

WALLOWA CHIEFTAIN.

Published Every Week.

ENTERPRISE OREGON.

Admiral Dewey says he is not a politician. The public found that out some time ago.

A woman is seldom in a position to command until she has given her promise to obey.

It is easier to get a man to tell you how a thing should be done than it is to get a man to do it.

For the amount of outlay in nerve and enterprise this train-robbery business appears to be rather unprofitable.

Stogie manufacturers have formed a trust. Doubtless it will be a great success if it is as strong as their product.

It might surprise Uncle Sam to learn how many Cubans are ready to entertain a proposition for annexation to England.

Is it any wonder that some men learn to make money faster than others, considering the wives they have to support?

A Rochester contemporary has an article on "The Peril of Lynching." The peril is a real one. The victim nearly always gets hurt.

The Moore brothers and Gates must often wonder why some men are willing to work along and be satisfied with only \$700,000 a year apiece.

An exchange says Pierpont Morgan "combines all the American characteristics." Yes, and he combines about everything else American that is loose.

There does not seem to be any question about the Americanizing of the Philippines. The newspapers over there are already being sued for libel.

Perhaps the cure of what has been called Americanitis—the nervous exhaustion arising from overwork and overhaste—is to be found not in recreation, but in change of work and change of methods. Every worker should have some hobby or light employment to serve as a relief from the daily routine. If our work could be varied so as to give employment to all the faculties perhaps we should not need any very elaborate apparatus for play.

The German Crown Prince has reached the stage that all Crown Princes, however docile and sedate, reach sooner or later. A woman is the chief factor in the affair, and the young man, feeling that the demands of the heart should have first consideration, is prepared to renounce his rank and his claim to the throne. We predict, all the same, that he will be kept on the royal and imperial track, and that the crown will in due course find its place on his royal and imperial head.

Among the apothegms recently delivered by Mrs. Carrie Nation to the admiring populace was this pearl of thought: "I would just as soon kiss a spittoon as a man who smokes." As a spittoon is a non-resisting, inanimate object, no protest may be looked for from that quarter, but as men and brethren and not spittoons—Mrs. Nation having been carefully inspected—we may say that her decision is received in masculine circles with general cheerfulness. Some women seem to entertain the impression that only the fair sex is to be consulted in the matter of osculation. This is altogether wrong, for as we journey down the vale of life we find that a good many men are a trifle particular in the reception as well as the distribution of elastic salutes, and there are not a few times in every man's life, however loveless, when he feels that it would please him if the lady would work off her friendly greeting on a cuspidor or any other ornamental piece of bric-a-brac, according to her taste and fancy. As for Mrs. Nation, we can only repeat that we bow with alacrity to her sovereign will.

"Alice," aged 16, who has invested in a dream book, wants to know if the editor believes in "signs and omens." Certainly. For instance: It is an ill omen when you note the propinquity of a live electric wire, to come into too close touch with it. Falling in front of an approaching automobile is a sure indication of bad luck. An accident is almost certain to follow. It is a well-known fact that persons who have swallowed poison have premonitions of approaching disaster. An accident of this kind may be taken as a bad sign. If you have ever met a bull in the middle of a ten-acre pasture, and that without previous introduction, put it down that you are shortly to sustain a perceptible rise in the world. Should you unfortunately break a limb the doctor is likely to make you a call that day. Jumping from an express train going at the rate of sixty miles an hour is an unfailing hint of subsequent trouble. Should you by any means monkey with the buzz saw, it is a portentous omen of unexpected misfortune. It also augurs ill to be brought into close acquaintance with the business end of a mule. O, yes, Alice, we believe in signs and omens. But they must be well authenticated and of such a character as to preclude a reasonable hope of disappointment.

