

ATHENA PRESS

Tuesdays and Fridays

F. B. BOYD.....Publisher

A man can't help having affection for a woman who can make a good apple pie.

Strange thing about earthquakes is that they miss so many places where they are needed.

Sympathy is sweet, but when a man has pounded his finger it doesn't help him materially for a while.

People who never could spell correctly will be glad of the presidential license to spell some other way.

Some of the best friends of the administration think that in the matter of the spelling reform it went off half cock.

Society men who enlist in the navy should bear in mind that the duties performed there are not known as functions.

A Russian Grand Duke when drilling his loyal and loving soldiers, should always take pains to stand well out of range.

It is scarcely necessary to add that the Sage who failed in New York a day or two ago is an entirely different kind of Sage.

Even should the scientists agree as to the cause of earthquakes, it would not be any great satisfaction to the sufferers.

Chicago has a World Betterment League, but so far it hasn't found it necessary to go away from home to find something to do.

A Pittsburg man has made a breakfast food testing plant of his wife's stomach. This is simply reversing the rule of the ages past.

A professor has discovered a calendar of the year 4241 B. C. If they had calendars then why they must have had insurance companies, too.

The Czar's policy is said to be one of strong-handed reform. In the case of the duma it looked more like the non-resilient toe of the royal boot.

Two hundred and forty thousand species of insects exist on the earth. If you don't believe it count 'em the next time you eat your picnic lunch in the woods.

We don't think there will ever be much of an argument on the proposition that Russell Sage had more sense than all his nephews and nieces combined.

This country spent \$81,000,000 for coffee last year. The figures would be still more interesting if we were informed how much genuine coffee this sum paid for.

It may be very true that the Czar is getting over \$6,000,000 for spending money, but it is pretty certain that he is not squandering any of it on moonlight excursion tickets.

"The American woman of the upper class," says Professor Thomas, "has superior rights and no duties, and yet she is worrying herself to death because she has lost her connection with reality." Think it over, ladies.

Newsboys in Boston are establishing a fund to send one of their number to college. They have already raised about two thousand dollars. This fact tells more about America than a volume of comment by a Russian lecturer or a German philosophic critic of our institutions.

The proposition to tunnel the English Channel has again been revived, and an English engineer has been invited to make plans for it. The channel is twenty miles wide at the narrowest place, consequently the tunnel would be a long one. It is likely that the channel will be tunneled before railroad trains are run under Bering Strait, but neither will happen very soon.

Nearly all the secretaries and stenographers attached to the late Russian Duma were women, and women are numerous in the ranks of the Russian revolutionists. The arbitrary arrest and banishment of a husband or father has turned many a Russian woman into an enemy of the government that has been guilty of such outrages. Free Russia, when it comes, will owe much to the Russian women.

No psychologist ever has arisen to explain why it is that a man who would not trust his own brother with a 5-cent piece will amiably turn over several hundreds of his dollars to some glaring rascal who advertises to pay prodigious dividends from a sugar mine in the mountains of the moon. The success of these schemes of finance is enough to make "Hungry Joe" and all the other old-time bunco men turn in their graves. It is so simple that no rascal can afford to be "broke."

No higher tribute can be paid to a foreigner by a Japanese than his belief in his power to keep silence; that power is one of the most tremendous sources of the nation's strength. Much marvel has been elicited by the inviolate safety during the war of strategic secrets, the common possession of thousands of people at once. There were a few traitors here and there in the beginning of the war; there were none when it was ended. They were discovered and convicted by their own comrades and swift and terrible was the execution of justice upon them. Only in the service to which they belonged were these painful incidents known; they were described when the war was over.

