

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

WHO CAN VOTE.

Section of State Laws on Presidential Election Requirements.

Who can vote for presidential electors, and thus for the presidential candidates, at the presidential election of November 3? This is a question which is asked many times each day throughout the state.

On every hand there seems to be a widespread belief that any citizen of the United States can cast his ballot at the presidential election, whether at his home, or on travel in a distant state. Traveling men, distant from their homes, are making daily inquiry whether it is possible for them to cast their vote at the town where they may be on election day. In order to make the situation plain the law of the state is herewith set forth. Article 2, section 2, of the constitution of the state of Oregon, sets out the qualifications of electors in the state. Section 2 is as follows:

"Section 2. Qualifications of electors—In all elections not otherwise provided for by this constitution every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years and upwards, who shall have resided in the state during the six months immediately preceding such election, and every white male of foreign birth of the age of 21 years and upwards, who shall have resided in this state during the six months immediately preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States one year preceding such election, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote at all elections authorized by law."

It has been held by the Supreme court that the Fifteenth amendment to the Federal constitution rendered the restriction to white males of no effect, so that the colored men of Oregon come under the same constitutional requirements that bind the white voter, and have the same privileges.

In addition to these constitutional qualifications the registration laws of the state of Oregon place other restrictions upon the voter. All voters are required either to be registered in the county and precinct in which they reside permanently, or if not registered, to bring six owners of real estate in their precinct to make affidavit as to the residence of the prospective voter. In other words, there are three requirements asked by the law of the prospective voters.

First: The voter must be a native-born citizen of the United States, over 21, who has resided in the state for six months or more.

Second: If not a native-born citizen, he must at least have declared his intention to become a citizen one year, or more, previous to the election, and must have resided for six months or more in the state, and must be 21 years or more of age.

Third: Both native-born and foreign-born residents, qualified under the two preceding requirements to vote, must be registered with the county clerk, at the registration time preceding the election, or, if not so registered, must bring six freeholders in order to register by affidavit.

Section 3 of article 2 of the state constitution also says: "No idiotic or insane person shall be entitled to the privileges of an elector; and the privilege of an elector shall be forfeited by a conviction of any crime which is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary."

Men who have been sentenced to the penitentiary, however, who have served a portion or a whole of their term and have been pardoned by the governor of the state are restored to suffrage by virtue of that pardon.

It is also provided in section 5 of the constitution of the state, article 2, that "no soldier, seaman, or marine in the army or the navy of the United States, or of their allies, shall be deemed to have acquired a residence in the state in consequence of having been stationed within the same; nor shall any such soldier, seaman or marine have the right to vote."

Gravel for Foundations.

Portland—Work on the construction of the foundation for the immense Swift packing plant on the peninsula has practically begun in that the first large load of gravel for the concrete has been delivered there by the steamer Poloma. The Columbia Digger company has the contract for furnishing a large quantity of gravel that will be required in the laying of the foundations for the numerous buildings that are to form the packing establishment.

Chorus for O. A. C.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—A chorus of 75 voices has been organized by Professor Gaskins, director of the School of Music, and is doing creditable work. It is the intention of the director to increase the chorus to 100 voices, and during the winter an attempt will be made to produce an opera. Another organization soon to be started is the College Glee club.

Fall Work at Sweet Home.

Sweet Home—The rain of the past week has been welcomed by most people here. It was the first rain this fall to do any good, and pastures were suffering, and many wells were dry. Now, however, there is plenty of water everywhere, and fields and pastures are already showing green. The San-tium at this point has raised eight inches since the rain began.

ENROLLMENT IS NOW 510.

Attendance at University of Oregon Increases 30 Per Cent

University of Oregon, Eugene—There are at present 510 students enrolled in the regular undergraduate departments of the university. Of these 62 are seniors, 91 are juniors, 112 are sophomores, 233 are freshmen and 12 are unclassified. The enrollment will probably reach the 575 mark before the year ends, showing an increase of nearly 30 per cent over the total enrollment of last year.

A number of old students will enter between now and Thanksgiving, and many freshmen will come at the opening of the second semester in February. The present enrollment represents nearly every county in Oregon, besides many outside states and foreign countries. In addition to the large number of regular students there is a big enrollment in the department of music.

University Issues Bulletin.

