

"FATHER OF SEPTIC TANKS"

Constructed the System in the California City and It Has Proved a Great Success.

George L. Hoxie of Fresno, Cal., who arrived in this city this week, is considered the leading expert on septic tank construction in the United States; in fact, he is termed "the father of septic tanks." Mr. Hoxie is visiting this city and incidentally while here will look over the situation on the Hot Springs and Enterprise tracts as to the drainage thereof.

This gentleman for a number of years was city engineer of the city of Fresno, and upon his re-election the city of Fresno voted \$175,000 for the installation of sewers and septic tank system, with the result as shown in the following letter of recommendation:

Fresno, Cal., April 7, 1909.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that Geo. L. Hoxie has been for years past the city engineer of the city of Fresno. That at the time of the appointment of Mr. Hoxie to this position the city of Fresno was permanently enjoined from using its outfall sewer, for the reason that a nuisance had been proven to exist at the outfall end thereof. Upon Mr. Hoxie's plans the city voted a bond issue of \$175,000.

This money was used to lay a parallel 24-inch line of main outfall sewer; also to lay a main line through the city; to purchase 812 acres of land to be used as a sewer farm, and to install thereon a septic tank according to Mr. Hoxie's own ideas and designs.

The work planned was carried to completion (by contract) within his estimated cost, and the system has been in perfect working condition for fifteen months, and from all appearances will continue so indefinitely. Without doubt it will pay interest on the expenditure in so far as the farm is concerned, in excess of the rate paid on the bonds.

Mr. B. E. Cronkite assisted Mr. Hoxie in the capacity of deputy city engineer in carrying out the plans herein referred to.

And we, the undersigned, the honorable mayor and members of the board of trustees of the city of Fresno, gladly endorse this statement in testimony of Mr. Hoxie's good work.

W. PARKER LYON,

Mayor of Fresno during progress of work.

J. D. STATHAM,

Present Acting Mayor of Fresno, and Trustee.

J. M. COLLINS,

J. B. MYERS,

C. M. CHALUP,

G. FALKENSTEIN,

F. J. NOLAN,

ERNEST KLETTE,

JOHN SUGLIAN,

Trustees.

Mr. Hoxie has recently been engaged by the city of Porterville, Cal., to supervise the installation of their sewerage and septic tank system, for the construction of which they recently voted bonds to the amount of \$35,000, which includes 130 acres of land valued at \$59 an acre, to be used as a septic tank farm.

In speaking of the Fresno sewer and septic tank system, Mr. Hoxie said:

"The city of Fresno purchased 812 acres of land, to be used as a septic tank farm, and from the revenue derived from leasing this farm and the surplus water from the septic tanks sold to other parties, the city will realize on the whole cost of installation between 7 and 9 per cent."

Mr. Hoxie, on invitation of the California League of Municipalities, will address that body at Santa Cruz, Cal., on the 22d of this month on "Septic Tanks."

This gentleman has been kind enough to consent to address the city council this evening on this important matter at the request of Mayor Sanderson. This is certainly a stroke of good fortune for Klamath Falls, and the council will certainly derive great benefit from the gentleman's talk, backed by his experience, which is very opportune at this time when the construction of our sewer system is pending.

TO REVISE LAND LAWS

Thinks Roosevelt Overstepped the Laws and Would Legalize His Course of Future Work.

When Ballinger returns to Washington he will prepare for submission to congress a statement of needed changes in the national reclamation act, the various public land laws and legislation affecting Indian affairs.

It was for the purpose of studying the operation of existing laws that the secretary spent several months in the West during the summer, and the recommendations which he will submit will be based upon his personal observations in the field.

Like other practical Western men, Secretary Ballinger has long been convinced that the land laws need radical revision. As Commissioner of the general land office he recommended a number of changes, but as secretary of the interior his recommendations will be more sweeping and decidedly more comprehensive.

What the secretary's recommendations specifically will be cannot yet be learned, but, in a general way, it can be said that he will recommend all legislation necessary to legalize the carrying out of the so-called Roosevelt policies. It is a fact recognized that President Roosevelt proceeded in many instances regardless of the law or in the absence of law. So thoroughly was he convinced of the justice and wisdom of his policy that he allowed no obstacles to block his progress.

