

# KLAMATH REPUBLICAN

E. J. MURRAY, Editor.

LEADING NEWSPAPER OF INTERIOR OREGON.

TWO DOLLARS THE YEAR IN ADVANCE.

## INDIAN LANDS

So much has been said pro and con regarding the exchange of land on the Klamath Indian reservation, through which the Booth-Kelly Lumber company secured 87,000 acres for 111,400 acres, the latter scattered along the military road and the former in a compact body near Yamsay mountain, that investigation reveal the following facts:

The original grant was given in payment of the construction of a military road from Eugene City to the eastern line of the State, and included every odd numbered section for three miles on each side of the proposed road, and in some cases six miles. In passing through the reservation, it extended across the Klamath marsh to Sprague river, then east along this stream to the western boundary of the reservation. It was contended that the land within the reservation could not be given to the road company, but this point was decided in favor of the road company by the state supreme court in 1903.

After this decision, the Department of the Interior began an investigation to determine the value of the land in order that the Indians might be recompensed, and Indian agent Wilson was directed to appraise the land in question. This examination was made in 1905, and were appraised at from \$1 to \$6 per acre, with an average price of about \$3.33. The valuation of the improvements was placed at about \$10,000. In submitting his report, Major Wilson stated that he thought that it was wrong to take the lands away from the Indians and recommended that instead of exchanging the lands that they be bought outright from the road company and returned to the Indians.

Negotiations led to the proposition of the exchange of the land along the road for the land near Yamsay mountain. The exchange was considered to be for the best interests of all concerned, for the road company undertook to make use of the segregated lands it would have kept the Indians in constant turmoil.

This was the view taken of the matter by Indian Commissioner Leupp when he visited the Reservation in 1905. This visit however, was not made on account of the negotiations in question and had no relation whatever thereto, but was made at the special request of Major Wilson, who was desirous of getting him interested in certain improvements that he wished made at the agency and school.

In regard to the value of the land selected by the lumber company it has been contended that it is far more valuable than that for which it was exchanged, taking as a basis the present value of timber land. This exchange was agreed on and the appraisal made a year or more ago. At that time the most optimistic did not dream that the value of timber claims would reach the present high figure, and consequently the value then assessed was a fair one. But since the price of timber land has increased, as applied to the tract selected by the Booth, Kelly people, it is also true that the value of the timber land within the original grant has also increased equally as the timber being within this grant as that contained in the 87,000 acres. This is true, and no plausible reason has as yet been advanced why it is not, then the Indians are ahead the value of the agricultural land, some of which is quite valuable. In addition to this should also be taken into consideration the fact that the land selected by the lumber company is on the outside edge of the reservation, thus removing a disturbing element to the Indians.

Criticism of Commissioner Leupp will not hold water, for he is recognized as one of the most uncompromising enemies of graft that is in the entire service. He is the personal selection of the president, who placed him in his present position on account of his integrity.

It would seem after a thorough examination of all the facts connected with the furor raised in connection with the exchange that there is no ground for the charge of sharp practice on the part of anyone, and that eventually it will be demonstrated that the deal was a wise one and will result in much good to the Indians.

Secretary's Quarterly Statement  
Beginning October 7, 1906, Ending January 6, 1907.

Receipts:	
Collected from Assessments 1, 2 and 3, receipts 1032 to 1107, inclusive, and Treasurer's receipts 72 to 81, inclusive.	\$1170 42
Warrants overdrawn previous quarter.	44 73
	\$1215 69
Disbursements:	
Warrants 280 to 324, inclusive.	

Directors' per diem and expenses	\$113 50
Secretary's salary	100 00
Attorney's salary	249 98
Office rent	27 50
California state tax	30 00
Recording fees	23 60
Fuel	17 50
Postage	10 10
Printing	15 85
Stationery	5 15
Telephone	4 50
Livery hire	2 50
Balance in treasury	319 51
	\$1125 69

ELMER I. APPELGATE,  
Secretary K. W. U. A.

