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Arrives at Reno, Nevada, at - - -	6:05 P. M.
Train No. 1 leaves Reno, Nevad, at -	8:45 A. M.
Arrives at Alturas at - - - - -	9:50 P. M.

S. P. Co's Trains leave Reno as follows:

No. 23 leaves Reno for San Francisco at -	7:30 p. m.
No. 3 leaves Reno for San Francisco at -	2:45 a. m.
No. 4 leaves Reno for the East at - - -	9:25 p. m.
No. 2 leaves Reno for the East at - - -	9:50 p. m.

LAKE COUNTY ABSTRACT COMPANY
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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.

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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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TRAPPER GUARDED BY FAITHFUL DOG

Bend, July 20.—Guarded by a starving dog whose faithfulness is probably without parallel, the remains of John Parker, an old trapper, were found in the Cascade mountains last Thursday. He had died last fall, as a note in his diary indicated, but the strangest thing about it was the fact that, for seven months, the dog of the dead man had watched over his master's remains.

Parker, who was 54 years old, went out from Sisters last fall on a trapping expedition. It was not considered unusual that he did not return for several months, but last week a searching party set out to look for him, believing he could not have lived in the wilds so long. In the party, among others, were Bill Vandervert and Bill Brock. Speaking of the gruesome find, Mr. Vandervert said:

"In an old camp near Lava lake, about 52 miles west of Bend, we found the bones of the old trapper. It was easy to identify him by his hunting license found in his clothing and a diary which he kept. He must have died about November 15, as there was an entry under that date as follows: "I'm down and out." He died with his clothes on, it seemed, lying on his bunk. There was no evidence of foul play. "The dog had been tied near the camp, it seemed, and when no one came to feed him had broken loose. He had eaten all the pieces of leather about the camp and had then devoured his master, even eating some of the man's bones. How he got enough food to live on after that I cannot see: and when we found him he was nothing but a hulk of skin and bones. It is the most remarkable case of a dog's faithfulness to his master I ever heard of."

The searching party buried the bones near where they were found. Judge H. C. Ellis was notified by Mr. Vandervert but action by the coroner was not deemed necessary.

Parker is said to have come to this part of the country from Auburn, Wash., and is believed to have left a sister there. Whether he had any other relatives is not known.

WICKERSHAM DID NOT SHIELD CRIME

Washingtn, July 24.—Attorney General Wickersham branded as falsehoods today the charges of Delegate Wickersham, of Alaska, that the Attorney General had "shielded Alaska criminals" and had allowed the statute of limitations to run in an alleged coal contract fraud case. This and other emphatic disclaimers were made before the House committee on judiciary as an answer to the Delegate's allegations.

The Attorney General said the "proof" which the Delegate had given him in the case consisted of an affidavit by H. J. Douglas, formerly auditor of the Alaska syndicate. This purported to show that a conspiracy had been entered into by the Northwestern Commercial Company and the John J. Sesnor Company to get contracts for supplying coal to Government forts in Alaska. The Douglas affidavit referred to alleged affidavits made by Captain Jarvis, who was head of the Alaska syndicate company, and who recently committed suicide in Seattle, and by John H. Bullock, who was president of the Sesnor company.

The Attorney General said Special Assistant Attorney General McNamara, who was sent to Alaska to investigate the case, found no such affidavits, and that the War Department records failed to show anything of the sort as claimed. The Attorney General said the statute of limitations in the coal contract would not run until March 1912.

Justice at All Hours.

Despite their preference for a republican form of government, the French are in some respects a conservative nation. A Paris contemporary discovered that one of the doors of the palais de justice is left ajar throughout the night. This door has never been shut since March 4, 1618, when Louis XIII. ordained that it should remain perpetually open "so that my subjects may be able to seek justice at all hours of the day and night." However, an enterprising journalist who presented himself at the door in the small hours of the morning was promptly ejected by a watchman. And when he quoted the ordinance of 1618 the reply was, "If you don't clear off you'll find yourself coming in by the prisoners' door tomorrow."

A Financial Deadlock.

"Who is that man who has been sitting behind the bar day after day?" inquired the stranger in Crimson Gulch.

"That's Stagecoach Charley. He's in a peculiar predicament. He went to town last week an' got his teeth fixed. Then he come here an', bein' broke, ran up a bill on the stren'th of his $7 worth of gold fillin'. Charley won't submit to havin' the nuggets pried out, an' the proprietor won't let him git away with the collateral, an' there you are."—Washington Star.

SAFE AND SANE ON ALASKAN AFFAIRS

Christian Science Monitor: Anybody possessed of ordinary power of observation and discernment can readily see that, if encouraged, crimination and recrimination resulting from the long and bitterly contested Ballinger-Pinchot-Alaska coal claim case will continue indefinitely, and that, whatever new and sensational forms the controversy may assume, it can be of no possible value either to Alaska or to the United States of America. In the so called Alaska scandal the stage of careless assertion has long since been passed; the allegations now being made, involving not merely public officials of the rank and private citizens of the highest reputation but also women are reckless when they are not silly.