President Taft, while as firm a believer in the conservation policy as was his predecessor, has not been willing to proceed unlawfully, and the members of his cabinet who have had to do with questions of conservation agreed with his stand. Where the law is deficient and stands in the way of carrying forward the conservation movement, President Taft hopes to have it amended and new laws enacted. And it is upon Secretary Ballinger that he relies for ascertaining just what legislation should be enacted to permit of accomplishing legally what Gifford Pinchot and radical conservationists would undertake, with or without statutory authority.

As a matter of fact congress has never given much serious consideration to the question of conservation; it could never be interested. But the troubles that have developed since the adjournment of the special session will serve to impress upon both Senate and House the importance of enacting well-prepared legislation which will sanction and aid the conservation movement.

That conservation has become a fixed governmental policy will no longer be questioned. Congress alone can say what shall be done with water powers on the public domain; congress alone can determine future methods for controlling valuable mineral deposits on public lands, and in settling these problems congress probably will go further than it has before in legislating with reference to the control and use of timber on the public domain, especially within forest reserves.

One of the most serious criticisms made of the Roosevelt administration was that it permitted too much legislation by departmental regulation and had too little regard for the legislation of congress. The present administration has a profound respect for the law. It is proceeding on the assumption that the executive branch is merely to enforce the law as it finds it; not to create new law by regulation. That power is conceded to congress. But where it is found that the law is deficient, or needs correction, the present administration, instead of making these changes by regulation, proposes to exert influence upon congress to have the changes made in the manner contemplated by the constitution. That will be done with regard to questions of forestry, irrigation and other resources of the West. For instance, there is no law authorizing the secretary of the interior to issue certificates in payment to settlers who perform construction work on government irrigation projects. That the issuance of such certificates is right

and just is not questioned. Secretary Ballinger is convinced that the system is a good one, perhaps with modifications, but he wants it authorized by law. Then, again, there is no law authorizing the forestry service to impose a charge for grazing privileges within the forest reserves; it is desirable that congress shall legislate on this question as well as on the question of fixing a charge for the use of water powers and other resources within as well as without forest reserves. And so on through the whole category. The aim of this administration is to get from congress such authority as is necessary for carrying forward the Roosevelt conservation policy, but before that policy can be effectively promoted the law must be changed.

President Taft will undertake no small task when he endeavors to get from congress such legislation as he deems necessary to legalize the conservation policy of his predecessor. President Roosevelt failed, but perhaps Taft will be more successful. There was much antagonism to the Roosevelt recommendations because there was fear that he wanted too much.

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Attaching the utmost importance to this class of legislation, President Taft is anxious to have full and reliable information upon which to base his recommendations to congress. It was for this reason that he sent Secretary Ballinger into the West, for in him he had a man familiar with western conditions and the needs of the section, as well as a man who is in no sense an extremist. Being broad-minded and unbiased and a westerner, the president knew he could expect from Ballinger more reliable reports and recommendations than from any other member of his administration. Others, of course, will be consulted, and Secretary Ballinger's recommendations may be added to or subtracted from, as the president himself shall determine, but in the main the recommendations which he will submit to the president will meet with his indorsement and will, by him, be made in the various laws affecting the use and control of the public domain.

The Way It Was Described by an Educated Native.

C. J. Phillips, business agent in Uganda of the Church Missionary society, throws light upon the workings of the native mind by quoting a remarkable letter in which a native member of the katikiro's prime minister's party gives a description of the Uganda railway.

"My friend, I can tell you the Europeans have done a marvellous thing to make the railway and the trains. They fasten ten or fifteen houses together and attach them to a fireplace which is as big as an elephant, and the road it goes on is as smooth as the stem of a plantain. It goes as fast as a swallow flying, and everything you see outside this past you like a spark from a fire. If it were to drop off one of the bridges not one in it would be saved, for it goes dreadfully quick. The hills it passes are as high as those of Kokl, and they have bridged over great valleys which are as deep as that you see when you look from the top of Namiembo, so deep that you cannot see the bottom when you are going over them."

Later there follows a description of a ship: "It is as deep as our two storied house and as wide as the king's road in Menzo, and it is as long as from the katikiro's fence to the gate of the king's inclosure. It has three tall poles in it and a big throat, out of which smoke comes, which is as wide as the new drum in the church at Namiembo. The rooms in it go down three stories, and the boards of these I cannot describe to you, for such have not been seen before. There is a lot of metal work about them, too, but these also I cannot describe, for it is so fine. There are children on board and a flock of sheep and places to wash in attached to every place where a chief passes, such as even our king has never possessed."—London Strand Magazine.

