

ATHENA PRESS

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By J. W. SMITH, PROPRIETOR.

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ATHENA, OCTOBER 27, 1893.

The gold cure has been tried in the past year in the National Home for disabled volunteers and all its branches, with the result, according to Manager Outwait's report, of reforming 14,000 inmates. It may perhaps be premature to declare a cure of inebriety of not more than a year's standing complete. Drunkards who have voluntarily, or under moral or social stress of some kind, quit drinking for a much longer period than that have not infrequently returned to their grog and become more besotted than ever. Still it is something if a method has been applied to this home and its branches that has made 14,000 financially dependent ex-soldiers more manly, decent and orderly in their habits than before, even though the reformation is not a permanent one.—Oregonian.

In the White House at Washington sits a fleshy man, with a large head and a mind of his own, who steals in occasionally to see how the newest baby is coming on. He smiles as he sees the little one asleep, and forgets for the moment that there are such questions as silver, Chinese exclusion and spoils. He goes back to his desk and as he hears the dissatisfied cries coming up from all sides says to himself: "It is not my purpose to please. I am here not to regard the petulant cries of the dissatisfied, but to administer the affairs of the nation according to my own conscience, the laws of the government and the platform of my own party. I may make mistakes, but none can say that I do not make a patriotic effort to serve this people well, better even than many would allow today. But in the future they will do so.—Tacoma News

THIS AND THAT.

It costs 18 or 20 cents a bushel to ship wheat from the Pacific coast to Europe. With a canal across the isthmus of Central America, it would cost 5 cents a bushel. This means a saving of from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 to California wheat interests alone. It means a great addition to the export trade of Oregon and Washington. These facts and figures will continue to render the canal a live issue, notwithstanding the misfortune which has overcome the Nicaragua project.—The Dallas Chronicle.

It has been settled. The battle ship Oregon will receive a fine silver service from the people of Oregon. The service will cost in the neighborhood of \$350 and will be engraved with Oregon scenery. This money is to be raised by popular subscription, a committee having already been appointed to look after the matter. The service should be the finest ever placed on a warship. The Oregon is the finest vessel in the American navy and the silver for the service should be Oregon silver.

Fourteen and a half inch apples had become the boast of other states at the World's fair, when Oregon put up a half inch better and then supplemented it with sixteen inches. Oregon as the state for big red apples and pretty girls has not lost her prestige as such, and if any other state will match the sixteen inch, it will not be twenty-four hours before Oregon will get her ear up and send forth a seventeen. Oregon can't be beat.—Dispatch.

It may just as well be stated, for a fact, that the removal of P. B. Johnson from the board of penitentiary directors in the state of Washington, was a dirty and disreputable act, brought about through political intrigue. Governor McGraw was not at all actuated by fair judicial reasons. Had he been he would have removed the other two members of the directorate, since they must have been at least equally censurable with Johnson for sale of grain bags contrary to law. The truth is, a ring at Walla Walla demanded Johnson's scalp, and the governor struck him down

under the promise or expectation of getting the ring's support for the senatorship.—Oregonian.

Honor to whom honor is due. It is as refreshing as an oasis in a desert to find Senator Dolph voting against Van Alen's confirmation. Somehow Mr. Dolph has been associated in the public mind with plutocracy to such an extent that this action was not expected of him. That it was not expected makes it all the more grateful. We often disagree with Mr. Dolph and never fail to signify our disapprobation of his course when we think he is wrong. We should be equally free with our commendation now that we think he is right. The Van Alen appointment was a public scandal, and we are astonished that a majority of the senators did not see it in that light.—Telegraph.

What the Silver Men Think.

Ex-Representative Bartine, of Nevada, who has been in Washington during the entire silver fight, to a certain extent as representative of the interests of the West, speaking of the situation, said there was no hope for silver. He continued: "I expect to see silver go to 40 cents an ounce. There is only one thing to prevent it, and it is by shutting down all of the big silver mines, which will be the case in Nevada. At the same time I think unconditional repeal much better than the compromise proposed, because with that we would have little opportunity to go before the people with any hope of winning a silver victory. Now we may make such strides toward it in the next election that even so unfavorable an executive as President Cleveland will be compelled to do something for silver."

Senator Allen, of Nebraska, talked about the political effect in the West. In Nebraska, he said, it meant a populist victory, and that Senator Manderson would be succeeded by a third-party man. It is supposed Bryan would be ready to go into the populist party and make a race against Manderson. Bryan himself says he thinks the action of the senate, or, rather, congress, in passing unconditional repeal, would strengthen the silver democrats. He would not say what he would do, but mentioned the fact that Bland warned Eastern democrats they had reached the parting of the ways, and he would see how they would part. The silver men all say very frankly they prefer unconditional repeal to any such compromise as agreed on among the democrats Monday.

Within A Week.

