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First-class Line of Plumbing Specialties and first-class Workmanship.

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Clean rooms, good beds, and the table always supplied with the best the market affords—Terms reasonable.

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Men's Half Soles, 75c; Soles and Heels, \$1.25; Ladies' Half Soles, 60c; Heels, 25c; Children's Half Soles, 50 cents. . . . Equipped with all modern machinery.

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Office over postoffice, Klamath Falls, Oregon

**D. V. KUYKENDALL
Attorney at Law
Klamath Falls, Oregon**

TOLD BY HIS HAT.

The Way a Traveler Picked Out an Englishman.

"See that man?" the intently returned traveler remarked to a friend, indicating an individual a little ahead of them. "Well, I never saw him before, but I'll buy a good sized hat that he's an Englishman and, moreover, a Londoner."

"How do you tell?" the friend asked.

"By the way he wears his hat," was the reply. "Notice how it is jammed down on the head? Englishmen, especially Londoners, put on their hats for keeps. No chance is taken of being separated from a 'bowler.' That's what the derby is called over there. And it's the same way with a top hat or a straw or a cap, for that matter."

"The American wears his hat lightly in comparison, and so do the people of southern continental Europe. The French, for example, have a penchant for hats that seem a bit too small for them. At any rate, their headgear doesn't appear to be very firmly fixed. It may be my fancy, but an Italian always impresses me as a bit uncomfortable in a hat. At all events, he likes to avoid wearing it whenever possible. But your Englishman wears his hat thoroughly and seriously. It's tilted back a little, as a rule, and the nearer it is to his ears the safer he feels."

Just then the man ahead drew a paper from his pocket. It was the London Times.

"There, what did I tell you?" was the returned traveler's comment. New York Press.

EDUCATED BEARDS.

Whiskers in Paris Reach the Pinnacle of Cultivation.

It is in Paris that the whisker reaches its highest state of civilization and development. The insouciant verdure on the faces of some of the Parisians who strut along the boulevard every day can be compared to nothing but the riot of vegetation in the tropics. Every Parisian has whiskers—much whiskers if he can, but some whiskers at any rate. He supplements nature's efforts with the best aids of the barber and trains and nurses his hirsute appendages with anxious care.

The Parisians spend hours on their beards and educate them into formal gardens, set pieces, shrubbery, terraces and vista effects. They lay out hair-scapes with them, arrange them in undulating meadows and twine them on pergolas. There is the long, spade conception much sought by men with black beards, which consists of about a foot of hair cut square across the bottom and adds much glory to the wearer, for the whiskers always shine and glisten in the sun. There are side winders and pointed ones, the heart shaped and the curved, the wavy and the plain. A man who can train his whiskers to grow in a new way is as much of a celebrity as a man who writes a good poem or paints a good picture—Samuel G. Blythe in Everybody's Magazine.

Moonlight.

Many readers may not be aware of the fact that the full moon gives several times more than twice the light of the half moon. They may be still more surprised to learn that the ratio is approximately as nine to one. Professor Joel Stebbins and F. C. Brown, taking advantage of the extreme sensitiveness to light of a selenium cell, measured the amount of light coming from the moon at different phases with the result above mentioned. The reason for the remarkable difference shown is to be found in the varying angles of reflection presented by the roughened surface of our satellite to the sun. The moon is brighter between first quarter and full than between full and last quarter. The cause of this is evident in the more highly reflective character of that part of the moon which lies west of its meridian.

An American Scholar's Work.

It should be humiliating for Englishmen to reflect that it was left to an American, Francis James Child, to compile the five thick volumes of "English and Scottish Popular Ballads" which are familiar and invaluable to all students of this subject. But self-reproach is forgotten in admiration of his work. Child himself unfortunately did not live to finish his task. However, he was more than a scholar and an editor. He was the founder of a school and he had the gift of being able to transmit to others both his learning and his zeal.—London Saturday Review.

His Fair Proposition.

"Are you able to support my daughter?" asked the old gentleman. "You know she has pretty expensive tastes, and I don't mind saying that the burden has been pretty hard for me at times."

"That's just the point," exclaimed the prospective benedict. "If I marry her we can divide the expense."

A Doubt.

Madam (to the nursemaid, who has just brought home her four children from a walk)—Dear me, Anna, how changed the children look since I last saw them! Are you quite sure they are the right ones?—Flegende Blätter.

The Bride's Disaster.

He found her lying unconscious in the kitchen. But she opened her eyes feebly for a moment.

"The cake fell on me, George!" she gasped, and with that she swooned again.—Puck.

The beautiful is as useful as the useful—more so perhaps.—Victor Hugo.

Miss the Easy Road.

Two young exponents of the strenuous life on Broadway were sitting in a hotel lobby the other evening discussing their plans for making some "big money" in the future. One of them confessed that his salary was "only \$4 a week" and he was having a hard time of it in keeping the wolf from the door. Sitting near them was an old gentleman who overheard their conversation and was evidently interested.

