

KLAMATH REPUBLICAN

W. O. SMITH, Editor.

LEADING NEWSPAPER OF INTERIOR OREGON
TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

All communications submitted for publication in the columns of this paper will be inserted only over the name of the writer. No non de plume articles will be published.

BIDS FOR AGENCY LAND ARE OPENED

UNDER RULING OF DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ESTATES OF DECEASED INDIANS CAN BE SOLD BY THEIR RELATIVES.

(Staff Correspondent)

KLAMATH AGENCY, June 29.—Yesterday the Klamath Indian Reservation was practically opened to settlement by the white race. At one o'clock in the afternoon, Indian Agent Edson Watson opened the sealed bids that had been received for lands advertised to be disposed of to white people, and parcelled out the various prizes to the highest bidders.

These sales were made under a ruling made by the Secretary of the Interior some three months ago that the estate lands of the deceased Indians could be sold in this manner to the highest bidders. The whites are allowed to bid for these lands and the sales may be continued till about a hundred thousand acres are disposed of in this manner. In a conversation with the Herald representative Mr. Agent Watson explained that sales of these lands are made only at the request of the Indian heirs of the deceased tribesmen. The heirs of any of the deceased Indians are not compelled to sell the land by this ruling of the Interior Department, but may exercise their judicial privilege. In other words, it is up to the living Indians on the reservation as to whether they sell, or hold the property. It seems to be the wish of a great many to sell however and they have started the ball a rolling by asking for sales, and it is within the province of the Indian Agent to grant their requests, as fast as they can be submitted.

The Klamath Reservation covers a stretch of territory 48 by 53 miles and at present, about twenty five per cent of this territory, or about one hundred thousand acres of land, may be brought to sale. The lands are first appraised, and then sealed bids are advertised for. Sixty days are allowed for a would-be purchaser to examine the lands. The lands are classified as "timber" grazing and agricultural lands, the allotments being in 160 acre tracts excepting the Modoc Point lands, where 80 acre tracts were allotted.

The Modoc Point tracts contain about 6,000 acres of land that produces the finest kind of cereals and vegetables. The government is putting in an irrigation system at a cost of \$50,000 that will water the whole tract.

The timber land of the reservation is estimated as containing 5,500,000,000 feet, board measure, but this estimate is probably 25 per cent less than the actual amount, as the expert cruisers were instructed to be most conservative in their estimates, which were furnished in July of last year. The timber is mostly yellow pine, very similar to the Norway pine of Minnesota. The growth is not as tall as that of the Norway pine, but many fine tracts running strong into clear can be observed throughout the virgin forest.

Thousands of cattle graze on the Reservation, some of the Indians owning as high as 500 head.

The total Indian population including Klamaths, Modocs, Pitutes, and Pitt River Indians numbers only about 1,120 and as an average, they are immensely rich. The Indian Census shows a decrease in the population in the last year, and the mortality this spring is alarmingly on the increase.

Representatives of lumber companies and other interests are already filing and getting in on the Reservation to explore the lands, and it is believed that during the summer season, thousands of people will examine Indian lands and take advantage of one of the last great opportunities that are to be found on the frontier of Western civilization.

The Southern Pacific railway company is in receipt of hundreds of inquiries from Eastern people relative to the Indian lands, and is preparing pamphlets giving detailed information as set out by Indian Agent Edson Watson from his instructions as outlined by the Department of the Interior. The company is also announcing the train service opening up on July 2nd, the day on which the first passenger train will carry passengers into the reservation.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION, ETC.

(Continued from Page 1)

Louise Lee, Mrs. E. B. Henry, Mrs. H. F. Murdock.

Oration—Rev. George H. Feeser. "America," everybody, led by Mr. J. B. Mason.