Now and again one of the hundreds of thousands of capable men in comparatively humble positions rises into prominence because of public interest in something with which he may be connected. There is the case of A. Pappa, the head pilot of the Suez canal, who has taken many ships through the narrow strait without attracting public attention. But he steered the dry dock Dewey through the canal, a bulk so large that it practically filled the whole width of the waterway at the depth required to float it, and did not let it touch bottom once. Now the naval officer in command has mentioned the old Greek in his report, praising him in unmeasured terms. There is many a "mute, inglorious Milton" doing his singing or hers with a shovel or a plane, a needle or a broom, who deserve all that can be said of heroes or heroines. They are doing that which their hands find to do as well as possible to do it. No one can do more.

Ethnologists say, as the result of their observations, that the racial differences which exist among mankind are very slight once we get below the surface. Taking humanity as a whole, it is said that one man will fight as bravely as another up to a certain point, that courage is a common attribute of all mankind and that fundamental ethical considerations are respected to the same extent by all the tribes of men. It is found, in short, that the difference between the man of one nation and the man of another nation is not essential but temperamental. This conclusion receives frequent confirmation. In the steamship disaster off the Spanish coast a few weeks ago the obvious deficiency was not lack of courage upon the part of the officers and crew but a lack of discipline and self-control. The Latin temperament is not the temperament for sudden and menacing emergencies. It is the temperament of impulse, of enthusiasm, of ebullient bravery. It lacks the self-poise and imperturbability of the northern character. Take them man for man and it is probable that the crew of the Siro would have charged a forlorn hope with greater intrepidity than an equal number of Scandinavians or Englishmen or Americans or Germans would have done. That is because the Latin temperament lacks the calculating quality which estimates danger. But confronted with a peril in which the spectacular and emotional elements were wanting the Italian sailors lost their heads. They "went to pieces," to use a colloquialism, not from lack of courage but from temperamental inability to confront the unexpected. We may say, in other words, that the Latin temperament is not the seafaring temperament. When matched against the Teutonic races on the ocean the Latins have gone down to defeat. The invincible armada strewn its shattered timbers on the shores of the British Islands. The navies of Napoleon were forever undoing at sea the victories of that matchless commander ashore. The galleys of the Romans were more transports than war vessels. The Latin fights and fights valiantly, but he prefers to fight men instead of wind and wave, and he prefers to fight men on land instead of on the sea. But this, as we have pointed out, is no impugnement of his courage; it is merely a phase of his temperament. The temperate zone breeds men of slower imagination but of consequently greater sang froid than are bred in warmer climes. The north excels in steady achievement and dauntless will; the south is pre-eminent in esprit, in art and imagination. At the bottom, however, the Latin and the Teuton are equals. Their superficial differences can be laid to climate and environment.

Sentimental Surgery.
A party of college students, celebrating a football victory in New York, ran into an unexpected difficulty in the shape of some policemen, and after the smoke of the battle had cleared away, as the political orators say, it was necessary to cart one of the young men to a hospital and fix up his head.
The young surgeon in charge of such cases put the collegian on the table and looked him over. He had a long gash in his forehead. The surgeon cleansed the wound and began to sew it up. He labored for half an hour and then burst into the office of the doctor in charge.
"I can't do anything with that young chap in there," he said.
"What's the matter?" asked his superior.
"Why, every time I put in a stitch he pulls it out and says: 'She loves me,' and when I put in the next one he pulls that out and says: 'She loves me not.'"
—Saturday Evening Post.

Possible Explanation.
"I wonder why the editor prints the marriage notices directly under the death notices?" queried the typewriter boarder, as she glanced over the local paper.
"I don't know," rejoined the fussy bachelor, "unless it is to remind us that the fools are not all dead yet."
A woman taking on a second marriage must feel the same as a man who has always worn tailor-made suits and then changes to hand-me-downs.
What has become of the girl who crocheted trimming for her wedding clothes?



Snake-Bites.

