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THE EVENING HERALD

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KLAMATH FALLS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1909.

TELEGRAPH NEWS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congress next winter will have to determine whether or not bonds shall be issued by the government to raise \$10,000,000 or more to hasten the completion of federal irrigation projects now under way. It has become evident that without some such assistance work on many of the projects will drag along indefinitely. There is only \$10,000,000 available, and there is immediate demand for \$25,000,000. Unless some method is provided for increasing the amount to be expended next season, the work of the reclamation service will be seriously crippled and many settlers now residing on unfinished projects will be submitted to more or less hardships.

Salt Lake City.—Every milch cow in Utah is to undergo the tuberculin test and all having tuberculosis will be killed. This announcement was made by the State Board of Health. The opinion was expressed that 20 per cent of the cows are infected.

Portland.—Walter H. Moore, president; W. Cooper Morris, cashier, and E. E. Lytle, Henry A. Moore and Leo Friede, directors, of the defunct Oregon Trust and Savings Bank which two years ago closed its doors a wreck, were all arrested and taken to jail. The arrests were the result of a sudden and unexpected recommendation of the grand jury.

Topeka, Wash.—Justice Mann discharged the case against Tom Pike, charged with having the "makin'g" on his person. The judge said, in part: "In my opinion this cigarette

law is invalid, unconstitutional and farcical. Although I do not approve of cigarette smoking, I do not think it is unlawful."

Topeka, Kas.—Statistics prepared by the U. S. Board of Agriculture show that the earnings of poultry in the United States in one year were greater than the value of either the cotton crop, wheat crop or swine output. The value of the egg output for a single year amounted to more than \$290,000,000.

Jackson, Miss.—President Taft was loudly cheered on his arrival here. In the course of his speech at the fair grounds he advised young men to take up farming, and said that rural life was free from the nerve-wracking strains of other pursuits and tended to increase the natural span of one's life.

Athens, Greece.—The early abdication of King George is expected. Since the attempted revolt in the navy last week he has been winding up his affairs and is merely waiting for a favorable opportunity to quit the throne without disgracing the government.

The Detroit "Free Press" thinks that since Dr. Cook's penitence was made in Chicago, the Doctor's tale of the hardships he had to endure is probably not exaggerated.

"A Los Angeles man has left a fortune to a girl who refused to marry him," says the Buffalo "Express," and the Washington "Herald" observes that "greater gratitude than this hath no man."

YOUNG DUCKS.

They Have No Instinctive Impulse to Enter the Water.

It has turned out, under the searching experimentation of recent years, that much that we have supposed to be instinct in animals is not instinct at all. For example, the young duck proves to have no instinctive impulse to enter the water, does not recognize the element by sight and is, in short, in precisely the same situation as a chick until, by happy chance, it gets its legs wet. Wet legs, however, and the lift of the water on the body at once start up the swimming reaction, and away sails the duckling, as chickens and children do not.

The chick, on its part, has a definite instinct to peck at any small object that catches its eye. That takes care of its feeding. But the chick has no corresponding instinct to drink and would die of thirst before it would recognize water by sight alone. Drinking it has to learn for itself by pecking at dewdrops or spots of light on the surface of the water or particles at the bottom of its cup. Even the hen, contrary to general belief, proves to have no instinctive fear of the water for her offspring. A hen that has raised a few broods of ducks and seen them take to the water becomes highly distressed when a subsequent hatch of chickens do not swim. In fact, hens have been reported under these circumstances to lead their chicks to the water's edge and push them in.—McClure's Magazine.

NESTS IN GULF WEED.

Breeding Place of the Flying Fish in the Sargasso Sea.

In the middle of the north Atlantic there is an area of comparatively still water almost equal to continental Europe in extent and more or less covered with floating seaweed. It was known as the Mar de Sargasso to Columbus and the early navigators and is the Sargasso sea of modern geographers.

The floating seaweed was formerly supposed to have grown near the Bahama and Florida shores and to have drifted to its present position. It is now, however, known to grow and propagate itself where it is found. In it are found globular masses of weed containing fish eggs and known as fish nests.

Investigations show that the floating weed of the Sargasso sea is the chosen breeding place of species of flying fish. The eggs found in the nests were attributed to certain species of fish found resting on them, but careful examination of the eggs shows that they really belong to flying fish.

