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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.

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

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1911

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

VOTE FOR THE CHARTER

The charter amendments proposed by the mayor and council appear again in our issue of to-day. In last week's paper we endeavored to show why charters need amending occasionally to meet the requirements of a progressive people.

As stated before, the proposed charter has been carefully prepared, its various provisions duly considered and we believe that it will fairly meet all the requirements of the city and the inhabitants thereof at the present time.

The council, acting with the belief that the charter voted upon in 1909, was legally adopted, started the construction of the waterworks and so far has paid out several thousand dollars for work, materials, etc. which will be entirely wasted unless the work is resumed at an early date. Under the old town charter it will be utterly impossible to secure funds with which to carry on and complete this work, hence it is imperatively necessary that the proposed amendments be adopted next week.

These amendments are submitted to the voters by your mayor and councilmen who believe that their adoption are necessary to the welfare and progress of the city and it is up to you to say whether you will support your officers in their efforts for the advancement of your town and the material benefit of each and everyone of its citizens or whether you will die in the shell.

Vote for the charter No. 100 Yes.

The ballot for the special election will be numbered as follows:

Charter Amendments submitted to the voters by the city council	
No. 100	Yes.
No. 101	No.
Charter Amendments proposed by Initiative Petition	
No. 102	Yes.
No. 103	No.

A vote for No. 100 will approve the charter as proposed by the city council. A vote for No. 103 will help to keep the city boundaries as they are at present. Be careful how you vote.

Advertise in The Post for Best Results

Della Bringar Love vs. Merton J. Love. Suit for divorce. Complaint filed. Summons issued.

Edwin Workman vs. Harry Silver et al. Suit to foreclose mortgage. Complaint filed. Summons issued.

Emma E. Harrison vs. John F. Harrison. Suit for divorce. Complaint filed, summons.

ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

Newcomer at Medford Takes Corrosive Sublimale.

Driven to despondency by the sickness of herself and husband, residents of Medford only a week, Mrs. John S. Fields of Bennett avenue, near Roosevelt, attempted suicide yesterday morning. Excruciating pain from the attack of the agent, corrosive sublimate, prompted the woman to use her finger as an emetic, this action no doubt saving her life.

A physician who was called by neighbors as soon as it was known the attempt had been made, found Mrs. Fields in a serious condition, her jaws set and her stomach convulsed. A stomach pump was used, after the administration of antidotes and after several hours' work by the physician, Mrs. Fields was out of danger. The attending physician gives it as his opinion that there is no further likelihood of serious complications.—Sun.

THE SCHOOL MEETING

Extracts From Report of Superintendent Wells.

Office of County School Superintendent Jacksonville, Oregon, June 8, 1911. To School Officers and Patrons: Since it is not possible for me to be present at your annual school meeting I take this means of addressing a few words to those interested in the school of the county, reviewing some of the things that have been done in the past and making some suggestions for the conduct of our schools for the next school year.

GENERAL PROGRESS

Jackson county stands for progression in all lines, in methods of farming and fruit growing, in road building, in home building, and not less in matters pertaining to the education of our boys and girls. The school business of Jackson county is getting to be a big business. We now have ninety-five organized school districts and employ nearly two hundred teachers. The amount of school money handled in a year passes the \$500,000.00 mark. There are some seven thousand boys and girls of school age in the county, over five thousand of whom are enrolled in the public schools. During the last three years we have built and equipped thirty-three new school buildings, including those that are now under construction, at a cost of about \$300,000.00. That is something more than one new building for every three school districts in the county. This does not include a few temporary buildings that have been erected. Most of these buildings are modern and up to date. Almost every town in the county has erected a modern school building during this period of time and many of the rural districts have done the same. However, there are many of the shack school houses still in use, but they are gradually disappearing.

TEACHERS SALARIES

Teachers' salaries have increased materially and not many districts are now paying less than \$50.00 per month, while many are paying \$70.00 and \$75.00. But the increase in teachers' salaries has not kept pace with the increased earnings in other lines of work, and the increased cost of living, and as a consequence few men are engaged in the work of teaching, except as principals of schools. Better salaries attract better ability into the service and the schools are improved thereby. The loss of our normal school at Ashland is a circumstance to be greatly regretted as the demand for trained teachers always exceeds the supply, especially for teachers for the rural schools.

