

**WE OFTEN GET UP**



special sales of meat in order to let strangers to this store know what fine quality prevails here. Our regular customers don't have to be told that fact. They know it by pleasant experience. The sale of meat we now invite you to, will make you open your eyes at both the quality of the offering and the prices that go with it. May we expect you to-day?

**Goose Lake Valley Meat Company**  
R. E. WINCHESTER, Proprietor

**Send This Coupon Today**

It will bring you information as to how YOU and your entire family can visit the San Francisco Exposition in 1915 on the dollar-a-week plan. Not only that, but everything will be of the best, everything reserved and it will cost you less than if you pay when you go.

**CURTIS & UTLEY, LAKEVIEW, OREGON**

Agents for

**SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION TOUR CO.**

You may send me free literature about the San Francisco Exposition

Tours.....  
Name.....  
Address.....

**THE PALACE BAR**

O'CONNOR & DUGGAN - PROPRIETORS

A Gentlemen's Popular  
Resort

PHONE 32

CHOICE BRAND WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS

**Fall and Winter Woolens**

Now that we've got our wonderful line of Woolens ready for Autumn and Winter wear, we hope you are not going to let them go by you without getting some of the benefit. You couldn't possibly want better values and styles than the kind we give. Come in and give our display of Woolens an X-Ray examination.

Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing.

**LAKEVIEW TAILORING CO., Next to Stage Office**



**BELIEF IN FATHER'S WISDOM** is common among boys. They live in hopes of being like father. And if the sons as they grow up, learn to welcome a drop of pure liquor now and again it will not hurt them. The longest lived people have been careful drinkers of pure stimulants. We handle nothing but the purest and most wholesome of liquors, but we charge only reasonable prices for them.

**KENTUCKY SALOON**  
POST & KING, Proprietors

**FOR SALE**

Six hundred Lincoln Buck Lambs, first of September delivery.

For particulars inquire Pyramid Land & Stock Co., Reno, Nevada

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED REALTY FIRM IN SOUTHERN OREGON

**ONE TO 12,000 ACRES OF LAKE COUNTY BEST LANDS**

For sale either for stock or agricultural purposes.

J. W. MAXWELL & SON  
LAKEVIEW, OREGON

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE EXAMINER

**CANCER IN WOMAN'S BREAST**

ALWAYS BEGINS A SMALL LUMP LIKE THIS AND ALWAYS POISONS DEEP GLANDS IN THE ARMPIT AND KILLS QUICKLY

**I WILL GIVE \$1000**

IF I FAIL TO CURE ANY CANCER OF TUMOR I TREAT BEFORE IT POISONS BONE OR DEEP GLANDS NO KNIFE OR PAIN

No Pay Until Cured

No X-Ray or other

swindle. An Island

plant makes the cure

ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE

ANY TUMOR, LUMP OR

Sore on the hip, face

or body long a Cancer

It Never Fails until last

stage. 120-PAGE BOOK

sent free testimonials of

thousands cured at home

WRITE TO SOME

ANY LUMP IN WOMAN'S BREAST

Is CANCER. We refuse thousands dying. Cans 100 Lbs. We have cured 10,000 in 20 yrs.

Address DR. & MRS. DR. CHAMLEY & CO. A 436 VALENCIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. KINDLY MAIL this to some one with CANCER

**BAD ROADS DID IT.**

A farmer old, so we've been told,  
With a team of horses strong  
Drove down the road with a heavy load  
While singing his merry song.  
But his mirth in song was not so long.  
For his horses gave a leap.  
As he ran amuck in the mud he stuck  
Clear up to his axles deep.  
Bad roads did it!

And a wheelman gay went out one day  
For a joyful morning spin.  
With the weather bright, his heart was light  
As he left the country inn.  
But he went not far when he felt a jar  
Which started his troubles and cares.  
He was laid up ill, while the doctor's bill  
Came in with the one for repairs.  
Bad roads did it!

In an automobile of wood and steel  
A millionaire prim and neat  
Went out for a ride by the river's side  
In style that was hard to beat.  
But, alas, he found that the broken ground  
And the ruts and the holes so great  
Had smashed a wheel of his automobile.  
What he said we cannot relate.  
Bad roads did it!  
—Harry Ellard in Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

**ROADS THAT GO SOMEWHERE NOW AN INCESSANT DEMAND**

One Plan Would Connect All State Capitals With Highways.

"Roads to go somewhere" is an expression heard incessantly in connection with the country wide attention to the improvement of the highways. A road extending across a township, of course, has value; it has increased value when it goes across a county; it has considerably increased value when it extends across a state, but it is infinitely more value when it extends from state to state across the continent.

