

# JACKSONVILLE POST

Official Paper of the City of Jacksonville, Oregon

A weekly newspaper published every Saturday at the county seat of Jackson County, Oregon. D. W. BAGSHAW, Editor.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1910

SUBSCRIPTION: One year by mail \$1.50. Advertising rates furnished on application.

The question of creating a high school fund should meet the approval of all thinking patrons of the public schools, and it is a step in the direction of better education for our children. It is not a matter of creating one or more central high schools at county expense but it makes it possible to have a high school at any place in the county where twelve or fifteen pupils who have passed the grades of the common schools can be brought together, thus making high schools possible in the small as well as in the large centers of population. The law provides that any number of districts may unite for high school purposes and draw upon the county fund. We earnestly hope and believe that the measure will receive the support of all friends of better education.

## For Chapped Skin.

Chapped skin whether on the hands or face may be cured in one night by applying Chamberlain's Salve. It is also unequalled for sore nipples, burns and scalds. For sale by all dealers.

## THE COURT HOUSE

### Items of Interest to Jackson County

#### Tax Payers

#### MARRIAGE LICENSES

Frank O. Stinson and Pensie Medley, James Paul Lake and Sylvia Ethel Kelly.

Harry C. Young and Eva M. Goode.

#### CIRCUIT COURT

August Krause, et ux vs. W. B. Sherman. Case dismissed.

B. F. Carter vs. Elmer Carter. Suit to quiet title. Case dismissed.

Della Evans vs. Roy Evans. Suit for divorce. Decree by default.

M. Watkins et al. vs. J. P. Harr et al. Case continued.

Old Mill Ditch & Irrigating Co. vs. William Breeding. Referred to court to take testimony at time to be agreed on by respective attorneys.

The Old Mill Ditch & Irrigating Co. vs. Lillian Polk. Referred to court reporter to take testimony at time to be agreed on by respective attorneys.

#### NEW CASES

Edward Kelly vs. J. A. McLeod. Suit for accounting. Complaint filed.

J. H. Buckhee vs. Roger S. Bennett, et ux. Action to recover money. Complaint and summons filed.

A. B. Zimmerman vs. Medford Butte Falls Tel. Co. Action to recover money. Complaint filed.

Medford Builder's Supply Co. vs. H. G. Stockman and J. D. Rickart. Suit for foreclose lien. Complaint and summons filed.

W. G. O'Brien vs. Gold Hill Railroad & Lumber Co., a corporation. Action to recover money. Complaint and undertaking filed.

Mamie E. Heggins vs. Charles B. Heggins. Suit for divorce. Complaint filed.

#### PROBATE COURT

Estate of J. B. White deceased. Final account submitted. Order settling estate and discharging administrator.

Estate of William Owings, deceased. Order appointing administrator.

Estate of Geo. W. Magerle, deceased. Order appointing administrator.

Estate of John Lett, deceased. Order appointing administrator. Appraisers appointed. Inventory and appraisal returned.

Estate of Robert Leonard, deceased. Inventory and appraisal returned. Order to sell personal property.

Estate of August Meyer, deceased. Order setting time for final hearing.

Estate of Thomas W. Stanley, deceased. Order determining inheritance tax.

Estate of David G. Schoeneman, deceased. Inventory and appraisal returned.

#### DIED

At the family residence, Grants Pass, at 10:30 on Sunday evening, October 23, Mrs. A. E. Voorhies, wife of the publisher of the Daily and Weekly Courier.

#### Unightly

Sores, boils, eruptions, pimples, blackheads and all skin affections are very quickly cured by the use of Dr. Bell's Antiseptic Salve. 25c Sold every where.

## THE SALOON, A SLAVE MAKER.

It is said that the Brewers and Distillers pay Clarence Darrow \$10,000 for ten lectures in Oregon against prohibition. Home rule? It looks like home rule for the whiskey interests at Milwaukee and Chicago to send men at \$10,000 per man to tell the citizens of Oregon what to do. Can we not rule ourselves? Home rule as proposed by the "Greater Oregon Home Rule association" means whiskey domination—whiskey rule, that is all. The two pet arguments by all the speakers sent into the field by the Brewers and Distillers which rob the saloons; and by the saloons which rob the people, are these:

First.—Prohibition doesn't prohibit; and

Second.—Personal liberty should not be interfered with. No matter what line of reasoning is pursued by these bondservants of whiskey it all simmers down to these two arguments.

