

# Lake County Examiner

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## BUY FROM YOUR HOME MERCHANT

One of the parties who ordered goods from the San Francisco Co., whose agents were through here a few weeks ago, after receiving the goods last Friday, made some remarks that seem to us a fair warning to our people in the future. The party did not want their name mentioned for the reason that they were talked and were ashamed of it; that it was good enough for them, but they didn't want it generally known that they had been taken in by a set of people that did not contribute one cent to the welfare of the community, would not buy a basket of eggs, a fat hen, a bunch of vegetables or a pound of farm produce of any kind from a single farmer in the county, while their home merchant did all these, and more; he would wait on them for the store bill whenever asked to do so. And besides all this, they said they were convinced that they could take the same amount of money paid to this company, all in a bulk, and go to any store in Lakeview and get a better bargain, and get better goods. Right here the Examiner ventures the statement, that if any one will go into a store in Lakeview, lay down the same amount of cash paid these people on the counter and ask the merchant to fill the same order with goods of as high or higher standard, the merchant will do it. Now, try it.

Well, back to the person who was ashamed. "I ordered some coffee, genuine Mocha and Java coffee, for which I paid 35 cents per pound, some genuine Maple syrup, which was cheaper than I could get genuine Maple syrup for in Lakeview," and a lot of other stuff, too numerous to mention here. "Well, when the goods came, I looked at the coffee; it was black and odorless, and almost tasteless as well, and I can get just as good coffee in Lakeview for 20 cts. a pound, at retail. The 'genuine Maple syrup' I would not have carried away from a Lakeview store, and if I had I should have taken it back; think of the blessed opportunity of taking it back. When I bought these goods I thought I had a right to buy whatever I wanted, and wherever I wanted, and I did, I suppose, and I thought it made no difference to the home merchant, and that it was none of his business; it was not, I suppose, but it does make a difference to him, I can see now, for the home merchant pays taxes here, boys rent, if he don't own his store building, and if he does he hired me or my friend to build it—he helps our churches, he subscribes to every fund for new road, telephone line, charitable institution, public amusement in the community; and come to think, what would a community be without a merchant in reach? and how can the merchant exist and do these things credited to him if we do not patronize him? and what would the farmer do if there were no merchant to buy his produce? Now to size the situation up impartially, I do believe it makes a difference to the home merchant, and I believe he has a perfect right to expect our patronage. I want to ask what the people of this Lake valley would do to a home merchant if he should refuse to pay taxes, or put all of his taxable property in such a shape that every cent of his taxes went to some other county, hauled his goods in over our roads and wouldn't pay a nickel to-

ward keeping them up and sue the county for damages if the road was impassable, refuse to donate a dollar to charity or any other cause in the county; I say, what would the people do to him? 'Not a thing'.

This company is just as good and reliable as any who send agents here to take orders and one could not expect more from some other company.

I, for one, and I believe there are many others, have enough of these transient merchants."

The Examiner believes so too. If the newspapers had to depend upon them the people would go without the local paper, or pay about \$100 a year subscription.

There are tricks in all trades, and these fellows are up to the snuff in their's. They offer a "leader" in some staple article, say sugar, for instance; everybody knows what sugar is worth, and they will offer to deliver a sack of sugar at factory-door prices, and impress the people that other goods are as cheap. Why not tell them to go to the local merchant with their cheap sugar, he will buy it, and you will get the benefit of his good bargain without running the risk of being caught up on other articles.

### A Picnic Party.

A crowd of young people went out to Cottonwood last Sunday to enjoy a day's outing on the banks of that beautiful, shady stream. They left town early in the morning and by 8:30 were casting their flies and handling the little speckled beauties that are so delicate to the taste of the true angler. By 11 o'clock they had a beautiful supply and the boys proceeded with frying pan in hand to brown the little fellows in an appetizing manner, while the young ladies spread the tables and arranged the luncheon.

At precisely 12 o'clock luncheon was announced and after the blessing had been asked by Father Dunn the merry crowd of picnickers sat down to one of the most refreshing and sumptuous repasts that was ever spread on the banks of the beautiful stream. Every one present did ample justice to the immense supply of eatables and several were heard to remark that they seldom, if ever partook of such savory cooking.

