

WALLOWA CHIEFTAIN.

HOUSE & ROE, Publishers.

ENTERPRISE OREGON.

Chaffeurs now hesitate before buying the fast freight.

The Sultan is always a great diplomat until the other fellow gets his gun out.

The Texas game of football seems to be a cross between a railroad collision and a boiler explosion.

Now that an attempt has been made to assassinate the Emperor Dowager of China feels quite civilized.

John L. Sullivan has joined an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company. He may play Little Eva and put some spirit into the piece.

Nearly 17,000,000 American children are to-day attending school—including the million or two that are playing hooky.

Everybody knows that the American people are up to snuff, but it is surprising to learn that they used 16,681,000 pounds of it last year.

They grow very wise men in New England. A hermit in Claremont, N. H., is reported as saying that women are apt to cease to breathe.

We knew it would happen. An Illinoisan fell off his bicycle and nearly cut his head off on the edge of the high collar he was wearing. Young men, take warning.

The Duke of Cornwall and York has become the Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester. When last heard from, however, Ernest Thompson-Seton had the same name.

Poor Schwab. It has leaked out that he gets only \$250,000 a year for being president of the steel trust. The neighbors must wonder how his wife can afford to have so many new things.

A Georgia man who has been an inveterate smoker all his life has just died at the age of 96. It is not stated whether his trouble was smoker's throat or the tobacco heart, but it is an impressive warning.

There ought to be some way to deprive a clergyman of his authority to perform the marriage ceremony when he makes such misuse of it as did the minister who married a boy in knickerbockers to a girl still in short dresses.

Let us be thankful for our political blessings. They may not be all we should receive, but we are so much better off than most other people that an American is liable to feel, after the manner of the pharisee, that he is not as other men, and that his country is not managed after the manner of management given the effect despotism.

We should treat the term "United States" as we treat any other name which, though plural in form, is sometimes plural, sometimes singular in meaning. In speaking of the United States, when we mean the several States, we use the plural form when we mean the nation, or the government entity, which is designated by the term "the United States," we use a singular verb.

The London Globe says that an ingenious but unscrupulous inventor has constructed a small woman pipe tapers as you walk up and down. Sunday pipes are pressed by the feet and play groups and dramatic societies are connected with collapsible chambers which blow trumpets and other noisy instruments. If this comes into general use, we can imagine father, when he comes in at 1:30, cautiously shutting up the shutters to prevent the stairs hilariously whooping up "We Won't Go Home Till Morning."

A family quarrel, brother against brother and aunt against nephew, recently came before a Massachusetts court. The litigants were well-to-do people, the amount in dispute was small, and rather than widen the breach by pronouncing for either side, the judge continued the case and entreated all to settle their differences. "Suppose one of you should die while you are at odds," he said to the brothers. "How the survivor would feel?" If men would only heed it, that thought would quiet all personal dissensions, within families and without. Alas, that any soul should go out into the great mystery un-forgiving or unforgiven!

The words of Judge Jones, of Alabama, lately appointed by President Roosevelt Judge of a United States Court, deserve a wider publicity than they have received. The new Judge, "a man of the rugged type, full of simplicity, learning, courage and native force," is not a member of the President's political party, but a staunch Democrat. He was appointed, not for political reasons, but because he seemed the best man for the place. Within a day or two after his nomination he was asked to displace a Republican official of the court and substitute a Democrat. This was his reply: "Do you think when a Republican President forgets party considerations and appoints a Democrat that the Democrat must be so ineffectual as to ignore the precedent? This office will be administered with an eye single to the interests of integrity and efficiency."

