

### BOHEMIANS BUY LARGE BODY OF LAND NEAR MERRILL

Most of the Purchasers Return Home for Their Families—Those Remaining Prepare for Work.

Thirty-eight contracts entered into by the Bohemian colonists, and more to come, out of the sixty who arrived here recently, for land in the Lakeside tract is the record that was established by J. Frank Adams, manager of the Lakeside company, up to Thursday evening.

That a number of the colonists could return home this morning and make their arrangements to come back here.

"These Bohemians are business from the word go," said Mr. Adams. "They are unlike any prospective purchasers I ever came in contact with."

"It is not so much a question of price with them as it is with what they can afford to handle. They figure out five years ahead, and do not intend to bite off more than they can chew. Most of these people have means of their own, and their chief aim seems to be to pay for this land as soon as possible and stop the interest. Several of the Bohemians will remain here and locate on the lands at once, but the majority of them will come out in the spring with their families. Every possible condition has been explained to them, and they seem more than pleased with their buy. Well they may be, for, in my opinion, they have secured one of the garden spots of the Klamath country."

If appearances count for anything, the Bohemian colonists will certainly make good on their investment in this county. They are a very intelligent body of men, of careful judgment, and when they decide on a proposition it means a stay. Those of them who intend to remain here now and settle were at work bright and early this morning, getting supplies and making arrangements for the building of their homes at once. The most of these supplies will be hauled down by the teams of Mr. Adams to aid them in their work. "Watch Bohemia grow" when these gentlemen get busy on the Lakeside tract.

#### Try It

If you don't believe it, just suggest to the first man you meet that he would have made a fine comedian if he had gone on the stage and see him swell up with pride and tell you about the first amateur performance he ever appeared in.—St. Louis Star.

#### Knew One Who Did

Cynicus—Is it possible for a woman to keep a secret?

Henpeckke—I don't know about that; my wife and I were engaged for several weeks before she said anything about it to me.—Philadelphia Record.

If you tell a boy, day after day, that he isn't earning his salt, he will soon be likely to work down to that estimate.

### NEW MEN IN FIRST TRUST

G. W. White Sells His Interests to Medford Capitalists.

G. W. White has sold his interests in the First Trust and Savings Bank to W. I. Vawter, Geo. R. Lindley, H. U. Lumsden and Geo. P. Lindley of Medford, Ore. A meeting of the board of directors of this well-known institution was held Thursday, when the following gentlemen were elected as officers:

Geo. T. Baldwin, president; Geo. P. Lindley, vice-president; J. W. Siemens, cashier.

The directors chosen are Geo. T. Baldwin, Geo. P. Lindley, J. A. Maddox, D. M. Griffith, J. W. Siemens.

The stockholders of this institution are: W. I. Vawter, Geo. R. Lindley, H. U. Lumsden, Geo. P. Lindley, J. A. Maddox, D. M. Griffith, Mrs. Fred Biehn and J. W. Siemens.

The First Trust and Savings bank is one of the most popular institutions in this county, which is attested to by the fact of its phenomenal growth and prosperity since its inception. To Captain J. W. Siemens, in whose integrity the people of this section place unbounded confidence, is largely due the credit of bringing this bank to its present high standard before the public.

### THE POULTRY YARD

(From October Farm Journal)

Market the surplus stock.

October neglects may cause November disasters.

This is a good month to paint the outside of the buildings.

Fat, heavy hens that spend too much time in the corner, eating with the hogs, are in danger of dying suddenly with apoplexy.

Clean the coops thoroughly before you put them away. Get them under cover, too, if you can. They will last so much longer.

Two parts lard and one part turpentine, will often cure "limber neck" if the afflicted bird is discovered in time and the remedy given promptly.

The April-hatched pullets should now be laying. It is a mistake to overcrowd them—not more than 25 should be allowed in a flock.

Ducks intended for breeding should be separated from those intended for market. It will be an advantage if they can have plenty of range and swimming water.

