

AGREEMENT IS IN SIGHT

Installation of Meters, 30 Per Cent Reduction of Rate for Street Lights and New Hydrants.

Indications are that the long-drawn-out controversy between the city and the Light and Water company is nearing an end. A special meeting was held Friday evening for the purpose of affording President H. V. Gates an opportunity to present his side of the case and submit a proposition from his company. He practically conceded everything asked for by the city and made no demands, the result being that the meeting was most harmonious. On the question of rates for light, Mr. Gates stated that his company would make a reduction of 30 per cent on all street lights to become effective at once. Where so desired, meters would be installed for business and residence lights, a ten per cent reduction of the meter rate heretofore in effect being made. It is Mr. Gates' belief that with the installation of meters and the use of tantulum lamps, the rate proposed will result practically in a reduction of 50 per cent in the rates now being charged.

Following is a summary of the proposition submitted on the hydrant question:

Present conditions:	
Now in use on old contract	10
Now in use ordered since old contract	12
Total	22

Cost of original 10, interest on bonds per year	\$ 600.00
Cost of 12 additional at rate of \$34 each per year	109.08
Total	\$1,009.08

The Light and Water company proposes:

To lay 6-inch main along Klamath avenue from Main street on Payne alley to Klamath avenue, thence along Klamath avenue to Eleventh street, thence along Eleventh street to Main street. And from Klamath avenue along Sixth street to Oak street; requiring 5,962 feet of pipe and 16 hydrants.

Cost would be:	
5,962 feet 6-in. main laid and ready for use, \$1 ft.	\$5,962.00
16 double hydrants, \$75 ea.	1,200.00
Total	\$6,262.00

We are entitled to:	
8 per cent for investment.	
4 per cent for deterioration.	
12 per cent investment per annum	\$ 751.44
3 per cent taxes on one-half \$3,131)	93.93
Total	\$845.37

We will contract to lay this pipe, erect hydrants and operate same for \$40 annual hydrant rental, or 16 hydrants at \$40 each, \$540. Our loss, as proposed, \$205.37. Or, every 310 feet of pipe cut out we will cut out one hydrant; or, if only 14 hydrants are placed on 4,452 feet of pipe, the charge per annum will be \$560. This, then, would furnish:

On old contract	10
Since ordered	12
Klamath avenue	16
Total	35

We further propose:	
To erect on Klamath avenue	16
To keep those now in, in service	12
To erect new on present mains	32
Total	69

and operate the same at \$22 each per annum.	
60 hydrants at \$22 each per annum	\$1,320.00
If this were done the city would pay:	
For old 10 (interest)	\$ 600.00
New 60	1,320.00
Total	\$1,920.00

Or, the city would pay:	
For old 10	\$ 600.00
Klamath avenue 16	640.00
Now in use 12	409.08
Total	\$1,649.08

As above, 70 hydrants for	\$1,920.00
Difference for 32 hydrants	\$ 270.92

Any additional hydrants, where mains are laid, at \$22 per annum each, contract for five years from date of contract.

If hydrants placed on Klamath ave-

nue between Payne alley and Center street, the street must be brought to grade, and street also opened to Eleventh street.

On the matter of street lighting Mr. Gates submitted the following comparative data, which embraces the new proposition to the city:

87 16-candle power and 29 25-candle power now in use	2,117 c.p.
Cost per month at 5c c.p.	\$ 105.85
New proposal:	
116 20-c.p. lights	2,320 c.p.
Cost per month at rate of 3 1/2 c per c.p.	\$ 81.20
Or \$24.65 less than present and 203 c.p. more light.	

If use: 87 20-c.p. and 29 32-c.p. then the 116 lights would be 2,668 c.p. and cost per month at rate of 3 1/2 c per c.p., \$93.38, and 551 more c.p. Any additional lights to be at the same rate, 3 1/2 c per c.p., but none of less than 20 c.p. Tungsten lamps to be used until better are invented. Present system of lighting to be on rate of 3 1/2 c per c.p. or \$74 per month until new system is installed. Contract for five years. We believe that 20 c.p. Tungsten will light Main street better than the 25 c.p. now in use. No street light shall be over two blocks from the nearest light.

New ordinances covering all of these changes were submitted and are now in the hands of Attorney Drake, who will probably have them ready for submission at the next meeting of the council.