One need not be a psychologist, a pedagogist or the parent of seventeen children to agree with Dr. G. Stanley

Hall concerning the efficacy of spanking as a deterrent when applied to wayward children under 10 years of age. To resort to this remedy for compelling obedience in children who have not yet learned to grasp the reason for parental mandates requires judgment and fine discrimination—qualities that are frequently lacking in parents—but no one can question its potency as a disciplinary measure. Dr. Hall has made a life study of children. He does not believe in juvenile anarchists. As the entire human family must be restrained by law and systems of social order, he believes that government is also essential in the home, and that children should be trained to respect authority. On this question he says: "Do not reason much with a child about matters of moral conduct. It is not worth while. A child under 10 years of age has not learned to reason. Insist on what you want done. I believe in Dr. Spunkster's tonic." On the question of spanking and the reasoning faculties of children under ten years there is room for wide diversity of opinion. But this was only incidental to Dr. Hall's more important observations regarding certain errors in the physical development of children. He declared that the cruel law that makes the child bend its energies to getting accuracy in its finger muscles, as in writing, when the larger or basal muscles need attention, should be taken from the school room. The child wants freedom of action, not repression. "Cut off a tadpole's tail and it never has any legs," said Dr. Hall. The instinct of the child is to use its larger muscles first. Conduct, or muscle habit, is so closely related to the brain that any unnatural repression of the basal muscles tends to stunt the mental as well as the physical development of children. When a child is compelled to sit still there is also mental inertia, and its mind loses initiative and becomes stagnant.

Do our business men get more out of life than their forefathers got out of it a hundred years ago? In certain directions it is quite evident that they do. There are more ways of having fun, there are more things to do, it is far easier to go about. And yet it seems to be true, also, that people have less time, nowadays, and take less real solid comfort than did their grandfathers. It has been lately discovered that the individual of to-day is fifty times as able to supply his material wants as was the individual of one hundred years ago. That is to say, the productive power of the race has increased fifty fold. It would seem reasonable to suppose that under these conditions a man to-day would have far more leisure than ever man had before. But the truth is the man of to-day is dreadfully pressed for time; he is "driven to death," as he sometimes puts it, by his terrible social and business responsibilities. He rushes off from a hasty breakfast to board an express train, to be whirled to his telephone and typewriter and other devices for saving time. Everybody, nowadays, is out of politeness supposed to be over head and ears busy—busy in trade, busy in his profession, busy socially. We are continually hearing people say, "I have no time for anything." It is the fashion to be overwhelmed with engagements and pressed for time. If there is a death in the family, the clergyman is hurriedly summoned by telephone to perform the funeral services. Personal letters are dashed off on a typewriter, because this suggests rushing employment; and the result is that the growing generation of young men does not know how to write a letter with the proper forms of salutation and superscription. Now the moral of this tale is that while a moderate degree of "hustle" may be a good thing, it is possible to take an overdose and then it becomes a bad thing. If we are "terribly rushed," "driven to death," and it is not with us a huge joke, or an assumed affection, and instead of being the masters of time, we are really the slaves of time, and things have got us under the saddle and are riding us, we would do well to go out some quiet night and sit under the stars, and ask ourselves what we are here for, and whether we are really getting the best out of life, and perhaps they will say to us, as they said to Emerson, "Why so hot, my little man?"

Will Scale the Himalayas. An attempt to climb the highest Himalayas will be made this year by a party consisting of three Englishmen, two Austrians and a Swiss. They are accompanied by Swiss guides. They will begin with the Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet high, and Dapsang, 28,065 feet high. If they are successful they will then try Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world, 29,000 feet high. The Himalaya record is held by Sir Martin Conway, who climbed the Pioneer peak, 21,000 feet high, ten years ago.

Not Worry, but Slumber. They were discussing suicides and the proneness of different peoples to depart in that way, when one of those engaged in the conversation turned to a colored man and asked: "Why is it that so few of your people take their own lives?"

After scratching his head a moment the person addressed responded: "Well, I tell you, boss, when a nigger sits down he don't worry, but goes to sleep."—New York Times.

