

Good Values. CLEAN UP SALE. Little Money.

Reames & Jennings. The Brick Store.

We have already placed orders for an unsurpassed line of MENS and WOMENS SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, and room MUST be made for these. To do this ALL PROFIT on WINTER GOODS is sacrificed.

Sale to continue until the "CLEAN UP" is complete.

NOTE THE PRICES. SEE THE ARTICLES. EXAMINE THE QUALITIES.

Dress Goods. 65 cent All wool Albatross 45 cent all wool Henrietta 65 cent Cassimere 65 cent plaid dress goods 25 cent Jacquards dress goods \$5.50—9 yard pattern Snow Flake 5.50—8 yard pattern Wool Covert 7.50—8 yard pattern Zebeline 6.00—8 yard pattern French flannel 35 cent Venetian waistings 40 cent Tricot Gloves and Mittens. 35 cent ladies special Golf gloves 35 cent ladies fleece lined gloves 25 cent ladies wool mittens 25 cent Infants mittens 25 cent Misses mittens Ready to wear Garments. \$10.50—1-42-Ladies Jacket 7.50—1-36-Ladies Blouse	Ladies Underwear. \$1.25 Ladies All Wool Underwear 1.50 Ladies All Wool Union Suits 75 cent Misses All Wool Union Suits 1.00 Ladies Outing Flannel Underskirts 1.50 Ladies Outing Flannel Underskirts 75 cent Ladies Outing Flannel Underskirts 1.00 Ladies Knit Underskirts 1.50 Ladies Outing Flannel Night Gowns 1.25 Ladies Outing flannel night gowns 1.00 Ladies Outing flannel night gowns 50 cent Child's Knit Skirts Knit Goods and Hose. \$1.00 Ladies Knit Fascinators 75 cent ladies knit fascinators 40 cent ladies knit fascinators 1.25 ladies knit slippers	Men's Socks, etc. \$1.25 men's knit scarfs 1.00 men's knit scarfs 75 cent men's knit scarfs 75 cent men's wool mittens 40 cent men's wool mittens 1.50 men's sheepskin gloves 60 cent men's heavy wool socks 50 cent men's heavy wool socks 40 cent men's heavy wool socks 35 cent men's heavy wool socks Men's Shirts and Underwear. \$1.50 men's all wool negligee shirts 1.25 men's fleece negligee shirts 1.75 men's Jersey ribbed underwear 1.25 men's Vicuna wool underwear 75 cent men's Vicuna wool underwear 1.00 men's natural wool underwear	Rubber Goods. \$2.25 women's fleece lined boots 1.50 misses fleece lined boots 1.25 child's fleece lined boots 1.25 women's articles 1.00 misses articles 65 cent child's articles 2.25 boys' tests and rubbers 1.00 men's high rubbers 75 cent men's high rubbers 40 cent misses high rubbers 30 cent child's high rubbers Sweaters and Coats. \$4.50 men's all wool sweaters 4.00 men's all wool sweaters 3.50 men's all wool sweaters 3.00 men's all wool sweaters 2.50 men's all wool sweaters 1.50 men's all wool sweaters 10.00 sheep lined coats and overcoats 6.00 blanket lined overcoats
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Mens and Boys Ready Made Suits, Overcoats, Pants, Coats, Vests and numerous articles not mentioned at Cut Prices also

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1904.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

When the approaching dawn of a political campaign admonishes one that it is time to gird on the armour and enter the lists, a proper respect for established precedent and due regard for the feelings of the candidate seems to require that a partisan newspaper make some declaration of its position, particularly in this paper, since the present management has never before been concerned in a political conflict and is merely a novice in newspaper work of any kind. The

REPUBLICAN, was established as a republican newspaper and when the present proprietor assumed control he took it with all the responsibilities pertaining thereto including a constant and loyal support of the principles as set forth in the Republican political platform, and while this paper shall always reserve the right to criticize any public officials for seeming misconduct, being a conservator of public good rather than the organ of any faction or individual, its mission during the coming campaign shall be the success of the entire republican ticket, especially the local portion of it. Personally this paper favors the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for President of the United States, and of Binger Herman for Representative in the first Congressional District of Oregon. Beyond this it has no preference for any particular candidate, believing that the republicans of this county will work in harmony and, with the sole object of party success in view, select capable candidates for each and every local office, we hereby freely offer the columns of this paper for the discussion of party issues from a republican standpoint, merely suggesting at

this time that with a properly organized effort we can surely prevail, against the common enemy to progress and development, at the polls.

