

WALLOWA CHIEFTAIN.

Published Every Week.

ENTERPRISE OREGON.

Mr. Halfour never reads newspapers. Well, well, that is discouraging.

Solomon's temple has been found, but the plumbing is reported to be in bad condition.

A revolver is such a useful thing to carry around with you! No fool should be without one.

The meanest burglar on earth has been found. He robbed a child's bank of its few pennies.

Mr. Schwab is overworked. Well, it must keep him pretty busy shoveling the money back from the sport.

The Santo Stefano tower in Venice is threatening to tumble. It seems to be high time for Venice to brace up.

The more money a man saves when young the more he will have to spend on patent medicines when he gets old.

Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, but the majority do not trouble themselves very much about it.

It is hard to satisfy the western farmer. He grumbles when his corn is burned up, and he grumbles when it is drowned out.

"America has the best guns," says a German annual. It is lucky for the editor of the annual that Herr Krupp is not empowered to punish people for lese majesty.

Russell Sage fell from the platform of a New York street car and narrowly escaped being run over. He wasn't hurt, but will probably insist on having his nickel returned anyway.

The doctor who attended Christopher L. Magee, of Pittsburg, during his last illness has been awarded a fee of \$20,000. He wanted \$200,000, but the jury evidently took into consideration the fact that Mr. Magee died.

A Missouri paper tells of a man who was cured of a case of rheumatism of sixteen years' standing by being thrown from a horse. The physician who signed the death certificate pronounced the cure permanent.

The recent session of Congress may be remembered in history as the "Ditch Congress." The national system of irrigation which Congress authorized will be a network of ditches, and the canal across the isthmus will certainly be facetiously described as "the great ditch" between the two "big ponds."

No place is exempt from the advertising sign nuisance, it would seem. He has invaded the cemeteries in some towns and tacked his disgusting signs on the trees there. Why don't advertisers stick to the newspapers, where they get some returns for their money and avoid disgusting the landscape and violating the proprieties, as in this case.

A visitor from Scotland to the Toronto conference said a great many people in his country regarded Canada as "the icing on the American plum-cake." Less poetic than the characterization, "Our Lady of Sorrows," the description of the Dominion yet appeals to the imagination of the picture. The visitor added the significant remark that he believed Canadians themselves had a great share of the cake.

One of the most sensible moves in connection with the army is the proposed change in uniforms. Khaki has been found by British experience in South Africa to be too light, so the proposition is to dress our soldiers in a working garb of olive-drab that is hard to distinguish at a distance from their environment of trees, haze and earth. The change proposed is practical and businesslike, but, alas! what becomes of "the boys in blue?"

The art of retracting without taking anything back—if the bull may be allowed—seems to be understood in Japan. A young orator at a political meeting called a public official a thief. A policeman on duty gravely rose and addressed a remark in a low tone to the speaker, who thereupon said: "The chief of police requests me to retract the word which I have just spoken. Although the word of a sage should never re-enter, let us make a concession; let us take back the word and keep the idea." Great applause and cries of "Bravo!" greeted the orator's escape from his dilemma.

Women of the present generation have not lost all the characteristics of their grandmothers. No colonial housewife could have done better in an emergency than the New Jersey woman who fell into a well the other day. As there was no one within call, she had to save herself or drown, so she climbed up the rope. When she got out she discovered that the kitchen had caught fire from an overheated stove. She instantly pulled a bucket of water up from the well, and rushed to the house with it and put out the fire. Then she got some dry clothes on and went about her work as usual.

In spite of all that can be done to eradicate the sectional issue, it persists in obtruding itself. Its latest manifestation appears in the disagreement between the Eastern and Western man-

agers of the Pennsylvania Railway. The Eastern manager has issued an order forbidding passengers to exchange kisses with their friends in the Jersey City station. They must give such greetings and farewells where they will not obstruct traffic. The Western manager says this order will not be enforced on his side of the Allegheny Mountains. And there you have it—the broad, expansive oscillatory freedom of the West pitted against the exclusiveness of the East. If this issue should get into politics, no man could tell what the outcome would be.

