OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

NATIONAL

President ..... Woodrow Wilson
Vice President ..... Thomas R Marshall
Secretary of State ..... William J Bryan
Secretary of Treasury ..... William G McAdoo
Secretary of War ..... Lindley M Garrison
Attorney General ..... James C McReynolds
Postmaster General ..... Albert S Burleson
Secretary of Navy ..... Josephus Daniels
Secretary of Interior ..... Franklin K Lane
Secretary of Agriculture ..... David F Houston
Secretary of Commerce ..... William C. Redfield
Secretary of Labor ..... William B. Wilson
Interstate Commerce Commissioner ..... Edgar E Clark

STATE.

Governor ..... Oswald West
Secretary of State ..... Ben W. Olcott
Treasurer ..... Thos. B. Kay
Attorney General ..... A. M. Crawford
Supt. Public Instruction ..... L. R. Alderman
Printer ..... W. S. Duniway
Dairy and Food Com ..... John D. Mickle
U. S. Senators ..... Geo. E. Chamberlain, Harry Lane
Congressmen ..... W. C. Hawley, N. J. Sinnott

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice ..... F. A. Moore
Associate Justices ..... Robert Eakin, H. J. Bean, G. H. Burnett, T. A. McBride

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judge ..... Henry L. Benson
Attorney ..... John Irwin

LEGISLATIVE

Joint Senator ..... W. Lair Thompson
Representative ..... Vernon A Forbes, Wesley G Smith

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Jas. F. Burgess ..... Register
Fred P Cronemiller ..... Receiver

FOREST OFFICE

Gilbert D. Brown ..... Supervisor
Nelson J. Billings ..... Grazing Assistant
Norman Jacobson ..... Forest Assistant
D. F. Brennan ..... Forest Clerk

LAKE COUNTY

Judge ..... B. Daly
Clerk ..... F. W. Payne
Sheriff ..... W B Snider
Treasurer ..... R. A. Hawkins
Assessor ..... A. J. Foster
School Supt. ..... C. E. Oliver
Surveyor ..... S. A. Mushen
Commissioners ..... F. E Anderson, T. B. Wakefield
County Stock Inspector ..... D. P. Malloy

TOWN OF LAKEVIEW.

D. J. Wilcox ..... Mayor
Lee Beall, J. P. Duckworth, H. A. Funk, W. P. Dykeman ..... Councilmen
W. F. Paine ..... Recorder
A. Biener ..... Treasurer

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. Choir meeting at 8:30 p. m. Ladies' Aid Every Wednesday at 1:30 p. m. Everybody cordially invited to all services.
G. H. FEESE, Pastor

CATHOLIC CHURCH—EVERY SUNDAY MASS at 8:00 and 10 a.m.; Rosery at 7:30 p.m. Mass on weekdays at 7:00 a.m. Services in the New Church. T. T. KERN, S. J.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF LAKEVIEW, meets in the Masonic Hall. Sunday School at 10:00 A.M.; Morning Service at 11:00 Evening service at 7:30. Prayer Meeting on Wednesdays at 7:30 P.M. All are cordially invited. REV. GEO. A. CRAWFORD, Pastor.

LAKEVIEW EPISCOPAL MISSION—Lay Reading Services in the Hall of the Mission in the Rooms of L.C.I.C. (Bunting Building) Center Street, every Sunday evening at 7:30 O'Clock. All are cordially invited.

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

LAKEVIEW LODGE No. 71, A. F. & A. M. Holds stated meetings Saturday on or before full moon. March 22, April 19, May 17. Special meetings upon call, generally Saturday evenings. Visiting brethren welcome. E. E. Woodcock, W. M.; J. Chas Smith, Sec'y

DEGREE OF HONOR—LAKESHORE LODGE No. 77, D. of H., A. O. U. W., Meets first and third Thursdays of each month in Masonic Hall; Mary Post, C. of H.; J. Belle Arsner, L. of H.; Lora Snyder C. of C.; Alameda Brown, Recorder.

