

WALLOWA CHIEFTAIN.

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ENTERPRISE.....OREGON.

"You're just in interest," says the nurse's report. Must be wild cases.

Making our Indians citizens wouldn't help them to self-support, unless they lived in close States.

The United States navy burns four times as much coal now as it did ten years ago. Just watch our smoke!

The Philippines are fast becoming civilized. Spitting on the floors of public buildings there is now prohibited.

All women are law in a court room, says a New York magistrate. This is unkind, and, we sincerely hope, untrue.

Steam plows and reapers are crowding horses off the farm. About the only use a horse can be put to now is to send him to war.

Mrs. Bradley Martin has decided not to wear a coronet at King Edward's coronation. This will greatly detract from the gaiety of the event.

The new consumption cure requires the patient to sleep out of doors, so as to give the other microbes a fair chance to kill off the tubercular variety.

There is a boy in Iowa who gets up in his sleep and hucks corn. That boy should have little trouble in finding farmers who are willing to live him.

With American marines guarding the line of the Panama Railroad there will be the best of assurance that there will be no interruption of communications.

Pretty soon the sword will become obsolete everywhere save in the swashbuckler drama, a lot more military experts having declared against it.

A surgical sewing machine has been invented in Paris for emergency use upon injured persons. But who would want to go about with a cheap machine-sewed scar?

King Edward has given Sousa a medal for playing his marches at the royal palace. The King will be sorry for this when every band in England gets to playing those pieces.

The credit men of the world are putting sticky marks opposite the name of the Sick Man of Turkey. He is so utterly bankrupt that if he were an ordinary merchant he would be closed out.

Two Philadelphia girls have gone over into Macedonia to get a name by being captured by brigands. It is safe to say that no United States warships will climb the Bulgarian mountains to look for them.

The fear that the forests of the country will become destroyed is accompanied by some apprehension that the telephone poles in cities will become so thick that pedestrians will be obliged to blazer a way.

"Emperor William knows much more about ship-building than any of us," says Prof. Van Hulle. And still the wonder goes and still the wonder grows that one small head can carry all Emperor William knows.

In a recent general estimate on the riches of the millionaires J. Pierpont Morgan's wealth is placed at \$400,000,000. This is \$100,000,000 more or less than what he is actually worth, but what's \$100,000,000 to Morgan?

The unfortunate juror who blew out the gas and was found dead in his room was not really different from very many other persons who are selected to decide questions in the courts affecting the lives and property of litigants. The poor fellow simply got found out.

A good pun is rather uncommon, but a joke that may be so described was made recently by Andrew Carnegie, to whom some advocates of an Anglo-American alliance had appealed for an emblematic flower. Mr. Carnegie promptly suggested the dandelion, arguing that the American "dandy" in the shrewd Yankee business sense of the term, joined with the British "don" would result in a blossom which must rule the world. He was evidently not thinking of Yankee Doodle Dandy, whose sentiments in the older time were not in agreement with those of John Bull.

Should one have a vision of a public library with dishes of disinfectants at the door, and the sign, "Germ checked here," he would be sure that it was a dream. Yet when the number of unclean hands of those who use the books and papers is taken into the account, the salutary vision might almost be considered prophetic. The danger to the health of the community caused by offensive visitors to libraries is real, if not measurable. A free library should not be open to persons whose lack of cleanliness makes them centers of infection.

Pneumonia is the cause of 40 per cent of the deaths occurring in the fall, during the winter and throughout the spring in our climate. The danger of exposure from which colds may be contracted cannot be exaggerated. Notwithstanding many denials there is no doubt that Grover Cleveland was recently in serious peril from this cause. The death of young George M. Pullman from pneumonia in California is not

perhaps an instance that can be cited in speaking of that disease in the lake belt or along the seashore. But it is an instance illustrating the fact that in the Pacific as well as in the central and western parts of the continent constitutional debility from any cause invites the ravages of pneumonia and that strong systems only can resist its attacks. Beware of pneumonia. Build up the system by nutritious foods reinforced by innocent tonics. Keep the raw airs from chilling the respiratory organs.

