

# WALLOWA CHIEFTAIN.

ROUSE & ROE, Publishers.

ENTERPRISE ..... OREGON.

How to go to war and not get hurt is a Social American art.

If a man does one bad act and it is found out it casts a shadow over a whole former good name.

However, Prof. Hermon's idea of marriage is not so particularly popular outside his family.

We can forgive a man for a good many other shortcomings if we know he is a slave to the bathing habit.

Thrift is that quality which enables an Italian to start out with a basket of fruit and finish by owning a block of business houses.

Andrew Carnegie finds so many persons who are willing to make sacrifices to help him get rid of his money that he is obliged to slip out the back way to avoid them.

A writer in one of the magazines makes a plea for the microbes on business grounds. It had generally been thought that the microbes was simply able to look out for itself.

Greater guns will not make war impossible. War must be made impossible when spurs and arrows give way to firearms; but there has been more or less killing right along just the same.

An idiot was cured by surgery in New York. A section of his skull was removed and the brain began to expand and so perform that function foreign to so many society young men—thinking.

Between the criminal activity on the part of professional politicians and criminal indifference upon the part of prosperous and respectable citizens the vicinity might easily be swept out of free government.

Emperor William certainly has the soldier business on the brain. His bed, they say, is a regulation camp bed, and the covering an army blanket. It's a wonder he doesn't sleep in a pup tent and fry his own sausage.

"It is impossible to teach a child English when he lives in a bad-English atmosphere at home," said President Elliot of Harvard recently. "You have got to get at the whole population first." Is it arguing in a circle to comment that the whole population begins like charity, at home?

J. Pierpont Morgan is reported to have bought an English shipyard where he can build 20-knot steamers. Still King Edward is making preparations for the coronation. He must thank Mr. Morgan immensely after getting it all bought, to let England pass on providing it has the same old system of government.

What will this world do when all its pet larvae are lashed by superabundance of testimony? William Tell long ago went the way of the untreacher. Then the impostors doubted whether Phil Sheridan rode to Winchester on an eventful day. Now they are questioning whether General Israel Putnam really galloped down a flight of stone steps on a gallant charger. Poor George Washington. It will be his turn next.

It may comfort those who are lashed by fear of germs in ice to learn an unimpeachable scientific authority that even those germs which do not die of cold do not inhabit ice. When the surface gets too chilly they move into warm water, and so are not found in dangerous quantities in ice, even when the water is badly infected, unless the freezing was so thorough as to reach the bottom and leave the germs no room for escape.

The stay-at-home vote is large. If all of it could be brought out in favor of good government it would carry the day and dislodge corrupt forces long entrenched in power. Many attempts have been made to interest this class of men in public affairs. Even compulsory voting laws have been proposed and it is seriously urged that qualified electors who do not exercise the franchise should be punished by the government.

It would be the most poetic form of poetic justice if Pinkerton's impracticable proposal to transport all the anarchists to a sea island could be carried out, especially if they were left to govern themselves for a few months. In just about three days the most talkative of them would be longing for the detested regulations and laws of society to protect them from their more active associates. It has frequently been noticed that they are exceedingly lively in claiming the protection of the laws they condemn.

Miss Kate Greenaway, who died in London recently, though not a great artist in the ordinary conception of the term, enjoyed as widespread popularity as any living member of her profession. It is doubtful whether any contemporary artist is better known in this country or in Europe. Her admirers are numbered by hundreds of thousands, if not by millions, in American and English homes. Her works are almost equally well known on the continent, notwithstanding the vogue of her great French rival, Bouquet de Monville, whose quaint children are fitting companions of the delightful cre-

ations of Miss Greenaway. Although her general work in water colors was of such high standard as to secure for her admission to membership in the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors, she was principally known by her pictures of children in old-fashioned costumes which more than they have been appreciated by the fashion makers. Her work may not have been according to the canons of high art, but it gave delight to every one who saw it, and always safely challenged criticism. The artist, as well as the lady, occupied her unique position and the charm of her exquisite art, which for delicacy, refinement, color, and composition stands in a class by itself, so far as England is concerned. Her death leaves De Monville almost alone in that field of painting.

