Administrator's Notice

Notice is hereby given that the County Court for Klamath County, Oregon, sitting in probate, did on January 11th, 1906, appoint me as administrator of the estate of Daniel Cronemiller, deceased. All persons having claims against his estate will present them to me on or before six months, at Fort Klamath, Oregon, duly verified according to law.

Dated January 18, 1906.

Fred P. Cronemiller,
Administrator of the estate of Daniel Cronemiller, deceased.

J. C. Rutenic, Attorney for Administrator.
1-18-06 3-1-06

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of August F. Hart, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, T. F. Boggs, administrator of the estate of August F. Hart, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within six months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at his residence in Langell Valley, two miles East of Lorella, the same being the place for transacting the business of the said estate, in Klamath County Oregon.

Dated this 5th day of January A. D. 1906.

T. F. Boggs, Administrator.
C. T. Bonney, Attorney for Administrator.
2-8-06 3-1-06

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, February 6, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Geo. Chastain, Clerk of Klamath county, Oregon, at his office at Klamath Falls, Oregon, on 2nd day of April, 1906, viz:

Herbert L. Arant H E No. 2816 for the E½ SW¼ lots 3 and 4 Sec. 18 Tp. 39 S R 10 E W M

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

W. F. Arant, John Shepard, Robt. Casey and Sam Short, all of Klamath Falls, Oregon.

J. N. Watson,
2-15-06 3-1-06 Register.

Notice of Final Account.

In the matter of the estate of Henry Bloomingcamp, deceased, and of the partnership of Bloomingcamp Brothers.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of said estates, has filed his final account as said administrator with the County Clerk of Klamath County, Oregon, and that the County Judge of Klamath County, Oregon, has fixed Saturday the 17th day of March, 1906, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day as the time and the County Court room, in Klamath Falls, Oregon, as the place for the hearing of objections to said account and the settlement thereof.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1906.

EDWARD BLOOMINGCAMP.

Administrator of the estate of Henry Bloomingcamp, deceased, and of the partnership of Bloomingcamp Brothers. 3-1-06 2-15-06

CITATION.

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

In the matter of the estate of Charles Butler, deceased.

To Addie B. Miller, Frank A. Butler, Will. L. Starks, O. L. Rice, E. D. Rice, heirs at law of Charles Butler, deceased, and to all other heirs at law of said deceased, unknown, if any such there be, and to all others interested in said estate Greeting:

In the name of the State of Oregon, You and each of you are hereby called, cited and required to appear in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Klamath at the Court Room thereof at Klamath Falls Klamath County, State of Oregon, on Saturday, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1906, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day then and there to show cause, if any there be, why an order of sale of the real property of said estate, to wit: the southwest quarter of southeast quarter of section 5 and the west half of the northeast quarter and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 8 all in Tp. 41 S. of R. 6 E., W. M., containing 160 acres, should not be made as prayed for in the petition of Silas Ohenchain, administrator of the said estate of said deceased.

Witness, The Hon. Geo. T. Baldwin, Judge of the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Klamath, with the seal of said Court affixed, this 15th day of January, A. D. 1906.

[Seal] Attest: GEO. CHASTAIN, Clerk.
By Oscar Shive, Deputy. 3-1-06 1-18-06

CONTEST NOTICE.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, February 12, 1906.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Wm. W. Mendenhall contestant, against homestead entry No. 3114 made July 11, 1903, for NW¼ Sec. 1, Tp. 38 S. R. 9 E. W. M., by Mary J. Creech, Contestee, in which it is alleged that the said Mary J. Creech has wholly abandoned said tract; that she has changed her residence therefrom for more than six months since making said entry; that said tract is not settled upon and cultivated as required by law; that said party has removed her residence from the state of Oregon, and that said alleged absence from the said land was not due to his employment in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States as a private soldier, officer, seaman, or marine, during the war with Spain, or during any other war in which the United States may be engaged. Said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on April 7, 1906, before Geo. T. Baldwin, County Judge of Klamath county, at his office at Klamath Falls, Oregon, (and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m., on April 21, 1906, before) the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Lakeview, Oregon.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed February 12, 1905, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

J. N. Watson,
2-22-1906 3-1-06 Register.

DR. J. J. MURRAY, V. S.
VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST
Graduate of the American Veterinary College of N. Y. City, 1881
Mammoth Stables PHONE MAIN 101 Klamath Falls, Or.

