

# KLAMATH REPUBLICAN

W. O. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

LEADING NEWSPAPER OF INTERIOR OREGON.  
TWO DOLLARS THE YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Klamath Falls, Ore., Thursday, July 20 1905.

**MARK L. BURNS**  
BROKER  
Klamath Falls, Oregon.

**DR. WM. MARTIN**  
DENTIST  
Klamath Falls, Oregon

**SODA WATER**  
USE  
**KLAMATH FALLS SODA WATER**  
THE MOST  
REFRESHING SUMMER DRINK  
Manufactured in all Flavors

My Solicitor Will Call on You  
**ESPY, the Soda Water Man**  
W. B. McLaughlin

**Mason and Contractor**  
Estimates Furnished

Main & 11th Streets.  
Klamath Falls, Oregon

PHONE MAIN 185

**PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE**  
RATES REASONABLE

Furnished Rooms with or without board

**Mrs. W. B. McLaughlin**  
Corne Main and 11th Sts.  
Klamath Falls, Oregon

Phone Main 185

## Big Discount Sale

Summer Novelties, Lawns, Dimities, Percales, Shambrays, India Linens, Linens, Calicoes, Laces, Embroideries, Stockings and a fine line of Gloves

At the Novelty

PHONE 106

**Stilts Co.**

**Drugs Stationery Musical Instruments Books Magazines Toilet Articles Druggists Sundries Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens Prescriptions Properly Prepared Chitwood's Drug and Stationery Store**

# EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS

To be held in the Auditorium of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, August 28th to September 2nd.

To COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS:  
Gentlemen:—Herewith, I hand you programs for the Educational Congress. You will notice that there is a sufficient number to furnish a copy to each teacher in your county. May I ask that you call the attention of your teachers to the Congress and urge their attendance. I would also suggest that you ask the papers of your county to publish the program as a news item. I am satisfied that the program is the strongest ever prepared for a Pacific Northwest Educational gathering.

Trusting that we may have a good representation from your county, I am, Truly yours,  
J. H. ACKERMAN,  
Supt. Public Instruction.

LEWIS AND CLARK CONGRESS COMMITTEE—J. R. Wilson, Chairman; W. G. Eliot, Jr., Secretary; W. W. Cotton, W. L. Brewster, E. P. Hill, R. W. Montague, S. S. Wise.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATORS—J. H. Ackerman, Chairman, State Supt. of Oregon; R. B. Bryan, State Supt. of Washington; Miss Mae E. Scott, State Supt. of Idaho; W. E. Harmon, State Supt. of Montana; W. M. Ferrin, D. A. Grout, J. C. Zinser.

PROGRAM August 28th

Concert by the Exposition Band.  
Convocation Address, Honorable W. T. Harris, LL. D., United States Commissioner of Education.

Address: "Unsettled Questions in the Organization and Administration of Schools." Honorable A. C. Draper, Commissioner of Education for the State of New York.

August 29th.

General Department: Elementary and Secondary Education, including the Kindergarten.  
Address: "The Problem of Classification." Mr. Frank Rigler, State Superintendent of Schools, Portland, Oregon.

Address: "Education in a Democracy." Mr. F. Louis Soldan, City Superintendent of Schools, Saint Louis, Missouri.

August 30th

General Department: Normal Schools and the Education and Training of Teachers.  
Address: "Social Conditions and Elementary Education." Professor A. H. Yoder, Department of Pedagogics, State University of Washington.

Address: "The Making of a Teacher for a Republic." Professor M. B. Braumbaugh, Department of Pedagogics, University of Pennsylvania.

August 31st

General Department: The Extension of the School House in the large City, and the Problem of the Rural School.  
Address: "The Problem of the Rural School." Honorable J. H. Ackerman, State Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Oregon.

Address: "Adult Education and the Extension of the School House." Professor H. M. Leipzig, Supervisor of Lectures in the Public Schools of the City of New York.