Selection by band. Benediction by chaplain. At the ball grounds in the afternoon the Klamath team defeated the Big Basin Lumber company's nine by a score of 13 to 8 in a game that was not overcharged with intense interest. Each side put a number of pitchers in the box, and errors were numerous. Allen White, one of the lumber company's players, landed out a home run, while a man or two were reposing on the sacks.

The Wild West stunts under the direction of Joe Mann proved to be rather tame affairs, and the crowd was somewhat disappointed at his inability to show his much-heralded feats on the hurricane deck of a pitching broncho. The stage coach robbery was pulled off without any waste of gunpowder whatever, the bold, bad desperado evidently knowing his business. There were at least 5,000 spectators at the ball grounds, and bleachers, grandstand, roadway and canal bank were lined with people. The crowd was good natured, though, and the best of order prevailed.

Just as soon as darkness fell the great crowd made its way down to the shores of Lake Ewauna, and from there witnessed the water carnival, which was one of the very best features of the day. All of the motor propelled craft on the lake were in gala array, and they presented a pretty sight as they flitted to and fro across the water, gaily bedecked with Japanese lanterns of different hues and shooting rockets and other fireworks into the air. The band was stationed on an illuminated barge out in the lake, and the strains of music coming over the water was greatly enjoyed.

SACKING A THEATER.

Tribulations of the Drama in New York in 1765.

Here is an account of the sacking of a theater in New York from the Gazette of May 3, 1765:

"The play advertised to be acted last Monday evening having given offense to sundry and divers inhabitants of this city, who thought it highly improper that such entertainments should be exhibited at this time of public distress, when great numbers of poor people can scarce find means of subsistence, whereby many persons might be tempted to neglect their business and squander that money which is necessary to the payment of their debts and the support of their families, a rumor was spread about the town that if the play went on the audience would meet with some disturbance from the multitude.

"This prevented the greatest part of those who intended to have been there from going. However, many people came, and the play was begun, but soon interrupted by the multitude, who burst open the doors and entered with noise and tumult. The audience escaped in the best manner they could. Many lost their hats and other articles of raiment. A boy had his skull fractured and was yesterday trampled. Death is his. Several others were sorely set upon and injured. But we heard of no lives lost. The multitude immediately demolished the house, carried the pieces to the common, where they consumed them in a bonfire."

To Identify a Child.

My small son did not return at the regular time one day while out with a maid. The thought terrified me that in case of an accident there would be no way of identifying him should he be lost. The next morning I cut pieces of wide tape, on which I wrote very clearly his name, address and our telephone number in indelible ink. I sewed one of these pieces to each of his underwaists, in front where it could be plainly seen.—K. E. A. in Harper's Bazar.

In parts of Switzerland stone throwing contests are held, handsome prizes being given to those who throw a fair sized rock farthest.

The secret of fire eaters consists in washing out the mouth and rubbing the skin with pure spirit of sulphur which cauterizes the outer skin.

Towne—You look rather weary, old man. Browne—Yes, I've had a trying time this past week. Towne—H! Browne—No. On a jury.

Nell—I think Maud has more color than her sister. Belle—Yes, about 50 cents' worth more.—Philadelphia Record.

TRUCK GARDENERS HAVE ALL KINDS OF SUCCESS

Did you ever see a lettuce plant two feet across? Joe Marlow and Wilburn Carlisle showed three attorneys from Kansas City and Wichita this phenomenon Tuesday. The firm of Marlow & Carlisle leased the greenhouse tract this spring, and are not sorry at their bargain. They are now selling about \$12 worth of onions, lettuce, cucumbers and other vegetables a day, but this fall will be the big harvest time, when the money will come rolling in. Mrs. Arthur retained the flower garden, to which she gives her undivided attention.

ROSEVELT IS DRAGGED IN CASE

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Representative Hinds today asked George H. Earle Jr., of Philadelphia testifying before the Hardwick committee, Roosevelt's action when urged to prosecute the Sugar Trust head for wrecking a real estate company. Earle replied "If you are friends of Roosevelt, don't go into that."