Something handsome in the nature of a public testimonial, to which all the sensible people of the country would be privileged to contribute, should be conferred upon the members of the grand jury of Washington County, Maryland. That body has endeavored itself to most men and women by returning an indictment for manslaughter against a boat rocker. Other grand juries in other parts of the land, by the dozen, by the score, and by the hundred, have had chances to distinguish themselves in this particular, but it remained for the grand jury of Washington County, Maryland, to demonstrate that the influence of a boat rocker's friends was not sufficient to sway the hands of outraged justice. The circumstances in the case are not peculiar. The circumstances in a case of boat rocking never are. Last summer a party of young people were rowing for pleasure on Lake Regor, in the State named. In the party was the inevitable smart young man, whose presence has blighted many a summer outing that would have been made joyous by his absence. This smart young man found that he could amuse himself grossly by rocking the boat, and he rocked it violently. The girls screamed, and this intensified the smart young man's enjoyment. He rocked the boat all the more violently, and it finally tipped over. Five of the occupants were thrown into the water, and one of the young ladies was drowned. Nobody will be surprised to learn that when the boat capsized the boat rocker swam valiantly for the shore and left his companions to their fate.

As startling a case of duplicity as has ever been exposed is reported from New York. Joseph Goldman, good husband, fond father, reputable business man, was also leader of a band of thieves and receiver of stolen goods. For many years he had led these two lives without detection. Suddenly two of his accomplices, under fear of punishment, turned upon him, and in order to lighten their own sentences, gave evidence that left no doubt of his guilt. He was proved to be implicated in a dozen clever robberies which were carried out under his direction. In fact, he seems to have devised the villainies which his confederates executed. He was contriver and manager. The others simply carried out his instructions. It was not that he was exposed to sudden temptation and yielded. His guilt was darker than that. For years he had conducted a systematic robbing business. He had a large loft in Water street where he stored stolen articles, and from that "den" he distributed his plunder through the city. It was necessary, therefore, that he should live a continual lie, and that he should have been able to do so for so long a time shows either a remarkable steadiness of will or else a total want of those moral principles which, when they are violated, lead to meanness and remorse. He was tried, found guilty, and sent to the penitentiary. His lawyer pleaded for leniency on the ground that his life as a business man had been irreproachable. The judge rejected the plea contemptuously. He refused to admit that the man who is a burglar by night should be given a lighter sentence because he is a hypocrite during the day. He thought such a man deserved a heavier sentence than one who did not lead a dual life.

Facts About Boiling Water.
It may seem presumptuous to suggest that few people know how to boil water, but such is the case. The boiling point, under ordinary atmospheric pressure (sea level), is 212 degrees Fahrenheit; this point changes according to the altitude. When bubbles form on the bottom of the kettle, come clear to the surface and rupture quietly, without making an ebullition, we have simmering. At this point the thermometer should register 180 degrees Fahrenheit, and it is at this temperature that we cook meats and make soups. When the bubbles begin to form on the sides and surface of the vessel and come toward the top of the water, there is a motion in the water, but it has not really reached the boiling point. It is only when the thermometer reaches 212 degrees Fahrenheit and the water is in rapid motion that it can be said to boil, and the atmospheric gases still continue to be given off with the steam for a considerable time after the water has commenced to boil rapidly; in fact, it is difficult to determine when the last traces have been expelled. It is safe to suppose, however, that ten minutes' boiling will free the water from its gases, make it tasteless, and render it unfit for the making of tea, coffee or other light infusions of delicate materials.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Not Possible.
Visitor—Your dollie seems to be very happy.
A Tiny Girl of To-day—Well, auntie, I'm sure she isn't, because she has only one dress, and that isn't stylish.—Town and Country.

Rain and Snow.
An inch of rainfall, the drops frozen as they form into delicate crystals, will make ten inches of snow.—Ladies' Home Journal.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

The World's Population.



There has been an enormous increase in the population of European countries and of peoples of European origin during the last century. The growth all round was from 170,000,000 to about 510,000,000, while the growth of the United States was from 15,000,000 to 55,000,000, and of the British Empire from 15,000,000 to 55,000,000. Germany and Russia also showed remarkable growth from 20,000,000 to 55,000,000, and from 40,000,000 to 125,000,000, respectively, while France had only grown from 25,000,000 to 40,000,000. The first effect necessarily is to assure the preponderance of white peoples among the races of the world.

