

Herald's Classified Advs.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Almost new four horse-power motorcycle. Ford garage. 2-11

TYPEWRITERS

New Machines, \$5.00 down and \$5.00 a month

Klamath Falls Music House

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Bids on 10 cords 4 foot pine body wood. Box 781, city. 9-6*

WANTED—Girl to work at the Art greaves. 8-21

Hay for Sale—Alfalfa in field or baled. Call up Ankeny ranch. 8-6*

MOENY TO LOAN on good security. Arthur R. Wilson, 517 Main. 5-6*

FURNISHED ROOMS at the Clairmont; steam heat, hot and cold water. 2-61*

The Herald, 50c a month

My Absolute Guarantee Policy Has Proven A WINNER

In spite of Hard Times, my Business has steadily increased.

The reason is plain. My customers are so well pleased with my WATCH REPAIRING that they are always ready to speak a good word for me.

Bring me your watch that won't keep time. I guarantee satisfaction or money refunded.

FRANK M. UPP
S. P. Watch Inspector



AN OLD RECIPE TO DARKEN HAIR

COMMON GARDEN SAGE AND SULPHUR MAKES STRAIGHT, FADED OR GRAY HAIR DARK AND GLOSSY AT ONCE

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and luster to the hair when faded, streaked or gray; also ends dandruff, itching scalp and stops falling hair. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is messy and troublesome.

Nowadays we simply ask at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy." You will get a large bottle for about 50 cents. Everybody uses this old famous recipe, because no one can possibly tell that you have darkened your hair, as it does it so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two your hair becomes beautifully dark, thick and glossy, and you look years younger.

(Paid Advertisement)

Klamath Steam Laundry
"The White Laundry for White People."

The Herald, delivered at your store, office or home, 50 cents a month.

Complete House Furnishings

GO TO
O. C. JENSEN'S
FURNITURE STORE

For Bargains. He Carries New and Second Hand Goods
For Bargains. He carries new

Corner Ninth and Main

CITY PROPERTY

If you are looking for a house, lot or income business property, it will be to your interest to see me. Have a very good buy in Main street income property, a few good houses at low prices, and some cheap lots near the new court house.

CHILCOTE
New location, 555 Main St. Phone 60

Bequeaths \$2,000 to the Postal Service

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10.—Acceptance by congress of a bequest of \$2,000 made under one of the most unique and unusual conditions in the government's history, is a problem facing congress and the postoffice department today.

That the postal money order system be officially and legally recognized as the "child" and legatee of a deceased government official has been solemnly recommended to congress by Third Assistant Postmaster General Dockery. For seven years the bequest has been available. Now the postoffice department recommends that the money be accepted and used as a trust fund, in accordance with the will of the donor.

Dr. C. F. McDonald, formerly of Boston, the "father" of the money order system, is the government's benefactor. He died in 1902, leaving \$2,000 to Uncle Sam for the extension and betterment of the federal service.

For eleven years lawyers of the department and congress have been unable to decide what to do with the money. A treasury draft for the legacy has lain idle in the office of the chief clerk of the postoffice department since that time. Now it is proposed that congress formally pass a law accepting the money and appoint a commission for its use as directed by the testator.

Dr. McDonald's will provides: "The sum of \$2,000 to the secretary

of the treasury for the service of the postoffice department, to be used by the postmaster general in such way as he may deem expedient for the improvement of the postal money order system of the United States."

The will was duly probated and the \$2,000 turned over to the treasury department by the administrator of Dr. McDonald's estate. Legal sharps of the government read ponderous tomes and many long opinions, holding that the money order could not be accepted by Uncle Sam, although the money was already in the treasury, subject to the draft given the postoffice department. Succeeding administrations puzzled with the legacy, but could not touch it.

In 1905, Farmer Senator W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, sought to solve the problem by attempting to have the \$2,000 released by the government and turned over to a distant relative of Dr. McDonald, who was an employee of the postoffice department at Boston. The federal lawyers got busy again, and decided that this could not be done; they held that while the government could not accept or use the legacy, in the absence of legislation by congress neither could it give the money to McDonald's relative.

For seven years the matter was held in abeyance, with the \$2,000 awaiting disposition. The knotty problem was a legacy officially "inherited" by the new democratic administration.

MUTUAL RELATIONS AND INTERESTS OF THE BELL SYSTEM AND THE PUBLIC

The suit brought by the United States questioning the purchase of certain telephone properties in the Northwest, as well as the pending Interstate Commerce Commission telephone investigation, have caused many inquiries. Without taking up anything going to the merits of these proceedings, it has seemed to us proper to state generally what has been our policy and purpose in the conduct of our business.

