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Scio Press.

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HELD TO ANSWER.

Reconstituted J. W. Patterson now in Jail Charged with the Crime of Rape.

As was stated in last week's issue of the Press, the preliminary examination of John Patterson, who was charged with the crime of rape upon the person of Hattie Lander, was held on Thursday afternoon, before Justice R. Shelton. The case was called shortly after 1 P. M. and was conducted with closed doors. By motion of defendant's attorney, all witnesses except when testifying, excepting the prosecuting witness and defendant were excluded from the court room.

After short statements by the attorneys, the first witness for the state was called. Said that she was the mother of Hattie Lander, the prosecuting witness. That Hattie would be 12 years old next August. Hattie went to stay at Patterson's in the first part of February. Hattie was to stay at Patterson's as company for Mrs. Patterson when Patterson would be absent. Hattie went to stay with the Pattersons at their solicitation. She (Mrs. De Gobin) first became aware that Hattie had been violated some two weeks ago and learned of the fact through her sister Mrs. Lander. Had Hattie examined by Dr. Cole about one week ago and again today (Thursday). Also had Dr. Prill to examine her.

Mrs. Fedora Lander testified that Hattie was at her home on April 17. Patterson came to her house on that day for Hattie. When he came up, Hattie fled into the house because of fear of Patterson. Child cried when Patterson insisted that she must return with him. Patterson did not take Hattie with him.

Mrs. Dr. Cole called. Been a practicing physician for 20 years. Examined Hattie on the 4th instant. Found complete evidence that her person had been recently violated but could not state just how much time had elapsed since the injury was inflicted. Said that Hattie was developed as girls of ten years of age usually are.

That it was possible for the crime to have been fully accomplished at the first attempt. Thought the mother could not have known what was the trouble, with Hattie providing she (Hattie) attempted to conceal this fact.

Dr. A. G. Prill's testimony corroborated that of Mrs. Cole, in every particular as regarding a crime having been committed on the person of Hattie. Had made an examination of Hattie that day noon, and was fully satisfied that she had been assaulted. Child would be very sore about the lower part of the abdomen and hips, after having been treated in that manner. J. P. De Gobin, step-father to Hattie, stated that Hattie stayed at Patterson's about four or five days. He found her as he passed Patterson's one of the evenings, crying to go home. Took the child home with him. Hattie Lander, (the unfortunate child) stated that she stayed at Patterson's four days. The first evening that she was there, Mrs. Patterson went to church leaving her and Patterson there alone. After a great deal of persuading by the attorneys and crying on her part, Hattie told of how the diabolical crime was committed, by answering in a brief manner the questions asked her. Said that Patterson came to her bed every night while she stayed there, and again when she stayed there one night in April. Stated that Patterson was at home every night while she stayed there.

John Patterson, the defendant testified that about Feb. 1, his wife commenced teaching Mrs. Wallace's little girl. Mrs. De Gobin hearing of this requested that they (the

Pattersons) take Hattie and teach her. Said that Hattie first came to his house on Sunday, Feb. 7, but stayed but a short time on that day. Mrs. Patterson going part the way home with her on that evening. He and his wife were at De Gobin's shortly after noon on that day and Hattie came home with them. Denied having stayed at his house alone with Hattie while his wife was at church. Had bought some shoes and stockings for Hattie. Said that Hattie never cried while at his house, save when his wife would scold her for wading in the mud.

Mrs. Lillie Patterson, defendant's wife when called, testified substantially as did her husband. Said that she went Hattie home on the Sunday evening of Feb. 7, because she (Hattie) had no shoes and could not attend church with her on that account.

Mrs. Alex McDonald testified that she was at Patterson's on the day and night of Feb. 11. Hattie was not there at that time. (The complaint charged that the crime was committed on Feb. 14.) Mrs. De Gobin and Hattie were recalled to rebut some of the statements of the Pattersons. After deliberating for half an hour, Justice Shelton decided to hold the defendant to appear before the grand jury at the next term of the circuit court, placing his bail at \$1000. Patterson failing to secure the necessary bonds was taken to Albany on the following morning and turned over to Sheriff Gaines for safekeeping.