Notwithstanding the fact that there are many poisonous snakes in this country, cases of snake-bite are not common. They occur frequently enough, however, to make it worth every farmer's or country roamer's while to familiarize himself with the poison-out effects upon the body of snake venom, and the best means to overcome those effects.
The most common of the poisonous snakes in this country are the coral-snakes, the copperhead, the water-moccasin, and many varieties of rattlesnakes. The symptoms of poisoning vary somewhat according to the variety of snake, and also to the state of the weather and the condition which the snake is in at the time. The poisonous effects are more marked, the hotter the weather at the time; and the bite of a well-fed snake is more harmful than that of one which is fasting.

The symptoms of snake-bite are both local and general. In the case of rattlesnake-bite, the local symptoms consist in severe pain and very great discoloration about the wound, due to the suffusion of blood under the skin. The part becomes greatly swollen, and may even mortify.

The general symptoms come on quite rapidly. Sometimes within ten or twenty minutes of the bite there is a rapid and weak pulse, the victim is nauseated, often vomits, staggers as he walks, and suffers from marked and increasing prostration. Death may occur directly from the action of the venom, or it may follow later, and be due to prostration resulting from the gangrene occurring at the site of the bite.

Recovery, which occurs in about three-quarters of the cases of rattlesnake-poisoning, even when untreated, is very prompt, the symptoms of depression disappearing as rapidly as they came on.

When one has been bitten by a poisonous snake, the first thing to do is to prevent the entrance of the poison into the general circulation, which is to be done by tying a cord or a strip of cloth as tightly as possible about the limb above the bite; then the part bitten should be cut freely with a sharp knife, with two or three cross-cuts, so that it will bleed freely.

Sucking the wound is good for the victim, but dangerous for the person who does it, for the poison may be absorbed through any small abrasion near the mouth.

The elimination of the poison that may have been absorbed should be promoted by the use of purgatives, and wrapping the victim in blankets with hot bottles to promote perspiration. Alcohol is of service in moderate quantities, but it should never be taken in amount sufficient to produce intoxication.—Youth's Companion.

WEALTH FROM JUNK.

Thieves Are Reaping a Rich Harvest from San Francisco Ruins.

Copper wire to the value of \$500 was stolen from the Postal Telegraph Company's former office about 12 o'clock Wednesday night. A gang of five men carried fifteen coils of wire to a wagon, which was driven by a member of the gang, and before the arrival of a patrol wagon loaded with policemen, under Detective Sergeant Ed Gibson, the thieves escaped with their booty.

Not only the telegraph companies but the United Railroads and Telephone Company have been heavy losers from the depredations of a well-organized band of junk thieves, who determine in favor of the more valuable junk, such as copper wire and brass findings.

A ready market is found for this loot, some junk dealers making no scruples about purchasing all that is brought to them. The wire is melted into crude ingots and sent to the Eastern smelters.

The methods of the thieves in looting the ruins in the burned district are extremely simple. Several members of the gang search the ruins, and, after selecting such pieces of junk as will command the highest price, cast it into the street. It is an easy matter for others to gather the junk without attracting attention.

Boys have been engaged by junk dealers to pick up bits of copper, and in this way have contributed largely to making the business of the junk men lucrative.

Great piles of junk of all descriptions are piled in the courtyard in the rear of the police headquarters at the Lowell High School. In the days immediately following the fire the police confiscated quantities of junk and made a great number of arrests. The men arraigned in the police courts are fined a nominal sum, which is quickly paid.—San Francisco Chronicle.

One Explanation.

"You hear so many people quoting about 'the way of the transgressor.' What does it mean, anyway?"

"My dear sir, the 'weigh of the transgressor' is usually about 1,800 pounds of coal to the ton."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A man looks in a parlor for a wife, and when he finds her demands that she be more at home in the kitchen.

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12:30 p. m.	Walla Walla - Pendleton Mixed	
4:53 p. m.	Fast Mail for Pendleton, LaGrande, Baker City, and all points east via Huntington, Ore., also for Umatilla, Bepner, The Dalles, Portland, Astoria, Willamette Valley, Tacoma, Seattle, all Sound points.	4:53 p. m.
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