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. D. H. Bemis, C. P.; E. F. Cheney, Scribe.

A. O. U. W.—LAKEVIEW LODGE NO. 111 Meets every second and fourth Thursday of each month, in Masonic Hall, Lakeview. E. D. Everett, M.W.; Dan Brennan, R.

I. O. O. F.—LAKEVIEW LODGE, No. 63, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening 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. W. P. Vernon, N. G.; E. H. Clark, Secretary

REBEKAH LODGE—LAKEVIEW LODGE, NO 22, I. O. O. F., meets the second and fourth Fridays of each month in Odd Fellows Hall. Mrs. H. Bailey, N. G.; M. D. Moss, Sec'y.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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

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

J. D. VENATOR
Attorney at Law,
Land Matters Specialty
OFFICE—Daly Building.

W. LAIR THOMPSON
Attorney at Law
Office on 3rd Floor Heryford Bldg.
LAKEVIEW, OREGON

E. A. SHERMAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
State and U. S. Court Practice
Office - ALTURAS, CALIFORNIA

DR. J. IRVING RUSSELL
Physician and Surgeon
Office:
Snyder & Reynolds Drug Store
PHONE: Office, Main 2
" Residence 772

J. L. LYON
DENTIST
No. 343 Heryford Bldg., Lakeview, Ore.

W. HAYDEN FISK
DENTIST
Suite 337-339 Heryford Bldg.
PHONE:
Office 852 ——— Residence 954

Classified Want Ads

A Want Ad In The Lake County Examiner

Repeated a few times, if necessary, will find a customer for that property of yours. They are scanned closely by intending buyers, and the cost is nominal—5 cents the line for each insertion. Special long-time rates.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Lot 33 B. 55, O. V. L. Add; also 10 acres, N½ of S½ NW¼ SE¼, Sec. 36, Tp. 39, R. 19. J. H. Warnk, Attica, Kansas. Price $300.

FOR SALE—10 acres near Lakeview S½ of S½, NE¼ of SE¼, Sec 1, Tp. 39, Range 19, E. Price $250. Address W. Leitner, 4841 No. Winchester Ave. Chicago Dec. 11

THE Lakeview Abstract & Title Co. is making special prices on Abstracts to O. V. L. Co.'s Tracts and Town Lots.

WANTED

SITUATION WANTED—as cook near Lakeview, on a ranch or in a hay camp, about the first of May. We have three boys, ages 18, 15, and 13 respectively.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lingelbach,
R. 2, B. 3 A, Minneola, Kans.

LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

I. H. CUTLER WHISKY AT THE Hotel Lakeview bar. The best and purest whisky made. tf

TELEPHONES.

LOOK AT THE NOTICE FOR Reward issued by the Telephone Company for destroying its property. 16tf

$50 REWARD.

A REWARD of fifty dollars is hereby offered for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person who has stolen wires or other property from our Company; and the same reward is hereby offered for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of anyone destroying the property of the Company.
Chas. Umbach,
Secretary Lake Co. Tel. & Tel. Co.
16tf.

LEGAL ADVERTISING

NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT

In the Matter of the Estate of Emeline M. Linville, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Emeline M. Linville, deceased, has filed his final account of the administration of said estate with the county clerk of Lake County, Oregon, and the County Court of Lake County, Oregon, has by order fixed Thursday, the 19th day of February, 1914, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m., as the time, and the county court room, in the county court house, in Lakeview, Oregon, as the place for hearing said final account and all objections thereto, and for settlement thereof.

Therefore, all persons interested are hereby notified and required to file their objections to said account, if any they have, in writing, with the county clerk of Lake County, Oregon, before the 19th day of February, 1914.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1914

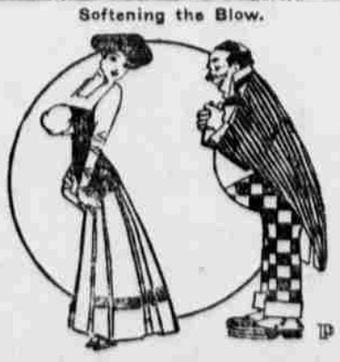
G. W. JOHNSON, administrator of the estate of Emeline M. Linville, Deceased

HEALTH HINT FOR TODAY.

