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The Sunday Union-Statesman has introduced an interesting feature in reprinting matter from the old files of the Walla Walla Union. Sunday's issue contained a page, reproduced from the first issue of the Union, dated April 17, 1869. From which we glean that the survey for the O. R. & N. was being made down Meacham Creek; Lott Livermore and Miss Clara Brown were married; N. T. Caton as president had issued a call for the first meeting of the Walla Walla fire department; flour was selling at \$4 and \$4.50 per bbl., bacon at 16 and 18 cents, eggs at 20 cents per dozen; Umatilla county under the "pesky" democrats had gone behind \$7,000 a year for four years; the spring boats had arrived at Wallula and freight teams and pack trains were busy hauling freight to the cities; John Bailey had improved the Overland stage service to the extent that Walla Walla was getting mail from Salt Lake in six days and from the Atlantic states in 12 days; The first steam saw mill was being assembled in the Blue mountains; the "velocipede mania" had traveled up the Columbia and reached the Garden city; the editor advising the relegation of the cayuse to the reservation; Missoula Montana, was destined to become the city of the Northwest and had broken off trading with Portland and San Francisco, giving the trade for the first time to eastern markets; a couple of saloon keepers had dropped in to see the press run, and had regaled the editor (name not mentioned) with beer and bologna sausage. The chronicles make interesting reading, especially for old timers, and the Union-Statesman promises a continuation of producing them as a feature of the Sunday morning edition.

Mail order houses, congressional franking privileges, together with thousands of tons of miscellaneous clap-trap literature has caused the usual deficit in the post office department. That something should be done to gradually decrease the deficit and bring the service close to self-support all will admit. But it would be a mistake to effect that reduction at the expense of the newspapers and their readers. To increase the postage on genuine newspapers would be equivalent to putting a tax on knowledge. What with the steady increase in the price of print paper and printed supplies generally the cost of running a paper is much greater than it was a few years ago, and every additional cost becomes a burden. There are other and more reasonable ways in which the post office deficit might be reduced. The franking privilege is generally regarded as an abuse that might well be abolished with considerable saving of expense. A further decrease could also be effected by changing the postal relations between the post office department and the other departments. Then, too, there is every reason to believe that the government pays the railroads too much for carrying the mail.

After pending in courts for nineteen years, the suit brought by the federal government to recover 160,975 acres of Indian land near North Yakima from the Northern Pacific railway, has been decided against the corporation. The land is valued at more than \$3,000,000. The railway claimed it under a congressional grant in 1887. The government contention was that it belonged to the Indians under a treaty made in 1869 by Gov. Isaac Stevens. Judge E. H. Whitson held against the railway company which will take an appeal to the supreme court.

We read an extract from the first issue of the Walla Walla Union, published in 1869, where bacon was quoted at 16 and 18 cents per pound. Compared with the present price, the days of '69 were easy. Mining days, they were, too. Flour was \$4.50 to \$4.80 per bbl, and pack trains from Montana were loaded with it at those prices. In those days the wage earner was paid in proportion to what he paid for food products. Today he is paying more for food products than the miner bought them for in Walla

Walla, or his father paid during the war of the rebellion while his earning capacity is kept at about normal. Everything has gone up sky-high except wages, the inevitable result being that millions of families throughout the United States are in distressed circumstances and bitterly in want of the bare necessities of life. Just how long the consumer can be made to bear the excessive price burden depends on the length of time he can stand the "squeeze." Congressional investigation is to be made into the cause of high prices, and big city papers are freely predicting a crash.

The usual quota of flood waters are found in the basements of Main street business houses, and premises in the south part of town have received the customary overflow as the result of inability of the powers that be to control freshets which gravitate toward town from the east. Just so long as the practice of allowing Main street to serve the capacity of an open trail race remains in vogue, so long will the usual consequences be the result. Once a year a ditch from the head of Main street to the creek is talked of. And this is about the time of year the ditch is the prime topic. Have you thought of it? Years ago that ditch question was brought up. We do not remember whether it was ever used as a campaign issue or not. Presumably not, else it would have been made. Or maybe it was, and met with defeat. Anyway, the effect of Tuesday's flood again furnishes moisture for reflection and the ditch question may be discussed in the good, old, time-honored way. If Main street is to be continued in use as a canal for general drainage purposes, the Press would advocate the enlargement of the side gutters, with a concrete wall of sufficient height to protect the abutting property. Away with the ditch, any way. It might cost something and serve a beneficial purpose.

