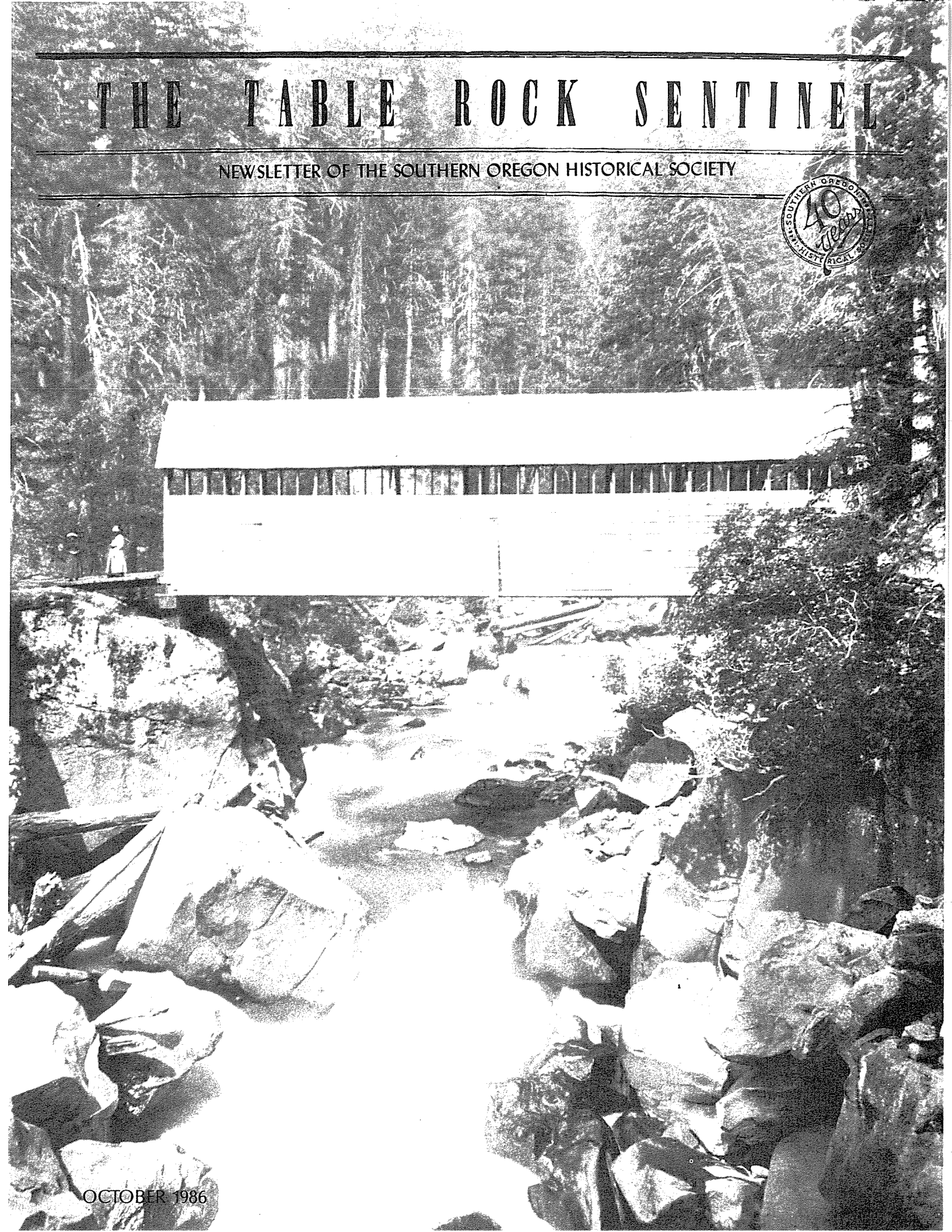


THE TABLE ROCK SENTINEL

NEWSLETTER OF THE SOUTHERN OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY



OCTOBER 1986



The Applegate Grange Store was photographed by Natalie Brown as it made its move from its site in the Pioneer Village to its new home on Daisy Creek. Larry Sander, Housemover, was in charge of the risky operation, and the primitive structure, which required careful handling, made the trip successfully.

Cover

This covered bridge spanned the Rogue River about one-half mile southwest of Prospect. It was demolished in the early 1920s and was replaced by a "modern" structure, which is now one of the two surviving examples of early arched-span bridge engineering.

Although Oregon once had more than 450 covered bridges, by 1977 only 56 remained. From 1910 to the beginning of World War II, they were being destroyed at the rate of about eight a year.

Jackson County has four of the remaining covered bridges: McKee Bridge, Wimer Bridge, Lost Creek Bridge and Antelope Creek Bridge. All of these Jackson County bridges have been placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

THE SOUTHERN OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

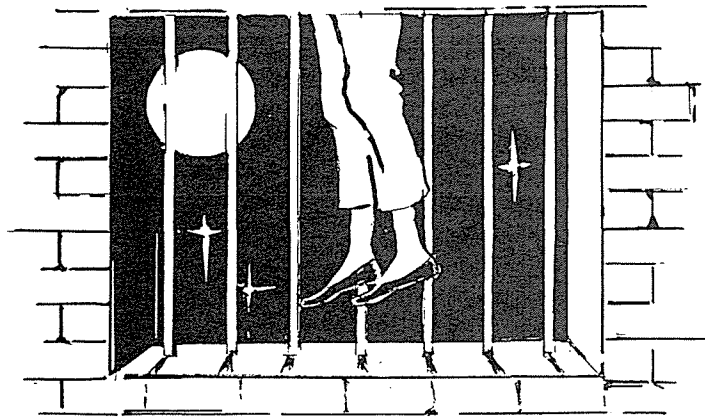
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THINGS THAT GO BUMP...

BARBARA HEGNE

Barbara Hegne of Nevada, who has family connections in southern Oregon, has a photographic memory and an unerring nose for research. She has made a thorough study of the Eagle Point area and is our volunteer expert in that field. We're grateful to have her on our string.

A previous newsletter featured her story of the Wood House which now sits abandoned on Highway 62. Her narration and the photographs make a permanent record of a landmark which will one day be no more.

For this issue Ms. Hegne has written a recapitulation of some criminal episodes which stirred considerable interest when they occurred. Some of these tales have been featured in earlier issues, but Ms. Hegne fits them together here in chronological order.

The rascals in these misdeeds get what's coming to them and none of them is awarded a good conduct button nor a parole. It's not always unpleasant to see the dastard get his comeuppance, and these ugly customers were unrepentant hoodlums who earned their hisses.

Some unexplained bizarre happenings and strange eerie sounds had the bewildered guards dreading the night watch at the old Jacksonville jailhouse during the long winter nights of 1886. There were not only supernatural sounds, but objects were moved around, pushed out of place and turned over and upside down. It was as if someone or something was playing pranks or getting revenge. Finally after several suspenseful nights the ghost put in a shadowy appearance. And as the unwelcome manifestation took shape, the guards recognized it. The apparition was a distinctly dead Chinese man who had been in that very jail and had strung himself up in a cell several years before.

The old stone jailhouse had not been idle since the man's demise. The cell blocks had held some of the most cunning, vicious, heartless criminals ever to set foot in Jackson County. One such repro-

bate was Lewis O'Neil who had been rotting in jail since November 1884. He was accused and found guilty by a jury of his peers of the cold-blooded murder of Lewis McDaniel over a love triangle with McDaniel's seductive wife Amanda. This became the longest and most sensational trial in the county.