For Sale—On account of sickness I offer the Crescent Sash and Door Factory for sale. A fine outfit for a contractor. Will take a timber claim or other real estate in exchange. Call on or address W. W. Pritchett, Klamath Falls, Or.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between W. W. Pritchett and S. E. Pritchett, doing business under the firm name of Crescent Sash and Door Factory, is dissolved by mutual consent, S. E. Pritchett retiring and W. W. Pritchett continuing the business.

Dated at Klamath Falls, Or., February 14, 1906.

W. W. Pritchett,
2-22-06 S. E. Pritchett.

Treasurer's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that there are funds in the County Treasury for the redemption of all Klamath County warrants protested on and prior to July 21 1902. Interest on same will cease from this date.

Dated at Klamath Falls, Oregon, this 22nd day of February, 1906.

L. Alva Lewis, Co. Treasurer.

Administrators Notice of Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will on and after the 25th day of March, 1906, proceed to sell at Private sale for cash in hand the real property belonging to the estate of Charles Butler, deceased, to wit: The SW¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 5 W½ of NE¼ and NW¼ of SE¼ of sec. 8 all in Township 41 S. R. 6 E. W. M.

Silas Ohenchain,
Administrator of the estate of Charles Butler, deceased. 3-1-06

Notice of Guardian's Sale of Real Property.

Notice is hereby given that from and after the 9th day of March, 1906, the undersigned will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, at private sale, in accordance with the order of the County Court of Klamath County, Oregon, to-wit: An undivided one-sixth interest in and to Block 45, in the City of Klamath Falls, Oregon, formerly Nichol's addition to the town of Klamath Falls, according to the plat of said addition duly recorded in the office of the County Clerk of Klamath county, Oregon.

All bids should be handed to me at my residence in Klamath Falls, Oregon.

Dated February 8th, 1906.

ELIZA M. MARPLE,
Guardian of the person and estate of Agnes C. Marple, a minor. 3-1-06 2-8-16

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon February 17, 1906. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892 Harry E. Goodfriend of Klamath Falls county of Klamath State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 3041 for the purchase of the NE¼ NW¼ SE¼ NW¼ SE¼ SW¼ Sec 14. Tp 38 S R 12 E W M, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes and to establish his claim to said land before Geo. Chastain, Co. Clerk at his place of business at Klamath Falls, Oregon, on Thursday the 10th day of May, 1906. He names as witnesses: Wm. Lashua, Oscar North, of Klamath Falls, Or., R. W. Tower, Percival Shail, of Keno Or.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 9th day of May, 1906. J. N. Watson, Register
3-1-06

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At Reduced Prices. Come and See our new Spring Stock
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Opposite Court House

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BUTTE CREEK VALLEY the only place in the Klamath Basin where good homesteads can be had. On line of California & Northeastern R. R., now building. Government irrigation contemplated. Fine vegetables, all kinds of grain and domesticated grasses. Unlimited range.
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Write for descriptive pamphlet. Conveyance furnished if desired. Terms reasonable. Phone.
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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

SOCIALISM CONDEMNED

As Survival of the Unfit—T. K. Pays His Respects to the Yonna Solon

Editor Republican:—In your issue of February 15th Iv'e been forcibly reminded of some of the misconceptions of socialists, by Mr. Charles W. Sherman'sarticle. I'm also, though not pleasantly reminded that at the age of about 20, I, like Mr. Sherman, was tempted by the vision of happiness and universal brotherhood that was to result from the adoption of the world-rectifying panacea of socialism; and that I too was wont to make myself absurd by rushing into print to enlighten my benighted fellow-creatures and stir them from their ignorance and lethargy by depicting to them the glories of the socialistic regime. I became interested in a socialistic colony, engineered by A. K. Owen, and located in Mexico. This was the beginning of my awakening; my faith in socialism received a rude shock. There was dissension, violence, idleness, tyranny and rebellion. Hard working men with small families would ask, "Why should I be compelled to help support these men with large families, many of whom do not produce half what they consume." Others without families would get discontented and ask themselves, "Why should I have to toil to support these families and so encourage incompetent and thoughtless people to produce offsprings, knowing that they will be fed anyway. But that would not be so bad, if I was not called upon to keep up a lot of idlers who do not earn their salt, and yet who have the most to say, and are the most intolerant and overbearing. I'm thoroughly disgusted with it all. Myself, I have no desire to be fed out of the public crib, and I'll be hanged if I'll continue to help till that crib for those who lack of ability and self respect permits them to be thus fed at the expense of others. I prefer to lose the means and the time I've given to the cursed enterprise, and go back to the States. There, reward and ability are to some extent adjusted to each other; here, not at all. And I begin to think that after all the old time honored system is not so bad; perhaps it only needs patching up a little. Anyway, this so called brotherhood business is rotten. There is no tyranny in this world—be it that of king, priest, or capitalist, comparable to the tyranny of the rag-tag and bobtail."

It is needless say this experiment failed like hundreds of others in different parts of the world, as I learned afterward, while pursuing my inquiries into social problems. My wavering belief in socialism received its death blow after reading the world's really great writers, such as John Stuart Mill, and that greatest thinker of all time—the undisputed master of the philosophic world, Herbert Spencer. But permit me to add in my own defence that, even in the days of my most rampant socialism when I regarded every man who did not embrace its doctrines as either a fool or a rogue, even then I was fairly consistent, which is more than can be said for Mr. Sherman, whose contradictions and falacies can only result from a confusion of thought.

He says, "It is a mistake that socialism means the ownership of wealth in common," but he has told us in his opening sentence, that "Socialism is the collective ownership by the people of all the means of production" (factories, etc.) "and of distribution" (railroads, etc.,) which are wealth if they are anything. Now how the wealth can be held collectively, and yet by "each individual" appears to me about as clear as the water in a Klamath Falls mud hole. We are further told that "The socialist believes that man should be rewarded according to the amount of labor he performs." Now, if Mr. Sherman really believes in this sort of doctrine, then he had better leave the socialist party, for it holds just the opposite. In "Capital: A Critical Analysis of Capitalistic Production," by Karl Marx; in Grunland's "Co-operative Commonwealth," in Bellamy's "Looking Backward," and in all the lesser writers as well as in all the party's platforms that I've ever read, I have seen iterated and re-iterated, in one form or other, this maxim: "From each, according to his ability; to each, according to his needs."

When we find a person thus inconsistent with himself and with his party's teachings, and who does not know that the very essence of socialism is the nationalization of capital and the equalization of income, and who at the same time unblushingly informs us that socialists are reasoners etc., and that he is a socialist; why then, we are inclined to laugh, after we have recovered from our amazement.

Mr. Sherman has not yet told us how, when his party has got control of the Government, it will also get control of the nation's capital, now in private hands and consisting of farms, mines, factories, stores, railroads, etc. If he says by purchase, then I will remind him that the railroads alone are assessed at 12 billions of dollars. Now, it has long been a matter of common observation, that the rank and file of his party as well as its leaders, are not distinguished by superior business capacity, which may result from their all being philosophers. Well, such being the the case, I greatly fear that the financing of so large a job may cause them over-tax of brain. But what if the minority refuses either to turn over their property to the majority's government, or to accept an equal reward for labor? Recently, I saw how this contingency is provided for. In that nice sheet called the Appeal to Reason(?) a writer said among other things, "If this question is not thought out, it will be fought out." Implying that if the property owning classes were so foolish as to object to being enslaved to the socialistic rabble, flushed then with victory and rampant for loot, why then they would be made food for powder and ball.

The doctrine that each should receive, not according to ability, but regardless of ability, properly applies to family life, sub-human and human, and only to family life. If the coyote did not feed it's helpless young, we would not need to put a bounty on him, none would ever reach maturity. As regards human beings, most people regard the fostering of offspring as a sacred duty, but a duty to their own offspring only. Now, good though we see this law to be within the family, it becomes injurious when carried beyond, into adult life and national life. Here, we must practice just the opposite, and allow each to receive according to ability, and not according to needs. This is otherwise expressed as justice—giving to each his due. If, upon reaching maturity, the coyote did not increase in cunning and speed by exercising them to the utmost, he would meet death either from enemies, or from starvation from inability to catch prey. It is do or die, improve or get off the earth. Now, we don't like to die, so we improve, if we have to. Biologists call this the law of progress by survival of the fittiest. It brought all forms of life up to their present pitch of perfection. But your socialist thinks he knows a better way. Nature is too slow. She's out of date. And we are now taught the amazing doctrine, that the capables and the incapables are to share alike in the joint product of their labor. Man is neither to profit by his merits, nor suffer from his demerits. If for any reason, idleness, imprudence, incompetence—you are unable to support yourself and inferior offspring, why then you have the blessed privilege of living at the expense of the superior and their better offspring. The able are to be enslaved, that the world may be filled with idlers and imbeciles.

We now see why socialistic experiments have always failed. Franklin has said, "Experience is a dear school, but fools learn in no other." He might have added that some will not even in that school learn. But Mr. Sherman assures us, with a straight face, that a socialist is a reasoner and a philosopher and not a mere dreamer, and gives us to understand that he is a socialist, thus leaving the conclusion plain even to one not a socialist. But I refuse to accept either that conclusion or his major premise. It's up to him; he'll have to show us.

