

KLAMATH REPUBLICAN

W. O. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

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

Klamath Falls, Ore., Thursday, February 1, 1906.

The action of the purchasers of the Mitchell ranch below town in cutting up the land in tracts of from five to forty acres is evidence of the beginning of the end of big ranches in the Klamath Basin. In all irrigated districts the trend has been toward small farms and it has been found that five to ten acres, when irrigated, will, with proper cultivation, comfortably support a good sized family.

All aspirants for nominations on the Republican ticket in Klamath county, will be asked to pledge themselves to support and work for the election of the successful candidate. The party has lost too often in local elections by some aspirant, who felt that because he could not get the nomination, he would beat the man that did get it. The party does not want this kind of a candidate, and if a man is not willing to submit to the choice of the majority, he had better announce this fact when he is asking for votes.

Klamath Falls people have now had the privilege of meeting and becoming acquainted with each of the three candidates for the Republican nomination for Congress in the first district, Messrs. Huston, Hawley and Tooze. These gentlemen have visited Klamath County for the first time and each have gone away richer by many friends. From careful inquiry among the Republicans it is evident that Professor W. C. Hawley made the strongest impression among the people of Klamath Falls, and he appears to have the greatest number of supporters here at the present time. The other gentlemen, however, have some influential friends who are used to doing politics and their earnest work will no doubt turn many votes to these candidates.

The decision of the state Press Association to charge regular commercial rates for all political announcements and advertisements, will relieve the newspapers of a great deal of embarrassment in the pre-nomination campaign. It is hardly the province of the newspaper to advocate the nomination or try to unduly influence the people in their selection of candidates for the different offices. Especially is this true under the Direct Primary law, where each man who aspires to the nomination should have an equal show in placing his qualifications before the voters of his party. This is not only justice to the aspirants but also to the voters who have the responsibility of making the selection. It will be the policy of the Republican to treat every man who aspires to become a candidate on the republican ticket, in a fair and just manner, giving each an equal advantage in bidding for the support of his party. By doing this we can have the assurance that the man who receives the nomination is the choice of the party and deserving of the full and hearty support of this paper.

Mr. Jonathan Bourne, of Portland, is going to considerable trouble by sending out postal cards and circulars over the state, asking everyone not to vote for a candidate for representative who does not pledge himself to vote for the candidate for United States Senator who receives a plurality of the popular vote at the June election. Now this sounds alright and no doubt at first thought would strike most voters favorably. But the people are always more or less suspicious and have a very foolish habit of wanting to know things. Now what the people want to know is just why Mr. Jonathan Bourne is so anxious to have the representatives pledged. It is known that Mr. Bourne is a candidate for United States Senator and it would be interesting to know what scheme he has devised to secure a plurality at the coming election. They say that Mr. Bourne has plenty of money, but no man would like to spend his money buying votes and then have the legislature turn around and name some other man for Senator. It is always desirable to have a cinch, but the people should be slow in making pledges until they know the man to whom they are making them.

It is unfortunate that the report will have to go out from Klamath Falls that the people of this city are opposed to bonding the district for \$4000 in order to complete their school building. A wrong interpretation is almost sure to attach to this action of the people in turning down these bonds. The impression will get out that Klamath Falls as a city is not in favor of encouraging education and that is just what we do not want. The opposition to the bonds was by those in favor of letting the completion of the building by contract, as it appears that every one is in favor of completing the structure and doing so at as early a date as possible. The people themselves, at an election, decided unanimously in favor of doing the work by day labor and they had the right to stop the work at any time they saw fit. The Board have only followed out the orders of the people \$13,700 was the limit that the district would be bonded for at the time it was decided to build, and as the lowest bid was \$19,000 there was only two things to do, either wait until the valuation of the property in the district increased or else start the work and build by day labor. The people decided on the latter course and now the only thing to do is to complete the building. This can be done by contract or otherwise as the people see fit, but they must first vote the bonds necessary.

HOW TO GET ON TICKET

Are you going to be a candidate for office at the coming elections in Oregon? If so you will need to study carefully the provisions of the new primary nominations law. Political nominating conventions as they have long existed in Oregon are abolished by the new law and there is an entire revolution in the method of obtaining nominations for public offices voted upon by the people.

The first move a candidate is compelled to make is to file with the secretary of state, if for a state or district office, or with the county clerk, if for an office to be filled in one county, or with the city recorder if for a city office, a copy of his petition signed by himself in the following form:

To (Sec. of state or county clerk) and to the members of the (state, district or county in the state of Oregon).

I, (name) reside at (address) and my postoffice address is (address). I am a duly registered member of the (party). I am nominated for the office of (office) at the primary nominating election to be held in the (state, county or district) the 25th day of April, 1906. I will accept the nomination and will not withdraw, and if I am elected I will qualify as such officer.