Lewis O'Neil tried desperately to save his worthless hide. He wrote an appalling letter to his older brother beseeching him to confess to the crime, on the grounds that his brother was getting on in years, didn't have much time left, and should be eager to make a noble sacrifice for his younger brother. He wrote to his sister pleading with her to testify that she had seen him sell his gun to someone else before the crime was committed. He even wrote to Amanda McDaniel, his alleged light of love, and begged her to confess to the crime. He explained in great detail that she had

already been acquitted, and the State couldn't try her again for the same crime. After her confession, he would sue the State for false arrest, be awarded a big settlement and he and Amanda would go into the golden sunset hand-in-hand.

The lady fair was not about to acquiesce. She had languished in the Jacksonville jail for some months and she recognized a false-hearted lover even before O'Neil began his intricate scheming. When she was released she moved to Talent, opened a neat little eatery, and kept out of trouble.

Lewis O'Neil's schemes, although brilliant to an insane degree, went nowhere. The law was inexorable and the gallows were erected in the yard alongside the jail. The construction crew banged around with their hammers and saws even as poor Lewis O'Neil combed his brains with unsuccessful plans to escape the rope. Tickets were sold for five dollars each and a lot of people wanted a close-up of the action. A capacity crowd filled the streets on Friday, March 12, 1886.

By two o'clock the prisoner gave up hope. He was led center stage, mounted the thirteen steps and stood on the trap door. After a brief prayer, the sheriff placed the twisted rope noose lightly around O'Neil's neck, stepped back, released the stick, and the murderer pitched into eternity. He may have passed the shadow of the Chinese ghost along the way.

THE BAD AND THE UGLY

Another couple of roughnecks became used to the inside of the jail in January 1875. These two were the notorious Brown brothers who, people claimed, feared neither God, man nor the devil. The Browns had a third brother George who was killed in Klamath County by a man named Hurt.

Hurt was brought to Jacksonville, given a preliminary trial and released on bail. After he anted-up his warranty to the county, he joined up with a fellow named Prine, and the two of them started back to George's home base.

As they were riding along the trail over the Greensprings, the Brown brothers suddenly appeared out of nowhere and confronted Hurt about the death of little

brother. That kind of a situation isn't easily explained to a couple of hooligans who are looking for revenge to begin with, and, in a torrent of words, angry threats and heated tempers, the Brown brothers shot Hurt in the vitals, left him lying on the trail and rode off carelessly leaving Prine as a witness to the incident.

After their murderous deed, the Browns went into hiding. The law made every effort to track them down and a search was made from the Willamette Valley to the old Brown homestead at Sprague River in Lake County, but the illusive Browns seemed to have disappeared into thin air. The sheriff finally prevailed upon three well-known Indian scouts from the Yainax Reservation to smoke out the Browns' whereabouts. It wasn't long before the Indians found the trail and tracked down the killers. They found them asleep in a haystack. The sheriff and the deputies closed in and made a grand arrest. The mean and ornery Browns were like babes in arms when they awoke from slumber and found themselves facing three double-barreled shotguns at full cock.

They were put into the Jacksonville jail next to another ruthless criminal, Chester Barden.

A STUBBORN MAN

Chester Barden was sentenced to be hanged for killing a highly respected sheepherder, Daniel McMahon, of Reese Creek, and for stealing his herd of sheep. While under sentence, Barden began to starve himself to escape the noose, and gained the sympathy of a group of soul-saving ladies who bombarded him with homemade meals in an effort to keep him alive and fatten him up for his exit. The Brown brothers, lodged in the next cell, had to endure the aroma of the delicious feasts the well-meaning ladies brought to the starving man.

On one occasion as Barden pushed his hunger strike to the hilt and stubbornly refused the food, one of the Brown brothers stuck his nose through the cell and yelled, "Try him on a mutton chop; he's got a taste for sheep." Although this remark brought an uncontrollable roar of laughter from the other brother, the ladies left in tears and Barden, virtually starved to death, was too weak to comment.

He finally made good his threats and died on December 11, 1875. The Brown brothers did considerably better. They were tried and acquitted on the grounds of justifiable homicide. They went back to Lake County and managed to keep out of trouble and out of the newspapers. They escaped the noose *and* a term in the State pen, and they were the exceptions in this quartet of villains who paid dearly for their crimes.

After these cases, things slowed down in Jacksonville. Occasionally Charley Nickell, editor of the *Democratic Times* mentioned the ghost of the dead citizen from China, but eventually the items became few and far between. When there was unsavory business going on in the city jail, the apparition was restless; the rest of the time it stayed out of sight and sound.

Eventually five of Jacksonville's citizens decided to check out the ghost

question and settle it once and for all. They examined the cell he frequented and found it free of other haunts, and they initiated a plan to keep the cell ghost-proof.

First they sealed the barred window and the cell door with mosquito netting, a material which, of course, has never gone down in song and story as particularly ghost-proof, and then they sealed the edges with sealing wax. While this wax was impressionable, they stamped it all around with a private sealing stamp so that any monkey business would immediately be revealed.

The trap was set and the rest was up to the ghost. Charley Nickell had his doubts that sealing wax would keep out a determined spirit and he promised to keep his readers up to date on any new and unusual capers.

The method, however, appears to have been successful. From that time on to the final edition of the *Times* there was not again a mention of the ghost.



This article first appeared in *The Table Rock Sentinel* in April, 1982, Volume II, Number 4. Since that time SOHS has greatly increased its membership lists. We are reprinting this selection because many of our current members have not read the early issues, and this story on medical gimmicks bears repeating.

The Wonderful World of Medical Gimmicks

Dr. J.W. ROBINSON, a Jacksonville physician, was photographed (*on the next page*) in his drug store which was located next to the Beekman Bank. To the citizen who knew only a practical, basic way of life with little comfort and few luxuries, the pharmacy was an elegant, slightly mysterious place. The combination of scented soaps (for the affluent few), antiseptic concoctions and sovereign remedies stirred up in basins in the back room, and the pot-pourri of sachets and cosmetics--*Djer Kiss*, *Trailing Arbutus* and Edna Wallace Hopper's beauty creams--produced the most enchanting smell in town. One day some enterprising young chemist would bottle that aroma, call it *Ecstasy Num-*

ber Seven, and make his first million.

Although Dr. Robinson's Drug Store displayed the sign: "We sell patent medicines, we do not recommend them," the bottles in their colorful boxes were lined up on the shelves behind the counter. Bitters, compounded from an infallible secret formula, displayed a rowful of seductive Indian maidens graciously offering their panaceas; a parade of dear, motherly Lydia E. Pinkhams, one after another, tendered instant relief to suffering womanhood; and a rack of Paine's Celery Compound, exhibiting a garden plot of refreshing, crisp, green stalks, promised in each tablespoon (1) an exhilarating tonic, (2) a powerful restorative, and (3) a stiff belt



In addition to drugs and patent medicines, Dr. Robinson stocked novelties, jewelry, magazines, school text books and gift items.

of the sauce. Incidentally it's no wonder that Paine's Compound was such a constant success--there's something so *honest* about a bunch of celery.

