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THE FLOCKMASTER.

The flock will not be disturbed by the visits of the regular attendant. Strangers should be kept away from the flock at lambing time.

As the lambs grow the ewes should be fed to keep up the flow of milk to meet the demands of the lusty lamb.

Improved sheep pay growers the most profit. There are more wool, more mutton and three times the satisfaction in the improved breeds.

The flock should be fed by the clock. Irregularity or confusion is most detrimental to success in handling sheep.

The lambs when two weeks old should begin to eat grain in a side pen, from which the ewes are excluded.

WHEN THE PIGS COME.

Pointers as to the Care of Sow and Litter at Farrowing Time.

It is conceded by all experienced breeders that for the first three days of the young pig's life its dam should be fed very moderately on thin slop. Writes W. F. Purdue in the National Stockman. Heavy feeding at this time will produce a greater flow of milk than the little fellows can consume, leaving the surplus to fever and curd in the udder, which in turn will prove disastrous to the life of the pig. The feeding of sour swill while the pigs are young will also produce bad results, usually causing dysentery, and when this trouble once assumes an aggravated form it is almost sure to claim some of the best of the litter. It is probable that more pigs are lost by improper feeding of the sow the first week of the pig's life than from any other cause. About a week is re-



More weight can be put on the Berkshire in a given time than on any other hog I know of, says an Idaho farmer in American Agriculturalist. The sows make the best of mothers and raise more pigs to the litter than other breeds. Their great muscular power and vitality make them less liable to disease and accidents. Then, too, they are very active, and with their strong digestive and assimilating powers they return a maximum quantity of flesh and fat for food consumed. The sows, besides producing large litters, are careful mothers and good milkers. The pigs are always strong and active after birth and are less liable to mishaps so common when young. Besides their natural tendency to fatten very easily, their flesh is of the highest quality and contains a larger portion of marbled lean and fat than that of any other breeds. The illustration shows a pure bred Berkshire boar.

quired to bring the sow up to full feed and then rush the whole family along until weaning time.

The pigs may be weaned when between eight and nine weeks of age by removing the sow to another lot, or they may be allowed to run and feed with their mother until about ten weeks old, at which age they will practically have weaned themselves. When the sow is to be bred for a fall litter if the spring litter arrived late it is necessary to wean the pigs at an early age; otherwise it does no harm to let them run with the sow until they wean themselves.

Causes of Stringy Milk.

Usually the cow is not to blame for stringy milk, the trouble being due to bacteria (bacillus mucosus) in the milk utensils. Sometimes this is traceable to contaminated washing water or to contaminated stables or setting the milk in dusty places. Clean up, disinfect and whitewash the stables. See that the water is pure. Perfectly scrub, cleanse and sun dry the milk utensils and set milk in a clean place where there is a current of fresh air. When the milk comes from the udder in stringy condition garget is present and probably has come from bacteria infecting the udder. Isolate such a cow and milk her three times a day. Do not let the milk get on to the stall floors. Massage the udder at each milking time and at night rub with a mixture of equal parts of fluid extract of poke root and belladonna leaves and six parts of warm sweet oil. Give two teaspoonfuls of saltpeter twice daily in drinking water for four or five days a week.—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

Contracted Hoof.

Treat a contracted hoof by soaking in cold water for an hour twice a day and then smear with simple greasy foot dressing. Continue this for a month, then clip the hair from the hoof and blister once a month or so with cerate of cantharides to encourage new growth of horn. Have the hooves reset once a month, but never let the smith cut away the sole or frogs, or rasp the walls of the hoofs. If possible, let the horse stand on an earth floor when in the stable, and keep it clean and well bedded.—Farm Journal.

WORK IS EXHIBITED

WORK OF PUPILS DISPLAYED IN SCHOOL BUILDING

Exhibit Shows Excellent Results of School Year—All Grades Represented in Display

One of the best proofs of the effective and useful work done by our city school for the past year may be seen in one of the rooms of the High School building. It is a display of the industrial work of the different grades of the school year now closing.

Entering the room you first see the work of the first grade. It consists of free hand cutting and tearing, drawings, painting and modeling. The observation of special holidays has been a means of suggesting work and the patriotic effect is apparent to all who view the work for different days. The modeling is an attraction for all visitors, and many are heard to remark, "How could such little tots do so well."

The second grade's work is of the same character but more advanced and the articles made larger and show the growth by steps.

In the third grade we find weaving, raffia work, paper folding and other useful articles. The raffia work consists of articles of use and ornament. The raffia hats are exceptionally good. The folding of paper into so many pieces of furniture, such as chairs, rockers, bedsteads and especially the wheelbarrows makes a fine exhibit.

To show the work in books and studies booklets have been left by the children in different branches and by reference to these one learns that nothing has been neglected and the writing and spelling, number work and language is a credit to teachers and children.

