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WESTERN MEN AS SOLDIERS.

A striking illustration of the general resourcefulness, courage and adaptability of Western men is found in the record of the past three months of warfare in the Philippines. Practically all the volunteer soldiers in the Philippines are Western men. All are from the sunset side of the Alleghenies except a regiment from Pennsylvania. All the rest are from the sunset side of the Mississippi except one regiment from Tennessee.

In no other of the country's wars was an army so exclusively composed of Western men as in this instance. Eastern men and Western men were mixed up in all the armies of the union during the war of secession. Of course in the Mexican war the West was so far below the East in population that it could not form any exclusive force of fighters in that conflict, although it contributed more men than the East in proportion to inhabitants. At the time of the war of 1812 there were only four states in the union outside of the Atlantic seaboard region—Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio and Louisiana. In that war, as in the conflict with Mexico and in the civil struggle, the West did great work, but in the case of the war in the Philippines it has practically done all of the work which has been done by the volunteers, and the volunteers comprise about three-fourths of the force in the islands.

There is a fine tribute here to the Western states as nurseries of men. Practically all of the men from the West who have been fighting Aguinaldo have been taken from civil life. None of the officers of the volunteers, except a comparatively few, are professional soldiers. Most of the volunteer officers and all the privates have been drawn from farms, factories, or from professional life. All of them, regular soldiers as well as the others, have been fighting under conditions which were entirely new. They have been living in an alien climate, have been confronted with physical circumstances which are strange, and have had an entire environment which has been unfriendly. Yet they have triumphed over all these hostile conditions. The record which the soldiers of MacArthur, Wheaton and Lawton have made is a triumph for American manhood. It is a revelation and an illustration of the operation of the social forces which have made Western men invincible in peace as well as in war.

SOVEREIGN'S PROPOSITION.

The Idaho Tribune, official paper of the Western Federation of Miners, issued under the auspices of *Cœur d'Alene* Miners' Unions, and edited by James R. Sovereign, admits that the *Wardner* outrages were perpetrated by union miners from Canyon Creek and Mullan, boasts of their deeds, contends that they were justified, lays the responsibility for the rioting on the Bunker Hill and Sullivan company, and asserts that there will be warfare in the *Cœur d'Alenes* so long as any mine employer refuses to recognize the union. It says:

"Let Mr. Bradley and Mr. Burbridge meet the miners' unions and contract to give the miners the same recognition and the same rate of wages given by the other operators in this district, and they can build a thousand mills at *Wardner* if they wish to and no protection will be needed. * * * It is protection in their determination to reduce the wages of miners below the standard rate that they clamor for, and judging from Saturday's demonstration, if that is their purpose, they will need military protection continuously for forty years after their new mill is completed."

In other words, Mine Owner A and Miner B at *Wardner* will not be allowed to agree between themselves on the terms under which the mine shall be operated; and if they do

agree and attempt to carry on a great industry there, Miner C, who is working in other camps, twenty miles away, will arm himself with a rifle, put on a mask, steal a ton or two of giant powder, seize a railway train carrying United States mails, and go down to *Wardner* and blow up the property of Mine-Owner A.

The proposition is rank anarchy. One may search in vain through all the annals of history for a government based on such violent principles. From the days when the Mosaic laws were formulated, down to the time of the code Napoleonic, civilization has never accepted such principles of law, and it never will. The thing is hateful, and has nothing in common with the principles of American government. If men in large numbers throughout the United States should adopt such vicious principles, and endeavor to enforce them by the methods employed by the Canyon Creek and Mullan anarchists, civil law would have to be suspended, martial rule would take its place, and until the hateful uprising were stamped out, the country would have to endure the evil of a military dictatorship. The members of the *Cœur d'Alene* mob, and all who have incited them to deeds of murder and violence, are enemies of the republic.—*Spokesman-Review*.

It is not a question of expansion but of the honor of the country, says the *Heppner Times*. The war with Spain was for the purpose of putting down a semi-barbarous government and incidentally to free oppressed countries. With the cessation of the war with Spain and the driving out of Spanish rule in the island, the inhabitants ought to have willingly and gladly flocked to the standard of their liberators, instead of waging war on them. Let it now be a war of extermination, or absolute subjugation, but not cowardly defeat of the American government. More soldiers, 100,000 if needs be, should be sent to the Philippines and the insurgents driven into the sea. That the force at present is not sufficient to handle the comparatively small band of rebels is evidenced by the inability of the Americans to suppress the rebellion. The war has been continued too long already because the government has been slow in acting. It has cost the country too much to let it end in glorious defeat.

The sanitary authorities of the United States in Cuba are able to report that no active cases of either yellow fever or smallpox exist in Havana. Think of this! For hundreds of years that city has been the breeding and fostering place of these dread diseases. It has not before at any time been free from yellow fever and smallpox, liable at nearly all times to be carried to our Atlantic and gulf ports. The very fact of the chance to clean up Havana and get rid of these disease germs, accumulated in the filth of the ages, is worth the money cost of the war with Spain. Tens of thousands of lives in this country have been sacrificed to the official negligence of Spain in her colonies in the Antilles.