In the United States, which has immensely greater virgin resources with which to supply its population, it has been noticed that the town population is increasing disproportionately. In the United States, in spite of the magnitude of increase of population, recent growth has not been so fast as earlier in the nineteenth century. Until 1850 the growth in each census period ranged between 33 and 36 per cent. Since then it has been 30 per cent to 1850, and is now about 21 per cent. The obvious suggestion, that possibly immigration has fallen off, as compared with what it used to be, would not account for the diminished rate of increase of the population generally.

Turning to Australasia, the decline in the rate of increase is great and palpable, but there the perturbations due to immigration have been greater than in the case of the United States, because the country settled mainly between 1850 and 1870. In England there is a similar though not so marked a decrease.

The rate of growth of population of the communities might still be considerable, even if no higher than in the last few years. An addition of even 10 per cent only as the average every ten years would far more than double the 500,000,000 in a century, and leave the white population at this century's end at 2,000,000,000. Secondly, some of the rates of increase mentioned, such as that in Australasia and the United States at certain periods, are quite abnormal, and due largely to exceptional immigration.

Finally, there is the question which many people have rushed in to discuss—namely, whether the reproductive power of the population in question is as great now as fifty or sixty years ago. It is a question which cannot be rushed, and I am unable to commit myself to the belief, heard from some quarters, that the rate of increase in these populations is, as in France, coming nearly to an end. The gravity of the stationariness of population in France lay in the fact that the death rate there remained high, while the birth rate fell.

SIR ROBERT GRIFFIN.
Ex-President of the British Statistical Society.



of the higher criticism) have had the effect of repelling men from the ministry of at least some Christian churches. On the contrary, however, it would be natural for young and vigorous men, as in the past, to be attracted by trials and discussions as affording a field for accomplishment.

Other authorities tell us that the recent financial crisis and the revival of business which has followed it are the chief causes of the trouble. It is true, no doubt, that when the panic of 1893 came many young men just entering on their studies preparatory to a theological education found it impossible to continue. These probably would have been entering the seminaries within the last two or three years. It is true also that with the return of prosperity these and others, who would have looked toward the ministry under normal conditions, have been attracted into business by the opportunities offered in that sphere. These explanations are but partial ones.

Over against these conjectural and unsatisfactory guesses for the reason of decreased numbers in the seminaries may be advanced the theory that the supply for several years past has been larger than the demand. If we take the Presbyterian Church as typical we shall find that for twenty-five years, ending with 1895, the number of churches grew more rapidly than the number of ministers. But during the six years since 1895 the number of ministers has increased so much faster than the churches that at the present day there are more ministers on the rolls in proportion to the number of churches than at any time in history. The curious feature of the case is that this extraordinary increase in the number of ministers came precisely during the years which show the steadily diminishing number of students in the seminaries. The conclusion cannot be avoided, therefore, that the condition in the theological seminaries is due to the conviction that there are too many ministers already.

If this be the correct diagnosis of the case, it follows that there is no serious ground for alarm to the Christian Church. Whenever in the providence of God a larger number of ministers shall be needed, the church may be trusted to furnish them. **ANDREW C. ZENOS, D. D.,** Professor in McCormick Theological Seminary.

The North American Indians.

If a people inhabits a strange country in which a mother people, with its peculiar civilization, has lived for a long time, one of two things usually happens: either the invaders absorb or exterminate the invaded after a certain length of time, or they are absorbed by the original inhabitants. Thus the Romans in ancient times absorbed the numerous peoples which inhabited the Italian peninsula and brought them into the fold of Latin civilization. On the other hand, the Indians of Mexico and South America to a great extent absorbed the conquering Spaniards and Portuguese and lowered their level of civilization.