THE TRUE BLUEBEARD

He Was a Cruelly and Malevolently Maligned Frenchman.

NOT A MURDEROUS MONSTER.

He Had Matrimonial Misfortunes, It Is True, but He Seems to Have Been the Only One Who Came to Grief on Account of Them—His Tragic End.

The supposedly detestable Bluebeard, the monster of murderous polygamy, the very name of the ogre into whose mouth one used, if one could, in childhood's happy hour, to throw india rubber balls, was in truth a man who has been as cruelly and malevolently maligned by history as Nero, Richard III., Macbeth, tutti quanti. So says M. Anatole France—and pray who can speak with higher authority on the real facts of faery?—in "Les Sept Femmes de la Barbe-Bleue et Autres Contes Merveilleux." One knew already that Charles Perrault first wrote, in about 1690, the historical biography of Bluebeard, but one did not know until now how deeply Perrault, probably through false information, wronged the memory of an excellent and ill-treated personage. From M. France we learn that M. Bernard de Montrougeux, of old and noble descent, lived in 1650 or thereabouts at the ancestral Chateau Les Gullelites, on his estates between Compiègne and Pierrefonds. The castle, of frowning outward aspect, was inside a treasure house of taste and wealth. Its owner, contrary to long existing tradition, wore no beard, only a mustache and a little tuft below the lower lip. He was known through the countryside as Bluebeard because his hair was very black, and therefore his close shaven cheeks and chin were markedly blue. He was a fine figure of a man who, in spite of his manifest advantages as a good match, did not get on well with women of his own rank in life. This was due to an incurable shyness on his part. Pleasant and pretty girls who had been well brought up attracted him immensely, but also filled him with an indescribable terror.

The first notable result of this affliction was that the unfortunate orphan, for such he had been since his early youth, incapable of making proposals for the hand of any of the attractive and high born ladies in the neighborhood, married a certain Colette Passage, a fascinating girl in her way, against whose character nothing seems known, who was going round the country with a dancing bear. Things went well enough for a few months, and then Colette, who had at first reveled in being a lady of quality, began to long for her old freedom. The longing became irresistible, and at last she took her departure secretly with her justly beloved bear. It is noteworthy that they made their escape by way of a room that had a door leading to what had been water meadows, and so to open country. Perrault called this room "le petit cabinet," but it was also known as "the wretched princess' room," because a Florentine painter had covered its walls with the most lifelike figures of Circe, Niobe and Procris. The tragic effect of these paintings was enhanced by the porphyry flooring of the room, which suggested bloodstains.

Montrougeux appeared inconsolable at the disappearance, which was complete, of Colette, his first wife, and doubtless his lot would have been far less unhappy if he had never tried to console himself. This, most unfortunately, he did by marrying one Jeanne de la Cloche, who turned out to be a violent dipsomaniac. Bluebeard was of a nature so kindly and noble that, although in a fit of mad passion she nearly killed him with a kitchen knife, he continually hoped to reclaim her by kindness. But one day she strayed into the generally shut up princess' room, took the painted figures for real people and was so terrified that she rushed wildly into the open fields, tumbled into a deep pool, and so was drowned.

So things went on, a new affliction with each new wife, and in each case the final catastrophe was associated with the princess' room. The climax to the unhappy career of the more than worthy and lovable Bernard de Montrougeux came with his seventh wife, Jeanne de Lespoisse, cleverest and most fascinating of a family of utterly unscrupulous adventurers. No one knew anything about the supposed late husband of the mother. Of the two brothers, a dragon and a musketeer, one was a low rascal and a mere sponge; the other lived on gaming and on the good nature of women to whom he made love. Anne, the sister, was the incarnation of malicious cunning. Associated with this precious family was a certain Chevalier de Merlus, who had a great deal to do with the final tragedy of M. de Montrougeux's career. The nature of this tragedy may be inferred, but it is curious that, while Perrault represented Bluebeard as taking a journey in order to lay a trap for his wife, the fact was exactly opposite. Both before and after his marriage he had heaped benefits on all these wretches. When he was obliged to go away in the matter of an inheritance he gave all his keys without reserve to his wife, warning her out of pure love against the unhappy associations of the princess' room. As soon as he was out of the way a trap was laid for him, and it was in that very room that he was most treacherously assassinated. The worst and the best of it was that M. de Merlus, after marrying the wealthy widow, became an exemplary husband and subject of the king.

