

# ONE HUNDRED WARS.

## Great and Small "Difficulties" Interesting the United States.

Representative Cousins, of Iowa, in his earnest speech in the house last week on the army re-organization bill, presented a statement of the actual events of service in which our regular army has been involved from the beginning of the revolution of 1775 to the war with Spain, numbering in all an even hundred, as follows:

1775-1783—War of the revolution, April 19, 1775, to April 11, 1783.

1782-1787—Wyoming valley disturbances, Pennsylvania.

1786-1787—Shay's rebellion, Massachusetts.

1790-1795—War with Northwest Indians, Miami, Wyandots, Delaware, Potawatomes, Shawnees, Chippewas, and Ottawa, September, 1790 to August, 1795.

1791-1795—Whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania.

1798-1800—War with France, July 9, 1798, to September 20, 1800.

1799—Fries insurrection in Pennsylvania; spring of year.

1801-1805—War with Tripoli, June 10, 1801, to June 4, 1805.

1806—Burr conspiracy.

1806—Sagone expedition, Louisiana.

1807—Naval affair in Chesapeake bay, July 9th to August 5, 1807.

1808—Embargo troubles, Lake Champlain.

1811-1812—War with Northwest Indians, November, 1811, to October, 1812.

1812-1815—War with Great Britain, June 18, 1812, to February 17, 1815.

1812—Florida or Seminole war, August 15th to October, 1812.

1813—Peoria Indian war, Illinois, September 18th to October 21, 1813.

1813-1814—Creek Indian war, Alabama.

1817-1818—Seminole or Florida war, November 20, 1817, to October 31, 1818.

1819—Yellowstone expedition, July to September, 1819.

1823—Campaign against Blackfeet and Arickaree Indians, upper Missouri river.

1827—Winnebago expedition, Wisconsin (no fighting), June to September, 1827, also called La Fave Indian war.

1821—Sac and Fox Indian troubles in Illinois.

1832—Black Hawk war, April 26th to September 21, 1832.

1832-1835—Nullification troubles in South Carolina, November, 1832, to February, 1835.

1833—Cherokee disturbances and removal.

1834—Pawnee expedition, Indian territory, June to September, 1834.

1835-1836—Toledo war, Ohio and Michigan boundary dispute.

1835-1842—Seminole or Florida war, November 1, 1835, to August 14, 1842.

1836-1837—Creek disturbances in Alabama, May 5, 1836, to September 30, 1837.

1838-1837—Southwestern frontier, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas (Sable disturbances), no fighting, April, 1838, to June, 1837.

1837—Osage Indian troubles in Missouri.

1838—Heathery Indian disturbances on Missouri and Iowa line.

1838—Mormon disturbances in Missouri.

1838-1839—New York, Arrostook, and Canada (patriot war) frontier disturbances; no fighting.

1846-1847—Doniphan's expedition from Santa Fe, N. M., to Chihuahua, Mexico, November, 1846, to February, 1847.

1846-1848—Mexican war, April 24, 1846, to May 30, 1848.

1846-1848—New Mexico expedition, June 30, 1846, to February 18, 1848.

1848—Cayuse war, Oregon, Oregon volunteers.

1849-1861—Navajo troubles, New Mexico.

1849-1861—Continuous disturbances with Comanche, Cheyenne, Lipan, and Kickapoo Indians in Texas.

1850—Pitt river expedition, California, April 28th to September 13, 1850.

1851-1852—Yuma expedition, California, December, 1851, to April, 1852.

1851-1853—Utah Indian disturbance.

1851-1856—Rogue river, Yakima, Klamath, Klamath and Salmon river Indian wars in Oregon and Washington.

1855—Winnam expedition against Snake Indians, Oregon, May 24th to September 8, 1855.

1855-1856—Sioux expedition, Nebraska territory, April 3, 1855, to July 27, 1856.

1855—Yakima expedition, Washington territory, October 11th to November 24, 1855.

1855-1856—Cheyenne and Arapahoe troubles.

1858-1858—Seminole or Florida war, December 20, 1855, to May 8, 1858.

1858-1858—Kansas border troubles.

1857—Gila expedition, New Mexico, April 16th to September 16, 1857.

1857—Sioux Indian troubles in Minnesota and Iowa, March and April, 1857.