In the case of the Indians of North America, however, neither of the two things happened. It has always been a wise rule with the English people in their colonial invasions all over the world never to mix with the inferior races of the invaded countries. That is probably one of the reasons of the invariable success of England's colonial policy. The invasion of North America offers one of the best examples of that policy, if strictly adhered to. The white invaders have fought bloody wars with the Indians, who desperately resisted the forward march of civilization. Periods of bitter strife have alternated with periods of peace and friendly commercial relations. In spite of all that the invaders have not absorbed any considerable number of the Indians. There was no danger at any time that the blood of the millions of white invaders would become debased by the in-

UNCLE SAM'S POISONER
Not Generally Known that This Government Maintains One.
In a little house in South Washington is located a Federal institution without which the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum could not exist. It is the department of the chief poisoner, Joseph Farmer. The office of chief poisoner was not unusual in countries ruled by despots, but it may be a surprise to many to learn that such an

fusion of the blood of half a million of Indians. However, the Indians have not become assimilated.

Like the other four races, the Indians live within the territory of the American republic, but their life is apart from that of the other races. They stand completely isolated and live, so to say, merely because the white invaders have not entirely exterminated them. A foreigner traveling through the United States will find it rather difficult to convince himself of the existence of Indians of the American continent. The United States government spends nearly \$10,000,000 a year for their support and education.

Scarcely a century ago the Indians occupied practically the entire territory of North America excepting the Atlantic coast and part of the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Nearly three millions of square miles of a total of 3,000,000 were occupied by the Indians, who never numbered more than 500,000. Now there are but 250,000 Indians left, the majority of whom live upon reservations. A century ago they were the actual owners of three millions of square miles of territory, while now they are confined to an area of 250,000 square miles.

The number of Indians in the United States is steadily decreasing. The last census shows that it has diminished by 40,000 since 1870. Thus it seems that the Indians are destined to share the fate of the buffalo. Deprived of a quiet hunting ground and confined to a quiet agricultural life within the narrow limits of their reservations, the Indians live a miserable life like a wild bird in a cage. The lack of proper food and hardening exercise makes them easy victims to tuberculosis and other diseases, and whisks causes their rapid degeneration. There is but one logical finale to the struggle between the whites and the Indians—the complete extermination of the latter.

WOMAN'S FASHIONABLE CLOTHES.
I believe the dress of women this year to be the ugliest the world has ever seen. How swiftly upon the heels of another both each calamity tread!

First in ugliness come the drizzling, ill-conditioned skirts. Who fashioned and formed these ungainly garments? There they are, thousands and thousands of them, daily paraded up and down the sidewalk, top-sided, bedraggled, inefficiently held up by clutched hands, stumbled over and stepped upon by scores of awkward feet. Those skirts—why was I born to see and wonder at them? Next to the abominable trailing street skirt, in ugliness at least, comes a certain cruelly common atrocity in the form of a long cloth sack. A loose, baggy, shapeless, bulging monstrosity which makes the woman who wears it look like an unmanageable, half-exhausted balloon.

There must have been an over-production of some kind of cloth last year, and the shrewd manufacturers have probably induced the mysterious beings who dictate the fashions to "work off" the superfluous material upon an unhappy world. Would that the moths might get at these ugly horrors.

All women do not wear the top-sided, drizzly skirts, or the bulging sacks, but there are dozens of these things in sight. The hats aren't so bad as they might be, but the hair is worn in such a way as to brush all thought of hats from the head of wearer and beholder alike. It is a strange fact that this handful of hair, dragged down over one side of the face, is always counterbalanced by the top-sided skirt. Every feminine creature seems to instinctively haul down her front hair on one side, and clutch at her dress skirt on the other. The effect is nightmarish. **ADA C. SWEET.**

Poetry Out of Date.
There is no great thought, no worthy emotion, which may not be better expressed in prose than in verse today. Verse was the primitive expression of man's thought. Rhythm was the characteristic of its first crude literary efforts. Homer, Dante and Shakespeare cast their thoughts and emotions in verse because the metrical form was the only adequate method of expression invented in their day.

English prose has been developed to the point, however, where it is a finer, more subtle instrument of wider scope than English verse, and poetry's chief excuse for being has been destroyed. Literary truth is truth to nature. Poetry is artificial and bears the deadly brand of insincerity in its form. **OSCAR L. TRIGGS,** Professor in Chicago University.

A TOY OCEAN.