### Poor Reasoning

Does prohibition not prohibit? God was the first prohibitionist for from Mt. Sinai he hurled against the world ten prohibitory laws. From that day to this every criminal law is a prohibitory law. Thou shalt not be hurred by God and man against crime. What is the thirteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States but a prohibitory law against slavery? Did the prohibition of slavery prohibit? This is a free choice by the people of Oregon and if a majority of the people by vote decree that the saloon shall be prohibited, the will of the people so expressed will be the law. Every good citizen will obey the law. Only the criminals will trample the law underfoot. The criminal must not be allowed to rule. It is an insult to the flag of our nation to flauntingly declare that the will of the people will not be honored and respected. The whiskey bunch know that prohibition will prohibit or they would not send their hired servants here to tell us that it doesn't prohibit. They know it. Of course they do. They only want this institution of crime to have a little longer lease of life. Clarence Darrow said at Portland, Oregon, "I don't believe for a minute that the human system needs alcohol in any form." At Portland, Oregon, he said, "Alcohol never does anybody any good. Man would be better if he never touched it." The Oregonian said in an editorial September 17, 1910: "The saloon in its present condition is indefensible."

These sayings are from the bought up agencies of the whiskey power. What further argument do we need? If man is better without alcohol, and if the saloon is indefensible, what possible claim does the saloon have on any man's vote to continue it in existence? None at all. Then why cannot prohibition decreed by the people prohibit a useless thing? It can and will.

### No Better Reasoning

Should personal liberty ever be interfered with? That it should not is the second great (?) argument of the whiskey power against prohibition. Every man knows that the pathway of liberty is not along the line of personal license. Liberty has been gained not by seeking individual license, but by seeking the common good. The good of all the people rises in point of value above the individual choice. All personal liberty of the citizens of a state must be curtailed so that the common good is the supreme thing.

A man might claim the liberty to drink and could exercise that liberty so long as his drinking caused no injury to another. But when his drinking causes injury to another, then his right to drink is restricted. And if his drinking becomes a menace to the

common good it may justly be prohibited. No man can start a saloon in a community on his own personal liberty. The community must be consulted. If the community judges the saloon a menace to the common good it may justly prohibit the saloon. Why a man cannot own a lot in a city and refuse to put in sidewalks and to pave the street in front of it, on the ground that he doesn't want the sidewalk or that he doesn't want the pavement. The city authorities will tell him that the common good demands it and that he must put in the sidewalk or that he must put in the pavement. And it is right and just that it is so. It is absurd to talk of personal liberty (or license) being paramount to the common good. The best arguments of the whiskey bunch are false arguments. The biggest thing that the whiskey bunch have gotten up is the big price the Brewers pay these outside men to come into our state to make some kind of a defense of a business which everybody knows cannot be defended. The universal testimony from dry territory by responsible men is that business is helped by voting out the saloon.

### Linn County

Here is what a man from Linn county says:

Office of County School Superintendent, Linn County, Oregon. W. L. Jackson, Superintendent. Albany, Or., Oct. 17, 1910.—Dear Shirley In reply to your delayed letter relative to the whiskey problem in Albany and Linn county in general, I am much gratified to say that the saloon is down and out to stay. However, some of the degenerate element still insist on placing the question on the ballot to be voted on and in each case the vote has been stronger for temperance.

In regard to the effect on business and the business man's position, I have no bill of particulars to submit to you except to briefly state that Albany and the leading towns of this county are enjoying an era of prosperity and development unparalleled in the history of Linn county. I am of the opinion that no man or firm in public business in Albany would dare advocate the open saloon. Most of the leading men in business are contributing to the campaign fund of the state.

Several hundred dollars has been recently contributed for that purpose and a public announcement made of the amount each subscribed. I refer you to the following, who might be glad to give you some additional evidence of the truthfulness of the above statements: Mr. H. Bryant, L. E. Hamilton, S. E. Young and Son, and many others if necessary.

Wishing the cause success, I have the honor to remain,

Yours very truly,

W. L. Jackson,

County School Superintendent of Linn County, Oregon.

### Kansas

W. R. Stubbs is the governor of Kansas, elected to his office by the republican party in Kansas. On March 27, 1910, he spoke in Chicago as the official representative of Kansas. His word as governor of the state contradicts the assertions of the men who have sold out to the brewers and distillers, who practically own all the saloons in our country.

