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ABSTRACTS TO ALL REAL PROPERTY IN LAKE COUNTY, OREGON

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**LAKE COUNTY ABSTRACT COMPANY**  
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**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 ever 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.

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LAKEVIEW - - - OREGON

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**COMBINATION OF LACE AND SILK ALORN GRAPE GOWNS**



CHARMING CRAPE AFTERNOON GOWNS.

EVERYWHERE one sees taffeta this summer. It gives the color note to the smart costume of crape, whether plain or figured, and is used alone or combined with lace in the embellishment of the summer gown. Illustrated here are two chic afternoon gowns, the one to the left of plain white crape, the one to the right a figured fabric. The plain gown is fastened down the front, the row of round pearl buttons passing underneath the wide blue girdle. The little taffeta coat is bordered with venise lace. The fullness of the skirt is quite marked, but it is drawn in just above the knees, where another touch of taffeta may be seen. The gown of figured crape on the right has a suspender tunic of coral pink taffeta, which is bound about the waist with a high girdle of the silk. A dainty ripple of lace finishes the neck of the gown.

**BOILING NEW POTATOES.**

Well scrape the potatoes, place them immediately in cold water until ready to cook. New potatoes should be put into boiling salted water and when done strained and a little butter and chopped parsley added. Serve them immediately. They soon become discolored, but a little milk added to the water when boiling will prevent this.

**WINDOW BOXES.**

Windows and Porches Are Doubly Attractive With Them.

Window boxes must be securely fastened to the windows. Brackets may be used if the sills are too narrow.

Burn several holes in the bottom of each box to allow the water to escape. This can be done with a thick skewer made red hot. Cover the holes and also the bottom of the box with pieces of broken flowerpots. Then the box may be filled up with good, fine soil, say two parts of loam, one part of leaf mold and a dash of silver sand to keep the soil from becoming stiff and hard for the roots.

For summer and autumn choose free flowering plants, such as geraniums, marguerites, heliotrope, calceolarias, musk, creeping jenny, asters and chrysanthemums. Have plants of a dwarf character at the front of the box, tall plants at the back.

Winter need not mean empty window boxes. When autumn comes replace the flowers with dwarf holly bushes, golden privet, winter cherry and other choice evergreens.

For shady windows use ferns; they thrive best in shade. And the aspidium does not need sun. Also fuchsias, calceolarias, canary creeper and nasturtiums can do without it.

See that the colors of the flowers harmonize.

Do not crowd too many hues into one box.

Cut off faded flowers and leaves regularly.

Water systematically and thoroughly, remembering that surface watering does no good.

And do not forget that rain does not always reach the window boxes.

**Convenient Work Gloves.**

Quite convenient and simple work gloves can be made out of the tops of old stockings whose feet are past further darning.

Begin by cutting off the top where it starts to shape for the calf, with the hem left on. Then lay on the table double, as it is, and cut one of the folded edges down about two and a half inches, sloping in a little toward the center, which later forms a gusset for the thumb.

Next cut three fingers about one inch wide and the fourth a little less, which comes at the opposite side to that of the thumb. Finish by sewing the back fingers to the front and fold down the gusset piece so that its widest part will fit into the joint of the thumb. Elastic may be laced round the wrist.

**FASHIONABLE NECKWEAR.**

The Newest Collars Fit the Neck Snugly.

According to the Dry Goods Economist, the newest waist collars fit snugly to the neck in the back, and are made from starched linen. The front is turned back or left free, so that the slight neck opening in the front of the waist will harmonize in line with the



ORGANDIE COLLAR

style of the collar. These stiff collars are used not only on the firm materials, but also on the sheerest crape and the softest silk.

A pretty and attractive collar combination in white organdie with a vest effect of net ruching is illustrated here.

**Clean Toothbrushes.**

The toothbrush is a much neglected toilet implement with many children. Toothbrushes are often used by them day after day for months without ever being once specially cleaned and sterilized.

Instead of being allowed to lie knocking about on the washstand, exposed to dust and in company with sponges, flannel, etc., the brush should always be kept in a case with a perforated top, which admits some air, but keeps the brush to itself.

These can now be bought at any drug store for a small sum, and every child should have one.

Experiments were made lately to discover what was the best thing for keeping the hairs of toothbrushes in a "germ free" condition.

Various things—solution of carbolic, permanganate of potash, etc.—give good results.

The toothbrush should be soaked in the solution after use, dried and put into its case.

**"ANTI-TRUST" BILLS**

PROGRAM CLEANED UP BY THE HOUSE IN SUDDEN MOVE

Interstate Trade Commission and Other Measures Now in Senate For Action

All three bills of the administration trust legislation program passed the house Friday and were sent to the senate for action.

Opposition melted away when the final test came, and the voting went through quickly. The Covington interstate trade commission bill was passed without a record vote, the Clayton omnibus anti-trust measure received 275 votes to 54 against it, and the vote on the Rayburn railroad capitalization bill was 325 to 12.

The clerk hardly had finished the last roll call before the house had settled down to consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill, one of several supply measures that must be disposed of before the session ends. The adjournment problem now is squarely up to the senate, and the democratic leaders on that side of the capitol are expected to agree upon a program in the near future.