We have found, or thought that we had, that our interests were best served when the public interests were best served; and we believe that such success as we have had has been because our business has been conducted on these lines.

We believe that our company has an interest as vital as that of the public in the proper administration of the problems of electrical intercommunication. The success and prosperity of our company depend upon a solution of these problems, which shall be sound from both the standpoint of the company and the public which it serves.

Following our own best judgment, supplemented by the best obtainable advice, we have endeavored to do what would best serve the public interest; wherever possible our plans have been disclosed to the public in advance, and what has been done in carrying them out has been along ordinary business lines, with the implied and generally with the expressed approval, authorization or consent of the municipal and state authorities directly interested. Our effort has been not only to obey the law, but to avoid everything which might even have the appearance of an attempt at evasion.

Our business methods and policy, and practically all of the details as to the transaction of our business, are matters of common knowledge and, well known to the government. We will willingly furnish the government any additional information which is in our possession or under our control, and will cordially co-operate with it in obtaining such further information as it may require. Every possible assistance will be given by us to the courts in their effort to determine whether our policy is or has been inimical to the public interest. We desire that anything wrong be corrected; we will voluntarily rectify any wrong that may be pointed out to us; and so far as it may be determined that our policy or any act under it is against the public interest, we will promptly conform to such determination.

We believe that if each of our exchanges were made an independent unit and if each connecting line were put under a separate control, the effect upon the telephone service of the country would be a condition so intolerable that the public would refuse to submit to it and would immediately require such physical connection and common control of these various units as would amalgamate them into a single system. Physical connection in the case of telephone or telegraph does not mean transfer of messages from one line to the other. It means such a connection as will permit one person to have the actual possession of the particular line of communication from one end of it to the other, and this can only be given efficiently by exchange systems and connecting lines under a common control; and that is what the Bell System is.

In this connection, and for general information, we will restate the policy which controlled the building up of the Bell System, and our belief as to what a telephone system should be, and what are its relations to the public.

We believe in and were the first to advocate state or government control and regulation of public utilities; that this control or regulation should be by permanent quasi-judicial bodies, acting after thorough investigation and governed by the equities of each case; and that this control or regulation, beyond requiring the greatest efficiency and economy, should not interfere with management or operation. We believe that these bodies, if they are to be permanent, effective and of public benefit, should be thoroughly representative; they should be of such character and should so conduct their investigations and deliberations as to command such respect from both the public and the corporations that both will without question accept their conclusions.

We believe that the public would in this way get all the advantages and avoid all the manifest disadvantages of public ownership.

We believe that centers of business and population exist for the convenience of the public as a whole, and

Great Britain's Foremost Scientists Are Convening

BIRMINGHAM, England, Sept. 10.—"The discussions and controversies relating to the existence and functions of space, and to the physical continuity of which it is the chief element," was the subject discussed by Sir Oliver Lodge in his presidential address before the British Association, which opened its annual congress here today.

The British Association is the leading scientific body in Great Britain, and Sir Oliver Lodge, whose researches into the unknown have assisted him to build up a world-wide reputation, is England's most famous scientist. The continuity of life after what is popularly regarded as death has long been one of his favorite subjects, and some three thousand scientists gathered in the congress hall today to hear the views of "the

master."

The electrification of railways and wireless signals, the naturalization of canals and popular education are among the subjects to be discussed during the week the congress will be sitting. Professors of anthropology will be inquiring into prehistoric trade between England and France at the same time that a woman delegate is explaining to the physiologists the result of her studies of the behavior of guinea pigs. Women delegates will be much in evidence during the congress, and for the first time in the association's history a woman will preside over one of the sections—Miss Ethel Sargent, who is president of the botanists. The suffragists will be heard when Charles Hurt reads a paper on "Mental Differences Between the Sexes."

Bell standards; the standards of all nations.

To remove any possible excuse for misapprehension on account of the many misleading statements which have been circulated as to the alleged unnecessary and over-capitalization and excessive charges of the Bell System, the following statistics are given. Except where stated, the figures are for the Bell System; that is, the American Telephone and Telegraph and its associated companies.

The entire Bell System on June 30, 1913, had outstanding in the hands of the public obligations (i. e., notes, open accounts, bonds and shares) to the par value of \$776,000,000.

The book value of the total tangible assets, which is considerably less than their replacement value, amounted to \$950,000,000. Many appraisals of property included in these assets have been made, and most of them under the direction of public authorities. In no case has the value as it stands on the books failed to be sustained, and in most cases it has been very largely exceeded.

The total dividends and interest paid during the year 1912 amounted to only 6.1 per cent on the average of its outstanding obligations, and to less than 5 per cent on the average value of its assets.

