

Application for entrance as 2nd class matter made on July 7, 1907 at the postoffice at Athena, Oregon Under an Act of Congress of March 3, 1879
ATHENA, ORE., FEB. 3 1911

In fairness to Mr. A. P. Armstrong, a member of the Oregon State Text Book commission, the Press desires to offer correction to an editorial published in the issue of January 9, relative to his appointment by Acting Governor Bowerman. The editorial was written under a misapprehension of facts, the tenor of the article being in the nature of an injustice to Mr. Armstrong, who has been engaged in educational work in the state for a period of thirty years, and was twice elected school superintendent of Multnomah county. Relative to his high standing as an educator, the Portland Oregonian of September 3, says:

"A. P. Armstrong, of Portland, has been appointed by Acting Governor Bowerman to membership on the Oregon Text Book Commission, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of H. W. Scott. Professor Armstrong is a native of Oregon, was born and brought up on a farm in Jackson county, educated in local schools and colleges, and is a graduate from the law department of the University of Oregon. His life has been devoted to educational work and he is still 'in the harness' as principal of the Portland Business College. He was twice elected Superintendent of Public Instruction for Multnomah county, is familiar with schools and their needs and is well qualified to aid in the selection of text-books to be used in the state."

What is the matter with Nevada? She seems to be suffering with a legislative mania. Now that she has attained considerable undesirable notoriety as a refuge for prospective divorcees she proceeds to forbid by law the selling or giving away of cigarettes or cigarette papers. A proper provision perhaps, but not a rational one. This is a blue law; the other laws of the state range from pink to purple. The legislature should go slower. After repealing the easy divorce laws and the prize fight law they should have tackled something mild—a dog tax, for instance.

It is often said that the day of Greeley and Dana has passed and the newspaper editorial hasn't the influence it once had. To a certain extent, says the Spokesman-Review, this may be true, principally because there are no more Danas and Greeleys in the editorial writing business. They go into insurance or soap making nowadays. But that editorials are not entirely valueless is shown by the announcement that the New York Journal of Commerce was recently offered \$30,000 for its editorial support of ship subsidy and the De Lesseps canal. One is not surprised to hear that the offer was declined, inasmuch as the announcement was made by the paper itself.

Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, a socialist paper, has been convicted by a federal jury for circulating envelopes with this printed on them: "One thousand

dollars reward.—The Appeal to Reason will pay \$1000 in gold to the person or persons who will kidnap ex-Governor Taylor and return him to the state officials of Kentucky, where he is wanted on the charge of murdering Goebel." In an editorial explanation of this offer, Warren said: "The supreme court of the United States has held that kidnapping is a perfectly legal method of taking an accused man from one state to another. This decision was rendered in the now famous Moyer-Haywood case, in which the defendants were both Socialists and working men. Will the Supreme Court of the United States hold to the same opinion if the defendant is a Republican and a capitalist? The Appeal to Reason has absolutely no interest in the Taylor-Goebel feud of Kentucky, but I want to put it up to the Supreme Court of the United States to decide a case of kidnapping where the victim is a republican politician and a personal friend of the president of the United States." Well, anyway, Warren is scheduled for jail and Taylor has been relieved of the pressure of an indictment in Kentucky, after being a fugitive from there for a number of years with \$100,000 reward hanging over his head.

(Since the above was in type, Warren has been pardoned by President Taft.)

The bill designed at Olympia to exempt women from jury duty was defeated, while the measure making it a gross misdemeanor for a justice or police judge to address insulting or improper language to a prisoner, was passed. The action on the latter law was particularly desirable. Insulting a prisoner at the bar is like slapping a man's face when his hands are tied.

The postal department has worked out a parcels post agreement with Brazil. A resident of Seattle can send a package 3 feet 6 inches long, weighing 11 pounds, through the mails to Rio for 12 cents a pound, and the government will carry it. But it costs a New Yorker 16 cents a pound to send a 4 pound express package across the river to Jersey.

Notice.
Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on Saturday, February 25, 1911, at 2:30 p. m. at my livery stable, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, one roan horse, weight about 900 pounds, 7 years old, together with two saddles and one bridle, proceeds to be applied on a feed bill owing me by one Dr. J. R. Spongle, the above named personal property being in my possession, and ownership of same being claimed by said Dr. J. R. Spongle.
Harry McBride.
Dated, Athena, Oregon Feb. 2, 1911.

His Bad Dream.
Truly oriental was the defense put forward by a prisoner at Alipore. Charged with stealing a Hindu idol with its ornaments, he stated that the goddess told him in a dream the night before that, as she was not properly worshiped by the Hindu priest, she would be better taken care of by him, a Mohammedan, and that unless he took charge of her worship she would in her wrath destroy his whole family. The magistrate, however, was not satisfied with the story and sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine.—Bombay Gazette.

