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## 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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### THE WATERWORKS.

Last week we promised to explain some things in regard to the present status of the waterworks, but it is somewhat difficult to know where to begin and just how much explanation is necessary.

In the first place, as to raising funds: under the town charter no method of raising funds for purposes such as the construction of waterworks was provided, hence it was deemed necessary to amend the charter so as to give the council authority to issue bonds for that purpose.

Up to 1906 the power to amend the charter was vested in the state legislature, but by an amendment to the constitution of Oregon, adopted in that year, the power to enact and amend city charters was taken from the legislature and declared vested in the people of said cities. In pursuance of this amendment, the legislature in 1907 passed an act providing the manner in which municipalities might exercise the initiative and referendum powers granted by the constitution, and also allowing each municipality the right to provide a method of its own for said purpose, provided: that such method did not conflict with the constitution or the general laws of the state; in a word: the people, and the people only, can amend the town charter but they must do it either by a legal method prescribed by an ordinance or by the method provided by the legislature.

About three years ago the trustees decided to propose an amendment to the charter to be submitted to a vote of the people, and passed an ordinance providing a method to be pursued in submitting such measures to the people. The ordinance was drawn up in proper form and set out in full the steps to be taken in presenting and approving or rejecting proposed amendments to the charter and other measures, but unfortunately, one thing necessary to the validity of the ordinance was neglected, or overlooked, viz: its publication in at least two consecutive issues of some newspaper printed and published in the town of Jacksonville, as required by an amendment to the town charter, made by act of the legislature in (we believe) 1895.

In 1909, the town trustees, in accordance with the aforesaid so-called ordinance, submitted a proposed amendment to the charter at an election called for that purpose, which amendment was virtually a new charter. The amendment carried by a large majority, and under its provisions the council advertised the sale of bonds and let the contract for the construction of a system of waterworks. Investigation in regard to the bond issue brought to light the facts as stated above and in consequence the conclusion is that if the ordinance referred to was not effective and the charter was not amended in a legal manner, the town board had no authority to issue bonds and all contracts made under and by virtue of the new charter were invalid.

As the people want waterworks, the only thing to do seems to be to begin again, and in this connection it is proper to say that the board has made arrangements with a firm of bond buyers for the sale of the bonds as soon as matters are arranged for the

issue in a legal manner; the bond people are furnishing the necessary ordinances, forms of procedure, etc. In fact the ordinance published in this paper two weeks ago was the first step in the matter. A new charter is now in the hands of the attorney for revision and will soon be presented to the people for their consideration. The new charter if adopted, will authorize the issuance of the bonds voted last summer, without any further action by the people.

A few words will suffice to explain the cessation of work on the contract of Mr. Mears: as the council may have had no legal authority to issue bonds to raise funds for payment, and no authority to make such contract it was thought best to discontinue operations until such time when there would be no question as to the legality of the matter. As to the matters in dispute between the contractor and the engineer—these will no doubt be amicably arranged later on.

### THE COURT HOUSE

Items of Interest to Jackson County

#### Tax Payers

#### MARRIAGE LICENSES

Joseph E. Smith and Addie Wimer. John A. Cook and Eliza J. Moore. Zera Dahack and Mary McNeil. Harry Edward Perry and Edith Bogue. A. H. Beagle and Mattie M. Cress. Elmer M. Biggs and Minnie Larsen.

#### CIRCUIT COURT

In the matter of the application of G. C. Shirley to register title. Default order.

Jessie W. Miller vs. Fred W. Miller. Order to strike certain paragraphs from defendant's answer.

William H. Dodge vs. Elizabeth

Dodge. Divorce. Default order.

Cecilia Lesmeister vs. Frederick W. Lesmeister. Default order.

Horace Pelton, substituted for Gold Hill Canal Co., a corporation. This was an action for the conversion of some 1842 bushels of wheat stored with the defendant and which it was alleged the defendant had ground and sold. Jury empanelled and sworn, cause regularly tried. Verdict for plaintiff.

In the matter of the application of Harry S. Lynch to register title vs. Myra Stearns, et al. Order for publication of summons.

Minnie E. Westerhide vs. Allen McCauley. Suit to foreclose mortgage. Decree for plaintiff.

George C. Daley vs. Belle Daley. Suit for divorce. Ordered that neither party receive a decree as prayed for and that cause be dismissed.

Old Mill Ditch and Irrigating Co. Barbara E. Estell. Decree for the defendant.

Old Mill Ditch and Irrigating Co. vs. William Breeding. Decree for defendant.