This is what Governor Stubbs says is the result of voting out the saloons:

"I assert that the business of Kansas has made remarkable progress since the banishment of the saloon and adoption of prohibition. The records of the state bank commissioner and the comptroller of the federal treasury which I have with me, show that in ten years deposits in Kansas banks have increased from \$69,000,000 to \$189,000,000 and during the past ten years under a more rigid enforcement of the law, bank deposits, per capita, have increased from \$69 to \$113. Since complete prohibition became effective, May, 1909, bank deposits have increased \$11,000,000.

"Three years ago open saloons were abolished in Wichita. Since then the weekly clearances have increased from \$1,400,000 to \$3,200,000 last week. There were 1800 new houses built in Wichita last year and I was told there the other day that there are now 800 new houses and \$2,000,000 in public improvements in process of construction. According to latest estimates its population has increased in the past three years from 31,000 to 62,000 inhabitants. The story of the growth and prosperity of Wichita is the story of general business conditions in Kansas.

"In the chief city of the state, Kansas City, the change from 'wet' to a 'dry' policy worked wonders in business prosperity, diminution of crime and corresponding social progress.

"Some years ago Carrie Nation purchased and donated to the Associated Charities a home for drunkard's wives. During the era preceding the closing of the joints in that city this home was full to overflowing. Within about a year after the joints were closed there was not an inmate, and it has now been converted into a school for girls."

### Morals and Patriotism.

"Putting aside all argument concerning the financial, material and

economic side of this question, there yet remains the moral and religious side of the problem which I conceded at the outset of my remarks to be the strongest and most weighty argument in favor of prohibition. If George Washington was right in assuming that the foundation of our republic was based on the morality and religious principles of our citizenship, then the suppression of the liquor traffic becomes at once the gravest and most serious problem of our nation. The following quotation from the father of his country ought to be read and re-read by every man, woman and child in America:

"Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. Let it simply be asked where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice; and let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles."

"No American statesman of good character and national reputation will dare predict that this nation or any free government can long endure after the spirit of morality and religion ceases to be the controlling influences in our national life, and no man of reputation and character can successfully dispute the fact that the saloon and its accessories—the gambling house, the house of ill-fame and the professional criminal are the most destructive enemies of morality and religion.

"Righteousness exalteth a nation but sin is a reproach to any people." was a favorite quotation of the great president that has served a term in the white house since the days of Lincoln and no respectable citizen will deny the sin, shame and disgrace of the liquor traffic; neither will any man dare to deny that it is the most demoralizing, degrading, debauching influence in our social life.

"President Lincoln is quoted as saying on April 14, 1865, the morning before his assassination:

"After reconstruction the next great question will be the overthrow of the liquor traffic."

"And at Springfield in 1853:

"The most effectual remedy would be the passage of a law altogether abolishing the traffic. There must be no more attempts to regulate the cancer, it must be eradicated."

"In summing up this question each one for himself must determine whether he is in favor of protecting the home life, the children, the moral and religious sentiment of the community and support the policies advocated by Washington, Lincoln and Roosevelt which form the only safe and sure foundation of our republic, or, whether he will ally himself with the men engaged in a business that, like a great cancer, is eating into the vitals of our nation corrupting city councils, bribing legislatures and congress, debauching the moral sense of men, debauching the purity of women, robbing hundreds of thousands of children of their God-given right to be reared under conditions that are calculated to produce good men and women, of healthy, wholesome, moral character and physical strength and causing many times over as much sin and shame and crime as all the other evils in our land. The war is here; the battle is on; you cannot escape taking sides; it is impossible to support the church, the Sabbath school, the home and the best moral and religious sentiment of your community and at the same time vote for saloons, gambling dens and houses of prostitution.

"This struggle is not confined to Chicago, it is world-wide. Will you stand for your country and the institutions that make it the greatest government the world has ever known or, will you stand with the brewer, the distiller and the saloon keeper and their vile and irreparable allies, the gambling house and the infamous dens of shame, which are the haunts of the assassin, the burglar and the professional criminal generally. Does the patriotism of Washington, Lincoln and Roosevelt appeal to you, or will you accept the cunningly devised, and misleading statements of the saloon forces which are intended to appeal to your prejudices, your selfishness and the worst passions of the human heart?"