The foregoing is in part the evidence that was brought out at the examination. Some of it is too revolting to be published in a newspaper. There is no doubt but there has been a criminal assault made upon the person of the little girl; nor does there seem to be any doubts in the minds of the people out what Patterson is the guilty party. Unfortunately for himself, he sustains a very unsavory reputation and does not seem to have many friends. It is commonly reported that he has made improper advances to a number of other little girls. In fact, on the day that Patterson was arrested, another parent came into town to swear out a warrant against him, for attempting to make a criminal assault upon the person of his little girl.

Taken altogether, it is the most revolting crime ever committed in this community. It is a case one blood to boil with indignation. If guilty there is no punishment that is too severe to inflict upon him. Yet there is a shade of improbability about the matter that is in Patterson's favor. If he is innocent we sincerely hope he may be able to establish his innocence. But circumstances seem very much against him and go far towards fastening the revolting crime upon him. Public opinion is against him, though the De Gobins are comparatively strangers to most of our citizens and Patterson is well known—too well known for his own personal benefit now that he is charged of the most heinous crimes to be found in criminal annals. His inability to give a bail bond shows in what estimation he stands in the eyes of the community. Nor do we think he ought to be allowed to give bail; for if guilty, he should be compelled to pay the penalty of his crime, and if innocent he should establish the fact in open court. Men, who have been guilty of like crimes have, in many states, met death by means of a shot gun in the hands of an enraged father or brother; and Patterson may, if he is guilty, feel very thankful that De Gobin is but the step-father of the unfortunate little girl, and cannot feel so much enraged as he would if she was his own child.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

It is commonly supposed by the uninformed that our National Post Office Department is a model of economic management and which is frequently referred to as a model of excellence, good management, free from loss, etc. Such, however is not the case. In some portions of the department there is gross mismanagement and extraordinary extravagance. It is not within the realm of the city or country post office that the extravagance exists. Oh, no. It is from these offices and the way in which they are managed that we get the idea that the Post Office Department has very nearly reached the summit of perfection in economical management. Indeed there are but very few offices which pay sufficient salaries to justify a competent business man to devote his whole time and attention to them. A vast majority of postmasterships are endowed simply as a matter of accom-

modation for their respective neighborhood.

Where the almost reckless extravagance exists is the vast amount paid railroads for carrying the mails. According to Postmaster General's report we pay the railroads 8 cents per pound for transporting the mails for the average distance of 448 miles. Merchandise for private individuals is carried five times the distance for one tenth of this amount. Express companies get their freight hauled at a less rate than is paid by private individuals. In addition to the enormous amount paid annually by the government to the railroads amounting in the aggregate to \$29,000,000 annually, we pay an enormous rental for the use of postal cars. Relative to this barefaced robbery—for it cannot be called anything else—Hon. Walter Clark, L. D. associate justice of the supreme court of North Carolina says, in the May Arena magazine:

"The amount paid the railroads for the rental of the postal cars is \$3,000,000 annually, a sum more than enough to build outright nearly double the number of postal cars the government has in use, costing \$3,500 to \$4,000 each. These the government could build for less than \$2,000,000, and, their average life being twenty years, it follows that at the present rental of \$3,000,000, the government is paying \$72,000,000 for property it could acquire for \$2,000,000. On the Pennsylvania R. R. the government pays annually \$7,327 per car for the rent of sixty-six cars, which could each be bought outright for less than half the money. Thus over two hundred per cent is paid by the government as rental of postal cars which it should own. In the New York Central the government does worse; it actually pays \$5,000 each for annual rental of postal cars which can be bought for \$1,500,000; whereas, if the government would build the five hundred cars at, say, \$3,500 each—a full estimate—the outlay would be \$1,750,000, or less than half the annual rental. Three per cent interest on this sum would be only \$52,500 per annum. The life of a car being twenty years, the annual depreciation would be \$57,500, and the repairs added would not make the entire cost exceed \$200,000, instead of the present \$3,000,000."