In addition to the delight of just being in the drugstore, the patron frequently received gifts to be tucked away and cherished. The generous patent medicine people offered, for free, trade cards printed in full and glorious color. One might receive a picture of dear little children feeding a cunning goat wearing a saddle. The tricky saddle is advertising Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Some lucky collectors acquired a charming photograph of Lydia E. Pinkham's two rosy cheeked, insipid granddaughters. Who wouldn't treasure that forever? And for those preferring action to treacle, there was an Indian brave fighting an angry bear that was charging around fiercely on top of a sign for Dr. Comstock's Dead Shot Worm Pills. There was of course no end of beautiful mamas soothing their beautiful babies with syrup, teething compounds, pain killers and gentle doses

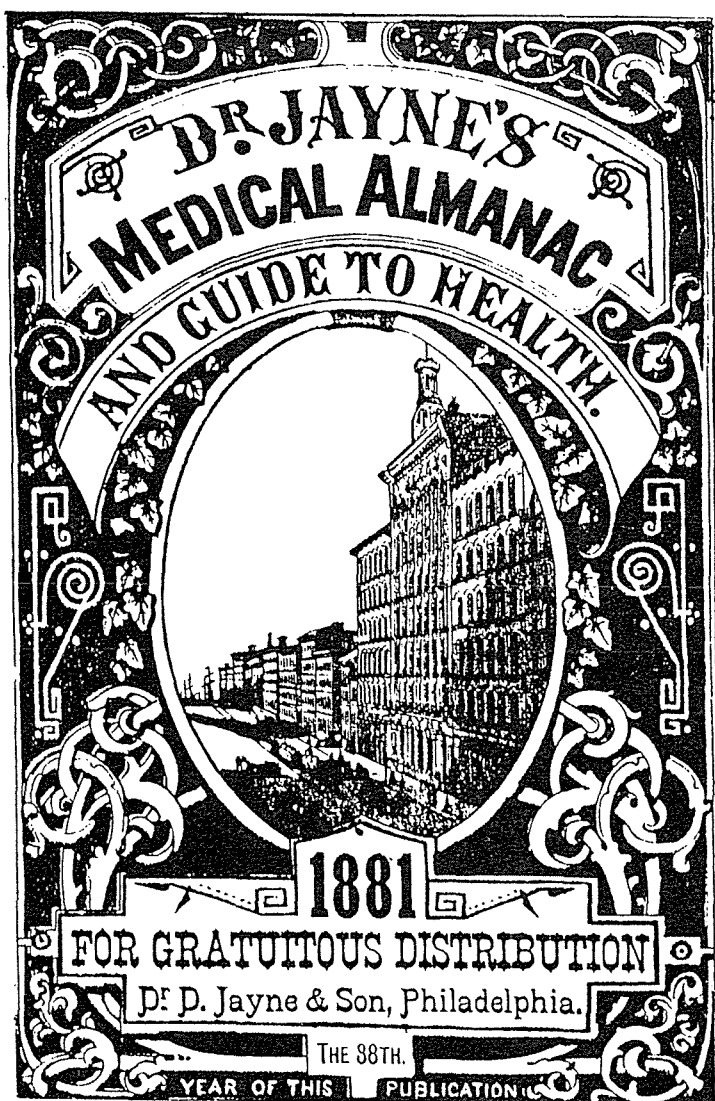
of opium.

At the new year you could get a free almanac, loaded with valuable information: recipes, weather forecasts, homely wisdom and bucolic jokes. It was also full of advertising praising the company's products. That little book could entertain and educate the family for a whole year.

There were occasionally tiny samples of valuable merchandise for the asking. The customer could have a test bottle of Emma T. Goldman's black hair dye, a try-out cake of ghastly white face powder or a dab of Eucalyptus salve for an overblown nose.

Today's drug stores still have it all--except the magic.

Although family remedies, concocted from secret formulas of herbs and chemicals, were around long before the three old beldames in *Macbeth* whipped up their cauldrons of delicacies, patent medicines really reached the peak of production a few years after the turn



Dr. Jayne's Almanac--only one of thousands produced for a grateful public.

of the century.* In 1900 there were oceans of elixirs and bitters, mountains of pills and trainloads of inventions, and most of them, as a result of the constant dinging of advertisements whose chief emphasis was centered on the morbid fear of illness and death, found their way into the cupboards of nearly every household in America. Yet when President Theodore Roosevelt signed the Pure Food and Drug Act in 1906, he brought about the end of this vast industry. A list of the fraudulent medical products which were on the market then and a catalog of the manufacturers' unscrupulous claims would occupy a five-foot shelf.

The surviving bottles, tins and pro-

* A witty and informal history of the rise and fall of patent medicines has been presented by Oregon author, Stewart Holbrook, in his book, *The Golden Age of Quackery*.

motional publications have gone into collections of curios although only a small part of the once great landslide remains. It seems that when the disappointed buyer found that the sure-cure wasn't really a sure-cure after all, he gave it the old heave-ho. Why retain the evidence that he had been duped? But the advertisements with their glowing promises can still be found in yellowing newspapers and old magazines.

As space is limited, the *Table Rock Sentinel* is presenting in this issue only that part of the story which deals with metal belts and harnesses, medical and magic pads, and electric and magnetic gadgets--featuring a few of the avalanche of gimmicks which brought such hope and such disillusionment to the purchaser.

At first thought, the towering sales of these pseudo-scientific items boggle the mind, but when one is reminded of the recent copper bracelets, the plastic reducing belts and the cosmetic creams that "permeate the skin and feed the pores," the incredible demand for fakery isn't so astonishing after all.

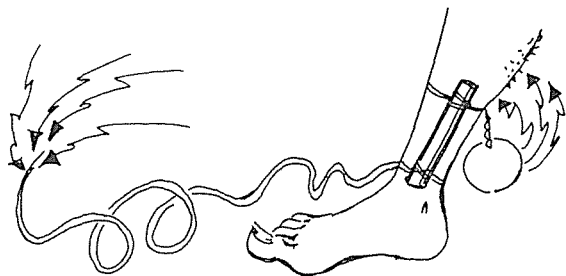
The first of these objects that came along was a pair of metal bars produced by Elisha Perkins. He called his invention tractors and in 1796 he received a patent for them--the first to be issued for a medical device in the United States. Perkins was a Connecticut doctor who had earned the respect of his colleagues and the adoration of his patients. He was one of the founders of the Connecticut Medical Society. As he went about his business of doctoring people and selling mules, he became convinced that metal possessed an influence on the body. When his scalpel touched a muscle, the muscle contracted; when a lancet touched the gum, the toothache stopped; when he passed an iron comb over a patient's head, the headache subsided. Perkins concluded that there was "a surcharge of electric fluid" in affected parts and that the metal drew off that fluid.

He was obviously sincere. Presenting his discovery at a state medical convention, he declared he would "cheerfully hazard his honor and reputation" on the fact that metal rods could rub away pain. The user must follow the specific directions: the tips of the two three-

inch rods--one iron, one brass--must be drawn, one after the other, across the affected spot, always away from the center of the trouble towards the feet, hands or head, and the aches and pains would be magnetized away. At first the doctors were swayed by Perkins' earnest presentation, but by the following year they had decided the use of tractors was quackery and they ousted him from the society.

This didn't dampen Elisha Perkins' enthusiasm. He forged metal rods in his own furnace and sold them for \$25 a pair. The tractors were an immediate success. The good doctor published a series of pamphlets explaining how his discovery worked and went on the road to sell them. Why would his grateful patients doubt their effectiveness? Benjamin Franklin had easily brought electricity down from the sky, and now Perkins was simply directing it into the body to eliminate suffering.