"If I had my way about it I would build a great national system of roads leading from our national capital to the capital of every state in the Union. Some say that that would bankrupt the government. Have you ever stopped to think what it would cost? Probably 18,000 miles would complete a trunk line through every capital. To build the best road that modern engineering has devised would make the average about \$12,000 per mile. The western half of these roads will cost a whole lot less than the eastern half. Eighteen thousand miles multiplied by \$12,000 makes \$216,000,000. We have spent millions of dollars upon the improvement of rivers and harbors and millions of dollars on the improvement of the Panama canal," said J. M. Lowe, president of the National Old Trails Ocean to Ocean road, the other day.

In connection with road matters, various parts of the country show gradually improving methods in regard to highway improvement. Arkansas has just voted to establish a state highway department, while Idaho has done the same. In addition to which an appropriation of \$200,000 has been made for laying, surveying and starting the construction of a system of state highways. Promising legislation is pending in Maine, Pennsylvania, Missouri and several other states.

**PLANS FOR ILLINOIS ROADS.**

Would Allow Various Counties to Defray All Expenses.

Hard road building came into the Illinois senate in a new form when Albert C. Clark of Chicago put in a bill providing for a county road system. It provides for a referendum plan of appointing three county road commissioners in a county that may decide to take up hard road building. These points are urged in favor of the plan:

First.—It is an equitable plan, spreading the cost of constructing main roads over all the taxable property in the county.

Second.—It tends to make continuous main roads, with no breaks at the township lines. This desirable feature is never attained under the township plan, while town line roads invariably suffer.

Third.—Money enough is secured to improve difficult pieces of road that could never be touched under township supervision.

Fourth.—Under the county plan there are always two experienced men on the board. This tends to retain skilled employees in their positions, and it is true that county roads, as a rule, are distinguishable by their superior workmanlike features.

Fifth.—The county plan tends to economize in the matter of road building equipment.

Graded a Half Mile For \$7.50. One traction engine, one road grader and three men graded a half mile of road in one day. This was accomplished on a Riley county (Kan.) road at a cost of \$7.50. The engine, running on kerosene, consumed fuel at the rate of twenty gallons a day, which, at a cost of 7 1/2 cents a gallon, cost \$1.50. Three men were necessary to do the work, one to run the engine and two on the grader.

With the exception of the engineer, the work can be handled easily by laborers. The cost of road grading ranges from \$15 to \$50 a mile, depending on the soil and condition of the road, the width graded and the price of labor.

**PANAMA REPUBLIC HAS LOW TAX RATE**

The recent payment to the Republic of Panama of the first annual rental of \$250,000 under the perpetual lease of which the United States holds the canal zone has caused the officials of Panama to consider many long-deterred public improvements.

One of these proposed improvements is a railroad connecting the capital with David, the largest city of the republic outside of the canal zone. This railroad has been projected for a number of years. The president arranged with the isthmian canal commission for a survey of a route between the two cities, and planned to acquire some of the equipment of the canal commission, with which to build and operate it. However, the plan was temporarily pigeonholed, and the only connection between these cities remained the water route across the Bay of Panama. Since the accession of Dr. Porras to the presidency, the project has been revived, and, if it is carried through, it will be the first large undertaking outside of the city of Panama to which the government of the republic has committed itself.

The failure of the United States to make its first annual rental payment at the time appointed in the treaty (May 4, 1913) was a matter of comment in diplomatic circles. Congress made the appropriation in due time, but the State Department held it up until certain investigations were made. Hereafter the Panama republic will get its check for \$250,000 every May 4.

In addition to this income the republic has nearly \$7,000,000 invested in first mortgages on New York city real estate. This investment represents that part of the cash payment of \$100,000,000 made by the United States which the Panama republic did not require at the time. The result is that the republic has an annual income of some \$60,000, entirely outside of moneys raised by taxation. When it is recalled that Panama has no army and no navy to support—items which usually call for two-thirds of all the expenditures of a government—it will be seen that the republic is in a very enviable condition so far as taxation is concerned.

But, notwithstanding the fact that its annual budget is only one-third what it might be if the usual appropriations for army and navy purposes had to be made, and the further fact that it has an annual income of \$6, outside of the revenues raised by taxes, the republican has been very slow in the matter of making necessary internal improvements. It agreed with the canal zone officials that if they would build certain public highways to the zone boundaries it would extend them into the interior. The canal authorities, acting under this agreement, built these highways to the zone boundary, but, aside from a small stretch of road between the zone frontier and old Panama, the republic has precious little to show in the way of promises redeemed in this direction.