1857—Mountain Meadow massacre, September 11, 1857.

1857-1858—Utah expedition.

1858—Expedition against Northern Indians, Washington territory, July 13th to October 17, 1858.

1858—Puget Sound expedition, Washington territory, August 10th to September 23, 1858.

1858—Spokane, Coeur d'Alene and Palous Indian troubles in Washington territory.

1858—Navajo expedition, New Mexico, September 9th to December 25, 1858.

1858-1858—Wichita expedition, Indian Territory, September 11, 1855, to December, 1858.

1858—Colorado, river expedition, California, February 18th to April 28, 1858.

1859—Pecos expedition, Texas, April 18th to August 17, 1859.

1859—Antelope Hills expedition, Texas, June 10th to September 23, 1859.

1859—Bear river expedition, Utah, June 13th to October 13, 1859.

1859—San Juan insurrection, Washington territory.

1859—John Brown raid, Virginia, November and December, 1859.

1859-1860—Cortina troubles on Texas and Mexican border.

1860—Pah-Ute expedition, California, April 12th to July 3, 1860.

1860—Kiowa and Comanche expedition, Indian territory, May 8th to October 11, 1860.

1860—Carson valley expedition, Utah, May 14th to July 15, 1860.

1860—Attack upon and murder of emigrants by Bannock Indians, Solomon Fork, Snake river, Idaho, September 13, 1860.

1860-1861—Navajo expedition, New Mexico, September 12, 1860, to February 24, 1861.

1861-1864—Apache Indian war and troubles in Arizona and New Mexico.

1861-1866—War of the rebellion, April 19, 1861, to August 20, 1866. Actual hostilities, however, commenced upon the firing on Fort Sumter April 12, 1861, and ceased by the surrender of the confederate forces under General Kirby Smith, May 26, 1865.

1862—Indian massacre at New Ulm, Minnesota, August 17-22, 1862.

1862-1867—Sioux Indian war in Minnesota and Dakota.

1862-1869—War against the Cheyenne, Arapaho, Kiowa and Comanche Indians in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Indian territory.

1865-1868—Indian war in Southern Oregon and Idaho, and Northern California and Nevada.

1865-1866—Fenian raid, New York and Canada, border disturbances.

1867-1871—Campaign against Lipan, Kiowa, Kickapoo and Comanche Indians and Mexican border disturbances.

1868-1869—Canadian river expedition, New Mexico, November 5, 1868, to February 13, 1869.

1871—Yellowstone expedition, August 28th to October 25, 1871.

1871—Fenian troubles, Dakota and Manitoba frontier, September and October, 1871.

1872—Yellowstone expedition, Dakota, July 28th to October 15, 1872.

1872-1873—Modoc campaign, November 28, 1872, to June 1, 1873.

1873—Yellowstone expedition, Dakota, June 4th to October 4, 1873.

1874-1875—Campaign against Kiowa, Cheyenne and Comanche Indians in Indian territory, August 1, 1874, to February 14, 1875.

1874—Sioux expedition, Wyoming and Nebraska, February 13th to August 13, 1874.

1874—Black hills expedition, Dakota, June 20th to August 20, 1874.

1874—Big Horn expedition, Wyoming, August 13th to October 10, 1874.

1875—Expedition against Indians in Eastern Nevada, September 7th to 27, 1875.

1876—Sioux expedition, Dakota, May 12th to September 25, 1876.

1876—Powder river expedition, Wyoming, November 1st to December 31, 1876.

1876-1877—Big Horn and Yellowstone expeditions, Wyoming and Montana, February 17, 1876, to June 13, 1877.

1876-1878—War with Northern Cheyenne and Sioux Indians in Indian territory, Kansas, Wyoming, Dakota, Nebraska and Montana.

1877—Labor strikes in Pennsylvania and Maryland, July to October, 1877.

1877—Nes Perces campaign, June 14th to October 5, 1877.

1877—Bannock and Plute campaign, May 30th to September 4, 1878.

1878—Ute expedition, Colorado, April 2d to September 8, 1878.

1878—Snake or Shoshone Indian troubles, Oregon and Washington, August to October, 1878.

1879-1894—Disturbances of settlers in Indian and Oklahoma territories, "Oklahoma boomers," and the Cherokee strip disturbances.