MORE FRUIT

R.W. Tower was up from Keno Monday and was exhibiting to his friends a sample of his apple crop. It convinced the most skeptical that there must be something wrong in the theory that fruit cannot be raised here, for the apples exhibited by Mr. Tower have no superior anywhere. Three years ago Mr. Tower set about 300 trees, which included apples, peaches, pears, plums, apricots and other fruits. There are fifty varieties of the different species. It is his intention to keep a careful record of what each variety does, and after three or four years make selections of those that are best adapted to this climate. He realizes that he has some that will not do well here, but inasmuch as no one has ever gone into the matter thoroughly he decided to make the experiment himself. His work will be invaluable to the county, for it will settle for all time just what variety of fruit trees should be set out.

The result of his labors so far have surprised him greatly. He had partial reference to President Taft's recent decision in the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy, declaring the Roosevelt conservation policies were the policies of the people, who would demand of the present executive that they be carried out. He said:

"As a nation, we are coming to a realization that the Roosevelt policies are the real policies. I feel so, and the people feel so. And further, the people of the country feel that President Taft is pledged to support these policies, and that his administration is called upon to see that they are carried out."

HERMAN SILENT ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Hon. Binger Hermann, formerly congressman from this district, and one of the many Oregonians caught in the timber indictment net of Francis J. Heney, was in Medford this week attending the Elks' celebration, and when questioned as to whether he would again become a candidate for congress, said:

"People have been so kind as to suggest my becoming a candidate, but it is too early to discuss such an event. I find that I have many friends in all parts of the country, despite the cloud that has been cast upon my reputation. But the sun is coming out of the clouds and my persecution nearing an end; then it will be time enough to talk politics. Meanwhile I am delighted to greet old friends again and I find them staunch and true."

TAFT WILL BE THERE, TOO

When the Disputants Come Together They Won't Dare to Call Down the Empire.

A Los Angeles dispatch advises that Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot has left Los Angeles for Salt Lake, where he met the presidential party. Pinchot's going to Salt Lake at the time President Taft and Secretary of the Interior Ballinger are expected there is an accident, but it is expected that an important conference will be held relating to the attitude of the administration toward the vexatious question of methods in the conservation of the natural resources of the country.

"I had bought my ticket for Salt Lake before I learned that the president and his party were to arrive there at the same time that I shall arrive," explained Mr. Pinchot, "but I shall probably see the president."

"No, I cannot talk about the so-called Ballinger-Pinchot controversy. I know nothing officially about the question, and so can say nothing."

Pinchot, however, was enthusiastic over the development of sentiment for the Roosevelt conservation idea in the west.

"Everywhere I have been," he said, "there is a strong feeling that the resources of the country ought to be longed to the whole people. I think this sentiment is general all over the country."

"I have found conditions on the Pacific coast forest reserves better than at any time I have visited them. There are fewer complaints and less friction between the users of the national forests and the administrators of them. I am confident that the forest service and the people are getting to understand each other better every day and that all misunderstandings will rapidly disappear."

On the train with Pinchot went John Hays Hammond, the noted mining engineer and president of the national league of Republican clubs. Hammond will join the Taft party at Salt Lake.

The chief forester is wearing his right hand in a bandage as the result of an encounter with a big stingray while he was fishing at San Clement Island last week. He was alone in a skiff and got a big stingray on the hook. The fish was four feet broad and as soon as he took the bait, began to tow the boat. Pinchot got his finger caught between the line and the boat and the bruises took off the nail of the index finger.

On arriving here from his island outing, Mr. Pinchot made an indirect reference to President Taft's recent decision in the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy, declaring the Roosevelt conservation policies were the policies of the people, who would demand of the present executive that they be carried out. He said:

"As a nation, we are coming to a realization that the Roosevelt policies are the real policies. I feel so, and the people feel so. And further, the people of the country feel that President Taft is pledged to support these policies, and that his administration is called upon to see that they are carried out."

Secretary of the Interior Ballinger joined the presidential party at Denver and will go through to Seattle with the president. He assisted Taft in the formal opening of the Gunnison tunnel at Montrose, Col., the greatest irrigation project the government has ever undertaken.