After luncheon the young people enjoyed themselves in the manner most pleasing to their fancy, some fishing, others reading while the majority indulged in a social game of whist until early in the evening when the jolly crowd departed for home, wishing that every day was Sunday and could be spent in as enjoyable a manner.

Following is a list of the picnickers: The Misses Laura and Gene Snelling, Fannie Tonningsen, Bertha Dean, Lulu Garrett, Josie Harvey, Essie Cobb and Ethel McKee, Messrs. Wm. Wagner, Roy Shirk, George Storkman, Fred Reynolds and Harvey Colvin.

Anthony and Keller, the electric light men, were up from Pine Creek Monday. Mr. Anthony made a trip to Surprise valley to see about building the line to Cedarville. Mr. Harry Hawkins, one of the Cedarville men interested in the enterprise, came to Lakeview first of this week and a meeting of the stockholders was held here for the purpose of contracting with the Surprise Valley Light & Power Co., to furnish lights and power for that company. A form of contract was drawn up and Mr. Hawkins will submit it to his company for their approval and signature.

## WILLIAMSON TO BE RETRIED.

After deliberating 46 hours, the jury in the Williamson, Gesner, Biggs case in the federal court agreed to disagree, and was released by Judge De Haven.

The jury stood 10 for conviction, and 2 for acquittal. W. O. Cook, who was accused of being the one who was hanging the jury, stood throughout the 42 ballots with the majority. The two men who held out against the ten "refractory and stubborn" jurymen, were G. O. Walker of Lane county and O. H. Flook of Douglas county.

"You couldn't get enough evidence to convince me," one juror reports Flook to have said in answer to the arguments of his fellows. Walker is a timber cruiser, and one of his arguments was that he had taken up a timber claim, that the Government officials were holding it up, and that he knew the methods employed by special government agents in working up evidence. "They scare the witnesses," he is reported by a juror to have said, "and get them to testify to anything." Both Flook and Walker are constituents of Binger Hermann and are said to be his warm personal friends. W. O. Cook the juror who was supposed to have been for acquittal, was in fact firm for conviction. He was one of the leaders of the jury and his questions in open court, which seemed to indicate doubt in his own mind were asked by him as the spokesman for the jury in order to secure ammunition to use on their refractory fellow members.

These two men were inclined to want to acquit Williamson, and did not care so much about the other two.

"If you will vote for the acquittal of Williamson, we will vote for the conviction of Biggs and Gesner."

This in substance was the astounding proposal made by Jurors O. H. Flook, of Olalla, Douglas County, and G. O. Walker, of Walker, Lane County, to their fellow jurors in the Williamson, Biggs, Gesner trial.

For 46 hours these two jurors stood firmly entrenched against the majority, finally securing the discharge of the jury. The other jurymen are outspoken in their comments upon the stubborn attitude of the men who "hung" the jury, alleging that, from the standpoint of the evidence, their action was taken on insufficient grounds.

When the jury filed into the court room Judge De Haven asked them if they had reached a verdict. They answered in the negative. "Do you desire further instructions?" asked the judge.

"We think there is no possibility that we can agree," replied the foreman. Then W. O. Cook, whom it was incorrectly believed was responsible for the disagreement, addressed the court, saying:

"We have argued the evidence very thoroughly and every man has had a chance to have his say. Under present circumstances it seems impossible for us to agree."

Judge De Haven then asked the jurors if they understood that they might find a verdict of acquittal for any one of the three defendants and the jurors responded that they so understood. Each in his turn was then questioned as to his belief concerning a possibility of agreement

and when all concurred in believing it impossible, Judge De Haven issued the order of dismissal.

District Attorney Heney immediately asked that a new trial of the case be set for the earliest possible day and in spite of the protest of Counsel Bennett, for the defense, Judge De Haven set the retrial of the case for last Friday at 10 o'clock.

The following jury was selected the first day of the new trial, and a short session was held Saturday. The taking of evidence in the new trial did not commence till Monday.

### THE SECOND JURY.

James Green, farmer, Sweet Home, Linn County.

L. A. Rose, farmer, Phoenix, Jackson County.

R. B. Collins, farmer, Hillsboro, Washington county.

W. W. Scott, clerk, Creswell, Lane county.

Roy W. Porter, blacksmith, Oregon City, Clackamas county.

John Moeck, farmer, University Park, Multnomah county.