Eliza J. Lewis vs. Geo. E. Chamberlain. Decree for defendant.

Daniel Whetstone vs. Christobel Rose Whetstone. Suit for divorce. Decree granted to defendant.

Joseph E. Hitch vs. H. Waldo Dike-man. Default order.

A. J. Beagle vs. H. T. Wentworth. Dismissed without costs to either party.

Margaret Brown vs. Almira Wilson. Order overruling demurrer and granting five days time in which to further plead.

J. E. O'Brien et al vs. Almira Wilson. Order to make other parties party defendants.

#### NEW CASES

State of Oregon vs. C. G. Bossert. Transcript from Justice's Court Jacksonville.

State of Oregon vs. Lottie Wood. Transcript from Justice's court Eagle Point.

C. I. Hutchison et al vs. E. Y. Allen et al. Action to recover money. Complaint filed. Summons issued. Affidavit and undertaking for attachment. Writ issued. Summons.

J. O. Riggs vs. Rogue River Valley Orchard Co. Action to recover money. Complaint filed. Affidavit and undertaking for attachment. Writ issued. Summons.

Fred L. Heath vs. E. N. Bowen et al. Ejectment. Complaint filed.

Helen O. Dillion vs. A. Louise Beacom et al. Action for damages. Complaint filed.

Herbert Koch vs. P. H. Robinson et al. Suit to foreclose lien. Complaint filed. Order appointing guardian ad litem. Summons.

A. L. Vromer vs. Alberta Lyon. Suit to foreclose lien. Complaint filed.

A. L. Croy et al vs. Urania Cheesman. Suit in equity. Complaint filed.

Grace Humphrey vs. Abe Humphrey. Divorce. Complaint filed.

E. M. Savage vs. J. C. Godlove. Suit to rescind a contract. Complaint filed. Summons.

Gladys Rose vs. John Newcomb. Suit to quiet title. Complaint filed.

Grace Ruefly vs. John Newcomb. Suit to quiet title. Complaint filed.

W. J. Marsh vs. LaMoine Lumber Co. Suit to quiet title. Complaint filed.

#### PROBATE COURT

In the matter of the estate of Jacob A. Lyon deceased. Order to make partial distribution.

Estate of H. L. Pegg, deceased. Order confirming sale of real property.

In the matter of the estate of James Carr deceased. Final account and report filed. Report approved and executrix discharged.

Estate of Robert Ennis deceased. Inventory and appraisal filed.

Estate of Thomas E. Cailey deceased. Petition for discharge of executrix.

#### MARRIED

COOK-MOORE—At the M. E. parsonage in Jacksonville, Oregon, Wednesday, April 26, 1911, by Rev. Chas. H. Johnston; John A. Cook and Eliza A. Moore.

DAHACK-MCNEIL—In Jacksonville, Oregon, Wednesday, April 26, 1911, by Henry G. Doh, J. P., Zera Dahack and Mary McNeil.

PERRY-BOGUE—At the Presbyterian Manse, in Medford, Oregon, Friday April 28, 1911, by Rev. W. F. Shields; Harry Edward Perry and Edith Bogue.

BEAGLE-CRESS—At the court house in Jacksonville, Oregon, Saturday April 29, 1911, by H. G. Doh, J. P.; A. H. Beagle and Mattie M. Cress.

Now is the time to get rid of your rheumatism. You will find Chamberlain's Liniment wonderfully effective. One application will convince you of merits. Try it. For sale by City Drug Store.

### Posts for Alumni.

Corvallis, Ore., May 3—Among the appointments to the faculty of the Corvallis schools for the coming year, the school board has announced the following alumni of the Oregon Agricultural College: Pearl Allen, '02, Amity Yamhill county; Helen Sprague, '03, Oregon City, Clackamas county; Lara Keiser, '07, Spirit Lake, Ia.; Bertha Davis, '09, Corvallis; Delphina Haenal, '05, Corvallis; E. B. Williamson, '09, Albany, Lane county; Dell Baldwin, '09, Corvallis; Edna Russ, '09, Ashland, Jackson county; Ethel Harpole, '09, Junction City, Lane county; and Gretna Gray, '08, Arapahee, Neb.

### FAKING OLD MASTERS.

Spurious Antique Paintings and the Credulity of Purchasers.

"The most amazing thing about spurious 'old masters,'" said a London picture expert, "is the credulity of the purchasers. They have only to stop and reflect a moment to understand that comparatively few canvases were produced by the masters, who for the most part were slow and careful workmen, and then let them consider how many persons there are who claim to possess Rembrandts, Rubenses and Van Dycks, not to mention Corots, Dabignys and Ziemis. The experts themselves are deceived sometimes."