In 1799 New York City was ravaged by yellow fever. Perkins, armed with his tractors, started out, door to door, hoping to heal the sick, but within a few weeks he contracted the disease and died. Although his son Benjamin had a sudden but short-lived success pushing the metal bars in London, people ultimately decided they could get just about the same results with a couple of sticks or two nails. Sales of the remarkable invention came to an abrupt stop but hundreds of similar gimmicks followed: Electro-Magnetic Bracelets and Galvanic Belts, in addition to electrically charged pads, caps, combs and corsets.



One imitation which had an extremely wide sale was the Electro-poise, invented by Dr. Hercule Sanche. This amazing little wonder-worker was a hollow tube, about four inches long, sealed on both ends to hold in the scientific good stuff. At one end was a flexible cord; at the other, a small metal disc which could be fastened to

the ankle or wrist of the sufferer. The magnetism came into the cord, from where, don't ask--it just seeped in from the atmosphere, ran through the tube into the disc and on into the patient, who didn't feel the powerful healing rays enter his body. He could read the paper and take a little splash of bitters while the treatment went on. This never-fail device sold for \$10.

The name, Electro-poise, was later changed to Oxydonor, and the claims were revised. Rather than electricity, the pipe now shot healing blasts of oxygen into the system. This seems to have been brought about by the addition of a little sand into the pipe. The user still felt no painful sensation. What a versatile creation. When it became fashionable to heal with radium, the name could be changed to Radio-poise and radium, rather than oxygen, could be sent into the sluggish system. Today we might have an Atomo-poise and atomic energy would surge into the veins, supercharging that old tired blood.

The enormous success of the Oxydonor insured instant competition: the Oxytonor, the Oxybon, the Oxypathor, etc., etc. Production of these pipe and wire wonders came to a halt after the inventor of the Oxypathor was hauled into court, found guilty of using the mails to defraud and given eighteen months vacation in the Federal prison. He had sold over 40,000 Oxypathors at \$35 each, and each one had cost him a little over a dollar. Maybe it was worth spending a year and a half in the lockup.

Deciding that disease is an electrical malfunction in the body, Dr. Albert Abrahms, in 1916, introduced two new instruments: an electronic gadget for diagnosis and an Oscilloclast which cured the disease the first machine had detected. A drop of the patient's blood--it could be on a piece of blotting paper--was put into the buzzing diagnostic machine which was wired to the forehead of a healthy person, who stood facing the west. Tapping on this individual's abdomen and torso, Dr. Abrahms could detect "dull spots" where the patient's disease was centered and thereby treat it with his always effective Oscilloclast. By 1923 more than 3,500 of these machines were in

operation.


The suspicious American Medical Association, ever sly and crafty, submitted some blood taken from farm animals for the test. The first sample revealed that the animal was suffering from cancer of the genito-urinary tract, and a second, from a sheep, clearly showed the patient had hereditary syphilis. Dr. Abrahms guaranteed a cure for \$250. How could an unsuspecting quack compete with dirty tricks like that? Leaving a fortune of at least two million dollars, he inconsiderately died, his plant ceased operation and the tricky A.M.A. was foiled.

HOLMAN'S

Fever and Ague and Liver Pad

CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE, SIMPLY
BY ABSORPTION.

The Best Liver Regulator in the World.



TRADE MARK.

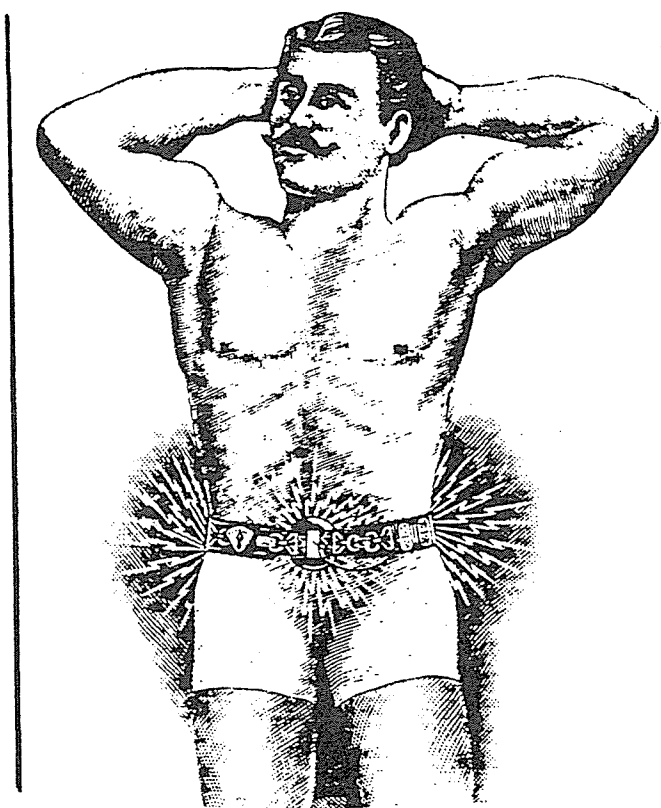
Sent by mail on receipt of \$2.

WM. F. KIDDER & CO., Sole Proprietors,
No. 83 John Street, N. Y.

The only true cure for, and preventive of malaria, in all its forms:
Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Yellow Fever, Sea-Sickness, Neuralgia, Bilious Disorders, &c., &c.
None genuine without the Trade-Mark and Signature of the Inventor on the wrapper.
Ask your druggist for it. For Certificates, read little blue book, *Enemy in the Air.*

Holman's Pad, sent by mail upon receipt of \$2 was the only *true* cure for malaria in the country. It was also the best little old Liver Regulator in the world. This inconspicuous pad, held in place by tapes, rested on the patient's sternum where its precious rays could be absorbed by the heart, the lungs, the lights and the liver. A wearer of Holman's Fever and Ague Liver Pad found that getting rid of jaundice, yellow fever, dyspepsia and rheumatism was a breeze. This was especially remarkable in view of the fact that it was filled with sawdust, generously laced with pepper to produce that healing tingle and sprinkled with a nice

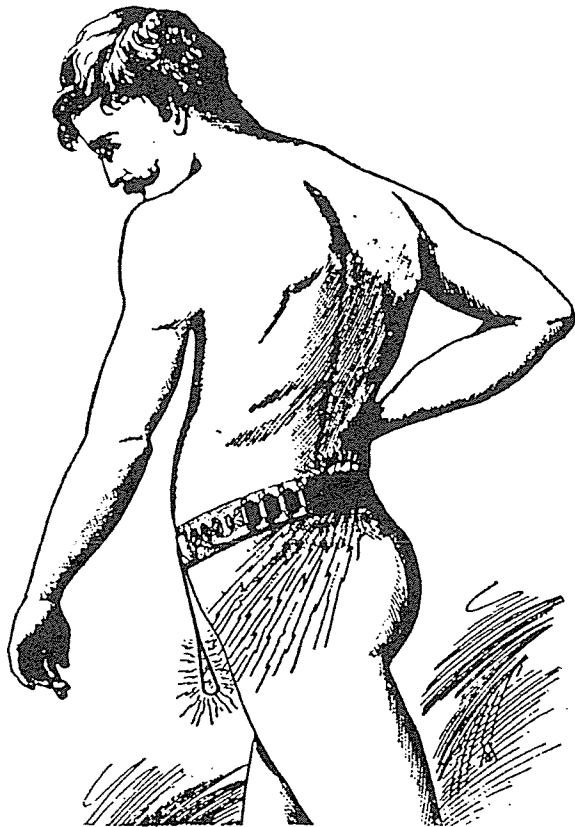
drug store-ish smell. Naturally this magnetic pad was immediately followed by a multitude of imitations.



