

The Jacksonville Cement Construction Co.

Concrete Buildings, Cement Cement Walks

Cement Work of Any and All Kinds All Work Guaranteed.

Call and See Us for Estimates

Office in Jacksonville Furniture Co. Building

:-: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.

Entered as second-class matter June 22, 1907, at the post office at Jacksonville, Oregon, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1911

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

The city council has been holding special meetings this week for the consideration of the charter amendments and as soon as they are finally approved, the council will order an election for their submission to a vote of the people. Care has been taken in the preparation of the amendment in order to make the charter comprehensive and yet as brief as is consistent with a lucid and concise statement of the matters embodied therein.

We would respectfully call attention of the county court to an act passed by the legislature in 1909, which requires that the doors of all public buildings shall be so arranged as to open outwards. The front doors of the court house are not so arranged.

If matters work out as outlined by the council, we can reasonably expect a resumption of work on the water system within sixty days.

THE COURT HOUSE

Items of Interest to Jackson County

Tax Payers

MARRIAGE LICENSES

C. H. Miller and Mary Chezem.

John K. Wallace and Mrs. Hattie Wright.

Chas. H. Beery and Jessie A. Jones.

CIRCUIT COURT

George Coster vs. John Mattis et al. Demurrer overruled.

In the matter of the application of G. G. Shirley to register title. Decree ordering title registered.

O. C. Cales vs. Emil Cordes et al. Petition and motion for increase of injunction bond granted.

In the matter of the application of Charles Carney to register title. Order granted to take the testimony of Margaret Noble.

In the matter of the application of Rogue River Commercial Orchard Co. to register title. Default order.

C. M. Bovee vs. Ida L. Bovee. Suit for divorce. Default granted.

Myrtle Gardiner as administratrix, etc. vs. Pacific & Eastern Railway Co. Action for damages. Jury trial, reported elsewhere.

John Huntley vs. Estate of Abel D. Helman et al. Suit to quiet title. Decree by default.

Phoebe L. Hildebrand vs. James O. Hildebrand. Order sustaining the demurrer of plaintiff.

NEW CASES

G. K. Teufel vs. John A. Kreuzer. Action to recover money. Complaint filed. Affidavit and undertaking for attachment. Summons and writ issued.

Grants Pass Rochdale Co. vs. C. H. Bilderback et al. Action to recover money. Complaint filed. Affidavit and undertaking for attachment.

C. Cunningham vs. C. D. Wilson et al. Suit in equity.

In the matter of the assignment of C. B. Austin, an insolvent debtor. Deed of assignment filed. Inventory and appraisal of estate filed.

C. H. Pierce vs. John M. Root.

PROBATE COURT

In the matter of the estate of Charles E. Houston, deceased. Order appointing Grace Houston as administratrix and fixing bond in the sum of \$500. Order appointing appraisers.

In the matter of the estate of Lillian S. Moore, deceased. Inventory and appraisal filed.

Estate of Bradley D. Williamson, deceased. Order appointing Lincoln McCormack administrator of said estate and fixing bond.

In the matter of the estate of John S. Simms, deceased. Order appointing appraisers.

Estate of W. W. Norman, deceased. Order approving the final account of administrator and discharging administrator and his bondsmen.

In the matter of estate of C. B. Sovern, deceased. Order confirming sale of real property.

In the matter of the estate and guardianship of John Peninger, deceased. Order requiring guardian to file report.

In the matter of the estate of Elizabeth A. Mills, deceased. Order appointing appraisers.

Estate of John Cottingham, deceased. Order appointing administrator and fixing bond in the sum of \$10,000.

In the matter of the estate of L. F. Gardner, deceased. Order for sale of real property.

Estate of M. S. Lee, deceased. Order approving the final account of administrator, and discharging administrator and his bondsmen.

In the matter of the estate of Booth Lee, deceased. Final account filed. Order approving final account and discharging the administrator and his bondsmen.

MARRIED

BEERY-JONES—At the Presbyterian Church in Jacksonville, Oregon, Tuesday, May 16, 1911, by Rev. J. A. Couden; Charles H. Beery and Jessie A. Jones, both of Jacksonville, Oregon.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to express our sincere thanks to the friends and neighbors in Jacksonville and vicinity for their many acts of kindness and expressions of sympathy during our recent bereavement.

