

ATHENA PRESS

Tuesdays and Fridays

F. B. BOYD, Publisher

Sven Hedin reports the discovery of gold in Tibet. That settles it. The country must be civilized.

Frank Rockefeller, John D.'s "busted" brother, might adopt the plaintive motto, "Charity begins at home."

Remark by the conventional old settler of the future: "I remember, when I was chief engineer of the Panama canal," etc.

The first soda water fountain has just been set up in Australia. And we have been importing our ballot systems from that benighted country!

The Agricultural Department has found a milking machine that will work. But how unromantic it will be to simply touch a button, sir, she said.

The late William A. Procter, soap manufacturer, did much to make his countrymen a clean people. Incidentally he cleaned up \$20,000,000 for himself.

Ontario has a man who looks just like John D. Rockefeller. But no doubt he can prove a case of mistaken identity by simply producing his bank book if he has one.

The Prince of Wales is reported to have been badly squeezed in the stock market. Even a prince is likely to get his fingers hurt when he fools with the teeth of the buzz saw.

A Russian admiral's life was saved when the bomb aimed at him dropped in the snow and refused to explode. Guess he thinks the poet who wrote, "Beautiful Snow" was all right.

Spiritualistic medium says Mars is angry because her signals are being ignored by the earth. Business must be dull on Mars when she goes so far out of her way to pick a quarrel with her neighbors.

A Western doctor says that after reaching the age of 100 years one begins to grow a new crop of hair. But the man who becomes bald at 40 would get so accustomed to it in sixty years that he wouldn't care for a new crop.

A young man who beat his mother to death with a stick of stove wood is "believed to be insane." Of course he is. There was not only a violent brain storm but a furious muscle paroxysm. That is, if he has money enough to fee the high-priced alienists.

Soon after the coronation of King Edward there was published a photograph which showed him at a modern office desk with a telephone stand at his elbow. Still more striking is a picture recently printed of Cardinal Merry del Val, Papal Secretary of State, seated at a desk before an American typewriter.

Leading business men of Chicago have petitioned that the time of the eighteen-hour trains between Chicago and New York be raised to twenty hours. They are the kind of men in whose interest the "fliers" have been run, and they prefer safety and reasonable speed to maximum speed and maximum danger. This is one of the requests from patrons which the railroads can afford to heed.

Throughout a century and a quarter the tendency of the nations of the world has been toward diffusion of the governmental powers. For the first time evidence of a reactionary disposition to trust all to the one strong man appears in nearly all the larger nations at the same time. We see no more than curious coincidence in the unhappiness of these present days in all the parliaments of man. Democracy is not dying anywhere. The only moral to be drawn is the happy one that individualism is not moribund either. The nations know and trust their strongest sons. There is no "man on horseback." He only seems mounted to little men because his head is high above the crowd.

Doctor Yamakawa, who was formerly the president of the Imperial University of Tokyo, Japan, recently offered to present to a primary school in Japan the portrait of some distinguished person. The three hundred and forty-three children were asked to ballot for the person whose picture they would like to have placed on the walls of the schoolroom. Although it was when the nation was much excited over the treatment of Japanese pupils in San Francisco, these boys and girls still honored the great men of America. George Washington stood first in the list with 69 votes, and Abraham Lincoln second with 53. Next came Admiral Togo with 28 votes, followed by a Japanese philanthropist of olden time. The fifth place was taken by another American, Benjamin Franklin, with 21 votes. Others for whom preference was expressed were Florence Nightingale, 13; Marquis Oyama and Nelson, 11 each; General Kodama, 7; Blamark, 5, and Napoleon, 4. There were also scattering ballots for President Roosevelt, Galileo, Socrates, Peter the Great, and others. Probably the vote was influenced by stories that the pupils found in their reading-books, and if the question had been asked them whether they considered the for-

sign heroes greater men than those of their own country. It is not likely that they would have answered in the affirmative; but the desire to have the portraits of such men as Washington, Lincoln and Franklin placed on the wall is one indication of the feeling with which the United States has long been regarded in Japan.