September 1st

General Department: Technical and Industrial Education.  
Address: "The Higher Agricultural Education." President E. A. Bryan, of Washington State College.

Address: "Education in Reference to Our Future Industrial and Commercial Development." Honorable Howard J. Rogers, Assistant Commissioner of Education for the State of New York.

Address: "Manual Training." Professor H. M. Leipzig.

September 2d

General Department: Colleges and Universities.  
Address: "Education and the State." President P. L. Campbell, University of Oregon.

Address: "The Relation of the Pacific Coast to Education in the Orient." Professor Benjamin I. Wheeler, University of California.

Address: "Education for Efficiency, and the Demands of Modern Business." Professor Samuel McCune Lindsay, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania.

TEACHERS ADMITTED TO THIS CONGRESS FREE.

## DON'T NEGLECT ORCHARD.

The Time of Year When the Trees Should Have Their Share of Attention.

The time of year is almost at hand to begin work in the orchard. The failure of a fruit crop would disappoint thousands of people, more so than most any other crop of the farm. Many farmers get good varieties of apple, peach, pear, plum and cherry trees, take them home and dig a hole for each and set them in, and that is the last bit of care they get. And more than likely that is the last of the trees, too.

Farmers say it is hard to get an orchard started. A writer in Farmers' Guide claims there are thousands of dollars lost annually by not setting and caring for orchards right. In so doing farmers have trees of all ages, from three to twenty-five years old, in the same orchard. The stock on the farm is allowed to roam at will in the orchard, breaking down and destroying many valuable young trees. Much is also lost by farmers setting trees in fence corners, and giving no cultivation whatever. Suppose we should plant a field of corn and never cultivate it. What could we expect? Just so with the orchard; it needs cultivation.

Good fruit brings good prices at the present time. Select good varieties and take more pains in setting the trees. Never cram the roots down in setting, but go at it right. Go to the forest and get rich soil and use about one-half a wheelbarrow full to each tree. Then get right down and straighten the roots out in their natural shape.

Wash all young trees with soap-suds each spring and fall. It will destroy many insects and also keep rabbits and mice from gnawing the trees.

Cultivate the young orchard. Truck crops, such as potatoes, melons, cabbage, etc., can be grown until the trees begin to bear fruit. Then it can be sown to clover. In old orchards prune in April. Thin the underbrush and water sprouts out pretty well, then plow with the ordinary breaking plow. Seed to wheat or oats, then sow down to grass. Then see what nice fruit you will have. It will pay you ten times over for all your labor.

Wood ashes is a most valuable fertilizer for bearing fruit trees. Therefore save all ashes and apply one-half gal-

lon around each tree. They tend to check the thrifty growth and help mature the fruit buds. They also harden the wood and the trees are then not so apt to be winter-killed. Then, their application will destroy many insects which burrow in the ground.

There has been much complaint during the past few years about wormy fruit, especially apples. This can be avoided considerably by letting the pigs have the run of the orchard during the summer months to take up all wormy fruit that falls before it is matured. It certainly destroys many millions of eggs deposited therein.

The question is asked: What fruit is most in demand? I would say that the following find most ready market: Apples, peaches and cherries. They are used more than other kinds of fruit. The demand is very great for all these fruits.

If you are going to raise fruit, go at it right. "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well." Do not put much stable manure around peach trees, as it is injurious to both tree and fruit. If you wish to raise seedling peaches, put the seed in the ground immediately after taken from the fruit. Never let them get dry. The seedling peach is much harder than the crafted or the budded peach and will stand the winter better. Much choicer fruit may be had by thinning the fruit when young by picking out some of the clusters.

The orchard ought to be the most valuable piece of ground on the farm if kept in good condition.

**Modern Chesterfield.**  
"Harker is the most polite man I ever saw."  
"How so?"  
"Why, he actually tips his hat when he talks to a girl through the telephone."  
—Chicago News.