These will not open a square foot of Alaska territory to the American citizen seeking new fields for labor and investment; they will not develop an acre of farm or pasture land or bring to the surface an ounce of coal, iron, silver or gold. If persisted in they will simply continue the industrial deadlock that is not affecting and depressing enterprise in Alaska only, but is also interfering with the commerce of the entire Pacific Northwest.

Even those who have been at the very front of the Alaska conservation movement see plainly now, and are saying plainly, that it is not enough simply to prevent the Cunningham or the Guggenheim or any other private corporate interest from gobbling and monopolizing the natural wealth of Alaska, but that steps must be taken to place the resources of the district in possession of the same class of people that developed the great West and increased the value of its resources and its product a million fold. In his statement accompanying the Cunningham decision, Secretary Fisher expressed the hope that Congress at its next session would pass laws to permit the development of the Alaska coal lands. New laws for Alaska are admittedly necessary in order that there shall be no question as to the sufficiency of safe guards, but, pending their enactment, an intelligent and honest administration of existing laws is all that is necessary to insure the growth of the district along reasonably satisfactory lines. Surely there is no reason to doubt that the government has the power and the ability, if it have the will under present laws, to place Alaska in the hands of the people whose right it is to possess it. The fear that some company or combine, that some association or aggregation, willl defy the United States law and override the United States Government, unless Alaska shall be surrounded by a high stone wall, is something new, and it is utterly groundless. If the government and the people behind it mean business, all the wealth and power of all the combines in existence cannot prevent Alaska from passing into the hands of those whose right it is to have and to hold it—the American people. The great need of Alaska at this time is population. Population will, in the first place make a territory out of a district—or force congress to do it—and Alaska will not long be a territory before it shall become a sovereign state, privileged to manage its own affairs, and to manage them, truth to say, much better than they have been managed under federal guardianship and authority.

Nine tenths of the country proper may be greatly entertained by the latest new and sensational phase of the Alaska scandal, whatever it may happen to be, but one tenth of the country, and that for the last two years has been devoutly wishing for the end of the scandal, would be much more pleased to learn that some constructive step—no matter how short—had been taken by those who have the interest of the district in charge, and with this yearning of this fraction of the nation—and a most important one—thinking people everywhere throughout the Union will heartily sympathize.

MEDFORD TOSSED BY SUDDEN GALE

Medford, Or., July 24.—Destroying thousands of dollars' worth of fruit and blowing down a number of flimsy structures, an unprecedented storm raged here this evening between 8 and 9 o'clock.

A furious wind heralded the storm and the Medford opera house was twice lifted off its foundation by the force of the hurricane, windows were broken by flying objects and wires were blown down, leaving the city in darkness for two hours.

The damage to orchards resulted largely from fruit blowing off the trees. However, a number of trees were felled in the more exposed portions of the large orchards south of town, and this loss will be considerable.

The storm came from the south.

INDIANS MAY SELL THEIR OWN CATTLE

Portland Telegram: Indian Bureau traditions and constructions about the sale of livestock owned by Indian wards of the Government received a jolt in the Federal Court this morning. Judge Bean held that where an Indian had sold livestock which he bought with other funds than those issued by the Government for subsistance and miantenance of the wards, the Indian Bureau has no jurisdiction over it, and no permit for the sale need be secured. In view of the long practice of the bureau, Deputy United States District Attorney Evans stated that an appeal would probably be taken to the United States Supreme Court. Officials of the Federal Government have been insisting that the statutes enacted to protect the Indian wards in this respect covered all livestock they own. As Judge Bean's decision injects into the custom a serious breach of this tradition, it is understood that the bureau will not let the issue rest this side of the highest tribunal.

A. T. Anderson had been arrested for buying Indian cattle from the Klamath reservation. The decision came on a demurrer to the indictment. The facts developed reveal that the funds with which the Indian bought the cattle were a portion of the allotment at the time of selling 600,000 acres of reservation land to the Government a few years ago. In this sale $575,000 was received, of which $350,000 was deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury on interest, and $225,000 applied in buying 4050 head of cattle and providing a lot of husbandry equipment. Since the funds have been used in this manner, attorneys for Anderson hold that they are the same as if the Indian had worked, earned money nad then bought stock. Judge Bean takes the same view. If this doctrine shall be sustained, it means much broader latitudes of business for Indian wards all over the country in handling stock.

POOR BOYS ARE BANK DIRECTORS

Twenty million dollars was collective wealth of 25 bank directors who talked over matters in a Kansas City bank. One of them was a bank president, and he was retrospective. "How many of you began your business career with $10,000?" he queried. Not one had done so.

"How many of you had $5000 at the beginning?" Not one had done so.

"How many of you had $1000?" Not one in the 25 millionaires in the room began with even $1000.

The querying went on until one of the directors acknowleged that he entered his career with $150. Twenty-three others began without a penny. The interrogator, who is president of the National Reserve bank of Kansas City and now worth nearly half a million, began the struggle not only without a cent, but hadn't even a pair of shoes.

It was 25 tremendous proofs to the poor boy that there is hope ahead. These 25 bank directors with $20,000,000 of their own money back of them are living arguments that the boy without a dollar will win if he has the nerve, the purpose, an average mental calibre and the staying qualities.