President Porras has resolved to signalize his administration by carrying forward the work of internal improvements outside of the city of Panama. His predecessors built a very fine national theater in conjunction with an administration building, and also constructed at an outlay of some \$800,000 a national institute, or university. But this university is more imposing from an architectural than from an educational standpoint. Although the population of the republic, about equals that of the city of Washington, the number of pupils in school is only 20,000. There are very few even of these who have enjoyed educational advantages beyond the primary grades. It will, therefore, be many years, perhaps, before the national institute will become a university in much else than name.

With a determination to extend the government's aid to the population living outside of Panama and Colon, the present president is planning to give as many of the capitals of the provinces of the republic land connection with the National Capital as is possible. He also hopes to better the school facilities in the provinces away from the capital. In doing this he is handicapped both in lack of teachers and by a lack of interest in public education on the part of the masses.

Gradually the example in civic righteousness afforded by the Americans upon the canal zone is having its effect upon the Republic of Panama. Already bull-fighting has been abolished. It is true that when this sport was tolerated the character of the fights were so bad that none of them ever had even the excuse of scientific sport behind it. Another indication of the improvement of public sentiment in Panama is shown by the wane of cock fighting. There are still a number of cocking mains in the capital, but the government is gradually putting an end to the sport.

The prize ring has succeeded the bull ring in gratifying the Latin American thirst for gore, and there is scarcely a Sunday that does not witness

a number of fights. These are sometimes very brutal and very often are "frame-ups." The Panama papers lend them much publicity, but frequently even they are shocked by the "raw" methods which are resorted to in the prize ring. A large number of American ne'er-do-wells of athletic build visiting the isthmus and replenish their waning fortunes in the Panama prize rings. The championship of the isthmus was once in the keeping of a dirt train conductor in the employ of the isthmian canal commission.

The recent advent of a street car line in the city of Panama will mean much to the hundreds of poor horses in that city. Heretofore transportation has been solely by cab, and the fare was 10 cents per passenger. The little horses which drew these cabs were driven within an inch of their lives every day by drivers who lacked the first instincts of humanitarianism. It was not an uncommon sight to see four people in a dilapidated carriage drawn by a small horse, every one of whose ribs seemed to be showing, and the horse under the lash from the beginning of the journey to its end.

The scientists of the isthmus are getting ready to study a new phenomenon, which will be made possible by the opening of the Panama canal. It is probable that a large number of fish from the Atlantic and from the Pacific ocean will go through the locks in company with the vessels that pass through them, and find their way into fresh water in Gatun lake. Some of them may even go through the lake and get into the other ocean. A careful record of the species of fish in isthmian waters has been made, and the transformation which will take place as the result of these new conditions of environment will be studied both by the bureau of fisheries in Washington and by the biologists on the isthmus.

**CANNED EGGS ARE POSSIBLE PRODUCT**

The food research laboratory of the bureau of chemistry is conducting experiments in several egg-breaking establishments to assist the manufacturers in canning perfect eggs for winter use. According to the specialists of the department, there is no reason why eggs cannot be broken, canned and kept as an excellent food, just the same as other products are canned and kept for use when the fresh supply is low.

Under the new system the eggs are canned in rooms and with utensils that rival in cleanliness the appointments of the hospital operating room. Everything is sterilized and those who actually break the eggs have to clean their hands as much as a surgeon does before operating. Each egg before being broken is candied and nothing but perfect eggs come into the breaking room. Each egg is broken separately into a cup. If by chance, the egg is other than first class, is removed from the breaking room and before the breaker can resume work she must clean her hands and sterilize all the instruments she has used.

The actual breaking is done with eggs at low temperature and in a room where the air is cool enough to prevent any change in the nature of the egg. The cans of eggs are then sealed and frozen until they go to the baker at the time of egg shortage.

**MOTHER OF EIGHTEEN CHILDREN**

"I am the mother of eighteen children and have the praise of doing more work than any young woman in my town," writes Mrs. C. J. Martin, Boone Hill, Va. "I suffered for five years with stomach trouble and could not eat as much as a biscuit without suffering. I have taken three bottles of Chamberlain's Tablets and am now a well woman and weigh 168 pounds. I can eat anything I want to, and as much as I want and feel better than I have at any time in ten years. I refer to any one in Boone Hill or vicinity and they will vouch for what I say." Chamberlain's Tablets are for sale by all dealers.

**Land For Entry**

Under date of September 6, 1913, N. J. Sinnott, Member of Congress from this district writes: "The General Land Office officials here think that if all goes well the land ought to be available for entry about November 1st."