George Hoffman and Family.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between T. L. DeVore and J. W. Rock, doing business at Jacksonville, Oregon, under the firm name of DeVore & Rock, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All claims against that branch of the business conducted on Oregon street, in said town will be paid by T. L. DeVore and all debts owing to said branch of business will be collected by said T. L. DeVore.

All claims against that branch of the partnership business located on California street in said town will be paid by J. W. Rock and all debts owing to such branch of said partnership business will be collected by said J. W. Rock. Dated at Jacksonville, Oregon, May 11, 1911.

T. L. DEVORE
J. W. ROCK.

THE ANDALUSIAN PLAINS.

They remind the American Traveler of the Western Prairies.

To traverse the great plains of Andalusia is not only to travel through an exceedingly interesting and characteristic part of Spain, but to receive an impression, at least from a distance, of the American prairies as they formerly were.

For miles and miles on either side of the Guadalquivir (which, for all its romantic name, is a very muddy stream) the country stretches away into a faint blue haze of distant hills, with the foreground and middle distance full of herds of horses, mules and cattle, feeding slowly or lying at ease in the long grass and low, gorse-like scrub.

The wide and lengthy tracts of grass country, the immense herds and the mounted cowboys combine, says the Wide World, to present an aspect which seems to belong much more to America than to Europe. On closer inspection, of course, this illusion is dispelled.

For example, the horses, instead of having ordinary foals at foot, have mule foals, and interspersed among the horses and cattle are herds of mules, with occasionally a few donkeys. Moreover, near the alquerias or farms will be seen droves of pigs of a dull red color, flocks of goats and in some places merino sheep.

Spain, especially on these plains, is a country of magnificent sunsets. Words fail absolutely to describe the glories of the evening sky. Silent and statuesque against the distant glow one sees silhouetted perhaps a mounted herdsman—a brooding figure motionless and grim—or on the river's bank a black bull standing dark against the roseate sky.

Again in the moonlight one may descry the faint and dusky forms of feeding cattle, the moonlight now and again catching on a gleaming horn. The silence, broken by the faint lowing of distant kine or the weird cry of some night bird, gives an enhanced beauty to a wonderful scene not easily forgotten.

Brougham and Milled Port.

Lord Brougham who as a member of the house of commons was a most abstemious man, upon his promotion to the peerage acquired less commendable habits. During his long and impassioned appeal to the lords to refrain from rejecting the reform bill of 1832 "five tumblers of mulled port, with a dash of brandy, were brought to him at intervals." When he came to his last sentence ("I warn you, I implore you—yea, on my bended knee I supplicate you—reject not this bill") he knelt on the woollack, whence he slipped to the floor. It is recorded in the "Lives of the Lord Chancellors" that "he remained some time as if in prayer, but his friends, alarmed lest he should be suffering from the effects of mulled port, picked him up and placed him safely on the woollack."

Protecting the Drunks.

In Copenhagen, the Danish capital, provision is made for the safe conveyance home of inebriated revelers. When a policeman finds an intoxicated man wandering at large he places him in a cab and takes him to the nearest police station, where he is examined by a doctor and then sent home. The following morning the bill for the doctor and the cab is sent to the publican who served the man with his last drink.

Never Too Early.

The Bore—One thing I have always dreaded is that I may be buried prematurely.

The Bored—How could you?—Sydney Bulletin.

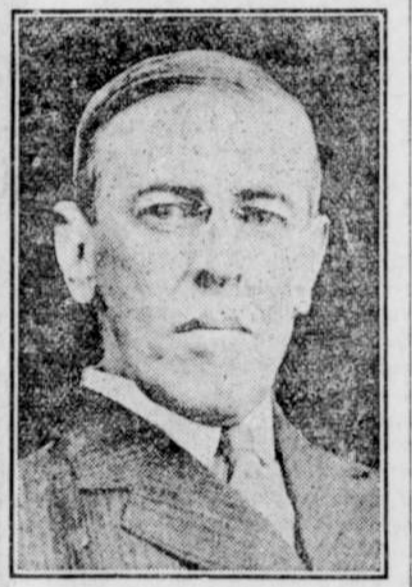
GOV. WILSON AS FOE OF BOSSISM

Utterly Routed Smith In Fight Over U. S. Senatorship.

SMASHED ONE MAN POWER.

