

EGGLESTON OUT FOR REAL EQUALIZATION

County Judge Candidate Outlines Platform—Favors Publicity for County Expenditures—Is for Progressive Administration and Good Roads.

Ashland, Or., April 9, 1908. To the Editor: Relative to my candidacy for the republican nomination for the office of county judge, I desire to say to your readers that my duties as recorder of Ashland require practically all my time and are of a character which will allow me but little time to be absent from the city so as to meet the voters in the other parts of the county.

If elected to the office of county judge I shall endeavor to conform strictly to the requirements of the law. The jurisdiction of the county court is limited and defined by law. It is, of course, a matter of honor and duty for the judge acting as a court of probate to inform himself as to the law and to apply it justly and impartially to the best of his ability.

As the head of the commissioner's court, invested with the general power to manage the county business, my influence and vote will be used to put the county administration in line with the progressive movement initiated by the people in the thrifty and growing localities of the county.

A Progressive Administration. The sentiment that this generation should be satisfied with those conditions which have served the pioneer times is entirely out of harmony with the thought of progressive civilization. The rock, mud, chinkholes, brush, logs and stumps of the public highway should be removed and the delight of our people should be to make them smoother and easier for themselves and for those who follow us.

The problem of road improvement I regard as of the first importance in Jackson county, and I would address myself to the matter of planning and organizing such work as to produce the best results with the money available, my knowledge and the instruction of my experience and that of the commissioners and of other persons being utilized, as far as practicable, to that end.

System and method in the orderly conduct of the county business should be insisted upon to insure economy of administration and the accommodation and convenience of the people.

Expenditures for improvements, special work and generally should be published.

Duties of County Court. A careful supervision should be exercised by the county court in the general care and management of the county property and funds as required by law.

In the maintenance and improvement and construction of roads and bridges, the needs of the outlying districts will be provided for by me, and they shall pay their share of the public money available for such work. Some excellent work has been done on our roads, but a rancher on the upper Rogue river, or in other remote districts, is entitled to a practicable and reasonably good roadway to reach valley towns.

More Road Money Needed. Some plan ought to be devised to raise more money for road improvement. The money heretofore available is entirely inadequate for necessary road purposes in Jackson county. A country so rich and where the lands are so valuable as in the Rogue River valley, is able to sustain first-class roads.

The proper conception of a public thoroughfare in this county should be higher than its maintenance in a possible condition. There ought to be more than one road crew in the county, and there should perhaps be some new legislation to facilitate organization for road work and to centralize its direction and the responsibility for the work.

Efficiency alone should be the test for employment in road work.

On Equalization. The duties of the board of equalization are clearly defined in the law. A complete and careful examination and correction of the assessment rolls and the making of proper corrections are specified as the first to be performed, in order to increase or reduce valuations of property so as to reach full cash value.

I regard it as a prudent foresight to have some assurances by the court that the assessor's work, through deputies, shall be efficient and painstaking, by the exercise of the court's discretion in determining the number and compensation of such deputies.

M. P. EGGLESTON.

Don't be deceived by buying shipped flour at \$1.50 per sack. Patronize home industry. Buy Davis best flour at \$1.50 per sack. Every sack guaranteed. Try it. If you can't get it at the grocer's, come to the mill.

DIED. REED—At his home in Jackson Creek district, April 7, 1908, Charles Duane Reed, a native of Jefferson county, New York, aged 78 years, 6 months and 28 days.

LOW—In talent precinct, at the residence of her son, Oscar D. Low, Mrs. Margaret Low, aged 81 years.

FITZGERALD—At Lakeview, March 29, 1908, Sarah Elizabeth, nee Fitzgerald, aged 75 years, 9 months and 16 days.

RELAND—Near Roseburg, at the Oregon Soldiers' home, April 7, 1908, William Ireland, a veteran of the Rogue River Indian war, aged 75 years.

You have read of Golden Grain (Rendles), the great substitute for coffee. We sell it. ALLEN & BEAGAN.

