

# NO MONTHLY PAYMENTS

## UNTIL FEBRUARY 1st 1960!

### \$10 DOWN BRINGS YOU LINT-FREE WASHING... FASTER DRYING!

## NEW KENMORE WASHER

SHOP COMPARE SEARS LOW PRICE!

**\$5 DOWN**

SEARS EASY TERMS  
NO MONTHLY PAYMENTS  
'TIL FEBRUARY 1, 1960

**\$189**

- BUILT-IN FILTER FOR LINT-FREE WASHING
- FILTERS WITH ANY LOAD... ANY WATER LEVEL
- JUST LOAD IT... SET IT... FORGET IT
- FAMILY-SIZE PORCELAIN TUB WON'T RUST

## New Kenmore Automatic Dryer

INTRODUCTORY LOW PRICE! 3 DAYS ONLY!

**\$5 DOWN**

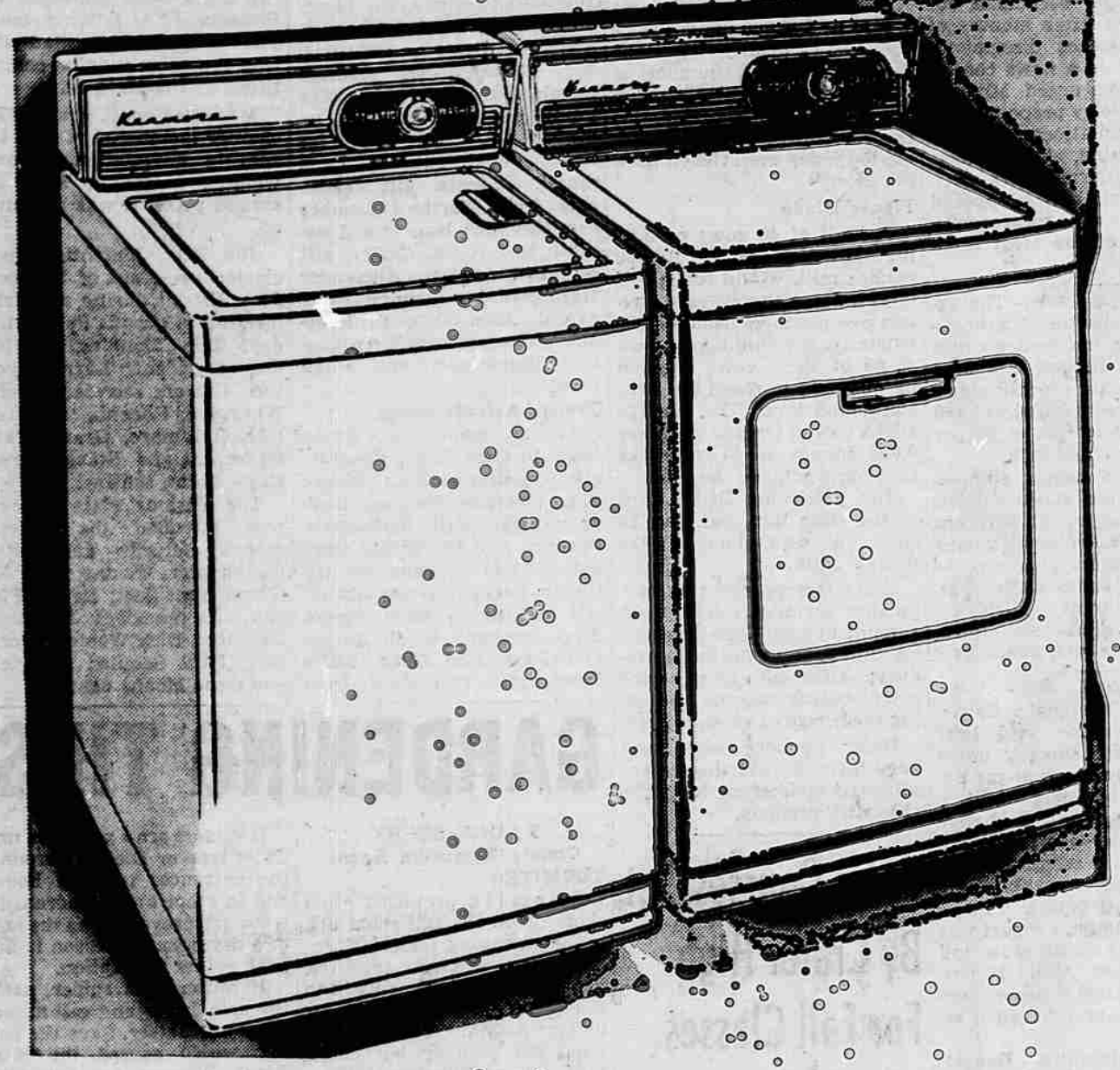
SEARS EASY TERMS  
NO MONTHLY PAYMENTS  
'TIL FEB. 1ST - 1960

**\$169**

- JUST LOAD IT... SET IT... FORGET IT
- FLEXIBLE TIMER SUITS EVERY FABRIC
- DOOR HAS A SAFETY SHUT-OFF MECHANISM
- LOAD-A-DOOR SERVES AS HANDY WORK AREA

## KENMORE AUTOMATIC WASHER AND DRYER PRICES START AT \$99

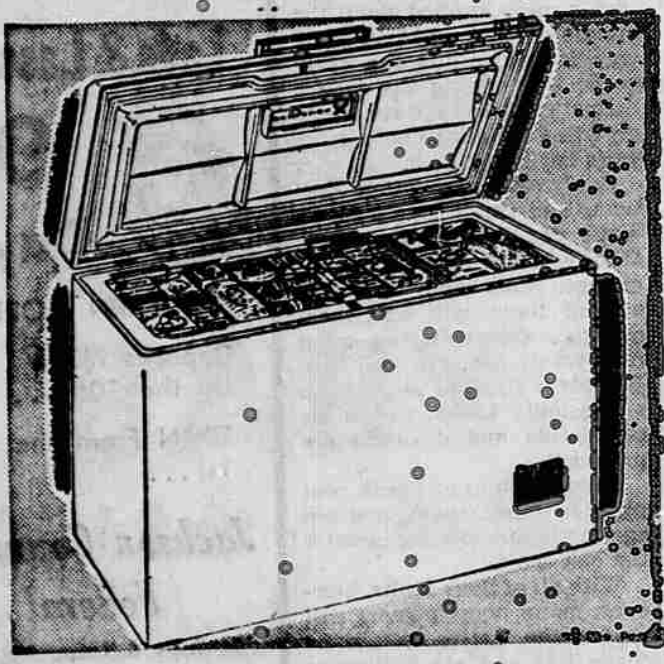