A barrister in England has written to the President of the University of Iowa, recently proposing to buy the honorary degree of doctor of laws for the son of one of his clients. This client, according to the English lawyer's letter, is a leading member of the House of Commons, whose son is an aspirant also for Parliamentary honors. The epistle further explains that the hopeful son of an English house would be greatly benefited in the furtherance of his legal and political ambitions, if he could procure the much-coveted degree. The complacent tone of the letter would be insulting to American institutions of learning were it not redeemed by its very absurdity. It certainly cannot be the prevailing idea in England that American colleges and universities are willing to sell for cash the highly honored degrees they confer, and we can only infer that the legal gentleman and his political client are really ignorant of matters outside of their own professions. It is hardly necessary to remark that the application was rejected, as the University of Iowa, in common with other American institutions, is not in the habit of selling honorary degrees. Yet, after all, perhaps the British barrister may be excused for his blunder, when one stops to consider his ridiculous proximity with which degrees have been conferred of late by several colleges, as "honorary." True, they have not been sold for cash, but when self-respect gets the better of free advertising and fact in American educational institutions, American degrees will be more honorable and will attract more respect, at home as well as abroad.

That was a characteristic thrust by Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, the well-known Jewish leader of Chicago, when defending foreigners from the charge that they are inimical to the best type of American citizenship, he said: "We foreigners at least know how to spell English, and that seems to be more than the natives can do." Is it true that foreign-born citizens spell the English language better than American natives? Cander compels an affirmative answer. Dr. Hirsch did not go into details, but he might have given his audience some specific reasons for this anomaly. He was merely resenting the ascription by a narrow and bigoted portion of American citizens that the native born are superior as a rule to those of foreign extraction. Foreign-born Americans, when they are educated at all, have a technical mastery of the English language that compels them to be good spellers. They are educated possibly in the English tongue later in life than native-born American children. They know nothing of the new spelling facts such as are being introduced into American schools. They learn the English language from sheer necessity and their mastery over it is gained by herculean wrestling with its structural foundation and its orthography. Deficiency in spelling ordinary English words is the scandal and disgrace of modern public school methods. Graduates are turned out of our high schools and even out of our universities who cannot write an orthographically correct page of English. Their heads may be full of science and other advanced studies, but they cannot reproduce a hundred words of their simple mother tongue without blunders in spelling. The foreign-born American, as Dr. Hirsch says, has the best of it in this technical mastery of his adopted language. It should be a lesson to the framers of our school studies. We ought to have a new generation of spellers.

Not a Traveler.

Jules Verne, in spite of the fact that so many of his books relate to voyages in foreign parts, has traveled very little. When he is going to write a story and has settled the scene of it he sets to work to read up books relating to that particular part of the world. Perhaps it is just as well that he is not dependent, as so many novelists are, on visiting different countries before describing them, as otherwise he would have been compelled to travel to the moon and journey both in the depths of the sea and the bowels of the earth. Jules Verne once owned a yacht, but he never got beyond the Mediterranean in it, though he is intensely fond of the sea.

Decline of Burglary.

Burglary no longer pays in London. The police reports for last year show that the whole fraternity of burglars earned only \$36,000.

Maxim Cavalry Gun.

The Maxim cavalry gun, which fires 700 shots a minute, weighs but 30 pounds and can be strapped upon a soldier's back.

A man who plays cards for a living never has anything except the back-ache.

The fool who had much wanted more—and lost all.

# EDWARD'S CROWNING

## ROBES TO BE WORN AT THE COMING CORONATION.

### Rules Concerning Display at England's Great Ceremonial to Not Please—Ladies Kean's Queen's Request That No Imported Costumes Be Worn.

London aristocrats are feeling gloomy over the duke of Norfolk's suggestion to the London Gazette, in which as earl marshal of England he gives detailed regulations concerning robes and coronets to be worn by peers and peeresses at the approaching coronation. The disappointment is chiefly among the fair sex. They are not to be allowed all the furbelows and tinsel which, to feminine minds, form the "sine qua non" of such important ceremonies.

