

ATHENA PRESS

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Athena, Oregon, June 23rd, 1893.

ADVERTISE THE STOCK.

During the past two months a large amount of stock has been impounded by the city marshal. Some were identified by the owners, paid for and taken away, a large majority of which live in Athena, and the stock consisted of milch cows. But the major portion of the stock that has been taken up came from a distance, and after being advertised (?) sold to the highest bidder.

This is as it should be, but is it done in a proper way?

We answer no, for the manner in which stock that is impounded and sold by the city of Athena is not advertised as it should be, and as most of the incorporated cities of the state advertise stock that is taken up.

Below we publish section 3, of Ordinance No. 48, "an Ordinance to prevent horses or horse kind, mules, bulls, cows, steers, etc., from running at large in the corporate limits of the city of Athena."

Sec. 3. The marshal shall give immediate notice of the taking up of such horse or horse kind, mule, bull, steer, cow or calf, by posting a notice thereof in three public and conspicuous places within the corporate limits of the city of Athena, which notices shall contain a full description of the animal or animals so taken up, and impounded, and he shall also state in such notices that the animal or animals so taken up and impounded, will be sold at the city pound within six days from the date of posting of such notices if not redeemed by the owner thereof before the expiration of said six days.

The above is all the city marshal is authorized to do in the way of advertising the stock. Anyone living in Athena losing stock naturally goes to the pound to look for it, and in most cases redeems before the marshal advertises (?) by posting notices, but not so with the owner who lives at a distance. A description of his stock is "posted in three public conspicuous places," around town, and he goes on with his work. In the course of time he misses his stock, which is generally on the range, hunts for them and finds out in the end that they have been advertised (?) and sold by the city of Athena. His stock is gone, sold without his having one iota of a chance of knowing that it was impounded (barring an accident) in the city pound of Athena.

In justice to the people living outside of the corporated limits of the city of Athena, we ask that Ordinance No. 48 be repealed, or Section 3 be stricken out and be substituted by one whereby stock will be advertised in the newspaper. This is important as there is great dissatisfaction among some who have had stock sold by the city in this UNADVISED manner.

THE MYSTERIOUS BORDEN CASE.

This week closed the trial of the Borden murder case, one of the most extraordinary in the annals of crime. The jury, after listening to the evidence and arguments for two weeks, agreed on a verdict of not guilty, in less time than one hour and a half.

A few particulars as given by the press from day to day may be of service to help readers understand the case. The Bordens were wealthy people living in Fall River, Mass. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Borden and two daughters who were children of a former wife of Mr. Borden and a step daughter of Mrs.

Borden. About Aug. the 31st, last, Mr. and Mrs. Borden were murdered in broad day light and in their own house. Their skulls were dashed in and their heads pounded almost beyond human resemblance.

Lizzie Borden, one of the daughters, was accused of the crime. She was of excellent social standing and prominent in church and charitable work; but was known not to be on very good terms with her stepmother, and it is supposed she knew of her father's intention to make a will leaving half of his property to his wife. This was supposed to have supplied the motive for the killing. Mrs. Borden was killed, it is believed, about an hour before her husband. The time at which Mr. Borden was killed was established within a few minutes; and the only persons known to be about the house at the time were Mr. and Mrs. Borden, Lizzie and a servant girl.

The possibility of the servant's guilt was not admitted.

Lizzie Borden's movements from 10:30 to 10:55 were known. During this time, her father came home from down town. From 10:55 to 11:10, or perhaps a few moments later, her movements were known only to herself. During that, her father was killed and his head beaten in such a way that the blood must have been spattered all over the murderer; yet Lizzie had not a trace of blood upon her person when she called the servant and told her of her father's death.

As incredible as it seems that the girl, in a period not to exceed twenty minutes, could have killed her father, have removed all traces of the crime from her person, secured the weapon with which the deed was done, and exposed herself to face the world, she was sent to jail and kept there for eight months without trial, or attempt to try her, though the constitution of Massachusetts provides that no person accused of crime can be confined longer than six months, before trial.

The excuses given for the outrageous detention were simply perille. The state's attorney and police professed to have certain "clues" leading to confirmation of the charges that the accused young woman murdered her father and stepmother. These they said would require time for their working out, to definite and convincing proof. This was the pretense.

Then we were given to understand that the judge who presided at the committing trial was convinced that the state could prove the guilt of the accused; but for some reasons unexplained, and that admit no explanation, the state demanded her commitment without hearing this proof, and this was granted.

