PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. C. A. RAMBO.
Dentist
All Work Guaranteed.
Odd Fellows' Building.
Room 218. Phone 81.

MAXWELL M. LONG
Osteopathic Physician,
Suite 18 and 19, White Bldg.
Phone 96

CITY AND COUNTY ABSTRACT COMPANY
Abstracts. Insurance
Members Oregon Association Title Men.

O. E. WILLEY
Attorney at Law
Room 220, Odd Fellows Hall

MISCELLANEOUS

EMPLOYMENT
Call up COMSTOCK, phone 60, if you want any kind of HELP.

Register at the COMSTOCK if you want employment.

KLAMATH NOVELTY WORKS
9th and Klamath ave.
Blacksmithing and general repair work done
Automobiles a Specialty
D. FORNIHAMO, Proprietor.

ERKELSON & DAUHTELBERG
New and Secondhand Goods
Hides, Wool, Pelts, Rubber and Metals
327 Main St Tel. 9415

To boost Klamath county send The Herald to your Eastern friends.

Wedding Rings

When buying Wedding Rings why not buy the best?
I have a full line of 18-carat Tiffany Band Rings and Wide Oval Wedding Rings in stock.

FRANK M. UPP
Watchmaker, Jeweler and Engraver. Southern Pacific Watch Inspector

HERE IT IS
NYAL'S FACE CREAM
IS the very best that's made. Use it and your complexion immediately takes on the rosy blush of real health. This is the one cream that thoroly cleanses the pores and leaves the skin smooth and soft as velvet. Then too, Nyal's Face Cream will not cause hair to grow on the face.
Being greaseless, Nyal's Face Cream is readily absorbed by the skin. Containing peroxide, it is antiseptic and thoroly cleanses the skin pores. The odor of this ideal cream is decidedly fascinating. It is sold in ornamental jars for twenty five and fifty cents the jar. Commence using Nyal's Face Cream, it's best for your complexion.
We are the Nyal Agents. Buy this superior cream at our store. Better take a jar home to-night.

UNDERWOOD'S PHARMACY

Classified Column

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Lot on Sixth St. near pavement. Will sell at a sacrifice. P. O. Box 781 16-31*

FOR SALE—New 7 room house, to be moved. Electric lights, bath and sanitary plumbing. Make an offer. P. O. Box 781. 16-31*

TYPEWRITERS
New Machines $5.00 Down and $5.00 a Month
Klamath Falls Music House.

LOST AND FOUND

FOUND—Three keys for the same lock. Call at Herald office. 18-6t

MISCELLANEOUS

MONEY TO LOAN on good security. Home Building and Realty Company, 517 Main street. 19-6t

FREE—We have several loads of stable manure which we will be glad to give to anybody who wil haul it way. Calif.-Ore. Power Co. 19-5t

GIRL desires housework in a nice family. Address lock box 816. 24-6t

FOR RENT

NICELY furnished rooms at the Oregon House, Sixth and Klamath

FURNISHED rooms, also housekeeping rooms, at First and Pine or Main street. 15-12t*

TERMS WILL BE CASH
After August 1 all wood or other fuel will be sold strictly for cash on delivery or in advance.
C. A. ARNOLD,
KLAMATH FUEL CO.
7-1-8-1 W. E. SEEHORN.

Is it in the Herald? It's right, then

Lets Talk Piano at——
Sherman Piano Depot

GOOD LAND
Is always the cheapest in the end. Poor land is dear at any price. I make a specialty of desirable farm lands, and shall be pleased to show you the country. Being familiar with the Klamath Basin and having facilities for showing the land, I am in a position to serve you.
CHILCOTE
New location, 635 Main St. Phone 66

WOOD
Green Slab, 16-inch $2.50
Dry Slab, 16-inch $3.50
Block Wood $3.50
Block Wood, double load. $5.00
Nut Coal, ton $13.00
(on the hill, 25c extra)
KLAMATH FUEL CO.,
Office 505 Main. O. Peyton, Mgr
Phone 187. Phone 248R

POLK'S OREGON and WASHINGTON Business Directory
A Directory of each City, Town and Village, giving descriptive sketch of each place, location, population, telegraph, shipping and banking point; also Classified Directory, compiled by business and profession.
R. L. POLK & CO., SEATTLE

CHARLIE LA DUE LATE OFFENDER

CANADIAN COWBOY BREAKS INTO IAMBIC METRICAL LINES IN ORDER TO EXPRESS HIS FEELINGS SOMEWHAT

Is the Western cowpuncher born with a spirit as poetic as that of any laureate (not lariat), or does the jolt and jar incident to staying on the back or a Rodeo twister tend to make one resort to rubiats?

