

**SUPREME COURT**  
Chief Justice..... H. S. Bean  
Associate Justices..... F. A. Moore  
H. J. Bean  
T. A. McBride

**DEATH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**  
Judge..... Henry L. Benson  
Attorney..... D. V. Kuykendall

**LEGISLATIVE**  
Joint Senator..... G. H. Merryman  
Representative..... H. P. Beknap  
I. W. Thompson

**U. S. LAND OFFICE**  
Arthur W. Orton..... Register  
Fred F. Cronmiller..... Receiver

**LAKE COUNTY**  
Clerk..... B. Daly  
Sheriff..... W. H. Payne  
Treasurer..... F. O. Ahlstrom  
Assessor..... A. J. Foster  
School Supt..... K. B. Jackson  
Surveyor..... S. A. Moshen  
Commissioners..... U. A. Robert  
County Stock Inspector..... D. P. Malloy

**TOWN OF LAKEVIEW**  
Mayor..... Harry Bailey  
Councilmen..... D. Wilcox  
J. B. Aiken  
J. S. Lane  
W. B. Snider..... Recorder  
A. Riebel..... Treasurer

**LAKEVIEW BOARD OF TRADE**  
President..... W. H. SHIRK  
Treasurer..... F. M. Miller  
Finance Committee..... V. L. Snelling  
Industrial..... F. O. Ahlstrom  
Publicity..... W. F. Palmo  
Stock..... W. H. Herford  
Municipal..... H. W. Drankel  
Agricultural..... S. V. Robert  
Rooms Headquarters for Strangers.

## CHURCH DIRECTORY

**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 at 7:30 p. m. Ch. in meeting at 7:30 p. m. Ladies Aid Every Wednesday at 1:30 p. m. Everybody cordially invited to all services.  
M. T. WIRE, Pastor.

**FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF LAKEVIEW**  
Preaching service at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. on 1st and 3rd Sun. Sunday School at 10 A. M. Junior Society at 7:30 P. 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**  
at 7:00 and 10 a. m.; Rosary at 7:30 a. m. Mass on weekdays at 7:00 a. m. MICHAEL O'MALLEY, S. J.

**FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF GOOSE LAKE**  
at New Pine Creek, 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 on Wednesday evening of each week. All are cordially invited to attend the services.  
REV. L. E. HENDERSON.

## LODGE DIRECTORY

**U. O. U. LAKEVIEW LODGE NO. 111**  
Meets every second and fourth Thursday of each month in Masonic Hall, Lakeview. Chas. Tomlinson, W.M.; Wm. Gunther, F.

**GOVERNOR OF HONOR--LAKESHORE LODGE**  
No. 27, I. O. O. F., meets the first and third Thursdays of each month. 4 o'clock Hall; Mary Fox, G. of G.; Belle Arner, I. O. O. F.; Mrs. J. C. G. of C.; Alameda Grange, Sec'y.

**U. O. U. LAKEVIEW LODGE, No. 111**  
I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening in Odd Fellows Hall, at 7:30 o'clock, from April 1 to April 1, and at 8 o'clock from April 1 to August 31.  
D. H. Bemis, N. G.; J. H. Summersley, Sec'y.

**U. O. U. LAKEVIEW ENCAMPMENT NO. 1**  
I. O. O. F., meets the first and third Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall, Lakeview, U. D. Arthur, G. P.; A. H. Summersley, Sec'y.

**REBEKAH LODGE--LAKEVIEW LODGE, NO. 21**  
I. O. O. F., meets the second and fourth Friday evenings in Odd Fellows Hall. Ida L. Bemis, N. G.; Blanche Kelly, V. I.; Alice Bunting, Treasurer; Cora Green, Sec'y.

**O. E. S. ORIENTAL CHAPTER, NO. 5, LAKEVIEW, OREGON**  
Meets on Tuesday, 6 o'clock or before full moon and two weeks thereafter, in Masonic Hall at 7:30 o'clock. Visiting members are cordially invited.  
LILLIE HARRIS, W. M.  
IDA DEBACH, Secretary

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS

**ARTHUR W. ORTON**  
Attorney-at-Law  
Notary Public  
All Practice Except U. S. Land Office Business.

**J. F. Conn**  
Attorney at Law  
and Notary Public  
Lakeview, Oregon  
OFFICE--Daily Building.

**J. D. VENATOR**  
Attorney at Law,  
Land Matters Specialty  
OFFICE--DAILY BUILDING

**CHARLES UMBACH**  
Land and Law Office  
Abstractor of Titles  
Established 1888 Lakeview, Ore

**W. LAIR THOMPSON**  
Attorney at Law  
Office in O. V. L. Co.'s Building.  
LAKEVIEW, OREGON

**S. A. MUSHEN.**  
Surveying and Engineering  
City Engineer  
Suite No. 1  
Watson Block  
Lakeview Oregon

**J. L. LYONS, D. D. S.**  
Dentist  
Office in Watson's Block, Lakeview, Oregon  
Eight Year's experience in Michigan. Graduate of University of Michigan.