New Jersey Executive's Determination Yielded Victory and Was Conspicuous Evidence of His Purpose to Show No Quarter When His Conviction of Right Met Opposition.

Hon. Woodrow Wilson, governor of New Jersey, has come very sharply into the political limelight in the last few months by reason of his fearless and effective advocacy of the rights of the people to govern themselves without interference from the great corporations and vested interests. Governor Wilson is a native of Virginia, having been born at Staunton Dec. 28, 1856. He is the son of a Presbyterian minister of Scotch Irish descent. As a boy he lived in the south and at the age of nineteen entered Princeton university, from which he was graduated in 1879. He took a course in law at the University of Virginia and was admitted to the bar. He practiced law in Atlanta for two



© 1911, by American Press Association. GOVERNOR WOODROW WILSON OF NEW JERSEY.

years and then took a postgraduate course in political economy, history and jurisprudence at Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore. His writings on political subjects while at Johns Hopkins attracted much attention, and he was offered the professorial chair at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, the famous college for women, where he remained for three years. From Bryn Mawr he went to Wesleyan university, at Middletown, Conn., as professor of history and political economy, and in 1890 he joined the faculty of Princeton university as professor of political economy and jurisprudence. The title of this chair was later changed to professor of jurisprudence and politics. In 1902 Professor Wilson was chosen president of Princeton university and occupied that position for eight years. His incumbency of the office was a continual fight against special privileges and an effort to make the university more democratic than it had been in the past. In 1910 President Wilson was nominated as the candidate of the Democrats of New Jersey for governor and was elected by a plurality of nearly 50,000 after a speaking campaign that was remarkable in rousing the people of the state from one end to the other and swinging to his support thousands of Republicans who were dissatisfied with the present conduct and management of the Republican party.

Governor Wilson has more than fulfilled his pledges. He promised the people of New Jersey that he would be their representative at the state capitol and would guard the interests of the whole people to the best of his ability. Among the specific promises which he made were that he would do all in his power to secure the enactment of the public utilities bill for the control of railroads and other public service corporations; a revised primary law that would give the people absolute control of the nominations for all officers, including delegates to presidential conventions, and the recall; an employers' liability law which would protect the interests of the workers automatically without making it necessary for them to go to court to obtain their rights in case of injury while at work and several reform laws of great local importance in his own state.

Although the legislature of New Jersey was Democratic on joint ballot, the senate was Republican, and at first it seemed to every one that Governor Wilson had undertaken a hopeless task of endeavoring to force these reforms through an unwilling legislature. People declared that he would find practical politics something entirely different from the academic theories

which were supposed to be his political stock in trade, but they reckoned without their man. They did not realize that all of Governor Wilson's life had been a training for active participation in politics and that his studies and research into political history and political methods had given him a wider knowledge of the power of the people under aggressive leadership than any of the bosses of either party possessed. His whole political theory is based upon the right of the people to rule and their power to rule when their efforts are properly concentrated, and he demonstrated that his theory was correct when one after another his proposed reforms were forced through the legislature by the power of public opinion.

Even before Governor Wilson took his seat in the executive chamber he had won a victory over the bosses in his own party, which had inspired the people with renewed confidence and terrorized the professional politicians who were inclined to oppose his reforms. The election of a United States senator from New Jersey was the first important work for the legislature to undertake. James Smith, Jr., long known as the big boss of the Democratic party in the state, had decided that he wanted this particular plum for himself, and he announced himself as a candidate, but at the primaries held early in 1910 James A. Martine, a clean and popular citizen, had been a candidate for the senatorial nomination and had received the indorsement of the people at the polls. Smith's name had not been presented at the primaries. This did not make any difference to Smith, who thought that his power as boss was sufficient to override the will of the people. Governor-Elect Wilson declared that Smith should not be senator, that he had no claim upon the office and that Martine had the strongest claim of all, that of popular indorsement. The fight between the old boss and the new leader was short, sharp and decisive. Backed by public opinion, the new governor won, and Martine was elected senator on the first ballot.