NEW SCHOOL LEGISLATION

The 1911 session of the Oregon Legislature went on record as favoring progressive education and enacted some measures which I am sure will give us better schools. In the first place the county school fund was increased from \$7.00 to \$8.00 per pupil of school age. This increased revenue will be available as soon as the 1912 taxes have been paid into the county treasury.

A new law was enacted governing teachers' certificates which is also along the line of progress. This new law makes all teachers' certificates issued under its provisions valid throughout the state; and places a premium on successful experience and preparation, and provides for inter-state recognition of certificates and diplomas. I think this law is generally approved by teachers and will be liked better when it is better understood.

ESKIMO FAMILY LIFE.

A Glimpse of the Home When White Guests Are Present.

The usual sights on entering an Eskimo habitation are: On the way opposite you a steamer-like berth covered with skins—the sleeping quarters of the family; underneath, or in front, sit one or two women, busily sewing; to the right, a man making hunting gear. Never will you find an Eskimo family idle. All occupants are covered with a loin cloth. Along the wall on either side burn several lamps. These lamps are shallow soapstone basins filled with the oil of the seal, whale or walrus; along the edge is placed a little ridge of moss, which answers the purpose of the wick in our lamps. The lamps do not smoke, and, besides illuminating, throw a great heat. Above the flame hangs a piece of blubber, to replenish the oil, also a tea-kettle.

You are cordially invited to take off your things and stay awhile. This means disrobing to the same extent, for the air is foul and the temperature that of a Turkish bath. If you come during meal time, which is at any hour of the day, you are cordially invited to partake; you decline and no offense is given. If the meal consists of frozen fish, blubber or something they know the white man abhors, some joker will especially entreat you to join his dish and then there is a great laugh all around. The Eskimo loves to laugh, play practical jokes on his friends, respond in witicism, and is of a happy, childlike disposition. Trenchery, stealing and lying are practically unknown among them, the two latter only since some of them have imitated the white man. I am not including the Siberian, Greenland or Labrador Eskimo.—Captain F. E. Klein Schmidt in Pacific Monthly.

ILLICIT DIAMOND BUYING.

Dodges the Traders Worked in Kimberley's Early Days.

There are as many stories of I. D. B.—I. e., illicit diamond buying—in South Africa as there were of smuggling in England a century ago. Louis Cohen tells of some of the dodges in his "Reminiscences" of Kimberley's early days. "Dogs were enlisted in the traffic and used as carriers. Often the poor animals were first kept without food until they were on the verge of starvation and then given lumps of meat containing diamonds, which they bolted. Safely arrived at Christiana, across the Vaal river, the faithful dumb friends of man were immediately rewarded for their services by having their stomachs ripped up and the imbedded baubles taken out. Horses, too, were utilized, being fed with balls of meat containing diamonds and driven across the river under the very noses of the police. Carrier pigeons were requisitioned to fly through the air with the greatest of ease laden with the brigands' booty. Hollowed heels inclosing diamonds sealed down with wax were also expedients employed with decided and profitable success."

One lady had an ingenious way of getting out of a scrape. She was cooking dinner when a Cape boy knocked at the door and sold a forty carat diamond to her husband. "It was a trap. A detective immediately rushed in to arrest the buyer, searched the house, but no diamond could be found. The good wife had placed it in the stuffing of a goose she was basting."

Funny, but Not Humorous.

"Who says there are no women humorists?"
"I don't know. Why?"
"My typewriter spells as funny as Artemus Ward in his palmiest days."
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Inducement.

"John, whatever induced you to buy a house in this forsaken region?"
"One of the best real estate men in the business."
—Life.

If the thief lacks opportunity he thinks himself honest.—Stern.

Very Much Alike.

The late Frank Work once defined humorously the difference between a curbstone broker and a legitimate broker with a seat on the stock exchange.
"It is much the same difference," he said, "as the one between an alligator and a crocodile."
—Buffalo Express.

Traditional.

Prison Visitor—To what do you attribute your downfall, my poor man? Convict—To procrastination. Prison Visitor—Ah, yes; procrastination is the thief of time. Convict—Exactly. I stole a watch.—New York Times.

Why, Indeed?