This refers to the unsurveyed townships, 25-15, 26-16 and the strip on 27-16—Ft. Rock Times.

**DIARRHOEA QUICKLY CURED**

"I was taken with diarrhoea and Mr. Yorks, the merchant here, persuaded me to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After taking one dose of it I was cured. It also cured others that I gave it to," writes M. E. Gebhart, Oriole, Pa. That is not at all unusual. An ordinary attack of diarrhoea can almost invariably be cured by one or two doses of this remedy. For sale by all dealers.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE EXAMINER

**WISCONSIN TOWN WAKES UP FAMOUS**

Woman's Activities Provided Paved Streets and Bridge.

**HOW SHE AROUSED THE MEN**

Raised Money For Town Improvement by Giving Parties—Proceeds Devoted to Cleaning Up Place and Paving the Main Street.

A woman has put Waukau on the map. Waukau is in Wisconsin. It has a population of less than 500, but because of the woman the less than 500 have a \$1,000 bridge and sidewalk.

Mrs. Peter Macdougall first awoke to the fact that the one bridge over Waukau's one street wasn't more than half a bridge after forty-five years of wear and tear and that the street wasn't more than half a street because there was nothing much but Wisconsin clay to walk on. The day she took this in with that new sense of civic responsibility that is developing in women everywhere was the day she began to act. Stepping into Bagley's, she talked with the general store man about the probable cost and ways and means of raising the money. He said it would cost more than she could ever get, but she tackled up a subscription paper in the store, and the work of bridge building and sidewalk building had begun.

You may not know Waukau, but you probably know some place not unlike Waukau, so you know just how hard it was to start something in Waukau. The first thing on the program was a box social. A box social is a party to which every girl takes a lunch in a box, and the boxes are auctioned off to the men. The box social netted \$25.

Summer came, and ice cream socials got popular. Meantime the sidewalk had been started, and by autumn the street between Bagley's and the depot, a stretch 3,400 feet long, was paved, and there was \$200 on hand, with a deficit of \$83 to be made up. By now nearly everybody in Waukau was as full of fried chicken, deviled eggs, cake and ice cream as the law allowed, and the winter's program had to show change. Mrs. Macdougall got a slight variation with a chicken pie social that brought in \$32. Then she got the schoolteachers to make up among them a purse of \$25. Then she had an old folks' dance that was so popular that even a violent storm could not keep people away. Net result, \$47.

Then she got the ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance union to have a sale of fancy articles and a ten cent supper, and that meant \$37 more. Then she had another old folks' dance. Life in Waukau had become just one long gay whirl; but, what with the entertainments and private subscriptions and donations of things for Mrs. Macdougall to sell, \$1,250 had been contributed, and Waukau had a stone bridge and a cement sidewalk from the depot to the bridge. Moreover, the bridge has a gas pipe railing, and the total cost of bridge and railing was \$345.

The people over in "Canada," the part of Waukau north of the bridge, came to Mrs. Macdougall for help. They wanted a sidewalk too. They needed it more than the other half because the lay of their land was lower. Mrs. Macdougall began all over again. Again she fed Waukauans on chicken pie and ice cream. Again Waukau whirled in the dance. When she had got together \$350 the Canada sidewalk was begun. It isn't finished, and the money is not in hand to pay for all of it. Mrs. Macdougall says that about \$500 more is needed. She says getting money out of Waukau now is like getting blood out of a turnip.

Of course the men voters of Waukau helped Mrs. Macdougall materially in all this. One gave her \$15, one gave her \$2, an Omro merchant gave her 15 cents, two of them gave her the gravel needed, a musician played at one of her dances for nothing, a great many gave promises, and any number gave advice, not forgetting Tom Malady, now of Elk River, Ida., but once of Waukau. He sent a check for \$25.

If any other woman who has ever faced and solved a civic problem of this constructive nature knows of any new ways of raising money that might work in Jaded Waukau, Mrs. Macdougall would like to get into immediate communication with her.

**For Sunny Spots.**

Among the many showy flowering plants for very dry places none excels the common blue plumbago. It is doubtful if we have another plant that will blossom so freely under extremely hard conditions. Among herbaceous plants the common lavender will thrive under equally hard treatment and lack of treatment. We so freely water poinsettias that one would scarcely credit them with being nearly at the top of the list of drought resistant plants. After the first year in the garden it really matters little whether they are watered or not. In growing and flowering season they are both hungry and thirsty and can safely be watered and fertilized very heavily, and with profit too. In strictly flower plants the common petunia will bloom profusely throughout our hottest and driest months without food or water, and seedlings seem to do as well when left alone as when too much coddled.—Los Angeles Times.

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