

ATHENA PRESS

Tuesdays and Fridays

F. B. BOYD, Publisher

Some men are unable to save money because they haven't any to practice on.

A New York woman caught a burglar and hugged him until he surrendered. What a chump he was to surrender!

Berlin is to have a world's fair in 1913. We get notice in plenty of time so that we can begin saving our money.

How many of us, if our income amounted to 68 cents a second, like Rockefeller's, would ever forget to wind the clock?

Mr. Carnegie wants to know why millionaires don't laugh. Probably it is because they can't see where there is any money in it.

There is some satisfaction to the country in having a man like Mr. Carnegie who can tell Wall Street what he thinks of it without swearing.

To the question where the milk came from in the milky way, it might be observed that it probably came from the cow that jumped over the moon.

It is said that the new portrait of the President is not like him. Nothing but a moving picture of the President will look natural to most people.

Hereafter when some long-winded member of the Douma gets the floor his colleagues will no doubt cast anxious glances at the ceiling from time to time.

Montreal's birth rate is higher than that of any other American city. If the President finds it out he is likely to become an advocate of Canadian annexation.

Scientists claim that when the temperature is down to zero there is still considerable heat present. But, of course, there is no law compelling you to believe it.

A Baltimore physician says people may live to be 100 years old by doing away with hats. But so many people, including Baltimore physicians, find hats convenient to talk through.

"When you feel a brainstorm coming on," advises an exchange, "slip the cartridges out of your gun." That advice is all right for the man who cannot confine himself to shooting off his mouth.

In a Vandergrift (Pa.) skating rink a 200-pound woman fell on a man and crushed him to death. Even a man who is so foolish as to spend his time at a skating rink ought to know enough to steer clear of a 200-pound woman.

In America the button and in Scotland the "bawbee" have long furnished to parsimonious hypocrites a means of defrauding the contribution plate. Now a rival has risen in Edinburgh, in the form of imitation coins made from pasteboard, and silvered or gilded. They were put out as souvenirs in packages of candy—toy money for the children to play store with. Two or more clergymen have written to the newspapers to complain that the practice of false giving by means of the toy coins is becoming common. In this country it is a legal offense to manufacture imitations of coins.

The spreading of disease by insects is now proving to be much more common than was believed to be the case but a year or two ago or even a few months ago. The greatest attention has hitherto been given to those diseases wherein the insect acts the part of a secondary host in which the parasite undergoes some kind of change not possible in man—malaria, yellow fever, filaria, Texas fever, etc. It is interesting to find increasing attention being given to the possibility of the mechanical transmission of infective organisms from man to man by means of the commoner insects, flies, bedbugs, roaches and fleas. There is no reasonable doubt that in recent wars flies were responsible for the transfer of typhoid bacilli to foods which were not screened.

There is a "talented money" of the church and it is the kind that is wheedled out of people through their appetites and their vanities. Men are the worst offenders in this respect. Women will make the little sacrifices that are really great. It was a woman, he is remembered, who gave the symbolical mite. But a man who has to have his stomach and his purse appealed to by the thoughts of a "chicken pie dinner in the parlor of the church" at a bargain, who has to be cajoled into laying his offering on the altar by a pretty girl whose finishing coquetry is a stage soubrette's apron, has little religion in his soul. It is the women of a church who devise wondrous schemes for making money in which they do many things which are personally repugnant to their gentle and refined natures. And these schemes are all to "work" man when he will not do his straightforward duty in the matter of religious contributions.

In few respects do Americans seem more extravagant than the average Eu-

ropean than in the large use of ice for cooling purposes in summer, and in the elaborate measures to warm their houses in winter. The Englishman complains that the buildings in this country are overheated. An American passing a winter in England finds the houses, both in city and in country, uncomfortably cold. Habits of long growth, founded on economic conditions there and here, account for this difference of view. Many of the natives of Uruguay, in South America, suffer untold discomfort from living up to their belief that the artificial heating of houses is injurious to health. In damp, chilly weather they get along without the relief that a little fire might give. Among the desperately poor in the Northern States of this country cases have been known where a family would remain in bed during an extraordinary cold day, if they had no fuel, or wished to economize the little they had. Good food helps man as well as domestic animals to resist the cold. Substantial clothing and well-built houses, carefully protected against the high winds, greatly lessen one's dependence on fuel. Brisk bodily activity also contributes to the same end. Ventilation often becomes a serious matter. Although cold air is not necessarily pure, nor warm air necessarily foul, it is in the main true that fresh, outside air is cold. Its introduction under any plan that can be devised lowers the temperature, and to raise it again involves the use of more fuel. Ventilation is a luxury, but it is one that adds so mightily to bodily health and mental vigor as to be well worth its cost.

We have assigned different offices to the two hands—greeting, hand-shaking, writing, drawing, painting, etc., to the right; eating, horse-curling, card-playing, gun-holding and certain strictly "sporting" uses to the left—while only piano-playing has offered equal exercise for both hands. The necessity for a new order of things has been emphasized chiefly in the development of art instruction in the schools. In writing, drawing, painting and modeling in the German schools the pupils are said to employ the right and left hand alternately. The training is believed to be a great boon to all, especially to the left-handed child, who is no longer to be regarded as an abnormal being, forced to do everything clumsily with the left hand. Even with right-handed children the movement is toward well-rounded, symmetrical development and in the direction of increased control and usefulness of the body. It is a fact that every part of the body which is not exercised for many generations becomes, through disuse, first inactive, then useless and finally superfluous. It atrophies and decays. In time, if we persist in the general disuse of the left hand, we must become a one-armed race, at least scientists say so. Though we have all the necessary muscles for moving the ears no one who has not acquired this charming faculty in early childhood is able to wiggle them. In the same manner we have become so accustomed to using the right hand and neglecting the left that, unless modern pedagogy interferes, humanity is in danger of losing its left hand. People who have made a close study into this curious subject declare that the atrophy of the left arm has already made itself clearly manifest in infants. Right-handedness or left-handedness can be detected immediately after birth, proving the tendency to be the result of physiological conditions and hereditary. Ambidexterity is, of course, the ideal attainment, for many more reasons than one. The keenest mental activity is as necessary to the skillful use of both hands as the most exact knowledge of the smallest details of writing, or drawing, and the moral of the whole matter is that in everything that one does, whether with the right or left hand, mental exercise, the observing eye and the tenacious purposes are ever the most important things.