As a direct result of the so-called Ballinger-Pinehot controversy, the Northwest is getting more wide-spread publicity than ever before. The contention over water power sites in Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho has given the whole country food for thought. Knowledge of Alaska has always been vague away from the Pacific Coast, but the present difference of opinion as to the best way to conserve the natural resources of that vast storehouse is making it known in every home. This form of magazine and newspaper publicity for Alaska and the northwest will continue through the winter, in view of the congressional investigation soon to start. So that in the end good is sure to come out of a regrettable episode.

A Philadelphia newspaper has advised the farmers of Pennsylvania and the East to visit the orchards of the Northwest, to learn a lesson in fruit culture. It contends that they can raise just as fine a quality of apples on the Atlantic coast, if proper care is taken to prevent diseases and pests. Attention is also called to the attractive manner in which Washington and Oregon apples are sorted and packed, whereas the eastern fruit is dumped into a barrel. It concludes that this is only one of the many lessons that the eastern farmer can learn from his western brother.

A new kind of blasting powder, which is more powerful than dynamite, which cannot be exploded by concussion, which leaves absolutely no poisonous gases after explosion, which will not freeze, and which is absolutely harmless except when ignited by a fuse and under confinement is to be tried in the mines of the Coeur d'Alenes. It has been tried in the southern part of the state and has given satisfaction. It is known as "oxygen," and is said to be the invention of a Southern Idaho man.

A brother editor proclaims: "How dear to our heart is the old silver dollar when some kind subscriber presents it in view; the liberty head without its wings; the eagle with its wings spread; the stars and stripes; the wide spreading eagle, the arrows below it, the stars and the words with the strange things they tell, the coin of our fathers, we're glad that we know it, for some time or other 'twill come in right well—the spread eagle dollar, the star spangled dollar, the old silver dollar we all love so well."

Coos Bay seems to be in line for some real railroad building and both the Hill and Harriman systems are reported to be showing interest in that section. It is said work is about to be resumed on the Southern Pacific line from Drain and the Northern Pacific is said to be negotiating for big coal holdings, which lie close to Marshfield.

INSTINCT AND REASON.

An Interesting Illustration of the Two Traits of Monkeys.

An illustration showing the difference between instinct and reason in monkeys came under the observation of David Starr Jordan, the famous naturalist. At one time he had two lively Macacus monkeys called Bob and Jocko. These were nut and fruit eating monkeys and instinctively knew just how to crack nuts and peel fruits. At the same time he had a baby monkey, Mono, of a kind that had the egg eating instinct. But Mono had never yet seen an egg.

To each of the three monkeys Dr. Jordan gave an egg, the first that any of them had ever seen. Baby Mono, descended from egg eating ancestors, handled his egg with all the inherited expertness of a long developed instinct. He cracked it with his upper teeth, making a hole in it, and sucked out all its substance. Then, holding the eggshell up to the light and seeing there was no longer anything in it, he threw it away. All this he did mechanically, automatically and just as well with the first egg as with any other he afterward had. And all eggs since given him he has treated in the same way.

The monkey Bob took his egg for some kind of nut. He broke it with his teeth and tried to pull off the shell. When the inside ran out and fell on the ground he looked at it for a moment in bewilderment, then with both hands scooped up the yolk and the sand mixed with it and swallowed it. Then he stuffed the shell into his mouth. This act was not instinct; it was reason. He was not familiar with inherited instinct with eggs. He would handle one better next time, however. Reason very often makes mistakes at first, but when it is trained it becomes a means far more valuable and powerful than instinct.

The third monkey, Jocko, tried to eat his egg in much the same way that Bob did; but, not liking the taste, he threw it away.—St. Nicholas.

EASY MONEY.

Picked Up by the Sharp Chap Who Bet on a Word.

Just by way of showing how easy it is for some men to pick up a few dollars by their wits a young fellow strolled into a cafe the other afternoon and, joining in conversation that was being carried on by convivial spirits, declared he was the most "infortunate" individual on earth. He immediately began telling a story of his personal troubles, but before he had got the narrative well under way there was a chorus of interruptions, and the talkative young man was politely informed that his English needed revising, since he should have used the word "unfortunate" instead of "infortunate."

