

## COURT PROCEEDINGS

Concluded from 4th page last week.

examined, allowed and ordered paid, as by law provided as follows to-wit:

To be paid out of the General Fund of Lake County, Oregon:

Bailey & Massingill, supplies.....	5 30
A. L. Thornton office supplies.....	11 93
E. H. Smith examination of two insane persons.....	10 00
Glass Prudhomme Co. Type-writer ribbons.....	9 12
Chas. Umbach Justice fee.....	4 90
C. Deter witness Justice Court.....	11 00
C. H. Robinson same.....	11 00
Rich Guicee same.....	11 00
Chas. Umbach Justice Fees.....	1 45
Oscar Smith Justice Court witness.....	5 00
Elmer Henderson same.....	5 00
Hiram Waite same.....	5 00
Theroupon Court adjourned until May 16, 1913 at 9 o'clock a. m. County Judge.	

In the matter of claims against Lake County, Oregon the following were examined, allowed and ordered paid as by law provided, out of the several different funds as follows, to-wit:

F. E. Anderson salary and mileage as County Commissioner.....	82 00
T. B. Wakefield same.....	67 00
D. B. Conrad juror at Coroner's inquest of L. R. Jones.....	1 10
C. S. Banister same.....	1 10
M. G. Currier same.....	1 10
S. G. Hadley same.....	1 10
S. S. Banister same.....	1 10
H. W. Farrow same.....	1 10
E. K. Henderson viewing and surveying road.....	23 40
C. S. Reed chain-bearer in road survey.....	7 40
J. S. Martin same.....	9 40
E. A. Imbler same.....	7 40
M. D. Hopkins road viewing.....	4 00

To be paid out of the Road Fund of District No. 1.

E. B. Brewer road work.....	25 00
F. W. Duncan same.....	13 50
F. K. Childs same.....	12 50
Ed Milum same.....	5 00
E. D. Lutz same.....	4 00

To be paid out of the road fund of District No. 2:

C. W. Keene road work.....	10 00
Chas. D. Clark same.....	5 00
I. D. Clark same.....	30 25
Geo. Detwiler same.....	9 00

To be paid out of the road fund of District No. 3:

Henry Oherm road work.....	15 00
Ross Banister same.....	27 00
D. B. Conrad same.....	46 00

To be paid out of the road fund of District No. 4:

S. B. Chandler road work.....	36 00
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To be paid out of the road fund of District No. 5:

Frank Roggers road work.....	27 50
W. O. Grial same.....	13 50
Leland Crump same.....	24 75
Thomas Murphy same.....	13 75

To be paid out of the road fund of District No. 6:

J. B. Cleland same.....	7 50
R. B. Grial same.....	18 00
Carl Messner same.....	11 25
Wm. J. Messner same.....	8 75
Wm. Alford same.....	16 50

To be paid out of the road fund of District No. 6:

M. H. Caldwell road work.....	18 50
W. H. Caldwell same.....	24 75
C. F. Caldwell same.....	13 75
J. L. Caldwell same.....	13 75
Albert Mohr same.....	15 00
Frank Meyers same.....	5 00
O. A. Curtis same.....	4 50

To be paid out of the road fund of District No. 10:

Andy Sutphen road work.....	16 25
Pat Angland same.....	13 00
A. M. Younger same.....	10 00
Wm. Stimbo same.....	10 00
Fred Alford same.....	33 50
C. H. Pendleton same.....	26 10
Creed Pendleton same.....	81 00

To be paid out of the Road fund of District, No. 11:

Sam Cogburn road work.....	15 50
Flint Vernon same.....	30 50

To be paid out of the road fund of Dist. 12:

Creed Pendleton cash advanced for road work of N. R. Wilcox.....	2 25
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To be paid out of the road fund of District, No. 14:

Bank of Lakeview road work of H. Carmack.....	49 50
Wm. Lacey road work.....	2 50
L. N. Trestone same.....	9 00
Thos. Marsden same.....	9 00
S. B. Chandler same.....	5 00
D. Mills same.....	16 00
J. W. Martin same.....	6 25
H. Fudley same.....	1 25
W. B. Hunt same.....	27 00
S. M. Fudley same.....	27 00

D. G. Morris same..... 2 50

In the matter of the petition of J. A. Barham, H. A. Brattain and nineteen other free-holders of Lake County, Oregon, residing in Road District, No. 3 of said Lake County, praying for the location and establishment of a County Road, described as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 23, in township 33, south range 18, east of the Willamette Meridian, in Lake County, Oregon, and running thence westerly, southwesterly and southerly following as nearly as practicable along the channel of the Chewaucan River a distance of approximately fourteen miles to and terminating at the southeast corner of Section 16, township 35, south, range 18, east of the Willamette Meridian, in Lake County, Oregon.