"Were the government to build and own its own postal cars and merely pay the railroad companies for hauling them, as the millionaires have their private palace cars hauled, over \$25,000,000 a year would be readily saved out of the present yearly expenditures of the post office. With this done, not only would there be no annual deficit, as now, and not only could letter postage be reduced to one cent, and postal cards to half a cent, but even the postage on books and newspapers and pamphlets could probably be somewhat reduced. There could be no further attempt by a "Load Bill" to stop the circulation of free silver and anti-monopoly literature under the pretext of a necessity to increase postal rates to prevent a deficit. The way to prevent a deficit is for the government to own its own postal cars and pay the railroads the same rates only for hauling them that others pay."

ESTABLISH A RESERVE CAPITAL.

A man, as he passes through the many vicissitudes of life, can have no better or more available capital than that of a character for upright, honest and fair dealing—doing unto others as you wish them to do unto you. The young man when he takes his place in the business world as a participant, may have as a nest egg, a large or small inheritance; yet if he fails to establish a character among his fellow business men, of honor and integrity, his chances for success in whatever his undertaking may be, are materially weakened. So long as prosperity seems to attend a man; so long as false friends may consider it to their interest to remain faithful, he may not be able to ascertain the difference between the true and the false. But when adversity in any of her manifold forms comes, then is when he truly needs friends—when by friendly assistance he may be able to tide over the obstruction and get again into a smooth business sea. It is equally true if he is unfortunate enough to be accused of crime. If he be honest and trustworthy, public opinion is in his favor, and courts and juries are controlled largely by the weight of public opinion. Had John Patterson so conducted himself in our community that he established a respectable name for honesty and integrity, he would have had no difficulty in securing the necessary bail bond and have been saved the humiliation of

going to jail to await the action of the grand jury. Public opinion may be for or against a person when accused of violating law. In this instance, unfortunately for Patterson, there does not seem to be anyone in the community who can or will say a word in his favor. This fact, if he is innocent, will make it infinitely more difficult to establish that innocence; while if convicted, it will probably result in his receiving the heaviest penalty recognized by the law. Therefore young men, take warning by this example. Avoid the mistakes that Patterson has made. Let it be your first endeavor when coming into active business life to first establish that most valuable of all, a reserve capital that will be ready to your aid in time of need. This you can do if you will be honest and upright in your dealings among men, and treat your neighbor as you would have him treat you.

CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.

The Scientific American tells how to keep elder sweet. It says that pure, sweet elder that is arrested in the process of fermentation before it becomes acid, or even alcohol, and with carbonic acid worked out, is one of the most delightful beverages, and gives the following scientific method of treating it to preserve its sweetness: When the saccharine matters by fermentation are being converted into alcohol, if a bent tube be inserted into the bung, with the other end into a pail of water, to allow the carbonic acid gas evolved to pass off without admitting any air into the barrel, a beverage will be obtained that is fit for your gods. A handy way is to fill your cask nearly up to the wooden faucet when the cask is rolled so the bung is down. Get a common rubber tube and slip it over the end in the pail. Then turn the plug so the interior of the cask can have communication with the pail. After the water in the pail ceases to bubble bottle or store your elder away.

One of the highest-salaried traveling men making Kansas was talking with a Wichita reporter the other day of the prohibition law of Kansas, and said: "I make all the towns in Eastern Kansas and Western Missouri, and I want to say that all this talk of prohibition hurting business is all fancy. I sell more goods and a better quality in Kansas towns than I do in Missouri, and my patrons are better paid. They need not tell me that the people of a town have to guzzle beer in order to have prosperous business. When the people of a town spend their money for beer, they don't have so much to spend in my line. I don't mind a glass of beer occasionally, but I prefer to sell goods to a man who doesn't use it. I find he is a great deal more apt to have the money when pay-day comes."

The United States mints in April coined \$8,800,400 in gold and \$1,333,000 in silver. For the first four months of 1897 the gold coinage amounted to \$10,500,000 and the silver coinage to \$6,000,000. If the present rate is kept up throughout the year, the gold coinage for 1897 will be the greatest on record, and the silver coinage will be very much greater than in any year prior to 1876. The total coinage of both metals together for the year promises to exceed that of any other year in the history of the mints.