Landslides Are Feared. A portion of the cone of Mount Vesuvius has fallen in and precautions are being taken against possible landslides.



EDITORIALS

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

Emigration to Canada.

Can American emigrants be "assimilated" to institutions and types of government inferior to those of their native land? That is a question raised by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat in reference to the American emigration to the western provinces of British America. It is very much to be doubted whether the institutions and types of government which the American emigrant will find in Canada will impress him as at all inferior to those of his own country. He certainly will find that they guarantee quite as large a liberty as those of his native land, and that the monarchical element which is supposed to be injected into the Canadian government by its nominal relations to the British Crown is, so far as its practical influence in the affairs of the Government is concerned, a legal fiction. Nevertheless it is quite possible that any large American emigration to the Northwestern British provinces might prove a disturbing political factor. Not because the Americans would be at all discontented with the political institutions of the country, which in some respects are freer and better ordered than our own, but because they would add a new impulse to the growth of the opinion that the interests of that region would be greatly promoted by annexation to the United States. If annexation shall prove to be the only means of removing the obstacles to free commercial intercourse. At present sentiment of loyalty to the British Crown is so strong among the British Canadians that the motives of self-interest which prompt their occasional consideration of the benefits of closer relations with the United States are held in abeyance. But this sentiment would probably be gradually weakened by a large infusion of the American element in the population of Northwestern Canada. So that although Canadian experience heretofore has been that American immigrants very readily assimilate with their Canadian cousins and adapt themselves to Canadian institutions, they have heretofore been known in Canada rather as transient visitors than permanent settlers, and the latter at least have been too few in number to have any particular influence on Canadian politics. But if they get to going to Canada in large numbers they are likely to precipitate problems which Canadian statesmen desire above all things to avoid, or at least to postpone.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Men with Small Capital.

It has been objected by some that technical education should not be fostered with public funds because the fields for its employment are being rapidly preempted by the trusts and gigantic combinations of capital in manufacturing and other productive technical industries. Frequently we are told that the man who has only skill and small capital is being put out of the way of business and success by the overshadowing combines. Yet it should be plain to any observer that there are hundreds of profitable technical industries that the trusts have not captured and, in the nature of things, could not consolidate and control. The profit to be made from them in any given locality is too small to engage the cupidity of a trust and yet is sufficient to amply repay the enterprise and industry of a small operator. Now inventions are creating new industries almost daily and in the exploiting of these the man with technical education and small capital finds plentiful opportunities for steady occupation and satisfactory returns. We find from the census that in 1890 there were 9,977 manufacturing establishments in the city of Chicago. There were 19,203 in 1900, or an increase of nearly 100 per cent. But the average amount of capital to the establishment was 20 per cent less in 1900 than in 1890, which shows that plenty of men found chances to invest their brains, skill and small capital in good enterprises. The trusts do not own all those nearly twenty thousand factories in Chicago, nor the majority in St. Louis, Cincinnati or Atlanta. The truth is that the argument for giving varied technical instruction to the youth of the land was never stronger than to-day.—Atlanta Constitution.

Railroad Teaches a Lesson.

A few weeks ago one of the engines of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad jumped the track and demolished a

ORIGIN OF JOHN W. GATES.

Made Fortune by Legitimate Business Qualities, Judgment and Industry.

Mr. Gates is now the most spectacular figure in the financial landscape. Wall street, "that roaring furnace fed with life and hope," is gazing at him in open-mouthed wonder. There is a boldness about him that all admire. The story of his rise is an interesting one, and so far as it shows how legitimate success in business is achieved, a profitable one. One of his earliest business positions was that of traveling salesman, and the rise of his income from a modest salary to an almost fabulous amount, is an account, not of successful speculation, but of the results of common sense and hard work.

