F. & A. M. NO. 80 MEETS THE First and Third Saturday Evenings

LODGE DIRECTORY

of each month. Visiting bretheren lially invited to visit the lodge.

I O. O. F. NO. 73, MEETS EVERY Friday night. Visiting Odd Fellows n good standing always welcome.

A THENA CAMP, NO. 171, Woodmen of the World, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month. Visiting Choppers always welcome.

G. C. OSBURN, Clerk.

O. U. W. NO. 104, MEETS THE

Second and Fourth Saturdays of month. Fred Rozenswieg, Recorder.

Newsy Paragraphs From Our County Exchanges.

SAM. P. STURGIS DEAD.

Tuesday Night.

[From the Weston Lender.]

Norval Bradley has commenced teaching a term of school on the mountain. An infant child of Mr. and Mrs.

James Carlson, who resides at Dry Hollow, died recently from convulsions.

Six new members were added to the U. B. church last Saturday night, as a result of the rousing revival.

Walter Scott has retired from the Weston meat market, and expects to leave soon for Baker City to locate. After a big "waw waw" in the

council, an ordinance has been passed at Pendleton for levying an eight-mill city tax. Rev. W. H. Sherrod, presiding

elder of the U. B. church, has been in attendance lately upon the re-R. M. O'Brien is one farmer of

this neighborhood whose foresight and faith have brought him reward. Mr. O'Brien has believed all along that the low price of wheat could rot last. He thought and said that when such a staple remained lower than the cost of production, it was no time to sell; such a condition was unnatural, and could not endure forever. So he held on to his crops of 1894 and 1895 with the persistency of a book agent to a promising victim, and mortgaged his home place that he might be enabled to do so. His patience has at last been rewarded, much to the pleasure of himself and friends. Last Saturday he sold 5400 bushels, the purchasers being Stump & McCaw, of the Weston mills, and W. S. Byers, the big Pendleton miller. The price was 52 and 54 cents, and enabled Mr. O'Brien to free himself from his mortgage and all other obligations. He yet has 3000 bushels, which he is in no hurry to sell.

(From the Milton Eagle.)

Hon. Nathan Pierce is again on the sick list and confined to his

It is stated that Mr. Doug. Bailey, formerly a prominent citizen of Pendleton and associate of of law, and now a resident of Portland, has become mentally unregretted by his many friends.

A dance took place at Behnke's only to Milton.

as business of importance calls him | The choir will compare favorably East, but if the interest justifies with many of greater pretensions. the meetings will continue next nincteen accessions.

and by the way one of the most Judge Caton has decided to move being deeply impressed with the son; "Why I am a Universalist," numerous advantages of Milton, and he may conclude to come here a Seeker After Truth," Mrs. Burger; and take up his residence with us.

SAM. P. STURGIS DEAD. Pendieton's Foremost Citizen Passed Away Tuesday Night.

[From the Pendleton Tribune]

Sam P. Sturgis died at his home most prominent and popular citizen got abroad and caused sorrow amy of the Above Named Tag," Dan among those who knew him in Burger. among those who knew him intimately and those who were chance acquaintances; all recognizing him as a true benefactor, a man of sterling integrity, and a man of conservatism, truly beneficial to all communities, in fact, a man who had the interests of his adopted

city at heart Mr. Sturgis had been ill since December 28. Several days before that date he had been indisposed, but he refused to take to his bed. Finally, the form of typhoid fever by which he was attacked became At a school meeting in Milton, a

UMATILLA IN PIECES for him to retire from the field of business. From day to day reports of his cordition were given out by Drs. Vincent and Bingham, his physicians, but they were not at all encouraging to his friends, and the end was not at all unexpected.