We wonder what Mr. Bryan will think when he reads what his friend, Mr. Goodwin, editor of the *Salt Lake Tribune*, has to say in his newspaper of the futility of another national contest on the issues of 1896? What will he think when he reads this statement: "If there is anything in the signs of the times at all, Mr. Bryan would lose a full million of the votes that he polled in 1896, and the opposition would poll one and a half millions more than it polled in 1896."

The mines of Eastern Oregon will prove more of a Klondike than that of Alaska, if we accept that word Klondike as synonymous with wealth. Yet people are going by hundreds to this land of ice and snow, passing the equally good district of Oregon, where every condition is so much more favorable for the prospector. That distance lends enchantment, is only too true.

English papers compliment the American volunteers at Calumpit on their devoted patriotism and gallantry, and with excellent reason. They

also score the copperheads who have been trying to "humiliate the nation and the government by persuading the volunteers to a disgraceful and cowardly retreat."

If Aguinaldo hasn't already had enough, he will very soon get a sufficiency. Our forces are going right ahead thrashing his followers a little more completely every day. They can have all they want—as much or as little as they choose to take.

There have been traitors in all wars, says a contemporary. They have never yet prevented the rightful settlement of an American war, though they are more of a nuisance than if they fought their country openly.

Two anti-expansion meetings have been held in different parts of the country and were marked by two things. One was the wild rhetoric on the platform and the other the dissent in the audiences.

The European nations are experimenting with liquid air as a destructive agent in war. It will be a cold day for somebody when battles are decided by a liquid registering 600 degrees below zero.

Aguinaldo has had his capital in many places; but when our brave volunteers and regulars arrive it is not there. He now carries it around in his hat. All the other places are occupied.

The Grant celebrations remind the country that he never said a word too much. He spoke simply, clearly and to the point, and a just reserve was an element of his greatness.

A Hungarian violinist in Pennsylvania confesses that he has been married twenty times. This is the kind of Hungarian rhapsody that ought to be suppressed.

The English papers that thought Uncle Sam was getting tired in the Philippines have again concluded that they do not understand American sentiment.

Col. Bryan's idea that "an idea once turned loose in the world can never again be chained" is quite an idea.

DIAMOND ANNIVERSARY

Of the American Sunday School Union to Be Held in Philadelphia in May.

Much interest is being developed in this great national society as the occasion of its 75th anniversary approaches. Meetings will be held in the Academy of Music on May 24th and 25th, at which addresses will be made by many eminent speakers.

Mr. H. H. McGrahan, with the assistance of the Philadelphia Choral Union and other singers, consisting of 600 voices, will have charge of the music.

The work of the society for seventy-five years in part, is as follows:—100,928 Sunday schools organized, containing 578,680 teachers and 4,970,348 scholars; 224,844 cases of aid to schools; having 13,333,968 members. Nearly four schools a day organized for every day of the last seventy-five years. Value of publications distributed by sales and gifts, over \$9,000,000.

After all this work that has been accomplished by the Union and the great work which the denominations are doing, there are no less than 11,000,000 youths in the United States between the ages of five and eighteen, who are not in any Sunday school. Realizing the great need, as the Union does, it is desired that this 75th anniversary shall be the occasion for arousing fresh interest in the great work of the society for the neglected children of the land. They especially request that the 28th of May be observed in all the churches and Sabbath schools as American Sunday School Union Day.

The committees of arrangements are: Clarkston Clothier, chairman, Philadelphia; John N. Beach and Robt. T. B. Easton, New York; Wm. H. Wanamaker, Wm. C. Stoeber, C. H. Gara and J. M. Andrews, secretary of the committee, Philadelphia; E. B. Stevenson, assistant to chairman, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Persons wishing to make inquiries concerning this anniversary, may address any member of the committee at 1122 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Positions Wanted.

A man and his wife are desirous of obtaining positions as overseer or under workman and housekeeper. The former is thoroughly competent to manage a farm, being conversant with every part of the work; while the latter is a splendid cook and housekeeper. Would work in either city or country. Apply at this office.

MAY NOT COME HOME NOW.

Aguinaldo's Surrender May Delay the Volunteers.

The report that Aguinaldo has decided to surrender does not brighten the prospects of the volunteers early home coming. In fact the chances were better for their coming soon had the war continued. In that event, regulars would be hurried to the Philippines as rapidly as possible, and the volunteers relieved as fast as they could be spared.

Since Aguinaldo has announced that he will give up the fight it will not be necessary, however, to keep a large army there until the terms of surrender are completed, and the country is under good control.