The dictionary defines *galvanism* as "current electricity, produced by chemical action ... In medicine, the application of the ordinary voltaic or battery current to the body for therapeutic purposes." That may not make much sense but it doesn't have to; it sounds scientific, beneficial and far out. The word, *galvanism*, combined with the other term, *voltaic*, could certainly give an enterprising inventor no end of ideas.

And, sure enough, Dr. Dye's Voltaic Belt appeared on the market and was touted as the "grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Century." Kind and lovable old Doc Dye had produced a colorful contraption, "scientifically designed with copper and zinc plates" attached with important-looking little wires to a bright cotton flannel strap. The electric current enveloped EVERY PART AFFECTED and passed through the liver, the kidneys and some other items. It thus brought immediate relief to any gent suffering with kidney, bladder, liver or stomach troubles. And in addition it PROMPTLY, RELIABLY and THOROUGHLY cured any private problems with those other items.

A Common-Sense Treatment for Weak Men



Advertising for at least one of the many items which soon flooded the market is a bit more graphic than that for the Voltaic Belt. Doc Dye may have been a crook, but he cheated the public with a tad more delicacy than the inventor of the Common Sense Belt for Weak Men. The artist has pictured the belt wrapped around a naked gentleman who is in a terrible shape. A section of the insulation has been removed to reveal those dear little batteries shooting out their tiny but powerful beams of current. The advertising copy warns: "If you suffer as above" --the victim seems to be clutching his right kidney. No wonder. Those perverse rays are spilling out in the wrong direction -- "you are simply throwing health and happiness away if you do not avail yourself of the belt."

The Spiral Suspensory -- that small electric jimbo working away like mad in the lower part of the picture -- can be detached and then all the goody will go into the discs which are designed to work on the liver and the stomach. It's nice the nude gentleman has bought the belt because he'll regain the vitality of youth and the story will have a happy ending.

When the inventor limited the sale of his miraculous invention to men only he lost at least half of his potential market. Besides, the ladies surely had some picky little nagging problems like malaria fever or kidney failure, which would disappear almost instantly with a small but potent charge of electricity. Doctor Wilson, sympathetic and concerned for the gentler sex, marketed his electric belt for ladies only.

This not unattractive garment was a certain cure for all back and abdominal troubles, weakness, heart disease, dyspepsia, constipation and a lot of other stuff including all those complaints peculiar to women. If she had really severe symptoms, she could get a double-power belt for a couple of dollars extra, only \$5, and \$8 would purchase the deluxe belt with an abdominal supporter attached. The rig was costly, no kidding, and the sufferer had to decide for herself if becoming a well woman again was worth the asking price. But, on the other hand, who could resist? The advertisement clearly stated -- and if it's in print it has to be true -- that the constant infusion of electric current aids, assists and exerts every part to



**DOCTOR
WILSON'S
ELECTRIC BELT
FOR LADIES**

THEY WILL POSITIVELY CURE

Are Vastly Superior to so-called "Electric" Corsets, Quack Nostums and Drugs.

Back, Stomach and Abdominal troubles, General Debility, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Malaria, Liver and Kidney Disease, Constipation and Irregularities peculiar to Women.

to a proper performance of its functions .."There is no 'shock' felt but instead a pleasant, delightful, exhilarating effect, only too pleasant (what's with this *too* pleasant?) and agreeable. The mind will become active (it's good for the brain also; *what* a discovery!) the nerves and sluggish circulation stimulated and all the old-time health and good feeling come back." *That does it.* The lady heads for the piggy bank. She never once asks where does the electricity come from without batteries or how is she going to perform her daily chores if she's plugged into the nearest light socket.

SEARS, ROEBUCK



IMPROVED RATIONAL BODY BRACE

There were of course many "inferior imitations" which the buyer was urged to avoid. Even those wonderful folk who brought us *LaDore's Bust Food*, Sears and Roebuck, offered a belt to brace up the female body and hold those organs in place so they wouldn't drift aimlessly around the system. Sears appears to have been a good deal more modest in claims for its accouterment; the thing didn't hold hidden electricity, wouldn't prevent heart attacks and it wasn't a cure for galloping consumption. It certainly wasn't beguiling enough to wear on the honeymoon, and it might have been less trouble to put up with a backache than to get in and out of that harness.

Dr. W.G. Brownson's Electro-Chemical

Ring was a piece of artistically designed jewelry and it sold for only \$2. It was made of iron, forged with secret powers, and was worn on the pinkie. The ring was guaranteed to cure twenty-one diseases among them Diabetes, Cancer, Psoriasis and Epilepsy. The inventor, who called himself a "Medical Electrician," periodically issued booklets filled with testimonials from grateful people -- bank presidents, church elders, surgeons and ladies of society. In 1914 a fraud order from the Post Office denying Dr. Brownson the use of the mails forced the Medical Electrician out of business. You can't fight the government when it gets nosy, and the philanthropic Dr. Brownson soon threw in the towel.

Another piece of jewelry with curative powers was given a patent and put on the market in 1916. This was a metal necklace which nestled prettily upon the wearer's throat, emitted electric currents and relieved and prevented goiter.

A.M.Richardson's Wonderful Discovery cured everything but hangnails. The device made use of completely natural forces to do its thing. It was called -- in scientific medical circles -- the Richardson's Magneto-Galvanic Battery, and it infused "Electricity"

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

FOR MAN, WOMAN OR CHILD!



A. M. RICHARDSON & CO.
Sole Proprietors for the U. S.
104 West 42d Street, New York.

through the sluggish system, "invigorating, stimulating and putting new life into every nerve in the body." While it was doing the rejuvenation bit, it

incidentally cured those nagging symptoms of "rheumatism, colic, bilious affections (that's some silly phrase, *bilious affections*. When you're bilious, affection is the last thing on your mind), backache, cold feet and the nervous willies. It looks as if the surplus Wonderful Discoveries could be sold to the telephone folk for use on dial phones which were going to be invented in the distant future.



The Ideal Sight Restorer was sold with no guarantee, and that's no wonder. It wouldn't take many hours of staring into two empty pipes to discourage the user. If he didn't have a headache to begin with, he surely would have a doozie by the end of the first day. The realization of the harm this thing might have caused is staggering. A person in need of involved, intricate eye surgery or a delicate lens adjustment could hardly do worse than attempt a cure with this absurd object.

Dr. Scott's Electric Toothbrush came as a blessed relief to all those long-suffering people who were bugged by falling bristles. The Pall Mall Electric Association of London made a smashing scientific breakthrough and produced a toothbrush designed so cleverly that not one bristle could escape. In addition to this the handle was permanently charged with electro-magnetic current which acted upon the teeth and gums and produced, in no time at all, pearly charmers and rosy gooms.

There were probably some disadvantages. Dr. Scott's potent gismo would surely discourage romance. With his

teeth freshly electrified, hubby would certainly curl wifie's toes if he got romantic and attempted to buss her. If she'd been messing around with the Electric Toothbrush also, the two jolts of combined current would knock them right off the love seat. This is quibbling. That's a small price to pay for electric teeth.