The newcomer insisted that infortunate was the correct word to use, and the argument waxed warm. Finally, with a show of heat, the young man who started the trouble declared that while he had only a few dollars he would wager them that he was correct.

So anxious were his friends to lay wagers with him that he did not have money enough to meet all the demands, but he succeeded in putting up \$15 in separate small bets. The men who were certain that the garrulous young man was wrong in the use of the word infortunate sent out for a dictionary only to find that they had been "stung" on a "sure thing" bet, the big book on spelling showing that infortunate is perfectly proper and means unfortunate.

"Yes," said the winner of the bets as he pocketed his new portion of wealth, "I have won money on that before. I collected \$10 this afternoon on a similar wager."—Philadelphia Record.

Flying Fishes.

A dazzling silvery splendor pervades the surface of the body of the best known species of the flying fish. The summit of its head, its back and its sides are of azure blue. This blue becomes spotted upon the dorsal fin, the pectoral fin and the tail. This fish is the common prey of the sea birds and the more voracious fishes, such as the shark. Its enemies abound in air and water. If it succeeds in escaping the Charybdis of the water the chances are in favor of its meeting its fate in the Scylla of the atmosphere. If it escapes the jaws of the shark it will probably fall to the share of a seagull.

Too Honest.

Woggs—Young Smith has failed business again. I'm sorry for that but too close adherence to high principles ruined him. Boggs—How Woggs—He advertised, "Our product is thoroughly tested before it leaves the factory," which is a very hard thing to live up to when you are manufacturing dynamite.—Puck.

Quite at Home.

Bacon—And did you feel at home traveling in Russia? Egbert—Oh, quite at home. When the brakemen called out the stations I couldn't understand them any better than I can over here.—Yonkers Statesman.

Thousand Dollar Illustration
Income, \$1,000; expenditure, \$999.99—happy.
Income, \$1,000; expenditure, \$1,000.00—misery.
Income, \$1,000; expenditure, \$1,500—gay time.—Puck.

Poor Living.

Madder Brown—There goes old Dauber. He's living on his reputation. Maulstick—No wonder he looks so thin.—Illustrated City.

The Athena Land Company

Post Building, Main Street, Athena, Oreg.

Farm Lands and City Property Listed for Sale at Right Prices

Good wheat land, 800 acres five miles Southwest of Pendleton—500 acres in wheat, which goes with the place. It all lies in one body and is level enough for any kind of machinery. Plenty of water. Price, \$24 per acre if bought within the next two months. A real bargain for some one.

Four sections of wheat land in Township One, Morrow county, can be had for \$25 per acre. Well watered and all fenced—2000 acres tillable and level enough for a combine. Owner will either sell or exchange for Portland suburban property.

480 acres of finest wheat land in Umatilla county and highly improved, can be had now for \$85 per acre—\$15 below adjacent lands. A splendid opportunity.

We have a first-class Stationery Steam Threshing outfit for sale cheap. Full equipment and ready for the field.

Should you want choice city property, see us. We have it. Property bought, sold and exchanged in all parts of Oregon and Washington. Box 274, Phone, 355.

Foley's Kidney Cure

Cures

All Kidney and Bladder Diseases

Cure

Foley's Kidney Cure will positively cure any case of bladder disease that is not beyond the medicine. No medicine can do more.

If you notice any irregularities, commence taking Foley's Kidney Cure at once and avoid a fatal malady.

A Merchant Cured After Having Given Up Hope.
Foley & Co., Chicago.

Gentlemen:—I was afflicted with Kidney and Bladder trouble for six years and had tried numerous preparations without getting any relief and had given up hope of ever being cured when FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE was recommended to me. After using one bottle I could feel the effect of it, and after taking six fifty-cent bottles, I was cured of Kidney and Bladder trouble and have not felt so well for the past twenty years and I owe it to FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE. James Smith, Bentons Ferry, W. Va.

A Veteran of the Civil War Cured After Ten Years of Suffering.

R. A. Cray, J.P., of Oakville, Ind., writes:—"Most of the time for ten years I was confined to my bed with some disease of the kidneys. It was so severe I could not move part of the time. I consulted the best medical skill available, but got no relief until FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE was recommended to me. I am grateful to be able to say that it entirely cured me."

Refuse Substitutes

Two Sizes, 50 Cents and \$1.00