The life of the tramp in the West is full of horrible possibilities. One was about to receive sentence for drunkenness the other day when the farmer who had him arrested said: "Don't send him to jail, judge, let me have him." "All right," said the judge; "I will sentence him to you for thirty days." The farmer had to sit on his prisoner all the way home to keep him in the wagon, but his neighbors envied him because he had secured a harvest fund. On a freight train which was wrecked in Kansas fifty or sixty tramps were making their way to Colorado "for their health." The farmers promptly offered them two dollars a day and good food and lodging, but they declined, thinking to "bum" their living. The farmers thought otherwise. They "rounded up" the hoboes with shot-guns and set them at work in the fields, where the women, armed with guns, guarded them. Some amateur photographers who thought the chance too good to miss are said to have had difficulty in getting their subjects to look pleasant.

It is reported from Washington that General Crozier, chief of the ordnance department of the navy, has perfected a time fuse which is to revolutionize the fighting industry. Equip a shell with this device, thick walls and a high explosive, and it may be made to penetrate fourteen inches of Krupp armor before the detonation. As the heaviest armor used on ships of war is only twelve inches thick the shell could reach the interior of any of them without exploding, and then deal destruction in every direction. Extensive possession of such a power would make a combatant irresistible under the present conditions of defense. Moreover, it is pointed out that there is a limit to the weight of armor which a ship can carry. If it is too heavily loaded a sacrifice of speed and carrying capacity would be necessary. Such inventions should be hailed with greater joy by the unswerving friends of peace than by the enthusiastic exponents of war. The certainty that they will increase the carnage of war is bound to act as a deterrent on military powers, and it may be said with confidence that they have had that effect already. There has not been a war between nations of the first class since the struggle between France and Germany, though international jealousy and hatred have been very pronounced upon occasion, and in Europe at the present time the disposition seems to be to wait for accessions of strength, both from alliances and from these new inventions. Meanwhile the progress of invention is so nearly even that no government maintains an advantage for any great length of time, and all governments count the probable cost of modern battles. The whole situation is summed up in the phrase, "one is afraid and the other daren't." It is only when provocation comes from weak and half-civilized people that martial ardor is encouraged to the fighting point by responsible statesmen. Undoubtedly another cause of restraint among civilized communities is a growing aversion for war, but the inventors have had their influence. They are unwittingly among the greatest benefactors of mankind.

A Penny Photograph. A familiar automatic machine in England is an automatic photographer. Drop a penny in the slot and get a tin-plate. The person who wishes to be photographed stands in front of the machine, at a distance of about two and a half feet, and looks steadily into the lens for the space of five seconds. The sound of a gong informs him when the operation is over. The interior machinery then passes the tinplate on which the likeness is taken through a chemical bath in order to develop the picture, and another to secure its permanence, and finally through a water bath where it is washed. In less than fifty seconds the finished portrait is ejected, and if you are in a spendthrift mood you can for another penny obtain a gilt frame.

Simple, indeed. It seems as if the acme of frugality had been reached by a French officer who explained, with many appropriate gestures, his system of sustaining life on a pension of five francs a week. "It is simple, veree, veree simple," he said to the friend who had expressed amazement at his feat. "Sunday I go to ze house of a good friend, and zere I dine so extraordinary, and eat so veree much, zat I need no more till Wednesday. "On zat day I have at my restaurant one large, veree large, dish of tripe and some onions. I abhor ze tripe, yes, and ze onion also, and together zey make me so seek as I have no more any appetite till Sunday. You see, it is veree simple."

It is usually said of nearly every woman who is ailing: "She would be all right if she would take care of herself." It's easier to pick a fuss with your neighbor than it is to pick music out of a banjo.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

"SELF-MADE" VS. "COLLEGE-BRED."