If I am nominated and elected I will during my term of office (here the candidate can use 100 words to state his platform).

The foregoing petition for nominations is to be separate from but attached to the petition to be signed by the voters who desire to see the candidate's name on the primary ballot. A copy of the latter petition is to be filed with it and the heading must be in the following form and addressed to the secretary of state, county clerk or city recorder, as the case may be:

We, the undersigned registered members of the (party), and qualified electors and residents of (precinct, in the county of (county), state of Oregon, respectfully request that you will cause to be printed on the official nominating ballot for the (party), at the above-said primary nominating election, the name of the above signed (name) as a candidate for the nomination to the office of (office) by said (party).

The man who is a candidate for either house of the legislature may sign one or the other of the following statements, but should he refuse to sign either of them that fact will not effect the filing of his petition:

"I further state to the people of Oregon, as well as to the people of my legislative district, that during my term of office, I will always vote for that candidate for the United States senator in congress who has received the highest number of the people's vote for that position at the general election next preceding the election of a senator in congress, without regard to my individual preference."

"During my term of office I shall consider the vote of the people for United States senator in congress as nothing more than a recommendation, which I shall be at liberty to wholly disregard, if the reason for doing so seems to me to be sufficient."

Every sheet of the petition must contain a sworn statement by some registered voter that he is acquainted with the persons who signed it and that the signatures are genuine, the postoffice and residence correctly stated and that they are registered voters of the party.

There must be a separate petition for each precinct in which it is desired to obtain names. A voter in one precinct cannot sign the same sheet with voters of another precinct. No voter can sign a petition unless he is registered as a member of the party in which the candidate is seeking nomination—that is no other names will be counted on such petitions.

At the primaries in Oregon this year there can be only two parties participating. A party in the meaning of the primary law, is an organization for political purposes, which cast at the election of June, 1904, at least 25 per cent of the votes cast for the office of congressman, hence only the Republican and Democratic parties fulfill the definition of the law. Persons who register under any other affiliation, "Independent Democrat," "Independent Republican," or any other title or change, will have no weight on any petition for nomination at the primaries and will not be allowed to vote at such primary elections.

For County Officers.

A candidate for a county office must obtain signers to his petition in at least one-fifth of the precincts of the county; if for a state or district office and the district comprises more than one county, the necessary signers must include electors residing in each of at least one-eighth of the precincts in each of at least two counties; if for a state office to be voted for by the whole state, the necessary number of signers shall include electors residing in each of at least one-tenth of the precincts in each of at least seven counties of the state; if for a congressional office, the signers shall include electors residing in at least one-tenth of the precincts of at least one-fourth of the counties.

The number of signers required on every such petition shall be at least 2 per cent of the party vote, but for state or congressional offices the number required shall not be more than one thousand, nor in any other case shall the number required exceed 500.

vote for Congressman was 379 and the number of signers required for a candidate of that party for a county office is 8.

A voter can sign as many petitions as come to him, even for the same office.

The petitions for state or district offices must be filed with the secretary of state not less than twenty days before the primary election, that is not later than April 1, this year.

Petitions for offices (except district attorney) to be voted for in one county, must be filed not less than fifteen days before the primary election, that is April 5 of this year.

Thirty days before the primary election, or by March 10, must send two notices of the primary election to each judge and clerk of election in each precinct.

Not more than fifteen days and not less than twelve days before the primary election, the county clerk must arrange the ticket, certify to it under seal, file the same in the office, make and post a duplicate of it in a conspicuous place in his office and keep it posted there until after primary election.

He must then have printed the official ballots, the Republican ticket in black ink on white paper, the Democratic ticket in black ink on blue paper, and any third party in black ink on yellow paper; also duplicate ballots on cheap colored paper in different colors from the regular ballots.

The primary election will be on Friday, April 20.

The general election on Monday June 4.

Ashland Normal Notes.

Pres R. F. Mulkey returned from Klamath where he has been attending an institute.

Two new students for this week are: Miss Mable Scott, of Sams Valley and Miss Millie Frier of Grants Pass.

A few of the visitors for Monday were: Mr. and Mrs. Benton Bowers, George Marksbury, Clyde Briggs, Mrs. A. C. Smith, Misses Floy McNeil and Mamie Clute.

The regular examinations for the first semester took place last week. Many of the students are preparing for the State and County examinations in February.

We were favored with a visit from State Supt. Ackerman and Pres. Campbell of the W. of O. Both expressed themselves as pleased with their visit.