He said he did not believe Roosevelt had carried out his oath of office in not seeing the law enforced in the sugar trust matter. He left the matter to the Attorney General but the evidence in the case was never examined.

Klamath Falls Enjoys Good Growth

SINCE JANUARY FIRST, THE CITY COUNCIL HAS GRANTED 149 BUILDING PERMITS FOR NEW STRUCTURES.

The sound of the artisan's saw and hammer are to be heard merrily humming and ringing in all parts of Klamath Falls, and now that the summer season is here, the building boom is on in full blast. Carpenters and other like mechanics are steadily employed, while the various lumber mills are taxed to their capacity to furnish the lumber needed for the many new structures that are either going up, or being planned.

During the six months of 1911 finished today the city council of this city has granted one hundred, forty-nine permits for the erection of new buildings, and the aggregate cost will run far into the thousands. One structure alone when completed, will have cost \$150,000. The permits were granted as follows: January, 23; February, 25; March, 10; April, 23; May, 16; June, 26.

In addition to these permits, many building for which permits were granted in 1910, were completed this year. Among these is the Odd Fellows Temple, a magnificent structure three stories in height, costing \$50,000. The Willis building, which adjoins the above and is constructed of similar material, represents an outlay of cash nearly as large. In addition to these H. M. Bristol has erected two concrete business houses on Main street, which were completed this spring. Though these buildings are but one story high they are modern in every detail, and are large enough to accommodate several business enterprises.

The residences erected are of a most slightly appearance, attractively finished, substantially constructed and planned in a manner to give the busy housewife every convenience possible. Another feature is that a great majority of them are built for homes, and not for the purpose of rental.

Among the structures that are going up is the White Pelican Hotel, which is being erected by the Klamath Development Company in Hot Springs

70,000 COPIES OF PRIMER DISTRIBUTED

PORTLAND, June 30.—The Portland chamber of commerce has begun distribution of its new Oregon primer a beautiful folding booklet devoted to the resources of Oregon. Seventy thousand copies have just left the press, 35,000 copies for distribution by the chamber of commerce and 35,000 to be distributed by the Harriman lines.

The primer was gotten out under the community advertising system, by which the Harriman lines share the expense with the chamber and therefore the railroad people will be entitled to use half of the amount distributed. It is beautifully illustrated with orchard and agricultural scenes as well as rugged mountains and primeval forests. Chapters of interesting reading are also devoted to the mining industry, logging and lumbering, fishing and hunting.

John D. Carroll returned to this city Sunday night from a visit with relatives in Seattle. Mr. Carroll looks much better than when he left here suffering from illness brought on by the strain of his trial at Lakeview early in May.

LOCAL EATING HOUSE HAS CHANGED HANDS

Richard Brown, late of Eatonville, Wash., has purchased the workingman's restaurant at Tenth and Main streets in this city from James Ingraham. The Ingraham Coffee House has been enlarged, and the cafe portion of it is now in the store building formerly used by Mr. Ingraham. Mr. Ingraham retains the coffee house portion of the building for a cigar store and confectionery.

The name of the cafe will be the Brown cafe hereafter, and with Mrs. Brown in the kitchen, the best of eatables will be served. Last summer Mr. and Mrs. Brown conducted the Coutolanc resort on the Sacramento, but they heard so much of Klamath Falls that they decided to come here. They are much pleased with the outlook.

Waited Twenty Years For a Solution.

A bit of pure and harmless mischief at recitation at Yale was the device of a member of the class of '72, who introduced at recitation a turtle covered by a newspaper pasted on the shell. The tutor had too much pride to come down from his perch and solve the mystery of the newspaper movement, but twenty years after, meeting a member of the class, his first and abrupt question was, "Mr. W., what made that paper move?"

AFTER SOLFERINO.

"The Gentleman in White" and the Idea of the Red Cross.