This matter coming regularly to be heard at this time and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said petition is signed by twenty-one free-holders of Lake County Oregon, residing in Road District No. 3 of said Lake County, and that the proceedings are regular and in conformity with Law.

It is hereby ordered that S. A. Moshen County Surveyor of Lake County, Oregon with M. C. Corrier and A. A. Farrow as viewers, be, and they are hereby appointed to view, survey and report to this court their findings as to the said proposed road and that they meet at Paisley, Oregon on the 10th day of June at the hour of 9 o'clock or upon their failure to meet on said day, then to meet within five days thereafter and then and there to qualify and immediately thereafter to Survey view and report upon said proposed road.

The report of F. W. Payne, County Clerk of Lake County, Oregon, showing that during the months of March and April, 1913 bounty had been paid, through his said office on 293 coyotes and 117 bobcats, amounting to \$637.50, coming on for consideration on this date and the court after counting the required number of front feet and scapls, finding the report to be correct, approved the same and destroyed the said scapls and feet, as by law provided.

In the matter of the petition of Geo. Peyerl and others of Road Dist. No. 14 of Lake County, Oregon, to open and locate a county road in the same road district.

The Court having examined said petition and find it does not comply with the law in the matter of Posting Notices.

The Court therefore having no Jurisdiction, the said petition is hereby dismissed.

### Will Try Again

Word is given out from the headquarters of the Anti-Saloon League in Oregon that another campaign for state-wide prohibition is to be inaugurated in Oregon, and that it is to be incidental to a great movement for Nation-wide prohibition. The National plan can of course be achieved only through an amendment to the Federal Constitution, though doubtless Congress has powers to enact laws that would make an extremely uncomfortable situation for the liquor traffic. But Congress has not heretofore shown any strong evidences of a strictly anti-inclination on the prohibition question, and very likely it will not.

The Anti-Saloon League of Oregon, though sadly crippled as a result of the disastrous campaign of 1910, will strive first to repeal the Home Rule act passed in that year. Then will follow the state-wide campaign for prohibition. Naturally, if the people insist on maintaining the Home Rule law, which permits incorporated cities and towns to vote liquor up or down, as they see fit, there will be small chance for prohibition.

### Nevada Sheep Industry

In order to impress upon the United States Senators and other Washington officials the importance of such industry the Nevada Sheep and Wool Growers Association has compiled a report showing the magnitude of the business in that state. The tabulation shows in 1911 there were 1,400,000 sheep in Nevada and the total revenue from these, \$4,068,800. The average yearly cost for running the sheep in the state is given at \$3,500,000, leaving a net profit of \$568,800.

## DUST PROBLEM IS GROWING RAPIDLY

Question a Troublesome One In All Sections.

### GOVERNMENT HAS REPORT.

Various Binders For Different Kinds of Surfaces Are Studied by the Office of Roads and Means Suggested For Remedying Country Wide Evil.

The question of dust on the roads at this season of the year is a troublesome one, and on the solution of this problem and its study the office of public roads, Washington, recently made an interesting report. Concerning the means of overcoming the dust evil the report says:

"The dust problem as it stands today seems to be open to two methods of attack—first, by applying materials to the road which will hold down the dust formed and, second, by methods of construction designed to reduce the formation of dust and therefore the wear of the road to a minimum. Dust prevention has so far been mainly confined to the treatment of old macadam surfaces, and many preparations have appeared on the market during the last few years for which great claims have been made.

"There are also two general methods of preventing dust on finished surfaces—first, keeping down the dust formed on the road and, second, reducing its formation to a minimum. With this classification in mind, a corresponding division of dust preventives may be made, and the different materials may be classed as temporary binders and permanent binders. It will be found that this classification readily lends itself to a logical comparison of the relative merits of the different materials when considered in regard to their application and suitability for different conditions of roads as well as to various conditions of traffic and climate. The essential requisite for any dust preventive is its binding power, or, in other words, its power of holding together the fine material produced on the surface of the road. In order to keep down the dust the temporary binders from their very nature will, of course, have to be applied with more or less frequency according as their properties approach those of the permanent binders. The term 'permanent' as here considered is only relative and applies to those materials which, upon one ap-

plication, are capable of appreciably reducing the formation of dust for at least one season. Water, salt solutions, certain light oils and tars and oil and tar emulsions constitute the first class, while the heavier oils, tars, semisolid and solid materials represent the second class.

