

## BEST TOWN IN NORTHWEST

**A Fair Comparison Made by a Conservative Citizen That Shows Up This City and County Well.**

James Straw, one of our well-known old residents, returned home last Tuesday for a trip to Portland, Coos Bay, Seattle, Yakima valley, Spokane and Coeur d'Alene.

"It seems good to get back home," said Mr. Straw, "for after visiting the various places above mentioned and noting pretty carefully the conditions prevailing on the outside, I found no town of this size, or some even larger, that could compare with it in business. The merchants in towns similar to ours are complaining continuously about dull times and poor trade, and upon going around among the merchants here they state that while business is not at its highest point, still they are perfectly well satisfied.

"You see more people in Klamath Falls on the streets than you do in any of the towns on the outside of the same size, and if Klamath Falls was bunched up like the most of those towns are we would have a crowd on the streets all the time.

"Crops in the Willamette valley do not look good on account of the cold, late spring, but in the Palouse and Yakima valleys, crops look good."

Mr. Straw attended the land drawing in Spokane, but failed to get a claim, although he said one man who registered from this county, whose name he did not know, drew a claim in the Coeur d'Alene drawing, the number of the ticket being 1,365.

In speaking of the chances one had for drawing a claim, Mr. Straw said: "It was too long a shot to get anything. For instance, in the Flathead country there were 250 good claims and 89,000 people registered; in the Spokane reservation there were 30 or 35 good claims and 100,000 people registered, and in the Coeur d'Alene reservation there were 600 or 700 good claims and 100,000 people registered."

Mr. Straw stated that travel was very heavy and the trains were filled with homeseekers, but that a good many of them were of the class that rode all the way out from the east in a chair car without changing their seats.

On leaving here Mr. Straw was suffering from an abscess in his head, from which he has entirely recovered.

## CATALOGUE IS FILED

**Interest Is Growing in the Great Trade-Getting Movement—Many Suggestions Received.**

The Bargain Week catalogue is filed. It will be a thirty-two paged book, size six by nine inches, and every page will carry to the people of Lake and Klamath counties a list of the offerings of the merchants of this city that will bring here hundreds of purchasers, many of whom have never been here before and most of whom will in future make Klamath Falls a headquarters for their trading.

The question of holding a Week of Bargains hinged on whether enough of the merchants would be represented in the catalogue to justify its issuance. Now that this has been done, the next step will be to get ready for a proper observance of the occasion. In addition to the county fair will be held some other form of entertainment. It has been suggested that the Chamber of Commerce take charge of this part of the program, and those of the directors of the organization who have been seen have expressed themselves as willing to assume the task. If the directors at their meeting to-morrow night will officially adopt the matter it will mean its complete success and at the same time assure the hearty co-operation of the business men.

Many suggestions have already been received, and they are deserving of the careful consideration of those having the celebration in charge. One of the most unique and at the same time practical, is the holding of what shall be known as "Mask Day," during which everyone in the city, residents as well as visitors, will mask. This would undoubtedly be a popular part of the program. Other ideas have been advanced and should be submitted to the consideration of the managers, who will select the best of all the suggestions and incorporate them in the program.

The "boasters" of the town of Montgomery, Ala., have erected a monster electrically illuminated sign bearing the name of their community on the roof of a factory facing the railroad. The sign is 75 feet high and 85 feet long, lit by 600 lamps, and bears an immense key and the inscription "Montgomery Your Opportunity," with a sky-rocket effect. The idea is to impress the name on thousands of passengers going by on the railroad and possibly ignorant of the name of the town.

## LOCATION OF POSTOFFICE

**Calls for Entire Room and the Installation of Three Hundred Additional Boxes.**

The question of the location of the postoffice is practically settled so far as the government and H. F. Murdoch are concerned. When the representative of the government was here some time ago he submitted to Mr. Murdoch a proposition for the renting of accommodations in his building. This embodied the conditions that the entire room be devoted to the use of the postoffice, and that there be installed about three hundred boxes.