During the years when tuberculosis was on the increase, when typhoid fever and yellow fever were raging and when an epidemic of cholera was lurking in the shadows, frightened people would naturally grasp at straws. But how could so many fall victim to cures such as Anti-Consumptive Cork Soles or Medicated Fur Chest Protectors? The last was probably your ordinary Superman Chest Wig, liberally marinated in a menthol solution.

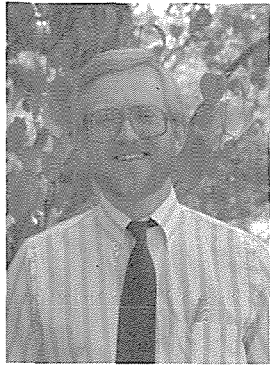
In those grand old days, cherished now with nostalgia, there were few doctors, many of them self-taught and some of them little more than Peruna drunks. Living conditions, under the starch and polish, were pretty primitive and people had only scanty knowledge of sanitation. In addition, unethical newspaper editors accepted advertising from ruthless charlatans and bombarded the public with false medical claims, forged testimonials and outright lies. The poor victim of a disease was besieged by persuasive reports of fabulous cures. He very often had only quackery to turn to and was at the mercy of skillful bunco men who got rich trading on peoples' misfortunes.

The first really telling blow against these ghouls was struck by Samuel Hopkins Adams who, in 1905, introduced a campaign in *Collier's* magazine which ended in the legislation now protecting us from such dishonesty. Unfortunately the controls didn't extend to the mechanical devices and they weren't brought under government authority until 1938.

But now, thanks to altruistic ordinances and regulations, we're safe from such deceit, aren't we?

Raymond Lewis

Society News



Sam Wegner
Acting Executive Director
Photograph, Natalie Brown

Winter is upon us and the Society continues its year-long celebration. Through it all we are not just celebrating the Society's birthday, but also forty years of preserving and interpreting southern Oregon's rich heritage. This is a large task, but one made possible through the continued support of the Society membership and the citizens of Jackson County. And for this support we say, "Thank you".

Our Jacksonville Museum exhibit, "Life Begins at 40" says it best. We are proud of the Society's accomplishments in its first forty years. Now we look forward to continuing that proud tradition in the coming decades. We are undertaking a serious evaluation of the programs, services, and facilities to see how we might better serve the needs of you, the Society members, and the residents of Jackson County. We invite your comments and suggestions on shaping our course for the future.

VOLUNTEER LUNCHEON

A luncheon was held Thursday, September 18th, at Nendel's Inn in Medford to honor the Society's volunteers -- those people who freely give of their time and talents to assure the continued success of Society programs and activities, as well as the on-going operations of our various museums, historic buildings and Society departments. 130 volunteers attended.

We wish to thank each and every volunteer. We couldn't accomplish all that we do without them. We also thank Marge Herman, our Coordinator of Volunteers, for organizing the luncheon and for making the Society's volunteer program such a success.

THE WILLOWS FARM MUSEUM

The Willows was open to the public on September 20 and 21. The historic Hanley

home played host to 197 visitors who were given guided tours of the main house by members of the Society's Gold Diggers Guild. We offer our thanks to them for their help in the interpretation program.

The Willows is now closed for the season. Look for its reopening next spring.

MAGNA CARTA; LIBERTY UNDER THE LAW

We are particularly excited about this exhibit. It will feature the Magna Carta and the original Oregon constitution and it comes to Jacksonville through the combined efforts of the Southern Oregon Historical Society, Magna Carta in America, Oregon Committee for the Humanities, and the Oregon Historical Society.

We will start the exhibit with a special membership preview on Tuesday night, November 25th, from 7-9:00 p.m. The exhibit will run from November 26 through December 7 (closed on Thanksgiving Day). Hours for public viewing will be 11:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. each day, with times in the mornings for school groups with reservations. There will not be an admission charge.

HARVEST FESTIVAL

The Society held its second annual Harvest Festival on Sunday, September 28, at the C.C. Beekman House in Jacksonville. A large gathering viewed demonstrations of tatting, netting, blacksmithing, wood-carving, timber framing, basketmaking and decoy carving. Children were invited to take part in 19th Century games, while folks watched the making of apple butter and the baking of bread in the Beekman kitchen. All the while the Beekman family (actually, living history interpreters) hosted the many visitors to their Jacksonville residence.

Thanks are due our curator of Interpretation, Dawna Curler, and her entire staff for this enjoyable event.

Indeed, a good time was had by all.

Sam Wegner



- Apr 27 - **"LIFE BEGINS AT 40" ANNIVERSARY EXHIBIT.** Highlights from the
Dec 31 Society's history. Time: 10AM-5PM. Jacksonville Museum
Courtroom, Jacksonville
- Oct 10 - **"GROWING UP WITH THE COUNTRY: The Applegates of Oregon" EXHIBIT.**
Nov 13 Time: 1-5PM, Tues.-Sat. Chappell-Swedenburg House Museum, Ashland
- Nov 18 - **"CELEBRATING ASHLAND'S RAILROAD CENTENNIAL" EXHIBIT.**
Jan 30, '87 Quilts by Hands-All-Around Quilts, etc. Time: 1-5 PM,
Tues.-Sat. Chappell-Swedenburg House Museum, Ashland
- Nov 19 **"CELEBRATING ASHLAND'S RAILROAD CENTENNIAL" EXHIBIT - Reception.**
Time: 7-9PM. Chappell-Swedenburg House Museum, Ashland
- Nov 23 **"MAGNA CARTA AND THE ROOTS OF AMERICAN FREEDOM" - Lecture by**
Attorney General David B. Frohnmayer. Time: 2PM. U.S. Hotel
Ballroom, Jacksonville
- Nov 25 **"MAGNA CARTA: LIBERTY UNDER THE LAW" EXHIBIT - Membership**
Preview. Time: 7-9PM, U.S. Hotel, Jacksonville
- Nov 26 - **"MAGNA CARTA: LIBERTY UNDER THE LAW" EXHIBIT.** Features the
Dec 7 original Magna Carta from Lincoln Cathedral, and other documents
protecting our freedom. Time: 11AM-7PM (Closed Thanksgiving
Day). U.S. Hotel Ballroom, Jacksonville
- Dec 6 **CHRISTMAS TALES FOR CHILDREN.** Time: 2PM. Chappell-Swedenburg
House Museum, Ashland



The picture on the left was taken at Hanley farm on September 9. The remains of the Hooker oak are still standing; half has been blown down. The landmark tree had to be removed.



On the right Sam Wegner is handing out an award to Tamara Griffith at the Volunteer Recognition Luncheon. Others in the picture are Rachel Kramer and Arnold Johnson.

Pictures by Natalie Brown



MUSEUM GIFT SHOP

GIFT ITEMS

GOLD NUGGETS

These are pure gold and are sold with a certificate of authenticity. They vary in shape and size, and the prices range from \$35 to \$65. Coming from the Gold Hill area, they make wonderful gifts with a taste of early-day southern Oregon.

BOOK JACKSONVILLE STORY BY RICHARD ENGEMAN

The story of Jacksonville is a fascinating one. Its heritage includes the gold fever of the 1850s, the Indian uprisings and the romance of the Wells Fargo Stagecoach Company.

\$2.95 - \$2.50

BOOK LINCOLN ON THE GREENSPRINGS BY ANN FOLEY

The history of the city of Lincoln cradled among the mountains and ridges where the southern Cascades join the Siskiyou mountains between Ashland and Klamath Falls.

