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LODGE DIRECTORY

**F. & A. M. NO. 80 MEETS THE** First and Third Saturday Evenings of each month. Visiting brethren cordially invited to visit the lodge.

**I. O. O. F. NO. 73, MEETS EVERY** Friday night. Visiting Odd Fellows in good standing always welcome.

**A. O. U. W. NO. 104, MEETS THE** Second and Fourth Saturdays of each month. L. A. Githens, Recorder.

**PYTHIAN, NO. 29, MEETS EVERY** Thursday Night.

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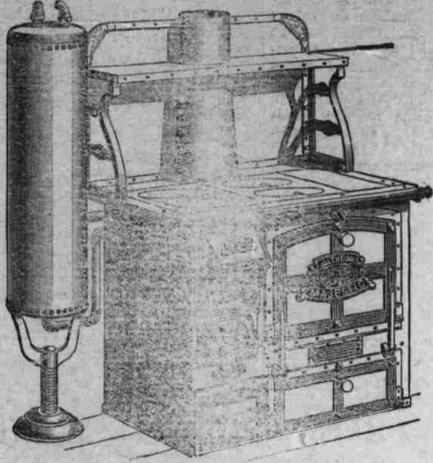
**J. F. FORD, Evangelist.** Of Des Moines, Iowa, writes under date of March 29, 1893: S. B. MED. MFG. CO., Dufur, Oregon.

Gentlemen: On arriving home last week, I found all well and anxiously awaiting. Our little girl, eight and one-half years old, who had wasted away to 39 pounds, is now well, strong and vigorous, and well fleshed up. S. B. Cough Cure has done its work well. Both of the children like it. Your S. B. Cough Cure has cured and kept away all hoarseness from me. So give it to every one, with greetings for all. Wishing you prosperity, we are Yours, Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Ford. If you wish to feel fresh and cheerful, and ready for the spring's work, cleanse your system with the Headache and Liver Cure, by taking two or three doses each week. 50 cents per bottle by all druggists. Sold under a positive guarantee by the Pioneer Drug store.

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## PURCHASES SILVER.

Director Preston's Action Upheld by Carlisle.

SAME POLICY WILL BE PURSUED A. O. U. W. Grand Lodge Adjourns-- Sorry That She Spoke.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Secretary Carlisle this morning authorized the Associated Press to state that he fully approves the policy pursued in his absence by Acting Mint Director Preston in purchasing silver, but that the same policy will govern silver purchases in the immediate future. This statement will set at rest the rumors that the secretary would on his return reverse the policy of the treasury in purchasing silver. Preston was intrusted by Secretary Carlisle with entire discretion in purchasing silver when he left on his vacation. This morning, with the approval of Secretary Carlisle, he refused to purchase 100,000 ounces of silver at 70 cents, the London price being about 69. This lot was part of a lot offered yesterday at 73, and was declined, and a counter offer was made of 71, which the holder refused to accept. This morning he offered the stated 100,000 ounces at 70 cents, but Preston told the offerer he only purchased silver on silver days—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The total silver purchased so far this month is about 1,800,000 ounces, besides some local purchases which may bring the total up to 2,000,000 ounces. It is not expected that the total of 4,500,000 ounces will be purchased this month, but this is not worrying the treasury officials, as Secretary Carlisle holds, with Preston, that the law does not require the treasury to purchase that amount in case it is not offered within the market price.

### Grand Lodge Adjourns.

The 15th annual meeting of the grand lodge of Oregon came to a close Friday evening in the A. O. U. W. temple. The installation of officers was the special work of yesterday afternoon, after the various committee reports had been read.

The installation ceremonies were conducted by Past Grand Master D. Solis Cohen, assisted by Past Grand Masters T. A. Stephens and G. E. Nottage. The special committee appointed for the purpose of presenting suitable resolutions and preparing a testimonial to the retiring grand master presented a set of resolutions expressive of the high esteem in which he is held by his brother members. John J. Daly made a presentation speech, and Mr. Hawthorne was tendered an elegant silver set of four pieces. On each piece was engraved the monogram of Mr. Hawthorne. Before adjourning, the law was amended so as to fix the term of office of financiers and receivers at one year in lodges meeting weekly.

### Sorry That She Spoke.

The Roseburg Review, in speaking of Judge Burnett's decision in regard to the location of the Soldier's Home, says:

"The injunction against the location of the Soldier's Home at Roseburg has been made perpetual. This was expected when the matter was brought before a judge residing in Salem, where the ruling passion is to 'hog' everything in sight. But this decision does not end the fight, it merely opens it in good shape. Roseburg secured the location of the home here by an honest, earnest, effort and proposes to leave no stone unturned to win the suit. As soon as the supreme court passes on the question, if the adverse, there will be on the injunction, placed on every institution of the state outside the city limits of Salem. Already funds enough have been pledged to fight this thing to the bitter end, and extra session of the legislature, a constitutional convention, and the removal of the state capitol may soon become an interesting question to consider. The building of the branch asylum in Eastern Oregon, of which it was claimed there was a great necessity, is affected by the Salem injunction suit; that is one reason why Eastern Oregon will stand together in this matter.