The plans for the new equipment have been received, and when the office is rearranged it will be one of the most convenient in the State. A private office is to be provided for the postmaster and the general arrangement of the interior will be entirely changed.

The lease is made out for a term of ten years. It is not likely that a change will be made during that period, as the government makes it a rule to change the location of the postoffice only on two conditions—when the quarters get too small or it erects its own building. Either contingency is not likely to arise during the term of the lease. The growth of the business of the postoffice is such as to warrant the prediction that next year will see the beginning of the free delivery system. This will do away with the necessity of larger quarters, as it will relieve the office of a great deal of business that will be transacted by the carriers. The erection of a government building is only a remote possibility, as it is one of the hardest things to get through congress.

## HIG LETTUCE

One of the largest heads of lettuce ever seen in this city was exhibited this week by W. S. Slough. It was grown in his garden on the hill. It measured 20 inches in diameter, 34 1/2 inches in circumference and weighed six pounds. It is what is known as the "Henderson Immensity," and, judging from its size, it is well named. Mr. Slough had it photographed, and copies of it ought to be filed away for use when some real wise one comes along with the old stereotyped information that "you can't grow nuthin' here but alfalfa."

The disposition on the part of some to advance every argument against the great agricultural possibilities of this section is, to say the least, most aggravating. Ninety-nine per cent of these knockers never tried to grow anything but holes in the seat of their breeches; the other one per cent merely sowed some seed in the ground and expected nature to do all of the work while they sat around whittling a stick and cursing the country.

## READY TO RESPOND

**Would Prove of Immense Benefit to the Merchants of Klamath Falls in Extending Business.**

The people of the Silver Lake country are becoming interested in the proposition to improve the highways between that section and Klamath Falls. They are alive to the advantages to be gained and if they are met half way there will be a ready response. If this trade can be diverted to this city it will be of immense value to the business men of the city and every effort should be put forth to induce these people to come here. The following from Silver Lake Leader will prove of interest to this city:

We are informed that Klamath county is very anxious for a wagon road to be built from Klamath Falls by the way of Bly to this place, and that they will build the road to the line between the two counties if Lake county will do her part and meet them. We have talked to many of our people and they are all anxious for a road. Every one with whom we have talked that are familiar with the country over which the road would go are unanimous in saying that the Klamath county people, when they build, should cross the Glenn river at the lower end and then keep up on the west side. Let's have the road.—Silver Lake Leader.

## STEALING IN STORES.

**The Ingenuity That Is Shown by the Woman Thief.**

### TRICKS OF THE SHOPLIFTER.

**The Satchel With a False Bottom and the Slit in the Dress Near the Belt. Some Schemas Successful Because of Their Very Simplicity.**

As numerous as they are ingenious are the tricks of the modern shoplifters, declare store detectives. It keeps the detectives busy to "get on" to the devices of the men and women who live by their wits in stealing from stores. For tricks that are canny few classes of criminals, it is said, approach them.

The method of stealing by using the satchel with a false bottom is one of the cleverest of the tricks.

Well disguised, the shoplifter enters a store. Her eyes run over the counters. She perceives the object she wants—usually something small and valuable, sometimes a purse a customer has left lying on the counter.

Over the object the shoplifter places her satchel. Pretending to delve into the satchel to extract a purse or handkerchief, the thief lifts a false bottom in the bag, reaches under it, draws inside the desired article, adjusts the false bottom, closes the satchel and walks away.

"But this is only one of many clever ruses employed," declared a detective the other day. "The women especially are ingenious. Their dress, of course, helps them.

"One of the methods of stealing is for the shoplifter to have a slit in her dress near the belt. As she stands near the counter she can deftly seize the article desired, be it a piece of lace or costly fabric or a bit of jewelry, and slip it into the skirt. The folds of the skirt are voluminous and conceal the thing stolen.

"Some tricks are successful because of their simplicity. A fashionably dressed woman may walk into the clothing department, look over coat suits, pick up one, fold it neatly up, place it under her coat and walk away.