Action on the trust bills in the house came unexpectedly. The three measures had been agreed to in "committee of the whole" after weeks of speechmaking, consideration of the Rayburn bill, as amended by the committee, being completed late this afternoon. When the trade commission bill came before the house for a final vote Progressive Leader Murdock moved that it be sent back to the interstate commerce committee with instructions to report the Murdock bill as a substitute. This was rejected, 151 to 19, and the pending bill was passed without a roll call. Then the votes on the other two measures were taken in rapid succession.

Representative White of Ohio was the only democrat to vote against the Clayton bill, and all the progressives voted for it except Representative Chandler of New York. Forty-three republicans and sixteen progressives joined the majority in supporting the measure.

Before issuing stocks or bonds, the bill would require railroads to file with the commission a certificate of notification, showing the character of the securities, the purposes of which they are to be issued, and the disposition to be made of them. Such certificates, the bill makes public record and open to inspection. The bill would give the commission wide authority for the examination of the books of railroads and would provide penalties for the concealing of information.

The bill carries a prohibition, effective two years after the bill becomes law, against one director acting on more than one railroad under the jurisdiction of the commission, without the commission's approval. It also would make it unlawful for any director or officer of a railroad to profit by the sale or disposition of stocks or bonds.

Close regulation and control of the stocks and bonds of railroads by the interstate commerce commission is proposed by a substitute for the Rayburn bill, prepared by the house interstate and foreign commerce committee. The committee divided the Rayburn measure into two sections, in order that one might stand if the constitutionality of the other failed in the courts. The bill makes it unlawful for any common carrier to issue stocks, bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness without the approval of the commission.

The bill broadens the powers of the commission to require information from the railroads and other common carriers and prescribes an elaborate system of reports. The commission would be authorized to require reports on the financial condition of railroads, balanced statements of receipts and expenditures in relations to capital accounts and all other financial transactions and would create a commission with broad inquisitorial powers over corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

The bill provides for the appointment of three commissioners, no more than two of one political party, by the president. The commissioners would serve six years at \$6000 and employ a secretary at \$500. The commissioners would be barred from engaging in any other vocation while serving.

After abolishing the bureau of corporations and the positions of commissioner and assistant commissioner of corporations, the bill would turn over the organization and powers of the bureau of the new commission. It then provides that all corporations, with a capital of not less than \$5,000,000, except those

now subject to the interstate commerce commission, shall submit annual reports, "records of organization, bondholders and stockholders and financial condition" to the commission. The commission may also designate corporations having a capitalization of less than \$5,000,000 from whom it desires reports. It may call for special reports in addition to the annual statements required by the bill and would provide a penalty of \$100 a day for delay in filing reports.

Upon the direction of the President, the attorney general of either house of congress, the commission would recommend possibly readjustments of the business of corporations so investigated. When the commission finds information as to any "unfair practice in commerce not necessarily constituting a violation of the law," it is called upon to report to the president and aid him in making recommendations to congress for remedial legislation.

The bill would authorize the commission to take charge of cases in which the courts have decided a complainant entitled to relief under the anti-trust laws, and recommend "an appropriate form of decree to the court." It will also empower the commission, on its own initiative or at the request of the attorney-general to investigate the manner in which decrees under the anti-trust laws have been carried out. A report on such investigations would be submitted to the attorney general for action.

The commission is given wide authority to make public all information secured in the course of its investigations. The bill provides, however that no "trade secrets or private lists of customers" shall be made public.

The Clayton bill carries provisions designed to strengthen and support the Sherman law and other acts against monopolies and restraints of trade. As framed by administration leaders, the bill contains:

Prohibition against price discrimination or arbitrary refusal to sell natural products, and against the enforcement of conditional leases, or contracts of sale under which leases, or purchasers agree not to deal in the products of competitors of the seller or lessor; a provision that decrees in suits brought by the government anti-trust law shall be final evidence in suits brought against the defendant by others, involving the anti-trust law; provisions against holding companies and interlocking directorates in concern under the jurisdiction of the federal government and provisions guaranteeing labor and farmers organizations their legal existence under the Sherman law, limiting the use of the injunction in labor disputes and providing for jury trials in cases of indirect contempt of court.

**Silver Lake Items**

(From the Leader)

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. West have sold their household goods and left this week for the Fort Rock country where they will spend a couple of weeks before going to Medford where they will make their future home.

The telephone crew arrived in town last Friday, having completed repairing the line from Lakeview to Silver Lake. The line is now in first class condition. During the coming week the crew will commence setting the poles for the line north to La Pine.

K. S. Miles returned from Bend last Monday where he has been for the past week promoting a telephone line from Silver Lake to La Pine to intersect with the Pioneer Telephone and Telegraph Co.'s line to Bend. When this line is completed which will be about July first it will be the most complete metallic system on the coast, making it possible to hold conversation with every town of importance in eastern Oregon.

Chas. Hoy sold about 7000 head of sheep this week to a man by the name of Hotchkiss.

There was some excitement created on Center street Wednesday evening when two young men attempted to ride a horse belonging to the ZX outfit which has been around town for the past week. The horse objected and in the scuffle the horse fell, breaking its neck and nearly killing the young men.

P. D. Reeder has been appointed United States Commissioner for Lake County and has received his commission. He is now prepared to attend to all kinds of land business. With the telephone connection direct from Silver Lake to Lakeview, this will be almost as good as a U. S. Land Office.

The Attorney General in an opinion rendered at the request of P. D. Reeder of Silver Lake, has held that where a husband is convicted of falling to support his wife and the court orders him to pay her a certain sum each month, and he fails to obey the order he can be prosecuted on the original charge and imprisoned.