To begin with, Queen Alexandra's request that all coronation gowns should be made of English goods and by English courtiers has had anything but an enthusiastic reception. Heretofore the white satin dresses and ruby velvet robes have come from France and Italian fashion stubbornly refuses to be satisfied with the home supply. It has just leaked out that the wives of three prominent diplomats have secretly passed in their orders to a Rue de la Paix firm, and it is more than probable that many other gowns signed by French houses will find their way into the royal cortege.

Another cause for peering lips is the regulation that peeresses must wear their robes over the usual full court dress, instead of over the white satin boleros elaborately trimmed with gold laces and embroideries which were "de rigueur" in former days. One thing alone remains unchanged, and that is the robe. As in George IV's time it will be of ruby velvet, the cap-fur lined with mink and bordered with rows of ermine, the number of the latter varying according to rank. The duchesses may show four rows, the marchionesses three and a half, countesses three, viscountesses two and a half, while the baronesses will have to content with two.

An innovation, this time in gentlemen's attire, which will detract not a little from the gorgeousness and pomp of the spectacle, is the fact that peers are ordered to wear their robes over full court dress, uniforms or regimentals. At all previous coronations they were worn over white satin doublets and trunks and white silk hose. But what has caused the greatest discontent is the restriction regarding coronets. The clause stating that "no jewels or precious stones are to be set or used in the coronets, or counterfeited pearls instead of the silver balls" came like a thunderbolt to many, especially to the dames who had already had their blazing diamond coronets prepared.

It is now definitely settled that only the king and queen and the duke and duchess of Cornwall will wear jeweled coronets. All other coronets are to be of silver gilt, caps of ruby velvet, with ermine lining and having a gold tassel on top. The baron's coronet will have six silver balls on the rim, the viscount's sixteen, the earl's eight, with gold strawberry leaves between the points; the marquess's four silver balls and four gold leaves alternately and the duke's eight gold strawberry leaves.

If peeresses cannot wear jewels on their heads they evidently plan to do so on their bodies, and all London jewelers are now busy making over and resetting heirlooms. Pearls, sapphires and emeralds are to be the favorite stones. Ropes of pearls are to be worn from the shoulders as though fastening the velvet ruby robes, somewhat the same way in which Queen Alexandra wore them at the opening of parliament.

Contrary to expectation no new crown will be made for the queen. King Edward's crown is to be slightly enlarged, but it will undergo no other modification. His majesty on this eventful day will appear before his subjects in the same elaborate robes worn by his granduncle, George IV. This costume consists of three parts. The most important is the "dalmatian" or imperial robe. It is a three-cornered mantle forming an inverted "Y" and fitting very closely about the shoulders. All over it are small embroidered crosses.

Beneath it is worn the "supertunica," a sort of short pelorine having sleeves of gold cloth embroidered with gold flowers. Above both dalmatian and supertunica is worn the "armilla," which is also of gold cloth, but has a deep ermine border. It is placed on the king's shoulders by the archbishop of Westminster, who exhorts his majesty to see in this mantle "a pledge of divine grace enveloping him completely."

—Chicago Daily News.

# DAKOTA'S WILD WIND CAVE.

Cavern 3,000 Feet Below Earth's Surface Acquired by Government.

Dakota's famous wild cave has lately been acquired by the government, and is to be made a show place. It well deserves its name, for the log cabin built over its mouth has had to be fastened to the ground by heavy timbers, and the logs mortised and pinned to prevent the building from being raised from its foundations and buried skyward by the immense force of the wind from within.

The first explorer of the cave discovered that when the mouth was closed by heavy timbers the motion of the wind ceased, and a person inside did not feel it except at a few particular points. It was for this reason that the

# NEW TRIBE OF ESKIMOS FOUND.



Sent out to examine the native races of the North Pacific and Arctic coasts, the Jessup North Pacific expedition has just made a valuable anthropological report in the shape of a series of striking photographs of Eskimo tribes rarely, possibly never before, visited by whites.

A full set of illustrations and measurements were made of the inhabitants of two small villages. They show many peculiar characteristics possessed by these people which are totally different from those of neighboring tribes.