Apparently, however, the flying fish do not make the nests themselves. Each end of the egg of these fish is furnished with bunches of very long filamentous tendrils, and by means of these the finely divided branches of the Sargasso weed have been caught together in globular masses. The eggs may be said to have made their own nest.—London Field.

THE COMPROMISE.

He Thought He Was Firm and Knew He Was Considerate.

The young man had entered that mysterious realm called matrimony, and as it was his first offense his father was handing him some paternal advice as to how he should treat the young wife.

"When you have any little differences of opinion, my son," he said to the boy, "if you can't persuade Margaret that you are right—and you probably can't, for they are all about alike—you must compromise. Be firm, yet be considerate and compromise."

"Yes, father," replied the son. "I will remember a little experience," and a reminiscent expression came over the old man's face, "on the very threshold of the married life of your mother and myself, and it was the basis of all future disputes. It was this way: I wanted to spend the summer, our first vacation together, in Maline, and your mother wanted to go to Saratoga. That was thirty years ago. But I shall never forget how firm and yet how considerate I was with your mother and how we compromised, avoiding all dispute. We stayed from Saturday noon to Tuesday morning at Har Harbor, and then we spent the rest of the summer at Saratoga. Yes, indeed," the old man added, with a sigh, "that's the only way to deal with a woman. You must be firm, but be willing to compromise a little once in awhile, as I have done with your mother."—New York Tribune.

TIGERS IN INDIA.

Strange Hindoo Beliefs Concerning the Man Eaters.

In India the traditions of folklore are numerous and strange. Among those pertaining to the tiger the following are the most peculiar: The uneducated Hindoo (and he is in the great majority) believes that the shoot of a man killed by a tiger rides on the head of the beast that slew him to warn him of danger and to guide him to new victims. It is declared that God provides for the tiger's daily wants to the amount of 1 rupee a day—that is to say, if the tiger kills a calf worth 6 rupees he will not be allowed another victim for five days.

Eating the flesh of a tiger is supposed to give one great courage and alertness, but the whiskers must first be staged off the beast or his spirit will haunt the man who fed off him, and he is likely to be turned into a tiger in the next world.

The following incident really occurred in a small Indian village in the interior: One of the villagers was unfortunately killed by a tiger. The police investigated the accidental death and rendered this verdict: "Tandu died of a tiger eating him. There was no other cause of death. Nothing was left of him save his bones and some fingers, which probably belonged to either the right or left hand."—Washington Star.

A MARRIAGE NOTICE.

The Modern One Sounded Quite Grand to the Old Lady.

Old Lady Goodyear laid down the paper with a sigh and looked over her spectacles at Grandfather Goodyear. "I feel quite ashamed when I remember our humble marriage notice," she said.

"Married, in the First Congregational church of Harbortille, Abel Goodyear to Mary Lawson," chanted Grandfather Goodyear. "It read well, to my thinking."

"Yes, for those days, but not for present times," said his old wife. "You know, Anastasia Cumming's daughter Laura married a Toby, and their daughter has just married Sophy Leavitt's grandson. His mother, Sophy's child, married a Wilson."

"Well, what of all that?" inquired Grandfather Goodyear, rubbing his forehead in great confusion of mind.

"It's the fashion to keep all the family names," said Old Lady Goodyear, severely. "You hear how grand it sounds."

"Married, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Frederick Cummings-Toby, by Rev. Harold Lowden Kirkbright, Edith Smythe Cummings to George Broune Leavitt-Wilson."

"Now, there's something for old Grandpa Broune and Grandma Smythe to be proud of—if they were alive."

"M'm," said Grandfather Goodyear.—Youth's Companion.

Mis Condolesces.
An English lord used to tell a story of a sheriff substitute he once knew slightly.

Although he was a very religious man, the sheriff had his faults, and one of these was that he had a habit of using strong language without realizing what his words implied. The sheriff's best friend was the minister of the parish, and a great misfortune befell the reverend gentleman by the death of his wife.

The sheriff wished to express his sympathy, but he found himself quite at a loss to know what to say. He sat for a long time scratching his head and puzzling himself to know what he could say to the minister. At last he blurted out, "Well, minister, this is a d—l of a business."—London Express.

