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Leave Bend..... 8 39 PM	Leave Portland..... 7 00 PM
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" Redmond..... 9 10 PM	" Metollus..... 6 15 AM
" Terrebonne..... 9 24 PM	" Culver..... 6 28 AM
" Culver..... 10 02 PM	" Terrebonne..... 7 08 AM
" Metollus..... 10 20 PM	" Redmond..... 7 23 AM
" Madras..... 10 39 PM	" Deschutes..... 7 43 AM
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A Scheme

By EVELYN SPENCER

One morning John Atwood, merchant, received from his daughter, who was at the time in Paris, a letter asking him to send all the photographs of her mother, some years dead, to her since she had found an artist who could paint a portrait from them giving the desired lifelike expression. Miss Atwood furthermore suggested that he come over and attend to the matter himself. The artist she referred to was a rising man in his profession and would probably require a good price for doing the work.

Mr. Atwood, gathering the pictures in his possession, sailed for Europe and one day turned up in Paris. He was at once taken to the studio of Clarence Whiting, the artist, who was to paint the portrait. Mr. Whiting looked over the photographs carefully, asked which was regarded as the best likeness of the original and remarked: "We portrait painters see resemblances more readily than other persons. To me Miss Atwood is very like her mother. But I cannot tell whether the varied expressions of her face are like her mother's, for a photograph has but one expression, and that is apt to be unlike anything ever found on the face of the original. Unfortunately I have never seen Mrs. Atwood. I will undertake to paint the portrait from the photograph you like best, enlivening it with Miss Atwood's most pleasing expressions. In other words, I will make up the portrait from both mother and daughter. I admit that I am much more likely to fail than succeed, but if I succeed the result will be gratifying to you as well as to me."

Mr. Atwood was favorably impressed with this and asked the sum that would be charged for the work when finished. Mr. Whiting replied that, since he would be unable himself to judge of his work, he would make no price until he learned if the father and daughter pronounced it a success. The matter being disposed of, the artist took the photograph of his subject most approved of by the others, and it was arranged that Miss Atwood should give him regular sittings.

Miss Atwood at any sudden announcement that surprised, interested or pleased her had a way of throwing back her head and looking fixedly at the person making the announcement. This is a very lame description of it, but an expression is indescribable. Mr. Whiting looked for it in the father and, not finding it, concluded there were many chances in favor of its having been inherited from the mother. He determined to paint the portrait, giving the life period of Mrs. Atwood about the time she died and the expression referred to.

Mr. Whiting worked a long while before he produced what pleased him, making drawings innumerable before beginning to paint. Miss Atwood rarely assumed what he was trying to catch and put on the canvas, and this materially caused delay. At any rate, the painting of the portrait seemed to require a very long time. Mr. Atwood, whose presence was required in America, became impatient.

At last a satisfactory drawing was made, and after that the work was comparatively easy. More time was spent in smoothing and softening the lines, but Mr. Atwood was assured that a time could be set for the finishing. He was not permitted to see the picture while it was being painted, and it was not till it was framed and set up in a proper light that he was admitted to the studio, where it rested on an easel. Whiting and Miss Atwood both watched for the expression on his face when he should see it, knowing that success or failure would be expressed there. The result was success beyond their expectations. The widower's face lighted up with an expression never seen there since his wife's death, and he involuntarily put out his arms as if to clasp her, a living being.

After feasting his eyes on the picture he drew a check book from his pocket and asked the artist what amount he should fill in for the picture. Whiting glanced at Miss Atwood and saw there a sign which he seemed to understand and said: "Pardon me for a moment; I will make out a bill," and, going to a desk, he sat down, wrote something on a bit of paper, held it before Miss Atwood's eyes; she glanced at an approval, and he handed it to her father. It read:

Mr. John Atwood,
To Clarence Whiting, Dr.,
To painting portrait, one girl, Ethel Atwood.

Mr. Atwood was some time getting the drift of the matter through his head. When he did he looked at his daughter sternly and said:

"Ethel, did you work this scheme?"

"I did, papa," replied the girl, drawing short breaths.

"And brought me over here on purpose to turn you over to some one else?"

"That was one object, papa," the lover put in. "Before your daughter had ever seen me, looking upon one of my portraits, she remarked that I was just the person you needed for the work I have done."

There was a long silence, after which Mr. Atwood said:

"Well, I'll make it a dowry instead of pay for the picture."

And he transferred securities to his daughter that enabled her to marry an artist.

COLLEGE TEAMS IN NEED OF KICKERS

Several Star Booters Lost by Graduation.

BAKER IS PRINCETON'S HOPE

Coach Stagg of Chicago University Opines That a School For Kickers Would Develop Good Toe Experts. Eastern and Western Teams Suffer Alike.

Where, oh, where are the football kickers? Where, oh, where can they be?

That is the mournful dirge sung in almost every gridiron headquarters this fall.

The slump in the kicking market is so serious, in fact, that followers of the game are at a loss to explain the reason. Plunging backs and sturdy linemen seem comparatively easy to find, but the men who can drop kick and punt far and accurately are as scarce as Bulgarians in a Turkish prayer meeting.