To Avoid Headaches.

Headaches may be a symptom of indigestion, grip, typhoid fever, malaria, hysteria, nephritis (inflammation of the kidneys), rheumatism, diabetes, anaemia (impoverished blood), neurasthenia (nerve exhaustion) and neuralgia. There are various kinds of headaches differently localized. A sharp ache, coming in paroxysms and affecting the eyeballs, indicates neuralgia; a sharp and continual pain, hysteria; a dull and diffused frontal and temporal ache is due usually to digestive disturbances, to anaemia or to nephritis; pain at the top of the head (vertex) may come from excessive "nervousness" or from bladder trouble, while sharp aching in the occipital or lower back part of the head may mean a beginning of meningitis, adenoids or merely decayed teeth. To avoid headaches keep the blood pure and the circulation active by proper diet and regular exercise in the open air. Keep the nostrils clear of all obstructions tending to interfere with nose breathing. Have any refractive errors of the eyes promptly corrected and see that the teeth are attended to regularly to prevent dental cavities or softening.

Softening the Blow.



"Mrs. Wickwire, that dress of yours reminds me of that half witted girl that waits on me at the restaurant."
"I like that."
"Yes; it is simple, but fetching."

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

PUTTING UP PLUMS.

PLUMS make many tempting preserves. These have a piquancy which qualifies them as appetizers. They are good side dishes to serve with meats.

Plum Jam.—In making plum jam it should be remembered that should the plums be hard and sour more sugar will be required than otherwise. The plums should be divided and stones taken out. Spread the fruit on large dishes and sprinkle sugar over them. Three pounds of sugar should be allowed to four pounds of plums. Let them remain in the sugar all night. The next day put into a preserving kettle and bring to boil, carefully stirring with a wooden spoon. A few of the stones should be cracked and kernels peeled and added to jam a few minutes before it is finished.

Put Up With Vinegar.

Mock Olives.—Take a teaspoonful of white mustard seed and one of table salt to one pint of vinegar. Let the plums be of full growth, but not ripe. Boil the vinegar and pour it over the plums. Repeat this three days in succession. Greengages are best for this purpose.

Sweet Pickled Plums.—Take a half gallon of almost green plums and scald till the skins are tender. Drain well and place in jars. Have a sirup made of two pounds of sugar, one pint of cider vinegar, a teaspoonful each of whole cloves and mace. Pour this over the plums while hot and seal.

Plum Butter.—Take three quarts of half ripe plums and boil them for fifteen minutes. Rub through a colander, add one pound of sugar, one teacupful of cider vinegar, half a teaspoonful each of ground cloves, mace and cinnamon. Place on the fire and boil for half an hour without scorching. Put in glass jars and seal while hot. Keep in a cool, dark place.

Nicely Spiced.

Spiced Plums.—Take half a gallon of plums and boil five minutes. Pour off the water and add three pounds of sugar, one teaspoonful of ground cloves, allspice and cinnamon and one pint of vinegar. Boil half an hour, stirring constantly. Place in jars and seal while hot.

Plum Preserves.—Pour boiling water over the plums to take off the skins. Make a sirup of one pound of sugar and one cupful of water to each pound of fruit. When the sirup is boiling pour over the plums. Let this stand overnight; then drain. Boil the sirup again, skim and pour over the plums. Let them remain in this another day. Put over the fire in the sirup and boil until clear. Remove the fruit with a skimmer and pack carefully in jars. Boil the sirup until thick, pour over the plums and seal.

Anna Thompson.

WAY TO KEEP BABIES WELL.

Guard Against Heat and Bad Food, Experts Tell Mothers.

The District of Columbia health department has sent out printed instructions on "How to Keep the Baby Well." It advises:

Be sure of the milk you purchase.

See that milk is pure and wholesome; then keep it clean and cold.