We cut hay into about one-inch lengths, and pour over enough hot water on it nearly to cover. Allow it to stand over night, and feed in the morning. Feed about three times a week during winter.

Now is the time to fix up the hen-houses. If you don't want to buy tarred paper take some of the rolls of wall paper lying around the house and paste over the cracks. It will make the place very much warmer.

"If the shoe fits, wear it," is a time-worn saying; but with a woman if the shoe fits she takes it back because it is too big.

### HOTEL MEN START WAR ON "PROHIBIS"

Inaugurate Campaign to Keep Oregon From Becoming Totally Dry.

First in the field against the Prohibitionists, who are planning to make Oregon dry next year, are the hotel keepers. The hotel keepers of Oregon have an association now, and through this organization they are determined to put up the fight of their lives against the campaign to make Oregon dry. The life of the hotel business in the state depends on the success of the hotel men, they contend, and for this reason they will leave no stone unturned to keep Oregon wet.

There is no affiliation, or even a working agreement or understanding between the Oregon hotel men and the liquor dealers or the brewers. In this fight the hotel men are conducting their own campaign, independent of the liquor interests and everyone else.

It was during the spring campaign that the hotel men of Portland found it necessary to band together to oppose the measures intended to make Portland dry as a bone. The hotel men fought the McKenna measure and the Gothenburg plan, measures diametrically opposite, but each materially affecting the business of the hotels. The experience hotel men gained in the municipal campaign in defeating the two liquor measures has given them confidence in their fight against prohibition. They have discovered that they can get the ear of the people, and that a plain, business-like argument will do more than hysterical statements.

Tuesday a meeting of the executive committee of the Oregon Hotel Men's association was held, and arrangements made for the campaign. The hotel men will make an assessment and will provide themselves with sufficient funds to meet all the requirements. The chief expense will be the publication and distribution of literature. As there are hotel men in every town in the state, the association has an organization which can reach every point of the compass, and in this way the literature can be distributed wherever there are voters.

The hotel men are making their own battle for their own cause, and do not interest themselves in the affairs of the liquor people. The hotel men argue that a hotel is a temporary home, and that a guest of a hotel is entitled to be provided with drink as well as food, just as a man can be accommodated in his own home. If Oregon is made dry in 1910 the hotel men predict that the travel from the East will stop, tourists will avoid Oregon and home-seekers will seek elsewhere to establish themselves. All of this will cripple the hotel business and will force many to the wall.

The pessimist stands beneath the tree of prosperity, and grows when the fruit falls on his head.—Success.

### NEW CENSUS MAY GIVE OREGON ANOTHER REPRESENTATIVE

If So, This State Would Be Entitled to Additional Member in Lower House—Mean New District

Oregon undoubtedly will gain a third representative in congress as a result of next year's Federal census. It is conservatively estimated that the enumeration will credit the state with a population of at least 650,000. On the basis of apportionment by which the lower house was determined, Oregon would easily gain another representative. Even if the basis of apportionment is increased, as it probably will be following the taking of the census, this state is reasonably certain of increasing its membership in the national house of representatives to the extent of another member.

According to the census of 1906 the population of the state was 413,536. The basis of apportioning the membership of the house of representatives was one to 194,182 of population, which gave Oregon two representatives. When the 1910 census has been completed, the basis of representation in the lower house in all probability will be increased to one representative for every 225,000, and possibly 250,000 population. Even on a basis of one representative to every 250,000 of population or major fraction, Oregon would still be entitled to another representative if the new enumeration reaches 650,000, which is considered a practical certainty.

Should the state gain this increased representation in congress, Multnomah county would undoubtedly constitute the new district. Prominent politicians in that city contend that Multnomah county, with the possible addition of Columbia and Clatsop counties, would form the natural territory for a third congressional district. These three counties easily represent one-third of the population of the state, and consequently would be entitled to that proportion of the states representation in the house of representatives. It is argued that under such an arrangement the present bounds of the first and second districts could remain practically intact.