PRIZE WINNERS IN ESSAY CONTEST

Portland Commercial Club's \$5000 Offer Results in Much Advertising of Oregon Throughout the United States—Baltimore Man Wins First Prize.

The Portland Commercial club's prize essay contest has been decided. John Roach Stratton of Baltimore, Md., was awarded the capital prize of \$1000, and Miss Mabel Howe of Portland was awarded the second prize of \$500. Eighty prizes were awarded, varying in amount from \$250 to \$10. A total of \$7000 was distributed among 80 out of 240 contestants.

Oregon received a tremendous amount of advertising as the result of the contest. Not only were the articles entered in the contest, which were descriptive of Portland and Oregon, printed in newspapers all over the United States, but a number of prize-winning stories were published in foreign papers. The contest was a great success from every standpoint, and particularly in that it aroused widespread interest in this state because of the publicity secured, the object of the Commercial club in launching the contest.

Judges in the contest were Professor James F. Ewing of Portland academy; P. Tyler, news editor of the Oregon Journal and W. J. ("Bill") Cuddy, editor of the Weekly Oregonian. The committee returned its findings last night.

John Roach Stratton, D.D., Seventh Baptist church, Baltimore, Md. (Baltimore American, November 24, 1907) \$1000
Miss Mabel Howe, 389 1/2 Sixteenth street, Portland, Or. (Athenian Weekly Globe, December 5, 1907) 500
C. C. Chapman, Chapman Advertising company, Commonwealth building, Portland, Or. (Sunset, August, 1907) 250
Albert Phenis, Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore, Md. (Manufacturers' Record, August 29, 1907) 200
Miss Anna Shannon Monroe, Hamilton building, Portland, Or. (Spartan Moments, December, 1907) 175
George A. Lyman, Ambloy, Ill. (Ambloy Journal, November 21, 1907) 150
Byron E. Conroy, Butte, Mont. (Butte Evening News, December 31, 1907) 125
R. M. Hall, Portland, Or. (Fruit Grower, St. Joseph, Mo., October, 1907) 110
Mary Kunceler Brooks, Fort Worth, Tex. (Fort Worth Record, December 15, 22, 29, 1907) 100
Horace Stevens, 535 Montgomery street, Portland, Or. (Sacramento Bee, December 31, 1907) 90
Among minor prizewinners are: Captain O. C. Applegate, Klamath Falls, Or. (San Jose Mercury, December 30, 1907).

C. B. Watson, Ashland, Or. (Chicago Inter Ocean, December 29, 1907).
W. G. Smith, Medford, Or. (Springfield, O., Daily News, December 30, 1907).
E. S. Shank, Grants Pass, Or. (Mt. Morris, Ill., Index, December 27, 1907).
H. S. Present, Grants Pass, Or. (Waterloo, Ia., Daily Courier, December 28, 1907).

Taft Secures Minnesota. ST. PAUL, April 9.—Returns from all parts of the state, where primaries were held show that there is now no question about Secretary Taft having the Minnesota delegation for him at the Chicago convention, and it is very doubtful if any other candidate for the presidency will be able to secure even a single delegate from this state.

In some counties fights were put up by La Follette supporters, but to date the only counties won for the Wisconsin senator are Wilcox and Clay.

ORDINANCE NO. 149. An ordinance providing the manner of constructing sidewalks in the City of Medford, Oregon, requiring notice of such construction to be given and providing penalties for the violation thereof.

The City of Medford doth ordain as follows:

Section 1. All sidewalks hereafter constructed in the City of Medford, Oregon, must be constructed under the direction and supervision of the City Engineer, and in the manner specified in this ordinance.

Artificial Stone Sidewalks.

Section 2. By "Artificial Stone," as herein specified, is meant a composition of Portland cement, sand and crushed rock or gravel.

Cement.

Section 3. All cement used in such construction must be artificial Portland cement of a quality which shall pass the following tests:

The cement shall stand a minimum tensile strain of four hundred and fifty (450) pounds to one (1) square inch section, neat, briquette one (1) day in air and six (6) days in water.