"You fellows are making the mistake of your lives," the old gentleman said at last. "You are chasing the will of the whip while you have the means of wealth within your grasp. Why, I'm considered pretty well off financially, as you both know, and I never received a salary of \$4 a week in my life. But I saved money when I was your age, and I found opportunities for investment that soon put me out of the salary class and made me a business man on my own account. The trouble with young fellows nowadays is that they can't see the opportunities that are given them. They have their eyes glued to the get-rich-quick idea so tightly that they pass by the only sure route to wealth."—New York Globe.

Handwriting.

As a rule, clear handwriting is more common with persons who do not write for a living than with those who do. Authors, for example, are creating something when they write; their mind is concentrated on this creative work; their thoughts are generally ahead of their hand, sometimes a whole sentence, and they hurry to keep pace with them. The result is bad handwriting, but handwriting with individuality in it, if not character. There is a theory that plain writing is most easily forged. This is not true. Obscure signatures are most easily forged and the so-called freak signatures, which nobody can read, easiest of all. The best signature and the safest for a man who signs checks is neither too plain nor too involved; just plain, everyday writing, done in the easiest way, according to his temperament. Such a signature expresses as much character as any handwriting can, but it doesn't tell us a thing about the man's moral makeup, not a thing.—Boston Globe.

Wanted His Dues.

A reservation Indian, was disconsolate over the breaking of his ax handle. He laid his misfortune before the "farmer" of the reservation, who, through pity, took a new handle from his private stock and adjusted it to the ax. The farmer then noticed that the ax was shockingly dull. So, motioning the owner to turn the grindstone, he expended a half hour's time in sharpening the blade. When the rehabilitated ax was given to the Indian he was childishly grateful, but still lingered about, indicating by his actions that some feature of the transaction had not been adjusted.

The farmer was a little annoyed and called to an interpreter. "Ask the old fellow what he wants now," he directed.

After an exchange of grunts and gestures the interpreter announced, "He wants 25 cents."

"Twenty-five cents? What for?"

"For turning the grindstone."—Harper's.

The Other Way.

There was a hopeful gleam in the eyes of the young man with a slightly retreating chin as he approached the father of his ladylove.

"Will you give your daughter to me in marriage, sir?" he asked in as firm a tone as he could muster.

"I'm afraid you are not well enough acquainted with her, young man," remarked the father.

"Why, I've seen her twice a week for nearly a year," said the astonished suitor.

"That may all be," said the parent. "but if you knew much about her character you'd have said, 'Will you give me to your daughter in marriage?'"

A Poet's Slip.

A correspondent of London Notes and Queries has "caught out" Mr. Kipling in an extraordinary blunder. He finds it in the "Last Chantey" in these lines:

"Then said the souls of the slaves that men threw overboard,"

"Kenneled in the pearson a weary band were we."

But they were strong to save, and they touched us on the wave, and we drownded the long tides idle till thy trumpets tore the sea."

"Of course," says the commentator, "the word Kipling meant to use was barracoon, the technical term for a slave pen. 'Pearson' means a rogue."

Catching a Cobra.

A driver on the Avonport railway, South Africa, while staying at the Gauntos caught a large cobra de capello alive. The cool way in which he did the trick, says a local paper, sent a cold shiver through every one who saw it. He simply caught hold of the point of its tail, gave it a sudden jerk toward him and caught it by the back of the head. He then placed it in a biscuit tin. The snake was three inches in diameter and about four feet long.

Facts Versus Terms.

"I've a terrible toothache. What's good for it?"

"Nonsense! You're no toothache. It's simply imagination."

"Well, confound it, what's good for imagination?"—Boston Transcript.

Horrible Suspicion.

Her father to young man who had asked for his daughter—"That's a very serious proposition. Can you support a family? Her Suitor—Great Scott! I haven't lost your job, have you?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Evil counsel is swift in its march.—Plutarch.

BASEBALL UMPIRES.

Kicking on Their Decisions is as Old as the Game.

Much has been said and written about the habit that ball players have, and apparently cannot break themselves of entirely, of disputing decisions of the umpire. The practice dates back for many years. As far back as 1899 in an account of a game between the famous Atlantics of Brooklyn and the Excelsiors there appeared the following:

"We hope to see the boys' play of disputing over the decision of umpires entirely done away with."

Many years have passed since that was written, and the players still dispute what in some quarters it is argued should be the sacred decisions of the judges of play. Nowadays the best umpires in the game make allowance for the state of mind a player is in while engaged in a close contest.

The following extract is from a New York paper printed in 1867:

"Kelly says that Peck's dummy has created quite an excitement on Ann street. Dressed in a full baseball rig, he looks quite natty. Scold of the Haymakers did think about bringing the figure over to the Union grounds to act as umpire in the Haymakers-Eckford game yesterday, but a young man named Monell was found who answered nearly as well."—New York Tribune.

MEPHISTO'S RING.

A Jewel That Bears a Deadly Reputation in Spain.

It seems strange to read in these days of a ring which is believed to have an evil influence over its owner and which is known as "Mephisto's ring."

Yet such a ring exists and until recent years was in possession of the Spanish royal family. The ring is set with a very large emerald, in the center of which is inserted a ruby.

It is first heard of in the sixteenth century, since when the kings who owned it have suffered disasters unlimited, while the whole country has gradually sunk from its former eminent position.

When the late Hispano-American war broke out the ring was presented to a church. The sacred building shortly after was destroyed by fire.

The next resting place of the ring was a museum, which was twice struck by lightning while holding the ill omened jewel.

The fatal ring has now, it is said, been packed in a strong box and securely buried. It remains to be seen whether this will finally put an end to its "mystic" power.—Pearson's Weekly.

A Problem in Numbers.

No one is known to have succeeded in finding two integral numbers such that the sum of their cubes would produce the cube of a whole number. The cubes of the first ten numbers give the following series: 1-8-27-64-125-216-343-512-729-1,000. This series may be prolonged indefinitely. The problem would then be to find two members of the series such that their sum is just equal to another member. Adding 125 and 216, we get 341, which is certainly pretty close to 343. Again, adding 216 and 512, we obtain 728, which is within a single unit of 729, another member of the series. Another example of being very close, but not exact, is that 729 plus 1,000 gives 1,729, which is but a single unit more than 1,728, the cube of 12. It will thus be seen that the first twelve cubes yield two cases where the approximation is but a unit out of the way. As the possible cubes are infinite in number, it may seem worth while to prosecute the search.—Scientific American.

Trapped by Its Portrait.

If an old English writer be true in his observations, the pheasant must be a very simple bird, for he declares that it puts its head in the ground and thinks that all its body is then hidden. The same author says that it was also captured by another curious plan. A picture of the bird was painted on cloth and then placed in a spot where it was sure of being seen. By and by a silly pheasant coming along catches sight of the portrait and goes up to have a close view of the new neighbor. While engaged in inspecting the canvas the fowler draws near from behind and throws his net over the unwary art student.

The Dangers of Riches.

More men have been ruined by affluence and its consequent temptations than have ever been wrecked on the rock of poverty. To the rich man duty often loses its imperative voice, and he tapers with its claims and neglects its fulfillment, while all the time he is breeding greed and selfishness in his heart, to the detriment of his whole life. Against all this and much more the man of relative poverty is defended and kept.—Strand Magazine.

Practical Sympathy.

A gentleman was one day relating to a Quaker a tale of deep distress and concluded by saying:

"I could not but feel for him."

"Verily, friend," replied the Quaker, "thou didst right in that thou didst feel for thy neighbor, but didst thou feel in the right place? Didst thou feel in thy pocket?"

Terrifying.

"Work never hurts anybody," said the industrious man.

"No," answered Plodding Pete, "but it's most as bad to be scared as hurt."—Washington Star.

Among life's ups and downs the most annoying are keeping expenses down and appearances up.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

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East End Meat Market

CRISLER & STILTS, Proprietors

Prime Beef, Veal, Mutton, Pork and Poultry

Fresh and Cured Meats and Sausages of all kinds. We handle our meats in the most modern way in cleanliness and surroundings. Try us and we will be most happy to have you for a customer. Free Delivery.

MILLS ADDITION LOTS

are Advancing in Value

When blocks in Mills Addition were offered at bargain prices a number of shrewd investors bought; since that time values have increased materially.

These Lots are Bargain Buys at present prices, and there is every reason to anticipate an advance in prices. Remember these lots are **FIFTY feet in width and ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FEET deep**—more than double the area of most town lots offered to investors.

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WOOD WOOD

Sixteen inch and four foot wood in any quantities.

Orders can be left at Navigation Co., Phone 461 or KKK Store, Phone 174

J. L. FIELDER Wood Yard and Office
Near City Hall
Phone 64

Notice For Publication

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, June 20 1908. Notice is hereby given that Asa Fordyce, of Ft. Klamath, Oregon, who, on August 24, 1901, made homestead entry, No 2433, for Lots 11, 12 and 13, Section 4, Township 33 S., Range 7 1/2 E., Will. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before County Clerk, Klamath County, at his office, at Klamath Falls, Oregon, on the 1st day of August, 1908. Claimant names as witnesses: James Gordan, E. M. Lever, H. J. Savidge and Chas. Martin, all of Ft. Klamath, Oregon. 6-23

J. N. WATSON, Register.

Will. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before County Clerk, Klamath Co., at his office, at Klamath Falls, Oregon, on the 1st day of August, 1908. Claimant names as witnesses: Christ Weiss, Ed Leever, Charlie Martin and James Emery, all of Ft. Klamath, Oregon. 6-22

J. N. WATSON, Register.

To make room for new goods that are now on the way we are disposing of all second-hand articles we have left at prices less than cost. Virgil & Son.

Merrill Valley the heart of Klamath.

Notice For Publication

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, June 18, 1908. Notice is hereby given that Herbert J. Savidge, of Ft. Klamath, Oregon, who, on September 25, 1902, made homestead, No. 2773, for SW 1/4, Section 30, Township 32 S., Range 7 1/2 E.,

CENTRAL CAFE

Open Day and Night

Private Dining Parlors

Oysters Served in Any Style

J. V. HOUSTON, Prop.