## Schedule Of Prices

The following schedule of prices has been adopted by the horsehoers of Klamath Falls, Oregon, to take effect January 21, 1907.

Shoes, Nos. 1 and 2, plain or caulked per set	\$2 00
Shoes, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 plain or caulked, per set	\$2 50
Shoes, No. 6 plain or caulked, per set	\$3 00
Shoes, old reset, per set	\$1 50
Shoes, racing plates, per set	\$4 00
Shoes, racing plates, reset, per set	\$3 00
Shoes, bar, per set	\$4 00
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## SALE OF SCHOOL BONDS

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the undersigned until Wednesday, March 20, 1907, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purchase of 20 year, 10 year optional, school bonds issued by School District No. 2, Klamath county, Oregon, to the amount of \$12,800.00. Said bonds to bear 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, and shall be issued in denominations of 12 bonds of \$1,000.00 each and one bond of \$800.00.

Dated at Klamath Falls, Oregon, this 17th day of January, 1907.

L. ALVA LEWIS,  
County Treasurer.

## Change of Time Klamath Lake Rail Road

Commencing Sunday, January 20, 1907.  
Leave Thrall Daily..... 7:30 a. m.  
Arrive at Pokegama..... 9:35 a. m.  
Leave Pokegama Daily..... 10:55 a. m.  
Arrive at Thrall..... 1:00 p. m.  
Klamath Lake trains will NOT wait for connections at either Pokegama or Thrall.  
E. T. ABBOTT,  
General Manager, K. L. R. R.

See Ady for marsh lands.

New line Souvenir leather post cards at Winter's.

Chitwoods Toilet cream will cure sunburn, tan and freckles.

Lowney's and Bishop's delicious candies at Newson & Underwood.

LOST—Between this city and Pokegama about three weeks ago, a gold bracelet with initial B engraved thereon. Finder please return to Mrs. W. W. Watson's and receive liberal reward.

For sale.—Good three room cottage with two lots, will be sold at a bargain. Also one cook stove and one heater. Enquirer at my place near the high school.—L. A. Martin.

The late Senator Hearst made the foundation for the Hearst fame and fortune on the Comstock lode, just 200 miles south of the great strike in the Coyote Hills where are located the mines of the Lakeview Mining & Milling Co. Oregon is soon to have her Tonapah in the Coyote Hills. The first allotment of stock is the ground floor. When its sold you will have to take the elevator to get in at all. They have got the dope. There has been more gold produced in the section lying between Goldfield and the Coyote Hills than in any other section of the world. You missed it in Goldfield, Tonapah, Bull Frog and Manhattan, and if you don't act quickly you will be too late on Lakeview Mining & Milling Co. stock. Stock in the first allotment at 25c 1 share, 400 shares \$100. \$100 invested in mining stock consolidated of Goldfield last January is worth \$4000 today—a gain of \$4500 in less than one year. You could have bought the whole of Klamath Falls a few years ago for the price of one Main St. lot—opportunities to be won must be grasped. The Lakeview Mining & Milling Co. has ten claims. They have the ore 200 feet strong. They have the gold \$20 to \$800 per ton across the dike. A ton of ore occupies but few cubic feet of space. The available tonnage soon to be blocked out should yield enough gold to put every owner of 400 shares on Easy street. Stock to be had from the official broker T. W. STEPHENS, Real Estate and Insurance, Willson Block.

## TRIPS TO GHOSTLAND

HAUNTED HOUSES INVESTIGATED BY LOMBROSO.

Psychic Phenomena Which Proved to Be Beyond Solution by Any of the Known Laws of Physical Science—A Puzzled Physicist.

Professor Lombroso, the Italian physicist, contributed to the *Annales des Sciences Psychiques* an account of two psychic phenomena which he investigated purely in the interests of material science. The article is entitled "Haunted Houses Which I Have Studied," and the professor confessed that he set about his investigations with nothing to be desired in the completeness of his skepticism.