"It is undoubtedly true that thousands of dollars are wasted annually in a repetition of experiments which have time and again proved costly mistakes. On the other hand, experiments which have given good results in some places have also proved failures when tried in different localities. It is necessary, therefore, not only that the experience of others be considered, but that some thought be given to the probable effect of local conditions upon the results obtained elsewhere.

"In many instances the selection of a dust preventive may be influenced by a combination of conditions which would be impossible to foresee except in individual cases. Sometimes a choice of preventives may seem to be equally divided among a number of materials, and experiments alone will determine which, if any, is the most suitable. In many cases the experimenter is handicapped by lack of funds, so that the most suitable material cannot always be obtained. In these cases a less suitable material will have to be employed, although in the long run this will often prove more costly. Except in rare instances economy is the most important point to be considered, and while permanency of results is often synonymous with economy it is not always so.

"Among the permanent dust preventives coal tar and the asphaltic or semi-asphaltic oils are the only ones which can be used under ordinary conditions on account of expense. In the case of hard roads a choice of these two materials will exist, but in treating soft roads oils only have so far proved successful.

"The choice between oil and tar for use on a rural macadam road will depend upon several conditions. The first of these would ordinarily be the relative cost at the given location. Other factors such as relative quality of the available materials, climatic conditions, conditions of the road, character of the road treated, etc., should be carefully considered."

### BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

A lady reader makes inquiry as to the method of making the bordeaux solution, which she wishes to use on apple and pear trees. This solution is a fungicide and is for the purpose of controlling apple scab, sooty blotch and other pests of a fungous nature. The solution is easily made, its preparation being as follows: To make fifty gallons dissolve five pounds of blue vitriol (copper sulphate) in twenty-five gallons of water in a small barrel or half barrel. Next slake five pounds of fresh stone lime, using care not to let it get too hot. This is done by having plenty of water handy and stirring it as occasion requires. When thoroughly slaked and reduced to the consistency of a fine putty dilute to twenty-five gallons. The two ingredients should then be poured together into a fifty gallon barrel, a pailful of each being added alternately and the mixture stirred after each addition. When ready to use the mixture should contain an excess of lime. To be sure that such is the case a few drops of a solution of prussiate of potash (poison) should be added to a small quantity of the mixture, which, if still acid, will give a chocolate precipitate. If this precipitate is formed limewater should be added until it doesn't. The apple worm may be held in check by adding to this solution two pounds of commercial arsenate of lead, which should be diluted in a couple of quarts of water and carefully stirred before pouring it in. The mixture should be stirred frequently while spraying and should be applied to the trees under as heavy a pressure as possible. The solution described is also excellent for controlling potato blight. The first application should be made when the vines are ten inches high and should be repeated at intervals of ten days if wet or muggy weather prevails. If the potato bugs show up the arsenate of lead which the solution contains will fix them, though it is not necessary to add it unless one wishes to get rid of them.

### A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

The Cole commission man's bill, which passed both houses of the New York legislature and was signed by Governor Sulzer, is not all that the producers of the Empire State had hoped, but it gives promise of doing a good deal to put a stop to the injustice which they have had to put up with for years past from crooked commission men. The new law gives the commissioner of agriculture authority to refuse a license to any produce man who is convinced is not doing business on the level; requires of each merchant a fidelity bond of \$3,000, any part of which can be levied on by the farmer for money not honestly accounted for to him in payment for produce received by the merchant; provides for hearing before the agricultural commissioner, at which grievances may be presented by growers and penalties assessed against fidelity bonds, and empowers the commissioner to take sworn testimony and examine records relating to transactions in dispute. It would look very much as if all that New York producers would have to do to get a fair measure of redress under this new law would be to make a good loud "holer" and put their evidence before the proper authorities.