Which has the better opportunity to succeed in life—the self-made man or the college man? The question is a timely one to answer, especially to the taste of the controversial individual who asks it. At first consideration the odds would seem to be in favor of the self-made man, by whom I mean the ordinary product of the grammar school, the child of poor or comparatively poor parents, whose education is of necessity brief and plain, and whose juvenile nose is early set to the hard grindstone of life. The self-made man has the advantage of the start. He is already well away in front, trained and practical, and perhaps with the foundations of his fortune laid, when the college man limps vaguely into "the arena," sore with tooth-ball bruises, a repository of dead languages, lumbered with a load of knowledge that he is bewildered what to do with, academic trivia-brac, but business junk.



JOHN M. SMITH.

Another thing said to be in the self-made man's favor in the battle of life is that he starts poor, that he is stimulated in his struggles by the sharp spur of necessity. The self-made man, as we know that typical American product, is usually the offspring of poor parents, brought up almost from the time he began to speak, with the instinctive notion that he would have to do something for himself, and do it quickly, sent out into the world with his business appetite on edge, with an anxious eye and an inquiring mind to seek and seize upon every opportunity to advance his position. The consciousness of possessing wealth, the absence of immediate need of work or worry, has naturally a tendency to sap energy, to destroy ambition to accumulate. Nevertheless, a business training needs money in order to use and develop it. Brains without capital count for little.

Again, the alleged business or commercial course which is given in college is, of course, as different to the real article as theory is to practice. The college training may be helpful in many respects, but the genuine business training is only obtainable in the store or the office. The amount of it a young man will receive and utilize will depend upon his powers of application or intuition or absorption. The fairest answer to the question of self-made versus college-bred is, it depends almost entirely on the man. A college education will not hamper anybody in the battle of life; on the contrary, it will greatly assist him if he has the grit and talent to turn it to useful account. How he can utilize it in business I cannot say; at the best, under present conditions, it is a rather dubious commodity in the market. In the business battle a knowledge of Greek,



OR LATIN, OR ENGLISH, OR LOGARITHMS COUNTS BUT LITTLE. IT IS A QUESTION OF ACCELERATION VERSUS MATTER OF FACT. HOMER OR VERGIL WOULD MAKE BUT A POOR FACTOR IN CLOSING A MODERN BUSINESS DEAL. THE YOUTH OF "EARLY" TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE COULD IN MY OPINION BE QUALIFIED TO RUN ANYTHING FROM A PEANUT STAND TO A RAILROAD MUCH BETTER THAN THE RAW COLLEGE PRODUCT, EVEN THOUGH THE LATTER MAY BE ABLE TO WRITE A BUSINESS LETTER IN SHARPSHOT OR MAKE OUT A BILL OF GOODS IN RUSSIC CURSIVE.

There is no royal or certain road to success. Chance and opportunity often arise, and there is many a so-called self-made man who is a nineteenth-century accident. But he is an exception, I believe, however, that all things else being equal, the college-bred man or the highly educated man has by far the better opportunity to succeed in life, as compared with the usual type of self-made man. If the former would do what the latter must do or has done to win, if the young man from college has the talent, courage, and determination to face the battle of business, to go through all the drudgery, rough work, and general initial unpleasantness, just as the grammar school graduate does, he would speedily outclass and surpass the latter. But this the average collegian will not do, and, therefore, he is handicapped in the race. He must work from the bottom rung up if he would finally utilize his educational advantages.