Three types which have almost been isolated from outside communication are here shown. The inhabitable area of these people is far inland in Arctic Alaska, east of the mouth of the Markovsk river. They belong to two tribes, called the Koukpagmar and Noutanagmit. Their physical characteristics are so different that it almost warrants the supposition that they are the remnants of some lost tribe that originally emigrated from Asia.

cabin was built over the entrance, with an inner door fitting closely against the portals of the cave itself in such a way that the air was completely blocked.

A sightseer came to the door of the little hut and heard a roaring sound emanating from the earth, followed by such a "jamming" of door that the building shook. It was nothing but the opening of the inner door to allow of the exit of a guide, but it had a terrible sound.

Within the cabin the visitors saw nothing but a cupboard, from which the two guides provided them with candles in tin candle-sticks attached to strips of wood. The party then formed in line, as the inner door could be opened long enough to admit one person at a time. If it were kept open the wind would tear the building to pieces.

A guide went first. Seizing the bar fastening the door, he turned it slowly to near the end of the clamp that held it, then giving it a quick wrench, dashed through the door as the force within sent it open. As soon as he was inside he seized an iron ring, and adding his strength to that of the guide, who had remained without, slammed the door. With one man on the inside and one out, it was much easier for the guides to handle the door, and each member of the party ran through to turn as the door opened.

The cave itself is a wonderful place. The guides have explored 2,000 rooms, covering a lined distance of ninety miles, but they say that the extent of the cave is not yet known.

Forty miles north of the entrance is another and almost equally beautiful cavern called Crystal cave. The guides believe that some day it will be found that one is a continuation of the other.

Some parts of the Wind cave are 3,000 feet below the surface of the earth. All kinds of weird and beautiful effects are gained by burning lights within one or another of the rooms. Stalactites cover walls and ceilings in many of the caverns, and the cave is full enough of terrors and delights to satisfy the most exacting cave hunter.

# PATRONIZING.

When the Gods Please Him the Chinese Emperor Grants Them Promotions.

Like many official papers of European courts, the Peking Gazette announces all acts of State and ceremonial proceedings of the national government; but in one particular it is unique among court circulars, for its habit is publicly to commend and compliment the State gods when the emperor is satisfied that they have done their duty toward Chinamen. When some particular god distinguishes himself by an extraordinary service, his rank among the gods is raised by Imperial command.

Not long ago the department of the God of War was increased in importance by reason of the great armaments which the government undertook to support, so after he had shown his benevolence by allowing the Imperial troops to defeat a body of rebels, he was metaphorically patting on the back and raised to the same rank as Confucius, who had hitherto held the first place in the State Pantheon.

A few years ago the following announcement appeared in the Gazette: "The governor-general of the Yellow River requests that a tablet be put up to the River God. During the transmission of relief rice to Honan, when severe difficulties were encountered through shallows, wind and rain, the River God interposed in the most unmistakable manner, so that the transport of grain went on without hindrance."

"Order! Let the proper office prepare a tablet for the temple of the River God."

"A memorial tablet," says another Gazette, "is granted to two temples in honor of the God of the Locusts. On the last appearance of locusts, last summer, prayers were offered to this deity with marked success."

# HOOR GLASSES IN DEMAND.

Many Purposes for Which They Are Superior to Watches.

"Most people think that hour glasses went out of style years ago," said a clerk in a Twenty-third street store, "along with perukes and knee breeches, but as a matter of fact we have more calls for them to-day than we have had at any time within the last ten years. That this renewed popularity of the hour glass augurs its universal acceptance as a timepiece by the coming generation I am not prepared to say, but if such a renaissance were to become assured it would be no more

# COLORADO'S BIG COAL OUTPUT.

New Leads Trans-Mississippi States in Production.

Colorado is now unquestionably at the head of the coal-producing States west of the Mississippi River, the position heretofore held by Iowa.