Dubois, of Idaho, who took a leading part in arranging for a continuation of the fight against unconditional repeal, said a vote would probably come within a week as there would not be any opposition or attempt at filibustering. He said: "The speeches which have been begun will be finished, and such other speeches as the senators may desire to deliver. It is understood that Teller has some thing yet to say, and Stewart and Jones desire to conclude their work. Allen also desires to make further remarks. The leaders on the democratic side said they would stand by us if would continue the fight. Harris and others declared it was their determination to prevent a vote from being taken, even if methods not yet invoked should be used. With this understanding we declared our intention of keeping up the fight. This morning Harris gave the same assurance, but an hour later he came to me and said he felt it his duty, after the assurance he had given, that he would not continue the fight as suggested, but would yield to the pressure of his associates on the democratic side. He said he spoke for the silver men on that side. I told him if we could no longer depend upon the friends of silver on the democratic side we could no longer keep up the contest, and that a vote might be taken after the debate had closed, but that there will be no more obstruction. The silver men will offer amendments and debate them, and will probably vote for all the amendments which promise anything for silver. It is impossible to say when a vote will be taken, but I should think within a week."

National Finances.

Receipts from customs at New York, which comprise fully three-fourths of those of the entire country, during the first twenty days of October amounted to \$5,088,258, as compared with \$5,597,571 during the first twenty days of September. The net gold in the treasury Saturday was \$81,700,649, a decrease of nearly \$12,000,000 since the first of the month. The currency balance was \$21,648,047. National bank notes outstanding were \$209,344,402. National bank notes issued the past six days aggregated \$830,310, and those destroyed during the same time \$838,168.

The receipts of the government for the fiscal year up to date amount to \$18,225,000 and the expenditures to \$20,226,000. The sixth auditor of the treasury department, in charge of the finances of the postoffice department, submitted his report for the

fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, to the postmaster general. The report shows the net revenues of the entire department for the year to be \$77,869,933 and the expenditures \$81,084,104, making a deficit of \$5,178,381.

It Should be Opened.

The sooner the Pendleton Savings bank is opened the better it will be for Pendleton, for the people and for the depositors. If the bank stays in the hands of the receiver all the notes due the bank will have to be collected by action in courts and the depositors will not receive all their money within anything like the time stated in the proposition to reopen the bank. In truth, if the bank is not reopened, not only will the depositors have to do without their money but those who owe the bank will be put to much expense and in many instances be made bankrupt by enforced collection of their obligations due the bank. It would mean much hardship and would result in great loss to many worthy men who cannot stand to be pressed and made to pay at the present time.—E. O.

An Oregon Horse.

Challenger Chief bred and raised by J. W. Wisdom, of Baker City, and entered through the grand circuit in California, is proving himself a trotter, says the Democrat. He has won four or five races in which he has started and reduced his record to 2:16, which is the stallion record of the North Pacific. His last performance was at Santa Anna, October 11, in a field of eleven horses sired by such stallions as Guy Wilks, Simmons, Stamboul, and over which he was victorious after five hard-fought heats. The California papers say he is one of the finest looking and gamest trotters, which speak volumes for the Baker county horse, and goes far to prove that Eastern Oregon beats the world for producing trotting horses.

Mrs. DePeatt and Mrs. Gates while returning from Henry Schmitt's their horse became unruly and ran away throwing both ladies out, but they escaped with considerable bruises.

Ivory Billiard Balls Stained With Blood.

The globe of ivory which is knocked about a table in a game of billiards costs, if of good quality, at least \$10. This represents its cost in money. There is, however, a far more important and formidable element in the price which has been paid for it. The billiard ball of pure ivory represents as it lies white and glistening upon the cloth an expenditure of human lifeblood as well as of money.

Elephants' tusks are brought down to the African coasts by caravans generally in charge of Arabs, which have been trading in the interior. Very often they have picked up slaves as well as ivory. But this phase of the matter may be left out of the account.

It is estimated that every large caravan bringing ivory to the coast has cost more than 100 human lives through fights and murders in the course of the expedition. Thirty more men are likely to have succumbed to fevers or other diseases and the fatigues of the march.

The hunting of the elephants and the capture of the ivory are very likely to have caused the death of 10 men altogether. Such casualties are the rule in elephant hunting rather than the exception.

An average tusk does not furnish more than enough material for two good billiard balls. Of course the remainder of the ivory in each tusk is made use of in other ways. A perfectly cut billiard ball requires special quality or so called "nerve," which is found only in one part of the tusk.

The chances are that a billiard ball of the first quality has cost at least one human life, and there is not one such ball which may not truly be said to be stained with human blood. They can hardly be considered, therefore, a cheerful accompaniment to a sensitive person's diversions.—Youth's Companion.

An Anecdote of Justice Fuller.