As a young man, Gates was selling hardware for Isaac L. Elwood, when barbed wire was just beginning to be used for fencing; and he erected the first corral in the State of Texas. He soon decided that there was more money to be made in the manufacture of wire than by selling it on a salary, and with some friends bought three barbed wire machines and started a factory on a total investment of less than \$8,000. The business proved very profitable and they soon started another small factory. They made so much money that they declared dividends of about 50 per cent per week. Gates seemed to be the entire working force. He traveled, sold the wire, came back, invoiced it, billed it, painted it, marketed it, and collected the money. As he was doing all the work, he finally

arranged to buy out all the partners but a Mr. Clifford. He and Clifford incorporated the "Southern Wire Company," and so he pressed from one enterprise into another, always enlarging the field of his activities.

EARLY RISING.

Benefit that Modern Business Men Begin to Realize. A few years ago nearly all wealthy men, bankers, brokers, the heads of great establishments, did their work between ten and three. The New York Sun tells us that the younger business men, who are often accused of being degenerate sons of hard-working fathers, are making a great change in the matter of hours, beginning the day earlier. The business day has thus been lengthened, not for the paid underlings, whose hours have always been from eight or nine until five or six, but for the men who manage the great transactions in the world's commerce.

Not long ago the head of a great house in the lower end of New York City was asked when he could be seen the next day. "I'll be at my desk at seven-thirty in the morning," he answered. "There is no need to get down so early," said the other. "My regular hour," replied the great merchant, "I am there at that time six days in the week."

This merchant is in a business in which quotations from European markets are important to his other houses

careless in behavior. The traditional freedom and naturalness of American social relations have a charm and a value when under proper training they are made to respect and unaffected modesty. Doubtless, too, that unchaperoned companionship of young people which so shocks foreigners results for the most part in virtuous affections and happy marriages. But this is something far different from the license and disregard of decorum which is becoming alarmingly prevalent, not among the lower orders in the social scale, but in families which are considered intelligent and well bred. The manners of young men have degenerated. They will act and speak in the presence of women in a way that would not have been tolerated a generation ago, and young women who are unquestionably without evil intent will conduct themselves as no woman could have done a few years ago without serious damage to her reputation.

There is evidently need of a revival of the unfashionable art of bringing up children. Boys and girls are growing up to be lawless. Lacking respect for authority and conventions, they easily lose respect for the virtues which authority and conventions seek to guard. Laxity in homes and schools, contact under unfavorable conditions of young men and women in business life, the rush, selfishness and bad manners of our crowded streets, shops and public conveyances, all tend to the destruction of that good breeding which commands respect and nurtures modesty.—New York Tribune.

Hydrophobia Scares.

There is no special hydrophobia season. In the hot months dogs suffer from intense heat and are liable to heat stroke, especially if they be unable to obtain water. No doubt the so-called rabid dogs are often the victims of other disorders; but the germs of rabies are so more active and general in summer than in winter. Although this fact has been presented to the public repeatedly, every dog which is not plainly in good health in July and August is pursued to its death by police and public. It is almost certain that the popular fallacies about mad dogs and hydrophobia have killed more persons than has hydrophobia itself. Fairly sensible persons when bitten by a cross dog often become panic stricken and die in great agony after exhibiting many of the alleged symptoms of hydrophobia, although the dog in each case may have been free of rabies. A typical instance was that of a Chicago woman whose malady was diagnosed by two doctors as hydrophobia. After her death the dog which bit her was hunted up and was found to be entirely well. Intelligent people in every community should stoutly combat every alleged mad dog shot they should shut him up until it shall be determined whether

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he has rabies. This would often secure persons who may have been bitten against death from fright.—Philadelphia Record.

Church Entertainment.