Old Book Terms.
The words folio, quarto, octavo, duodecimo and the like have almost if not quite lost their original meaning. At first they had reference only to the number of leaves into which the sheets used in making the books were folded. Thus if these sheets were folded once so as to form two leaves or four pages the book was called a folio; if the sheets were folded twice so as to form four leaves the book was called a quarto; if they were folded four times so as to form eight leaves the book was called an octavo, and so on.

Penitence.
"I suppose you're sorry now?" asked the prison visitor, according to the Philadelphia Ledger.

The young man who had stolen \$17,000 and spent it in sixteen weeks sighed through the bars. "Oh, yes," he answered. "I tried to cut too much of a splurge. The money ought to have lasted me a week longer."

Just Suits Him.
Friend—Why do you encourage these women's suffrage meetings? Surely you don't approve of them. Husband—Approve? With all my heart! I can come home as late as I like now without finding my wife at home to ask questions.—Flegende Blatter.

No Chance.
"I think it's wrong for a married man to gamble."
"It's worse than wrong. It's idiotic. His wife gives him fits if he loses and confiscates the proceeds if he wins."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The blessedness or misery of old age is often but the extent of our past life.—De Maistre.

Wouldn't Hang the Jury.
An old negro named Ephraim, having been sworn on the jury in a murder trial, for some time resisted a verdict of guilty for no other apparent reason than his strong aversion to capital punishment in general. Finally the foreman explained to him that it was a question either of hanging the prisoner or hanging the jury and that it all depended on him. "Fo' gracious, sah," replied Uncle Ephraim, "on dem reasonments de prisoner an sho' guilty."

Broadening.
Bond—Don't you realize that marriage broadens a man? Benedict—Oh, yes; I suppose it can be put that way, but "broadens" is the word I've always used.—London Express.

'TIS HIS FAVORITE TOPIC

President Taft Will Address the Farmers at the Seattle Fair.

President Taft has consented to address the farmers of the Northwest at the livestock show of the A.-Y.-P. exposition on the morning of October 1st.

The exposition management, knowing that the president is a livestock fancier and a farmer himself, when he is not directing the destinies of the nation, extended to him an invitation to deliver a second address at the fair to the farmers. A telegram was received yesterday from the secretary of the president accepting the offer and stating that Mr. Taft would be pleased to speak at the stadium, where the show will be held.

As a feature of the morning there will be held a parade of all of the horses and cattle in the show before the president. This will be one of the most unique processions ever held, as there are more than a thousand animals entered in the horse and cattle classes, all thoroughbreds, and coming from nearly every state in the union and province of Canada.

The work on the barns of the livestock show, which opens September 27th, and continues until October 1st, is being rushed. It was recently found that it would be necessary to double the size of the buildings constructed for the show, owing to the great number of entries. The work will be completed in time for the opening of the show.

The first consignments of livestock will begin to arrive next week, according to the management of the exhibit. As fast as they arrive they will be taken to the exposition and cared for in the stables which are already completed.

Mrs. M. E. Childs of Klamath Agency was in the city Sunday.

Goodrich's Cash Store

Formerly Sanderson's
Corner of Main and Seventh Streets

We are selling strictly for Cash, and by so doing are able to quote these as our prices:

Fruit Jars, quarts	\$0.90 doz.
" " half gallon	1.15 "

Stock Salt	\$20 per ton	5-lb. Box Good 60c Tea	\$1.95
Crackers, 1/2 case	65c	Prunes, 20 lbs.	\$1.00
Crackers, 3/4 case	\$1.10	Sugar, fine gran., 14 lbs.	\$1.00
Five Gals. Good Syrup	\$3.10	Star Tobacco	45c lb.
Box Silk Soap, 100 cakes	\$4.25	Horseshoe Tobacco	45c lb.
Snap Laundry Soap, 7 bars	25c	Spearhead Tobacco	40c lb.

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