Taft announced that he would not make his speech on the conservation of natural resources—the topic of supreme interest in the country through which he will pass during the next two weeks—until he reached Spokane, on September 28th. It was at Spokane that the controversy between Secretary Ballinger and Chief Forester Pinchot became an issue. In the brief references he has made in his speeches so far, Taft has declared the reclamation work must go on, but that it must be done in conformity with the law and that no project will be undertaken until the money for the work is in hand.

It is learned that when President Taft wrote his letter to Secretary Ballinger, sustaining him in all that he has done as head of the interior department, he also wrote a letter to

Pinchot. Further than to say he had frequent correspondence with Pinchot and that they always had been the warmest friends, Taft has made no comment on the matter.

In his speech of Colorado Springs the president said:

"We are entering upon an era of prosperity that I hope will be exceptional even in the history of our prosperity, but in doing so we must be careful not to forget the obligation there is upon us to adopt such legislative matters in state and nation as shall prevent a recurrence of abuses which were brought about so plainly to the mind of the people by my predecessor, Theodore Roosevelt."

"It is easy when you are comfortable and when the income is coming in to think everything is all right, but it is just about that time when the sappers and miners begin their work upon the foundations of society with reference to the abuses to which I have referred."

"And this administration is pledged with the aid of the people to put upon the statute books such additional legislation as shall clinch the advance in the standards of business and in the management of railroads and industrial corporations which were set up by my predecessor in his talks to the people and in his messages to congress."

"Now, I think we have made great advances under this influence, but we must not stop."

Taft took up the question of conservation of resources, including the reclamation of arid land, the preservation of forests and the deepening of waterways and pledged all his efforts in the direction of a scientific solution of these questions.

"Such a policy," he said, "cannot be brought to a culmination in one administration, or two, or three. All that each one can say while he is responsible, is that his best efforts will be devoted to carrying out these policies, not only to devoting the government's attention, but also in encouraging the use of private capital and private effort in the same direction."

STORING OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

(From October Farm Journal)

The following method will appeal to every farmer as the easiest, quickest and least expensive plan for storing all kinds of fruit and vegetables, from a potato to a pumpkin:

Arrange the fruit or vegetables in a long row, as high and wide as would seem advisable. Spread a little hay over them and set up fodder on each side to the desired thickness—say three or four feet. This affords excellent protection from ordinary cold; and in the case of pumpkin, turnip, or cabbage storage, or any other article fed to stock, you have the means at hand with which to form a most desirable balanced ration as you feed out the corn and fodder. This method will prove especially valuable to renters and others who are compelled to move early in the spring, when it would be extremely unhandy to chop through the frozen ground and "fish out" fruit or vegetables from the old-fashioned hole or pit.

The Wrong Receipt

"What's the matter, dear?" asked Mr. Justwed, as he came into the house and found his wife crying as if her heart would break.

"I'm so discouraged," she sobbed.

"What has bothered my little wife?"

"I worked all the forenoon making custards, because I knew you were so fond of them, and—and—" here she began weeping hysterically again.

"And what, darling?"

"And they turned out to be sponge cake."—TH-BITS.

A Checkered Answer

"Hullo, mate; 'ow is it you ain't workin'?"

"Well, it's like this; I works at a domino factory and I puts on the spots, and they are making double blanks today."—London Opinion.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hill returned Sunday evening from Crater lake and Seven Mile creek, where they have been for the past week.

PACIFIC AND EASTERN LATEST ARRIVAL IN THE FIELD

Will Be Extended North and South, One Branch of the Road Entering This City.

The latest railroad project towards this city is the Pacific and Eastern, from Medford. Ever since the Herald announced that Hill proposed to extend the Oregon Trunk to this city, many of the towns in Southern Oregon have been casting envious eyes on this city, and leave nothing undone that will give the impression that they are on the Klamath Falls visiting list.

The following from the Medford Mail is interesting:

"The Pacific and Eastern railroad has ordered six new switches of standard gauge type, No. 9, from a Seattle firm and they will soon be here."

"The work will progress now as fast as possible and Porter Bros. are looking for every available man."

"The Pacific and Eastern," said Chief Engineer Gertz, "will be rushed as fast as possible to Butte Falls. There it will probably branch in two directions. One branch will go up toward Mount Pitt, branching there again, one to Crater lake, the other westward. The other will branch up to Klamath lake and there throw out feeders north and south."

"The main line will stop at Butte Falls for the present and not go any further for a while. This will tap all the rich forests in those sections and means that a great resource will be turned into money."