During the Italian war of 1859 young Jean Dunant was traveling in that country. After the battle of Solferino he visited the field, and, seeing the terrible sufferings of the wounded soldiers who lay around unattended, he, with the assistance of several peasant women, formed an ambulance service, with its headquarters in a little church at Castiglione. He helped with his own hands to bind up the wounds of Frenchmen, Italians and Austrians alike.

"They are all brothers," he said. "A wounded enemy is an enemy no longer." And he and his corps of helpers brought water and medicine and smoothed the pallets of straw and cheered the unfortunates and closed the eyes of the dead and performed the last kind offices for the dying. Dunant was regarded by the hundreds of wounded as a miracle of goodness—little less than an angel. "The gentleman in white" was the way in which the officers spoke of him as he moved around among the sick, his light clothing making him conspicuous on the field.

His experiences at Solferino, where he saw that the willing hands of a few untrained helpers actually saved many lives and comforted hundreds of others, inspired him with the grand idea of an organization—the Red Cross.—Christian Herald.

COSTLY DROP CURTAIN.

The One Meissonier Didn't Paint For a French Theater.

The enterprising manager of a theater called upon the famous French artist Jean Louis Ernest Meissonier on one occasion and asked him to paint a drop scene for a certain theater and name his own terms.

"You have seen my pictures, the?" asked Meissonier.

"Oh, yes," exclaimed the manager, "but it is your name I want! It will draw crowds to my theater."

"And how large do you wish this curtain to be?" inquired the artist.

"Ah, well, we will say 15 by 18 meters."

Meissonier took up a pencil and proceeded to make a calculation. At last he looked up and said, with imperturbable gravity:

"I have calculated and find that my pictures are valued at 80,000 francs per meter. Your curtain, therefore, will cost you just 21,600,000 francs. But that is not all. It takes me twelve months to paint twenty-five centimeters of canvas. It will therefore take me just 190 years to finish your curtain. You should have come to me earlier, monsieur. I am too old for the undertaking now. Good morning."

Arabic Numerals.

An illustration of what mankind owes to the labor saving Arabic numerals compared with preceding forms of notation is shown in adding 1848 to 1848, the sum of which is expressed in only four figures, or 3696. Meantime in Roman characters we would have to denote 1848 with the capital letter MDCCCLXVIII. Repeating these letters explains why Cicero complained of the sweating toil of all addition. On that account Homer's total of Agamemnon's fleet is not the correct sum of the different contingents to it which he gives of the Grecian states. Herodotus is worse yet when he gives the total figures of Xerxes' army after enumerating the quota of the various nationalities which composed it. Likewise what a life insurance company would now do without Arabic numerals may be imagined.—Dr. William Hanna Thomson in Designer.

How Machinery Breathes.

An English writer on engineering subjects, Mervyn O'Gorman, calls attention to the fact that a piece of machinery, such as an automobile, laid aside after being used is in danger of internal rusting through a kind of respiration which affects cylinders, gear boxes, clutch chambers, interspaces in ball bearings, and so forth. Every enclosed air space "breathes" by drawing in air when a fall of temperature contracts its walls and expelling it when the walls expand through heat. The moisture introduced with the air is deposited in the cavities and may produce serious damage through rust. The popular belief that oil will protect the inaccessible parts of unused machinery is fallacious, since nearly all oils take up about 3 per cent of water in solution.

Acts of the Apostles.

The weight of testimony is in favor of St. Luke as the author of the Acts of the Apostles, though some respectable critics claim that the authorship is quite unknown. There are no sure data for determining the date of the Acts. Various dates have been ascribed. Some think that it was written about the year 80, while others hold that it could not have been written before the second century, about A. D. 125.—New York American.

A Hard Stunt.

"A man can do almost anything when he discovers that he must."

"Have you ever felt that you must get upstairs at 2 a. m. without waking your wife?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Sensitive Child.