\$3.95 - SQHS \$2.35

BOOK SHORT TRIPS INTO S.O. HISTORY BY MARJORIE O'HARRA

The stories selected for the book are from collections of stories to enjoy and were written for the *Medford Mail Tribune* from 1964-1973.

\$11.95 - SOHS \$10.15

BOOK TUNNEL 13 BY ART CHIPMAN

The story of the DeAutremont brothers and the West's last great train hold-up.

Originally \$12.50

Now \$5.95

PENCIL SHARPENERS REPLICAS OF ANTIQUE JEWELRY

MAGNETS

Magnets, which can be used on any metal display old canned goods' labels with an early-day flair.

Greatly reduced to \$2.50



From the Society President.....

November 3, 1986

Dear Members:

The Southern Oregon Historical Society is forty years old this year. In that time, this Society has grown to meet the needs of Jackson County and Southern Oregon in the area of cultural resource preservation and interpretation. Now it is one of the larger historical societies on the West Coast and one of the largest county-wide historical societies in the country.

The Bylaws of the Southern Oregon Historical Society are the rules which govern the organization as well as determine the Society's scope and purpose. It is vital that the bylaws be current and up-to-date. The Board of Trustees has taken a close look at our existing bylaws and feels that changes are necessary. With the able assistance of a special bylaws committee chaired by Trustee James Ragland, and after receiving public comment and input, we have prepared a revised bylaws draft for your consideration. This draft begins on page 17 of this issue of The Table Rock Sentinel.

I would urge you to give serious attention to this draft. We will be holding a special Society membership meeting to consider and vote on the bylaws revision. The meeting will be held at 7:30 p.m., Tuesday, December 9, 1986 in the Jackson County Courthouse Auditorium in Medford. I would strongly urge your attendance at this important meeting.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Donald D. McLaughlin'.

Donald D. McLaughlin
President
Board of Trustees

DDM/cw

**BYLAWS
OF THE
SOUTHERN OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.**

ARTICLE I

NAME AND OFFICE

Section 1. Name

The name of this society shall be the Southern Oregon Historical Society, hereinafter called the Society or SOHS.

Section 2. Office

The principal office of the Society shall be at Jacksonville, Oregon, or at such other place as the Board of Trustees shall designate.

ARTICLE II

PURPOSES & LIMITATIONS

Section 1.

This corporation is organized under the laws of the State of Oregon and shall be operated solely for charitable purposes.

Section 2.

Chapter 246, Oregon Laws, 1947, states the purpose of an historical society in Oregon includes the acquisition and preservation of historical objects, real and personal property of historical interest, and other records, material and data, and requires that such societies be affiliated with and approved by the Oregon Historical Society.

Section 3.

In addition to these basic responsibilities, the Southern Oregon Historical Society shall cause to be placed on public display objects of historic interest, with appropriate interpretation and background information; shall encourage public attention toward the history of this nation, state, region and county; shall make a public accounting of its acquisition and conservator rules and regulations, and of the safeguards established for the collections; and shall conduct a program of public education within its fields of competence, and issue and publish appropriate books, newsletters and other material in furtherance of the Society's purpose.

Section 4.

All materials collected and owned by the Society shall be held in perpetual trust for the people of Jackson County, subject only to the disposition of excess materials, which shall be governed by public, written policies as established by the Board.

Section 5.

In general, this corporation is formed to engage in any lawful activity, not for profit, in which corporations are authorized to engage under Chapter 61 of the Oregon Revised Statutes, provided, however, that it will not engage, except in an unsubstantial degree, in any activity not in furtherance of the specific and primary purposes set forth in Sections 2 and 3 above.

Section 6.

Assets of this corporation shall be used exclusively for the benefit of the Society.

Section 7.

No substantial part of the activities of this corporation shall consist of carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation. The corporation shall not participate or intervene in any political campaign (including the publishing or distributing of statements) on behalf of any candidate for public office.

Section 8.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this ARTICLE II, this corporation shall engage only in activities which are permitted to be engaged in by a corporation exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code ("The Code") by a corporation to which contributions are deductible under Section 170(c)(2) of The Code and by a public charity described in Section 509(a)(1), (2) or (3) of The Code.

ARTICLE III

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Qualifications

Any individual, family, business or corporation may hold membership in the Southern Oregon Historical Society, Inc. upon payment of annual dues in one of several categories. The Society shall issue membership cards within 30 days of receiving dues.

Section 2. Categories and Fees

A. Non-transferable memberships may be the following:

Individual	Donor	Life
Junior (17 & under)	Sponsor	
Senior (65 & over)	Business	
Family	Benefactor	
Contributor	Grantor	

B. Except for Junior memberships, each membership is entitled to one vote. Corporation memberships shall be eligible only for the Benefactor and Grantor categories. Family membership is for an entire family, but is entitled to only one vote in Society matters.

C. Pioneer membership is reserved for those whose ancestors came to Oregon prior to December, 1887.

D. The Board of Trustees of the Society (hereinafter "the Board") may establish membership fees by category.

Section 3. Term of Membership, Privileges

A. A membership shall be for one calendar year beginning with receipt of the first annual dues payment by the Membership Secretary. At least two renewal notices shall be mailed to the last known mailing address of each member. Only if renewal dues are not received within 60 days after the second notice shall the membership be terminated. (Each member of 30 or more days standing may cast one vote in deciding Society affairs. There shall be no proxy voting.)

B. Privileges may be provided at the Board's discretion to various levels of membership for the purpose of encouraging increased financial support for the Society.

ARTICLE IV

MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS

Section 1. Annual Meeting

The annual meeting shall be called during May or June by the Trustees.

Section 2. Notice

Timely advance written notice of all membership meetings shall be given, including principal subjects to be discussed.

Section 3. Quorum

Fifty members at any membership meeting of the Society shall constitute a quorum.

Section 4. Special Meetings

Special membership meetings shall be called by the President, or at the request of the Board, or by 50 petitioning members of the Society. Written notice must be furnished to the membership at least three days prior to the meeting.

Section 5. How Conducted

Meetings shall be conducted in accordance with the current edition of Robert's Rules of Order.

Section 6. Majority Vote

All matters are to be decided by a majority vote of those present unless otherwise provided by these bylaws.

ARTICLE V

TRUSTEES: FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Section 1. Powers, Quorum, Membership

A. The powers of the Society shall be exercised by the Board of Trustees, composed of 15 members, serving no more than two consecutive three-year terms, or six years' -- whichever is the lesser, or until their successors have been elected and qualified.

B. A quorum of eight Trustees is required to conduct any Board meeting. If less than a quorum attends a meeting, a majority of the members present may adjourn the meeting to a time and place certain.

C. All Trustees shall be members of the Society, and when ceasing to be members, shall cease to be Trustees.

Section 2. Expenses

No compensation shall be paid Trustees, but actual and necessary expenses may be reimbursed.

Section 3. How Elected

A. The election of Trustees shall be by letter ballot to be cast by members of the Society.

B. The Board of Trustees shall, at least 60 days prior to the election, publish in a publication of general circulation, the names of members nominated as Trustees by the nominating committee as approved by the Board. The number of candidates presented in this fashion shall exceed the number of positions to be filled by two. The published notice shall also include a reminder that any other member of the Society may also be nominated by petition as provided in paragraph C.

C. A member of the Society may be nominated by petition signed by 15 other Society members. Such petition(s) must be provided by the secretary not less than 45 days before the election and returned to the secretary not less than 30 days before the election, so that nominees can be included and identified as candidates on the ballot.