CAUSE OF THE MINERS' STRIKE. Why are 147,000 anthracite miners on strike in Pennsylvania? The question is easily answered. For more than twenty-five years the condition of the miners in the anthracite coal districts has constantly grown worse. In season and out they have suffered reduction in wages. Their necessities of life, including the powder used in blasting and the tools of labor, they have had to buy from the "company stores" at prices in excess of what they could be purchased for elsewhere. They have been obliged to live in the company's "bogs," called dwellings. Nearly two years ago these miners, after a protracted struggle, succeeded in compelling mine owners to increase wages 10 per cent and to make some other changes and improvements. As is well known, cost of living has largely in-

creased since. The miners feeling their condition keenly, presented to the employers the following demand: An increase in wages of 10 per cent. A ton of coal to consist of 2,240 pounds. The appointment of a man by the miners to witness the weighing of the coal. The miners acted not only in a conciliatory spirit, but were willing to submit the case to arbitration. This the companies rejected. The questions in dispute are matters of fact, not of principle, hence there can be no good reason why the companies should reject arbitration. Two months elapsed between the formulation of the demands and the inauguration of the strike.

When it is borne in mind that the anthracite coal region is limited in the possession of hard coal, that there is always a demand for that product and, further, that these mine operators and the railroads are one and the same persons, controlling the entire output as well as the price for which coal is sold, it is not difficult to see that there is some other motive than the one advanced behind the refusal to grant the miners' reasonable requests.

The conditions by which the miners have been surrounded, the misery which was their lot, must never again be possible. They have moved upward and onward in the social and industrial scale.

ANARCHY MUST BE STAMPED OUT.

By Hon. J. H. Brownell, M. C.

The doctrine of anarchy is like a foul plague which, being bred in unclean and impure surroundings, is liable to spread and enslave the good and pure as well as the filthy and unclean. Born in countries which give to their people few or no political or social rights, a revolt against unlimited tyranny on the part of rulers, it does not discriminate between such governments and those in which the people themselves make and execute their laws and enjoy the fullest measure of liberty. Its aim is not to correct the evils of government, but to destroy all government. It would not only reform abuses, but would do away with the virtues and benefits of all good government and society. It would bring social chaos upon the world and would reduce human society to a condition where mere brute force would reign triumphant. No country in the world is more seriously interested in this subject than our own, for no country has more to lose and none has less occasion for social upheaval than ours. Thus far anarchy has obtained but little foothold here, but with the almost unlimited license to speak and print which we have taught ourselves to believe is the constitutional right of every citizen, we are furnishing a fertile soil in which this deadly plant may take root and grow and bear its fruit. Anarchy should be stamped out as we would stamp out yellow fever or the plague; it should be crushed as we crush the head of a dangerous reptile, and no Executive need fear to enforce with stringency laws which may be passed, because he will have behind him and support him the practically unanimous sentiment of the country.

The British lost 63 killed and 546 prisoners. At the same time another American force attempted the capture of Verplanck's Point, but were unsuccessful. The Americans did not remain long in possession of Stony Point. A strong British force was soon on its way up the Hudson and on its approach the Americans evacuated the place, after having dismantled the fortification.

American Paint Consumption. About thirty million gallons of mixed paint were sold in the United States during 1901. The greater portion of this was not used in the large cities, but in the towns and villages, where structures are of wood. In no country is so much paint made as in the United States of America, and the bulk of that paint is composed of lead, zinc, and linseed oil, and only the darker shades are made of oxides of iron and other pigments. Many manufacturers use a small quantity of water in their mixtures, and when the quantity of water is not over 2 per cent, it cannot be regarded as an adulterant. The water used is usually slightly alkaline, and in the case of lime water it forms a calcium soap with linseed oil and thickens the paint, so that it never settles hard in the tin and is easily stirred.

Precaution is Necessary. Men who go hunting and carry home game which they did not shoot should take warning from the fate of the man whose experience is related by the Philadelphia Press. "There, my dear," said Mr. Waisingham, standing his gun in the corner and advancing with the easy air which the returned hunter assumes with his woman-kind, "there's one bird for you, anyway. Bagged him just as I was about to give up in disgust."

"O George," exclaimed Mrs. Waisingham, "how could you be so cruel? It's a dear little carrier pigeon, isn't it?" "Carrier pigeon? Not much. It's a quail." "But it has a tag tied to its leg, with some message on it. Let's see it," says "Bigelow & Arnold, Poultry and Game, Central Market."