**Before They Spoiled.**  
"Now, Johnny," said the teacher of the juvenile class, "can you tell me what human nature is?"  
"Yes, ma'am," replied Johnny. "It's people 'fore they get into society."  
—Chicago News.

**A Good Think.**  
She—How old do you think I am?  
He—How old do you say you are?  
"Why, 21, of course."  
"Well, I think you are about 32."  
—Yonkers Statesman.

## GREATER CORN YIELDS.

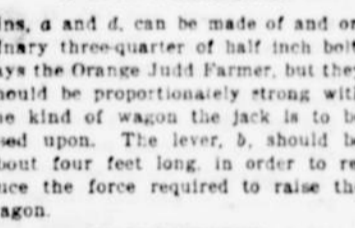
Ways in Which the Farmer May Increase the Productiveness of His Fields.

It is commonly conceded that the average yield of corn upon the best adapted lands of the corn belt proper might be greatly increased. It is also true that great advances have been made in the methods of seed selection and corn cultivation, so that some have been made to produce 50 to 100 per cent increase in yield. These are comparatively rare instances, however, and there is great need of general application of improved methods to bring up the average yield of the entire corn producing area. It will not be a difficult matter to do so. It is a very easy matter to increase the corn yield of any farm in two or three growing seasons. In the first place, better seed is required, and the seed selected should merely be the largest ears with the deepest kernels that can be earlily ripened in a given district. Properly saved and tested, such seed will give good results on land that has been brought to a proper tillage and clover enriched by manure and clover growing. Given the proper seed and favorable conditions of the seed bed, weeds must next be kept down, and this is to be accomplished by industrious harrowing before and after germination of the seed. We want good planting too. Three plants to a hill, all of them healthy plants, and on well done check-rowing that allows of cultivation, too, must be better than small boys were given the work to do, and did it as well as could be expected of them, but not sufficiently well. Much corn is damaged, declares the Farmers' Review, by too close cultivation, so that side braces are cut off or the roots deeply buried by deep cultivation, when shallow, flat cultivation would give better results. But even with the best of seed, even planting, clean and thorough cultivation, maximum yields can never be produced unless rotation of crops is followed and the soil fertility kept up by clover growing, green manuring and top-dressing. We want less acres in corn and better management of the areas employed, and when the less is learned on the small areas it will be time enough to extend operations to great fields managed in the same intelligent manner.

## A SIMPLE WAGON JACK.

Device Which Can Be Made at Home and Which Will Lift Any Wagon.

This device is one of the simplest and most practical wagon jacks made, and should be constructed of good hard wood and firmly bolted. The



A GOOD WAGON JACK

pins, a and d, can be made of an ordinary three-quarter of half inch bolt, says the Orange Judd Farmer, but they should be proportionately strong with the kind of wagon the jack is to be used upon. The lever, b, should be about four feet long, in order to reduce the force required to raise the wagon.

## SIZE OF BUSHEL BOX.

A Few Pointers About the Square Receptacle for Grains and Vegetables.

The ordinary grain bushel contains 2,150.42 cubic inches, 10 1/4 x 10 1/4 x 20 1/2 inches, inside measurement, approximately. In some sections custom requires 2,564 cubic inches for such articles as potatoes, turnips, etc. A box of the required shape holding this amount, says the Midland Farmer, would be about 16 1/2 x 10 1/2 x 21 1/2 inches. Weight, is, however, a much better plan than measure for handling all sorts of produce. If scales are correct, all lots of 100 pounds more or less will be uniform, but no two struck measures of grain will weigh exactly the same. A slight jar on the floor or blow on the measure while being filled will make a number of ounces difference in the contents of a half bushel measure. For handling liquids the measure is convenient and correct, but for grains, vegetable, etc., there is little reason for using it, except where accuracy is

## County Expenditures.

Claims against Klamath county allowed at the July term of the Honorable County Commissioners' Court, 1905:

H. W. Baldwin, rabbit scalps \$ 21.30  
Witness claims Circuit Court, 70.70  
Jury claims Circuit Court, 334.00

**HIGH SCHOOL CLAIMS.**  
J. G. Swan, teachers salary, 100.00  
Alice A. Applegate, " 70.00  
Geo. T. Baldwin, supplies, 2.05  
J. G. Swan, drayage, etc., 7.00  
Klamath Falls L. & W. Co., 1 four inch tap for High School site, 75.00  
J. Scott Taylor, printing programs, 2.50  
Perry DeLap, janitor hire, 7.50  
Snook & Heckart, partial payment on High School bldg., 10000.00

**ROAD CLAIMS.**  
F. L. Wright, road appropriation, 150.00  
W. F. Arant, road appropriation, 50.00  
Wm. Beale, road work, 8.75  
Wm. Flackus, work on Miller creek bridge, 20.00

**GENERAL CLAIMS.**  
Mont. E. Hutchison, surveying county roads and platting same, 80.00  
Daniel Ryan Sr., road chairman Amos Lunely, " 12.00  
Nate Smith, " 2.00  
E. E. Weekly, road marker, 12.00  
M. P. Morgan, road chairman, 12.00  
S. A. White, road viewer, 6.00  
W. H. Farra, " 6.00

**KLAMATH LAKE RAILROAD**

IN EFFECT MAY 1st 1905

Leave The Dal	6:30 A.M.
Arrive Eugene	10:30 A.M.
Leave Eugene	1:30 P.M.
Arrive The Dal	5:30 P.M.

**KLAMATH SPRINGS**

Leave The Dal	1:30 P.M.
Arrive Eugene	5:30 P.M.
Leave Eugene	8:30 P.M.
Arrive The Dal	12:30 A.M.

**KLAMATH FALLS**

Leave The Dal	6:30 A.M.
Arrive Eugene	10:30 A.M.
Leave Eugene	1:30 P.M.
Arrive The Dal	5:30 P.M.

**KLAMATH LAKE**

Leave The Dal	6:30 A.M.
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**KLAMATH LAKE**

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Leave Eugene	1:30 P.M.
Arrive The Dal	5:30 P.M.

**WINK AND BLINK.**  
Will you wink, blink your eyes and nervous energy away, rather than wear glasses? Will you force your eyes overwork, neglect them, when they are for help? Abuse them year after year, until at middle life you are compelled to seek aid, perhaps to find your vision impaired beyond entire repair? A glass aid at the proper time will give you a world of trouble and preserve vision for old age, when you begin to rely more and more on printed books or newspaper for companionship.  
H. J. Winter,  
Watchmaker & Jeweler,  
Graduate Optician.

**J. M. MOORE,**  
GENERAL FREIGHTER,  
Prompt and careful attention to all orders.

**C. T. BONNEY,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law  
Examining Abstracts a Specialty  
**NOTARY PUBLIC**  
OFFICE—New Worton Building

**BORDON JOB PAINTER**  
**HURN'S HARDWARE STORE**  
Klamath Falls, Or.

**HARRY WEBER PAINTER**  
All around manipulator of the Paint and Paste Brush  
Estimates Furnished

**DID YOU EVER**  
Realize that half of the sickness with which mankind is afflicted is traced to the stomach. It is also true that in most cases the stomach is affected by the condition of the teeth.  
**THIS**  
Is the reason why you should consult me and have your teeth examined regularly. Defective teeth are a mar to beauty and a menace to health. Bridge and crown work a specialty.  
**W. R. BOYD,**  
DENTIST  
Graduate of North Pacific Dental College.

**G. D. ORZELLE**  
KLAMATH FALLS OREGON  
**Cemetery Goods**

**KLAMATH BARBER SHOP**  
J. W. SIEMENS, Proprietor.  
Cleanliness and Good Work Guaranteed.  
Also Agent for LONDON MANCHESTER FIRE INS. CO.