

KLAMATH REPUBLICAN

E. J. MURRAY, Editor.

LEADING NEWSPAPER OF INTERIOR OREGON.

TWO DOLLARS THE YEAR IN ADVANCE.

NEW BOAT LINE

A CERTAINTY

So Says W. R. Davis of the Lakeshore Company.

W. R. Davis of the Lakeshore Stage Company gives it as a certainty that there will be a new boat line on the lower Klamath waters this summer. This will include a line to Merrill and one from Laidis to this city. The Merrill line has the backing of the business men of that city, enough stock having been subscribed there to assure the construction of a boat especially designed for the navigation of the shallow waters leading to that town. The services of Mr. Balling of Portland have been secured and it is proposed to have him design a boat that will draw not more than ten inches of water and equip the same with an ice breaking apparatus of sufficient power to admit of navigation during the winter.

Back of the Merrill line is a story that is quite interesting. Relative thereto a prominent citizen of Merrill remarked this week: "You can put it down as a moral certainty that this boat line to Merrill is not a myth. It will be in operation this summer and for a long time thereafter. The people of Merrill have not been asleep as has been supposed, but are fully awake to the fact that its interests were at stake. These interests are going to be protected at any cost and when some of the people who think they are so smart that they can fool the citizens of Merrill are dead and buried, this little giant will be a flourishing city—yes, more, it will be the metropolis of Klamath county outside of Klamath Falls." Further than this he would not commit himself, but intimated that in the near future he would have more to say when he would permit the use of his name.

Those who know Mr. Davis say he is a regular Tartar and that when he takes hold he hangs on like a bull dog. That being the case he is not going to step down and out from the transportation business of the Klamath Basin without a lively fight. With the stage and boat line under one management, it will have an undoubted advantage, and all the more so if it secures a contract with the Southern Pacific for all of the freight. This latter claim is not conceded by the opposition and Mr. Davis will not commit himself on that point, simply confining himself to the statement that there will be a boat line on the lake and that it will have all the business it cares to handle; and that it will be so equipped that it will be in a position to give satisfactory and continuous service to the diversified interests of the Basin.

When Colonel Wilkins of the Navigation Company was seen he stated that he had nothing to make public at this time and that so far as he was concerned there was nothing definite to give out regarding the proposed line to Teter's Landing. "The Navigation Company is still doing business and will continue so to do," said the Colonel. "Further than that you will have to wait for the present. When the proper time comes I will make such announcement as I deem will be of interest to the people of the Klamath Basin."

While it may be considered hazardous to invest in another line on the Lower lake, the prospects do not justify that conclusion. No other section in the state is growing as fast as the Klamath Basin and this rapid growth has but begun. The coming year, and those following it, will see still greater activity and in view of these prospects there will be ample business for a second, and even a third, boat line on the Lower lake.

WATERLOO.

Grouchy Was Solely to Blame For the Downfall of Napoleon.

Napoleon would have won the battle of Waterloo had Grouchy prevented the junction of the Prussians with the English army, because he would not have had to fight two battles at once. Few persons realize that the so called battle of Waterloo was in reality a double battle, somewhat like Jena and Austerlitz. Napoleon fought one battle at Waterloo against the English. On the arrival of the Prussians he was forced to go in person toward Planchenoit and there fight another battle against the Prussian army, leaving to Ney the conduct of the troops at Waterloo. It is a well known maxim in war that a very great or decisive victory cannot be gained unless one commander makes a serious blunder of which the other takes immediate advantage. It is very evident that the fact of the emperor having to fight two battles at once instead of concentrating his attention on one alone enormously increased the possibility of a mistake. Moreover, Napoleon did not have the able lieutenants of his former campaigns. Desaix, Kleber, Lannes and Bessieres were dead, Massena and MacDonald had taken the oath of alle-

giance to the Bourbons, and Murat had split with the emperor. Napoleon's personal attention was therefore imperative. To Grouchy alone all blame must be attributed, for had he prevented the union of the Prussians with the English the emperor would have had to fight only one battle at a time and could have given his entire personal attention to that one battle.

