

**REVISING THE CITY CHARTER**

**Good Progress Has Already Been Made and Very Little Remains Yet to Be Done.**

Many months ago the council appointed a charter commission whose office it was to prepare for submission to the voters of the city a new charter for Klamath Falls. A great deal of work was done, but the labors of the commission were never completed. The imperative need for a new charter has again brought the matter to the attention of the city officials and the members of the commission, and steps are now being taken to perfect the document so that it can be submitted for the consideration of the voters of the city.

One of the leading spirits in the effort to again interest the members of the commission in this work is Mayor Sanderson. In the discharge of the duties of his office he is continually running up against some provisions of the old charter that effectually prevent his carrying out plans for the betterment of the affairs of the city, or else he finds that he has no authority to proceed with his work.

The city charter is a good deal like the state constitution—badly in need of repair. It was made for a town, with little provision for the future. When the growth of the city demanded a change in affairs the old charter was always a stumbling block, and so great a nuisance has it become that little headway can be made until a new charter is adopted by the people of the city.

The work of the commission is laborious and was undertaken from purely patriotic motives. As far as it has gone it has done the work well, and if the members of the commission can be prevailed upon to complete the task the result will doubtless be a blessing to the city, and one that will be fully appreciated by the citizens.

**HE TOOK THE PRIZE**

An Englishman was asked to speak at the Al Fresco Dining club. He arose, stuck his monocle in his eye and told this story:

"I was at Chicago at a dinnah, you know," said he, "wheah they were to give a prize for the best story. One fellah got up and told a story and sat down, another told another story and sat down, don't you know, then they asked me to tell a story. I arose and began:

"I am an Englishman with a sense of humor."

"And to my amazement they gave me the prize before I could say another word. You see what I mean?"

**CEMENT INDUSTRY**

**Interesting Information Furnished by a Man Who Knows.**

Having had many inquiries regarding cement and concrete, I shall try and reply tolerably intelligibly on these interesting subjects.

Cements are manufactured from limestone, having as an associate either glacial clays or shales of the proper analysis. These must be in close proximity to the limestone to be profitably manufactured, and the limestone must carry 53 per cent or 54 per cent calcite, plus carbonic acid gas, 44 per cent, which would give a chemical analysis of 97 or 98 per cent pure lime. In the manufacture of cement the word "Portland" seems to be misconstrued. This is applicable to all cements manufactured by the use of limestone, clays or shales, and the word is the name of the inventor.

Foreign cements are manufactured on such a large scale that the American manufacturers have been compelled to meet competition. Foreign cements are dutiable at 30 cents per barrel. Cements vary in tensile strength, due to the chemical change in the ingredients used, and especial care must be taken in the amount of magnesia (M. G. O.) that may appear before manufacture. Tests can be made for soundness in the following ways:

Briquettes, 3 of sand, 1 of cement, kept in water at 80 degree cent. (176 F.) and tested in two and seven days. Gauged with 7 1/2 per cent of water by weight, it should show a tensile strength of 200 pounds on an average of seven days setting. This should be the breaking weight of briquettes, 1x1 inch net section with weight run on at the rate of 100 pounds in 12 sections.

For soundness—Normal Portland cement expands slightly when kept in water at the ordinary temperature. If not perfectly sound test bars kept at a higher temperature, E-G 150 deg. F., expands largely and may even crack and go to pieces. In purchasing cement secure a material sound, well burnt, and prepared from thoroughly mixed raw materials. Mechanical test for ordinary uses can be made by a series of tests, thereby determining the residue. For an example, as follows:

38 p. c. residue on 200x200 sieve.  
25 1/4 p. c. residue on 120x120 sieve.  
7 p. c. residue on 76x76 sieve.  
1 1/2 p. c. residue on 50x50 sieve.

The above would show the cement to be finely ground and free from foreign matter, which would determine the strength and soundness.

Regards mixing of cements for or-

inary purposes follow the instructions below:

To three parts of good sharp sand and gravel put one of good Portland cement, form a heap of the ballast, throw sand and on top, then cement. Commence at one side of the heap and throw it aside until it forms another heap. Do this four or five times before wetting. Repeat this, adding water at the same time. Use a water pot for wetting. Mix on boards if possible. Dirt is injurious to concrete. About one cask of cement, 400 pounds, is usually reckoned to go to one cubic yard of gravel or sand.

Concrete, except for foundations, requires facing. To make this plaster use one of cement to one of fine standard sand (not potato soil). The more thoroughly mixed the better concrete results.

The concrete business has grown 4,000 per cent in the past eight years in America, and today is only in its infancy.

**JOHN HARRYMAN,**

Superintendent Hydraulic Stone and Brick Company.

**CHURCH WORKERS GET NO ENCOURAGEMENT**

**A Man Who Has Ushered Eighteen Years Got No Thanks.**

A gentleman spent several weeks in our town, where he was an entire stranger, says a writer in The Delinicator for December. During this time he attended our church every Sunday. A day or so before leaving he had occasion to enter a shoe store, and recognized in the man who came forward to wait upon him the usher who had seated him the previous Sundays.

