

KLAMATH REPUBLICAN

W. O. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

LEADING NEWSPAPER OF INTERIOR OREGON.

TWO DOLLARS THE YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Klamath Falls, Ore., Thursday, February 22, 1901.

STATEMENT NO. 1 DECLARED "FAULTY"

(Portland Oregonian)

It could not have been the intent in making the primary law, either of those who drew it or of the voters who enacted it, to make conditions that would require every member of the Legislature to vote for the same person for United States Senator. Yet that is what the literal interpretation of the law and obedience to it would require.

But to such literal interpretation it is impossible to yield obedience. To do so would be to ignore party, in the election of Senators. At the same time there would be no conformity to the wishes of the people, or actual obedience to their mandate. It could not have been the intent of the makers of the law to require the abandonment of political parties. That would be impracticable, even quixotic. Besides, the law in many places recognizes the existence of political parties, by prescribing what methods they shall pursue.

An effort is making throughout the state to require every candidate, for the Legislative Assembly to pledge himself, by "statement No. 1," formulated in the law, to a condition that would require every member, whether Republican, Democrat or other, to vote for the same man for Senator. That this may be clearly understood, The Oregonian requests particular attention to the "statement," viz:

"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 United States Senator in Congress who has received the highest number of the people's votes for that position at the election next preceding the election of a Senator in Congress, without regard to my individual preference."

There are several parties. In the general election the Republican party will have a candidate, the Democratic party will have a candidate, the Prohibition party will have a candidate, the Socialist party will have a candidate. And there may be independent candidates. Some one of the many candidates will receive a plurality vote in the general election. It is not likely that any one of them will receive a majority. Yet the pledge would require every member of the Legislature, no matter of what party, to vote for the man, Republican, Democrat, Prohibition, Populist, Socialist or Independent, who had received the popular plurality—though that candidate had received only a small fraction of the popular vote, and a great majority of the members of the Legislature might have been elected as members of other parties. We should say, therefore, that "statement No. 1" is faulty, and is not likely to stand.

The object of the primary law was not the absurd one of trying to abolish political parties. Its object simply was to prescribe a method of controlling party nominations, so as to take the power of presenting candidates away from conventions, where custom had long held it, and give it to the entire electorate. The method of electing Senators, being prescribed strictly by the Constitution of the United States, could not fall properly in this regulation, under state law. Yet The Oregonian has been willing to admit that the candidate of a party for the Senate might properly be indicated or designated by popular vote, and that the man who should get the vote of his party in the general election ought to get the vote of his party in the Legislature. But The Oregonian believes that the voters who elect Democrats to the Legislature do not expect them to vote for a Republican for the Senate, or that the voters who elect Republicans expect them to vote for a Democrat, or a Socialist, or a Prohibitionist. The candidate for the Senate who has his party vote behind him is entitled to the votes of the members of the Legislature elected by his party, but can have no ground to claim more. This is the only moral obligation to which the member can be subjected, even under "statement No. 1." But the literal interpretation would be otherwise.

The primary law is all right in its intent. But it is an error to attempt to push it beyond its true intent. For let it be borne in mind that its intent or object is to do away with the convention system, and to provide a way of making party or independent nominations through direct action of the electors. Its purpose is not to control elections, but to provide a method of making nominations. The section that authorizes the taking of the popular vote on candidates for the United States is well enough for guidance of the members of the Legislature, but there is no reason in the attempt made in connection with it to abolish parties by insertion of a pledge that would require every member of the Legislature to vote for the one candidate who had received the highest vote. Each member may consider himself under obligation to vote for the candidate who had received the vote of his party in the general election, but not for one not of the member's own party, just because that one had received the highest popular vote. With this reservation or explanation any candidate for the Legislative Assembly may give his assent to "statement No. 1" without embarrassment, if he wishes to give it, but otherwise he cannot. It is time the subject thus presented through the primary law were studied, not only by all persons who may become candidates for the Legislature, but by the whole body of the people. Rightly to understand this juggle will be to eliminate it.

In making preliminary arrangements for construction of a mile of good road on either side of the Cascades, Senator Fulton has been urged by Judge John H. Scott, of Salem, President of the Oregon Good Roads association, to strive at all times to keep the average cost of work done to the lowest figure. Judge Scott holds that owing to the sparse settlement in Oregon, such a demonstration will have value in proportion to its permanence and initial cost. The senator has taken this point up with the government officials who will have charge, and hopes that the experimental work will be a lesson in economy, as well in the new science of road construction.

Announcement of the Interior Department that reclamation work for some time would be confined to present projects, because available funds are pledged, is delecting for the Oregon workers in Congress. Oregon's contribution to the reclamation fund being larger than other states, her people expected proportionate work, but have been disappointed. The varied troubles through which the state has passed made all efforts in her behalf the past year unusually difficult, and just as these were being swept aside, the department expressed the purpose of entering upon no new work. Senator Fulton has been contending with the Interior Department for a long time that the state had as many practicable projects for reclamation as any other, and should be given money in proportion to its contribution to the fund. He hopes yet to establish this principle, so as to have it observed in the future.

In the rapid evolution of policy to be pursued by forestry officials in treating with stockmen desiring range privileges on reserves, an important question has already arisen in Oregon. The supervisor of the Wenaha reserve has given Washington sheepmen leases on portions of the reserve in Oregon, under the announcement that the Washington sheep were to feed there during the summer. Oregon sheepmen, protesting through the Umatilla County Wool Growers' association, assert that much of this range accorded Washingtonians has been needed in the past by them in predatory manner, and that the action of the forestry officials is perpetuating the wrong. The effect of the present situation is that Washington men have a total of 174,390 sheep on the entire Wenaha reserve, while the Oregon men have a total of but 25,740. There is said to be a total of 37,236 Washington sheep on the Oregon side, which is more than the Oregon people themselves have on their own side of the reserve. Sheep owners paying taxes in Umatilla county insist that they would use all of the Oregon side of the range, if it was forced out. Senator Fulton has been working with the department to change such a policy, and the case has resolved itself into a question of fact. The department, acting under the instructions of its Wenaha supervisor, proceeds on an assumption of facts which is contradicted by the sheep men. The result will be formal investigation to learn the real situation, as the Oregon senator intends to insist upon fair play, and will not be content with the mere statement of officials that their policy is adhering to the former range practices.

WEDDING AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Miss Roosevelt Becomes the Bride of Congressman Nicholas Longworth

Miss Alice Lee Roosevelt, eldest daughter of President and Mrs. Roosevelt, and Nicholas A. Longworth, congressman from Ohio, were united in marriage at high noon on Saturday, February 17, in the historic East room of the White House at the National Capitol. The Right Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Washington, D. C., performed the ceremony, assisted by Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, D. D.

Over one thousand invitations were issued to the wedding. These were limited to the Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks, the members of the Cabinet and their wives, the Chiefs of the Embassies and Legations, the Chief Justices and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court and their wives, the Ohio Delegation in Congress and part of the New York delegation, the members of the Philippine party, a few Senators and Representatives, relatives and a few distinguished friends. Only about fifty of the personal friends of Miss Roosevelt were honored with invitations.

It is said that no American bride has ever received the number or great variety of presents than the President's daughter. The wedding gifts numbered over 1000 with a value estimated at \$250,000, and included diamonds, jewels, bric-a-brac, silver, span of trotters, Boston terrier, carload of coal, etc. Among the most valuable gifts were:

The groom's gift—Magnificent necklace of diamonds.
President and Mrs. Roosevelt—Cottage of diamonds and emeralds.
Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, mere—Diamond and pearl necklace and an income of \$5,000 per annum.

Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks—Beautiful set of heavy silver cocktail cups, the inner-cup of gilt-edged bezel.

The German Ambassador and Baroness von Sternberg—Set of Dresden plates decorated by a famous German artist, with the bride's monogram on each piece.

Members of the Taft party—Necklace of gold and diamonds, with large aqua marine pendant surrounded by diamonds.

From a Japanese princess—A gorgeous butterfly fan.

Attorney-General Moody—Rare set of solid silver candlesticks beautifully wrought.

Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft—Elaborately chased table vase of American manufacture.

President of France—Gobelin Tapestry, valued at \$25,000.

Emperor of Germany—Costly and artistically wrought bracelet.

Empress of China—Ermine robe, valued at \$20,000.

Ambassador and Mrs. Reid—Gorgeous diamond dog collar.

From an Old Admirer—Diamond crusted watch set with large sapphire and chateleine pin of diamonds and sapphires with the name, Alice, in tiny letters beneath.

Republic of Cuba—Beautiful pearl collar, valued at \$25,000.

Cuban Minister and Mrs. Quesada—Eight pieces of silver lined with gold and handsomely decorated with response work.

Secretary of State and Mrs. Root—Turquoise chain, caught with clusters of turquoise gold and a delicate bowknot to catch fan or vinaigrette.

New York Congressional Delegation—Full set of Tiffany glass.

Ambassador from Austria and Baroness Hengelmuller—Diamond and sapphire pendant brooch.

Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Bonaparte—Service of small table silver A complete dinner service to follow.

Mrs. Schmidt, of Cincinnati—Large alligator-skin bag filled with toilet articles of solid gold with the monogram of the bride engraved on them.

A. Montgomery Stillman—A Boston terrier, valued at \$1500.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean—watch with diamond and sapphire case. Five or six handsome watches have been received from friends.

Prominent members of New York's "400"—Magnificent pieces of jewelry and table adornment. A magnificent span of driving horses is among the valued gifts of the bride and groom.

The Rough Riders—A rifle modeled of 22-carat gold.

Ponca Indians—Vest made of young buffalo hide for Mr. Longworth.

Miners of Pennsylvania—Carload of coal.

An old Indian squaw at Albuquerque wove a fine Navajo blanket which was presented to Miss Roosevelt as a wedding gift. The only other blanket of similar pattern is owned by President Roosevelt.

who would not give him their support unless they knew him to be a safe man, a capable man, and one who will win the confidence of the administration and bring credit to his state if he should be sent to Washington. Hawley evidently has his own county by a large majority. The Oregonian says:

If politics and miracles ever have any relation, a political miracle has evidently been wrought in Marion County. Men in other parts of the state who know what fierce battles have been fought between rival leaders in Marion County, would be astonished to learn that such old Republican warhorses as E. M. Croisan and Alonzo Gesner could support for nomination for an important office a candidate who also has the support of the opposite faction, like Dr. J. N. Smith and M. H. Looney. But this situation is now presented and for the first time in many years.

These men are all avowed advocates of the nomination of W. C. Hawley for Congress. Strong members of what has been known as the Mitchell wing of the party, like Dr. J. A. Richardson and F. B. Southwick are working hard for Hawley, but no more enthusiastically than G. G. Brown and E. T. Judd, who have always been allied with the other side of the house.

Frank Davey, who, as a member of the Legislature of 1903, went down the line to the last ballot for Geer for Senator, is espousing the cause of Hawley, and T. B. Kay, who left Geer and went to Fulton has picked the same man as a favorite among the three now in the race. How the factional lines have vanished in the Congressional contest in Marion County, will be apparent by a perusal of a few of the names of political leaders who are advocating the nomination of Hawley, the two factions being about evenly represented:

J. J. Murphy, E. P. McCormack, G. W. Jones, H. G. Meyers, J. A. Baker, E. M. La Fore, C. B. Moores, A. N. Moores, Henry Brophy, T. R. Cornelius, F. J. Hughes, C. P. Bishop, J. B. Putnam, Dr. R. E. L. Steiner, Dr. F. E. Smith, H. B. Thielson, Dr. T. C. Smith, J. M. Lawrence, M. W. Hunt, H. A. Johnson, Dr. Mark Skiff, Bent Jones, A. O. Condit and L. T. Reynolds.

From this it might be inferred that Marion County Republicans have decided to bury the hatchet and that the Republican peace conference was entirely successful in its objects, but such is not the case. There will apparently be just as strong a contest as ever between the Croisan and Smith forces for seats in the Legislature. The elimination of factional lines in the support of Hawley in this county merely shows that members of the opposing forces can join in supporting the same candidate when their inclinations so lead them. This far there has been no mention of factional lines in the Congressional contest here.

Ashland Normal Notes.

The following students went to Jacksonville to take the examinations for state and county papers: Alma Gilham, Ethel Osborn, Loletta Norton, Nora Beebe, Ella Anderson, Jessie Wilson, Maud Harr, Millie Fryer, Eva Powley, Minnie Chapman, Anna Bacon and Jasper Miller.

The reception given by the Y. W. and Y. M. C. A. last Saturday evening, was well attended. The following short program was rendered: Vocal Solo, Leta Nickerson. Instrumental Duet, Nellie Mulkey and Edna Kingkade, Reading, Mr. Peterson. As this reception was in the nature of a Valentine party, games suitable for this occasion were played, after which refreshments were served.

CHAPEL NOTES.
Monday morning Pres. Mulkey spoke on "Lincoln." Tuesday he gave an interesting talk on "Loyalty to the School," and Wednesday morning he told of the three most important events in United States History.

Thursday morning Prof. Payne told of some important scientific discoveries.

The Y. M. C. A. met Friday noon. The subject was, "The Secret of a Happy Life." It was a good meeting.

The Athena Literary Society met Friday morning at 8:30. At the conclusion of the regular business the following program was rendered: Instrumental Duet, Edna Kingkade and Clare Sherwood, Vocal Solo, Nellie Mulkey, Debate, Resolved that Capital punishment is wrong and should be abolished.

Affirmative Lillian Kaiser
Negative May Anderson
Lillian Kaiser
Mattie Maupin
Mable Scott
Viola Pfeister

The question was decided in favor of the Affirmative.

Grazing in the Forest Reserve.
Stockmen who expect to graze their stock in the Cascade Range Forest Reserve, (Southern Division) during the season of 1906, must submit their applications to me before March 10, 1906, as after that date, applications will be refused unless satisfactory reasons can be given.

S. C. Bartrum,
Forest Supervisor,
Roseburg, Oregon.

\$100 Reward.
I will pay the above reward for a watch my repair department cannot put in perfect running order. L. Alva Lewis.

For Sale—320 acres good farming land two miles due West of Klamath Falls at \$10 per acre. Also 265 acres of my home ranch at Keno, Oregon. R. A. Emmitt.

The Blood Purifier we always recommend to our customers is Clark's Sarsaparilla. It will give satisfaction—your money back if it doesn't.—City Drug Store.

Bids for Water Works bonds.
Bids for the purchase of water works bonds of the town of Merrill, Oregon, in the sum of \$5,000, will be received at the office of the Town Recorder at Merrill until 2 o'clock p. m. March 2, 1906.

The bonds will be in denominations of \$500 each, payable twenty years after date or on call by the Town after ten years, interest at six per cent per annum payable semi-annually. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. S. E. Martin, Recorder.

BACK IN MISSOURI

Thos. Short Writes of His Visit to His Grandfather's Home.

REBELEVILLE, MO.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN—We have been here two weeks and almost to write you sooner, but thought I'd wait until I had seen more of the country and then give you a few ideas of Missouri. Advertising matter is greatly needed by us here as it would put those who want to emigrate on the right track. Klamath county is well known here, but most of the people are under the wrong impression. One man said he heard it would cost \$50 an acre to irrigate the land, and that the land cost \$50 per acre in sagebrush. Another said we had no railroad communication, as it was 140 miles to the nearest railroad point.

We had ten copies of advertising matter, which we got at the office, and we have but one copy left, which we show to every one who talks of moving. Missouri is one of the greatest states in the Union for this reason: they have two classes of people, one which is well learned, is termed the upper class, while the other is as ignorant as people can be. A distance of 25 miles will find the two settlements. Most of the old settlers have stayed here their entire life. My grandfather lives only five miles from where he was born.

Most of the young men aim to cast their fortune in the west. One merchant here is going back with us to look over the situation. He is a very enterprising man and has many friends. The only point I see this state has over Oregon is, they have nothing but hard wood timber. Only two horses are worked to anything they use. When I told them we hauled freight to our town with eight horses and three wagons, they wanted to know, how did we hitch them up and was it possible for one man to drive that many horses.

It is not more than 15 miles to a railroad any way a person should go, but this country is not half so productive as ours. Only 15 bushels of wheat are raised here on an average yield.

Money is much closer here than there. They have but a limited amount and aim to keep it. Hard times never hurts them much, as they hold their money all the time. Very seldom do they invest in real estate. All the towns are very old, just about the same as when father left here 27 years ago. Yours very truly,
THOS. SHORT.

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C. E. Merrill, Commissioners
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L. Alva Lewis, Treasurer
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L. F. Willis, Vice President
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Geo. L. Humphrey, Clerk
J. W. Siemens, Recorder
C. C. Brower, Assessor
J. C. Smith, Marshal
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. Siemens, 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 N. White, C. of H. Jesse Marple, Recorder.
I. O. O. F.—Klamath Lodge No. 107 meets every Saturday evening in the A. O. U. W. hall. E. E. Jamison, N. G. C. C. Brower, Secretary.

Ewauna Encampment No. 46, 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, Scribe.
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 Huro, N. G. Lorinda M. Sauter, Secretary.

K. of P.—Klamath Lodge No. 99 meets in the A. O. U. W. hall every Monday evening. Bert Bamber, C. G. John Hamilton, K. of R. and S.
M. W. of A.—Lodge meets in the A. O. U. W. hall every first and third Wednesday in the month in the W. B. McLaughlin, Consul W. A. Phelps, Clerk.

Foresters of America—Ewauna Camp, No. 61, 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. Secs.
W. O. W. Ewauna 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. Brandenburg, Clerk.

A. F. & A. M.—Klamath Lodge No. 77. Meets Saturday evening on or before the full moon of each month in the Masonic Hall. Alex. Martin, Jr., W. M. W. E. Bowdoin, Secretary.

DR. WM. MARTIN

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