The saloon stands condemned as a slave maker and ought to be banished.

### ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

(Paid Advertisement.)

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For Internal and External Pains.

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## The Goose Girl

By HAROLD MACGRATH

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(CONTINUED.)

"Shall we go at once?" asked Grumbach. "I never expected to enter the palace of the Grand Duke of Ehrenstein." Grumbach added. "It will be something to tell of when I go back to America."

"The palace is lighted up," was Grumbach's comment as the two passed the sentry outside the gates. "The duke gives the dinner to the diplomatic corps tonight."

"A fine thing to be a diplomat." "I myself prefer fighting in the open. Diplomats? Their very precious hides are never anywhere near the wars they bring about. No, no—this way. We go in at the side."

"You'll have to guide me. Yes, these diplomats. Men like you and me do all the work. I was in the civil war in America."

"That was a great fight," remarked the officer. "I should like to have been there."

"Four years—pretty long. Do you know Herr Carmichael?"

"The American consul? Oh, yes."

"He and I fought in the same regiment."

"Then you saw some pretty battles." Grumbach took off his hat. "See that?"

"Gott! That must have been an ugly one."

The somber black of Carmichael's evening dress stood out conspicuously among the blue and green and red uniforms at the grand duke's dinner. Edouette compelled him to wear silk stockings, but that was the single concession on his part. He wore no orders.

The duke sat at the head of the table and her serene highness at the foot. And it was by the force of his brilliant wit that the princess did not hold in perpetuity the court at her end of the table. For a German princess of that time she was highly accomplished. She was ardent, whimsical, with a flashing-mentality which rounded out and perfected her physical loveliness. Above and beyond all this she

had suffered; she had felt the pangs of poverty, the smart of unrecognized merit. She had been one of the people, and her sympathies would always be with them, for she knew what those about her only vaguely knew, the patience, the un murmuring bravery, of the poor.

"Gentlemen," said the duke, rising and holding up his glass, "this night I give you a toast which I believe will be agreeable to all of you, especially to his excellency Baron von Stenbock of Jugendheft. What is past is past. A new regime begins this night." He paused. All eyes were focused upon him in wonder. Only Baron von Stenbock displayed no more than ordinary interest. "I give you," resumed the duke, "her serene highness and his majesty Frederick of Jugendheft!"

The princess grew delicately pale as the men and women sprang to their feet. Every hand swept toward her, holding a glass. She had surrendered that morning—not because she wished to be a queen, not because she cared to bring about an alliance between the two countries. No; it was because she was afraid and had burned the bridge behind her.

The tan thinned on Carmichael's face, but his hand was steady. She sat still in her chair, her lids drooped, but a proud lift to her chin. Beautiful to him beyond all dreams of beauty! God send another war and let him die in the heart of it, fighting!

recall what I have gone through all this seems like an enchantment out of a fairy book and that I must soon wake up in my garden in Dresden."

If only it might be an enchantment, he thought—if only he might find her, as the grim old chancellor had found her, in a garret! What? Dreaming again. He shrugged.

"Why did you do that?" she asked quickly.

"It was a momentary dream I had, and the thought of its utter impossibility caused me to shrug."

"This dream—was there not a woman in it?"

"Oh, no; there was only an angel." "You interest me; you always interest me. You have seen so many wonderful things. And now it is angels." "Only one, your highness." This was daring. "But perhaps I am putting my foot where angels fear to tread," which was still more daring.

"Angels ought not to be afraid of anything," she laughed. There was a pain and a joy in the sound of it. She read his heart as one might read a written line.

"Dreams are always unfinished things," he said, getting back on safer ground.

"What is she like, this angel?" forcing him upon dangerous ground again willfully.

"I dare not tell you." His eyes sought hers unflinchingly. The chancellor and Baron von Stenbock came up.

"Your highness," began the benign voice of the chancellor, "the baron desires, in the name of his august master, to open the ball with you. Behold my fairy wand," gayly. "This night I have made you a queen."

"Can you make me happy also?" said she so low that only the chancellor heard her.

"I shall try. Ah, Herr Captain," with a friendly jerk of his head toward Carmichael, "will you do me the honor to join me in my cabinet a quarter of an hour hence?"

"I shall be there, your excellency," Carmichael was uneasy. He was not certain how much the chancellor had

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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