NO TRADE-INS REQUIRED... WE'RE REDUCING EVERYDAY LOW SELLING PRICES—NOT FICTITIOUS "LIST PRICES"



**NEVER BEFORE PRICED LOWER!**  
New 1960 Kenmore Wringer Washer  
3 Days Only **\$129**  
\$5 Down Starts Easy Terms  
● Automatic Drain Pumps  
● 9-lb. Size. Big Wringer

**One of the Reasons Why Kenmore is the World's Largest Selling Washer and Dryer is Service!**  
Kenmore is famous for dependable performance that if you need it, Service is as near as your phone. Only Sears carries such an extensive parts and factory network. Ask about our guaranteed 3-year-100-hour Service Plan when you buy.  
**CALL SP 3-6661**

ENJOY FREEZER LIVING AT ITS BEST AND SAVE ALMOST \$20 ON FINEST 17 CU. FT. COLDSPOT FREEZER



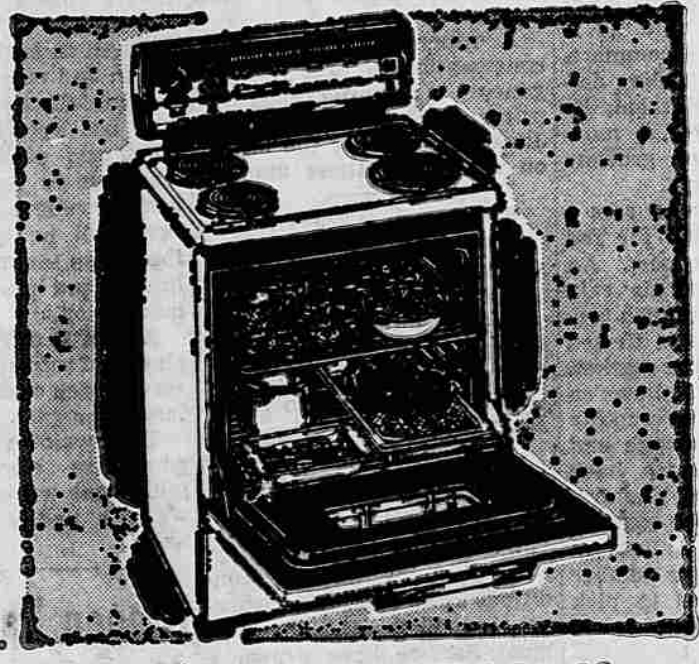
HOLDS OVER 1/4 TON OF FROZEN FOOD SEARS LOW PRICE!