With these triumphs to his credit it is small wonder that the people of the United States are coming to look upon Woodrow Wilson as one of the greatest political leaders who have been developed in recent years. A progressive of the progressives, it does not worry Governor Wilson any to be called a radical. In fact, he calls himself a radical. "I am radical," said Governor Wilson recently, "and the first element of my radicalism is: Let's get at the root of the whole thing and resume popular government. We mean to have the kind of government we thought we had. I am ready to draw the initiative and referendum at any time. I believe in it. I have not the slightest fear of its disturbing our theory of representative government. I don't worry about theories anyhow; it's facts that worry me. The fact is we in New Jersey have not got anything but the theory, while in states where they have tried it the initiative and referendum has given them back representative government. It works, you know, without being called on to work at all. Where legislative representatives know that if they fail really to represent, the people have the power to take the legislation back into their own hands, those representatives have an effective motive to represent. The initiative and referendum is like a gun behind the door—for use in case of emergency, but a mighty good persuader nevertheless."

It is perhaps unnecessary to add to this explanation of Governor Wilson's attitude toward public affairs that



© 1911, by American Press Association. MRS. WOODROW WILSON.

he is against special privilege of every kind and that he is particularly against the high protective tariff system and what he terms the outrageous Payne-Aldrich tariff law, and perhaps it is unnecessary to add that these are no new convictions on Governor Wilson's part, but are the fruit of a lifetime of study and observation of political affairs, of a life spent in training for active public service for which the opportunity has just come to him.

In his home life the governor is supremely happy. His tastes are quiet, and his charming wife and three bright and attractive daughters are the center of all of his recreations and amusements. Rather fond of the open air, he is not a sportsman in any sense of the term, although he occasionally finds opportunity to play golf, which he does very badly, with some of his most intimate friends. When it was announced in April that Governor Wilson was to visit the Pacific coast during May he was fairly deluged with telegrams from every part of the west, inviting him to speak on enough occasions to have kept him busy for three months doing nothing else.

The Best of All.

A man dropped his wig in the street, and a boy picked it up and handed it to him.

"Thanks, my boy," said the owner of the wig. "You are the first genuine hair restorer I have ever seen."—New York Journal.

MARRYING EN MASSE.

Curious New Year's Custom of Plougastels of Brittany.

Some curious and distinctive marriage customs prevail among the Plougastels, a strange race of people (thought by some to be of Asiatic origin) inhabiting Plougastel Daoulas, in Brittany, who are great strawberry growers. They are also noted for intermarrying exclusively with each other. The alliances, which are engineered by an intermediary known as the basralaine, all take place on one day, usually the first Tuesday of the new year. The basralaines start their campaign in September as soon as the harvest is gathered in, demanding on behalf of the intending bridegroom the hand of his bride elect.

The courtship is then authorized and proceeds with ardor during the dark months which follow. Last year twenty-three couples were married in the parish church on Jan. 8.

After the ceremony come dancing and feasting. The great dinner which is served at the numerous inns begins at 2 o'clock and lasts well on to midnight. The favorite dish is tripe, and an inordinate quantity of alcohol is consumed—one would like to know with what results.

The whole place is en fete, and there are never fewer than 2,000 guests. After the orgy the united couples repair to their separate homes. They do not take up their joint life until the following evening (after the service for the dead and a second feast), when they are escorted to the bridal chamber by a large contingent of groomsmen and bridesmaids, to whom soup and cakes are presented by the newly married.—Sphere.

DO YOU WANT IDEAS

In getting up a booklet or other tasty advertising matter? Have a design prepared by us and we will show you a

TRADE WINNER

A Woman Wants The Home Paper



MAKE HER HAPPY BY TAKING IT THE YEAR ROUND

A Penny Saved Is A Penny Earned

A DOLLAR SPENT AT HOME Is a Dollar That May Come Back to Your Purse

SEED CATALOG READY TO MAIL

The leading Seed Catalog of the West—Lilly's Catalog. Your 1911 crop depends on GOOD seed—send for this Catalog and get the best. Write now to the CHAS. H. LILLY CO., Seattle, Wn.



MOORE'S POISON OAK REMEDY

NEVER FAILING 30 YEARS THE STANDARD

PULES, CHILBLAINS, FLEAS, BURNS, ETC.

A VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD SALVE.

ALL DRUGGISTS HAVE IT OR WILL OBTAIN ON REQUEST

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTES

Price 25 Cents

LANGLEY & MICHAELS CO. SAN FRANCISCO

RAISES the DOUGH

Better than other powders—producing light, dainty, wholesome cakes and pastries—

CRESCENT BAKING POWDER

is high grade and moderate in price—25c lb. tin at grocers

Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle