

# The Herald

D. E. STITT, Editor.

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ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY

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Monmouth, Oregon.

FRIDAY, DEC. 31, 1909.

### WHAT IS EVIDENCE?

"That proves it. Didn't I tell you so? Haven't I prophesied it ever since this hullabaloo over local option began? Didn't I say from the start that they can't down the liquor traffic?"

"Well, what's the matter now? What has been proven, and what confirmation have you of your, 'I told you so?'"

"Why, Massachusetts has gone clean over to the saloon interests again; I knew it; I told you so; rum is still in the saddle and riding."

"Come now, you are really excited; perhaps it is not nearly so bad as you think. How many cities and towns have actually fallen into the licensed saloon ranks again?"

"Why Boston and—and—and oh! really, I can't tell you how many have swung into the wet column, but that settles the question beyond dispute."

The foregoing is a sample of what some persons are pleased to present as evidence of the waning cause of temperance and abolishment of the saloon business, and we are sorry to say the same is true of many of the editorial profession, who ought to know better, and who certainly do know better, but who, in their hurry to bolster up and aid the unrighteous cause, rush to the front and let their sentiment and desire shine through the thin gauze of brain behind their extravagant utterances.

Alcohol has its uses and it should serve in its proper place, but when it comes to the booze proposition there is nothing that can be said in its favor, or for its extenuation. When it is distilled it requires a copper worm to withstand the chemical influence of the product, and if the man who drinks it is not provided with copper lining and copper-lined receptacles to receive it, he must expect nothing else than that it will get the best of him, become his master, and in the end destroy him, for flesh and blood cannot withstand its blighting power.

Why should a business which is so detrimental to progress exist? The answer is: Because there is money in it to those who deal in it. The rum traffic would have no standing whatever were it not for the easy money made in the saloon business, and the lustful desires of those marked with the alcohol habit. The dispenser of intoxicating beverages has no regard for the welfare of those to whom he sells it. He is alive to the fact that he is aiding in the cultivation of a habit which will bind its victims with chains much stronger than any metallic artisan can forge, and that when the bonds have been well secured that his victim is liable to commit any crime in the whole category of

evil deeds, but he cares not; the jingle of the coin as it drops into his coffers allays his conscience and drowns his scruples.

We are not foolish enough to believe that a man's appetite can be controlled by legislation, neither do we think that any person, nor number of persons have the right to dictate what a man shall or shall not drink. Man's agency is sacred and what God respects man ought to. However we have the right to plead with and importune men and women to refrain from that which will injure them and which may bring injury and distress to other persons.

There are men with whom we are conversant who are bound by alcohol's fetters who would feign sever their shackles, but the effect of stimulants operating through their nerves exerts an influence over them which nothing but divine supervision can break, and this class particularly deserves our sympathy, and the best helping hand we can extend them to help them to rise from their enthralled condition, because their appetite has conquered their will power, and they cannot resist the torturous cry of their myriad nerves for their unnatural food and accustomed revelry.

The best evidence that the temperance cause is not waning is found in the increased territory in which local option is being adopted, and in the close supervision which large corporations, especially railroad companies, are exercising over their employees. But, suppose that the interest is waning, what does it indicate? Only that the majority sanction the evil influence which follows the saloon.

### Art Thou Consistent

Some things are appropriate, time and place being considered, while others are not, but unfortunately we cannot always perceive that which is befitting and that which is not, otherwise we would appear in better taste on many occasions.

An old proverb says: "A thief always cries thief first." We are not going to discuss thieves but the fitness of things otherwise. Cast the beam out of your own eye that you may see more clearly to remove the mote from your brother's eye. The foregoing is not quoted word for word but the thought we wish to express is made plain.

How often we hear persons make the remark that if they had been some particular individual that they would not have done that which the person designated did on some marked occasion. They speak unadvisedly for if they had been that person then their environment and conditions would have become that of the other person and they would have done what that same party did.

But the point we wish to make plain is this: It is very bad taste for an embezzler to reprove a thief, and vice versa. With what propriety can a glutton, who is labeled all over from excessive indulgence reprove a person addicted to the use of tobacco? Why should the slave of tobacco think it in order that he might give alcohol's victim a good, sound lecture? Beside the things enumerated there are oth-

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er indulgences and excesses to which attention might be called.

The Medical Science has designated some things, and the name applied indicates the cause. Here are some of the medical applications: Alcoholism, or Hobnail liver, Tobacco heart, Tea heart, Coffee heart. What shall we do with the beam? The temperance question is a theme we should ponder over and then pursue the wisest course, but let us be consistent.

The old year is closing and the time to resolve is here. If you make a resolution let it be a good one and then keep it.

### Dissolution Notice

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between G. T. Boothby and C. M. Lewis has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated this 30th day of November 1909.

G. T. BOOTHBY.  
C. M. LEWIS.

### Church Directory.

#### EVANGELICAL CHURCH

L. C. HOOVER, Pastor

Morning service at 11:00 o'clock  
Evening service at 7:00 o'clock  
Sunday School at 10:00 a. m.  
Y. P. A. Meeting at 6:30 p. m.  
Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening.

#### CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

W. A. WOOD, Pastor.

Morning Service at 11. a. m.  
Evening Service at 7:00 p. m.  
Sunday School 9:45 a. m.  
Y. P. S. C. E. 6:30 p. m.  
Prayer Meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.

W. C. T. U.

Local Union meets every second and fourth Friday in the Evangelical church at 2:30 p. m.

## Polk County Bank

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