The phenomena in question, however, proved to be beyond solution by any known laws of physical science. Frankly, the great criminologist admitted that for the first time in his life he was in the presence of the intangible and that he was worsted in his attempt to grapple with the unsubstantial.

"I was asked in November, 1900, to investigate some strange occurrences which had taken place at the house of Signor Pavarino by way of Pescatori, Turin. One phenomenon I was asked to explain was the mysterious overturning of cups and jugs, which were precipitated to the ground by some unseen agency.

"These occurrences were accompanied by loud knockings on the walls and the pulling of bells in various parts of the house. The youngest daughter was awakened on several occasions by blows aimed at her by some unseen hand, and her body on examination was found to be covered with bruises, the result of severe pinchings. Her sister, who slept in the same bed, felt nothing and was not disturbed in any way.

"The clash of rapiers was heard in the house at another time, accompanied by cries of anger and groans of anguish. Lights were also seen passing to and fro in unlighted rooms. An Alpine hat was continually moving about the room, and even when it was deliberately nailed to a chair an invisible hand precipitated it to the ground. All these mysterious happenings went on for eight months, and in regard to them I took the evidence of reliable persons, who testified that they had been eyewitnesses of the phenomena. Even when the bell ropes were removed from the bells the tinkling continued at all hours of the day and night.

"The scene changed to a house in the next street, by way of Bava, adjoining by way of Pescatori, where the newspapers of Turin began to chronicle mysterious occurrences of almost a similar nature to those which occurred in by way of Pescatori, cups and saucers, pans and kettles being juggled about by an unseen agency and causing at the time a most infernal row.

"In particular, one circumstance was most noteworthy. In the cellar, filled with full and empty bottles, much loss to the proprietor was caused by the smashing of the flasks by some unseen hand, but with every trace of method and willfulness in the way in which the breakage occurred. On my entrance into the cellar I lighted five candles, thinking that a supernatural spirit would avoid the light. On the contrary, I saw three empty bottles roll about as if pushed by a finger and break close by me. I made every possible investigation to discover a hidden trick, but to no avail. Several bottles were taken up in the air as if lifted by the hand and dashed to the ground.

"The wife of the proprietor left about that time for a visit to her father's. While she was away the occurrences ceased, only to break out again immediately on her return by way of Bava. The waiter of the house was then removed, and the occurrences ceased altogether, leaving it to be supposed, since no other hypothesis is probable, that he was the medium through which the phenomena were rendered possible.

"In May, 1903, I was asked to investigate another mysterious affair which happened in the family of a printer named Mignotti, also in Turin. It was noticed that when one of his children, a little boy, went to bed at night loud knockings began to be heard on the wall next to which he lay. A doctor, the police and myself were called in. We examined the walls and the rooms with great care.

"As soon as the boy was placed in his bed the knocking began. It was evidently conducted in an intelligent manner, and it was possible to establish some sort of communication. It was only, however, when the boy lay awake that the phenomenon occurred. As soon as he went to sleep the knocking became very vague and indistinct. He was clearly the immediate cause, though beyond a high fever, when the phenomenon was most frequent, he was in other respects a normal child. I state these facts clearly and absolutely as I witnessed them and confess my total inability to explain them."—Public Opinion.

Japanese Lacquer is a very curious substance. A simple tree sap, like maple sap, it is, yet when applied to wood or metal quite indestructible. A coat of lacquer is proof against alcohol, against boiling water, against almost all known agents. The lacquer tree of Japan is very large. It is always cut down at the age of forty years, as thereafter it begins to dry up. Each tree yields on its demolition about six barrels of lacquer sap. The Japanese are very careful not to let foreigners into the secrets of lacquering.

Men ought to calculate life both as if they were fated to live a long and a short time.—Blas.

# For a Safe Investment

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