### ENGLISH HENS STILL LEAD.

The twenty-third week of the international egg laying contest at the Storrs college, Connecticut, found the English White Leghorns still in the lead and maintaining it by a good margin. Mr. Barron's pen had a score of 520 and Mr. Cam's 403. Mr. Schmitz's Buff Leghorns (American) had laid 448 eggs and Mr. Cam's White Wyandottes 420. Two other pens of American White Leghorns had laid 409 and 404 eggs respectively. A further interesting feature of the contest is the showing of averages for the twenty-third week by pens of the different breeds. In this the White Leghorns stand at the head of the list, forty-three pens having an average of 24.5 eggs each, two pens Columbian Plymouth Rocks average 23 eggs each, eleven pens White Wyandottes show an average of 22.18 eggs each, eight pens S. O. Rhode Island Reds average 22 eggs, two pens Buff Wyandottes average 21.5 eggs and two pens Buff Orpingtons scored 20.5 eggs each. The lowest weekly average, eleven eggs, was made by four pens of White Orpingtons.

### PRESERVING EGGS.

Extensive experiments conducted by the department of agriculture show that April and May are the best months in which to put down eggs and that the water glass solution gives the best results. A stone jar makes the best container, and this should be scalded thoroughly before the eggs are put into it. The water glass, which is a siliceous compound, can be got at the drug store for from 60 cents to \$1 a gallon and should be diluted in ten gallons of boiled water. Of course a smaller amount of the solution may be made up, but this one to ten ratio should be maintained. The eggs should be gathered or secured daily if possible, and only those that are clean and not cracked should be used. When the jar is full it should be covered to prevent evaporation of the solution. When taking the eggs out for use next fall and winter they should be washed in warm water. If the eggs are to be boiled a pinhole should be made in the shell to prevent breaking, as the water glass solution seals the pores in the shell.

*E. J. Prigg*

## Twin Valley Land Co.

Incorporated  
C. R. BLOOD, Ast. Sec.; C. O. MISENER, Gen. Agt.

We have for sale:  
**Orchard and Alfalfa Lands  
Farm Lands, Timber Lands  
Homesteads and Desert Lands**  
Special attention given to O.V.L. Land Holdings

We are agents for  
**The Fairport Town & Land Co.**  
FAIRPORT TOWN LOTS now on s. e. Make your selection before the best ones are sold. A big investment for a small amount of money.

## 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 every 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.**

## CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.

P. M. CORY, Lessee  
LAKEVIEW - OREGON  
Operates Stages, carrying United States Mails, Express and Passengers on the following routes:—  
**LAKEVIEW TO PLUSH  
KLAMATH FALLS TO LAKEVIEW**  
AUTOMOBILES OPERATED IN CONNECTION WITH THE STAGES  
FARES:— One Way Round trip  
Klamath Falls Route - - - \$10.00 \$18.00  
Plush Route - - - 4.00 7.00  
OFFICES:— Lakeview Plush Klamath Falls Stage Office Sullivan Hotel American Hotel

## WALLACE & SON

(Wm. Wallace, Coroner for Lake County)  
**UNDERTAKERS**  
PROMPT ATTENTION AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED  
Parlors, next door to Telephone Office  
**WATSON BUILDING**

## Real Estate For Exchange

\$20,000 worth of Denver property, apartment house above stores below, to exchange for Lake County property.  
Business block in Reno, Nev., valued \$125,000, pays 8 per cent interest, to exchange for Lake County ranch.

135 resident lots in O'Brien's Southbrae addition, Reno, Nev., 1 mile from P. O., adjoining the Sierra Vista tracts, owned by Senator Nixon, in the choice part of town three blocks from \$65,000 grammar school, to exchange for Lake County property, ranch, or Lakeview property or timber for part or all on equitable basis.

List your ranch property or timber with me. I am advertising in several of the Eastern dailies. I am in touch with buyers.

Money to loan on large acreages.  
**H. A. UTLEY, Lakeview, Oregon**

## Lakeview Ice, Transfer and Storage Co

Telephone No. 161  
J. P. DUCKWORTH, MANAGER  
Buses to Meet All Trains. Transfer and Drayage. Storage by day, Week or Month

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## SHEARING CORRALS

at the old Mulkey place, Northwest of town, will be ready for service by June 1st, or as early before for anyone desiring to shear before that time. I will personally supervise all work and guarantee the usual high standard of service. Shearing crew will be composed of practically all the same men employed last year.

**JOE AMBROSE**