KILLING THE UMPIRE.

It is an Essential Part of the Great Game of Baseball.
According to bleacher law, there are three particularly justifiable motives for doing away with umpires. An umpire may be killed—first, if he sees fit to adhere to the rules and make a decision against the home team at a close point in the game; second, an umpire may be killed if he sends a member of the home team to the bench when the player in question has done absolutely nothing but call the umpire names and attempt to bite his ear off (an umpire has no business to be touchy); third (and this is a perfect defense against the charge of murder), an umpire may be killed if he calls any batter on the home team out on strikes when the player has not even struck at the balls pitched. That the balls go straight over the plate has nothing to do with the case.

There is ample proof at hand to show that killing the umpire is a distinctly American sport. Other countries have tried baseball, but they have not tried killing the umpire. That is probably the reason why they have not waxed enthusiastic over baseball, for baseball without umpire killing is like football without girls in the grand stand. It simply can't be done. That foreign countries know nothing about our kind of outdoor sports was indicated forcibly when in the fall of 1909 the Detroit team made a trip to Cuba under the management of Outfielder McIntyre. In the entire series of twelve games with the Havana and Almendares lines not one single objection was made by either the Cuban players or the silent Cuban spectators to a decision of the umpires. The Americans did not know what to think of it—until they counted up the gate receipts at the end of the series. Then they realized that in their own country it is the delight in killing the umpire rather than the pleasure in watching the game that draws the tremendous crowds through the turnstiles.—George Jean Nathan in Harper's Weekly.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Light Waves and the Wonderfully Accurate Interferometer.
At the bureau of weights and measures at Sevres, France, the standard meter of metal, which is the standard length of the world, is kept carefully in an underground vault and is inspected only at long intervals. In Great Britain similar care is exercised in guarding the standard yard measurement. As it was possible for these metal standards to be destroyed or damaged in the course of time, it was decided a number of years ago to determine the exact length of the standards in wave lengths of light, which would be a basis of value unalterable and indestructible. For this purpose the instrument known as the interferometer was invented. This instrument represented the highest order of workmanship and the greatest skill of the best opticians of the world. A series of refracting plates were made, the surfaces of which were flat within one-twentieth of a wave length of light, with sides parallel within one second, representing the utmost refinement of optical surfaces ever attempted.

With the interferometer perfected, the attempt was made to make the wave length of some definite light an actual and practical standard of length. For over a year scientists worked to secure this result, and experiments finally showed that there were 1,553,164½ wave lengths of red cadmium light in the French standard meter at 15 degrees centigrade. So great is the accuracy of these experiments that they can be repeated within one part in two millions. So inconceivably small is such a possibility of error that should the material standard of length be damaged or destroyed the standard wave length of light would remain unaltered as a basis from which an exact duplicate of the original standard could be made.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Buttons.
The Elizabethan era gave vogue to the button and buttonhole, two inventions which may fairly be regarded as important, since they did much to revolutionize dress. The original button was wholly a product of needlework, which was soon improved by the use of a wooden mold. The brass button is said to have been introduced by a Birmingham merchant in 1680. It took 200 years to improve on the method of sewing the cloth upon the covered button. Then an ingenious Dane hit upon the idea of making the button in two parts and clamping them together with the cloth between.

Dissatisfied.
The haughty looking woman upon whose features the dermatologist had been working for more than two hours sneered when she glanced in the mirror. "I certainly thought you knew your business," she snapped, "but you have not even given me fair treatment."

The man shrugged his shoulders. "If you had wanted fair treatment you should have been more explicit," he retorted. "I thought from what you told me that you wanted brunette."—Chicago News.

Brave as a Boy.
Weigler—I see that Gausler has been given a medal for bravery. Matchleyette—Well, he probably deserved it. He always was brave. I remember when he was a boy that he was the only one in the neighborhood who would go to his mother when she beckoned with one hand and held the other behind her back.—Chicago News.

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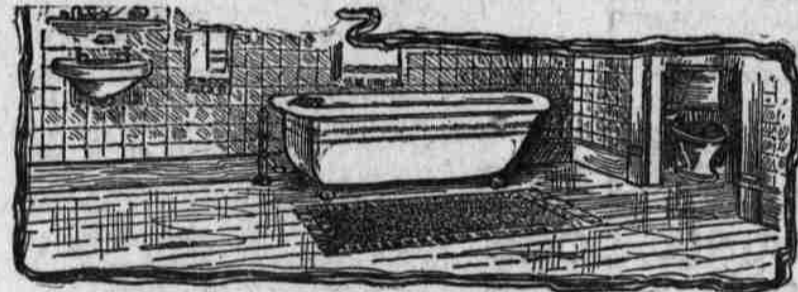
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