Lonny Stagg, the well known athletic director of the University of Chicago, believes he has solved the problem for future years, but his plan will not aid him this season.

He is said to have suggested founding a school for kickers, the members



Photo by American Press Association.

PUMPELLY.

of which must practice all the year round, indoors in bad weather and outdoors when the elements permit.

Princeton, like Yale and Harvard, has lost its star booter by graduation, and in the west and middle west the same condition exists in many quarters. Harvard, while seriously feeling the loss of the great Sam Felton, has several fair punters to take his place.

No one has been developed at Princeton who could do the excellent kicking that De Witt performed last year. At first the dearth of booting talent wasn't considered important. The coaches busied themselves with the line and the candidates for quarter, and the absence of capable kickers wasn't noticed. But a big shock was forthcoming when the coaches tried nearly a half dozen at booting the ball, and each failed to kick for any creditable distance.

Thoroughly alarmed, the coaches decided to allow Hobey Baker to do the punting for the team, but the Tiger captain so far has been below the Princeton standard. Against Bucknell Baker was outkicked five and ten yards on every exchange, and only wonderful work from the ends gave Princeton a slight advantage in this department. This sort of gaining cannot be expected from stronger teams possessing a first class punter.

While weak at punting, Baker numerous times has displayed fine ability at drop kicking. His two goals against Yale last year were from difficult angles, and in other games he has dropped the ball over the bar from almost the edge of the gridiron. At shooting field goals Hobey can probably hold his own with any one in the game, except the ubiquitous Brickley of Harvard, but at punting he falls down lamentably.

In considering the recent work of Yale one is likely to forget that there is a youth named Pumpelly, who is yet to be heard from in the back field. He has been in the hospital. It was this boy who kicked that famous field goal against Princeton which tied the score last year with two other "pony backs." Pumpelly also put a real drive into the Yale attack against Harvard and carried the ball to within striking distance of the Crimson goal, only to lose the chance for a drop kick by the call of time.

Craig Hedmon, the 292 pound Chicago guard, whose excessive weight seems to be the only bar to his rapid progress as a lineman, showed many signs of speed this fall. This season and may help to solve the "sub" puzzle. Hedmon has become more solid since the start of the season and now gets away with road tackles without injuring his opponent.

MARKING LINEN.

Laundry Hints That Are of Great Practical Value in the Home.

The marking of house linen and clothes is a duty which should never be neglected by the careful housewife. Not only does it make identification easy, but if performed in the proper manner it will prevent articles of the same kind from being used out of order and thus receiving more than their due share of wear and tear.

The usual and most satisfactory method is to do it with marking ink, either on the material itself or on a small piece of tape sewed on it. The former is preferable, as the mark cannot be obliterated, whereas it is a simple matter for the tape to be removed and replaced by another piece with some one else's initials. With certain articles, such as stockings and other garments the texture of which will not permit of the use of ink, tape must of course be used.

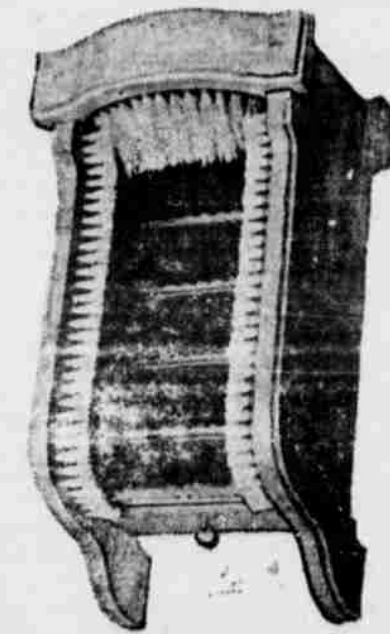
The place where the mark should appear is a matter of individual taste, but it is most useful in that part which can be most easily seen when the article is folded and put away. For instance, stockings should be marked at the inside of the top of the leg, tablecloths on the under side at the corner, nightdresses at the bottom of the front opening or at the inside of the back of the collar band.

Articles of a similar kind in use at the same time should, in addition to the initials, be marked with numbers as well. For instance, in the case of handkerchiefs they should be marked with the initials of the owner, under which should be put numbers 1, 2, 3, and so on; the same with stockings, nightdresses, serviettes, tablecloths, sheets and, in fact, everything that can be marked at all. They should then be placed in the drawer or linen cupboard, as the case may be, with the numbers in consecutive order. If they are then taken out for use in their right order and replaced in the same manner after washing, one article will not receive more than its fair share of use. Thus, if handkerchiefs numbered 1 to 6 had been used and washed, they should be replaced under those numbered 7 to 12, so that they will not be used again before the latter. Again, if tablecloth No. 2 is to go to the laundry, you will know that it is now the turn of No. 3, and No. 1 will not be brought into use out of its proper order.

Aid to the Boot Injured.

Illustrated is a novel shoe brush, or, to be more explicit, shoe brushes, which do not polish the shoe, but remove all the dust and dirt that collect in the leather.

The shoes are placed in a partition between the brushes, and by touching



NOVEL SHOE BRUSH.

a lever the wheels are set in motion and the brushes revolve quickly, removing the soil of a day's wear in the process.

Where there are many men in the household this contrivance, which is not expensive, would be a great convenience.

Umbrella Cases.

Because in many boarding schools the girls sharing a room also have to share a closet it is the wise thing to have a plainly marked umbrella case which can be hung on a hook behind one or more garments. This case, large enough to hold several umbrellas, is made of heavy dark denim, bound at the long edges, at the short closed end and at the wide mouth with thick worsted braid and on both flat sides plainly marked in white tape with the initials of the owner. Much of the trouble which arises among girls rooming together at boarding schools grows out of misunderstandings with regard to appropriating each other's small belongings, but the student who arrives armed with one of these cases clearly indicates to her companion that she regards her umbrellas as her own property.

Practical Dyeing.

Where there are many children in the family it is economy to do considerable dyeing. Many a faded muslin can be made to appear in a fresh color. Light evening frocks can be dyed a darker shade and serve for school or afternoon wear. Remember to dye at the same time any extra pieces of material to serve for altering or patching, as it is almost impossible to match a dyed material.

White or cream colored ribbon or flowers may be given a beautiful shirley pink shade by dipping in water into which red ink has been dropped. Ordinarily liquid wash bluing used in the same way will tint feathers, wings, etc., a pretty pale blue.

FATHER MURPHY BEGINS DUTIES

From The Irish News

Rev. M. Murphy, the new Catholic pastor, reached here on Saturday evening, November 22, to assume charge of the local parish. He came direct from Baker City, this State, where he was for some time an assistant to Bishop O'Reilly. Father Murphy is a native of County Cork, Ireland, and his selection should, therefore, prove popular to the local Irish boys—most of whom hail from Cork and Kerry. He is a young man, of pleasing disposition, a good mixer, and is anxious to meet as many of the boys as possible. He may be assured of the hearty co-operation and assistance of all in his new location, and the News extends a hearty welcome.

Methods Are Ancient

Discovery of a prehistoric Turkish bath in Ireland suggests again the thought that most of the things about which modern civilization boasts are ancient. An automatic machine was in use to supply sacrificial water in an ancient Greek temple. Queen Marie Theresa had an elevator in her house at Luxembourg at least as early as 1777, and an omnibus was running in Paris in 1662. In 1667 Robert Hooke conveyed sounds to a distance by distended wire—telephoned in fact.

Wireless Messages

November has seen the doubling of the capacity for sending and receiving wireless messages across the Atlantic with the opening of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company's receiving station at Louisburg, Nova Scotia.

By the duplication of the Clifton system, which has just been completed, it will be possible for an operator to ask to have a word repeated or some point cleared up without breaking in on the transmitting operator on the other side of the world, and receiving can be carried on at the same time and at a greater speed and with a maximum of result and a minimum of time and labor, while the chances for mistakes are lessened.

Would Prescribe Routes

There is now being considered in Washington the question as to whether the United States and European countries should not prescribe the exact routes or lanes to be traversed by ocean liners, and pass laws requiring all vessels under the respective flags to adhere strictly to same. The lanes in use at the present time were adopted by the steamship companies April 15, 1913, and will continue in force until changed by them—unless an international agreement should be reached. The naval hydrographer, Captain G. F. Cooper, is now in London attending the international conference on safety at sea, and it is expected that he will submit the proposed change to that body.

Fever Preventative

Dr. John B. Murphy, the great American surgeon, who has returned from a Congress of the International Association of Surgeons held recently in London, brought home a very valuable discovery which will remove anxiety for many mothers. It is a preventative of scarlet fever contagion. Rub daily eucalyptus oil over the body of persons exposed to danger and they will be immune. This should be repeated every day while endangered.

Interesting Facts Regarding the Laboratory of the Chamberlain Medicine Company

A person purchasing a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has no conception of the magnitude of the laboratory where this medicine is manufactured. The machinery and apparatus used in its preparation was designed especially for the purpose and cost several thousand dollars. Europe, South America and the United States supply the various ingredients of this remedy, and only the highest obtainable quality is used. No pains or expense has been spared in making it as nearly perfect as possible.

A force of helpers representing homes enough to populate an average Iowa town are regularly employed at the plant of the Chamberlain Medicine Company at Des Moines, Iowa. Their printing department, which is usually overlooked in calculating the expense of a business of this kind, ranks as one of the best in the State, and is thoroughly equipped with automatic presses and folders of the latest improved type. Here enough print paper is used in one year to spread over ten farms of 160 acres each, upon which is printed advertising matter, directions and labels in twenty-eight different languages and dialects. Enough lumber is used in making the cases in which the medicines are shipped to build an eight room house on each of these ten farms every three months. The bottles used by this firm every year, which are filled by machinery at the rate of 2,000 per hour, if placed end to end would reach across the United States seven times or almost encircle the globe.