The cement shall stand a minimum tensile strain of one hundred and fifty (150) pounds to one (1) square inch section when mixed with three (3) parts sand to one (1) part cement (but quite one (1) day in air and six (6) days in water). All cement must be received as the work is unbroken packages. Cement bags or packages not branded with the name of the maker must not be used. Samples for testing must be furnished at such times and in such manner as may be required by the City Engineer.

Sand.

All sand used must be clean and sharp.

Rock and Gravel.

The rock for making the concrete shall be a hard, sound basalt rock, granite or equally hard stone, broken in pieces of not greater diameter than two (2) inches nor smaller than one (1) inch. Gravel of similar size and quality may be used instead of

rock. The broken stone or gravel shall be screened free from dust, clay, loam and vegetable matter and to sizes specified above, and shall be thoroughly washed, if considered necessary by the City Engineer.

Section 4. The surface upon which the walk is to be laid shall be excavated to the proper sub-grade, four (4) inches below which any unsuitable material shall be removed and the space filled up with gravel or sand. The finished sub-grade shall have been thoroughly compacted by rolling or tamping, and shall be parallel with the surface of the finished walk.

Forms.

The forms, of suitable dimensions, shall be securely staked and blocked in position so as not to be disturbed by the tamping of the concrete and shall remain in place until the cement has set sufficiently hard so that the edges of the walk shall not be damaged in removing them.

Concrete.

Section 5. The concrete shall be three and one-fourth (3 1/4) inches thick and shall consist of one (1) part cement, three (3) parts sand and six (6) parts gravel or broken stone (to be measured, not estimated). The cement and sand shall be thoroughly mixed dry and then thoroughly mixed with the gravel or broken stone which shall have been previously drenched, all being thoroughly stirred with water being applied until the mixture has the consistency of moist brown sugar.

The mixing of concrete shall be done in a proper box or upon a platform. It shall then be spread upon the foundation to the proper thickness and at once thoroughly tamped until free mortar flushes to the surface. The upper surface shall be made exactly parallel with and three-fourths (3/4) of an inch below the surface of the finished walk, being gauged by a properly made template drawn over the top of the forms. The mortar and the concrete shall not be mixed in greater quantities than is required for immediate use, and any remaining unused until having set shall not be used in any way.

Wearing Coat.

Section 6. The wearing or surface coat shall consist of one (1) part cement (of same brand as used in concrete) and two (2) parts sand, mixed rather dry and placed upon the concrete base while the same is still soft and adhesive. The mortar shall then be brought up to a uniform thickness of three-fourths (3/4) of an inch by drawing a straight-edge longitudinally over the top of the forms, after which it shall be rubbed and compressed with a float (plasterers' wooden spreading trowel).

Just as the cement in the top coat begins to set, it shall be trowelled uniformly with sufficient pressure to force the top and bottom layers into close contact. The finished surface shall not show a greater space than one-eighth (1/8) of an inch under a three-foot straight-edge laid in any direction on the walk.

After completing the trowelling the wearing surface shall be cut into slabs as nearly 2 1/2 feet square as possible, or of such other size as directed by the City Engineer; the joints and edges to be run smooth with the proper tools, after which the entire surface shall be brushed with a damp bristle brush and shall be protected from any harmful action of the sun, wind, rain and traffic until thoroughly set.

In closing work at night the concrete and wearing coat shall be finished at a joint with a square, straight end. Patching or retamping after the cement has begun to set shall not be allowed.

Color.

No artificial coloring shall be used.

Section 7. The curb shall be sixteen (16) inches deep, six (6) inches in width at top, and batter out at the rate of one (1) inch in one (1) foot, and shall be beveled or rounded on the upper and outer edge, which shall be protected with angle iron at such points and in such manner as the City Engineer shall direct. The upper and outer three-fourths (3/4) inch of curb shall be of the same material as the wearing coat heretofore described and subject to the same conditions. The core shall be composed of concrete mixed and laid similar to the concrete bed described for the walk.