The United States senate has rejected the arbitration treaty entered into by the Cleveland administration with England. The vote lacked 3 of being the necessary two-thirds majority. English newspapers are very indignant over the matter and condemn the senate bitterly for failing to ratify a treaty that was so highly satisfactory to England.

The Best Remedy for Rheumatism.

From the Fairhaven (N. Y.) Register. Mr. James Rowland of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and instead of going for the physician he went to the store and secured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the balm thoroughly and in an hour's time was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or a pain and finds that it always gives relief. He says that no medicine which she had used ever did her as much good. The 25-cent size for sale by EWING & PERRY.

NOT TOO STRONG.

There has been some complaint, of late, of the stringency of our immigration laws. In our view they should be made still stronger. We ought not only to exclude criminals and paupers; the time has come to diminish the inflow of laborers who are on a low level of civilization and who compete with our own citizens in such a way as to degrade them. They live poorly as to diet, they dress meanly and in their home life are not what we desire for an American citizen.

In our country there is a much stronger reason for arresting the enormous pouring in of alien population. Our cities are over-run. Thousands had to be helped by charities this winter. Whole quarters speak foreign language and have no proper understanding of our institutions. They breed discontent, riots, anarchy. In the case of Natal it has an area of about 21,000 square miles and a population of 750,000, of which about 50,000 are of European descent. With our 7,000,000, we might as well call a halt and go about the job of educating and assimilating the people already on our soil.

To show that our country is not alone in this matter of restricting immigration, we may compare the features of a bill now pending in Natal, South Africa, a colony of Great Britain. Before landing the immigrant must prove as follows: 1. Ability to write (not merely to read) in some European language. 2. A soundly healthy condition of body. 3. The possession of at least £25, which is equal to \$125. 4. Proof that he is not in any way "assisted" by the government of any city, province or nation. 5. That he is not an idiot or an insane person. 6. That he never has been convicted of any crime.—Farm Field & Fireside.

Homestead Publication.

Land Office at Oregon City, April 12, 1897. I Frank Wain of Jordan, who made Homestead Application No. 8569 for the South West quarter of Section 31 in Township 10 South of range 1 East do hereby give notice of my intention to make final proof to establish my claim to the land above described, and that I expect to prove my residence and cultivation before County Clerk at Albany on May 21st, 1897 at two o'clock of the following witnesses: J. A. Craft, C. T. Craft and John A. White of Jordan and H. E. Burnester of Jordan.

FRANK WAIN.

New Barber Shop.

Mr. C. A. Loud, recently of California, has opened a new barber shop near the south end of the bridge in this city. In the Austin building, where you can get a first class shave or a hair cut. The shop is new and everything is neat and clean. Give him a trial.

SHERIFF SALE.

By virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the circuit court for the state of Oregon, for the county of Linn, in and to duly directed, delivered and dated on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1897, in a certain suit wherein Laura E. McLaughlin was plaintiff and William H. Quencer and Mary J. Quencer his wife, Orville Larkin and Fred Schneider were defendants, in which said suit the said Laura E. McLaughlin as plaintiff recovered a judgment against the said William H. Quencer and Mary J. Quencer, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1897, for the sum of \$225.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the date of said judgment to the further sum of \$100 in attorneys fees and costs and disbursements in said suit, and on the 10th day of April, 1897, the said Laura E. McLaughlin as plaintiff recovered a judgment against the said William H. Quencer and Mary J. Quencer, on the 30th day of March, A. 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D. 1897, for the sum of \$225.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the date of said judgment to the further sum of \$100 in attorneys fees and costs and disbursements in said suit, and on the 10th day of April, 1897, the said Laura E. McLaughlin as plaintiff recovered a judgment against the said William H. Quencer and Mary J. Quencer, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1897, for the sum of \$225.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the date of said judgment to the further sum of \$100 in attorneys fees and costs and disbursements in said suit, and on the 10th day of April, 1897, the said Laura E. McLaughlin as plaintiff recovered a judgment against the said William H. Quencer and Mary J. Quencer, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1897, for the sum of \$225.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the date of said judgment to the further sum of \$100 in attorneys fees and costs and disbursements in said suit, and on the 10th day of April, 1897, the said Laura E. McLaughlin as plaintiff recovered a judgment against the said William H. Quencer and Mary J. Quencer, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1897, for the sum of \$225.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the date of said judgment to the further sum of \$100 in attorneys fees and costs and disbursements in said suit, and on the 10th day of April, 1897, the said Laura E. McLaughlin as plaintiff recovered a judgment against the said William H. Quencer and Mary J. Quencer, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1897, for the sum of \$225.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the date of said judgment to the further sum of \$100 in attorneys fees and costs and disbursements in said suit, and on the 10th day of April, 1897, the said Laura E. McLaughlin as plaintiff recovered a judgment against the said William H. Quencer and Mary J. Quencer, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1897, for the sum of \$225.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the date of said judgment to the further sum of \$100 in attorneys fees and costs and disbursements in said suit, and on the 10th day of April, 1897, the said Laura E. McLaughlin as plaintiff recovered a judgment against the said William H. Quencer and Mary J. Quencer, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1897, for the sum of \$225.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the date of said judgment to the further sum of \$100 in attorneys fees and costs and disbursements in said suit, and on the 10th day of April, 1897, the said Laura E. McLaughlin as plaintiff recovered a judgment against the said William H. Quencer and Mary J. Quencer, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1897, for the sum of \$225.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the date of said judgment to the further sum of \$100 in attorneys fees and costs and disbursements in said suit, and on the 10th day of April, 1897, the said Laura E. McLaughlin as plaintiff recovered a judgment against the said William H. Quencer and Mary J. Quencer, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1897, for the sum of \$225.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the date of said judgment to the further sum of \$100 in attorneys fees and costs and disbursements in said suit, and on the 10th day of April, 1897, the said Laura E. McLaughlin as plaintiff recovered a judgment against the said William H. Quencer and Mary J. Quencer, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1897, for the sum of \$225.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the date of said judgment to the further sum of \$100 in attorneys fees and costs and disbursements in said suit, and on the 10th day of April, 1897, the said Laura E. McLaughlin as plaintiff recovered a judgment against the said William H. Quencer and Mary J. Quencer, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1897, for the sum of \$225.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the date of said judgment to the further sum of \$100 in attorneys fees and costs and disbursements in said suit, and on the 10th day of April, 1897, the said Laura E. McLaughlin as plaintiff recovered a judgment against the said William H. Quencer and Mary J. Quencer, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1897, for the sum of \$225.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the date of said judgment to the further sum of \$100 in attorneys fees and costs and disbursements in said suit, and on the 10th day of April, 1897, the said Laura E. McLaughlin as plaintiff recovered a judgment against the said William H. Quencer and Mary J. Quencer, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1897, for the sum of \$225.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the date of said judgment to the further sum of \$100 in attorneys fees and costs and disbursements in said suit, and on the 10th day of April, 1897, the said Laura E. McLaughlin as plaintiff recovered a judgment against the said William H. Quencer and Mary J. Quencer, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1897, for the sum of \$225.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the date of said judgment to the further sum of \$100 in attorneys fees and costs and disbursements in said suit, and on the 10th day of April, 1897, the said Laura E. McLaughlin as plaintiff recovered a judgment against the said William H. Quencer and Mary J. Quencer, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1897, for the sum of \$225.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the date of said judgment to the further sum of \$100 in attorneys fees and costs and disbursements in said suit, and on the 10th day of April, 1897, the said Laura E. McLaughlin as plaintiff recovered a judgment against the said William H. Quencer and Mary J. Quencer, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1897, for the sum of \$225.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the date of said judgment to the further sum of \$100 in attorneys fees and costs and disbursements in said suit, and on the 10th day of April, 1897, the said Laura E. McLaughlin as plaintiff recovered a judgment against the said William H. Quencer and Mary J. Quencer, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1897, for the sum of \$225.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the date of said judgment to the further sum of \$100 in attorneys fees and costs and disbursements in said suit, and on the 10th day of April, 1897, the said Laura E. McLaughlin as plaintiff recovered a judgment against the said William H. Quencer and Mary J. Quencer, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1897, for the sum of \$225.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the date of said judgment to the further sum of \$100 in attorneys fees and costs and disbursements in said suit