SHOP COMPARE SAVE! **\$259<sup>95</sup>**

\$10 DOWN ON SEARS EASY TERMS  
NO MONTHLY PAYMENTS 'TIL FEB. 1ST, 1960

First time we've offered such fine features priced so low! Porcelain enameled interior, front mounted controls, fast-freeze compartment, interior light, safety signal light, beeper, Beas Protection Plan.  
FREEZER PRICES START AT **\$199.00**

GET FULL VALUE WITH THIS KENMORE RANGE CAREFREE AUTOMATIC CLOCK CONTROLLED 24-INCH OVEN



KENMORE 24-INCH ELECTRIC RANGE SEARS LOW PRICE!

Feature Packed Range at This Price **\$229**  
3 DAYS ONLY

\$10 DOWN—SEARS EASY TERMS  
NO MONTHLY PAYMENTS 'TIL FEB. 1ST, 1960

● Top unit opens you first... brings you the fastest heating known.  
● All range controls located on fluorescent lighted back guard.  
● Convenient 9-1/2" glass oven door lets you watch meal's progress.  
● Burners, regular broiler is completely smokeless, easy to reach.  
ELECTRIC RANGE AS LOW AS **\$195.00**

## GIANT 2-DOOR TURBOAIR FROSTFREE COLDSPOT

FAMILY SIZE 161-LB. SEPARATE FREEZER IN...



14 CU. FT. REFRIGERATOR FREEZER SEARS LOW PRICE!

REDUCED TO **\$389<sup>88</sup>**

\$10 DOWN—SEARS EASY TERMS  
NO MONTHLY PAYMENTS 'TIL FEB. 1ST, 1960

● Frostless Turbo Air Refrigerator Eliminates Defrosting.  
● Porcelain enameled interior holds nearly a bushel.  
● Giant six 161-pound separate zero-soft freezer.  
● Flush styling with no coils on back of unit.  
Refrigerator Prices Start at **\$199.00**

## Remote Capital of Nepal Shaking Off Long Isolation

Washington — Katmandu, capital of the onetime hermit kingdom of Nepal, gradually is shaking off centuries of isolation.

The United States soon will establish an embassy there, and tourists are encouraged to visit the once-forbidden city.

A few years ago, automobiles had to be literally carried over a rugged trail by porters. Now motorists can drive to Katmandu on a spectacularly scenic 72-mile modern highway threading over the Siwalk range.

An all-weather airport serves the capital, and other airports are being constructed in the mountainous country sandwiched between Tibet and India.

**Romance Lingers**

In spite of these modern touches, Katmandu retains much of the romantic atmosphere that led Rudyard Kipling to write, "And the wild-creatures of Kew are the facts of Katmandu."

The many-towered city, which was founded in A.D. 176, rises from the 4,500-foot high valley of Katmandu. The jagged, rocky Himalayas lift steeply some 50 miles away. A rugged field of rich black earth and terraced slopes spread from the Nepalese capital.

Katmandu means "wooden castle"—an appropriate name. The city's 800 temples stand in the city. Bells clang, and huge drums thud in the shrines of the deities.

The city men wear pointed cloth caps, long shirts which almost reach their knees, jodhpur-like trousers, and felt slippers. Katmandu women wear saris.

The capital normally houses 100,000 persons, but it bulged with a half-million when the youthful new monarch, Mahendra, was crowned in 1955. King Mahendra promulgated a democratic constitution, and the nation's first parliamentary elections were held in the spring of 1959.

The new parliament recently convened in Katmandu on a day chosen by court astrologers as auspicious.

Towering over all the temples is a white needlelike spire nearly 200 feet high. The ornamental structure is the famous "folly" of Prime Minister Bhim Sen Thapa, who built it in the 1830's to "amaze the populace."