The fourth grade has many baskets, mats and things of utility. These are of proper size for the child's use and may be put in the rooms at their homes.

In the fifth we notice that stitching has begun and the silk bags are good, the weaving and raffia work completed.

In the sixth and seventh practical work is done in sewing and patching as well as darning. The girls practice darning their own stockings thus being of help in the home. This patching and darning is equal to that done by many persons considering themselves experts.

The eighth grade's work is button holes, laundry bags, underwear and hemming and general hand work.

The ninth grade began machine work by making pillow cases, underwear, shoebags and all common sewing.

The tenth grade began using patterns. There are waists, skirts, etc., on exhibition.

The upper grades in the sewing department do drafting, adjust patterns and seem to be real dress-makers.

Five girls in the graduating class have made their graduating dresses and all who attend the Tuesday night exercises will see how they have done the work.

In the manual training for boys in wood work the display shows a good beginning. The principal thing has been to acquaint the boys with the use of tools and how to handle them. There you will see book racks, tables, shelves and too many articles to mention here. Some of the work in joining and mortising and designing is remarkable for the time spent.

Visitor

Livestock Show

The Sixth Annual Livestock Show will be held on the association grounds at Union June 4-5-6. Although the show has been steadily increasing in importance during the past four years, it is expected that the exhibition this month will far out class any predecessors and will compare favorably with the largest similar show anywhere in the Northwest. The main object of the show is to encourage the breeding and feeding of only the best types of livestock for definite practical purposes. Some of the best stock raised in Oregon is to be found in Union and adjoining counties.

Get Rid of Your Rheumatism

Now is the time to get rid of your rheumatism. You can do it if you apply Chamberlain's Liniment. W. A. Lockhard, Homer City, N. Y., writes, "Last spring I suffered from rheumatism with terrible pains in my arms and shoulders. I got a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment and the first application relieved me. By using one bottle of it I was entirely cured. For sale by dealers."

The Catholic cathedral to be erected in east Portland will cost, buildings and grounds, \$1,000,000. The Knights of Columbus will erect a club building to cost \$100,000.

Industrial Notes

Salem, May 20. In the primary election just held every candidate for Governor who advocated laws interfering with industries and imposing new burdens on manufacturing was defeated.

The Coos Bay port commission has closed a contract to complete the 300 foot channel into that harbor.

The first Astoria-San Francisco line of Hill steamers will be launched July 1st at the Cramp shipyard in Philadelphia.

The Willamette Pacific grade between Lakeside and Winchester is being thrown up by a sixty-ton shovel.

M. E. Miller, one of the candidates for Labor Commissioner, made his campaign with pictures of factory buildings in full operation.

The Washington minimum wage and eight hour law for women does not apply to the fruit industry as it does in Oregon.

The H. M. Bylesby Co. will take up community advertising of the Pacific Coast in connection with each of their 34 plants.

Reports of the meeting of the State Grange showed that in many parts of the state young women were thrown out of employment by the operation of the minimum wage and eight hour law.

The Susanville mining claims in the Greenhorn district of Grant County are making a good showing as producers.

A movement has been started in Lincoln county to establish a minimum wage of \$60 per month for teachers.

J. A. McEachren & Co., Seattle, have the contract for constructing the first unit of the Astoria public docks, to cost \$135,715.

President Sprout of the S. P. Co. said that there must be a change in public sentiment before railroad construction will begin, and the factories and mills can operate and employ labor.

All programs of radical legislation seem to be off in Oregon, and the recent primaries served as a warning to politicians to let industries and business alone for the future.

The Portland port commission has ordered a new tug and decreed that all dredging should be thirty feet deep in front of private docks.

The order of Saint Francis will erect a \$40,000 hospital at Klamath Falls. That city will get a municipal building to cost \$40,000.

The Forestry department will construct a bridge across the Breitenbush between Detroit and Niagara. Commercial Club Booster, estimates Oregon has lost 20,000 people on account of women not making it pleasant for newcomers.

Land Brings Good Price

Port Rock Times: Mr. Herbert Schall has purchased the S. J. Crock place located three and a half miles northeast of town. The price paid was \$3,200 or \$20 per acre.

Alvin S. Hawk assisted in closing the deal in Portland last week.

Mr. Schall has had extensive experience in farming in the middle west and lately in Canada and has selected this valley as a sure winner. He and his father Frederick Schall have also filed on homesteads south of Fremont. With their farming experience and ample capital they will undoubtedly be a great help in this district.

The case of the Big Four Mining and Milling Company came up for trial in the Superior Court last Monday, the plaintiff being represented by their attorneys, says the Alturas New Era, Messrs. Jamison and Wylie. The case was dismissed as to all defendants except Bert Wade, who was not present at the trial but was represented by E. A. Sherman. Evidence was offered by the plaintiff their witnesses being C. T. Watkins, an Leon Raymer. The defendants offered no evidence, and the case was submitted without argument, after the court at once rendered a decision in favor of the plaintiff.