The Dallas Chronicle believes that Salem has overreached herself this time and that she has awakened a revengeful antagonism that will not stop short of depriving her of every institution within her clutches.

In the years to come, when Salem is a wart on the face of nature, she may reflect upon the life and destiny of a hog. She has sown the seeds of her own desolation and

only a few church bells will be left to toll her funeral knell. Soon the empty corridors of her capitol building will echo only the dismal hooting of the owl.

### The Sherman Law.

Here is a summary of the greatly talked of Sherman law: Section 1 provides that the Secretary of the treasury shall purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion a month or as much as may be offered at the market price, not to exceed \$1 for 371.25 grains of pure silver and pay for the same in treasury notes.

Section 2 provides that the treasury notes issued in payment for silver shall be redeemed on demand in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the secretary, that these notes be legal tender for all public and private debts except when otherwise stipulated in the contract, and may be used by a bank as a part of its reserve.

Section 3 provides that 2,000,000 ounces of silver bullion should be coined into dollars every month until July 1, 1901 and after that as much as might be necessary for the redemption of the treasury notes.

Section 4 applies to the laws regulating mintage to the silver purchased as aforesaid.

Section 5 repeals the coinage section of the Bland act.

Section 6 relates to the redemption of notes issued by national banks which are directed to be redeemed from the general cash in the treasury.

Section 7 declares when the act should go into effect.

Section 2 also declared it to be the established policy of the United States to maintain a parity between gold and silver.

### DRAGGED BY THE TRAIN.

Revolving Suicide of a Prisoner in Nevada.

From the Reno, Nevada Gazette.

"The overland train recently picked up two persons at Pallsade, a convict for the state prison in charge of Deputy Sheriff Allen. There were several passengers in the smoking-car, and at the Humboldt House Dan Staples got on, going to Lovelocks. He has charge of some cattle feeding there, and had his leather riata with him, which he threw down near the door when he entered the car. Almost every one seemed to be acquainted with every one else, and during a general conversation among trainmen, newsboys, passengers and all, the prisoner asked permission to step out on the platform.

As the train was flying along at a rapid rate nothing was thought of it and but little attention was paid to his movements. As he passed through the car he picked up Staple's ropes and stepping out on the platform, tied one end to the rail, slipped the noose over his head and threw himself off. A boy who saw him fall says he bounced like a ball; when the slack in the fifty-foot rope was taken up it jerked him along like a blown-up bladder, only touching the ground at long intervals and then flying again into the air, raising a dust and leaving more or less of his clothing every time. Some ladies in the rear car, saw the bundle bounding along near the platform of their car and when they finally discovered that it was a living man they were so horrified at the spectacle presented that it was some time before they gave the alarm.

The train was rolling down Ornea hill at full speed, and the effect of dragging a poor wretch over the ground by a leather rope fastened around his neck can be better imagined than described. The dust and dirt was soon tinged with red, and the mass began to assume a darker shade as the blood came through, the stained and collected soil enveloping the now thoroughly demoralized body. The terrible strain, combined with the severe beating soon began to tell, and there was a lengthening and drawing out visible. The whole frame was limp as a rag, and it looked as if every bone was broken. The train was finally stopped and the battered and bruised body which by this time had become unrecognizable and almost torn from the head, was gathered up and taken on the platform. The cruel rope had cut the flesh and could not be worked loose for a time."

Two men are reported traveling through the country up the valley selling life memberships in an alleged mercantile concern, which guarantees to the members prices on all goods from ten to fifty per cent. or more below the ruling prices in the places where they do their trading. The membership fee is \$16, and it is reported that quite a number of farmers have been victimized.

## RIGHT TO BOYCOTT.

Decision Bearing Upon Capital and Labor Alike.

### THE LIMIT OF LABOR UNIONS

A Proposed Shut Down--Burned His Houses--What Does it Mean.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 20.—The supreme court of the state handed down today an important decision, which has a wide bearing on labor and capital alike. The Northwestern Lumbermen's Association has a rule providing that no member shall sell goods at any place at prices lower than the retail dealers. The Bohn Manufacturing Company, one of its members, was accused of violating the rule and was notified by Secretary Hollis, that a circular of warning of the fact would be sent to all members. Bohn secured an injunction restraining the secretary on the ground that such a boycott would seriously injure his business. The lower court's order was today reversed by the supreme court on the ground that the Bohn company, being a member of the association, should have conformed to its rules. The supreme court holds anyone, unless under contract obligations, or unless his employment charges him with some public duty, has the right to refuse to work for or deal with any man or class of men he sees fit, and this right, which one man may exercise singly, any number of men may exercise jointly. In the opinion, which is very lengthy, Judge Mitchell reviews the history of the case and says it presents one phase of the subject which is likely to be one of the most important and difficult which will confront the courts during the next quarter of a century. He adds:

"This is an age of associations and labor unions. Confined to their proper limits they are not only lawful but laudable. Carried beyond these limits they are liable to become dangerous agencies for wrong and oppression. Beyond what limits these combinations cannot go without interfering with legal right of others, is the problem which the courts will doubtless be frequently called to pass upon."