The remark of Mrs. Roosevelt that a woman of society can dress and look

well for \$300 a year is exciting considerable discussion. Mrs. Roosevelt, like her husband, is not accustomed to saying things she does not mean, and therefore she adds that she has found the sum mentioned amply sufficient, but that as the President's wife she must probably spend a little more. To those women who support an entire family on \$300 a year the statement of the first lady of the land seems not only reasonable but extravagant, but to the wealthy woman of society \$300 seems a pittance. The latter sometimes pays \$1,000 or more for a single costume. Herbert Spencer traces the innate desire of women for dress down from the rudimentary taste of our savage forefathers and foremothers, though it is not remembered that he has told us why the desire is largely extinct in the male species. Certain it is that the inordinate desire for finery exhibited by many women has led to a husband's bankruptcy. In this country many wealthy women like to flaunt their stunting costumes in public to the envy of their more unfortunate sisters. In Europe, however, there is no such public exhibition. The aristocracy dresses plainly for the public, reserving the expensive wardrobes for balls and court and high private functions. Possibly they are unconsciously following that suggestion of the French revolution, advised the "higher classes" to avoid a display before the common people for fear it should irritate the latter. As to the \$300 a year, it should be said that all depends upon the woman. A woman with hair or one-third the sum can manage to appear well dressed while another woman with twice or three times as much may look like a "dowdy." So that when the parvenues of society turn up their noses at the suggestion of Mrs. Roosevelt that she can dress for the best society in New York for \$300 a year, it should be remembered that Mrs. Roosevelt is a woman with that intangible thing called taste.

Hessan Barr, a Turk, once wealthy, became poor. It became necessary for him to leave his home country, so he came to New York. He had health and could read and speak seven languages. In New York he found out what hunger meant. He slept in kennels. He associated with people of the gutter, and he ate food that was fit for dogs, not men. Nobody wanted his seven languages. Finally he found a position as interpreter, held it for a while, and lost it because he persistently failed to get to work on time. There is no argument against higher education in this editorial. But education alone doesn't keep men from disaster. It is only worth having when it is coupled with practicality and a generous measure of horse sense. Laziness has kept many people poor. The fellow who is always fifteen minutes behind time is always tired, and employers can find so many energetic wide-awake, pushing fellows, eager to learn and grow and prosper, that there is no place for the other kind. The country is full of young men who do not quite reach. They are almost competent, almost good enough to be foremen, superintendents, cashiers, or fill any of the higher positions in the world of human endeavor. But they lack a sense of responsibility. They are in bed when they should be eating breakfast, and eating when they should be on their way to work. Always behind. It is an indictment that has killed many chances of success. We have in mind a young man who had intelligence and muscle. He was working for \$25 a month, and hoping for something better. A friend found an opening where in three years' time a salary of \$2,000 a year would be the reward of the young man. A short journey was needed to elude the position, and they arranged to take an early train together. Train time found the man who had acted so kindly waiting, watch in hand for the youth who had over-slept to gain by the trip. He didn't go. He was sitting on the edge of his bed, rubbing the sleep out of his eyes with one hand, groping for his clothes with the other. He said he knew he was late, but "just couldn't get up." And so he lost a glorious chance. If his experience and the doings of the highly educated and very lazy Turk could scare some of the always-behind fellows into activity, they would not have lived in vain.

Shattered Traditions.
"You young scoundrel!" exclaimed the unwilling father-in-law, when the eloping couple presented themselves for parental forgiveness and a place to live. "You conscienceless scamp! You stole my daughter away and disregarded all the conventions of society. And yet you ask forgiveness?"
"You old scoundrel, what did you do?" roared the new son-in-law. "What did you do? You let us elope, and did not pursue us on horseback with a shotgun. You have shattered all the traditions of elopements and have blasted all the romance of the affair for us. We might as well have got married to the rammy-tum-tum of the church organ, and let you pay the bill. You haven't a spark of appreciation in your make-up!"
Crushed by the merited criticism, the father-in-law invited them in to supper, for they were rather hungry.—Baltimore American.

Highest Inhabited Place.
The highest inhabited place in the world is the customs house of Ancumarca, in Peru, it being 16,000 feet above the sea.

The funniest thing at an amateur concert is when a great big fine-looking woman comes out, looking like Nordica, and then begins to sing in a little cracked voice.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

Distribution of Immigrants.



The number of immigrants coming into this country between 1820 and June 30, 1900, was 19,115,221. Prior to 1820 the government did not take account of immigration, but the generally accepted estimate of the total immigration between the adoption of the constitution and 1820 is but 250,000. This number is not included in the above total.