The Males in the Majority. In all but eleven of the fifty-two States and Territories the male outnumbered the female population. These eleven States are along the Atlantic seaboard. California contains the greatest excess of men, the recorded number being 156,600; Minnesota comes second, with 113,580; Texas third, with 109,000, and Pennsylvania fourth, with 106,007.

One can take a carriage ride anywhere for ten cents in Key West.

RECENT JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

That one is a general agent of an insurance company for a defined territory is held, in *Insurance Co. of S. A. vs. Thornton* (Ala.), 55 L. R. A., 503, to give him no power to bind the company by contracts entered into outside of his territorial limits.

The right to designate the route through shipments at through rates is held, in *Post vs. Southern Railway Company* (Tenn.), 55 L. R. A., 481, to belong to the carrier, and not to the shipper, in the absence of a sufficient or controlling reason to the contrary.

An agreement by the holder of a mutual benefit certificate to be governed by laws subsequently enacted is held, in *Gau vs. Supreme Council A. O. U. H.* (Tenn.), 55 L. R. A., 465, not to authorize the reduction of the benefit provided for by his certificate, after he has for years paid assessments on its original value.

An insurance company is held, in *Franklin F. Ins. Co. vs. Bradford* (Ill.), 55 L. R. A., 408, to be liable on a policy properly signed and delivered by a subagent of its duly authorized agent, although it has expressly forbidden the agent to insure the property covered by the policy and the agent has no knowledge that the policy has been written and the premium collected.

That an assault committed by a dog in jumping upon a stranger and injuring him resulted merely from his mischievous or playful propensity is held, in *Crowley vs. Groenell* (Ill.), not to absolve the owner from liability if he knew of its disposition to commit such injuries, or knew enough of its habits to convince a man of ordinary prudence of its inclination to commit them.

Using a part of a railroad located outside of the space occupied by the tracks for the abutments and approach of a bridge constructed to carry an existing highway over the road so as to abolish a grade crossing is held, in *Boston & A. R. R. Co. vs. Worcester* (Mass.), 55 L. R. A., 623, not to be the imposition of a new easement on the railroad right of way so as to entitle the railroad company to compensation therefor.

A defendant is held, in *Travelers' Protective Association vs. Gilbert* (C. App., 8th Cir.), 55 L. R. A., 538, to have no right to avoid a judgment against it on the ground that its agent on whom the process was served misapprehended the nature of the act, believing he was not the proper person to receive service and therefore failed to notify defendant, which was thereby deprived of the opportunity of making a defense.

A judgment for alimony in favor of a wife, the right to which becomes vested by force of statute upon a decree of divorce for the fault of the husband, is held, in *Coffman vs. Finney* (Ohio), to be a debt against the husband, subject only to variation in amount in case of appeal, which upon the death of both parties pending appeal, will survive in favor of the personal representative of the wife and against the personal representative of the husband.

One who is only indirectly and remotely affected by a bylaw of a voluntary association prohibiting its members from dealing on the market either with members engaged in the same business or with others who deal with such members and making a violation thereof punishable by fine or expulsion from the association, is held, in *Dowds vs. Bennett* (Kas.), 55 L. R. A., 591, to have no right to maintain an action of injunction to restrain the association from fining or expelling a member for his violation of such bylaw.

High Art and Low Theft.

From time to time we hear of some melancholy connection between great literature and petty larceny. Such a case is brought to the public notice by Mrs. Lewis in the *Expository Times*. Leaf 101 of the *Lewis Syriac papyrus* has disappeared from the library of the monastery on Mount Sinai, says the *London Academy*. Mrs. Lewis gives a fac simile of it and says that she missed it at Mount Sinai last February, but the monks had already discovered their loss. "I was informed that a party of several scholars had worked for some time at that MS. during the course of last summer, and it is safe to suppose that a fair number of passing travelers had been permitted not only to look at it, but also to handle it. My surmise is that one of these latter, wishing to make an addition to his own collection of curios, had slipped the leaf between the pages of a book in the food belief that it would never be missed. . . . The man who knowingly injures a fourteenth century codex of the Gospels commits an act of sacrilege." Mrs. Lewis wishes the purloiner to return the lost leaf to her, in which case it will be replaced in the codex and so questions will be asked.