Another landmark is a 1,500-room palace supposedly modeled after the Winter palace in Leningrad. It now houses federal offices. Many smaller white stucco palaces and public buildings border wide, hard-surfaced streets in the government area. A broad grassy parade ground is in the center of Katmandu.

Commercial streets are narrow with overhanging buildings jutting over the passageways and open drains. The byways are lined with bazaars.

**Crowds Throng Streets**

The streets are always crowded. Itinerant holy men wander about with a detached air; scholars decipher old inscriptions on the temples; Gurkha soldiers from the Nepalese hills stroll the streets; hill women in voluminous red skirts carry loads of wood into the city.

The city men wear pointed cloth caps, long shirts which almost reach their knees, jodhpur-like trousers, and felt slippers. Katmandu women wear saris.



**Small Worlds Around Us**  
By Lynn M. Watkins

**Working Corns About Corn**

The pioneer American housewife often made dresses from highly colored and patterned cloth brought in from far away. Quilts, called "calico," so it was only natural for these early settlers to call the brightly colored corn, the Indians called maize, "calico corn" for the kernels were colored much like the calico cloth.

Because maize was excellent for making ghee, it later became known as "goose corn." Those who didn't bother to refine ghee just called it "Indian corn." It was also in keeping with things that made some poetically inclined folks to rename the grain "rainbow corn."

Rainbow, calico, goose or Indian corn ears have long been used for decorative purposes. With the husks peeled back to expose the brightly colored red, brown, white, blue and purple kernels, it represented the fall of the year; the harvest, the bountifulness of Nature.

**Part of Life**

Maize was the food that kept the red man partly satisfied. It played a part in his life, in his legends and in his superstitions. Corn shocks startlingly resemble Indian temples, and the haze of fall does resemble, somewhat, the spiritbreath of Indian campfires.

Maize has come a long way since an Indian by the name of Squanto first introduced the planting of it to the Pilgrims. It has become the most important crop in the United States. The modern plant hybridized has had phenomenal luck with the development of new strains of ears, creating a greater hardiness, fuller plumper kernels and earlier ripening.

Other grains didn't respond so well. Wheat, rice, barley and some of the cereals weren't so ready to adapt themselves to man's manipulations. But making two stalks grow where only one grew before worked wonderfully with corn. Larger yields from the same acreage was the result of careful plant experimentation. The size of the kernels was exceedingly cooperative readily adapting itself to improvement.

One thing the plant breeder has never been able to do with corn, even though the advantages of hybridization is to grow an ear with a higher percentage of starch. Corn just isn't so good at producing the starch

number of rows. Strains can be developed that carry 16 or 20 rows, where perhaps before the same strain only produced 12 or 14. Now probably the idea will be to step up the number of rows to 40 or 50; this would make the ear twice as large.

Within our own time, someone whose senses of values must have been somewhat warped, described a thing of poor quality as "corny." This guy, as well as all the rest of us, would be in a pretty bad way if it weren't for corn. It would be difficult to think of many things more important than this grain that makes porkchops and bacon possible, as well as furnishing grits for breakfast tables.

(Released by The Register and Tribune Syndicate, 1959)

## Klamath Agency Chief Transferred

Portland — The Interior Department has announced that Martin M. Zollar, superintendent of the Klamath Indian Agency since December, 1958, will be new superintendent of the Uintah and Fouray Agency at Ft. Duchesne, Utah, effective Oct. 4.

Zollar succeeds Darrell Fleming who transferred to the Cherokee Agency in North Carolina.

The Department said that no successor would be named to Zollar "since activities of the Bureau of Indian Affairs at the Klamath Agency have been reduced substantially as a result of the termination program."

Earle Wilcox of Klamath Falls, agency sales manager, will become officer in charge when Zollar leaves, the Department said.

## Windows Broken in Power Shovel at Creek

For the second night in a row windows were broken in a power shovel parked at the Eighth St.-Seaf creek bridge site, according to city police.

Two windows were broken Tuesday evening by persons who threw rocks from the west bank of the creek. The previous evening four windows were broken, it was reported by bridge contractor employees.

Two great national forests in Alaska comprise about 20 million acres.

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ROBUC AND CO.

JACKSON AT BIDDLE RD.  
STORE HOURS: 9:30 A.M. TO 5:30 P.M.  
OPEN FRIDAY EVENINGS  
TIL 9 P.M.