The character of the immigration has changed in a most interesting way. From 1821 to 1850 2.3 per cent of our immigration came from Canada and Newfoundland; during the next decade, 1851 to 1860, the percentage was the same, and during the last decade only 0.1 per cent of the immigrants were from those sections. From 1821 to 1850 24.2 per cent came from Germany, and in the next decade 36.6 per cent, this being the highest percentage reached by the Germans. During the last decade the Germans supplied only 13.7 per cent of our foreign immigration. During the period first named, 1821 to 1850, Great Britain furnished 15 per cent of the immigrants, and in the next decade 10.3 per cent. Then came a large increase from Great Britain between 1861 and 1870, the percentage being 29.2; from 1871 to 1880 it was 19.5, while for the last decade it was but 7.4. From 1821 to 1850 Ireland furnished 42.3 per cent of our immigrants, and between 1851 and 1860 35.2 per cent. Since then there has been a rapid decrease, and between 1891 and 1900 Ireland furnished but 10.5 per cent of our immigrants. Those from Norway and Sweden constituted only 0.6 per cent; between 1821 and 1850. The Scandinavians increased in numbers between 1881 and 1890, when their proportion was 10.8 per cent; during the last decade it was 8.7 per cent.

The immigration from the whole group just named, Canada and Newfoundland, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland and Norway and Sweden, shows a marked relative decrease. While the immigrants from these countries constituted 74.3 per cent of the whole number of immigrants during the entire period under discussion, they furnished between 1821 and 1850 84.4 per cent of the total, and during the next decade 91.2 per cent, since which time there has been a rapid decrease. This group of countries during the last decade furnished but 40.4 per cent.

These figures enable us to bring into direct and sharp comparison the immigration from countries which fifty years ago furnished hardly any increment to our population. From 1851 to 1880 Austria-Hungary sent no immigrants to this country, or not enough to make an impression upon the statistics; but between 1881 and 1890 the immigration from that country was 9.4 per cent, during the next decade 2.6 per cent, from 1891 to 1899 0.7 per cent, while during the last decade it was 10.1 per cent. Italy, beginning with 0.2 per cent during the period from 1821 to 1850, increased to 2 per cent between 1871 and 1880, and to nearly 6 per cent during the next decade, while during the last decade that country furnished 17.7 per cent of our total number. The proportions for Russia and Poland are almost identical with those of Italy. These two countries, taken together, furnishing with only 0.1 per cent of our total number of immigrants between 1821 and 1850, increased but slightly until between 1881 and 1890, when they contributed 5 per cent, and during the last decade 10.3 per cent. These three sections—Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia and Poland—taken together, contributed during the last decade 50.1 per cent of our immigrants, as against 40.4 per cent, as stated, for the group of five countries first named; 0.5 per cent came from elsewhere.

During the year ending on June 30, 1900, the total number of immigrants was 448,572. Of this number, 23,322 belonged to the professional class; 61,443 were skilled laborers, 193,508 were laborers, while 134,341, including women and children, had no specified occupation. The State having the largest percentage



of foreign born in 1900 was North Dakota, that element constituting 35.4 per cent; the next largest being Rhode Island, with 31.4 per cent. The other extreme is found in the Southern States, where the lowest percentage is in North Carolina, her foreign born constituting but 0.2 per cent of her total population. Nearly all the States in the southern section come below 5 per cent. The number of foreign born in some States seems to be decreasing; in fact, the percentage in the whole country has decreased 1 per cent.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
United States Commissioner of Labor.

Women Should Preach.



Women should be substituted for men in the pulpit as evangelists and exponents of the gospel. Women preachers would present the woman's side of religion, and that is something that the men preachers rarely or never do.

How frequently and with what unctious the preachers select and dwell upon the thirty-fifth chapter of Proverbs, in which the worth of virtuous women is put far beyond rubies and fine gold.

"But virtue in women is given such a narrow interpretation by many. It has so much broader significance. By this I mean that a virtuous woman is a woman who is a good mother, one able to conduct her household in the best way, who could manage a business or any large enterprise.

"This is the woman whose worth is not to be measured by rubies or fine gold. Again, sermons dealing with 'The Love of Mother Love' are very popular, but how often do you hear one on 'The Responsibilities of Fatherhood'?"