In the second place, Napoleon would not have been forced to fight with 71,947 men against two armies numbering about 125,000—nearly two to one against him. He would have had 71,947 good soldiers pitted against a raw, undisciplined army of 67,061 men under the Duke of Wellington, which was not only inferior in mere numbers, but far inferior in morale and experience. The chances would have been greatly in favor of the French. Then, too, the French army was commanded by the acknowledged master of modern warfare, whose brilliant successes at Rivoli, Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, Friedland, Wagram, the Borodino and Dresden had dazzled the whole world. Until then Napoleon had never been defeated in any great decisive battle except Leipzig, and the French were strong in their confidence of the emperor's success. Two of the best writers on the Waterloo campaign, Shaw-Kennedy and Sibourne, both Englishmen, concur in saying that had Grouchy kept the Prussians away the English army would have been badly beaten. This view is also held by the ablest writer of all, Mr. Ropes.—United Service Review.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

A man should have sense and woman taste.

The smartest bass finally runs across a bait that fools him.

Every man thinks he could trot some pace if he wasn't hobbled.

People are compelled to smother resentments at least a dozen times a day.

A man who has a falling out with more than two of his neighbors ought to look himself over.

A clever mimic would be good company were it not for the feeling that he is also a clever mimic behind your back.

When a man catches a big string of fish, how he loves to carry it along the main street of the town in which he lives! All of us like to display our big catches in other lines.—Aitchison Globe.

Watch Records.

"That man's watch holds the record for his town," a jeweler said. "It has run for twenty-two years without stopping. Aside from a little regulating, oiling and cleaning, it has never needed a repair. I know lots of men who try to establish records for their watches. I know five men in this little town whose watches have run day and night for ten years. Give a good watch to a man and he takes a pride in it. He never forgets to wind it. Soon he is trying to make a record for it. The record for continuous running is held, I believe, by a Swiss watch in Geneva that has run for twenty-eight years."

Money and Marbles.

Once there was a man who thought Russell Sage ought to stop work. He spoke to him about it. "Why get together any more money, Mr. Sage? You can't eat it; you can't drink it. What good will it do you?" "Ever play marbles?" Uncle Russell asked.

"Yes, when I was a boy." "Couldn't eat 'em, could you? No use to you, were they? What did you play marbles for?"—Harper's.

The Result of Environment.

"I saw the oddest freak the other day," says the man with the honest eyes and the trustworthy face.

"A three legged cat?" we ask, smiling.

"No. It was a chicken that had fur instead of feathers."

"Fur?"

"Yes. It was hatched from a cold storage egg."—Life.

Virtue's Reward.

Where is the reward of virtue and what recompense has nature provided for such important sacrifices as those of life and fortune, which we must of necessity make to it? Oh, sons of earth, are ye ignorant of the value of this celestial mistress? And do ye meanly inquire for her portion when ye observe her genuine beauty?—Hume.

Quite a Variety.

The fashionable girl had accepted him and the young man was wondering how far his \$30 a week would go.

"You must remember that life is not all golf and tennis," murmured he.

"Why, of course it isn't," she responded brightly. "There's boating and coaching and bridge and ever so many things."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

At the Doctors' Club.

"Carvius, was that operation you performed on old Hunk successful?"

"Successful? Yes; singularly so."

"Singularly? Then he's recovering, is he?"—Chicago Tribune.

A Russian does not become of age until he is twenty-six.

THE STAR CHAMBER

CONDENSED HISTORY OF A FAMOUS SCHEME OF OPPRESSION.

At First Its Objects Were Laudable, but It Subsequently Became a Cruel and Unjust Power—Some of Its Outrageous Penalties.

When the Earl of Richmond had defeated Richard III. at Bosworth and had been crowned king as Henry VII., he found the times in so troubled a state that men whose rights were infringed upon or denied them dared not apply for justice to the ordinary courts. The unblushing manner in which bribes and threats were resorted to by those that had influence over the proceedings of these courts denied to them the security of a juror's oath.

To reach a mischief that had grown so intolerable Henry, feeling himself strong enough with his second parliament, created a court made up of the highest officers of the kingdom, embracing, theoretically, the king himself, who was considered the author of all justice, to which were confided unlimited power and discretion over a large, undefined class of offenses, many of which were of a political character, without the restraint of a jury and subject to no revision by appeal.

This was afterward known as the court of the star chamber, so called because the ceiling of the room in which it met was studded with stars or because in this apartment prior to the time of Edward I. the contracts of the Jews, called stars, were deposited in boxes or chests.

This scheme had good results at first. Wealthy landowners who had oppressed their neighbors with impunity were brought before this court, where neither fear nor favor could avail, and tried for their offenses. The greatest merit of the court was that it was not dependent on a jury, for juries were unable or unwilling to render a verdict in keeping with their consciences.