1879-1880—Ute Indian campaign in Colorado and Utah, September 21, 1879, to November 8, 1880.

1885—Chinese miner and labor troubles in Wyoming, September and October, 1885.

1890-1891—Sioux Indian disturbances in South Dakota, November, 1890, to January, 1891.

1891-1893—Garza troubles, Texas and Mexican border disturbances, "Tin Horn war."

1892—Miner disturbances in Idaho, July to November, 1892.

1894—"Industrial army," "common-wealers," "Coxeyites," and labor disturbances.

1892-1896—Troubles with renegade Apache Indians under Kidd and Massey, in Arizona and Mexican border.

1894—Railroad, Pullman and labor strikes extending from Illinois to Pacific coast, June to August, 1894.

1895—Bannock Indian troubles, July and August, 1895.

1898—War with Spain.

A word to the wise is sufficient. Ely's Cream Balm has completely cured me of catarrh when everything else failed.—Alfred W. Stevens, Caldwell, Ohio.

Ely's Cream Balm works like a charm; it has cured me of the most obstinate case of cold in the head; I would not be without it.—Fred'k Fries, 223 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A 10c trial size of Ely's Cream Balm will be mailed. Kept by druggists. Ely Brothers, 54 Warren St., N. Y.

### THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

### VOLUNTEERS HAVE TO REMAIN AT MANILA.

Amusing Paragraphs Found in the Congressional Record—How Put There.

Washington, Feb. 18.—But for the recent affair around Manila the volunteers under Gen. Otis would have been preparing to start homeward. The movement of 7000 regulars to the Philippines was planned and inaugurated with a view to the return of 13,000 volunteers now on service in the archipelago. The transports en route

to Manila were expected to load with volunteers and start for San Francisco soon after they reached the former port. Had there been no outbreak by the Filipinos, and had Aguinaldo shown the disposition to acknowledge American authority that was expected to follow ratification of the treaty, the first of the returning volunteers would have been on the way home before the end of March, probably. But the recent events have caused a modification of plans. The 7000 regulars will be re-enforcements. The volunteers will remain longer, until it shall appear certain that the Filipinos do not mean to continue fighting. Gen. Miles thinks, since the battle of last Sunday, that it will be necessary to keep 35,000 soldiers in the Philippines for some time. The plans of the president have not contemplated so large an army there by one-half. The only thing to do is to wait and see the effects of the lesson taught.

In a general way the president, before the battle of Manila, had directed the war department to make preparations for a muster-out of all volunteers. The work was to begin with those in camps in this country. Each of these regiments is costing about \$2000 a day for pay and support. The president said he wanted to lessen the drain of war expenses on the treasury, and he felt that the volunteers could now be spared. Fifteen regiments were to be disbanded just as fast as the muster-out routine could be performed. There has been a change in the orders since the Manila affair. It is understood that the disbandment of the regiments still in the Southern camps will proceed rapidly. After that will come the return of volunteers from Cuba. Inquiries have already been sent to commanders in Cuba to obtain opinions as to the numbers that can be spared. It is the intention, unless the situation should seem to demand the continuance there of all the troops, to bring to this country a division of the 7th corps in March. Two of the Immune regiments in Santiago Province will be brought back in a few weeks. By the 1st of May the garrison force is to be reduced to a minimum. The appearance of yellow fever in a New York regiment in the interior of the island is having the effect to strengthen the purpose to reduce the garrisoning army as rapidly as it can be done safely.

Under the convenient "leave to print" some surprising liberties are taken with that staid journal, the Congressional Record. A few days ago a member from the East put in as part of his "remarks" an entire sermon on the subject of expansion. The purpose was not to get the minister's views before the public, but to show the source from which a senator had drawn the greater part of his speech a few days before. Another recent occasion in which the Congressional Record was made an accommodating vehicle was in the report of a controversy between two representatives on the floor. One of them let the bout go, so far as his part went, as the official reporter took it. The other "revised" his remarks so well that he gave himself altogether the best of the affair. Some of the gems of congressional oratory are never uttered. They are left to thoughts, so to speak, Mr. Cooney, of Missouri, has inserted in the Record a speech which, if it had been delivered on the floor in its entirety, would have created a great sensation. He opens his printed speech in this way: "Mr. 'halimah'—We have thrown the Spaniard down upon his back, ducked him in the pond, rolled him in the sand, sunk his wooden toys, and, in a spirit of generosity that approaches contrition for the act, we have brushed the dust from him, healed his wounds, fed him, hired a carriage and gently conveyed him home, and, as we parted with him, amid a confusion of regrets and adioses, thrust \$20,000,000 into his pocket. Such are the short and simple annals of a great war, honorable to us and profitable to Spain."