"If women were in the pulpit they would handle these subjects from their point of view and show to men that they, too, have responsibilities that must not be disregarded.

"The virtuous woman of the proverb is increasing in numbers every day. You will find her in nearly every business—she is a clerk in a store, a stenographer in a bank, a bookkeeper in a department store, or a score of other occupations.

"She is self-supporting and therefore independent. She has numerous avenues of effort opening before her. She does not have to marry; she does not have to ask any one for money.

"It is this independence that will finally solve the social problem.

"Let the womanhood of to-day realize that strength, wisdom and every talent or grace which develops Christian character affords an example that shall last through the ages. And the heart of the pulpit should hold accordingly over the individual should control the brain.

ELIZABETH B. GRANNIS,
President of the National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity.

Laws Against Anarchy.

The anarchist is not the foe of one nation or form of government, but the enemy of all. For this reason there should be joint action in every civilized land to stamp out the brood entirely.

For an attempt on the life of a President I would make the penalty much more severe than for an ordinary assault. Life imprisonment, probably, would be a fitting punishment for the crime. We have outgrown the idea of inflicting the death penalty for a lesser crime than murder, and I would not return to it. Nor would I make such im-

pleasure," growled the man, and regarding the surprised look of his companion he sunk into a gloomy silence.

Directly a fuse blew out of the car wheel and the vehicle came to a halt. The man roused himself from his abstraction. "Don't you ever ask me to ride out in the suburbs with you again," he said with much concentrated energy; "here we are two miles from home, and I'll be late at the meeting of my society. I was to read a paper, too."

"Goodness gracious!" replied the woman, using a favorite feminine ejaculation in her impatience. "I did not ask you to come; you asked me. You said 'Let's go somewhere where we can be peaceful, and quiet and happy, and I came. Don't you ask me to come any more with you, for I won't do it. If the skies fell, I believe you'd blame me for it.'"

The man opened his lips to reply, but his case must have seemed weak even to himself, for he shut them again, and a silence profound and unbroken fell over the car.—Baltimore News.

Lions and Florida Water.

A small girl writing to Our Dumb Animals tells an amusing story of a lion delighted with the perfume of Florida water.

We have often heard that animals were very fond of perfumes, so Mamie and I saved our pennies and bought a bottle of Florida water, which we took with us to the zoo. You just ought to have heard the racket in the lion house. It was very near their dinner-time and they were all hungry. The old lion and his wife were prancing round their cage, roaring with all their might.

Their noise started the puma, and when he began to start the panthers. It was, I assure you, pandemonium let loose.

So Mamie poured half of Florida water on a piece of raw cotton and threw it in the lion's cage. He stopped his noise, sniffed at it, rolled all over it, and acted just like a good-natured puppy dog. He rolled over and over with his four big strong legs in the air. He was perfectly happy and forgot that he was hungry. Then Mrs. Lion came up and had a roll, and he never once snarled at her as he so often does. They both were as nice and quiet as two pussy-cats. Mamie and I didn't regret having spent our money on the perfume.

Pressure in Ocean's Deepest Depths.
There are spots in the ocean where the water is five miles deep, and it is true that the pressure of the water on any body in the water is one pound to the square inch for every two of the depth, anything at the bottom of one of "five miles" holes would have a pressure about it of 13,200 pounds to every square inch.

An Exact Fit.
Cumbo—the band played a most appropriate tune at the horse show.

"Listen to my tale of woe."—Philadelphia North American.

Timour the Tartar
Tamerlane, the Tartar conqueror, had a club foot. His real name was Timour Lenk, or Timour the Limp.

An old bachelor says being possessed is nine points of the law with women.

To Work ARIZONA COAL FIELDS

Various Companies Planning Active Work—Large Deposits Found.

A special correspondent of the Evening Post, at Phoenix, Ariz., states that extensive plans are being laid by various companies for the development of large coal fields in Arizona and in the state of Sonora, Mexico. New railroads are now being planned and built, which will give an opportunity of placing Arizona and Mexican coal in competition with the product of mines at Gallup, N. M., at Durango, Col., and in the east.