One said, "A court thus constituted, with powers so broad and a discretion unlimited by prescribed rules, though called into existence for wise and salutary purposes, was in the end like invoking the spirit of mischief without a corresponding power in reserve to lay it or check its excesses if inclined to abuse its authority."

Instead of losing power as the necessity for its existence passed away it drew to itself new elements of strength and enlarged the extent of its jurisdiction. It became, after successive administrations under the hands of ambitious leaders such as flourished in the time of Henry VIII., Elizabeth and the two Stuarts, a most potent engine of despotic rule and intolerance. Torture, intimidation and other devices were used to compel the accused to incriminate himself.

Charles I., through the star chamber, filled his coiters. During his reign such enormous fines were imposed for trivial offenses that the audience gathered about the courtroom at 3 o'clock in the morning to secure seats to hear the proceedings. The discretionary power of the court in the way of punishment made it a means of cruel injustice in the hands of bad men, instances of which disgrace the history of its administration during the reigns of James I. and Charles I.

One of the most remarkable cases was that of Bishop Williams, who had been lord keeper of the seal, a popular prelate and a man of learning and spirit and at one time a special favorite of James. While enjoying his patronage he exerted his influence in behalf of Laud, afterward archbishop, who owed his first promotion to his good offices. Some disagreement arose between them. Nothing would satisfy Laud but the ruin of the man who had befriended him.

On some slight pretext the bishop was brought before the star chamber and fined £10,000, committed to the Tower during the king's pleasure and suspended from office. His furniture and books were levied upon to pay the fine. Among some refuse papers were found some letters from Obaldiston, a schoolmaster, directed to the bishop. In these letters the writer spoke of a "little great man" and in one place of a "little urchin." As Laud was small of stature, it was conjectured that these terms referred to him. They were both tried, one for receiving such scandalous letters and the other for writing them. Williams paid a fine of £8,000 and Obaldiston £5,000, and he had his ears nailed to the pillory.

Prynne, a barrister at law, of Lincoln's Inn, a Puritan of the strictest sect, published his famous "Histrio Mastix," a huge volume of 1,000 quarto pages, aimed at stage plays, music dancing, public festivals, Christmas sports, bonfires and maypoles. For this alleged libelous volume he was arraigned before the star chamber.

Mr. Prynne, in his general sweep for his historical illustration of the mischief of frequenting plays, referred to Nero and spoke of Plautus and others who conspired against him for his bad example upon the magistrates and the people. The chief justice from this inferred that the author intended to instigate the people to murder the king, and Prynne was deprived of his right of practice as a barrister, condemned to stand in the pillory at Westminster and Cheapside, to lose his ears, one at each of these places, to pay a fine of £5,000 and to be imprisoned for life.

There was hardly a man in the realm who had not personal experience of the harshness and greediness of the star chamber. It became odious, and not without reason. It was abolished in 1641 as one of the acts of concession made by Charles I. to the demands of an indignant nation. Prynne and his fellow martyrs were recalled from prison. They entered London in triumph amid the shouts of the multitude, who threw laurels in their path.

Hadrian's Wall.

Hadrian in A. D. 120 built a stone wall from Bowness, near Carlisle, on Solway frith, to the river Tyne, near Newcastle. It was eighty miles long and garrisoned by 10,000 troops. It was twelve to twenty feet high at various points, eight feet thick at the top and provided with a gallery in the rear which enabled its defenders to take their stand with only head and shoulders visible to the enemy. At every quarter of a mile there was a castle with a garrison of troops. Beacon lights and signals were used, and on an attack, whether by day or by night, the news was at once flashed up and down the wall from sea to sea.—London Sphere.

Why He Came.

A man rushed into the barber shop and jumped into the first waiting chair, explaining, "Shave in a hurry." The barber was about to apply the lather when he noticed the customer's face. It had been shaved in spots and looked like a worn-out hair rug. "I beg your pardon," said the barber, "but who ever shaved you did not understand his business or must have been near-sighted." "That's all right," replied the customer rather sharply. "Every man to his trade—you are a barber—well, I am not—that's why I came here."

Too Busy to Whistle.