Method of Measuring Water Resistance on Vessels of War.

A quarter of a century ago an English naval constructor, Dr. William Froude, performed a series of experiments with scale models designed to determine the resistance of ships about to be built for the navy. He made small models of the vessels to be constructed, giving great care to the preservation of the scale; and the models he then towed through the water under varying conditions, by means of an extremely sensitive to scale in the pull. The tension in each wire was carefully recorded, and conclusions drawn as to the lines most favorable for speed. To verify his results a British man-of-war was towed by another vessel, and the actual pull on the tow rope was carefully measured and compared with the results of experiments made with a small model. The two sets of answers were so nearly alike as to leave no doubt of the practicability of actual experiments with reduced scale models.

At the Washington navy-yard a model basin for experiments of this kind has been constructed, at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars. Within a building designed to protect it from all disturbing conditions of the atmosphere is a tank of pure, fresh water, three hundred and seventy feet long and forty-three feet wide, with a uniform depth of fourteen feet. Spanning this narrow sheet of water is a movable bridge, set upon steel rails which run parallel to the length of the basin. Heavily built, and fastened and braced so rigidly as to avoid all unnecessary vibration, this bridge is provided with a powerful motor, which can drive it along the rails, if need be, at the rate of twenty knots an hour.

The model of the proposed ship, cut from soft pine, conforming as nearly as possible to a uniform twenty-foot length, and ballasted with the utmost care, is firmly fastened to an arm which projects from below the center of the bridge or towing carriage, as it is called. On the carriage are placed all the delicate dynamometrical mechanisms which record the "pull" of the model as it glides through the water beneath the span of the bridge. This multiple by the proper ratio must establish accurately the power that will be required to overcome the resistance of the finished vessel.

Thanks to an almost flawless electrical adjustment, the bridge moves forward with an even motion, without a trace of the rattle and jounce of an electric car.

Besides the motormen, there are two persons on the carriage during an experiment. They watch the pens of the recording cylinder of the dynamometer. These pens, by means of electricity, register the actual distance traversed together with the varying pull of the model as the speed changes.

When all is ready for an experiment at the clang of a gong the bridge starts from the south toward the north end of the tank, while beneath it the twenty-foot warship glides evenly through the filtered water. As the run nears its end and the spectator wonders how the great bridge with its precocious freight of instruments is going to escape collision with the wall ahead, two great hydraulic brakes operate automatically and bring the mass to a gentle stop without jar or quiver.

New Use for Cottonseed.

A few years ago cottonseed was a waste product, and the only use made of it was to compost it and, when rotted, use it as a fertilizer. Its industrial utilization began with the extraction of the oil it contains, and it has now become the raw material of so many important industries that last spring when it became necessary to replant considerable areas of cotton land which had been flooded by the exceptional spring freshets, it was found that the cleaning up had been so complete by the buyer of the cotton-oil mills that enough seed for between-seasons planting was collected with difficulty.

Hitherto the hull of the cottonseed has had no value, but this is now to be utilized in admixture with flax fiber pulp manufacture. A company organized for this purpose has bought extensive paper-mill properties at Niagara, on the lands of the Niagara Falls Power Company. The collection and preparation of the cottonseed hulls for paper stock will be undertaken at mill continuously located in the South. The material will be used in the manufacture of high-grade papers, and is said to give great strength with beautiful finish. Its advantage over other possible paper-making materials is that it is the by-product of other industries, and is consequently much cheaper than one which has to be grown, gathered and prepared especially.

Probably the most useful steps in the chemical progress, says the New York Times, are those along the line of utilizing the waste products of existing industries.

Affectionate Geese.

Francis Sturley, of Peplow Hall, near Market Drayton, was a millionaire and a well-known philanthropist. He had some favorite American and Japanese geese, which were kept on a pool near the hall. He died about a fortnight ago, and, strange to relate, during the last hours of his illness those birds, numbering over 100, flew around his bed-room window, beating their wings against the glass, uttering a wailing, screeching noise. In almost the last moment of the quire's life the whole flock of geese disappeared, and not one of them has been seen since.—London Nature Notes.

If you want to please a little girl, tell her of some duty to remind her brother.