George Small and Lee Duncan, while riding for stock near Hager mountain, a few miles south of town last Saturday, found a big bay horse, whose hips and back bore numberless long, deep cuts, plainly the result of a lively tussle with a cougar. The riders hastened back to town where by good fortune they found Charlie Graves, with two trained hounds, just arrived from Odell, and eager for the sport which the cougar chase promised. A party was quickly formed and proceeded to the edge of the timber where the dogsgon picked up the trail and giving utterance to loud and prolonged how-woos, led the horsemen at a lively clip up hill and down, across creeks, and ravines, over logs and rimrocks for four miles, when the cougar, hard pressed by the bunch of excited men and dogs took refuge in a pine tree. Joe Smith ventured to within a few feet of the tree and took a few snaps at the animal with a kodak. Charlie Graves snapped him with a 30.30, the big brute tumbled from the tree, his tawny-colored coat was stripped from his body as a trophy of the chase, the riders and dogs returned to town, tired and sore but happy to know that another pest of the range had met his Waterloo.—Silver Lake Oregonian.

Leaving out narrow gauge, switching and other light engines, there were 29 American locomotives in 1893 having an average weight of 128,558 pounds. At the St. Louis exposition there are 29 American locomotives having an average weight of 195,239 pounds, reports the World To-Day. At Chicago the total weight of the heaviest locomotive was 195,000 pounds. This was criticised for excessive weight, and the general opinion was that it was the limit. At St. Louis the average is greater than the heaviest at Chicago, the heaviest being 393,012 pounds (light weight engine and tender). This is a mountain climber which is yet an experiment. The next heaviest weighs 287,580 pounds, and there are six others weighing over 200,000 pounds each. The total weight of the 29 largest locomotives shown at St. Louis is 5,603,425 pounds. The heaviest engine at Chicago was exceptional, weighing 26,000 pounds more than the next heaviest, which in turn weighed 13,000 pounds more than the next. Perhaps it would be fairer to omit the heaviest at St. Louis as being entirely exceptional, a sporadic case. We would then have the average weight at St. Louis of 188,176 pounds, as against an average of 128,558 in Chicago, an increase of about 46 per cent. If the Malet compound is included in the comparison the increase has been over 50 per

SPRING FEEDING OF COWS.

The Care Which Should Be Taken to Prevent Interference with Milk Yield.

The warm or changeable days of spring present new problems to the feeder of the dairy cow. It is neither winter nor summer, but the transition period, and we hardly know how to meet it. The cow feels the change, and, like herself, loses her appetite somewhat and craves a different kind of food, or at least smaller quantities of the fat and heat producing winter rations.

We shall probably find that corn stover is not relished as it was, but that small amounts of clover or even timothy will be eaten in preference. We generally aim to have the stover about consumed by the first of April and to feed it afterward only occasionally as a variety. As we have no silo I cannot speak from the standpoint of the silage advocate, who claims that silage is relished during the warm days of spring before the grass can be used as succulent food.

If we have no silage we must depend chiefly upon clover hay for the bulky rations this month, being careful to feed only what they will eat up clean. If the cows have access to bright straw or clover chaff it will be noticed that they will eat much of it at this time of the year.

Out straw is especially desirable for warm weather before grass appears if it has been kept bright and dry. It is cool and palatable to the dairy cow. It is a good plan to save some good out straw to help out at this season of the year.

The grain ration should also be varied so as to contain a smaller amount of fat-forming foods. Corn should be used more sparingly. If a mixture of ground corn and oats is fed, diminish the proportion of corn, include the cob and increase the proportion of oats. More bran is also desirable.

One of the worst mistakes of some dairymen is to turn the cows out to pasture at the first start of the grass, says the Farm and Live Stock Journal. Of course, the cow relishes what little succulent food she can get, but she will run over the whole field and perhaps tramp down what there is or injure it badly if the ground be soft, and yet get little real nourishment, for there is little solid food material in the earliest spring growths. Worst of all, when she comes to the barn at night she will refuse to eat as she did before, but will wait with a stomach almost empty for another taste of grass. Like the insectivore, if she had not been allowed that first intoxicating draught of spring, she would have gone about her business and eaten her rations as before. Now she is uneasy and dissatisfied, has lost her appetite for dry foods, and, of course, the flow of milk diminishes. Treating the dairy herd in this manner will make spring the most unprofitable season of the year. No, we must keep our cows in the yards until they can get almost a maintenance ration of grass. It may seem a little cruel, but it is best for both the cow and the profits of dairying.

The Time for Chloroform.
"I hear he refused to take chloroform when he was operated on?"
"Yes, he said he'd rather take it when he paid his bill."—The Bits.

After Facts.
"How old did your sister say she is?"
"Eighteen."
"How old is she?"—Houston Post.