"If she is detected she will indignantly declare that she bought the suit some time before and that she has brought it back to be altered.

"Or a woman, her hands glittering with rings and dressed in the latest style, may walk into the store some winter day. She wears only a rich coat of dark fabric.

"In the coat department she will ask to see some fur lined coats. Oh, she is very particular and tries on one after another. Other customers come up, and the saleslady gets busy with them while madam is trying to suit herself.

"While the saleslady is turned she puts on one of the richest sable trimmed coats, turns on her heel and walks away. Perhaps the salesgirl may not notice the loss until there is an account of stock.

"Each month from fifty to sixty arrests are made in the average large department store. The detectives must be extremely careful, for a false charge would precipitate a suit for damages, which would mean many thousands.

"Certain departments hold especial lures for shoplifters. The jewelry department is invariably guarded. When the furs come in we have sleuths who keep their eyes open for the woman who likes to take a fur to the window to examine it, then rumping for the door; the woman with the false skirt and the woman who puts a fur on and audaciously walks away."

Although the sales departments and the detective departments work together, there exists between them a spirit of justifiable rivalry. If a detective perceives some one getting away with goods it casts discredit on the person behind the counter from which the goods were stolen. Therefore the sales folk keep an alert watch for shoplifters.

One might imagine that goods are dumped pell-mell on the counters of the big stores. As a matter of fact, the efficient saleslady will have everything so arranged that she will notice the disappearance of an article almost immediately.

If a saleswoman suspects a person she immediately notifies the head detective. If it is a woman, a woman detective is usually put on the job. It is said store managers usually find women more efficient than men.

Few arrests are ever made in the stores, as an arrest gives only undesirable publicity. The detective usually follows suspected persons from the store and arrests him or her outside.

It is said that arrests for shoplifting in New York exceed 3,000 a year. In that city a full description of all shoplifters caught are sent to the Retail Dry Goods association, which in turn distributes the information to the various members.

Only by concerted action and with highly organized staffs of detectives can the stores cope with the ingenious shoplifters.

The detective system of the big stores, however, is now so perfect that it is dangerous to attempt shoplifting. Even the cleverest shoplifter faces a long jail term in the pursuit of her nefarious work.

More than that, if a shoplifter for any reason should escape paying the penalty of crime in one city she may not be so fortunate in another. Descriptions of all suspected persons are sent out broadcast, and arrest in another city may mean a jail term, even though the thief may have escaped punishment previously.—Philadelphia North American.

## THE BUFFALO.

**A Good Surveyor and One of Our First Roadmakers.**

The buffalo was a good surveyor. It did not reason out why it should go in a certain direction, but its sure instinct took it by the easiest and most direct paths, over high lands and low, to the salt licks and water courses which were its goal. The authors of "The Story of the Great Lakes," Edward Channing and M. F. Lansing, say that the buffalo observed something like the principles which today govern the civil engineer.

As soon as the explorer landed on the southern shores of Lakes Erie, Michigan and Superior he came upon buffalo roads or "traces." Sometimes these were narrow ditches, a foot wide and from six inches to two feet deep, trodden down by the impact of thousands of hoofs as herd after herd of buffaloes had stamped along in single file behind their leaders.

When the first path became too deep for comfort because of repeated travel the buffaloes would abandon it and begin a second path alongside the first, and thus the frequented traces would be gradually widened.

Again, an immense herd of these heavy animals would crash through the forest, breaking in their rapid progress a broad, deep road from one feeding ground to another. As this route would be followed again and again by this and other herds, it would become level and hard as a rock, so that there was great rejoicing in pioneer settlements when the weary roadmakers, struggling with log causeways and swampy hollows, came upon a firm, solid buffalo trace. Nor was this an uncommon experience.

The line of many of these roads is followed today by our railroads and canals, as it was followed by our log roads and turnpikes.

The buffalo followed the level of the valley. He swerved round high points whenever it was possible, crossing the ridges and watersheds at the best natural divides and gorges, and he crossed from one side of a stream of water to the other repeatedly in order to avoid climbing up from the level, after the fashion of our modern loop railways.