CRUSHED ROCK THE REMEDY.

The great papers of the country, and many of the smaller ones, are having much to say about making life easier for the poorer sections of the large cities. And the movement is well worthy of commendation. But apparently they have overlooked the farmer and his wife and sons and daughters entirely.

And yet the farmer and those dependent upon him are entitled to just as much consideration as his city cousins.

The lack of opportunities for mental advancement and physical enjoyment is the bane of the present day farmer's existence, and it is becoming a serious problem as to what will become of the farms in a few years if the present exodus continues.

In an address which he recently delivered, O. P. Austin, statistician of the department of commerce advanced the proposition that the real secret of the method to keep the bright youth of the country on the farm is to furnish good roads. The extension of the rural free delivery and of telephone lines are all steps in the direction of ameliorating country life and making it more attractive to young people; but after all, the extension of a good road system will do more than all other things combined.

According to this view, which seems sound, bad roads do more than anything else to promote ignorance, isolation, discouragement and disgust among country people. Good roads promote attendance at school and church. They make social gatherings, literary societies, dramatic entertainments and club and lodge meetings possible during the winter months. In the absence of good roads, the farm family has to hibernate during three or four months in the year, so far as social life is concerned. With good roads, the same months could readily be made the most pleasant, and intellectually, the most profitable of the year.

We believe that no time could be better chosen than the present, for calling attention to the roads of Klamath County. The arguments in favor of good roads are many, yet none so effective as the experience of attempting to travel over our roads during the next two months. We do not consider it necessary to suggest any remedy, as anyone, who has given the matter the least attention, knows that there is only one solution and also realizes the futility of attempting to improve muddy roads with more mud.

WAR NEWS.

CHEFOO, Feb. 15.—A reliable authority says that three Russian torpedo-boats have been sunk by guns from the forts. They were mistaken for Japanese vessels.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Tokio correspondent of the Times, cabling under date of February 12, says: "It is said that the Japanese squadron has sailed for Port Arthur."

CHEFOO, Feb. 15.—It is stated that 11 Russian ships were damaged in the recent engagement at Port Arthur. The whole fleet has moved into the inner harbor. Torpedo-boats remain outside on scouting duty.

Five extra big guns have been mounted on the forts and they are firing at every object suspected of being part of the enemy's fleet.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Daily Mail's New Chwang correspondent, under date of February 11, cables: According to official Port Arthur telegrams the Japanese landed a force yesterday at Pigeon Bay, west of Port Arthur. They were then attacked by troops and by the land batteries and were defeated with heavy losses.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Daily Mail's Port Arthur correspondent, under date of Feb. 13, says:

"Official advice state that the Japanese landed 600 soldiers near Tallen Wan with disastrous results, 410 being killed by the Japanese. The remainder escaped to their ships."

"It is further stated that the Japanese landed at Dove Bay, where 30 of them were killed and the remainder retreated."

CHEFOO, Feb. 15.—The steamer Welchow, arriving from Port Arthur, reports that 11 Russian ships were struck in Wednesday's engagement. It is stated that the cruiser Askold, with a big hole at the waterline has been towed into the inner basin and beached.

The battleship Sebastopol has a shell hole just above the waterline and is useless in rough weather.

The cruiser Novik has a hole in her after port side.

The battleship Retivan is on the beach and her bottom has fallen out.

The cruiser Pallada was torpedoed abaft the engine-room.