D. The secretary shall, not less than 15 days before the date of election, mail to each member an election notice which also includes a suitable ballot listing the names of members nominated as Trustees, and a brief curriculum vitae on each candidate.

E. Each member of the Southern Oregon Historical Society may vote for any such nominees, provided that the number of votes cast by any member shall not exceed the number of Board vacancies. Any ballot exceeding that number will be declared invalid.

F. All ballots must be marked and returned to the secretary by the day specified in the election notice. To insure secrecy, each member is to seal the marked ballot in one envelope (to be provided) having no identification, and to enclose it in another envelope bearing the member's signature for identification. The secretary shall check the signature on the outer envelope to establish that the individual is entitled to vote. The inner envelopes are to be given to tellers to tabulate.

Section 4. Annual Election

Approximately one-third of the Trustees shall be elected each year, subject to adjustment to cover resignations or other premature terminations of Trustees.

Section 5. Filling Vacancies

Any vacancy on the Board shall be filled for the unexpired term by a vote of the remaining Trustees within two regular Board meetings after the vacancy occurs.

Section 6. Meetings, Removal, Absences

A. The Board shall hold its meetings in Jackson County at times it may determine. The first Board meeting customarily is held immediately following the annual membership meeting for the express purpose of electing officers.

B. A special meeting of the Board may be called by the President, or by a majority of the Board, upon 24 hours notice.

C. A Trustee of the Society may be removed for cause by affirmative vote of not less than ten Trustees.

D. Three consecutive absences from a Board meeting by any Trustee without a valid reason shall be deemed to constitute a resignation.

Section 7. Open Meetings

The current version of Chapter 192, Oregon Revised Statutes (open meetings and public records) shall be adopted by reference as part of these bylaws applying to the meetings of the Society, its Board of Trustees and committees of the Board, and to the records of the Society. Trustees are designated to receive and rule on petitions for access to records in the event the custodian denies a request. In the absence of specific provisions made in these bylaws, the Society shall provide notice of its meetings sufficient to satisfy Chapter 192.

Section 8. Honorary Trustees

The office of "Honorary Trustee for Life" recognizes members who have demonstrated long-term dedication to the Society, and who have provided a substantial contribution to the Society's objectives. No active officer is eligible for this office. Upon election by the Trustees or the members, each person so recognized shall be presented with a suitable symbol of the office, and shall be a dues-free Society member for life, without Board voting rights.

Non-voting, ex officio members of the Board shall be the Jackson County librarian, the superintendent of the Educational Service District, and members of the Jackson County Commission.

ARTICLE VI

OFFICERS

Section 1. General

Officers of this Society shall be a President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, and such other officers as the Board may determine. All officers shall be members of the Society and shall be elected as provided in these bylaws.

Section 2. President

The President shall be the chief executive officer of the Society, responsible to the Board. Whenever present, he shall preside at all meetings and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Board. He also shall:

- A. Be an ex officio member of all committees except Nominating.
- B. Execute, with the Secretary, all legal documents of SOHS.
- C. Appoint the presiding officers of all committees.
- D. Call special meetings as provided in the bylaws and as deemed necessary.
- E. Represent SOHS at public meetings, conferences, and hearings, or designate an appropriate alternate representative.

Section 3. First Vice President

The First Vice President shall act as President in the latter's absence, and shall serve as the President's alternate when so designated, and perform any other duties established by the President and/or the Board.

Section 4. Second Vice President

The Second Vice President shall perform duties of the President and First Vice President in all cases when the President and First Vice President are unable to serve and perform any other duties established by the President and/or the Board.

Section 5. Secretary

The Secretary shall: be responsible for the seal of the Society and its proper employment; execute, along with the President, all legal documents of SOHS, and perform any other duties established by the President and/or the Board.

Section 6. Treasurer

The Treasurer shall: supervise the Society's funds and securities; and be responsible for any other duties established by the President and/or the Board.

Section 7. Joint Offices

At the option of the Board, the offices of Treasurer and Secretary may be held by the same person.

Section 8. Other Offices

The Board may establish other offices with attendant duties as deemed necessary.

ARTICLE VII

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Section 1.

The Board shall employ, and set the compensation for, an Executive Director, who shall attend, ex officio and with no voting rights, all Board meetings, except when excused by the Board.

Section 2.

The Executive Director shall be charged with the overall administration of the affairs of the Society, its properties, its financial resources, and its staff, subject to the directives of the Trustees, these bylaws and the laws of the State of Oregon.

A. He shall assist the officers of the Society in the performance of their duties, and he shall perform only such other duties as may be assigned by the President or the Board.

B. If the Board approves in writing, he may delegate specific duties to other employees of the Society, as long as such duties are not inconsistent with these bylaws and the intent of the Trustees.

C. The Executive Director shall serve at the pleasure of the Board.

D. The Executive Director shall be empowered to employ or terminate staff as he deems necessary, and as long as those staff positions are funded by the adopted budget.

ARTICLE VIII

BONDING

The officers, agents and staff members of the Society shall be covered by a blanket bond appropriate to their positions of trust and responsibility.

ARTICLE IX

COMMITTEES

Section 1. Members

There shall be such committees as the Board of Trustees, from time to time, may create. The presiding officer of each such committee shall be a member of the Board of Trustees and shall be appointed by the President. The members of each committee shall be appointed by the presiding officer of the committee and the President.

Section 2. Quorum

A majority of the members of a committee shall constitute a quorum of which a majority will be necessary for any action. Each member of a committee shall be entitled to one vote.

Section 3. Duties

All committees are to advise and assist the Board of Trustees and the staff of SOHS. No committee may be given or assume the power vested in the Board of Trustees.

Section 4. Removal of Committee Members

Committee members may be removed by the Board President or a presiding committee officer.

ARTICLE X

AUDIT

Section 1.

All required and necessary financial records of the Southern Oregon Historical Society shall be submitted to an independent, external audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards at the end of each fiscal year. The written report of that audit shall be presented to the membership annually.

Section 2.

The fiscal year is July 1 - June 30 of the following year.

ARTICLE XI

SEAL

The seal of the Society, as seen on these bylaws upon their revision and approval, is to be used as custom and law provide.

ARTICLE XII

AMENDMENT OF BYLAWS

The Society may amend or add to these bylaws, in any manner consistent with its Articles of Incorporation and with the laws of the State of Oregon, in two ways:

1. By the majority vote of the members of the Society attending the annual meeting, or any special meeting called for that purpose with one month's prior written notification to the members of the Society explaining the meeting and its purpose, or

2. By the affirmative action of ten or more members of the Board at any meeting of the Board called for that purpose, with one month's prior written notification to the members of the Society explaining the meeting and its purpose.

Approved, adopted and ratified as amended Bylaws of the Southern Oregon Historical Society, Inc.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we hereunto set our hands and seal of the Society this _____ day of _____, 1986.

_____, President
_____, First Vice President
_____, Second Vice President
_____, Secretary
_____, Treasurer



ANNUAL HARVEST FESTIVAL AT THE BEEKMAN HOUSE
(top, right) Dick Troon discusses decoys with would-be carvers, (Top, left) Roy Whisenant demonstrating blacksmithing. (Middle) Basketmaker Carol Barrett displays her skill. (Bottom) Lois Tokar, as Carrie Beekman, treats visitors to homemade bread and apple butter.

Pictures by Natalie Brown

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE SOUTHERN OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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