S. A. Tharp, farmer, Monroe, Benton county.

Henry Keene, farmer, Annesville, Marion county.

J. P. Lewis, merchant, Cottage Grove, Lane county.

W. D. Barclay, stockman, Benton.

George Kirk, farmer, Eugene, Lane county.

M. S. Adams, carpenter, Dayton, Lane county.

At the conclusion of the morning session District Attorney Heney dismissed the case against Willard N. Jones, Thaddeus Potter et al., owing to a defect in the indictment. This case, which is one of conspiracy, will be taken up once more, in all probability, by a new grand jury yet to be called, and a new indictment will probably be returned.

### A Serious Accident.

An accident occurred at Ed Fields' ranch, four miles north of Lakeview, Tuesday evening, the miraculous result of which cannot be accounted for in any other way than Divine Fortune.

St Henderson is hauling hay at the field ranch, and as he was bringing a load to the barn his youngest boy, Lattie, about five years old, went under the wagon and mounted the coupling pole. When he arrived at the barn, the little fellow concluded to discontinue his ride, and swung off the reach and started out from under the wagon between the front and hind wheel while the wagon was moving. He fell on his face and the wheel passed over his body and arms across his shoulder. His mother saw the youngster make the bold dash and screamed to her husband to stop, but it was all over before the team could be halted. The little fellow was picked up, and naturally enough they supposed he was crushed into a pulp and would never breathe again. But he gasped a few times and came to for a minute then fainted away again. Three times he fainted before sufficient breath could be forced into his mashed lungs to keep him alive. Finally he rallied and brightened up. His father and mother brought him to town to the doctor.

Dr. Smith examined him and said there were no bones broken, nor no internal injuries, and as soon as the bruises had time to get well the boy would be all right.

Dr. Smith said the little fellow never whimpered or shed a tear while he twisted him around to find the injury, and when he asked him if it hurt he would say "no-sir."

It was a miracle, indeed, that the boy was not cut in two.

## POLLUTION OF RIVER AND SPRING.

The Examiner is just in receipt of a copy of a "Review of the Laws Forbidding Pollution of Inland Waters in the United States." Below we publish an abstract of these laws governing the inland waters of Oregon, which may be of interest to a great many of our readers:

Sec. 2128. Any person who shall put any sewage, drainage, or refuse, or polluting matter, as either by itself or in connection with other matter will corrupt or impair the quality of any well, spring, brook, creek, branch, or pond of water, which is used or may be used for domestic purposes, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor. (Laws 1885, p. 110, sec. 1.)

Sec. 2129. If any person shall put any dead animal carcass, or part thereof, excrement, putrid, nauseous, noisome, decaying, deleterious, or offensive substance into, or in any other manner not herein named defouls, pollutes, or impairs the quality of, any spring, brook, creek, branch, well, or pond of water, which is or may be used for domestic purposes, or shall put any such dead animal carcass, or part thereof, excrement, putrid, nauseous, noisome, decaying, deleterious, or offensive substance within one-half mile of any dwelling house or public highway, and leave the same without proper burial, or, being in the possession or control of any land, shall knowingly permit or suffer any such dead animal carcass, or part thereof, excrement, putrid, nauseous, noisome, decaying, deleterious, or offensive substance to remain without proper burial upon such premises, within one-half mile of any dwelling house or public highway, whereby the same becomes offensive to the occupants of such dwelling or the traveling public, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. (1885, p. 110, sec. 2.)

Sec. 2130. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, or be imprisoned not less than five days nor more than twenty-five days, or by both fine and imprisonment. Justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction of offenses committed against the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2131. If any person or persons shall put any dead animal's carcass, or part thereof, or any excrement, putrid, nauseous, decaying, deleterious, or offensive substance in any well, or into any spring, brook, or branch of running water, of which use is made for domestic purposes, or to which any cattle, horses, or other kind of stock have access, every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than three nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 2132. If any person or persons shall put any part of the carcass of any dead animal into any river, creek, pond, road, street, alley, lane, lot, field, meadow, or common, or if the owner or owners thereof shall knowingly permit the same to remain in any of the aforesaid places to the injury of the health or to the annoyance of the citizens of this State, or any of them, every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not less than two or more than twenty-five dollars, and every twenty-four hours during which said owner may permit the same to remain thereafter shall be deemed an additional offense against the provisions of this act."