Scald the nursing bottle often and thoroughly; do not tolerate long tube attachments.

Give the child as much cool water as it will take.

Keep the child in the open air of parks, but not exposed to the sun's hot rays.

The clothing of the child should be light and loose.

Children should be bathed two or three times each day during hot weather.

At the first appearance of physical ailments call a physician.

Improper food combined with high temperature is the great destroyer of babies, causing 95 per cent of the deaths.

A Popular Native Annual.

Collinsia Bicolor is now in bloom on shady hillsides. It is of the easiest culture, very free flowering, and the seeds are easily gathered. It is a favorite in the gardens in every state in the Union and in every country in the world. Why not get acquainted with it this season and next year grow a bed of it?

Let the Examiner figure on your next Job Printing.

A RULE FOR LIFE.

When you're working work;
When you're playing play.
Always try to have some
Of each every day.

If you make life all work
It's slavery.
If you make life all play
It's knavery.

If you mix the two judiciously
You will live deliciously.
If you're true blue clear through
Life will end auspiciously.

Then as life's sun is setting
Some friend will take your hand
And whisper in your dying ear,
"May my life be as grand!"

C. M. BARNITZ.

SO CALLED NEW BREEDS.

Rooster inventors in England and America seem to work overtime to turn out new brands of poultry.

They call them new breeds; we call them new brands, for they are really old breeds crossed plus more crosses and then some. They put them on the market and then pull off an advertising stunt that would throw P. T. Barnum and his circus posters in the shade. They are always "best in the world," "phenomenal layers," and for beauty and market qualities they have all the other breeds tied up tight in a double bowknot.

When the promoters have filled their pockets with cash and the suckers have their coops full of culls the boom "busts." We have seen many of these "new breeds" come and go and note recently where three of these boomers retired rich after an advertising campaign that for hot air beat the record. As an aftermath thousands of people have a lot of junk, and people fear to buy stock, and thus reliable dealers suffer.

Our readers should note that men who succeed stick to a breed. A western breeder has stuck to one breed over twenty years, has grown rich through his mastery of the variety, and his strain is famed around the world.

There are many Rocks and Dottes and Leghorns and Reds and Minorcas, etc., but note how certain strains lead the procession. These have been bred up by men who have stuck to the breed, mastered it and made their own product pre-eminent for certain special ornamental and utilitarian qualities. Yes, the present breeds, most of them old standbys, present room for improvement and promise of more profit, and there is plenty of room for genius to exert itself on them without chasing after new brands, probably to be bamboozled in the end.

Our advice is, Beware of booms. Select a breed that has made good and make a specialty of it, master it, make a strain of your own and make it famous.

FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.

Read the following from a Chicago daily and again be convinced that the fools aren't all dead yet:

"The roosters in suburban Chicago are as great a nuisance as phonographs in the city itself. How should the city council prevent the crowing effectively, but mercifully? Two plans are being considered—one to isolate the roosters 'in boxes which prevent the birds extending their necks,' and another to remove one of the bird's vocal cords. The latter plan is considered the most scientific. The removal, it is said, can be performed painlessly, and henceforth a soft and rather pleasing whistle replaces the rooster's morning crow."

Feeding egg stimulant to hens during molt is certainly irrational, cruel and an easy way to kill them or to get them into a condition never to lay again. After the hard laying season they have all they can do to grow new feathers. The molt should be a restful, quiet season in which they should have the best of care.

Some highball late sleepers of Philadelphia are trying to push through legislation to cut off rooster crowing in that city. What Philadelphia wants is not less cockadoodle, but less mollycoddling the poodle and boodling of boodle.

It is often wondered how some men accumulate so much and such varied knowledge. They have never farmed and yet know so much about farming. They have never studied law and yet have so much practical legal information, etc., and besides all this outside knowledge they are experts in their own particular line. This splendid equipment simply comes from close observation, listening and reading, thinking and applying what they learn.