Buried Towns.

Italy is not the only country that can boast of its buried towns and villages, says the *People's Friend*. In Scotland there are the *Culbin Sands*, covering a large tract of country, under which many dwellings lie entombed; while in Ireland there is the ancient town of *Bannon*, situated in a once fertile tract between *Wexford* and *Waterford*, as effectually covered with sand as ever *Pompeii* was with red-hot cinders or *Herculaneum* with lava.

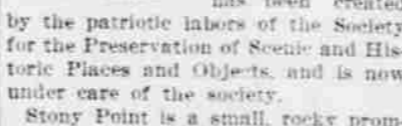
Mania for Picture Postals.

The extraordinary development of the German mania for picture postcards is attested by the total number of cards which passed through the post in 1900—no fewer than 736,000,000. Deaf and dumb brides are unpleasantly happy.

HISTORIC STONY POINT

Mad Anthony Wayne Captured the Fort from the British.

One of the most brilliant engagements of the revolutionary war was the capture by Mad Anthony Wayne of Stony Point, on the Hudson, the 123d anniversary of which was observed by the dedication of the battlefield as a State park, and was made noteworthy by the attendance of Governor Odell and many State officials. The park has been created by the patriotic labors of the Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects, and is now under care of the society.



GEN. WAYNE.



HISTORIC STONY POINT, N. Y.

ontory on the west bank of the Hudson, at the entrance to the Highlands and opposite Verplanck's Point. At both these places during the revolution the American constructed forts. The place was a most important one, commanding the line of communication between New England and the other colonies. It was the key to the Highlands.

Early in the summer of 1779 Sir Henry Clinton, the British commander at New York, sent an expedition up the Hudson to capture the forts. The expedition was successful. Stony Point all the fortifications of which were not quite completed, was abandoned by the Americans, and Verplanck's Point was taken. Emboldened by his success, Clinton sent out other expeditions. One of these, commanded by General Tryon, and consisting of 2,500 men, was sent to plunder the coast of Long Island Sound. Tryon plundered New Haven, burned Fairfield and Norwalk and committed

other outrages at Sag Harbor, on Long Island. In the course of a few days the unsparing wretch burned 250 dwelling houses, five churches and 125 barns and stores. Many of the inhabitants were cruelly murdered and a number of women were subjected to unspeakable indignities.

The outrages greatly inflamed the Americans and stirred them to greater activities. The loss of Stony Point was one keenly felt and it was resolved to recapture the place, now greatly strengthened, at any hazard. The undertaking was a desperate one, as the fort could only be taken by surprise, and in looking around for a leader Washington fixed upon General Anthony Wayne.

The latter readily consented to lead the attacking force and determined to make the attempt at midnight. In order to guard against a betrayal of his movement every dog in the vicinity was put to death. A negro fruit seller was found who knew the fort well and he agreed to pilot the Americans to the spot. At midnight on July 15, 1779, the storming party, in two divisions, approached the fort. No member of the expedition was permitted to load his musket, lest an accidental discharge should ruin the movement. The bayonet alone was to be depended upon. The negro, accompanied by two soldiers, disguised as farmers, reached the first sentinel, to whom the counter-sign was given. Instantly the sentinel was bound and gagged. A second sentinel underwent the same treatment. A third sentinel, however, gave the alarm and the garrison sprang to arms and opened fire on the Americans. It was too late, however. The latter, advancing in two bodies on two sides of the fort, broke into a run, seized the parapet and met in the center of the fort. In the fight that followed the Americans lost 15 killed and 83 wounded; but they captured the fort.