After making his purchase, he spoke of the pleasant little church, said he was about to leave the town, and thanked the usher for his kind services to him every Sunday he had been there. The latter was greatly pleased and touched by the stranger's appreciation, and said that he had ushered in "our church" for eighteen years, but could not remember that any one had ever before spoken a word of thanks to him. It is partly this thoughtless neglect of expressing our gratitude which makes church work so discouraging.

These suggestions, if all carried out, will not fill the church in our town or other churches in other towns immediately, but they might strengthen a few weak portions of our armor and send us forth better equipped for the conquest of the world for Christ.

As a general rule, roots extend on each side of a tree to a distance equal to the height of the tree itself.

**NEWEST NOTES OF SCIENCE**

Sunlight is said to check influenza epidemics.

Sheep pastured on hillsides are said to become nearsighted in one eye.

It is said that persons with red hair are the least likely to become bald.

Twelve cases of cancer in England have been traced to the use of the X-rays.

There are 1,000 electric lights in the streets of the ancient city of Damascus.

Sixty-nine entirely new varieties of roses were shown at a recent French exhibition.

An average orange tree produces 20,000 oranges, and an average lemon tree 3,000 lemons.

The available iron supply of the United States is estimated at 4,785,000,000 tons.

American plows and cultivators are turning up the soil in more than seventy countries and colonies.

Russia is the largest producer of barley; Germany is second, and the United States a close third.

The lucifer match was invented in 1829, after many years of experimenting by several scientists.

Telephone communication between London and Madrid, via Paris, will, it is thought, be established by the end of this year.

The latest estimate of the department of agriculture is that the year's crops in this country, as a whole, will be 2 per cent greater than in 1908, and 3 per cent greater than the average for the past five years. Of wheat, the estimated yield this year is 725,000,000 bushels, as against 665,000,000 bushels last year, and 650,000,000 bushels for five years. A similar percentage is found in several other principal crops, a greater one in potatoes, and a decrease in but few, notably cotton. But it is also to be considered that population and consumption are yearly increasing, so that the prices of these food necessities are likely to keep up. And the cost of living is not likely to fall appreciably in consequence of bounteous crops. Yet as a people there will be plenty to be thankful for on Thanksgiving day.—Portland Journal.

Over in Lakeview Creed McKendree has severed his connection with the Oregon Valley Land company and is now in the business of reporting on land for contract holders.

The soil and climate of Formosa have been found so well adapted to the castor bean that a company has been formed to plant 200 acres and erect an oil mill.

**HOPE TO SEND RELIEF MAP OF IRRIGATION WORK**

**Car for Omaha Corn Show Will Hold Relics of County and Other Interesting Exhibits.**

The reclamation service will aid in sending the exhibit from Klamath county to the Corn Show at Omaha. It is their intention, if possible, to get the relief map of the Klamath project from Washington, D. C., and place that on exhibit for the Easterners to view and gain some idea of the immense amount of work that is being done in this county by the government toward reclaiming the arid desert lands and building irrigation ditches through the valley.

During the past season alone water was supplied to more than 21,000 acres and was available for about 10,000 more if the landowners and settlers had made application for their water. One condition, however, which accounts in some measure for the vast acreage under the ditch on which the water is not being used is the fact that a good part of this land is in the hands of speculators who are not farmers, but have bought the land as an investment awaiting a rise in price. When the government puts the law requiring the payment of the water tax in force, most of these speculators will, in all probability, sell the land to farmers, and so it will be cultivated as is the other already owned by the ranchers and homesteaders in the valleys.

As has been already stated in a previous issue of The Herald, about half a million dollars is available for the reclamation work next year, and this large amount of money in the hands of so competent an engineer as Mr. Patch may be expected to accomplish wonders toward the completion of the ditches and the reservoir at Clear lake, and next season will possibly see another 30,000 acres of valley land under irrigation.

A. D. Harpold has moved the ranch house which formerly stood near the big barn and has placed it close to his residence on his place near Bonanza. It is being enlarged and remodeled and a relative, who recently arrived from Nebraska intending to make his home here permanently, will occupy it.

Oregon dairymen will meet in state convention in Portland a month hence. They might hire a hall, the Oregonian says, for exhibition of the state board of health's disease microbes and make a sort of livestock show out of it.

Don't let this weather affect you too much. Of course it feels like dog-and-gun times, but hold steady.