Crossings for Teams.

Section 8. Artificial stone crossings for teams shall be constructed as specified in this ordinance for artificial stone sidewalks, except that the concrete base shall be four (4) inches thick and the wearing or surface coat shall be one (1) inch thick. The surface shall be grooved longitudinally, the grooves to be V-shaped, one inch wide, one fourth inch deep and four inches apart. The surface of the driveway, when complete, shall conform to the adjacent sidewalk, except "the apron" adjoining the gutter, which shall be sloped to connect with the gutter.

Inspection.

Section 9. Inspection will be allowed at the rate of one inspection for one day for each 900 square feet of walk or 200 linear feet of curb. Any further inspection required shall be charged to the contractor and deducted from the contract price.

Width.

Section 10. All artificial stone sidewalks hereafter constructed in the City of Medford shall have a width of five (5) feet, except as otherwise especially provided, except:

Plank Sidewalks.

Section 11. All wooden sidewalks hereafter constructed in the City of Medford shall be constructed according to the standard general plans and specifications approved by the City Council in regular session on the 11 day of _____, 1908, and now on file in the office of the City Recorder.

General.

Section 12. When the sidewalk does not occupy the entire width of the property line to curb, the space not covered shall, if so ordered by the City Engineer, be filled in with earth or graded down to an even surface with the top of the walk.



The first Derby made in America was a C. & K.

KNAPP-FELT Hats have the air of distinction which is the result of artistic hand-work. The variety of smart shapes, the noticeable elegance of style, the steadfast Cronap dye and the wear-resisting quality are features peculiar to KNAPP-FELT, the product of 50 years' experience in making fine hats.

C. & K. HATS are \$3.
KNAPP-FELTS are \$4.
The HAT DE LUXE, \$6.

Sold only at



remove all surplus material, whether old or new, and leave the sidewalk, gutter and roadway free and unobstructed. The cost of such work, including the removing of old walks and other obstructions, shall be included in price of new work.

Section 14. The contractor shall notify the City Engineer before beginning work upon any sidewalk ordered.

Section 15. The contractor shall have charge of and be responsible for the entire work until its completion and acceptance. The contractor must not make any assignment of any contract made under this ordinance. The contractor shall at all times either be on the work himself, or have a competent foreman there, who must have full authority and to whom orders, instructions and directions may be given.

Section 16. The City Engineer shall have power to condemn any material or work not in accordance with this ordinance, and any such material or work so condemned shall be at once removed by the contractor at his own expense.

Section 17. All excavating and filling necessary to bring the foundation to the sub-grade must be done by the contractor and included in the contract price. All of the above work and materials to be done and furnished by the contractor shall be done and furnished to the satisfaction of the City Engineer, whose decision in that respect shall be final and conclusive.

By "the contractor," as herein specified, is meant any person or persons engaging in the construction of sidewalks on any of the public thoroughfares or public grounds in the City of Medford.

Section 18. Properly skilled workmen only shall be employed on the work, and the contractor shall dismiss any employe who may, in the opinion of the City Engineer, be negligent of his duties or perform his work in any improper manner.

Damages and Obstructions.

Section 19. All loss or damage arising out of the nature of the work to be done or from any detention or other unusual obstacle or difficulty which may be encountered in the prosecution of the work, or from the action of the elements, shall be sustained by the contractor or contractors, who will be required to replace all sidewalks and other structures so damaged or destroyed, without cost to the City of Medford. During the progress of such work the contractor shall erect and maintain suitable barriers around such work, and during the night time must display suitable lights such as will effectually prevent any accident or harm to life in consequence of the digging up, use or occupancy of any street, alley, highway or public grounds which may become necessary in the construction of such sidewalks, and the contractor or contractors must sustain all damages occasioned by the construction of such sidewalk or use or occupancy of such street, alley, highway or public grounds, or which may result therefrom, or which may result from the carelessness or negligence of such contractor or contractors or of his or their agents, employes or assigns.