The total product of the State for 1900, as shown by a report prepared by the geological survey, was 5,244,364 short tons, valued at \$5,858,636. With short tons, valued at \$5,858,636. With an increased production of 468,140 short tons in 1900 over 1899 the State attains a production exceeding 5,000,000 tons for the first time in its history. Colorado also advances from ninth to seventh in the rank of all the coal-producing States. It is closely followed by Iowa with 5,257,642 short tons and Kentucky with 5,190,173 tons in 1900. The increase in value of the product in 1900 over that of 1899 was in exact proportion to that of the product, there being no change in the average price per ton—\$1.12. There was, however, an increase of nearly 50 per cent in the amount of coal mined by machines, of which the operators received the benefit in lieu of an advance in the selling price of the coal.

The number of machines in use increased from sixty-three in 1899 to ninety in 1900, and the machine-mined tonnage increased from 527,115 short tons to 750,025 short tons. In 1898 the number of tons mined by machines in Colorado was only 225,946 short tons. The machines in use in 1900 consisted of forty-seven air-driven pick or pump machines and of thirty-seven electrically driven chain and six air-driven chain machines. No strikes of any importance were reported during the year, so the industry may be said to have been in an entirely satisfactory condition. The total number of men employed shows an increase from 7,190 in 1899 to 7,459 in 1900 and the average number of working days from 246 to 264.

Las Animas is by far the largest coal-producing county in the State, its product for last year aggregating 2,123,411 tons, valued at \$1,808,900. Fremont County, however, produces a higher grade coal, 619,415 tons of which were valued at \$1,020,207.

Of the total product of the State for 1900, says the Black Diamond, 4,027,572 tons were loaded at the mines for shipment, 108,917 tons were sold to local trade, 10,005 tons were consumed at the mines and 970,900 tons made into coke.

# RECENT JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

Neither the landlord's failure to elect the rent for fourteen months nor his neglect to notify the guarantor of his non-payment is held, in Welch vs. Walsh (Mass.), 52 L. R. A. 782, to exonerate the latter, who has guaranteed the punctual payment of the rent and promised in default thereof to pay the same on demand.

Books of original entries are held, in Hall vs. Chambersburg Woolen Company (Pa.), 52 L. R. A. 680, not to be admissible in evidence to prove deliveries of goods sold under a contract requiring their delivery from time to time in the future. A note in this case reviews the authorities as to what is provable by books of account.

A provision that delivery will be made within a reasonable time is held, in Eppens, Smith & Wieman Co. vs. Littlejohn (N. Y.), 52 L. R. A. 811, to be fulfilled by a sale without specifying the time of delivery, and delay is held not to be excused by the vendor's inability to procure shipment, where this is due to considerations which affect the vendor alone.

The Legislature is held, in People ex rel. Rodgers vs. Coker (N. Y.), 52 L. R. A. 814, to have no power to fix by statute the compensation which a city must pay for labor or other services, when such regulations increase the cost of the work beyond what it would be obliged to pay in the ordinary course of business, and the constitution limits municipal expenditures of money to city purposes.

The involuntary starting of an elevator by the conductor, who instinctively grasps the mechanism to save himself from falling as he attempts to sit down and finds the chain gone, is held, in Gibson vs. International Trust Company (Mass.), 52 L. R. A. 928, not to constitute negligence which will create a liability to a passenger who is injured by the starting of the car as he is stepping out of it.

The right of way and tracks of a railroad company are held, in United Railways and Electric Co. vs. Baltimore (Md.), 52 L. R. A. 722, not to be landed property within the meaning of a provision in a statute annexing territory to a city; that the rate of taxation on landed property in the annexed district should not be increased until streets were laid through it and there were a certain number of buildings on every block.

# Only Light for Firemen.

Some time ago in the suburban town there was a succession of fires. It was before a paid fire department was organized and the work of subduing the various outbreaks fell to a volunteer force of fire fighters, who took great pride in their work. One night there was a midnight alarm and a great crowd gathered. Upon the arrival of the volunteer force it was discovered that only one lantern was available. The smoke was dense, but very little flame appeared and the night was very dark.

Finally one cornice of the burning structure broke out in a sheet of flame. As the crowd cheered a man at the nozzle directed the stream toward the lurid light.

"For heaven's sake, man, keep the water off that blaze!" shouted an excited volunteer fighter. "Blame it, don't you see it's the only light we got to put out the fire by."