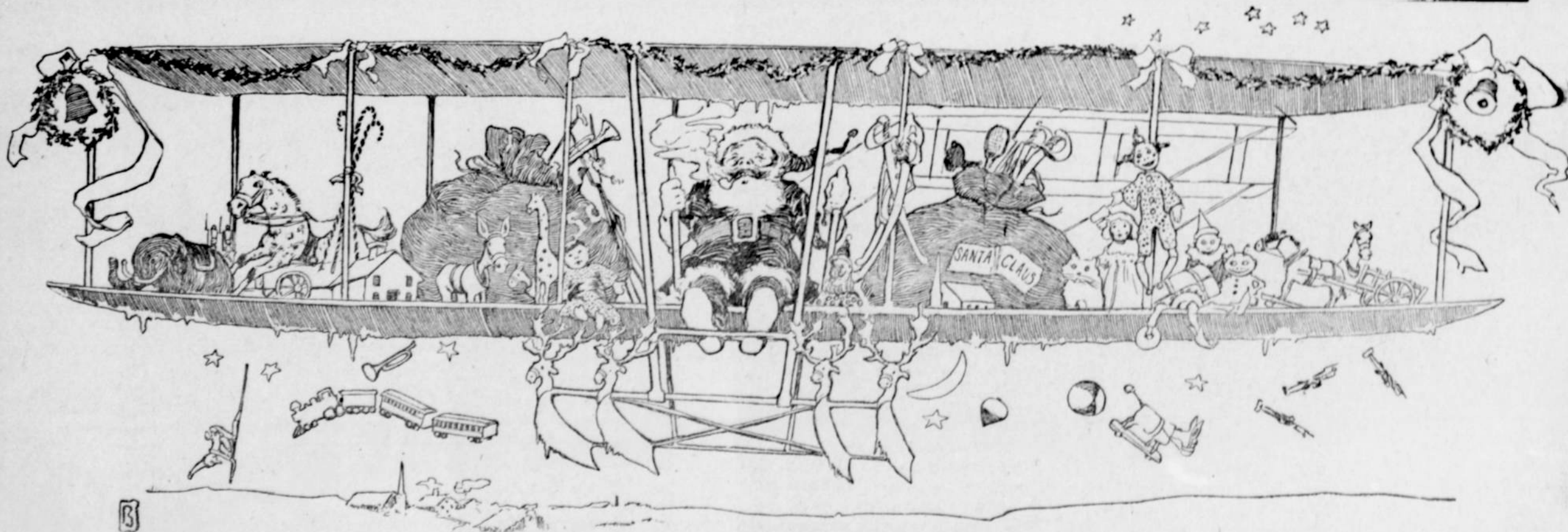
**LIST OF JURORS**

The following have been drawn as Jurors for the December, 1909, term of the Circuit Court of this county:

- J. Y. Johnson, laborer, Klamath Falls.
- O. A. Stearns, farmer, Klamath Falls.
- I. D. Ross, farmer, Bedford.
- H. Bolvin, plumber, Klamath Falls.
- Fred Sanderson, mayor, Klamath Falls.
- W. P. McMillan, carpenter, Klamath Falls.
- E. B. Hall, real estate, Klamath Falls.
- R. W. Tower, farmer, Keno.
- A. J. Manning, farmer, Klamath Falls.
- Thos. Stanley, farmer, Dairy.
- C. T. Wilson, farmer, Merrill.
- Frank Ward, merchant, Klamath Falls.
- C. K. Van Riper, merchant, Klamath Falls.
- M. Galarneau, farmer, Klamath Falls.
- George Chastain, merchant, Klamath Falls.
- John Hagelstein, farmer, Klamath Falls.
- J. G. Stevenson, farmer, Klamath Falls.
- J. W. McCoy, farmer, Klamath Falls.
- Dan Cofer, carpenter, Klamath Falls.
- Jeff Wilson, farmer, Langell's valley.
- F. P. Nelson, farmer, Keno.
- C. H. Withrow, capitalist, Klamath Falls.
- W. A. Turner, farmer, Merrill.
- John Hibberts, farmer, Klamath Falls.
- Fred Goeller, millman, Klamath Falls.
- Jacob Rueck, farmer, Dairy.
- T. M. Durham, farmer, Merrill.
- James Taylor, farmer, Bly.
- H. J. Lockwood, blacksmith, Klamath Falls.
- Samuel Padgett, merchant, Keno.
- G. Heitkemper Jr., jeweler, Klamath Falls.

J. D. Herford, the Lake county cattleman, and one of the earliest settlers in Southern Oregon, recently paid \$20,000 for 160 acres which he bought from H. C. Fleming. The Fleming ranch is said to be one of the best in that section, with an individual water right and about 500 full-bearing fruit trees.

The Oregonian who thinks that J. Pluvius is too persistent in his attentions should consider the eight feet of snow in North Dakota and other blizzardy whisperings from the effete East. He may then heave a sigh of content.



Where will we buy our Toys? That's the question no doubt you are all going to think of soon. We can honestly say that our assortment is the largest in Klamath County, and as to price, you will be surprised to see how reasonable they are priced. Space will not permit us to go into details to describe them, but if you will only pay us a visit before buying we think we will sell you your Toys. Extra values in Sheets, Pillow Cases, Sheet Blankets and Wool Blankets, Comforters, Men's, Boys' and Women's Underwear.

Boys' Overcoats; were \$8 and \$10; selling now for.....	\$4.95 and \$7.45
Men's Overcoats; were \$12.50.....	\$7.50
Men's Suits; were \$10 and \$15.....	\$6.95
Blanket-lined Ulsters.....	\$3.00
Blanket-lined Coats.....	\$1.75
Corduroy Suits; were \$12 to \$15.....	\$8.95

**O. M. HECTOR, Successor to the Boston Store**