Mr. Sturgis seemed to have a promonition of his approaching death. When his condition became serious, he said: "This is my last illness." His friends steadfastly tried to instill into him the belief that he would survive, but He Passed Peacefully Away | Mr. Sturgis only said: "I will not

Some friends of Mr. Sturgis clung to the forlorn hope that he would recover, but he had been so delirious that the majority expected his death. His loss is mourned by the hopeful and by those without any expectation of his recovery.

came to the Pacific coast in 1871 with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Sturgis. He was one of two children, the other being a daugh-ter, who was the wife of A. S. Le-

Mr. Sturgis lived in Walla Walla with his parents for a time, and then became a clerk in the grocery store of Reese & Saling at Weston. In this capacity he displayed great

Fourteen years ago, the First National bank was opened, and Mr. Sturgis became cashier. The bank building was then a wooden structure on the site of the Hotel Pendleton.

In 1881 Mr. Sturgis was united in marriage to Miss Hartman, sister of George A. Hartman, and three children are the issue of the union. They are William P. Sturgis, aged 14, who is now at school in Faribault, Minn.; James H. and Cyrus Sturgis.

Mr. Sturgis' parents live in Walla Walla. The only other relatives of Mr. Sturgis, outside of his immediate family, in this state, are the children of his brothers-in-law. A. S. LeGrow and George A. Hartman. Mr. LeGrow has two sons who are lieutenants in the army.

Mr. Sturgis was a member of several fraternal orders, and was cashier of the First National bank.

A UNIQUE SOCIETY. Milton People Meet to Express Their

composed of people who have widely different ideas on important subjects, which they present to brother members. It would seem that such a society might resemble a congress of Kilkenny cats, but instead, everything is harmonious. The

following report of the last meeting is clipped from the Milton Eagle: This is indeed a unique organization and one that it would be Judge J. J. Balleray in the practice difficult to duplicate in any other neighborhood, owing to the unusual difference of opinion that belanced caused by softening of exists among the members of the tne brain. This misfortune will be club upon religious, political and sociological questions. Their success as a social organization is also. hall last night and resulted in the under the circumstances, phenomusual fight. The latter was said to enal, and this may be attributed to be highly interesting, as several the fact that toleration for the combatants were engaged at the opinions of others is the principal same time. For unadulterated tenet of the club. A very pleasant sport of this kind we commend the feature of their meetings is the expublic to Behnke's hall-it's second | cellent vocal and instrumental music that is furnished by the The protracted meeting at the members. The "Happy Flat" Christian church still continues orchestra consists of five pieces, the and attracts large congregations barp, guitar, banjo, organ and nightly. Elder Cowden will prob violin, and is under the efficient ably not be with us after Sunday, leadership of Mr. George Cully.

By unanimous consent the night week by the pastor, Elder J. B. of meeting was changed from Sat-Daisley. There has thus far been urday to Sunday evening. The following interesting program was Judge N. T. Caton, an old resident rendered at the residence of O. F. of Walla Walla, but of late years a | Wilson on Sunday evening last. inresident of Sprague, Washington, terspersed by music, songs and recitations, comic and serious, all able lawyers in the Northwest, was | taking a part, from the wee tot to in the city Sunday visiting friends. the oldest member: "Why I am an Anarchist," E. Ridenour; "Why his law practice from Sprague, and I am a Unitarian," J. T. Hinkle; while here expressed himself as "Why I am a Socialist," O. F. Wil-Mr. Sampson, sr.; "Why I am only "Why I am a Mental Scientist," Mrs. Jennie Wilson; "Why it's blamed hard to tell what I do believe," Mr. Samson, jr.; "Why I believe in Free Coinage of Silver," John Jenkins; "Why I am a Seventh Day Adventist," L. A. Wilson; "Why I am a Methodist," Mrs. on Water and Johnson streets a few minutes after 9 o'clock Tuesday night. Haidly a second later day night. Hardly a second later believe in Co-operation," S. L. Dunlap; "Why I do not Choose to Wear

> The essays were well written, and although we cannot say they were all received with applause, yet everyone seemed pleased with the efforts put forth to entertain, and no sign of intolerance was evinced. Mr. Ridenour's article created a slight sensation, but not in the manner anticipated. All were agreed that no higher ideal was possible, and all confessed a misconception of the term "An-

so malignant that it was necessary | tax of six mills were voted.

DEFIES HEAT AND COLD. A New Kind of Glass Unburt by Violen Atmospheric Changes.