"Skeeter" Bill Robbins, the Wyoming skyscraper, broke forth with some verse after the Rodeo, and he is followed by Charles LaDue, who arises to tender the following:

A Cowboy's Dream

They have gone from view,
All the things we knew
In the mournful days of yore;
And the mournful note
Of the lean coyote
Is heard on the hills no more.
The sun shines down
On a modern town,
And the fences far are strong.
And the postmen go
Where the buffalo
Were known when we were young.
And the motors honk
Through stretches of prairie grass

Ah, that sawed-off steed
Was a Jo, indeed—
But he's gone down the long, long trail.
He stood fourteen hands,
And was scarred with brands
From his eyebrows to his tail.
He had withers high,
And a wicked eye,
And was fat, like a cedar rail.
But his heart was strong,
And he'd lope along
All day like a steel machine.
The brave old chap—
He's clear off the map;
And all of his kind, I ween.

They raise horses now
For the dray and plow,
And trotters and saddlers, too,
But the old bronk's feet
Don't hit the street
Today as they used to do.

You have got things down
In this modern town
So Liberty has no chance.
A brass-bound "bull"
Will come up and pull
A man if he tries to dance.
Why, they had me jailed
'Cause I merely wailed
Two bars of an old-time song.
And a man is fined
By your justice blind
If he carries his gun along.

In the good old days,
Why, the boys would raise
Ten kinds of a howdy-do,
And the village cop
Never made a yawp—
He just hid till the fun was through.

Oh, the good old ways,
And the brave old days,
And the boys I used to know;
Your modern game
Is a thing too tame,
And I sigh for the long ago.
—Charles LaDue.

Dutch "Home Industry."

BERLIN, July 25—A patriotic public appeal was formally made through out the German Empire today asking all Germans to cultivate the habit of calling for German oysters instead of the English and Dutch varieties. The appeal was made through the government fishery office, and sets forth that the "Royal Prussians," grown in the government beds off Schleswig-Holstein, are in every respect as toothsome and wholesome as their more popular foreign rivals.

German Cooprative Bank in a Village Can Draw on a Central Bank--Puts Any Surplus in it

DOSSENHEIM, Germany, July 25. The cashier of the Raiffeisen bank of this village, who is also the postmaster and a considerable political figure in his community, welcomed to his house today five members of the American Commission on Agricultural Co-Operation.

Records of the Dossenheim bank showed it to be a society of 295 members, about half of whom were laborers in a nearby quarry, but who maintained small parcels of land they worked with the aid of their families, and about half of whom were small farmers owning or renting on an average of 2½ acres each. The cultivation of these farms was extremely intensive—truck farming, it would have been called in the United States.

One of these members entered and counted out ten marks from a bag, which he deposited in the bank. Evidently the visit to the bank was to the depositors' mind something of a social event. He started conversation with the cashier, and was apparently a bit nettled when the cashier explained that the presence of visitors made it impossible for him to indulge his friend in the usual amount of village gossip. These conversations at the bank are an important factor in the conduct of the bank. They typify the intimate relations that exist between the managers of the institutions and the members, and it is this intimacy which makes the banks conservative, for everyone knows everyone else's business.

It is upon such deposits as the one made during the visit of the Americans that the Dossenheim institution depends chiefly for its funds wherewith to make loans to its members. It may also borrow from the Central Co-Operative bank, with which it is affiliated. At the present time the demands for loans are heavy, and it has a debit at the Central institution. The institution commands about $25,000 to finance its 295 members.

For their deposits the members of the bank receive 4 per cent interest. Deposits are also accepted from non-members, but only 3¾ per cent is paid them—an unusual proceeding, which it would seem difficult to accept as good business policy. Only about $200 in cash is kept at the bank. It is the object of the local bank to lend out all of the money which it receives to its members. If, however, the demands for loans are insufficient to keep all of the funds at home, the surplus is deposited with the central bank, which pays the local bank 3½ per cent interest. When the funds of the local bank are insufficient to meet demands for loans, it borrows from the central bank, and pays 4 per cent interest on such loans. The loans are made to farmers either on their own notes and without other security than the liability which they have assumed upon entering the bank, or, if their standing is not particularly good, upon their note endorsed by one or two sureties. Some money is loaned on mortgages, although the central institutions discourage this practice.

The institution is conducted by a board of managers, the president of which dropped in at the bank during the visit of the commissioners. He was a village merchant, and a very good type of man. The other members of the board are farmers. The board of managers meets at fixed times and passes upon applications for loans. Their work, as well as the accounts of the cashier and the bookkeeper, is subject to the scrutiny of the board of supervision, a committee of nine men. All of these officials are elected by the general assembly of all of the members of the bank. Besides these checks the accounts of the bank are examined at least once in two years, and generally more often by an expert auditor, and his report is presented to every member of the bank. The members are also kept constantly advised of the standing of their bank with the central bank through a newspaper published by the co-operative union.