### PROPOSED SHUT DOWN.

It Will Throw About 8,000 People Out of Employment.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A special to the Tribune from Boston says: The directors of the Amoskeag Mills at Manchester, N. H., today decided to shut down the entire plant during August. This throws 8,000 people out of employment and takes out of circulation in this city \$50,000 in wages. The Manchester mills have not followed suit; but it is not known how long it will be before they will. The Amory corporation are understood to be better off, their being good demand for their goods. In an interview Mr. Straw and directors of the Amoskeag company stated that the congestion of the market was the reason for the shut down. The Amoskeag corporation is the largest single cotton manufacturing concern in the world and its proposed depression in Manchester, as it furnishes in a large measure the financial life for this city of 50,000. Its pay roll amounts to \$2,400,000, per annum.

### A FEMALE CRUSOE.

A Story of the Lost Woman of San Nicolas.

The recent earthquake and electrical disturbances at San Nicolas island, near Santa Barbara, has revived interest in the story of the old Indian woman who led a Crusoe life on the island for many years and who was finally removed to Santa Barbara only to die from the effects of unaccustomed civilization. The following sketch of this female Crusoe is from "Santa Barbara and Around There" by Edward Roberts:

On the smallest island was enacted the tragedy of the "Lost Woman of San Nicolas," which at Santa Barbara is a familiar tale. The story begins with the removal of a number of Indians from San Nicolas in 1836. Just as they were embarking one of the women discovered that her child had been left behind. Returning for it, she was abandoned by her companions, who were obliged by a coming storm to set sail for the mainland. It was intended to return soon as the weather permitted, but years passed away and the woman in time was forgotten and left to her fate.

Twenty years later a hunter named George Nidever of Santa Barbara, visited the island for ot-

ters. While there he determined to look for the woman. After careful search he found three huts made of whale-ribs and brush, and from where they stood extended an open plain in the center of which Nidever saw the object of his journey. The woman's dress was made of skins and feathers, and her hair hung in tanged masses from her bare head. When discovered, she was cutting blubber from a seal which she had killed, but on seeing her visitor she received him with every manifestation of delight, and readily accompanied him to his boat. Signs were made for her to enter it, and on her doing so, Nidever sailed for the bay, and brought his charge to San Barbara.

Her arrival there created great excitement and hundreds called at Nidever's house to see her. Although she could not have been more than 50 years old, she was gray-haired and emaciated. Her expression was one of the blank ignorance and her skin was dry and wrinkled. Her language, strange as it may seem, considering the comparatively short time she had been lost, was unintelligible to all. Those who considered themselves master of every Indian tongue could not understand a word that she said. Owing to this fact the story of her own hermitage was never known. What became of the child she returned from the boat to find on that fatal day in 1836 is a matter of pure conjecture. How long it lived and where it was buried were facts that could not be discovered. The woman appeared to have lost all human instincts, and to every question asked made no answer that could be understood. In three months after her rescue she died and was buried by the Mission fathers.

### IT IS A BIG COUNTRY.

A Writer Gives an Idea of the Size of Alaska.

A correspondent writing to a Seattle paper, has this to say about the great size of Alaska and the vast natural resources of that expansive domain: Did you ever stop to think of the size of Alaska? It is nine times as large as all the New England states put together; three times the size of California, or twice the size of Texas. It stretches more than 1000 miles from north to south and has a coast line of nearly 20,000 miles. We bought this country from Russia in 1867 and got a bargain that ought to satisfy any human being; for, although we paid a lump sum of \$7,000,000, that amount only represented about one-half a cent an acre. It has an average of one inhabitant for ever 18 square miles, so one is not likely to be jostled about.

As for fishing—well, you can have all you want and more. The varieties of trout are not to be catalogued, and the deep-sea fishing is superb. Talk about salmon! Don't spin any yarns about salmon fishing before an Alaskan. There is the red salmon, which averages from six to ten pounds; the humpback salmon, which can outjump any other fish in the world, even the Norway fish, which have been known to jump 16 feet in the face of falls and thought nothing about it. Then there is the silver salmon, which will take your fly before it touches the water and argue with you for half an hour before it surrenders; and last, the king salmon, who is the chief of his race. You are likely to hook one weighing sixty pounds. If you are exceptionally lucky, you may fasten to a fellow who will turn the scales at eighty pounds, and if you are an expert fisherman, who knows just how to "drop a line," you may get hold of a monster weighing 100 pounds. It makes the mouth water to think of such a thing, and then, besides, you wouldn't have to lie about the size when you got home.

### Burned His Own Houses.

W. A. Smeltzer, a farmer near Silverton, lost his dwelling and barn by fire July 11. He gave out the statement that at the time he was away in the mountains, and returning later found nothing but ashes. He had insurance of \$800 on the buildings in the Phoenix Hartford Company. Today W. H. Bagely, the adjuster, went to the place to inquire into the particulars and fix the loss. The result was that Smeltzer made a confession that he burned the buildings. He gave himself up, and was brought to Salem by a constable. Complaint was entered in the justice court, and he waived examination and was bound over in \$800 bail, which he failed to produce. He is said to own considerable property in the East and has a family there.

The Press gives the news.