Quite a Success.
Wife of the Professor—Charles, here is a telegram—an explosion in your laboratory—and the place wrecked. Professor—Thank goodness! Then that experiment was a success, after all.—New York Journal.

ENGLISH MONARCHS.

Death Often Unkind in the Manner of Their Taking Off.

Of the monarchs who have reigned over England since the days of the Norman conquest nearly one-quarter of the number have met violent deaths. William I. was killed by a fall from his horse, William II. was shot while hunting, whether by accident or design is still one of the unsolved problems of history; Richard I. was killed by a shaft from a crossbow while besieging the city of Chalus, in France; Richard II. was murdered in Pontefract castle, Edward II. was murdered in Berkeley castle and Edward V. in the Tower of London; Richard III. was killed on the battlefield of Bosworth, and Charles I. had his head cut off in London.

Elizabeth's death was hastened by remorse that she had ordered the execution of Essex, and her sister Mary succeeded and died soon after the loss of Calais, declaring that the name of that city would be found after death written on her heart. The death of Edward III's son, the Black Prince, caused the aged monarch to die of grief. So, after the loss of his son in the White Ship, Henry I. was never seen to smile again and lived only a short time. Henry VI. and George III. were insane during the latter years of their reigns and finally died from what in these days would be called paresis. Charles II., Henry VIII., Edward IV. and George IV. hastened their deaths by the lives they lived. Only two monarchs died of that great national scourge, consumption. They were Edward VI. and Henry VII. Queen Anne's death was due as much to anything else to overfeeding. Only two monarchs, Henry VI. and George III., died after long illnesses.—London Tatler.

TREES IN HOLLAND.

All Streets and Canals Bordered With Elms or Lindsens.

The average Dutch town is an attractive place in the summer months, since practically every street and canal is bordered with shade trees, which shut out the glare of the sun and offer cool and inviting avenues for the exploration of the tourist. The banks of these canals are generally terraced in two levels—the lower one for warehouses and the upper for shops or dwellings, but each elevation is planted with trees.

At least a city is an exceedingly poor location for tree culture. Narrow streets, with tall buildings, exclude the life giving sunlight; asphalt or closely paved walks prevent the necessary moisture from sinking into the ground and nourishing thirsty roots, and leakage from the gas mains is a deadly poison to all vegetation. For this reason care should be exercised in the selection of the variety of trees for street planting in order to get the best results. In Holland time has demonstrated that the elm and linden should be placed in the first rank, for there are many examples of these species in Dutch towns which have withstood the ravages of more than two centuries. The elm appears to be the harder of these two trees and will live under most adverse conditions.

The Dutch municipalities expend large sums each year for the preservation of their shade trees, but the results amply justify the cost for maintenance.—Harper's Weekly.

Couldn't Turn It.

The eye of little Willie's teacher was sad and sorry, for, notwithstanding that he was her favorite pupil, he stood before her convicted of the heinous charge of a theft of candy from a fellow pupil. It was a first offense, however, and she did not desire to inflict corporal punishment. A moral lecture, she thought, would fit the case.

"Bear in mind, Willie," she concluded, "that these temptations can be resisted if determination is used. Always turn a deaf ear to temptation."

Little Willie's lip trembled.

"But, teacher," he answered, "I ain't got a deaf ear."

HOME REALTY CO.

Watch this Space for "REAL SNAPS"

\$1,600—A business proposition, just the finest "small business" in town; good income, steady, clean, and susceptible to improvement; well worth looking into.

\$1,000—How about this? A corner in the city, 100 ft. front; a fine location, splendid view, in fact very choice lots.

\$4,500 for 40 acres, improved; close in; to see it is to buy.

TIMBER CLAIMS HOMESTEADS "THE RED FRONT" Office, Main St. Phone 811

WANT ADS.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Toledo range, almost new. Inquire two doors north of Methodist church.