A new bulletin of the correspondence study department of the University of Oregon has just been issued. The scope of the work has been greatly enlarged over the beginning made last year, and now covers courses in English Classics, Shakespeare, Pedagogy, Botany, History, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Analytic Geometry, and several courses in mathematics for teachers. By means of this work any student who has not time to attend college or high school can pursue, with hardly any cost, practically the same work by correspondence through the university courses, and receive credit for it. Thousands of dollars each year are sent out of Oregon to various correspondence schools, and the university believes that a large part of this might just as well be saved to the people of the state. The enrollment of this department will reach three thousand students for the year.

Resume Fight on Pinchot.

Pendleton—J. N. Burgess, president of the State Woolgrowers' association, has issued a call for the annual convention, which is to be held at Heppner, November 17 and 18. It is believed here that at this meeting the fight on Chief Forester Pinchot will be resumed by a large number of the wool-growers of this state who are opposed to the forestry policy inaugurated and being carried out by the "Czar of the West," as they call Pinchot.

Placer Mines Will Resume.

Grants Pass—The first heavy rain of the season came last week and there was a steady downpour that was welcomed by the farmers who are anxiously waiting to start fall plowing and seeding. The placer miners who were forced to suspend work during the dry season are now in position to resume operations, especially if the rain continues at the rate it has been falling for a few hours longer.

Beet Sugar Factory Idle.

La Grande—Bad roads have forced the sugar factory here to stand idle until the rains subside. At present the highways are so muddy that beets cannot be hauled from the field and the supply at the factory has run out. The furnaces are kept hot even though the wheels stand idle, and for this reason the factory can resume its work as soon as sufficient beets are again in the bins to permit it.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Bluestem, 93¢/94¢; club, 89¢; five, 89¢; red Russian, 86¢; 40-fold, 90¢; valley, 90¢.

Barley—Feed, 26¢/27¢ per ton; rolled, 27¢/28¢; brewing, 28¢/30¢.

Oats—No. 1 white, 31¢/31.50¢ per ton; gray, 30¢/30.50¢.

Hay—Timothy, Willamette Valley, \$14 per ton; Willamette Valley, ordinary, \$11; Eastern Oregon, \$16.50/17.50; mixed, \$13; clover, \$9; alfalfa, \$14; alfalfa meal, \$19.

Fruit—Apples, 75¢/81.50¢ per box; peaches, 40¢/46¢ per box; pears, 75¢/81.25¢ per box; grapes, 50¢/51.25¢ per crate; local concord, 15¢ per half basket; eastern concord, 37¢/40¢ per basket; huckleberries, 9¢/10¢ per pound; quinces, \$1¢/1.25¢ per box; cranberries, \$10 per barrel; prunes, 25¢/26¢ per lb.; nutmeg melons, \$1.25 per box; casabas, \$2.00 per dozen.

Potatoes—80¢/90¢ per hundred; sweet, potatoes, 25¢/26¢ per pound.

Onions—Oregon, 90¢/91¢ per hundred pounds.

Vegetables—Turnips, \$1.25 per sack; carrots, 85¢; parsnips, \$1.25; beets, \$1.25; artichokes, 65¢ per dozen; beans, 5¢/10¢ per pound; cabbage, 1¢ per pound; cauliflower, 75¢/81¢ per dozen; celery, 75¢/85¢ per dozen; cucumbers, \$2.25 per box; egg plant, \$1.75/2¢ per crate; lettuce, 75¢/81¢ per box; parsley, 15¢ per dozen; peas, 6¢ per pound; peppers, \$2.25 per box; pumpkins, 10¢/15¢ per pound; radishes, 12¢ per dozen; spinach, 2¢ per pound; sprouts, 9¢ per pound; squash, 1¢ per pound; tomatoes, 45¢/65¢.

Butter—City creamery, extras, 35¢/36¢; fancy outside creamery, 32¢/33¢ per pound; store, 18¢.

Eggs—Oregon selects, 37¢/38¢; east-ern, 27¢/32¢ per dozen.

Poultry—Hens, 12¢/13¢ per pound; spring, 12¢/13¢; ducks, old, 12¢/12½¢; young, 14¢/15¢; geese, old, 8¢/9¢; young, 9¢/10¢; turkeys, 16¢/17¢.