Section 20. No person shall ride, drive or lead any horse, mule or cattle, across or upon any sidewalk in the City of Medford, except to cross said sidewalk over driveway crossings, unless it be to cross the same to go into or out of a lot, yard or building where no other suitable crossing or means of access is provided.

Section 21. Any person, firm or corporation who shall be convicted of violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25, and shall pay the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment of such fine or costs, or both, shall be imprisoned in the city jail one day for each \$2 of said fine and costs remaining unpaid.

Section 22. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed insofar as they conflict herewith, but no farther.

The foregoing ordinance was passed by the City Council April 7, 1908, Trumbull voting aye, Eifert aye, Wortman aye, Merrill aye, Obwell absent, Hafer absent.

Attest: BEN J. TROWBRIDGE, Acting Mayor.

Attest: BENJ. M. COLLINS, City Recorder.

A Few Reasons Why Moore's Ranges Always Please

MOORE'S ANTI-SCORCH LID MAKES SCORCHED FOOD IMPOSSIBLE
MOORE'S DAYLIGHT OVEN MEANS PERFECT CLEANLINESS
MOORE'S CONTROLLER DAMPER ENABLES YOU TO REGULATE YOUR OVEN TEMPERATURE TO SUIT YOURSELF
MOORE'S HINGED TOP MAKES BOILING EASY

Moore's Ranges Saves Labor and Fuel

500 IN USE IN THE VALLEY.

SOLD BY H. E. BOYDEN

All Kinds and Varieties of Lumber

Are You Thinking of Building?

WE HAVE SOME BUILDINGS TO BE TORN DOWN WHICH WE OFFER FOR SALE ON THE GROUND. CALL AT OUR OFFICE.

Iowa Box & Lumber Co. MEDFORD OREGON

Wise Talks By the Office Boy



GROCER

Pa says a rose by any other name would be just as expensive back east this time of year. I sometimes think the pines for the piney woods in old Penobscot, France County, Maine, where he was raised—but that's one thing yours truly never years for. The good mountains and the good old ocean and nice old Oregon atmosphere are good enough for me. But it's all in how you were raised. Pa likes clam chowder and corn on the cob, and harvest apples and a lot of things that a kid who was born this side of the snow sheds hasn't had much chance to get acquainted with. Those who have lived on both sides of this great country and lived long enough to know what's what can get all those things just as nice one place as another, if you know where to buy. We've got clam chowder from Boston that is just as nice as any you ever ate on the sand, and lots of other things that have that "Down East" taste.

MILLER & EWBANK

SEE

THE NEW AND UP-TO-DATE LINE OF GORHAM STERLING SILVER ON DISPLAY AT THE NEW JEWELRY STORE JUST THE THING FOR EASTER PRESENTS.

Martin J. Reddy
11 NORTH C STREET.
Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing a Specialty.
Near the Postoffice.

A bit of Alfalfa Land

Every one posted on the land situation in this valley knows that good hay land is going to be in demand from this time forth, owing to so much of our alfalfa land having been planted to fruit trees. We are able to offer for a short time

25 ACRES OF THE BEST

Only three miles from Medford, for the reasonable price of

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS PER ACRE,

And we pronounce it one of the best buys in the valley today. It is of the best quality, and we know it will prove a winner to the buyer. It is equally well adapted to pears. If it interests you, call at once on

Rogue River Land Co.
EXHIBIT BUILDING, MEDFORD, OREGON.

SPREAD THE NEWS

Colonists' Rates

Colonist Rates from all points East to Oregon from March 1 to April 30, 1908

The Southern Pacific Railroad

Announces that rates in effect March 1, 1908, will be \$38 from Chicago, \$35.50 from St. Louis, Mo.; from Missouri River cross points, Council Bluffs to Kansas City, Mo., including also St. Paul, Minneapolis, \$30; from Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, \$30. For further information call on or address

A. S. ROSENBAUM, Agent, Medford, Or.