Irrigation Congress

The twenty-first session of the international irrigation congress will be held this year, on October 5 to 9, in Calgary, Alberta. This is the first time in its history, since it was organized at Salt Lake City in 1891 that the irrigation congress has met outside of the borders of the United States.

The board of governors carefully considered before accepting the invitation to meet in Calgary. They believed that a meeting there would be of value to the cause of irrigation. Delegates will secure important information. A special study will be made this year of colonization. There is much of value to be learned from the methods which have been employed so successfully in Canada.

Only One Entirely Satisfactory

"I have tried various colic and diarrhoea remedies, but the only one that has given me entire satisfaction and cured me when I was afflicted is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I recommend it to my friends at all times," writes S. N. Galloway, Stewart, S. C. For sale by all dealers.

NARROW ESCAPES

Hudson Maxim Has Figured In Some Perilous Incidents.

LUCKY AT CHEATING DEATH.

On One Gun Testing Occasion a Sudden Impulse to Run, Which He Obeyed, Was the Means of Saving His Life—A Magazine That Got Its Second Wind.

One of the most thrilling adventures in my experience took place at the government proving grounds at Sandy Hook, N. J., when the United States government was testing maximites before adopting it.

Near a light frame building in which I was filling shells with maximitite, a ten inch gun was being tested. A number of shots had been fired from the big gun. Just as I had concluded my work and started for the wharf to take the government tug for New York, the signal was sounded for another shot. I was walking along a stretch of railway track directly behind the gun.

At that instant I remembered that several years before, when one of these guns was being tested, the breechlock had blown out, passed through the bombproof and killed six officers and men, but I argued with myself that the chance was infinitely remote that the breechlock would be blown out of the present gun on this discharge at the very instant I was in range, but upon a sudden impulse I ran with all my might.

The gun was discharged. I looked round just in time to see the huge breechlock pass through a building near the one in which I had been at work. It came up the track, striking and breaking one of the rails over which I had passed. It ricocheted against the top of the old granite fort and glanced high into the air. A shower of stones and debris fell over a wide area and many fragments struck the ground close to me.

I walked back to the scene of the accident and found that the windows in the little building where I had been filling maximitite shells were completely riddled with partly burned cylinders of smokeless powder that had been blown from the gun.

I once had another curious experience at Sandy Hook during some trials of the Maxim automatic machine gun. Among the severe tests to which the gun was subjected was one intended to simulate what might occur in making a landing upon the seashore, where the mechanism of the gun might get filled with sand. The test is known as the "sand test."

The gun being tested at the time was of the kind using black gunpowder cartridges, for it was before the introduction of smokeless powder. There was so much energy in the recoil of the barrel that a great deal of sand could be thrown into the mechanism without interfering with the working of the gun.

The commanding officer did not arrive to see the gun fired until after the board in charge had completed the test. He then appeared and demanded that the firing should be continued for his benefit. The chairman of the experimental board demurred, saying that the gun had passed through the test admirably and that it was too bad to fire it more than was absolutely necessary, with its mechanism filled with sand. But the commander insisted.

A schooner was approaching near the line of fire. The commander said he only wanted to see a few rounds fired and that the firing would be completed before the schooner would come within range. Accordingly a belt of 300 rounds was inserted, and the firing began. After perhaps fifty rounds were fired the command was given "Cease firing," but the gun kept right on. It afterward proved that the trigger was blocked by sand, so that it was impossible to stop the gun. The schooner came into range, and the bullets flew over and around her.

My assistant, who was firing the gun, did his best to work the trigger and stop it. It did not occur to him on the instant to unlimber the gun and swing it round so as to bring the schooner out of range. As the gun fired at the rate of 750 shots a minute the firing was all over inside half a minute.

Fortunately no damage was done. When the same gun was undergoing a sand test at Annapolis, Md., I came very near being killed by it.

The gun had passed successfully through a severe sand test, but the officer in charge wanted to see whether he could put enough sand into the gun to stop it. So he had the gun box filled full. The gun fired about 150 rounds and then stopped. My assistant threw down the safe—that is to say, locked the trigger, so that it could not be pulled—and began clearing the gun box.

Thinking that the gun was safe, I was just about to step round in front of it. Suddenly it fired a dozen or more shots so close to me that my clothes were seared by the powder gases.

One of the tests made at Annapolis was to fire a Maxim gun vertically into the air. We had fired a couple of hundred shots in this manner, when something struck very near us. It then occurred to the officer in charge that what goes up must necessarily come down. Firing ceased, and we sought cover for a few minutes to avoid the leader rain—Hudson Maxim in Youth's Companion.

The last remedy for wrongs done us is to forget them.—Syms.