Then it was said, as coming from the prosecuting attorney office, that if Miss Borden were held in jail long enough she would surely confess her guilt.

Finally we were told she was detained nearly a year, she and her counsel being kept in ignorance of the proof by which it was proposed to show her a murderer, because the benevolent authorities "more than suspected the woman's sanity" and were holding up for developments in that direction.

If the officers had really any testimony of a convicting character, they should have been told to produce it before the committing magistrate, in order that the accused might then and there meet it or prepare to meet it on her trial. That they were not thus ordered shows the magistrate either a fool or a scoundrel.

The proposal to terrify the woman into confession, by holding over her an implied threat of perpetual imprisonment in jail, was an infamous proceeding. The excuse that she was "thought insane" was ridiculous, for the way to develop that fact was to prove it on her trial for murder.

The withholding of the alleged convicting proof and her commitment simply on the assumption that she was believed to be guilty by the neighbors, was such an outrage as we believe would be impossible in any western state.

CREDIT AND CURRENCY.

It is asserted by persons well versed in mercantile business, that the mercantile business is carried on as to ninety per cent on what is called credit, and as to ten per

cent on actual cash. Now we are having a severe contraction in credit, and cash is called on to do more work. There is plenty of money with a string to it, but there is not enough available for mercantile credits. This may be generalized as a statement of what always happens in times of what is called stringency. It is not contraction of credit that hurts. People who have been giving credit become more or less alarmed, with or without good reasons. The tendency among them is to collect what is due them and exercise caution in granting new credits. They scrutinize securities in and the business standing of applicants for credit more closely, and there is contraction of credits in every direction more or less severe and prolonged, and many failures occur among those whose business is conducted mostly on credit.

Cash is called upon to do more work. It is called upon to supply the place of credit to a great extent and it is unequal to the task. More money is needed at such times. But more money would afford no relief, especially in time of panic, if the public entertained a doubt as to the soundness of that money. The greater the confidence of the public in the currency at such a time the less acute will the crisis be and the sooner will it be over.

The opponents of repeal of the tax on State bank circulation claim that the advocates of such repeal do not seem to have given due weight to this consideration. They say such circulation uncertainly secured, would fall under suspicion at once in time of stringency or panic, and currency contraction would conspire with credit contraction. But in many of the states, State bank currency is based on State bonds in the same manner that National bank currency is based on United States bonds. We do not believe that such circulation could be classed as "uncertainly secured."

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette thinks "congress should appeal the silver purchasing act, which now it seems probable it will do. It should go further than this, and authorize the sale of the accumulated silver bullion. This would be an eye-opener to Europe, and it would not cost us more than it has cost Austria to buy our gold."

Correct; and 'till we do something of the kind we will get no help in the old world, in finding some proper, safe, steady use for silver as a money metal. The sale of a few hundred tons of our silver in London, for the purchase of gold, would bring Great Britain, and the rest of them over there, to a realizing sense of the fact that their Yankee cousins know how to take care of themselves.

Would it not have been a good idea, for our legislature when they were making such strict laws governing the killing of game, fish, etc., to have forbidden any one to destroy the small fish of the streams? Some of the eastern states have such laws. The young trout, if not destroyed, would soon become large enough to furnish, not only excellent sport, but also something of value for the fisherman's larder.

Some idiots are trying to ascribe the crisis to the democratic administration. These dunderheads know or ought to that we are now simply carrying out the policies inaugurated and accomplished during the Harrison administration. The democratic administration doesn't begin business until congress meets.

COUNCIL MEETING.

The city council met in call session last Saturday night, Councilmen Spencer, Barrett, Maloney, and Bloch being present. Mayor Hollis being absent, councilman Barrett occupied the chair.

L. Shaw was granted a saloon license for three months. The marshal was instructed to give written notices to all persons selling intoxicating liquor not to give such liquors to Samuel Ward.

Wm. Post was appointed deputy marshal, and a salary of ten dollars per month was given him to supplement an amount subscribed by the citizens for night watchman.

Lecture again tonight at Baptist church by Dr. Robert Collyer, of Brooklyn N. Y. Subject "Smoke."

Murphy is Criticized.