A good deal has been said lately about the power acquired through repose, the value of absolute relaxation and the desirability of letting go of one's self. Undoubtedly there is truth in the contention that an overwrought mind and body ought to release the tension before something breaks, but let it not be forgotten that if power be acquired through repose, growth comes through wiggle. Observe the baby, before it can walk, stand or sit. What does it do? It wiggles. Body, arms, fingers, legs, toes. The baby bird does the same. If you will look closely at the nestling, stretching its neck for food its parent brings, you will observe that not only the head and neck, but the incipient wings and the little legs and claws are all working vigorously. In both baby and bird, wiggle means growth and soon the one can walk and the other can fly. But as soon as the child learns to walk, he doesn't walk; he runs. The run is the natural gait of the child. He finds it difficult to go more slowly. Even when he stands or sits, he isn't standing or sitting. He is wiggling. His arms sway, his legs swing and his body writhes into many positions. Parents ask, "Why can't that child be still a single minute?" But the child is growing and wiggle means growth. Roughly speaking, a child more than doubles its weight the first year, and more than doubles it again in the next two. It would make us grown-ups wiggle some to do that, wouldn't it? As the child grows older, it gains repose slowly, but grows less, and when full growth is attained, wiggling largely ceases. The same phenomenon holds true of the mind. The first few months the mind is inactive and grows slowly. But as soon as it gains control of its tools, when it has learned to distinguish sounds, to focus its eyes, to use its hands to grasp objects and its feet to carry it to them, and its tongue to inquire about them, how the mind wiggles! It flashes from one subject to another, its inquiry is constant and endless and its hold upon information tenacious. You and I can sit down and look at whatever is in view and feel no particular curiosity. Not so the child. It must know about this, that and the other thing which it sees, and though its questions seem simple, they are astonishingly searching. "What's that, mamma?" asked a 3-year-old. "A vault." "What's in it?" "Dead folks." Quick as a flash the little mind leaped at the deduction. "Oh, is it Heaven?" In the space of a couple of years, the baby mind acquires practical control of a difficult language, learns the uses and relations of thousands of strange objects, and most remarkable of all, learns how to handle the people of his world and to match his tiny strength and intelligence against their years of study and experience. Comparatively speaking, he rarely makes a mistake and still more rarely repeats one. Suppose your self transported to a strange planet, could you do as well in so short a time? You might, if your mind had enough wiggle. But has it. On the other hand, observe how perfectly a child sleeps. Its position is one of ease and abandon, it breathes all the way down, and you can pick it up and lay it down and scarcely disturb it. The lesson seems to be that when you repose, you should repose, but when you are awake, you should wiggle! Whatever your aim in life, wiggle, for wiggle is growth.

Blasting a Great Boulder.

One of the most gigantic undertakings by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company in the blasting line was the removal of a huge rock that projected over the track on a curve in the narrows at Ableman, nine miles west of this city, says the Baraboo correspondent of the Milwaukee Sentinel. The blast was to have been touched off Monday, but owing to the critical illness of a woman residing in the immediate vicinity the work was postponed until Saturday. The boulder, which weighed several thousand tons, was about seventy feet above the track and owing to the continual wash of the earth beneath had become dangerous and its removal was necessary to prevent it sliding upon the track and endangering the lives of the traveling public.

Preparatory to the blast a temporary track was built some distance around over which the trains have been passing for a week or more. It required 1,000 pounds of dynamite to fill the drilled holes. The event was witnessed by a number of the railroad officials and many citizens from Baraboo, Reedsburg and other places. The explosion made the earth tremble for miles around. The work of drilling and placing the dynamite was done by experts. It is estimated that the cost exceeded \$20,000 to complete the work, including the building of the temporary track.

The Objective Plan.

"Why do you suppose all these railroad magnates are rushing to see the president?"

"I guess they want the quickest way of getting on to his curves."—Baltimore American.

Women Doctors in America.

It is estimated that there are 25,000 women in America who possess medical diplomas.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1450—French defeated the English at Formigny.

1512—Gaston de Foix killed at the battle of Ravenna.