**DANGERS OF THE GRIP.**  
The greatest danger from La Grippe is of its resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all dangers will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for La Grippe we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia which shows conclusively that this remedy is a certain preventive of that dangerous disease. It will cure La Grippe in less time and with other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Lunn & Brooks, druggists.

**QUEER FOODS.**  
The ancient Danes ate wild bull, seal, beaver, periwinkle and birds. Two hundred years ago the Irish made salads of sorrel and beet, mixed with vinegar, beer and sugar, using no oil, salt or mustard. The human race has at times devoured remarkable things. The Tartars, it is said, ate horses, camels, dogs. In China, birds' nests, rats and snails are considered good food. Some of the old Egyptians were fond of crocodile steak. The thought wheat and barley poor stuff. The Egyptians, moreover, never ate beans or the head of any animal. Honey and raisins they loved and also liked fish, quail and duck.

To the Jews we are indebted for our delicious salad dressing of oil, vinegar, salt, pepper and mustard. At the passover they ate bitter herbs, such as wild lettuce, tansy, camomile and dandelion, and invented the dressing to make the dish palatable.

**THE DEADLY GRIP.**  
Is again abroad in the land. The air you breathe may be full of its fatal germs! Don't neglect the "Grip" or you will open the door to Pneumonia and Consumption, and invite death. Its sure signs are chills with fever, headache, dull heavy pains, mucous discharges from the nose, sore throat and never-let-go cough. Don't waste precious time treating this cough with troches, tablets, or poor, cheap syrups. Cure it at once with Dr. King's New Discovery the infallible remedy for bronchial troubles. It kills the disease germs, heals the lungs, and prevents the dreaded after effects from the malady. Price 50 cts. and \$1.00. Money back if not cured. A trial bottle free at Dr. Stone's Drug Stores.

# AUCTION SALE!

BY ORDER OF THE COURT.

## Commencing Saturday, February 18th, 2 P. M.

The entire bankrupt stock of H. Zandmer, 96 State street, consisting of Gent's Furnishing Goods, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, also a fine line of Comforters, Blankets, Quilts, Trunks, Valises, also a large line of Gloves, Men's Neckwear, Dress Shirts, Gent's Half Hose, Collars, Cuffs, Braces.

### THREE NICKEL SHOWCASES, ONE LARGE MIRROR, ETC.

The entire stock consists of fresh goods and is a strictly bona fide sale, sold without reserve or limit. Two sales daily, from 2 to 4 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m., until the entire stock is sold.

### REMEMBER THE PLACE, 96 STATE STREET, PATTON BLOCK.

W. A. FAVIER, of Portland, Auctioneer.

### SCHLEY MAKES REPLY

#### ANSWERS CHARGES RECENTLY MADE AGAINST HIM.

#### Explains His Action and the Orders Received from Sampson During the Spanish War.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, having been granted permission to answer charges recently made against him in a communication recently sent to senate, to-day handed to the committee on naval affairs his statement, in which he disclaims any purpose of controversy with the navy department. The admiral says his orders from Sampson, on May 19th, were to blockade Cienfuegos, which he proceeded to do. At 3:40 p. m. on May 24th he, for the first time, learned definitely that the Spanish fleet was not at Cienfuegos. Within two hours he started for Santiago.

"What possible ground for criticism," he says, "adverse to me there can be in all this I do not see. I was on the spot under orders which gave me entire discretion, and yet clothed me with the responsibility of going to Santiago only after I was satisfied that the fleet was not at Cienfuegos."