## ONE OYSTER ENOUGH.

**He Swallowed It Alive and Had to Kill It After It Was Dead.**

A farm laborer from the interior on his first visit to London dropped into a small oyster shop where a number of men were eating raw oysters. The extreme satisfaction displayed on the faces of those about him created longings of a gustatory nature in the new arrival, who edged his way up to the counter in anticipation of eating a real live, juicy oyster.

It was the first time he had seen an oyster, and he became at once interested, and when the shellfish had been finally uncased he proceeded to balance it on the end of his fork, then, with a look of extreme satisfaction, gulped it down.

"Great Scott!" shouted a man standing near him. "You haven't swallowed the oyster alive, have you?"

"There was a horrible pause.

"That critter will eat right through you!" shouted another.

By this time the poor countryman was shaking with fear and horror. He commenced to have terrible pains in his abdomen and was soon doubled up in his agony. He begged some one to go for a doctor to get the thing out.

He continued to grow worse, when some one suggested that he take a dose of tabasco sauce, which it was claimed would kill the object that was creating such terrible commotion in his internal arrangement.

He grasped the bottle with avidity and took a draft. His condition, which before had been alarming to the victim, now assumed a serious phase to the perpetrators of the hoax.

The man gasped and choked. He became black in the face, and tears were running down his face, when some one thrust a bottle of oil into his mouth, and he was forced to drink copious drafts.

The effect was magical. The oyster was evidently "dead." He became more composed, and when he finally recovered his breath he said:

"We killed it. But when that darned stuff got into my stomach that oyster rushed around as if a shark was after it."—London Scraps.

## Not Desired.

Having at enormous pains got her length, breadth and thickness about right, the woman heaved a sigh of relief. "No fourth dimension in mine, if you please!" she exclaimed, with unmistakable feeling.

Some aver that the feminine mind is not attracted by metaphysics anyway!—Puck.

## Precedent.

"Will that young man ever go home?" demanded the irritated head of the house.

"I guess so, father," replied the motherfamilias. "He always has gone."—Washington Herald.

## A Concise Explanation.

"How does that man always manage to appear as the leader of you people?" "I suppose," answered Farmer Corn-tassel, "that it's simply because he's smart enough to get ahead of us."—Washington Star.

## Not Consistent.

"What was I saying when I dodged that automobile?" "You were saying that life is not worth living. But if you think so why did you dodge?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Man is made of dust, but he is usually out for more.—Exchange.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

## THE FIRST TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

at Klamath Falls, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business, June 23, 1909.

| RESOURCES                             | DOLLARS             |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Loans and Discounts                   | \$ 50,969.55        |
| Bonds, securities, etc.               | 2,304.27            |
| Banking house, furniture and fixtures | 450.74              |
| Due from approved reserve banks       | 3,627.66            |
| Checks and other cash items           | 55.48               |
| Cash on hand                          | 4,952.40            |
| <b>Total</b>                          | <b>\$ 62,360.10</b> |

| LIABILITIES                                     | DOLLARS             |
|---|---------------------|
| Capital stock paid in                           | \$ 25,000.00        |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid | 1,508.78            |
| Due to banks and bankers                        | 1,553.21            |
| Individual deposits subject to check            | 15,946.54           |
| Demand certificates of deposit                  | 55.00               |
| Time certificates of deposit                    | 8,285.00            |
| Certified checks                                | 200.00              |
| Savings deposits                                | 9,811.57            |
| <b>Total</b>                                    | <b>\$ 62,360.10</b> |

State of Oregon,  
County of Klamath, ss.

I, J. W. Siemens, cashier of the above mentioned bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Correct—Attest:  
J. W. SIEMENS, Cashier.  
G. W. WHITE,  
GEO. T. BALDWIN, Directors.

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These tickets present some very attractive features in the way of stopover privileges, and choice of routes; thereby enabling passengers to make side trips to many interesting points en route.

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