"Several people are skeptical about the Pacific and Eastern being a private line, and many throw broad hints out that it is a Hill road and laugh at the idea that it will not go to the coast."

"Why," said one gentleman, E. P. Musick of Crescent City, "people in

my section are sure it is coming there. You see, Mr. Hotchkiss, who is one of the largest timber owners in Northern California, was up to the conference meeting held at the office of the Pacific and Eastern and they believe this road is coming there, as Hotchkiss wishes to send his lumber east directly, instead of to San Francisco by boat and then east by train."

GUMPTION ON THE FARM

(From October Farm Journal)

Better have patches on your pants than a lot of unpaid bills and threatening creditors.

If you lose your own row with diligence you will have little leisure to note how your neighbor is hoeing his.

Beginning to think about your wood pile? That's right. Cold nights make us creep up about the stove.

How 'can any man sleep well at night when he has scolded and whipped his horses all day.

Enough dry wood and chips to last a week ahead is riches; fire out and the last stick gone is poverty.

The patrons along a rural route are apt to expect too much from the carrier. It would be a great help to the farmer to apply to the government for a copy of the postal laws in reference to the regulation of rural carriers.

Are you planning to build a new house this fall? Don't make it too large. Many houses are so large that the women folk are kept scrubbing a good share of the time. Large enough for all practical purposes, but no larger should be the rule.

In an address on the subject of corn, Professor Beal remarked that the topmost ear was the best for seed. Of two fields, one planted with seed taken at random and the other selected in the field, the latter yielded as much again as the former.

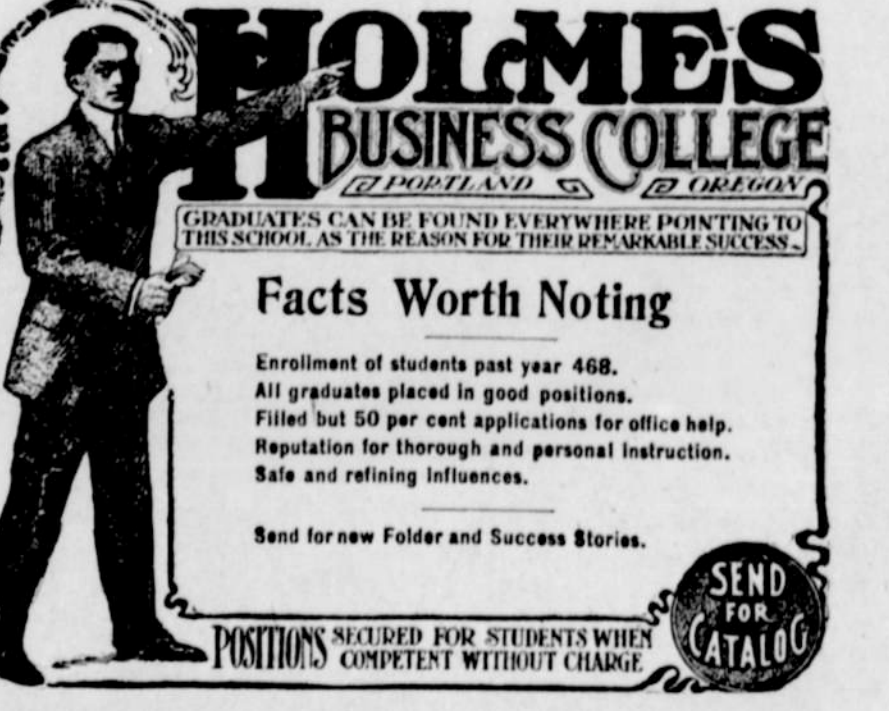
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Salt, one-half ground, per ton	20.00
Snap Soap, 100 bars for	3.50
Coffee, per pound	18c to .40
Tea, per pound	40c to .50
Star Tobacco, per plug	.45
Horseshoe Tobacco, per plug	.45
Spear Head Tobacco, per plug	.45
Rice, per pound	8c, 10c and .11
Beans per pound	8c and .07
Columbia Cat Flakes, piece of chinaware in each package	.35
Violet Oats, package	.15
Violet Pancake Flour	.15
Bolled Oats, in bulk, 16 pounds for	1.00
Dried Prunes, 20 pounds for	1.00
Sugar, per sack	6.75

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