Uncle Gus—So this is the baby, eh? I used to look just like him at that age. What's he crying about now? Niece Susie—Oh, Uncle Gus, he heard what you said.—Chicago News.

By desiring what is perfectly good we are part of the divine power against evil.—George Elliot.

NATURE TELLS YOU

As Many a Klamath Falls Reader Knows Too Well

When the kidneys are sick, Nature tells you all about it. The urine is nature's calendar. Infrequent or too frequent action; Any urinary trouble tells of kidney ills.

Doan's Kidney Pills cures all kidney ills. People in this vicinity testify to this.

Frank Kamhafer, Applegate road, Jacksonville, Ore., says: "For years I was a miner, and no doubt this work caused my kidney and bladder trouble. The first symptom was a pain and stiffness in the small of my back, especially severe when I first arose in the morning. I also had much trouble from my kidneys, but it did not take Doan's Kidney Pills long to bring me relief. Whenever I catch cold and feel any slight recurrence of my old complaint, I take Doan's Kidney Pills and they relieve me."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

SPINK LANDS A CHOICE TRACT

R. C. Spink, of this city, was the successful bidder for the Henry Hoover allotment of 160 acres on Spring Creek in the Klamath Indian reservation, which has just been sold under the regulations of the department of the Interior for the benefit of the heirs of the estate. The land was appraised at \$2,640.00. Mr. Spink's bid was \$3,620.00 or nearly a thousand dollars over the appraised valuation.

The allotment is situated on Spring Creek which runs through the land for a distance of 1320 feet. The land is mainly timbered with the exception of about thirty acres of hay land, but its greatest valuation is its location on what is considered one of the finest trout streams in the United States. Spring Creek is not only famous for its fishing but it is as beautiful a stream of water as one ever saw.

Mr. Spink, before moving to Klamath Falls, spent many years in the mercantile business on the Klamath Reservation, and is probably more familiar with the value of the best lands of the Indians particularly those along Spring Creek and in his recent purchase he has secured one of the choicest. He would not divulge his plans in regard to the future use which he intends to make of his recent purchase further than to say that he would erect a fine summer home.

How They Got Out.

Uncle Ephraim had two hogs, which he kept in a pen at the rear end of his little lot. They were of the "razor-back" variety, and, although they were fed bountifully with kitchen waste, it seemed impossible to put any fat on their attenuated frames. One morning when he went out to feed them they were not there. They had disappeared, leaving no clue to the manner in which they had made their escape.

"What's the matter, Uncle Eph?" inquired a neighbor, noticing the deep dejection with which the old man was looking down into the empty pen.

"My haws is done gone, sah," he answered.

"Stolen?"

"No, sah; I don't see no signs dat anybody tuck 'em."

"Did they climb out over the top?"

"No; dey couldn't 'a' done dat."

"How do you think they got away?"

"Well, sah," said Uncle Ephraim, "my 'pinlon is dat dem haws kind o' raised themselves up on alidge an' croke through a crack."—Youth's Companion.

Wonderful Memories.

We are told that Pascal never forgot anything he had seen, heard or thought. Avicenna could repeat by rote the entire Koran when he was ten years old, and Francis Suarez had the whole of St. Augustine in his memory. In three weeks Scaliger, the famous scholar, committed to memory every line of the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey." Another scholar, Justus Lipsius, offered to repeat the "Histories" of Tacitus without a mistake on forfeit of his life.

FISH FROZEN THREE MONTHS STILL LIVE

GENEVA, June 30.—Some interesting experiments on the possibility of suspending life for a definite period have been carried out by Professor Raoul Pictet of Geneva. In one case he took some live goldfish, froze them in the water at 20 degrees (centigrade) below zero, and then after three months "death" gradually warmed the block of ice and brought the fish back to life.

In an interview in La Suisse Professor Pictet says that he carried out his experiments in order to see whether the phenomena of life could be made to disappear and be again restored, and the most convincing results have been obtained with fresh water fish.