The battleship Czarevitch, which was also torpedoed, has been docked.

The others were chiefly damaged in their upperworks.

The whole of the fleet has been taken into the inner harbor and Port Arthur is depending for protection on her forts, which have been reinforced. There is frequent firing which is presumably drawn by Japanese torpedo-boats.

Firing was heard at midnight February 11 at intervals, also on the nights of Feb. 12 and 13. On February 14 the firing continued until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. An eyewitness claims to have seen 18 dead landed from the Russian ships Wednesday.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—It is reported that in a battle off Port Arthur, 8 Russian Vessels were destroyed and 10 captured.

LEASING THE PUBLIC LANDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—(Special) At the recent stock growers' conventions held in Portland most of the prominent stockmen strongly advocated the establishment of some system for the leasing of the public grazing lands. It was set forth that there are something over half a billion acres of remaining public lands in the western grazing states and Territories; that only a proportion of this can be irrigated by the government; that the remaining must forever remain arid and unimproved, and suitable only for grazing purposes and that therefore, to avoid conflict among stockmen and overgrazing and trampling to death of the grasses, the land should be classified and the stockmen allowed to lease them from the government, incidentally providing a large annual income, which could be used for irrigation works.

This interesting proposition appears a highly attractive one to the casual observer. Stockmen would without question gladly pay from one and one-half to in some cases five cents an acre annually for a five or ten year lease. Very possibly the government might obtain five or ten million dollars a year income from this land. It would undoubtedly be an excellent revenue provider.

But what would be the effect upon the country involved of leasing and fencing the public lands? Needless to say, stockmen would secure the very best of the land, claiming that when wanted, it could be irrigated, but that it should in the meantime yield the government a revenue through leasing. How would this affect the settlement and farming of the country? The stockmen are to-day doing everything in their power to prevent and discourage settlement on the public domain, which interferes with their large grazing operations. With a leasing title to such lands their power to prevent settlement would be infinitely increased, no matter what the terms or restrictions of the lease.

With such a title in the hand of a powerful stock grower, or livestock corporation employing numbers of ranchmen and cowboys, he would indeed be a hardy homesteader who would go within the cattleman's fenced domain and say: "Here, this is government land; I am going to settle here."

Once the stockmen secured a lease title to the land, there would be no settlement on the land. And who is going to classify this land, and say what is grazing land and what is agricultural land. GUY E. MITCHELL.

SUMMONS.

In the Justice's Court for Linkville Precinct, Klamath County State of Oregon.

J. L. Yaden, Plaintiff, vs. F. O. Smith and W. H. Gray, partners as Smith and Gray; Salmon and Salmon, partners as Salmon and Salmon, Defendants.

To F. O. Smith, W. H. Gray, and to Salmon and Salmon, partners under the firm name of Salmon and Salmon; Defendants:

In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action on or before Friday the 1st day of April, 1904, being the last day of the time prescribed in the order for publication of this summons, the first publication thereof being on the 18th day of February, 1904; and if you fail so to answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for \$150.00 with interest thereon at legal rate from January 1, 1903, and for his costs and disbursements herein, and for the sale of attached property. This summons is served by publication in the Klamath Republican, by order of Hon. S. C. Graves, Justice of the Peace for Linkville Precinct, Klamath County, Oregon, dated the 17th day of February, 1904, requiring that this summons be published once a week for six successive weeks commencing February, 18th 1904.

S. C. Graves, Justice of the Peace, J. C. Rutledge, Attorney for Plaintiff.

WHEN YOU HAVE A COLD.

The first action when you have a cold should be to relieve the lungs. This is best accomplished by the free use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This remedy liquefies the tough mucus and causes its expulsion from the air cells of the lungs, produces a free expectoration, and opens the secretions. A complete cure soon follows. This remedy will cure a severe cold in less time than any other treatment and it leaves the system in a natural and healthy condition. It counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by C. C. Chitwood.

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