"What is the exact process for reproducing old paintings?" the expert was asked. "When a dealer finds a purchaser in the form of an American seeking to gain a reputation as a patron of art he seeks some artist who is a careful student of old paintings and a man of genius in copying rather than in original work. The artist secures a canvas and chassis, or inner frame, of the period desired. The canvas is probably daubed with the work of some unknown man and is quite worthless."

"All traces of paint are removed by washing the canvas with a hard brush dipped in potash. Next a preparation of calk glue is applied. Several coats of this are put on and smoothed with pumice. Finally a coat of oil is applied, and when this is dry the canvas is ready to receive the talent of the modern 'old master.'"

"It is a mistake to believe that the mellow tints of ancient pictures cannot be reproduced. A clever artist can do anything in the way of coloring. The subject chosen is usually that of a well known work, with slight changes in composition and the possible omission of details considered unpleasing to the modern eye."

"When the picture is finished it is left to dry for a few months, and it remains only to give it the cracks characteristic of old paintings. This is done by running the thumb along the back of the canvas wherever a crack is desired. White chalk hardens the paint and makes cracking easy. The dealer invents an interesting story of how the picture hung on the walls of this or that historic chateau and strikes off an old sales catalogue to prove its authenticity. He even makes engravings, for it is customary to have engravings of the old masters."

"These devices, with the reputation of the dealer, generally succeed in deceiving the wealthy Americans. I have seen such pictures sold time and again, always bringing the enormous sums which are the market price of genuine masterpieces."—Chicago News.

#### "The Whitecoats."

When the first Duke of Newcastle set about raising a regiment for the king in the civil war his men were known as "Whitecoats." The reason of the nickname is told in a letter from the duchess, which is printed in the life of the duke:

"My lord, being resolved to give them new liveries and there not being red cloth enough to be had, took up so much of white as would serve to clothe them, desiring withal their patience until he got it dyed, but they, impatient of stay, requested my lord that he would be pleased to let them have it undyed as it was, promising they themselves would dye it in the enemies' blood. Which request my lord granted them, and from that time they were called Whitecoats."

#### He Didn't Object.

A man who was a bachelor was waiting for a train in the refreshment room at a large station. It was presided over by a good looking girl who happened to have red hair. The man asked if she could oblige him with a match.

"With pleasure, if you do not object to a red headed one," she replied, with such a suggestive, demure smile that she aroused his interest. And now they are a very happy couple.

### FOREIGN AMBASSADORS.

Above the Law of the Land to Which They Are Accredited.

In every civilized country the person of a foreign ambassador is held to be inviolable, the law of the land being powerless to touch him for any offense. Immunity from arrest extends also to an ambassador's servants and the members of his suit.

There is, however, one case of record in which an ambassador's assistant was really executed, and that was in Great Britain. This was in 1653, and the victim was Pantaleon Sa, who was the brother and one of the train of the Portuguese ambassador. He quarreled with an acquaintance over a business matter and wounded him, the life of the party attacked being saved only by the intervention of bystanders. But the next night Pantaleon Sa, with fifty of his Portuguese friends, all armed to the teeth, sought out his enemy with the intention of killing him. There was a desperate struggle, and one person was killed and several were wounded. The guards were called in, but the Portuguese fired on them also. Then Pantaleon Sa sought refuge in his embassy, where he thought he was safe, but the ambassador surrendered him, and he was duly executed after some hesitation on the part of the authorities.

The most extraordinary example of ambassadorial privilege on record occurred in 1661, when the French and Spanish ambassadors at London and their retinues fought a fierce battle in the streets of that capital, twelve persons being killed and forty wounded. On this occasion a new Swedish ambassador was coming to London, and there was a dispute between the French and Spanish ambassadors as to who should have precedence in the procession of welcome. When at last the Swedish diplomatists arrived and was proceeding from Tower hill to Whitehall, the Spaniards, who had a force of a hundred men on foot and fifty on horseback, formed across the road to bar the passage of the French. The latter fired a volley and charged the Spanish, sword in hand. Three horses, the postilion and the coachman of the French ambassador were killed at the outset, but the struggle lasted for a long time after that. In the end victory was with the Spanish. Nobody was punished. Nor could anybody be punished if such an event should happen anywhere today.—Harper's Weekly.