Our "Butch" severely criticizes Murphy, the U. S. district attorney for Oregon, in the following letter to the Portland Oregonian: BAKER CITY, Or., June 17.—[To THE EDITOR.]—I noticed in your issue of the 14 inst. that you mentioned my name as one of the persons who was an applicant for the position of district attorney of the United States for the district of Oregon. In this you are mistaken. I never made any application, formal or informal, for this or any other position. It is true that I asked for and received many strong endorsements for this position—endorsements of a character that Mr. Murphy did not have, could not and did not get—but they were never filed with the president, attorney-general or the appointing-clerk, but remain now in my office in Baker City. Concerning the appointment of Mr. Murphy, I, as one who is not deterred from saying what I think by reason of the fact that he is appointed to a prominent position, to which he is neither entitled nor competent to fill, think it an outrage upon decent politics, an insult to the democracy of this state, a reward to treachery to party principle and party ties, and countenance to a precedent which in the future will render it unnecessary to go out to elector for votes, if you can only just get the chairman of the central committee of the opposing party to direct his party to vote for whatever party he has a mind to and you wish.

His organ may say it was done to discipline the party, but I think I can safely and truthfully say that the parties are not disciplined by rewarding their unfaithful or those who disorganize and disrupt them. It may say that harmony prevails, and that Murphy's appointment gives satisfaction, but my opinion is that to find it would require more than the natural eye. I am sure I have not heard anyone so express himself, not even among those who were misled by him last fall. I have yet to learn that it is approved by the national committee for this state, the chairman of the last state convention, any of the electors, any of the delegates to the national convention, by either of the candidates for congress at the June election last year, by the candidate for the supreme bench last year or by anyone else who is personally well acquainted with

the lack of brains and bundle of incompetency at the head of the present state central committee of the democratic party in Oregon. I do not say these things because of any personal ill-feeling toward Mr. Cleveland for appointing him, for I earnestly believe he did what he believed to be for the best interests of the district and of democracy in the state, nor because of disappointment to any personal ambition, for I am one of the self-supporting institutions of this country, nor because of any personal feeling towards Mr. Murphy of harshness, but simply because I desire to express in as forcible a way as my limited abilities will permit my disapproval of the re-warding of any such "damphoolishness" as we democrats had to endure last fall.

Very democratically,
WILLIAM F. BUTCHER

Senator Stanford's Funeral.

Arrangements for the funeral of Senator Stanford are all completed. The services will take place at the chapel at Palo Alto University. They will be very simple. Dr. Stillard, the physician who was called to the side of his death bed, was seen by a representative of the Associated Press. He said the immediate cause of death was paralysis of the heart.

HELIX ITEMS.

HELIX, June 21—News is like money in "these parts" rather scarce.

Wheat looks well yet but we are almost afraid to breathe for fear it will start the dreaded hot winds. Vegetable peddlers are numerous on our streets some days, there was a peddler here today offering turnips at the rate of \$9 per bu. with buyers scarce.

W. G. Lynn made a trip to Adams yesterday evening and tried to make arrangements for a ball game between the team of that place and the Helix nine but we believe that he was unsuccessful.

W. L. Zeiger's little child is still very low with congestion of the brain.

Our streets are being treated to a coat of straw, much to the pleasure of our citizens who have been annoyed by the dust beds caused by working the streets too late.

Say! what will we do if money matters don't let up a little?

THE GRANGE STORE

Ladies

Our new stock of Dress Goods has arrived from New York, and we will be pleased to show them. Among the dress goods will be the latest patterns in Pointelles, Grendines, Sateens, Chambrays, Cashmeres, Sublime, Summer Suitings, etc. etc.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN TRIMMINGS TO MATCH

Chiffon and Oriental laces, embroideries, Hamburg edgings, fancy Ties, Gloves mitts, Handkerchiefs, etc. Entirely new and complete line of Ribbons, unique in design and very pretty, Underwear and Hosiery in all grades, and remember that we

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST INVOICE

of Ladies, Gents, Misses, Boy's and Children's Shoes ever brought to the city. They comprise the latest styles and for neatness and elegance cannot be beat, and will be sold at hard times

Prices.

We would respectfully ask your inspection of these goods, knowing you will be pleased, and it will be a pleasure for us to show them to you.

BERGEVIN BROS.,

Athena

Oregon



We are happy these children, and we love our pleasant school. We love our gentle teacher. And obey his 12-point rule.

Bad Roads

Makes trade slow, but we offer such RARE INDUCEMENTS to Customers who venture forth, that they come to town in spite of

A Foot Pace.

Whenever they are in town they find just what they want and are able to make

Deals That Pay.

Do not neglect the CHANCE, but take ADVANTAGE of our OFFER.

C. W. Hollis,

ATHENA,

OREGON.