This is about all there is to the conduct of the bank. In the case of the Dossenheim institution it can hardly be called a banking business at all, but merely a borrowing and lending business. The expenses of management are very slight. The cashier and the bookkeeper are the only two salaried officials. The cashier receives about $320 a year as salary.

The American commission has not yet come to believe that the Raiffeisen bank system can be transplanted in America. There are many practical points, such as those brought out by the visit to this village which makes it seem doubtful—the isolation of American farmers; the existence of homestead exemption laws in certain states which would frustrate the principle of unlimited liability; the difficulty of keeping expenses down, of securing men like the cashier who would serve for $200 a year; the more complicated financial requirements of American farmers which would make the simple form of a borrowing and lending business insufficient for their needs; the native dislike of the more individualistic American to having everyone know his business.

At the same time the point has been driven home to the Americans that in economic union the European farmers have found strength. That is the lesson of each little farming community of this country.

ERADICATION OF BROME GRASSES

IS AN ACTIVE SPREADER BY ROOTS AND SEED, AND IT'S APPEARANCE IN THE ALFALFA FIELDS HELPS NOT

To eradicate brome grass from alfalfa fields it is necessary to tear up the sod by early cultivation, and then cut the crop before the grass goes to seed, is the substance of the advice given in response to inquiries by Professor H. D. Scudder, agronomist of the Oregon Agricultural College. The professor explains the reasons for this statement as follows:

"Brome grasses are very active spreaders through their rooting systems as well as through their seed. So to get rid of it, two things are imperative:

"First, the field should be thoroughly cultivated early in the spring before the alfalfa buds, with a machine similar to the John Deere alfalfa cultivator, until not a bit of sod remains untorn. This will not injure the alfalfa at all, provided it is a year or so old, but will improve it, although the field will look as though freshly plowed. This treatment will tear out nearly all the grass, and should be followed by a peg tooth harrow to level the ground and shake the soil from the grass sod, so that the roots will die. Should any grass appear after the first cutting, the field should be cultivated as at first. This will delay the second cutting, but will not lose you the crop.

"Second, none of the grass which does come through should be allowed to go to seed. Cut the crop before the seed ripens. This can be done and still give you a fair quality of hay, or this early cutting can be put in the silo or fed green to cows, or pastured off with pigs and sheep."

John Forbis, with 365 acres, and Homer C. Atwell, with 320 adjoining, have placed their tracts near Dilley at the disposal of the state game warden for a bird refuge.

There are two kinds of insurance. Chilcote writes the kind that pays. New location 635 Main st., phone 66.

TRY IT! SAYS SAGE TEA DARKENS AND BEAUTIFIES FADED, GRAY HAIR

Mixed With Sulphur Makes Hair Soft and Luxuriant and Removes Dandruff

The old-time mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur for darkening gray, streaked and faded hair is coming in vogue again, says a well known down town druggist. It was our grandmother's treatment and hundreds of women and men, too, are again using it to keep their hair a good, even color which is quite sensible, as we are living in an age when a youthful appearance is of the greatest advantage.

Nowadays, though, we don't have the troublesome task of gathering the sage and the messy mixing at home. All drug stores sell the ready-to-use product called "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy" for about 50 cents a bottle. It is the most popular because nobody can discover it has been applied. Simply dampen a soft brush or sponge with "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur," and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. Do this tonight, and by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application it is restored to its natural color.

What delights the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur is that besides beautifully darkening the hair they say it produces that soft lustre and appearance of abundance which is so attractive; besides prevents dandruff; itching scalp and falling hair. Here, you gray-haired folks get busy; look years younger.

cover the completed work as noted in the specifications.

The plans and specifications are in the office of the County Clerk, Klamath Falls, Oregon. A certified check to the amount of 10 per cent of the bid submitted, payable to the order of the County of Klamath, State of Oregon, must accompany each bid.

The County Court reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Wm. S. Worden, County Judge.
C. G. Merrill, County Com.,
John Hagelstein, County Co.
25-8t h

(Form of Advertisement No. 5)
Notice to Contractors

The County Court of Klamath County, Oregon, will receive bids up to August 4th, 1913, for the construction of one and six-tenths miles of road from a point four miles distant from the northern boundary of the city of Klamath Falls to five and six-tenths miles distance; the bids are to cover the completed work as noted in the specifications.

The plans and specifications are in the office of the County Clerk, Klamath Falls, Oregon. A certified check to the amount of 10 per cent of the bid submitted, payable to the order of the County of Klamath, State of Oregon, must accompany each bid.