The actual cash which has been paid into the treasury of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company on account of the capital obligations now outstanding amounts to \$22,000,000 more than the par of such outstanding obligations.

The steadily increasing necessities of the public not only for additional but for new telephone service can only be met by new construction, involving capital outlay. To meet these demands during the six and one-half years from 1907 to June, 1913, inclusive, the increase in telephone plant was as follows: Toll line wire, increased from 1,460,000 miles to 2,242,000 miles; exchange wire increased from 6,000,000 miles to 13,000,000; the number of exchange stations has increased from 2,730,000 to 5,200,000; the number of stations of independent companies connected with the Bell System increased from 343,000 to 2,600,000. The number of independent companies connected with the Bell System is about 25,000. The number of employees in the Bell System, not including the employees of connected companies, on December 31, 1912, was 141,000.

During the same period the number of shareholders of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, not including either the associated or connected companies, increased from 17,000 to about 54,000. About 47,000 shareholders hold from 100 to 1,000 shares each; 347 shareholders hold from 1,000 to 5,000 shares each, while there are only 16 shareholders of 5,000 shares or over in their own right. A majority of the shareholders are women.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Adv. Theo N. Nail, President.

Legal Notices

Resolution

Whereas, Heretofore the grade on Crescent avenue, in the City of Klamath Falls, Oregon, from Alameda avenue to Nelson street, has been established by ordinance, proclamation and other legal methods of the Common Council; and,

Whereas, it is now deemed expedient to change the said grade to conform to specifications submitted by

the city engineer;

Be it Resolved, That it is the intention of the Common Council of Klamath Falls, Oregon, to change the grade of said Crescent avenue, from Alameda to Nelson street, and that the said grade after this proposed change will be as follows:

Alameda, north side	190.9
Cross street, south side	195.0
Cross street, north side	194.6
Canby street, south side	202.5
Canby street, north side	202.5
Nelson street, south side	210.0
Nelson street, north side	211.0

And be it further Resolved, That this said resolution or a copy thereof be kept of record in the office of the police judge, and shall be published in the city official newspaper ten consecutive times, and within three days from the date of the first publication the city engineer shall cause to be posted in at least two places on said road affected by change of grade, proper notices of the proposed change, and shall later file with the police judge an affidavit of posting of said notices.

Further notice is hereby given that at any time before twenty days after the first publication of this resolution the owners of more than one-half of the property affected by such change of grade may make and file with the police judge a written objection or remonstrance against the same.

City of Klamath Falls, as:
I, A. I. Leavitt, Police Judge, do hereby certify and attest the foregoing to be a properly enrolled copy of the foregoing resolution of the Common Council, declaring its intention to change the grade of Crescent avenue from Alameda avenue to Nelson street, adopted September 2, 1913.

Dated at Klamath Falls, Oregon, September 4, 1913.

A. L. LEAVITT,
Police Judge.

(Form of Advertisement No. IV.)

Notice to Contractors

The County Court of Klamath County, Oregon, will receive bids up to September 18, 1913, for the construction of a road described as follows, same being a part of what is known as the Rattlesnake Point road:

From Station 275, being 5.6 miles from the beginning point, to Station 388.40, a distance of 11,340 feet. Also from station 58.8 corrected line to Station 60 on corrected line, a distance of 8,903 feet. Also from Station 60 on corrected line to an intersection of the present county road from Klamath Falls to Fort Klamath, a distance of approximately 1 1/2 miles.

Wm. S. Worsen, County Judge.
C. G. Merrill, County Com.
John Hagelstein, County Com.
5-8-10th

Notice to Creditors

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, Klamath County.

In the Matter of the Estate of Lewis I. Furber, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Edgar L. Furber, who has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Lewis I. Furber, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, or the said estate, to present such claims with proper vouchers within six months from the date of this notice. Such claims must be presented to said administrator in person or sent to his address, which is Midland, Klamath county, Oregon. Dated this 11th day of September, A. D. 1913.

EDGAR L. FURBER,
Administrator of the Estate of Lewis I. Furber, Deceased.
9-11-10-9

TO THE PUBLIC

WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR LINE OF REFRIGERATORS, AND WILL SELL THEM AT A

Big Discount For Cash

THE CELEBRATED INDIANA LINE IN THE TWO FAMILY SIZES

WILLIAM C. HURN
HARDWARE

We believe that the public would in this way get all the advantages and avoid all the manifest disadvantages of public ownership.

We believe that centers of business and population exist for the convenience of the public as a whole, and

We believe that the record of the Bell System will be accepted by the public as fully in accord with these declarations. Consistent adherence to this policy has given the public of the United States the best, most comprehensive and cheapest telephone service in the world, and made the

Today's news in The Herald