The volunteers being there, they will be kept for this purpose, very likely, until regulars can be sent to take their places, without rushing matters through.

It would never do to weaken the army now in the Philippines, for as soon as that was done, the wily Aguinaldo would decide to begin hostilities again. Even the sending home of the volunteers at this junction would have a bad effect upon peace negotiations, even though regulars were in hand to take their places.

No doubt the boys will be sent home before very long, but the cessation of hostilities has had more of a tendency to put the time off than to hasten it.

There is one consolation, however, the boys can go into camp, and will not be exposed to the damp, disease-breeding battle-fields during the bad season.—*Telegram*.

A TRIP TO ATLIN CITY.

A Nine Days' Trip From Skagway—How the City is Booming.

A letter received by relative from Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Michell, tells of their safe arrival in Atlin City on the 13th of last month, just one year from the day they left Goldendale. Having spent the winter in Skagway, they started from that place on the morning of April 4th, for Atlin, over the White Pass and Yukon railroad. Reaching the summit at 10 o'clock they were compelled to remain there over night. Pitching their tent on about twenty feet of snow, they made good use of a feather bed which they carried, and slept as soundly as if they had been in the warmest house in the land.

Log Cabin, where the custom house is situated, is fourteen miles from the Summit. As there is a rush continually, they were compelled to wait until the following day before the officer could inspect their freight. The rules here are very rigid, much more so than at the line between Washington and the British possessions. The remainder of the journey over the Fan Tail route, although much shorter than the route Mr. Butler took, must be made on foot, and is the route the footmen with hand sled all take. Regarding this portion of the journey, the letter says: "We made the trip in five days, and found good camping places every night with plenty of Alaskan feathers piled on the snow. All we had to do was to pitch our tent and get wood, which is plenty and dry. So it is not such a hard trip if a person uses good judgment and doesn't try to hurry through. The roads over the lake were fine. We had three portages to make where the snow was soft and melting and it was hard to pass over, but aside from that the road is good."

Speaking of Atlin, they said: "Atlin City is a wonder. There must be 3000 people here now, and all kinds of places of business. Several large hotels are going up, and the streets being all laid off makes it look quietified."

The snow is melting very fast and they seem to think it will be all gone by the first of June. The day the letter was written, April 15th, they were putting up ice twenty-four inches thick.

Mr. Butler arrived at Atlin the day after Mr. Michell's party, and left for his claim on Spruce Creek.


Jonah Will Do The Absorbing Act.

The *Chronicle* some time since in reading the *Telegram*, noticed an item to the effect that the O. R. & N. had absorbed the Columbia Southern, and casually remarked to that effect in its columns. This is the way the *Moro Observer* comes back at us:

"The latest railroad rumor," says the *Dalles Chronicle*, is to the effect that the O. R. & N. Company has absorbed the C. S. Railway Company. Next? We called upon President Lytle to substantiate or deny the rumor, and was informed that there was no truth whatever in the report. The only explanation was that the C. S. Ry. Co. had absorbed the *Dalles* and the compositor mixed the item.

Has it? Well, who'd have thought it from the lively manner in which the absorbed is conducting itself at present. If that is really the case we sympathize with the absorber. It surely will find it has bitten off more than it can chew. It takes more than a railroad shark to absorb the *Dalles*, and the shark who attempts it will find he has a harder meal to digest than did the whale that swallowed Jonah. It will no doubt be as the old darkey said, "Jonah will swallow the whale," and as he does so he will remark, like the whale, "Here's a good opening for a young man."

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.



Women in Business

Business men often express the opinion that there is one thing which will prevent women from completely filling man's place in the business world—they can't be depended upon because they are sick too often. It is true that many women are compelled to look forward to times when they are unable to attend to social or business duties. Their appearance plainly indicates their condition and they are reluctant to be seen, even by their friends. Read what a business woman says to such sufferers:

Mrs. C. W. Mansfield, 55 Farrar Street, Detroit, Mich., says: "A complication of female ailments kept me awake nights and wore me out. I could get no relief from medicine and hops was slipping away from me. A young lady in my employ gave me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I took them and was able to rest at night for the first time in months. I bought more and they cured me as they also cured several other people to my knowledge. I think that if you should ask any of the druggists of Detroit, who are the best buyers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills they would say the young women. These pills certainly build up the nervous system and many a young woman owes her life to them."

"As a business woman I am pleased to recommend them as they did more for me than any physician and I can give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People credit for my general good health to-day."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are for sale by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes, \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Our new book, **PLAIN TALKS TO WOMEN**, sent free to any address on request.

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Dewey white wash? Yes, and wash white. You can have a Havana thing washed at the *Steam Laundry*. The Maine point is quality and the Merritt of our work is such that people go Miles to patronize us. Our prices are not Hobson's choice, but the standard rates, which are not Cevera high as some people think, and we want to C-U-B-A customer of ours.

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