There are at present 10,000 ostriches in the United States, and all but a few are descendants from a single pair imported from Africa to this country twenty-seven years ago. The exceptions are on a new plant near Bloomsburg, Pa., where ostriches recently brought from Africa are being bred successfully.

A goose owned by Hezekiah Senft, Palingtown, Pa., recently celebrated its twenty-fifth birthday. It made its usual big egg record this year and at present has its twentieth gander affinity.

The experiment stations are supported by the taxpayers of the state, and these people expect their hard earned cash to be expended for the common good. Some of the poultry experiments at these stations show little of the practical, but the ridiculous and fruitless.

Li Hung Chang brought his supply of eggs along from China, and none of them were less than 250 years old. We are told these Chinese preserved eggs are first boiled in fresh oil and then covered with clay and thus keep to the judgment day.

C. M. Barnitz.

Farm and Garden

RAISING WINTER LAYERS.

Careful Study of Breeds Essential to Success.

In order to raise winter layers one must know something about the characteristics of the different breeds, the laying periods of which vary, says a correspondent of the Country Gentleman. Some begin laying in five months, others in six, seven or eight months. When the egg laying characteristics of a particular breed of fowl are known it is easy to raise winter layers.

In the writer's experience with White Plymouth Rocks the time between hatching and the laying of the first egg has varied from five months and four days to seven months and thirteen days. Pullets usually lay a small number of eggs at first—about fifteen or twenty—then rest a few days or a week, after which they begin to lay again and continue for three or four months or more without stopping. By regulating the hatching of chicks according to these laying characteristics and by giving them proper care and attention a good supply of fresh eggs may be had during the winter

BEST TYPE OF HOUSE FOR WINTER LAYERS.

months. A brief description of the writer's method of raising winter layers may be helpful.

Hens are used for incubating the eggs. Provided a hen wants to set any time after the middle of February she is put in a warm and protected place. For prospective winter layers it is well to hatch the chicks as early as March and April. With hens to brood the chicks and with a sunny exposure and protection from cold winds, they need little more attention in early than in later hatching.

No wet food is given young chicks until they are four to five weeks old. The mother hen is cooped, but the chicks are allowed free grass range. They are fed regularly five times a day until they are about two months old, after that for two months or so four times a day, and from that time on three times a day until winter is over. The young chicks are kept free of vermin by simple methods, the perches and roosting places are carefully watched for chicken mites, and any indication of sickness is at once investigated.

After the chicks are three months old they are fed a wet mash in the morning and a grain mixture consisting of two parts of whole or cracked corn and one part each of wheat and oats for the remaining meals. The mash is composed of four parts by measure of bran and one each of middlings, cornmeal and mixed grains. Occasionally one measure of meat meal is added to the mash to furnish animal protein, though the meat meal is kept in hoppers in order that the young chickens may learn to balance their own ration. Since chickens possess individual tastes, it is better to let them balance their ration to suit themselves. The mash is usually wet down with the wastes from the table. Oyster shell and grit are always kept before the fowls in hoppers.

A dry scratching pen, free from drafts and well lighted, is provided for each pen of fowls. This is practically indispensable for winter layers in cold or moderate climates. Grain thrown in the litter will keep the fowls busy for hours. Exercise is very important for fowls that are kept to produce eggs during the winter months. Plenty of fresh water is also essential for laying hens. Fifty fowls cared for in this manner during the past four or five years have given a fairly uniform supply of winter eggs. As a rule the fifty fowls have consisted of from sixteen to twenty pullets, about the same number of one-year-old hens and a few two-year-olds. Careful records show that the pullets during the winter months lay about four times as many eggs as the hens. For profitable winter egg production it is advisable to have as many vigorous pullets as possible.

With pullets numbering only about one-third of the fifty fowls, the production of the writer's flock during the past four winters, regarding the winter months as December, January and February, has been as follows:

Winter of 1907-8, 1,032—average per month, 344; winter of 1908-9, 1,339—average per month, 446; winter of 1909-10, 1,258—average per month, 419; winter of 1910-11, 1,345—average per month, 448.