No old maid ever lived long enough to admit she was.

Noise is very useful for grand opera and political debates.

Calomel and spanking are both good for early love affairs.

A girl can think she is in love when it is nothing but the stomach ache from cucumbers.

The man that puts a 40 h. p. emphasis into his voice has a vacuum where his ideas ought to come from.

A very good way not to be proud of your dressing is to have a son who keeps showing you that you are out of style.

When a man steps into the bathtub full of scalding water and doesn't swear, it's not because he is a Christian, but because he is speechless.

Table Fork Aged 600 Years.
The six hundredth anniversary of the invention of the table fork, which was used by King John IV., Duke of Bretagne, to eat fruit with in 1307, will be celebrated in sundry parts of the world. In Paris several banquets will be given in commemoration of the event.

FOODSTUFFS IN MEXICO.

What the Mass of the People Have to Eat.

In answer to inquiries from the United States relative to Mexico's meat and dairy product supplies, Consul James A. Le Roy of Durango furnishes the following report, says the Washington Star.

While the mass of the people of Mexico subsist primarily on tortillas (corn cake) and beans, it is significant that, in the larger centers of population, wherever the workmen are getting higher wages, as a result of the establishment of new industries, they buy fresh meat and flock to the bakeries of wheat bread. Indeed, the increased consumption of wheat is one of the signs of the times in Mexico. It has become an article of necessity with families in moderate circumstances, as it always has been with the people of wealth; and these two classes are also great consumers of meat. It may be put down as a rule that while Mexico is still a country dependent primarily upon corn and beans, all Mexicans who can afford to do so daily eat a large amount of meat.

It cannot be expected that there will be any market for fresh meats from the United States, as cattle raising is a pursuit that is followed in nearly all parts of Mexico. There is also a duty of 10 cents Mexican the net kilo (about 2 1/4 cents in United States currency per pound avoirdupois) on fresh meat. In the capital and in some of the other cities there are small butcher shops, first started to cater to the trade of American residents, which have facilities for keeping meat several days on ice. The industry of refrigerating beef, as it is known in the United States, is practically unknown in Mexico. Lately it has been said that one firm would attempt it in Mexico city; but there will be no shipping of refrigerated beef into Mexico while freight rates remain as high as they are, or until the taste of nearly all the meat eaters is educated not to demand meat just killed.

There cannot, under present conditions, be a great market for canned meats in Mexico. Their price puts them wholly out of the reach of the masses of the people, even if they ever considered their purchase. Fresh meat is still a luxury with them, and they live in a grazing country. Pork, far more than beef or mutton, is the poor man's meat in Mexico, though this is more conspicuously the case in certain regions than in others. Lard is a local product everywhere, on a small or large scale, and forms one of the items most actively bartered in the town markets. It is used by all classes in every-day cooking and in the preparation of a very large proportion of their dishes, yet lard is imported from the United States in considerable quantity.

Mexico cannot be called a butter-consuming country, as bread is commonly eaten without butter. Lard is its substitute to a great extent, where it has a substitute. Nevertheless the use of butter is increasing among Mexicans themselves, and the foreign population, especially the Americans, constitute a growing demand for butter that does not seem to be met by the starting of small dairy farms near cities, mining camps, etc. More than three-fourths of the butter imported comes from the United States, Spain and Denmark supplying nearly all the remainder. It is imported mainly in cans, but the importation of fresh butter in rolls from the dairies in the lower Mississippi valley region has been steadily increasing. The imports of American cheese and milk show constant gains, but in the nature of things the market for these products cannot greatly increase.

False Messiahs.
The defense of different persons claiming to be the Messiah has cost the Jews a great expense, both in treasure and human life. One of these, Coziba, who lived in the second century of our era, put himself at the head of the Jewish nation as their Messiah, and many of that people adhered to and defended him. The Romans made war upon Coziba and his followers, and, according to admissions made by eminent Jewish authority, they lost somewhere between 500,000 and 600,000 men in his defense. The last of these impostors was Mordecai, a German, who first claimed to be of divine origin in the year 1682. When the authorities threatened to punish him as an impostor he fled, and his end is not known.

Tombstone Refuge for Cat.
One day this week, when the snow was rapidly turning to slush, and when St. Paul's churchyard was bereft of its wonted groups of luncheon-hour strollers, one of the churchyard cats, an unusually soiled and wild-looking specimen, was seen perched upon the narrow top of a weather-worn headstone. The space was uncomfortably narrow, and, to keep from falling, the animal was forced to clutch unceasingly. But the stone was dry, the churchyard walks were flooded, so the cat stayed, a soiled bit of white and black fur, suspicious but apparently resigned.—New York Post.

English as Spoken.
A young woman desired a toque, but her husband responded, "It's no toque."

It costs so much dough, I'll have to say nothing; if I said for that thing I'd be broke.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Poor Papa.
Miss Nearside—Isn't that a new bonnet on your mother?

Miss Wise—Well, I really think it's on papa.—Philadelphia Ledger.

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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, California, Tacoma, Seattle, all Sound points.	4:53 p. m.
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