This division of the state, it is contended, would give all sections the most equitable representation that could be devised. The Willamette valley and Southern Oregon would have their congressmen. Eastern Oregon also could have its representative, while Multnomah and the two adjacent counties suggested could supply the third. This arrangement would have the further effect of putting an end to the fight between Eastern Oregon and Multnomah county which recurs every two years in the election of a representative from the second congressional district.

"In the federal census of 1906 Portland was given a population of 90,426," said Seneca C. Beach, census supervisor, yesterday, "and I am

satisfied this city now has at least two and one-half times that number. This would give Portland a population of about 225,000, which I regard as a conservative estimate and which I believe will be proved by the census which will be taken next April.

"The population of Portland is admitted to be about one-third of that of the entire state. On this basis, which is a safe one, the population of the counties outside of Multnomah will show a population of 427,000. These figures should give the state, then, a total population of 705,000, which may be a little high. It is on this basis and for these reasons I am firmly convinced that the state's population according to the census which has been ordered taken next year will surely reach 650,000."

### HINTS FOR STOCK OWNERS

(From October Farm Journal)

An easy way to fight lice is to drive down posts in the yard, wind an old bran sack soaked in crude kerosene about it and let the hogs do the rest.

The next time you run up against a contrary hog that refuses to go through a chute into the wagon, try the following plan: Clap a feed basket over his head, and he will back anywhere you want him to go. By a little maneuvering you can have the hog in the wagon before he knows it.

Cows that are allowed to go dry too long never attain their best.

Provide some device for supplying water in the stable for the cows.

The cows that have the most comfort are the ones that give the owners the most profit.

Don't forget the calves and yearlings. Don't leave them out in the cold nights until they are pinched and haggard.

There is no surer cause of scours than dirty feed pails. Be scrupulously clean as to pails, troughs and the food used in feeding young calves. It will save the trouble of carrying the calves through.

More than one horse has been ruined for life by being made to pull hard when young.

Go down to the stable before bedtime and see that everything is all right with the horses. You may save a good horse by just that little thing.

A spirited horse will in the end be made slow and spiritless by constant nagging, twitching of the lines, peevish urging and other wearing processes that fretful drivers practice.

Match your farm horses. They should be alike in size and shape, but by far the most important part is that they should possess like characteristics of temper and disposition, so they will work in harmony.

Do not sell a faithful, worn-out horse to a pedler. Five dollars is usually the most he will give for such a horse, and few men would care to be kept awake at nights by disturbing thoughts of how they came by the five dollars.

Don't give the cats and dogs stale, dirty or soapy water to drink. See that it is clean and fresh. You know how it is yourself.



### Beyond Criticism

Jack—Those young widows have an advantage over you single girls, because they know all about men.

Madge—Yes, and because the only men who knew all about them are dead.—Boston Transcript.

### To the Minute

Father—Do you find Rob prompt at the office?

His Employer—Yes, indeed; I never saw in all my life a young man who could get out of the office at 5 o'clock with less delay.—Exchange.

### Airy Persiflage

Passenger on aeroplane—What's that ding-donging noise? Can it be the cowbells on the milky way?

Aviator—No; that's only Saturn's rings.—Boston Transcript.

### Circumstances Alter Cases

Freddie—What's an end seat hog, dad?

Cobwigger—He's the fellow who keeps you from becoming one yourself.—Brooklyn Life.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Lakeview, Oregon, August 13, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that John C. Beach, whose postoffice address is Klamath Falls, Oregon, did, on the 16th day of March, 1909, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application No. 01703, to purchase the SENW 1/4, NESW 1/4, NWSE 1/4 Section 5, Township 38 South, Range 9 East, Willamette meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised, June 14, 1909, the timber estimated 225 M. board feet at \$1.50 per M. and the land \$24.50; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 22d day of October, 1909, before R. M. Richardson, U. S. Commissioner, at Klamath Falls, Oregon.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

ARTHUR W. ORTON, Register.

8-19 10-21

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