W. O. W. Ecwama Camp, No. 799, W. O. W. meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Sanderson's hall. All neighbors cordially invited.
C. K. Brandenberg, Clerk.

McCLOUD RIVER RAILROAD
Upton and Bartle
Time Table No. 9, July 20, 1905

From Upton	To Bartle	From Bartle	To Upton
5:00	5:12	5:12	5:00
5:12	5:24	5:24	5:12
5:24	5:36	5:36	5:24
5:36	5:48	5:48	5:36
5:48	6:00	6:00	5:48
6:00	6:12	6:12	6:00
6:12	6:24	6:24	6:12
6:24	6:36	6:36	6:24
6:36	6:48	6:48	6:36
6:48	7:00	7:00	6:48
7:00	7:12	7:12	7:00
7:12	7:24	7:24	7:12
7:24	7:36	7:36	7:24
7:36	7:48	7:48	7:36
7:48	8:00	8:00	7:48
8:00	8:12	8:12	8:00
8:12	8:24	8:24	8:12
8:24	8:36	8:36	8:24
8:36	8:48	8:48	8:36
8:48	9:00	9:00	8:48
9:00	9:12	9:12	9:00
9:12	9:24	9:24	9:12
9:24	9:36	9:36	9:24
9:36	9:48	9:48	9:36
9:48	10:00	10:00	9:48
10:00	10:12	10:12	10:00
10:12	10:24	10:24	10:12
10:24	10:36	10:36	10:24
10:36	10:48	10:48	10:36
10:48	11:00	11:00	10:48
11:00	11:12	11:12	11:00
11:12	11:24	11:24	11:12
11:24	11:36	11:36	11:24
11:36	11:48	11:48	11:36
11:48	12:00	12:00	11:48

KLAMATH LAKE RAILROAD CO
IN EFFECT MAY 1906

Leave Thrall	6:25 A. M.
Arrive Bogus	6:45 A. M.
" Steel Bridge	6:45 "
" Fall Creek	7:00 "
" Klamath Springs	7:10 "
" Dixie	7:30 "
" Pokesquam	8:20 "
Leave Pokesquam	10:45 A. M.
Arrive Dixie	10:50 A. M.
" Klamath Springs	11:40 "
" Fall Creek	11:45 "
" Steel Bridge	12:00 "
" Bogus	12:20 P. M.
" Thrall	12:45 "
KLAMATH SPRINGS SPECIAL	
Leave Thrall	1:30 P. M.
Arrive Bogus	1:45 P. M.
" Steel Bridge	2:00 "
" Fall Creek	2:10 "
" Klamath Springs	2:20 P. M.
Leave Klamath Springs	2:40 P. M.
Arrive Fall Creek	2:50 P. M.
" Steel Bridge	3:00 "
" Bogus	3:20 "
" Thrall	3:45 "
Hervey Lindley, President.	

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C. E. Wolverton, U. S. Dep. of Marshall
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Bristol, U. S. Dist. Attorney
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C. U. Smith, Receiver
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C. C. Brower, Marshal
J. C. Smith, Postmaster
Hiram Murdoch, Postmaster
Don J. Zumwalt, City Engineer

SOCIETIES OF KLAMATH FALLS.

A. O. U. W.—Linkville Lodge No. 110 meets in the A. O. U. W. hall every Tuesday evening. Visiting Brothers always welcome. W. O. Smith, M. W. J. W. Simons, Recorder.

Evangeline Lodge No. 88 Degree of Honor Lodge meets in the A. O. U. W. hall every second and fourth Thursdays in the month. Nancy S. White, C. of H. Jesse Marple, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.—Klamath Lodge No. 117 meets every Saturday evening in the A. O. U. W. hall. E. E. Jamison, S. G. C. C. Eraser, Secretary.

Ecwama Encampment No. 49, I. O. O. F. Encampment meets second and fourth Saturdays in the month in the A. O. U. W. hall. Jasper Bennett, C. P. Geo. L. Humphrey, Secy.

Prosperity Rebekah Lodge No. 104 I. O. O. F. meets in the A. O. U. W. hall every first and third Thursdays in the month. Jennie Hays, S. G. Lurinda M. Sanber, Secretary.

K. of P.—Klamath Lodge No. 39 meets in the A. O. U. W. hall every Monday evening. Bert Dumber, C. C. John Hamilton, K. of R. and S.

M. W. of A.—Lodge meets in the A. O. U. W. hall every first and third Wednesdays in the month. W. B. McLaughlin, Grand W. A. Phelps, Clerk.

Foresters of America—Ecwama Camp No. 84, meets in the A. O. U. W. hall every second and fourth Fridays in the month. C. D. Wilson, C. R. E. E. Jamison, Rec. Sec.

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