

ATHENA PRESS

Tuesdays and Fridays

F. B. BOYD, Publisher

Cuba wants new blood. It ought to be a few degrees cooler than the home brand.

The President's action concerning the Twenty-fifth Infantry has become a study in black and white.

Summerfield, Ohio, has a boy 15 years of age who weighs 488 pounds. He may be Secretary of War some day.

If, as Prof. Lowell says, the people of Mars are our superiors, we suppose it will be in order for us to look up to them.

Pretty hard on Count Boni being cut off from all those millions, with the cost of living higher than it has been for twenty years.

A wealthy Chicago girl is going to marry a baseball player. Bet he won't pinch her and stick her with pins, like a count or a duke.

Mrs. Russell Sage finds it difficult to give away \$80,000,000 so as to make it do the most good. Her husband would have found it impossible.

A Nebraska woman is seeking her third divorce from the same man. She is simply practicing what that "trial marriage" advocate is preaching.

"We have enough railroads now," declares E. H. Harriman. Mr. Harriman may have enough, but there are millions of us poor people in the country who don't own a single railroad.

The Buffalo Times tells of a boy who took several ounces of rough-on-rats without suffering any evil effects; but it appears that he worked in a drug store and took it to a customer.

New York's board of education has put itself on record in opposition to the new kind of spelling. This fact will cause Brander Matthews to recall the old proverb concerning the prophet in his own country.

If they can be discovered the men who made a drunken man in New York sleep with a pig are to be punished. But will the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals take no action in behalf of the other pig?

According to President Roosevelt, a 80-cent lunch in a Panama restaurant is good enough for anybody. It is just possible, though, that the lunch set before President didn't look as much like 80 cents as the one served to the average patron.

"Story hour" is a new feature of library work among children which has had marked success at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburg. Children come to the building at stated times and listen to stories told by a skilled narrator. In Boston the centennial of the birth of Hans Christian Andersen was celebrated last year by a gathering of a large and interested audience of children at the Public Library, to whom a lady told Andersen stories. It is an expedient for providing wholesome entertainment for children which might well be adopted by all cities and large towns.

Iceland is now connected with Europe by cable, and the King of Denmark is in direct communication with his subjects on the northern isle. Cables are built so fast that it is difficult to keep track of them. There are about two hundred and fifty thousand miles of metallic connection under the seas of the world, the average cost of which has been about a thousand dollars a mile. A quarter of a billion is a great sum of money, yet it is a small price to pay for communication between continents which send to each other an estimated total of six million messages a year.

Young men who are wondering what opportunity the world holds out to them when they leave college may be interested in some figures given in the latest published report of the United States Commissioner of Education. The commissioner says that since 1890 there have been created an average of about a thousand new college professorships every year, and more than thirteen hundred new positions in the high schools and academies. Thus about twenty-three hundred new teachers have to be found annually, without making any allowance for the retirement of many hundreds of others on account of age or other disability. It is apparent that the man who wishes to live the scholarly life has ample opportunity in these days of popular education.

By those who have watched the rapid growth of the colleges and universities fears are often expressed that personal contact between president and students, between professors and pupils, will be lost, if it has not been lost already; and that so the best part of a college education will be forfeited. The definite charge, by a writer in a recent number of the Outlook, that in one college at least this condition has already come to pass, brought out some interesting correspondence. One woman mentions a professor who not only knew all "his boys" while they were under his instruction and helped them by personal advice and friendly social intercourse, but has kept in touch with every one of them since they were graduated.

Once a year he sends them all a letter, and nearly all of them reply. The atmosphere is almost like that of one great family. The misfortune of one is the concern of all, and all help to repair it. Other correspondents cite other colleges and other men to show that intercourse between faculty and students is growing more intimate instead of more remote; and no one has considered it necessary to cite—for every one knows—the definite system which most of the colleges have for bringing all the students under the direct personal influence of some of the professors or other instructors. Candid graduates of forty or fifty years ago, if they are familiar with present college conditions, nearly always admit that the relations to-day are simpler and more familiar. The old-time professor, however beneficent his influence, was too often a man of austere dignity, which made him unapproachable. His modern representative may be regarded with less awe, but not with less affection. One thing must be remembered: It takes two to form a friendship as well as to make a quarrel. The student must meet advances half-way. If he does, there is little danger in any college, large or small, that he will go through the course friendless or without the helpful influence of close contact and acquaintance with "praesens et professores."