He—What would you say if I should kiss you? She—Why ask for a mere guess when you can so easily get the exact facts?—Boston Transcript.

The fine art of living is to draw from each person his best.—Whiting.

MAIL POUCHES.

They Cost From a Few Cents to Thousands of Dollars Each.

Uncle Sam has twenty-eight different kinds of mail bags in service, and they range in cost from 22 cents to \$2,156 each. There are mail pouches for almost every conceivable use, and you can ship almost anything that comes within the postal regulations with a minimum of loss and breakage, says Harper's Weekly. Probably the most peculiar mail bag is the one arranged for carrying bees. Sending bees by mail was a difficult operation before the "bee bag" was adopted. Usually the bees arrived at their destination dead or so exhausted that they were of little use. Now these little honey makers can be shipped by mail several thousand miles in the "bee bag" without suffering and can obtain air and a good supply of food during their transit.

Mail bags are made of various materials. The cheapest are of cotton and the most costly of leather. Those used on fast expresses are re-enforced with metal so that they can be flung from fast moving trains without damage. Even then these bags, or "catcher pouches," do not last much more than a year and a half, while some of the cotton bags used for the work will remain in service upward of ten years.

In parts of the west, where the mail must be carried for many miles on horseback, special pouches are in use for slinging over the animal's flanks. In the far frozen north special bags are made for sled transportation, and in the cities a bag in use for pneumatic tube service is made of a composition called "leatheroid." The ordinary cotton mail bags are woven so closely that they are practically waterproof, and in the weave there are thirteen stripes of blue. Each country marks its own mail pouches in some individual way, so that if one gets lost in a far country its ownership can be readily detected.

Nearly 65,000,000 mail bags are used each year by the whole country, and as they are being worn out all the time the supply has to be kept up. There are mail bag hospitals, where tens of thousands of them go every week. One such mail bag hospital repairs upward of 5,000 a day. These crippled bags are in all sorts of dilapidated conditions. A railroad wreck may injure several hundreds or thousands, and these must all go to the hospital before entering active life again. Christmas is responsible for much damage to the mail bags, owing to the hard service they get, and immediately after the midwinter holiday season several hundred thousand bags go to the hospital.

Mail bags are the most traveled of all articles in use today. They are constantly moving, and it would be impossible to estimate the number of miles a bag ten years old has traveled.

Up to Henry.

"You talked in your sleep last night, Henry."
"Did I, my dear? Wh-what did I say?"

"Henry, you are leading a double life!"
"No, dear; don't—don't say that. I think I must have been having a bad dream if I said anything that seemed to indicate—"

"A bad dream! I should think you were having a bad dream. You kept yelling 'Robber! Rotten! Kill him! Run it out, you lobster!' and a lot of other things that were just as absurd. I want you to confess now—fully and freely—and I promise you that if it is anything a good woman should forgive I will forgive you."
—Chicago Record-Herald.

Made Napoleon Wait.

On the day when the courier brought news of the signature of the peace of Amiens, Talleyrand thrust the impatiently awaited document in his pocket, went to the emperor and engaged him in current affairs. When these were all disposed of he said: "Now I have good news for you. Read!"
"And you could not tell me this immediately?" exclaimed the astonished Napoleon.

"Certainly not, for then you would listen to nothing else."

Not Surprised.

"Funny thing about Boliver," said Wiggins.

"What's that?" asked BJones.
"Why, they operated on him for appendicitis the other day, and, by gander, when they came to look there wasn't anything there," said Wiggins.
"Well, I'm not surprised," said BJones; "I never could see anything in Boliver myself."
—Harper's Weekly.

Modern Childhood.

Grandmother—And now would you like me to tell you a story, dears? Advanced Child—Oh, no, granny; not a story, please! They're so stodgy and unconvincing and as out of date as tunes in music. We should much prefer an impressionist word picture or a subtle character sketch.—London Punch.

Notice of Special Election to Vote Upon Charter Amendments.

Recorder's Office, Jacksonville, Jackson County, Oregon, June 9, 1911.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN: That on the 19th day of May, 1911, a resolution was regularly passed by the City Council, by which it was proposed for submission to the legal voters of said City of Jacksonville for their approval or rejection the hereinbelow proposed charter amendments submitted to the voters by the City Council, to-wit: (See next page)