

MAYFLOWER TEAPOTS.

A Warning That May Prove of Value to Relic Hunters.

It may be trusted that no finer descendant of the pilgrims would ever claim to have or to have seen a teapot that had come over on the Mayflower. Whatever other articles in winter number may be treasured as parts of the sacred cargo that was landed at Plymouth rock in 1620, relic hunters may rest in the assurance that no rival was a teapot of Mayflower descent. The explanation is simple. When the Mayflower sailed for America an ounce of tea was rare enough to have made up a fitting gift for royalty. Yet forty years later the wealthy and fashionable people of England were fairly familiar with tea which the East India company had first brought into the country, and four years later it was of sale in the coffee houses, at which time a pound might be purchased for the moderate sum of 6s. 6d. Only twenty-five years later tea was of sale in Boston, and soon after there were two tea houses besides those kept by Daniel Vernon and Benjamin Harris. In the first decade of the eighteenth century it could be bought from Zabdiel Bolton at his apothecary shop. Today the coffee houses of a hundred years ago in London are in reality tea houses. In England were made the first teapots of pottery. Later the most delicate creations in porcelain appeared, but as tea became popular the art of the teapot maker was less exclusively refined.—Boston Globe

Tennyson's Terror.

There are many stories of Tennyson in the Duke of Argyll's book, "Fragments from the Past," and one of the most characteristic relates to the time when the marriage of his grand-daughter, the Marquis of Lorne, and Princess Louise was in the air. One day Tennyson had a number of guests at luncheon, among whom was the Marquis of Lorne. In the course of talk the marquis told Tennyson that just before that the queen died his own son-in-law. "I am glad to hear it," Tennyson said in his sonorous, slow, measured bass voice. "I have given a great account of her in that volume that the newspapers don't like my rhymes say they are bad. I live in terror," he continued, "of any of the queen's family marrying and of hearing from her that she hopes I will write something. I have no news of that kind yet but I live in terror of it."

Hitting the Pipe.

When Jones got home the other night he found the family in a panic and the house being flooded from a burst water pipe. The first thing he did was to scold his wife for not having sense enough to go down to the cellar and hammer up the supply pipe to prevent the water from escaping. Then he went downstairs and was soon heard hammering vigorously. After some minutes' strenuous work, giving one last mighty blow, he asked, "How is it now?"

"There is no difference in the flow of the water," his wife calmly replied, "but as the light has gone out I very much fear you have hammered up the gas pipe."—Exchange

DARING BELL RINGERS.

Pranks of the Athletic Young Spaniards of Seville.

There is a curious custom among the young Spaniards of the city of Seville. On certain fine days, when a tourist, the young men of the place have permitted taking the bells in the clock tower, and the enthusiasts. They have an ingenious and original way of ringing them. While the regular bell ringers repose these amateurs climb up on to the bells, throw them forward with all their force and ride upon the bells in their furious swinging to and fro. We may imagine what an uproar is produced when all the bells of a cathedral are being treated in this manner. Any man who is able may exercise his skill, and the duration of the ringing depends upon the caprice or the strength and patience of the ringers. The spectacle is very strange of the great bells swinging, with one, two or more bold ringers hanging from them in any attitude which seems to them best adapted to pushing out the most noise. In the Giralda, at Seville, the first time I witnessed this, the clamor was frightful. When I looked up I thought at first some unfortunate was entangled in the bell rope, but I soon found it was a matter of sport. Another ringer appeared suspended in the air, holding the bell by the ears or the rim of the wooden framework and following it in all its movements, sometimes feet, sometimes head, downward. Such are the daring bell ringers of Seville.

Man and His Tailor.

A man can be measured to the best advantage, tailors say, away from a glass. Standing before a mirror he is almost certain to throw out his chest. If he does not habitually carry it so, and take an attitude that he would like to have rather than the one he commonly holds, whereas the tailor wants him as the portiest painter wants his subject, in his natural pose and manner. With the man in that attitude the tailor can bring his art to bear, if that is required, in the over-coming of any physical defect and produce clothes that will give the best and fairest effect upon the figure as they will be actually worn.—New York Sun

Buckingham's Pranks.

After the retreat and flight of Charles I. the exasperated Duke of Buckingham engaged himself as a mountebank, set up a stage in the heart of London and for days laughed in the faces of the stern Puritans, who were thirsting for his life. One day when his own sister, the beautiful Duchess of Richmond, was passing the popular duke set the mechanics to drag her from her carriage. They forced her to witness the pranks of her brother, whom she recognized, but could not betray.

More Important.

Tess—Tess doesn't seem so quick to drag her eye as she used to be. Jess—No. She's got very stout lately. Tess—What has that to do with it? Jess—It takes all her time now to drag her weight.—Philadelphia Press

The Twins.

Chalmers—You and your sister are twins, are you not? Marjoribanks—We were, were we, children. Now, however, she is five years younger than I.—London Tit-Bits

THE KLAMATH COUNTRY
ITS OPPORTUNITIES AND RESOURCES

Rich in fertile lands, ever-living streams and fine lakes, walled with noble mountain ranges covered with great pine forests, possessed of a climate that ten months in the year is ideal, the Klamath Basin, heretofore desolate and almost unknown, is being made readily accessible.

This rich basin is a plateau 4,000 feet above the sea level, divided into valleys by mountain spurs and given variety by several fresh-water lakes. Of these, the three largest cover two hundred thousand acres.

Development has been retarded by lack of immigration and lack of transportation.

The annual precipitation of sixteen inches is chiefly in the winter, in the form of mountain snow. The summer rainfall is too light to assure crops. The Siskiyou and Cascade Mountains presented a strong barrier to railroad builders. Therefore, with a trunk line of railway hardly fifty miles to the west, and the largest body of fresh water available for irrigation west of the Mississippi at its very door, this rich region has been little more than a pasture for cattle and sheep, its lakes and marshes homes for untold numbers of wild fowl, and its forests and mountains but the haunts of wild animals.

All this is to be changed marvelously by two factors—Government irrigation and reclamation and railroad construction.

The work of the Government is

at the disposal of the homeseekers, the United States assuming all risk and responsibility for the investment.

Klamath Falls, the county seat of Klamath County, Oregon, and the commercial center of the Klamath region, is a lively town of 2,500 people, with good graded and high schools, a fine water system, electric light and power plants, telephone system, and other city utilities. It is the diversion point of the chief canals of the irrigation project, and is headquarters for the United States Reclamation Service and the Klamath Water Users Association. The hotel facilities are good. Merrill, near Tule Lake, is the center of a large fertile section south of Klamath Falls and part of its surrounding lands are already watered by the Government irrigation system. Bonanza, on Lost River is the principal trading point of the upper project. It is at the junction of the largest valleys.

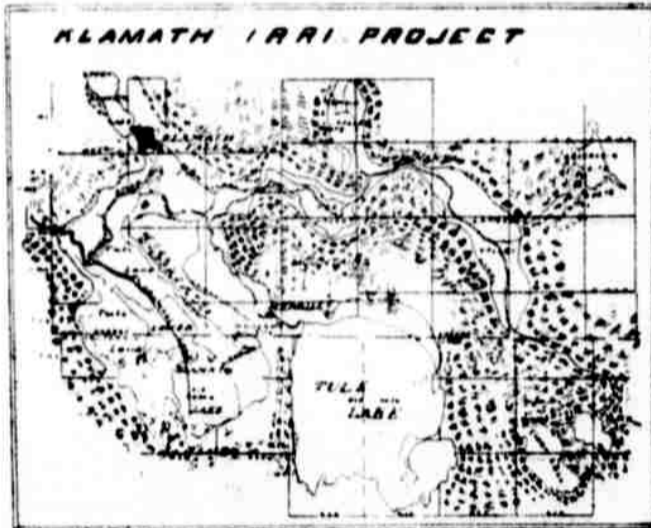
The upland soil is chiefly a rich, sandy loam of great uniformity and lasting fertility. It is a mixture of disintegrated and eroded lava with volcanic ash and diatomaceous earth. The lake and tule (marsh) lands are made of finely disintegrated volcanic material and organic matter, the latter the decomposed vegetable accumulation of ages. Nowhere, perhaps, can be found a more fertile country. The uplands are very similar to the soils of the famous Yakima Valley in Washington, while the lowlands

every year is about three hundred, and even in stormy weather a day rarely passes with the sun's face hidden the entire time. The clear atmosphere and the elevation make bright the sunny days and give the sky the deepest blue, while at night the starry firmament is brilliant beyond description and beyond the conception of fog-belt inhabitants.

Where the water supply is limited, sagebrush mantles the valleys with gray. In the marshlands are many species of rushes, sedges and tules. The flora of the basin is far above the average in variety, for here meet northern and southern plants, oddly commingling. The land is rich in wild plums, choke-cherries, buckberries, wild gooseberries, wild currants, and other economic plants. There are many species of nutritive native grasses; indeed, the basin has long been a stockman's summer paradise. Many of the smaller valleys are simply large meadows.

The lower hills surrounding the basin are covered with range grasses, and scattered parks of juniper, mountain mahogany and other arid land shrubs. The higher lands are covered with regal forests of red fir, sugar and yellow pine, and cedar.

In abundance may be grown the cereals (except corn), alfalfa, various nutritious grasses, root crops, potatoes, asparagus, celery, all hardy fruits, vegetables and berries. Alfalfa, which has created more



divided into two projects, the upper and the lower. The latter, the most important, has for its principal water supply Upper Klamath Lake, the largest navigable body of fresh water in the West. The supply taken from it will lessen the size of Link River, its outlet, but will not affect the volume of water in the lake itself. The topography of the land is such that the water from the lake can be distributed over a large area by gravity.

Clear Lake, in California, is the source of the upper project. It will become a reservoir, and its outlet, Lost River, diverted into the Klamath River and superseded largely as a water carrier by an irrigation canal. This oddest of streams, "meandering with a wavy motion," after flowing aimlessly a hundred miles, arrives within six miles of its source and finally sinks in Tule Lake. Tule Lake, a broad sheet of water, whose greatest depth is about 30 feet, has no other water supply and no outlet. With the diversion of Lost River, its bed will be partly reclaimed.

The Government work, all told, will represent an expenditure of \$4,100,000, and this investment is plac-

ed in a class by themselves in richness. The soils are free from gumbo and adobe characteristics, very easy to work, without stones, and do not bake easily. In a few localities patches of alkali may be found, but these are quite infrequent and can be cared for by proper drainage. The soil is of uniformly great depth, and very rarely is there hard-pan near the surface.

The climate of the Klamath Basin is delightful in late spring, summer and autumn and until midwinter. With its scenic and hunting and fishing attractions, the region is becoming a great summer resort. The weather is moderately warm in summer and not severely cold in winter. There is little zero weather. Destructive storms are unknown. Some winters are open without snow, but occasionally there is enough snow for sleighing. Spring plowing begins in the latter part of February or early in March. March and April are rain-laden months, and January is the coldest. Very little rain falls in the summer, and crops may be harvested without fear of a storm.

The average number of clear days

wealthy farmers in the irrigated West than any other farm product, may be grown to perfection. Two (and in favored sections three) crops are cut each year, and after the last harvest the vigorous growths permit of pasturage for stock.

The Klamath section will rival eastern Washington and Oregon in wheat production, both in quality and quantity. Land well cultivated and with plenty of water yields fifty bushels of wheat to the acre, while dry farming secures from twelve to twenty bushels. The average, under favorable water conditions, should be thirty-five bushels to the acre.

Oats yield per acre, with dry farming, from twenty-five to thirty bushels; on irrigated land, sixty bushels; and with exceptionally favorable conditions, almost a hundred. Barley yields, on dry land, twenty-five bushels per acre, which is always doubled and often trebled on properly irrigated land. Rye also grows well, and peculiarly enough is often dry farmed as a hay or roughage crop for stock.

Apple raising will prove a profitable occupation in the uplands. Peaches, plums, prunes and cherries do well,

while in favored locations most excellent peaches may be raised; but care must be taken by planting late-blooming, hardy varieties of all these fruits, because of late frosts.

The evidence of what small fruits will do is found in the wealth of wild berries. All the berries may be grown to great advantage as soon as a market becomes available.

The richness of the soil and the ease with which it is worked make the Klamath section a vast potential garden. Here, with irrigation, intensive cultivation will be widely practiced. The careful cultivation that makes land in sections of Southern California, the San Joaquin, Sacramento, Santa Clara, Pajaro, Arroyo Grande and other California valleys worth hundreds of dollars per acre will produce the same result here.

The Klamath Basin is already a great native pasture-land, and when are added alfalfa, clover, etc., it will be an unexcelled dairy country. At present cattle and sheep occupy the fields. There are many Herefords and some Shorthorns, Devons and Galloways. But with the coming of easy transportation will come the day of the more profitable milk cow—the day of the Holstein and Jersey. The Klamath Basin is full of fine horses.

Well adapted to hog raising, the pig has been almost totally neglected in the Klamath region, yet with disease unknown and crops and climate naturally adapted to his needs, he will later become one of the most important of its commercial factors. Poultry raising awaits but transportation to make it of large proportions, though now a thriving industry with a local demand far in excess of the supply.

Contest Notice.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, January 12, 1909.

A sufficient affidavit having been filed in this office by Mathias Armand contestant, against homestead entry No. 2765 (Serial No. 6964), made Sept. 15, 1902, for W 1/2 W 1/2, Sec. 28, T. 35 S., R. 10 E., by Eleanor S. Ogden, contestee, in which it is alleged that Ogden never settled upon said land within six months after making said entry as required by law; that said Eleanor Ogden never improved said land by erecting a dwelling house nor made any improvements whatsoever; that the said Ogden has wholly abandoned said tract and for more than six months since making said entry; that said entry is not cultivated as required by law or at all, and said Ogden is not at this time nor has he been living on said land during the past year; that said Ogden has wholly failed to reside upon, cultivate or improve said entry; that the alleged absence of said Ogden is not due to his employment in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States as an officer, soldier or marine in any war in which the United States may be engaged, said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond, and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on March 3, 1909, before R. M. Richardson, U. S. Commissioner, at Klamath Falls, Oregon, and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on March 10, 1909, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Lakeview, Oregon.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed January 7, 1909 set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

J. N. WATSON,

1-16 Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Lakeview List No. 51. United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, January 12, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that the Northern Pacific Railway Company, whose post office address is St. Paul, Minnesota, has on this 25th day of December, 1908, filed in this office its application (Serial No. 0945), to select under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved July 1, 1898 (30 Stat. 597, 620), Lot 1 of section 3 in township 33 south of range 7 1/2 and Lot 8 of section 7 in township 33 south of range 7, all east of Willamette Principal Meridian, containing 51.83 acres.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described, or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or for any other reason, to the disposal of applicant, should file their affidavits of protest in this office, on or before the 13th day of March, 1909.

J. N. WATSON,

1-18 Register.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A brown and spotted cow, fat and dry, branded 87 on left hip; ear mark crop; split in left ear and under bit in right ear. Was driven or stolen from the Downing ranch the latter part of December, 1908. Reward for information. 20-54

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