The prediction lately made by a minister in one of the Western cities—Chicago, we believe—to the effect that the only way in which it would soon be possible to maintain an interest in church work would be by means of "the continuous vaudeville," startled a great many conservative church goers, and possibly shocked some of them. However, the stream of tendency seems to have set rather strongly in the direction of a fulfillment of this prophecy. Billiards, ping-pong, hops, amateur theatricals, secular concerts, legere-dame, charades, socials, fairs, suppers, primarily for purposes of revenue, music of doubtful sacredness—if there is a dividing line between the sacred and secular in music; all of these have come to be recognized as adjuncts of more or less value in church work. The underlying idea seems to be to make the church an attractive social club, and thus bring within its sphere of influence many who value a church connection at the outset chiefly for the social opportunities it offers. It would be difficult to find a serious objection to this view of so much of the work of a church as may properly be considered secular. There may be a line which it would be dangerous to cross, but where it lies would probably be as difficult to define as is the Alaskan boundary.—New York Times.

These Need Encouragement.

The person who really needs the attention of the school commencement speakers is the man who has passed his college days and has found to his dismay that sheer force of circumstances has crowded him into a rut. This is the individual whose mind has stopped growing and who fancied that his education was "completed" when he left his high school or academy or college. Very likely some misguided professor assured him at the time that his education would prove invaluable to him. He looks back and fails to see where it has advanced him materially. He has forgotten most of the facts he learned save a few vague generalizations. He would be at a loss to extract the square root of any number of four figures; he could not construe a Latin sentence or conjugate a Latin verb to save his life; physics, chemistry, mathematics—all are sealed books to him. That he decides to put these things behind him, concludes that his time for education is past and puts aside with sullen resignation all future opportunities for learning is not at all surprising.—Chicago News.

Prospect of Longevity.

Timid people and pessimists are inclined to fear that the progress of invention is increasing the dangers of accident and disease to such an extent that human life must necessarily be shortened. This fear appears to be groundless. Collected statistics show that the average duration of human life is steadily increasing. Some interesting and striking facts along this line are presented in a recent report of the Chicago board of health. The average duration of life has increased in a third of a century from fourteen years to more than thirty-one years. Exclusive of suicides, deaths from violence have decreased 6.3 per cent. Deaths from railway and car accidents have decreased more than 5 per cent. Since the partial abolition of railways on grade and the introduction of trolleys on cars, six years ago, deaths from this source have decreased 12.6 per cent.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Marriage Not a Failure.

Is marriage a failure? The answer is in the wide-staring eyes of that dimpled bundle in the cradle. Marriage a failure? Ask that young mother as she cradles over her firstborn. Ask the white-faced little woman in black over there as she kisses the cheeks of her stalwart son, and sends him into the world to conquer. "All is lost but you, Mary," chokes out the gray-bearded victim of a business collapse. An arm steals about his neck, and a wrinkled hand strokes his brow, and the sweetest lips he ever knew whisper words of soulful sympathy and courage in his ear. Ask him about marriage.—Cincinnati Post.

in the West, and he is getting quotations on the wires while others sleep.

The vice-president of a Wall Street bank is at his desk at half past eight every day. The president of a Broadway bank reaches his desk at nine in the morning. As he lives up the Hudson, he has to rise at six.

One man said that getting to work at eight was the greatest help in the world. He got well started on his day by nine, whereas a few years ago, when he used to arrive at his office late, there seemed to be no morning left in which to accomplish anything worth while.

"Then, too," he added, "I get the invigorating morning air. By the time I get to my office I have heard the birds sing and have had the early sunshine. I have met not a few in the glow of health, which tends to inspire me."

What English Will Do. A report in a Missouri paper is quoted by the Chicago Chronicle as an example of what queer tricks the English language will play on one who does not master it.

At a recent church entertainment the master of ceremonies announced: "Miss Bates will sing. Oh! That I had wings like a dove, for then would I fly away and be at rest," accompanied by the minister.

RECENT JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

An assessment upon abutting property of the cost of a street improvement is held, in King vs. Portland (Ore.), 55 L. R. A. 812, to be properly upheld whenever it is not patent and obvious that the plan or method adopted has resulted in imposing a burden in substantial excess of the benefits or disproportionate within the district as between owners.