1606—King James I. issued two land patents for "The First and Second Colonies" in North America.

1644—The parliamentary forces victorious at the battle of Sedgely.

1670—Staten Island bought for the Duke of York.

1700—First number of The Tatler appeared.

1713—Treaty of Utrecht, terminating the wars of Queen Anne.

1741—Prussians defeated the Austrians at the battle of Mollwitz.

1747—Simon Fraser (Lord Lovat) executed for his part in the rebellion of 1745.

1768—One-quarter of the city of Montreal destroyed by fire.

1782—Admiral Rodney defeated De Grasse and the French fleet in the West Indies. Naval battle between Hyder Ali and Gen. Monk.

1803—Alliance of St. Petersburg. . . . Bey of Algiers declared war against Spain. . . . Aaron Burr arrived at Blennerhassett's Island, in the Ohio river.

1813—Mobile captured from the Spanish.

1814—French defeated by Wellington at battle of Toulouse. . . . British army entered Toulouse, France.

1818—King Christian IX. of Denmark born. Died Jan. 29, 1906.

1830—Omnibus first used as a public conveyance in New York. . . . President Bustamante of Mexico forbade further immigration from the United States.

1831—Russians defeated in battle near Siedloe, in Poland.

1841—Halifax, N. S., incorporated as a city.

1847—Present Houses of Parliament in London first used by the Peers.

1854—France and England signed a treaty for the defense of the Ottoman empire. . . . The town of San Salvador destroyed by an earthquake.

1865—Mobile, Ala., captured by the federals. . . . Gen. Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant at Appomattox Court house, Virginia. . . . Raleigh, N. C., surrendered to the federal army. . . . Montgomery, Ala., surrendered to the federals.

1868—Magdala stormed by the British under Sir Robert Napier.

1874—Murat Halstead arrested in Cincinnati for publishing a lottery advertisement in his newspaper.

1875—Paul Boynton made unsuccessful attempt to swim the English channel. . . . Martial law declared in the Pennsylvania mining region.

1884—Gen. Gordon close pressed by the Arabs near Khartoum.

1891—First locomotive passed through the St. Clair tunnel. . . . Beginning of the second century of patents in the United States celebrated in Washington.

1892—Six thousand houses destroyed by fire in Tokyo, Japan. . . . United States government paid \$25,000 indemnity to the families of the Italians lynched at New Orleans.

1893—Complete Syrian text of the four gospels of the New Testament discovered in the Mount Sinai convent. . . . American protectorate in Hawaii ended. . . . Japan seized the Pelieu islands in the North Pacific.

1894—President Cleveland issued the Bering sea proclamation.

1895—American line steamship St. Paul launched at Philadelphia.

1897—Greater New York charter passed by New York State Senate. . . . Five lives lost and \$2,000,000 in property destroyed by fire in Knoxville, Tenn.

1900—Charles H. Allen appointed Governor of Porto Rico.

1901—Civil jurisdiction in the Transvaal inaugurated.

1902—Convention signed at Peking between China and Russia, the latter agreeing to evacuate Manchuria.

1908—Moro fort, at Bacalod, Philippines, captured by American soldiers.

1904—German troops in Southwest Africa defeated 3,000 Hereros. . . . Andrew Carnegie established his \$5,000,000 "hero fund." . . . Russian battleship Petropavlovski sunk by mine near Port Arthur. . . . Anglo-French Colonial treaty signed in London.

1905—American Ambassador Joseph H. Choate elected a Bencher of the Middle Temple, London.

1906—Greene and Gaynor found guilty at Savannah, Ga.

Chilly Freaks.

"The human skeleton is frozen stiff. What will we do?"

"Why, give the ossified man a vacation to-day," and let the skeleton fill both places."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Chickens Came After Adam.

Knicker—Do you think that man has come from the animals?

Bocker—Nonsense; if there had been chickens before Adam there'd never have been a garden.—New York Sun.

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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, Heppner, The Dalles, Portland, Astoria, Willamette Valley, Tacoma, Seattle, all Sound points.	4:53 p. m.
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