The new German glass is a new and

singular d. parture in that line, disregarding as it does the ordinary principle that good glass must contain, to-gether with silica and a divalent or trivalent metallic oxide, the oxide of a monovalent metal—an alkali metal or thellium—but while thus free from alkali can be worked before the blowpipe, and has a small coefficient of expansion. The inventor, says the New York Sun, was led to the production of his compound glass by studying the state of strain in ordinary glass vessels and tubes cooled in contact with air. As a hollow glass vessel, cooled in contact with the air, has its outer skin in a state of compression, while the inside is in a state of tension, it is easily damaged on the inside, but is resistent on the outside; a bollow glass vessel, if introduced when cold into warm air, has its outer skin thrown into a state of compression, but if, when it is hot. [Mr. Sturgis was born in Gor- it is exposed to cold air, its outer skin ham, Me., on March 23, 1856. He is thrown into a state of tension-this being the reason why cold air causes glass to crack more readily than hot air does. The inventor succeeded in throwing the outer layer into a permanent state of compression by covering the glass vessel with a thin outer layer of glass which has a small coefficient of expansion. The flasks made of such glass can be filled with boiling aniline and immediately sprinkled on the outside with cold water-glass dishes, too, can be heated over the naked Bunsen flame without cracking. Pressure tubes of this compound glass are also made to meet all the requirements of practice and have been kept in continuous use on locomotives for five

"I SPY STRANGERS."

A Cry That Will Clear the Galleries in

the House of Commons. As is well known, it is only through courtesy, and in violation of strict rules, that anyone is allowed to witness the proceedings of the English parliament. If an ill-natured member choses to call out at any time, "I spy strangers," the galleries must be im-mediately cleared. This custom, of course, has become obsolete, and of late the ladies, who can go anywhere else in Westminister where visitors are allowed, through their especial champion, Mr. Byles, have endeavored to secure the same privileges relative to admission to the members' gallery as those accorded to men.

In a recent declaration before the house of parliament, says the New York Advertiser, Mr. Herbert Glad-stone stated that the exclusion of ladies from this place was based on the rule enforced by successive speakers that women cannot obtain admission to the house. "In former times," he said, "between 1679 and 1778, the occaent, the strangers, who were men, withdrew in obedience to the sergeantat-arms. The ladies who filled the gallery exhibited such persevering reluctance to comply with the order that they interrupted the business of the house for two hours. Since that ladies have never been allowed to sit within that part of the house." Mr. Herbert Gladstone's statement has filled the English newspapers with columns of letters on the subject, the general trend of which goes to show that the British maid and matron propose to assert that they have equal rights to witness the doings of the lawmakers

with their husbands and sweethearts. COINS OF LITTLE USE.

The Gold Dollar Had No Utility, While the Three-Cent Piece Served a Purpose. To one who has not given the subject thought it would seem that the most useless coins ever issued by the United States were the silver threecent pieces. They were small, as thin as a sheet of manilla paper and before they finally disappeared from circulation they came to be regarded as

Although there is much to be said against the annoying little coins, says the New York Herald, they were, as a matter of fact, of far greater utility, as far as circulation is concerned, than another coin. This is the gold dollar, which, experts at the sub-treasury say, has never served any useful purpose. Said Maurice Muhleman, cashier of

the sub-treasury, recently: "From the mutilated condition of the gold dollars sent here for redemption it is positively shown that the public do not regard them as coins. Their only use appears to be for bangles, necklaces, watch charms, scarf pins and the like. It is doubtful if one n a thousand ever really passed in circulation

"With the three-cent silver piece, it was different. When first coined, the country had nothing in the shape of a coin between the huge copper cents and half cents and the silver half dime. The small coin was hailed as a blessing, and became popular at once. There was an excellent reason for its issue also.

"Strange as it may seem, it was not provided for by a coinage act, but by an act revising the postal rates. This law lowered the cost for transmitting the unit of weight for letters from five to three cents. It was deemed advisable by congress thereupon to issue a coin of corresponding denomination. The coin was of great utility, and circulated freely until the advent of the nickel." TEA AND TOBACCO INSANITY.