The County Court reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Wm. S. Worden, County Judge.
C. G. Merrill, County Com.,
John Hagelstein, County Co.
25-8t h

Notice in Bankruptcy of First Meeting of Creditors

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon.

In the Matter of Charles Marurow and A. J. Santamaw, Partners, Trading and Doing Business as Marurow and Santamaw, and of Charles Marurow and A. J. Santamaw, as Individuals.

To the Creditors of Charles Marurow and A. J. Santamaw, Doing Business as Marurow and Santamaw, and of said Marurow and Santamaw as Individuals.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of July, 1913, Charles Marurow and A. J. Santamaw, partners, doing business under the firm name and style of Marurow and Santamaw, and said Charles Marurow and A. J. Santamaw as individuals, were duly adjudged bankrupt in the above entitled court, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of J. C. Rutenic, referee in bankruptcy of the above-entitled court, in Klamath Falls, Oregon, in the district aforesaid, on the 5th day of August, 1913, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., at which time creditors may attend, prove their claims and appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and each of them, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

J. C. RUTENIC,
22-29 h Referee in Bankruptcy.

Notice for Publication
(Not Coal Lands)
Department of the Interior, United States Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, July 16, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that Louis L. Stein, of Klamath Falls, Oregon, who, on August 1, 1910, made Homestead Entry, No. 02844, for N½S½, Section 12, Township 37S, Range 7E, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. R. DeLap, County Clerk of Klamath county, Oregon, at Klamath Falls, Oregon, on the 23rd day of August, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:

E. Leroy Miller, R. L. Falkerson, Henry W. Straw, I. J. Straw, all of Odessa, Oregon.

JAS. F. BURGESS,
7-18-8-19h Register

Resolution
Declaring Intention of the Common Council to Improve Sixth Street from Kinkeck Avenue to the City Limits.

The city of Klamath Falls, by its common council, resolves as follows:

Section 1.—Whereas a petition has been filed with the Police Judge, signed by more than ten freeholders of the city of Klamath Falls, whose property will be affected by the improvement proposed, which petition was presented to the common council, having for its object the improvement of Sixth street in said city, from Kinkeck avenue to the city limits, including all intersections of streets, and the common council having directed the city engineer to survey and prepare plans and specifications and estimates of various kinds of improvements of such part of said street, and he having filed with the Police Judge for the consideration of the common council plans and specifications and estimated the cost of several portions of the kind of improvement proposed for said street, and said city engineer having filed such plans, specifications and estimates and the same having found satisfactory, they are hereby approved, and it is decided and [illegible]

[illegible] on the 16th day of July, 1913.

A. L. LEAVITT,
Police Judge of the City of Klamath Falls, Oregon. 15-16t

Notice to Contractors

The county court of Klamath county, Oregon, will receive bids up to August 4th, 1913, for the construction of two bridges, [illegible] Lamson River bridges. [illegible] to cover the completed work as noted in the specifications. [illegible] plans and specifications are in the office of the county clerk of Klamath county, Oregon. A certified check amounting to 10 per cent of the bid to the order of the County of Klamath, State of Oregon, must accompany each bid.

The county court reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

W. S. Worden, County Judge.
C. G. Merrill, County Com.
John Hagelstein, County Com.
7-18-5-4 h

Notice Regarding Bids

Pursuant to a resolution passed and adopted by the Common Council of the city of Klamath Falls, Oregon, on the 16th day of July, 1913, notice is hereby given that bids will be received by the Police Judge of said city up to and including the 4th day of August, 1913, at the hour of 8 o'clock p. m., for the improvement of Sixth street from its intersection with Kinkeck street north, including all street intersections, to Pennsylvania avenue, according to the established grade, and paving the same to the width of 36 feet wide from Main street to Pine street, and by paving the same to the width of 30 feet from Pine street to Pert street, with macadam; and for putting in of curbs and storm sewer system and gutters; and in case of improvement a space or strip [illegible] feet wide on each side of Tenth street shall be graded for parking and sidewalk [illegible]. All of said improvement shall be done and [illegible] in accordance with the plans and specifications made by the city engineer on file in the office of the [illegible] of said city, a resolution [illegible] hereby made for grading, curbing, work and material [illegible] improvement is to be [illegible] by November 1st, 1913, [illegible] contractor will be required [illegible] bond in the sum of [illegible] tioned for the faithful [illegible] the work to the satisfaction [illegible] Common Council and [illegible] said improvement [illegible] one contract. Bids for [illegible] improvement will be considered by the Common Council [illegible] the evening of [illegible] the hour of 8 [illegible]

[illegible]