Goodrich's Cash Store

C. F. GOODRICH, Proprietor

Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Carpets, Rugs, Wall Paper and Groceries

Blue Table Salt, 50 pounds for	\$.75
Salt, one-half ground, per ton	\$0.00
Snap Soap, 100 bars for	40c to .50
Coffee, per pound	.40c to .50
Tea, per pound	.45
Star Tobacco, per plug	.45
Horsehoe Tobacco, per plug	.45
Spears Head Tobacco, per plug	.45
Rice, per pound	10c and .11
Beans per pound	6c and .07
Columbia Cat Flakes, piece to chinaware in each package	.85
Violet Oats, package	.15
Violet Pancake Flour	.15
Boiled Oats, in bulk, 10 pounds for	1.00
Dried Prunes, 20 pounds for	1.00
Sugar, per sack	6.75

Highest Price Paid for Hides and Produce

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, October 6, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that James B. Humphrey, whose postoffice address is Klamath Falls, Oregon, did, on the 23d day of April, 1909, file in this office sworn statement and application, No. 61827, to purchase the S $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ section 23, Township 37 South, Range 9 East, Willamette meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisement, and hat, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised, June 14, 1909, the timber estimated at 545,000 board feet at \$0.75 per M. and the land \$190.00; that said applicant must offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 9th day of December, 1909, before R. M. Richardson, United States Commissioner, at Klamath Falls, Oregon.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

ARTHUR W. ORTON, 10-9-12-3 Register.

The report comes from Prineville that County Surveyor Fred A. Rice has been awarded the contract for the completion of a survey for an electric road from Opal City, the new town on the north side of Crooked river, on the Oregon Trunk and Harriman surveys, to Prineville by way of Lamonta gap and McKay flat. The contract for the surveying was awarded by Joseph G. Houston, who represents Portland Capital in the Oden Falls project and a reclamation project in the vicinity of Opal City. It is the purpose of Mr. Houston to generate the power for the electric line at Oden Falls, where contracts have already been awarded for the construction of power plants.

It seems that Cannon is no longer one of the big guns. It looks as though he will either have to fire himself or get discharged. He will probably explode first, however.

Helping the Town . . .

By banking your money in a bank in your own community you increase the community's power to do business. If substantial farmers want to borrow money there is more to loan them. If you bank your money away from home it is loaned to other farmers, merchants and manufacturers. Help your home people. Money hidden at home helps no one. Placed in a bank it is put to work in ways that help all.

The First National Bank of Klamath Falls

Is a good bank to put your money in—safe and reliable.

A Savings Account . . .

In a rainy day fund, a life insurance policy, a sick benefit, a funeral benefit, and an old age pension. There is no forfeiture clause in the passbook, and it is under the owner's control at all times. It will tide him over sickness; it will care for his family when he must go; it will see him through old age, and bury him when he dies. It is a simple business proposition. Begin early, and keep it up, and, like manna in the desert, it will supply him as he journeys.

Now is the time to open an account with the

The First Trust and Savings Bank

Blismarck and 3.

Blismarck had an intense aversion to 13, but a veneration for the number 3. His reasons for his predilection were that he served three masters; he was responsible for and fought in three great wars; he signed three treaties of peace; he arranged the meeting of three emperors; he established the triple alliance; in the Franco-Prussian war three horses were killed under him; he had three names (Blismarck, Schoenhausen and Launenburg); he acquired three titles (count, prince, duke); the ancient arms of his family are a leaf of clover and three oak leaves. His family motto, "In trinitate robor" ("strength in trinity"), was surely in itself sufficient to give a leaning to this particular direction. So closely were his feelings associated with the triple number that the caricaturists represented him with three hats on his head. He had three children.

PURVEYORS TO ROYALTY.

Their Signs Constitute One of the Sights of London.

The American in London, on his first visit to that marvelous city, is struck by the number of signs over shops with the royal arms painted thereon and announcing that the tradesman is a purveyor to their majesties. Yet, when the matter is sifted, the number is not so large.

Officially, according to the London News, there are about 200 tradesmen in London who hold the royal warrant and are entitled to use the royal arms as a shop sign, with the accompanying words, "By royal appointment." The royal warrant has to be received, signed and sealed in due form; otherwise, if a tradesman styles himself a purveyor to a member of the royal family without this formal permission, he is guilty of an offense which is punishable by a fine not exceeding £20. Moreover, he is liable to a similar fine if he uses arms so nearly resembling the royal arms as to lead people to believe that he is carrying on his business under the authority of royalty. Several instances have occurred of the enforcement of these penalties.

The warrants are exhibited in the shop windows, headed by the royal arms and bearing the signature of the lord chamberlain, the comptroller of the royal household, the treasurer of the latter, or of the master of the horse, etc., according to the circumstances.