Their Excessive Use by Underfed People the Cause of Mental Failure. A report upon insanity in Ireland which has just been issued enumerates among the causes of mental failure the innutritious dietary of the poorer population-tending to produce annen and constitutional weakness, which favor the development of scrofulous and neurotic disease—and the immoderate use of certain nervous stimulants, particularly tea and tobacco.

"While the moderate use of properly prepared tea," the report adds, "is regarded as innocuous or even beneficial in its action on the nervous system, its ill effects, when decocted or overin-fused, on persons who make it their stable article of dietary are dwelt on by almost all the resident medical superintendents in their several reports. Undoubtedly the method of

preparation adopted and the excessive use of this article of diet, now so general among our poorer population, tends to the production of dyspepsia, which in it; turn leads to states of mental depression highly favorable to the production of various forms of neurot-ic disturbance. The excessive use of tobacco also, especially among the young, whether by smoking or chewing, in the opinion of certain of our medical superintendents acts, though perhaps in a minor degree, injuriously on the nervous centers.

In many parts of Ireland it has been found that bread and tea have been substituted for porridge and milk, and for potatoes also; that the tea used is generally of an inferior quality, and the method of preparation is to put a quantity in the teapot early in the morning and to allow it to stew during the day, water being added as required.

WHY PEOPLE WORSHIP GOLD 'Tie a Relic of Barbarism and Has No

Basis in Actual Value. Men are accustomed to regard gold as the epitomization of wealth; to associate it with ease and luxury; to consider it the apotheosis of security and power, says William Penn, Jr., in Blue and Gray. This is merely a relic of barbaric ages, when monetary science was unknown and bits of the rare metals, coined or uncoined, were the particular possessions of kings and con-querors. This popular ascription of inberent value to the yellow metal, this silly notion that it by some means pos-sesses a regal right to rule the com-merce of the world, is so ingrained in human nature that most men recoil in dismay when it is suggested that its use as money may be entirely discontinued. While silver shared the throne with gold it, too, was held in as much and sometimes in greater reverence; but when, in 1873, concerted action condemned the white metal to take its place with corn and cotton and all the other subjects of the golden king, the power of gold was doubled and made absolute. Too many who regard gold as a ruler by inherent right forget that, during the long struggle for supremacy, silver was more than once within an ace of degrading her rival to the ranks, but at the end the gold power triumphed. Had the result been reversed the advocates of "honest" money might now be filled with horror at the thought of "fifty-cent dollars" of gold instead of silver. People who are influenced by this

ancient form of gold idolatry would do well to consider that it is a god of their own creation, whose power may and should be cut off whenever it becomes

SOMETHING ABOUT DIAMONDS. Their Appearance in the Rough, the Cut-

ting and Best Fields. The ruby mirrors the flame of fire, the sapphire reflects the blue of the Different Beliefs.

Sional presence of women in the heavens, the emerald pictures the depth of the country north of Milton has gallery below the bar was permitted. of the sea, but the diamond is a dewa society known as the Arena Club, Notice having, on February 2, 1778, drop laden with sunbeams, the most been taken that strangers were prespected of people who have wide. Every moment it flashes a new colornow blue, now red, now royal purple, now golden yellow, says Home and

In the rough-that is, just as the stone has been washed out of the clay and broken loose from the ore-a diamond presents the appearance of a crystal pebble, somewhat pointed at each end. It usually appears to be of a brownish hue but now and again a ray of light will seem to leap from the very heart of the stone. From this rough form of the gem the diamond cutter decides what the shape of the finished jewel is to be. It should be the aim of the diamond cutter to preserve this octahedral character of the gem. To accomplish this the rough stone is first split or chipped.

The operation is a most difficult one, equiring an insight into the character of each individual stone. There are hardly two gems that can be treated in a precisely similar manner. Every diamond has a thorough individuality and must be treated accordingly in order to obtain the best results. 'splitting" is accomplished by fixing the gem in a block of cement, after which the angles must be split off in accordance with the direction of the crystallization. Flaws are also taken out in this operation and the diamond given its future shape.