"Speaking of the 'retrograde movement' which the secretary, adopting the language of Admiral Sampson, characterizes as 'reprehensible conduct,'" Admiral Schley says that, in forty-two years of service, "never was such language used to characterize conduct of mine, and I see no reason for it now," and he adds:

"Acting in accordance with my best judgment, in view of the circumstances, without certain knowledge of the Spanish fleet, after having been informed by scouts that they had seen nothing of it and knew nothing of its movements or whereabouts since it had left Curacao, after having been assured by Sigsbee that he did not believe it was in Santiago, I deemed it best to take the action I did, the final result of which was the location of the enemy's fleet in Santiago harbor."

As to the battle of Santiago, Admiral Schley says the facts of the contest speak for themselves.

### THE CORTES MEETS.

Madrid, Feb. 20.—The cortes re-assembled today. Count D'Almenara brought up the question of the conduct of the generals engaged in the war in Cuba, declaring that General Primo Rivera, General Weyler, General Blanco, Admiral Cervera and General Linares had proven failures.

### SPAIN'S GREATEST NEED.

Mr. R. P. Olliva, of Barcelona, Spain, spends his winters at Aiken, S. C. Weak nerves had caused severe pains in the back of his head. On using Electric Bitters, America's greatest Blood and Nerve Remedy, all pain soon left him. He says this grand medicine is what his country needs. All America knows that it cures liver and kidney trouble, purifies the blood, tones up the stomach, strengthens the nerves, puts vim, vigor and new life into every muscle, nerve and organ of the body. If weak, tired or ailing, you need it. Every bottle guaranteed, only 50 cents. Sold by Dr. Stone, Druggist.

### OUR LINCOLN.

By Benoni-Benjamin.  
The voice of prophecy was his: A crisis is at hand; A house divided 'gainst itself cannot divided stand;  
One tendency must bind the parts to make the union strong; The conflict's irrepressible between the right and wrong.  
Through mists that dimmed so many eyes how clearly he discerned That every man has right to eat the bread his hand has earned.  
When days were darkest, his the faith, so simple yet sublime, That somehow God would lift the weight from all men in due time.  
He led us onward step by step, slow, too, when we were slow, But when we turned toward freedom's goal, struck freedom's grandest blow.  
Back through the years, fourscore and more, he saw the father's plan— A nation whose chief corner-stone should be the rights of man.  
And then he saw thick clouds and darkness cover all the land, And heard the awful silence that presaged the storm at hand.  
And when the war god sped the lightning 'cross the Southern sky, He raised the father's flag above the fathers' house full high,  
And to the Northlands blew a bugle note so loud and clear, That all the Northlands heard it and responded with one cheer.  
They came by thousands at his call, the nation's life to save, By thousands, too, the last full measure of devotion gave.  
And at his bidding, by the graves of our heroic slain, We made the high resolve: These dead shall not have died in vain;  
This nation, under God, shall have of freedom a new birth; Self-government—the people's—shall not perish from the earth.  
For years, how fondly did we hope, how fervently all pray, That speedily the mighty scourge of war might pass away.  
In vain our hope and prayer: A great offense we must atone; God wills that nations, too, must reap the harvest they have sown;  
All sunk must be the wealth piled up by unrequited toil; For all the blood drawn with the lash our blood must drench the soil;  
The judgments of the Lord are true, he's righteous in his wrath; He gives no peace until the sword of justice hews the path.  
Thus had our Lincoln pondered o'er the cause of all our woe, When he with the occasion rose and struck the fateful blow.  
With faith that right makes might, he felled disunion's upas-tree — In giving freedom to the slave, saved freedom for the free.  
Thenceforth were we thrice armed; we had, though still beneath the rod, The judgment of mankind and favor of Almighty God.  
At Gettysburg the tide of Southern valor reached its height, And spent its crimson surges 'gainst the rock of Northern might.  
Again the Father of Waters went unweaved unto the coast; And from Atlanta to the sea Old Glory led our host.  
The dove of peace went forth once more above the waters free; At Appomattox found her quest beneath the apple tree.  
And then, a lasting peace assured—with malice toward none, Nay, more, with charity for all—our Lincoln's work was done.  
And as he stood on Pisgah's mount and saw the whole land free, Death came and crowned him with the crown of immortality.  
The mystic chords of patriot love touched by his spirit hand, The chorus of the union swell all over this broad land.  
From Plymouth Rock to Golden Gate, from lakelands to the bar, We greet one flag with star for state—free state for every star.  
—The Green Bag