At many places down the western side of the Sierra Madre mountains, in western Sonora, large coal fields have been found, but heretofore it has been an impossibility to get it out in profitable quantities. Now the Southern Pacific is putting in many branches to the Sonora line and the coal deposits are to be developed on an extensive scale. One of the best of the coal fields in Mexico is around San Marcel. Here the Pacific Coast Coal company is putting in a railroad from Guaymas to its mines, where large works are being built. The coal vein formation there is almost all coke so far as it has been uncovered and is peculiarly adapted for use in smelters, one of the principal needs in the southwest. The railroad which the company is building will be continued to connect with the Phelps-Dodge road at Nacozari and with that road built from that point on to Tomstone and connection will be made with the main line of the Southern Pacific.

In Arizona a number of coal companies have begun operations, says the Black Diamond. Coal has been found in many places in the territory, nearly all in the eastern part. Beds of graphite anthracite coal occur in the southeastern part, especially in the Chiricahua range of mountains, thirty miles east of the Southern Pacific railroad at Terleton. In northeastern Arizona, in Coconino county, there is an extensive coal field, the value of which has been determined by careful explorations and tests by competent engineers recently. As at present determined the area of these fields is about 400 square miles. The coal is of a superior quality, but a railroad is needed to connect them with the Santa Fe railway, a distance of some seventy miles.

At present the punishment provided by the federal statutes for such crimes as have been mentioned is wholly insufficient. No one has thought of the possibility of anarchy and attempts upon the President's life, and hence there is none in force where Congress has jurisdiction to sufficiently punish the criminals and avert such calamities as that at Buffalo.

Anarchy differs from rebellion in that it opposes all law and seeks the overthrow of all government. It is a crime not against a nation but against civilization, and must be so treated.

FOSTER M. VOORHEES,
Governor of New Jersey.

AMUSING MISUNDERSTANDINGS

Many Instances Come Under Attention of Government Officers.

Some people excel in understanding others have a genius for misunderstanding. To the latter class nothing seems to offer a more fruitful field than a correspondence with some department of the government. A writer for the New York Times cites a few illuminating instances.

A request came to a department for one of its publications. The request was granted and the book sent in the familiar mail wrapper, bearing in one corner the legend, "Official Business. Penalty for Private Use, \$300." In due course of the mails the following reply was received:

"Dear sir: I was told that mean penalty for private use \$300 does that mean that you want paid for the book if it does let me know and I will send the book back right away for I have working an I want to do by it. Yours truly

The head of another department, who sets the highest value upon every publication issued under his auspices, recently received a request from one of the "sovereign people" for "his report." Delighted to find an appreciative reader, the official informed his correspondent that his department issued a very large number of publications, and that he must consequently request the title of the report desired.

The answer came promptly:

"Any one will do, as I want it for a scrap-book."

The popular notion of the functions of the government is a source of never-ending wonder. The Commission of Fish and Fisheries received a letter some weeks since from a lady who wished to know if the distribution of fish was kept up by the commission.

"If so," continued the letter, "I wish a large salmon sent me. I expect to give a handsome entertainment on the 15th of this month, and wish to serve salmon at the dinner."

She was informed that the fish distributed are only about one inch long, and she, no doubt, thinks the government a flat failure.

Old Mail-Box.
Among the treasures held by the Antiquarian Society in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, there is an old box the history of which is given on a label which it bears.

The box is of tin, painted green, and shows signs of much usage, which is not surprising when one considers that it carried the United States mail between Portsmouth and Boston during the Revolution. It is about nine inches long, four and a half inches wide, and a little more than that in height.

It was carried on horseback by Capt. John Noble, otherwise known as Deacon Noble, who was post-rider until 1783.

This box contained all the mail, and made every week one round trip, occupying three days in the journey—from Portsmouth to Boston the first of the week, and three days at the end of the week from Boston to Portsmouth. The distance between the two places is a little more than fifty miles.

The mail-box is somewhat battered and the paint is faded and scraped, but there is no doubt that in case need arose the stout little box could even now serve as it did in the time of the country's peril.

Take things as they come—but remember there are lots of things that it will pay you to get after.

labor unions and workmen.

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