The chairman of the lecture committee in Oldtown, Me., told me that he once belonged to a debating club of which the chief justice, when a boy, was a member. One evening "Capital Punishment" was the subject debated. The deacon of the church and two clergymen were for hanging. Young Fuller was opposed.

Said the deacon, quoting from the Mease law, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man his blood shall be shed." Thinking this to be a bombshell to his opponents, he dwelt upon it till his time had expired, when the boy sprang to his feet and said:

"Supposing we take the law which the gentleman has quoted and see what the logical deduction would come to. For example, one man kills another; another man kills him, and so on until we come to the last man on earth. Who's going to kill him? He dare not commit suicide, for the same law forbids it. Now, deacon," continued the boy, "what are you going to do with the last man?" [Laughter.]

The boy's logic called out rounds of applause and vanquished the deacon.—New York Advertiser.

Ginger ale stands are better shaped and more ornamental than last year.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at La Grande, Oregon, October 10, 1893.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Judge of Umatilla county, at Pendleton, Ore., on Nov. 15, 1893.
Name, NEIL MCNEALD.
Filed for the N. E. 1/4 sec. 21, T. 4 N. R. 21 W. He claims the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Anderson, Jess O. Hiles, John C. Brown and Alexander McDonald, all of Athena, Oregon.
R. F. WILSON, Register.

TO THE PUBLIC!

I BEG to announce to the people of Athena and surrounding country that I still carry a full stock of Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Jewelry, Toilet articles and Perfumery, Glass, Oils and Pain. Also a Choice Line of Fresh Liquors and pure Wines for Medical purposes, only.

THE PIONEER DRUG STORE.

P. M. KIRKLAND, PROPRIETOR, . . . Athena, Oregon.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ATHENA. South side Main Street.
CAPITAL STOCK, \$50,000
SURPLUS, \$21,000
Pays interest on time deposits. Proper attention given to collections. Deals in foreign and domestic exchange.
L. D. LIVERY, Cashier, Athena, Oregon.

The Athena Meat Market

FRANK BEAL, proprietor.
FRESH MEAT ALWAYS ON HAND.
solicit the patronage of the public and in return will give you the best of fresh meats at the lowest prices.

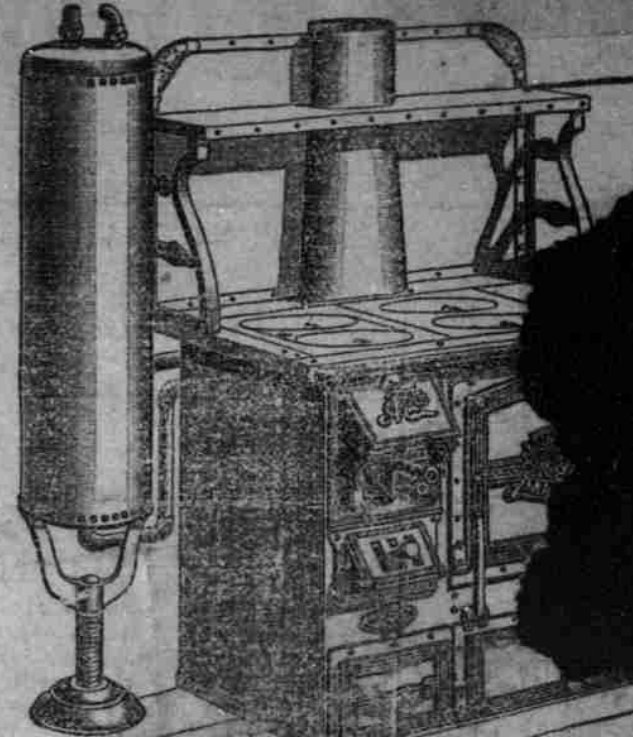
ARE YOU IF SO

Be assured it pays to call on us.
Do not be influenced by what our opponents may say to keep you from coming to see our goods. Come and see for yourselves. We carry a full and complete stock of Furniture, wall paper and underlating goods.
GILLIS BROS.

50c For Wheat. The proprietor of the Athena PRESS will give Fifty Cents per bushel for No. 1 Wheat on Subscription ac'ts.

IF YOU WISH TO borrow money on real estate, Sell off your farm or city property; have your life insured; have your property insured against fire in the best companies in the world; invest money at good interest and have it well secured; have Deeds, Mortgages, Contracts, Leases, etc., drawn correctly, call on W. T. GILMAN, Athena, Ore. He represents the following first-class XXX fire insurance companies: Phoenix, Home, Royal, German, Caledonian and Northwest. He writes his own XXX policies and guarantees correctness, and at the lowest rates at which responsible companies will take risks. He has the agency for the Equitable Life Insurance Co.,—the best of any

THE C. A. BARRETT



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Where we will be pleased to meet all of our old customers and as many new ones as we can accommodate, and we can accommodate a great many by giving them

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