Many will say, I'm firing at a ghost as it were. But let me assure them, that even in this country socialism is an imminent danger. It is true that those of English stock do not take kindly to it, but Europe is pouring its hord on us at the rate of a million a year. T. K.

Dairy, Feb. 22, 1906.

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SOCIALISM.

Is the Democratic Party Trying to Swallow the Socialist Party?

To the Editor—In 1896 the populists united with the democratic party and endorsed Hon. W. J. Bryan as candidate for president. Both agreed on the financial plank, and the political campaign was made on the issue of "free coinage of silver." The democrats were badly beaten and the populists, as a party, lost their identity. In 1900 the issue of anti-imperialism vs. anti-expansion was raised by the democrats. Again the party was defeated. In 1904 the conservative democrats captured the convention and in the election received the worst defeat that it ever had. It was proven that the democratic party had no living issue, that it was really dead, an unburied corpse. The only thing that held it together was the opposition to the republican party. If the democratic party holds together it will be compelled by necessity to hunt up a new issue.

The trend of the legislation, the sentiment in the cities towards municipal ownership of public utilities and the growth of the socialist party itself, all indicate that the tendency of the times is towards socialism. So it was natural that the democratic press began to favor socialistic measures. The democrats are beginning to see that the only means to retain the identity of the party is to incorporate in its party platform socialistic measures. Or, in other words, it hopes to get into power, that is into office by stealing, like the thief at night, the socialist platform. If the democrats expect to get into office again it is necessary to get a majority of the votes. Now if the socialist party keeps on growing the democrats cannot achieve success, so it becomes necessary to retard the growth and absorb its members. Our new election laws oblige the voter to register his name and party. Many socialists know the prejudice that is against that party, hence hesitate about giving their party, and register under some other party name. The democratic newspapers are taking advantage of this fact and are publishing the names of the voters thus preventing the registration of many socialist voters. In Oregon it is necessary to have a certain per cent of the voters before the party can get on the ticket. It begins to look as if the democrats were trying to keep the socialists off the ticket.

It is the nature of man to lean towards the strongest party. If the socialist continue to grow it is all up with the democrats. So then it seems as if the democratic papers in publishing the registered list are not giving the truth.

In the table of votes in last week's Express there are eleven socialist votes given as from Dairy precinct. In the list in the inside of the same issue there are twelve names given as socialists. Among the list published before, there were several more socialist voters. So altogether at the present time there are sixteen socialist voters registered from Dairy. If the Express has prevaricated about the rate of the other precincts like it has from Dairy, there is quite a respectable socialist vote registered in the county.

I do not believe that the democrats will be successful in their efforts to steal the platform and destroy the socialist party. The socialists are wise enough to profit by the experience of the populists and they will not unite with the old worn out, rotten and corrupt democratic party. The democrats have time and again proved that they are devoid of moral principle and are simply after the spoils of office. Its members will leave it like rats from a sinking ship. If at present there are some who adhere to it with the hope of reward of office in the future, it is time these poor, deluded mortals realize the futility of their watch.

At the general election the democrats will, in Klamath county and the state of Oregon, experience a great surprise. When the rank and file of the democratic party wish to join the socialist we will extend to them the glad hand and welcome them as brothers. But when the party leaders, well posted on matinee politics, wish to join us, they should be compelled to sit in "sack cloth and ashes," and repent of their past sins. When they do this we may take them in on probation, but when it comes to being asked to join the corrupt old democratic party, I emphatically say no; and when I think of what the democrats are trying to do, I feel like doing my utmost to defeat for office any candidate on the democratic ticket.

Dairy Socialist.

Home for Feeble Minded

Salem, Or.—In pursuance of an act passed by the last Legislature, the Board of Public Building Commissioners has practically decided to send Superintendent G. W. Jones, of the State Blind School, on a tour of Eastern states this summer, for the purpose of investigating state schools for the feeble-minded. The last Legislature appropriated $15,000 for the investigation of this subject and the purchase of ground for the location of an institute for the feeble-minded.

The investigation thus far conducted convinces the board that $15,000 will be but a very small part of the expenditure that will be necessary if such an institution be established, so this administration will do no more than make a full report showing what has been learned by the experience of other states and recommending a course for this state to pursue.

Soon after its doors had been opened for the admission of those entitled to its aid, an institution of the kind mentioned would have some 300 inmates.

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