#### Striking a Light.

Friction matches are a comparatively modern invention. The first really practical friction match was made in the United States in 1836 by L. C. Allen of Springfield, Mass. Before this time a clumsy form of match was imported from France, which had to be dipped into a bottle of sulphuric acid before it could be lighted. This took a great deal of time and trouble, and Allen, seeing the necessity for friction matches, set about to make them and succeeded. He neglected to patent them, however, and on finally applying for letters patent found that a man named Alonzo Phillips, who was a peddler, had discovered through a third person the secret of making the matches and had already obtained a patent.

#### Rossetti's Elephant.

Dante Gabriel Rossetti, the poet painter, once told Browning that if he gave him anything for Christmas it should be a young elephant.

"But what on earth," said Browning, "will you do with an elephant if I give him to you?"

"I will teach him to clean the windows," Rossetti answered. "Then when some one passes the house he will see the elephant cleaning the windows and will say, 'Who lives in that house?' And people will tell him, 'Oh, that's the painter called Rossetti.' And he will say, 'I think I should like to buy one of that man's pictures.' So he will ring to come in, and I shall sell him a picture."

#### Needed.

A young minister had obtained a kirk in a mining district in Scotland. After a deal of difficulty he managed to secure lodgings. The first morning following his arrival the landlady knocked at the door with the rather unusual query as to whether he had washed himself.

"Yes," he said. "Why?" "Because," she replied calmly, "I'm gaun to mak' a dumplin' for the dinner, an' I was like the len' o' the basin!"—London Tit-Bits.

#### A Modern Youth.

Mother—I gave you a nickel yesterday to be good, and today you are just as bad as you can be. Willis—Yes, ma; I'm trying to show you that you got your money's worth yesterday.—Boston Transcript.

### The Wit of Cicero.

Cicero replied to Vibius Curius, who was telling a falsehood about his age, "Then when we declaimed at the school together you were not born," and to Fabia, who said she was thirty, "No doubt, for I have heard you say so twenty years." When he saw Lentulus, his cousin, a little man girt with a big sword, he said, "What has fastened my cousin to that sword?" On being shown a colossal bust of his brother, who was also small, he exclaimed, "The half of my brother is greater than the whole."

One day Cicero had supped with Damasippus and his host had said, putting some inferior wine before him, "Drink this, Falernian; it is forty years old!" "It bears its age well," replied Cicero.—From L'Estrange's "History of Humor."

### Goldsmith, M. D.

The lovable character of the author of "The Vicar of Wakefield" shines through and irradiates a brief story which Richard Ashe King has incorporated in his biography of Goldsmith.

Goldsmith, who set up as a physician on the Bankside, Southwark, anticipated modern therapeutics in recognizing that every sick man is a special case, demanding special treatment.

He was once called to a poor patient who plainly stood in greater need of food than of physic. The tender hearted doctor put all the money he had in his pocket into a pill box and wrote on the label: "To be taken as occasion requires."

### The Soft Answer.

"Do you know you are fishing in forbidden water?" roared a voice from the bridge.

"No," said the fisherman on the bank quietly, regardless of yet another angling lie that was placed to his credit.

"It is preserved water," went on his new found friend, "and it cost me a lot of money to stock it with fish."

"Ah, what fish?" asked the angler, intent upon rod and line.

"Roach, sir, roach!" replied the owner.

"Then there's no need for you to worry," replied the fisherman calmly, "for I happen to be fishing for trout."—London Mail.

### Why He Resigned.

Heard in a studio: "Did you ever hear the real reason for the famous resignation from the academy last year?" "No. Did you?" "Why, yes. As it was told to me, a letter was addressed to 'the leading landscape painter of America' at the academy, and it wasn't forwarded to where he thought it ought to go."—New York Sun.

## A Handsome Woman

Every woman may not be handsome, but every woman should keep with care the good points nature has given her. No woman need have sallow skin, dull eye, blotchy complexion, who pays proper attention to her health. Where constipation, liver derangements, blood impurities and other irregularities exist, good complexion, bright eyes and sprightly movements cannot exist. Internal derangements reveal themselves sooner or later on the surface. Headache, dark rings around the eyes, sallow skin, a constant tired feeling—mean that the liver and digestive organs are needing help and correction. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets give this necessary help. Liver works in nature's own way. They do not merely flush the bowels but tone up the liver and stomach to fulfill their proper functions. So mild and gentle do they act that one hardly realizes that they have taken medicine. Chamberlain's Tablets can be relied upon to relieve biliousness, indigestion, constipation and dizziness. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents.

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