At intervals of a few years we hear that England is scraping the bottom of her coal mines and that in a relatively short time her fuel supply will be exhausted and she will have to go out of the manufacturing business. Still, England continues to mine coal in sufficient quantity for her needs. Lately however, the prophets have been insistent in their auguries of woe, and they have asserted that this time there can be no mistake. The exhaustion of the English coal supply is in sight. Providence appears still to temper the wind to the shorn lamb, however; for coincident with these gloomy outgivings comes the statement that new coal beds have been discovered near Dover whose value is money is estimated at \$5,000,000,000. Leading geologists say that the discovery is the most important since the Norman conquest. Thus England is granted a respite. Her manufactures will not become extinct for lack of fuel—not for a while, at least. Still, the prophets of evil continue to prophesy. They calculate that but only the coal supply of England but of the whole world must within a certain time be exhausted and they demand to know what will become of humanity then. The question is interesting, but hardly of contemporary importance. The anxious ones concede that there will be years to come and we may justly assume that we shall not be personally interested in occurrences that far in the future. But even if we expected to live until all the coal and wood had been burned we should still decline to be alarmed at the prospect. We have great faith in the resources of the human intellect. Poe said that the ingenuity of man could not devise a cipher or cryptograph which the ingenuity of man could not solve. We hold the same opinion with respect to any emergency that may confront the human race. Man rises to the necessities of his existence. When the fuel that we now have is exhausted substitutes will be found for it. The resources of nature are infinite and they are at the disposal of men acute enough to utilize them. The harnessing of power transformable into heat to supply all humanity ten times over. That is only one resource; there are a dozen others.

Millionaire Bey.
Mouammer Bey, son of the richest man in all Turkey, who will be heir to more millions than any other person in the Ottoman Empire, save the heir of the sultan, is in Boston on business, and before he leaves the business men will have something like a cool half million of his money, while he will have tons of Boston's most improved shoe and cotton machinery.

There is nothing about this sleek-appearing man of 35 years, with his round figure, to indicate that he is to be at some time in the future the richest man in his native land. He is just as democratic as any of this country's wealthy men, and one wouldn't have to make a very big stretch of imagination to pick him out as an American.

Mouammer Bey, unlike most of his fellow countrymen, is highly educated, and instead of wasting his father's vast wealth by riotous living he has mastered the many great industries that his father controls, and is adding to the fortune. Those who have come in contact with him say that he is as keen as the proverbial Yankee business man.—Boston Post.

Identity Marks.
They were riding through Indiana. "That man across there is from St. Louis," said the observer.
"How do you know?" asked the drummer.
"He constantly looks in the mirror to see if his face is dirty."
The drummer looked around a bit, and tapped the observer upon the shoulder.
"There's a man from Pittsburg," he said, indicating a passenger two seats behind.
"How can you tell?"
"His face actually is dirty."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Started in for Himself.
Acquaintance—Were you ever dunked?
Skinflint—Was I? Why, I was dunked so many times that it taught me the game.—Detroit Free Press.

A PROSPEROUS STATE.

New South Wales, Australia, Shows Remarkable Development. The agricultural and industrial activity of New South Wales, Australia, is improving constantly. Last year the State produced in dairying and allied interests goods valued at \$17,000,000, this sum including, in addition to butter and cheese, the profits on swine, poultry farming and the rabbit industry. The butter exported from the State weighed nearly 20,000,000 pounds, and brought to the owners \$4,000,000, which was an addition to the public wealth of the State. The output of bacon and hams has increased nearly 150 per cent since 1895.

Utilizing a pest, the rabbit industry is rapidly assuming the importance of a staple. During last year, 3,150,800 pairs of rabbits and hares were exported, in addition to 4,593,961 pounds of rabbit and hare skins, the value of the whole amounting to \$1,572,200, or double that of the previous year. There was also an increased export of poultry, almost the whole of which went to South Africa and Asiatic ports.