Veal—Extra, \$4¢/9¢ per pound; ordinary, 7¢/7½¢; heavy, 5¢.

Pork—Fancy, 7¢ per pound; large, 5¢/6¢.

Hops—Oregon, 1908, 75¢/85¢ per pound; 1907, 35¢/40¢; 1906, 15¢/16¢.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, average best, 10¢/14¢ per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 15¢/16¢.

Mohair—Choice, 18¢ per pound.

THE COMING ELECTION.

Dozens of States to Vote Upon New Laws and Amendments.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—Elections will be held in the various states and in the territories of Arizona and New Mexico November 3. Three states, Oregon, Maine and Vermont, have held their state elections, and have named members of the next congress—the sixty-first Arkansas and Georgia have named state officers only and will select congressmen at the coming election. In 28 states governors or other state officers are to be elected; a number of these states will also elect members of the legislature. Six states will choose justices of the supreme court or minor state officers. In seven, congressmen only are to be elected, and in two, congressmen and a legislature only.

The terms of 31 United States senators, 18 Republicans and 13 Democrats, expire March 3, 1909. Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana and Maryland have chosen Democrats, and Kentucky a Republican, while Vermont has chosen a legislature which will name two Republicans. The present senate is composed of 61 Republicans and 31 Democrats.

Members of the national house of representatives are to be elected. Oregon and Maine have already chosen Republican representatives. In some of the southern states Democrats only have been nominated, while in others Prohibition, Socialist and Independence party nominees will oppose Republicans and Democrats.

The present house is composed of 391 members, 233 Republicans and 158 Democrats. There are two vacancies.

South Carolina, as usual, has only one ticket—the Democratic—for state officers. Louisiana also has but one ticket—the Democratic. In this state, however, a justice of the supreme court and a railroad commissioner are the only state officers to be elected.

The Prohibition party has tickets in 21 states, the Socialists in 27, the Independent Labor party in 12, the Socialist Labor party in 6 and the People's or Populist party in 5, including Nebraska, where they have fused with the Democrats.

The number of tickets in the different states is: 1, South Carolina and Louisiana; 2, Alabama and North Carolina; 3, Delaware, Florida, Montana, New Hampshire, Oklahoma and North Dakota; 4, Colorado, Nevada, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin; 5, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri and Nebraska; 6, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York and Texas; 7, Ohio.

The Prohibitionists have tickets in Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Missouri and Ohio.

The Socialists have tickets in Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

The Independence party has tickets in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New York, Ohio and Texas.

The People's or Populist party has tickets in Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Ohio.

The Socialist Labor in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Ohio and Texas.

In 23 states a total of 90 proposed constitutional amendments, laws, questions or propositions will be voted upon. This does not include Michigan, where a revision of the present constitution will be submitted to the voters for adoption or rejection. The number of amendments or questions in the different states is: 1, Iowa, Texas, Wyoming; 2, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Washington, West Virginia; 3, Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Ohio; 4, Minnesota, Wisconsin; 5, North Dakota, Oregon; 6, South Dakota; 2, Missouri; 9, Louisiana; 18, California.

The amendments or proposed laws of several states are of general interest. In South Dakota, the question of repealing the "one-year-residence" act, which was passed by the last legislature in order to stop rapid divorcees, will be submitted to the voters. Formerly suit for divorce could be brought after a six months' residence in the state. Opposition to this short term of residence resulted, and the one-year act was passed. The latter has been objected to in certain quarters, and petitions finally were secured for the submission of the one-year act to a vote of the people at the coming election.

In Illinois the question of a Lakes-to-the-Gulf deep waterway will be before the people in the form of a constitutional amendment authorizing the state to issue bonds of \$20,000,000 for the enterprise.

California is one of the latest of the states to agitate election reform. To the people there will be submitted a proposed constitutional amendment, among others, empowering the legislature to enact a direct primary law providing for the direct nomination of all candidates for public office.

Return to Normal Basis.

New York, Oct. 20.—The National Association of Manufacturers' announcement that every branch of industry is showing marked increase of business and that during the past three months the business conditions have taken on new activity. In an exhaustive canvass among the 3,000 members of the association, the returns bear out the prediction that practically every manufacturing business will be upon a normal basis of production during 1909.

Cholera Less in Russia.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 20.—The cholera still continues to decrease, there being only 44 new cases reported today and 24 deaths.

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