It is said the art of whistling will soon be counted among the lost unless there is a revival of the cheery spirit that seems to be forsaking men. Nobody whistles as he works in these strenuous days. He has too much on his mind to pucker his lips in a whistle. Nor does he hum or sing to himself for that matter. Life is, if not downright sad, too busy for that joyous and unconscious expression of contentment.—Boston Herald.

Happy Days.

Fred—Mamma, our happiest days of his life. Do you believe that? Mamma—Certainly. He wouldn't say so if it were not true. Fred—Well, I suppose he played hooky and didn't get caught.

Insincerity.

Be honest with yourself, whatever the temptations. Say nothing to others that you do not think and play no tricks with your own mind. Of all the evil spirits abroad at this hour of the world insincerity is the most dangerous.—J. A. Froude.

One Kind of Tanning.

"Pop!" "Yes, my son." "What kind of wood do they use most in tanning?" "Well, when I went to school, my boy, they used birch."—Yonkers Statesman.

Do not borrow trouble. The interest is too high.—Dallas News.

Contest Notice

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, January 23, 1907.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by W. A. Winn, contestant, against homestead entry No. 3213 made Feb. 19, 1904, for nw¹/₄ sec. 35, T. 37 S., R. 9 E., by E. G. Stallcop, Contestee, in which it is alleged that said E. G. Stallcop has wholly abandoned said tract; that he has changed his residence therefrom for more than six months since making said entry; that said tract is not settled upon and cultivated by said party as required by law; that the said E. G. Stallcop left and abandoned said lands and has been absent therefrom for more than six months last past and has wholly abandoned the same, and that his absence therefrom is not due to his employment in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States, either as an officer, soldier or sailor in any war in which the United States may have been engaged, and said parties are hereby notified to appear and answer and offer evidence touching said allegations at 10 o'clock a. m., on March 14, 1907, before Geo. Chastain, County Clerk of Klamath Co., at Klamath Falls, Oregon, and final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m., March 21, 1907, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Lakeview, Oregon.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed January 7, 1907, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given due and proper publication.

1-31-3-14 J. N. Watson, Register.

Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, Jan. 8.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel R. Kingston of Fort Klamath, Oregon, has filed notice of his intention to make final five year proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 2472 made Nov. 29, 1901, for the Lots 24 and 25 Sec. 3 and Lots 6 and 7 Sec. 10, T. 38 S., R. 7 E., W. M., and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver, at Lakeview, Oregon, on 23d day of February, 1907.

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

James Gordon, R. Melrose, W. D. Kingston and James Emery of Ft. Klamath, Oregon.

1-17-2-21 J. N. Watson, Register.

Contest Notice

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, Dec. 27, 1906.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by Lynn B. Vaden, contestant, against homestead entry No. 3043, made June 8, 1903, for s¹/₂ nw¹/₄ and e¹/₂ sw¹/₄ sec. 27, T. 35 S., R. 15 E., by William A. Stovell, Contestee, in which it is alleged that said William A. Stovell has never established residence thereon, and has totally abandoned the same for more than six months last past, 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 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 allegations at 10 o'clock a. m. on February 20, 1907, before Geo. Chastain, County Clerk, Klamath Falls, Oregon, and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on February 28, 1907, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Lakeview, Ore. The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

J. N. Watson, Register.

Notice for Publication

United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, Jan. 8, 1907.

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, Estella Macauley, of Thrall, county of Siskiyou State of California, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 3430, for the purchase of the n¹/₂ s¹/₄ sec. 4 sec. 3 and n¹/₂ n¹/₄ of Sec. No. 10, in T. No. 37 S., R. No. 9 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 her claim to said land before the clerk of Klamath county, Oregon, at his office at Klamath Falls, Oregon on Wednesday, the 3rd day of April, 1907.

She names as witnesses: F. L. Baldwin and Edward Bagby of Klamath Falls, M. E. Cook, of Klamath, Calif., and T. W. M. Macauley of Pockema, Ore.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the

Do you need visiting cards? If so call at the Republican office where you will find the latest styles in cards and type.

Yes, we all know!

That is, everyone who has eaten any of our bread lately knows that we have at last attained the perfection we have been striving for in our line. Our bread on sale at the Red Front and Home Bakery only. Free delivery. Phone 453

H. N. MITCHELL

For a Safe Investment

BUY

LOTS

IN

THE

Grandview Addition to Bonanza

FOR

PARTICULARS

SEE

C. H. McKENDREE

Bonanza, - Klamath County, - Oregon