The rights of a purchaser of a patented machine are held, in Goodyear Shoe Manufacturing Company vs. Jackson (C. C. A. 1st Cir.), 55 L. R. A. 692, to extend to repairing or restoring it after decay, injury or partial destruction, but not to complete reconstruction or production over again of the patented article as a whole, after it has fulfilled its purpose and has been destroyed.

A stepping-stone to facilitate access to carriages, placed near the edge of a sidewalk, which does not interfere in the least with the use of the roadway, is held, in Robert vs. Powell (N. Y.), 55 L. R. A. 775, not to be a nuisance, so as to give a foot passenger injured by stumbling over it in attempting to cross the street at a time when it is plainly visible a right of action against the owner.

To maintain an action against an infant for the value of food and lodging furnished to it, it is held, in Goodman vs. Alexander (N. Y.), 55 L. R. A. 781, not to be necessary to state in the declaration that defendant had no father or other person standing in loco parentis who could support it, either at common law or under a statute requiring the complaint to contain a plain and concise statement of the facts constituting the cause of action.

Under constitutional power to disprove of any item or items of an appropriation bill, the executive is held, in Commonwealth ex rel. vs. Barnett (Pa.), 55 L. R. A. 882, to have the right to disapprove one or more of the subdivisions of a clause making appropriations for schools, by which the amount is distributed among separate designated schools or educational interests, either as to the beneficiary or as to the amount, and approve the residue. With this case is a note as to the power to veto part only of a statute.

The power to revise, without republication, a code of civil procedure to the extent of amending over 400 sections, repealing nearly 100, adding many new ones and changing section numbers and headings, is denied in Lewis vs. Dunn (Cal.), 55 L. R. A. 833, where the constitution provides that no law shall be revised or amended by reference to its title, but in such case the act revised shall be re-enacted and published at length as revised or amended. With this case is a note revising the authorities on the power of the Legislature to enact a code or compilation of laws or amend many or undesignated sections thereof by a single statute.

NOVEL TROLLEY ROAD.

One Without Tracks Will Soon Be in Operation in Eastern Town.

The City Council of Franklin, N. H., has granted permission to a company to erect poles and trolley wires for a trackless trolley line running to the railway station in that city. The roadbed will be laid with macadam. The electric circuit will consist of two wires, including the return part of the circuit, which, in street railway work, is usually served by the track and ground. The arrangement of the trolley will be such that the motor wagons may deviate ten feet from a position directly under the trolley wire. When wagons have to pass the motor-man of one has to remove his trolleys from the wires for a moment while the other car slips past. The ability to change direction within limits, of course, will be necessary to allow passing of other vehicles on the road. The idea of such a line is not a new one. As far back as 1882 Siemens & Halske ran a carriage through the streets of Berlin by means of a suspended wire. The idea was not further developed at the time, however, and nothing practical was done in this direction until a comparatively recent time. In Germany a line of the sort has been operated from the old Fortress of Konigsstein through the Biela valley, the wagons making use of the highway and street pavements without difficulty. The wagons are operated over a distance of a mile and a half, but an extension of the service by eight or nine miles is planned.

A Night in a Haunted Room. A contemporary tells a very amusing story of a well-known man about town who was recently spending a week-end in the country. The house being full, he was offered the "haunted room," and about midnight he retired to rest among the ghosts quite contentedly. But at breakfast next morning he was fain to confess that the spirits had shamefully misused him by removing all the bedclothes. Most peculiar of all, the blankets had vanished into thin air. Presently the son-in-law of the house put in an appearance, and in reply to the question how he had slept, made answer: "Very well, only it was so cold that, knowing you never put any one in the haunted room, I braved the ghosts in the small hours and trotted in there to gather up every blanket I could find. Truth to say, I hurried away, for I had no matches with me, but I could distinctly hear some one breathing in the room."

No matter how tight a girl's shoes are she never likes to acknowledge the corn.

Nothing makes a bride so angry as to be told that she might have done better.