The diamonds most highly prized are

the Indian and Brazilian stones. They are generally of the purest white, the most complete transparency "water" and the most brilliant "fire."

Senator Harris' Plain Living. Senator Harris, of Tennessee, is not one of the bon vivants of the higher body of national legislation. He is very democratic in his gustatory tastes; a pair of hard-boiled eggs and a bottle of beer off the ice is his favorite lunch in summer, and during the R months he eats raw oysters covered with red pep-per, never forgetting the cold bottle of

THE OLDEST AND THE BEST C.

Cough-cure, the most prompt and effective remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. As an emergency medicine, for the cure of Croup, Sore Throat, Lung Fever and

Whooping Cough, AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral cannot be equaled. E. M. BRAWLEY, D. D., Dis. Sec. of the American Bap-

tist Publishing Society, Petersburg, Va., endorses it, as a cure for violent colds, bronchitis, etc. Dr. Brawley also adds: To all ministers suffering from throat troubles, I recommen

Awarded Medal at World's Pair. AYER'S PILLS Cure Liver and Stomach Trapples Summons.

In the Justice's Court for Adams Listrict, County of Umatilia, State of Oregov.

William Baker, Plaintiff,

John Parkyn and Frank E Parkyn, defend's.
In the name of the State of Oregon: The above named detendants, John Parkyn and Frank E. Parkyn, are hereby summoned to appear hefore me the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the said Adams district, in said county and state, on the 7th day of March, 1826, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of said Justice of the Peace in the said district, to answer to the complaint of William Raker, founded on a joint and several note, and wherein he demands \$20.46, principal and interest and ten dollars as alterney's fees and costs and disbursements of 4this action for which sum judgement will be rendered against you if you fail to appear and answer said complaint.

This summons is published by order of the undersigned, Justice of the Peace of Adams district, for Umatilla county, state of Oregon. Said order was made this 12th day of January 1898. E. DePeatt, J.H. Kirtiv, Atty for Plaintiff. Justice of the Peace.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I will apply to the Mayor and common council of the city of Athena, Oregon, at a meeting thereof to be held on the 18th, day of Feb. 1866, for a license to sell spirituous, malt and vinous liquors in less quantities than one quart, said liquors to be sold only in a building situated on lot 7 in block 5, of said city. W. R. HARDEN, Dated Jan. 24th, 1866.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesal

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

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at Reasonable Cost.

Read These Prices.

Eczema For Over Three Years

Purified the Blood With Hood's Sarsaparilla and is Now Well.

"Dear Sirs: I wish to forward you a

that dreadful skin disease. I have taken sixteen bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and used five boxes of the Ointment. I would have written before but I wished to wait until I was confi-

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently. 25c.

Have

"I Am Cured"

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: statement of my case. Eczema appeared three years ago and since then I have tried all kinds of remedies for the cure of the disease and had given up all hope of ever being cured. At last I was told to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Olive Ointment. I did so and I am happy to say that

Hood's Sarstilla Cures
dent the disease would not return
again. It has not and I can say I am
perfectly cured. I gladly recommend
Hood's Sarsaparilla." ARTHUR J.
MENDAY, Woodland, Washington. How's This.

any case of Catarrh the annot be cared by Hall's Catarrh Cure. At

We, the undersigned have known F. J. Chency for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

Wwsr&TEUAX, Wholesale bruggists, Toledo, O.

Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system. Testimonials sent free Price 75c, per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

PYTHIAN, NO. 29, MEETS EVERY Administrator's Notice.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Joe. C. Depot deceased, and all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are hereby notified to present the same, duly verified as by law required, to the undersigned at his place of business in Athena. Umatifia county, Oregon, within six months from the date hereof.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1895.

Will, Mosgrows, Administrator. Physician and Surgeon

Calls promptly answered. Office on Third Street, Athena, Oregon,

month.

DR. I. N. RICHARDSON,

OPERATIVE PROSTHETIC ATHENA, OREGON

E. DePeatt.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

ATHENA, ORE.

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