The number of sheep in New South Wales in 1905 was estimated at 40,000,000, an increase of 20 per cent over the record of 1904.

There were also 2,000,000 cattle and 420,000 horses in the State. The horses exported to countries outside the commonwealth numbered 5,406, and were valued at \$594,820. The wool exports aggregated \$67,231,300, an increase of more than 15 per cent; and the live sheep exports were valued at \$7,304,950. The meat exports were \$3,079,835, or almost 250 per cent more than those of 1904.

In mineral production, too, New South Wales is constantly adding to her past records. In 1904 this production was valued at \$31,100,000; last year it reached \$35,080,700. Its possibilities are described as enormous. Coal constituted about one-fifth of the output, and copper and lead each one-seventh. Silver increased to \$1,441,000, more than 40 per cent beyond the record for 1904; tin to \$2,330,000, while spelter, which showed a production of \$395,430 in 1904, figured at \$6,754,715 in the market values of last year. There are many known deposits of kerosene shale of a payable quality in New South Wales, but kerosene is imported from the United States and elsewhere.

The tonnage of shipping entering Sydney harbor amounted to 4,697,511, or nearly half that of Liverpool, and more than that of Hull, Cape Town, Bremen, Havre, Copenhagen, Boston or Shanghai. Prosperous conditions are evident on all sides. The savings banks show a handsome increase in deposits. The value of deposits last year was \$67,491,200. Sixteen thousand more depositors held accounts than during the previous year, and their deposits average \$18.65 for the year.

Less than one-seventieth of the 310,000 square miles of the State has been turned over by the plough, but the production last year averaged \$55, a square mile of the entire area. The population on December 31 was 1,478,900, and the total wealth produced during the year was \$150 a head for every man, woman and child. Very few, if any, States in the world can rival this prosperous record.

TOAD HAS MANY VIRTUES.
Frees Kitchens and Gardens of Cock-
roaches and Other Bugs.

Few well-meaning creatures have been more thoroughly misunderstood than the homely, meditative, and retiring toad. Formerly the toad was considered a venomous reptile, but in our day its habits have been more carefully observed, and its great value to the pomologist and gardener has been fully established on account of its propensity for destroying insects.

We should, therefore, cultivate the friendship and assistance of the insectivorous reptiles, including the striped snake, as well as that of birds. Every tidy housewife detests the cockroach, mice, and other vermin. Two or three domesticated toads would keep the coast clear of these, and would be found more desirable than a cat, as they are wholly free from trespassing on the rights of man as does the cat. The toad is possessed of a timid and retiring nature, loving dark corners and shady places, but under kind treatment becoming quite tame.

Many instances might be cited of pet toads remaining several years in a family, and doing most valuable service with no other compensation than that of immunity from persecution. All that is necessary to secure their co-operation, in door or out, is to provide them with cool and safe retreats by day, convenient access to water, and they will go forth to the performance of their nocturnal duties "without money and without price."

In Europe, toads are carried to the cities to market, and are purchased by the horticulturists, who by their aid are enabled to keep in check the multiplication of the insect tribes which prey upon their fruit, flowers, etc.

No one can study the anatomy of this reptile without being convinced of its perfect adaptation to its sphere. Its tongue, which is capable of great elongation, is attached to the anterior portion of the lower jaw; its free end, when the toad is in repose, reaching down to the borders of the stomach.

Why She Took Him.
Mother—Why did you accept Charlie from among all the young men who have paid you attention? Daughter—Because he was the only one that had the good taste to propose.
Two heads are better than a dozen—'t is a love affair.

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ARRIVE Daily.	TIME SCHEDULES ATHENA, ORE.	DEPART Daily.
11:55 a. m.	Walla Walla, Dayton, Pomeroy, Lewiston, Colfax, Pullman, Moscow, the Couer d'Alene district, Spokane and all points north.	11:55 a. m.
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, Heppner, The Dalles, Portland, Astoria, Willamette Valley Points, Tallifornia, Tacoma, Seattle, all Sound Points.	4:53 p. m.
	Pendleton - Walla Walla Mixed	6:30 p. m.

J. S. Doble Agent, Athena

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