They worked. They saved something each day from their wage. They were game to the core and stayed with the struggle. They had purpose steadily in view and that purpose was to be thrifty.

Their poverty made men of them, and the reward was $20,000,000. The poverty of any poor boy who has the sand and sense is often more help than hinderance.

A Humble Hero.

Every student of history remembers Captain Perry's dispatch after the battle of Lake Erie, a sentence terse and yet glowing, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours."

Every one remembers the great and significant result of the fight, but few perhaps have heard of one humble worker who served his country just as truly there as if he had been on deck amid shot and shell, earning glory as well as the reward of a good conscience.

Just as the ships were going into action the mate of the Lawrence said to Wilson Mays, who was ill and unfit for service:

"Go below, Mays; you are too weak to be here."

"I can do something, sir," was the stout reply.

"What can you do?"

"I can sound the pump, sir, and let a strong man go to the guns."

Then he sat down by the pump and thus released for active service a man who had more muscle, and when the fight was over there he was found with a bullet through his heart.

There was a display of electricity unusual in this section of the country, followed by slight rain and hail.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

NATIONAL

President	William H. Taft
Vice President	James S. Sherman
Secretary of State	Philander C. Knox
Secretary of Treasury	Franklin MacVeigh
Secretary of War	Jacob B. Dickinson
Attorney General	George W. Wickersham
Postmaster General	Frank H. Hitchcock
Secretary of Navy	George Von L. Meyer
Secretary Interior	Richard A. Ballinger
Secretary of Agriculture	James Wilson
Secretry of Commerce	Charles Nagel
Chief Justice	Charles Edward White
Vos. ation Warner, U. S. Pension Commissioner	
W. s. Richards	U. S. Land Commissioner

STATE.

Governor	Oswald West
Secretary of State	F. W. Benson
Treasurer	Thos. B. Kay
Attorney General	A. M. Crawford
Supt. Public Instruction	L. R. Alderman
Printer	W. S. Dunlway
Dairy and Food Com	J. W. Bailey
U. S. Senators	Johnathan Bourne, Jr. / Geo. E. Chamberlain
Congressmen	W. C. Hawley / A. W. Lafferty

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice	R. S. Bean
Associate Justices	F. A. Moore / H. J. Bean / G. H. Burnett / T. A. McBride

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Judge	Henry L. Benson
Attorney	D. V. Kuykendall

LEGISLATIVE

Joint Senator	G. H. Merryman
Representative	H. P. Belknap / W. L. Thompson

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Arthur W. Orton	Register
Fred P. Cronemiller	Receiver

LAKE COUNTY

Judge	B. Daly
Clerk	F. W. Payne
Sheriff	W. H. Snider
Treasurer	F. O. Ahlstrom
Assessor	A. J. Foster
School Supt.	R. B. Jackson
Surveyor	S. A. Mushen
Commissioners	L. A. Rehart / F. E. Anderson
County Stock Inspector	D. P. Malloy

TOWN OF LAKEVIEW.

Harry Bailey	Mayor
V. Snelling / O. J. Wilcox / J. B. Auten / L. S. Lane	Councilmen
W. B. Snider	Recorder
A. Bieber	Treasurer

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Treasurer,	F. M. Miller
Secretary	V. L. Snelling
Finance Committeeman	L. F. Conn
Industrial "	C. E. Seager
Publicity "	W. F. Paine
Stock "	W. P. Heryford
Municipal "	H. W. Drenkel
Agricultural "	S. V. Rehart

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 6:30. Prayer Meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Class 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 2:30 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.; Rosery at 7:30 p. 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

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

WOODREK OF HONOR—LAKESHORE LODGE No. 77, D. of H., A. O. U. W., Meets 1st and third Thursdays of each month in Odd Fellows Hall; Mary Fox, C. of H.; J. Belle Arzner, L. of H.; Cora Snyder C. of C.; Alameda Brown, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.—LAKEVIEW LODGE, No. [illegible] I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening in Odd Fellows Hall, at 7:30 o'clock, from October 1 to April 1, and at 8 o'clock from April 1 to September 30. D. H. Bemis, N. G.; [illegible] Cheney, Secretary

I. O. O. F.—LAKEVIEW ENCAMPMENT NO. 1 I. O. O. F., meets the first and third Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall, Lakeview. C. D. Arthur, C. P.; A. H. Emmersley, Scribe.

REBEKAH LODGE—LAKEVIEW LODGE, NO 22, I. O. O. F., meets the second and fourth Fridays of each month in Odd Fellows Hall. Ida L. Bemis, N. G.; Blanche Bailey, V. G.; Alice Bunting, Treasurer; Cora Green, Sec'y.

O. E. S. ORIENTAL CHAPTER, NO 5, LAKEview, Oregon.—Meets on Tuesday, on 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 UEBACH, Secretary

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Attorney-at-Law
Notary Public
All Practice Except U. S. Land Office Business.

L. F. Conn
Attorney at Law and Noary Public
Lakeview, Oregon
OFFICE—Daly Building.

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Land Matters Specialty
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