

to set a good moral example, and that because "Liberals" have gained control of the school board, that is no reason why talented persons of experience in the art should be excluded from teaching in the public schools, because they belong to the People's Party. And the advice given to pursue this improper course proceeds from evil motives, and will be found unwise and impolitic and inimical to the public welfare.

THE SOLDIER "ARGUMENT."

ONE of the stock "arguments" against woman suffrage is that women cannot be soldiers. They cannot fight, therefore they must not vote. The fallacy of this reasoning is seen in a moment when it is applied to male citizens. If only those who are fit for soldiers are fit to be voters, a great deal of labor in the counting of ballots could be avoided. There are many thousands of male citizens who are not qualified for military service. But they are not on that account excluded from the right of suffrage. Therefore, military service is not a qualification for voting or other political privileges.

But the French officers who have had to meet the Amazons of Dahomey are not likely to endorse the statement that women cannot fight. At the battle of Atchoupa, these warriors of the weaker sex proved to be worthy of the steel of their foes, the trained soldiers of the French army. It is stated that though destitute of the improved weapons of the French, the movements of these women were of the most scientific military order, and "the French troops were only saved by timely and overwhelming reinforcements." Their courage, too, can not be questioned. "When the smoke of battle cleared away, sixty women who had charged upon the French redoubts lay stretched within a gun's length of the fortifications."

As a qualification for voting, brute strength or military skill cannot cut any figure, it is behind the civilization of the age. But measured by that standard, the Dahomey women as defenders of their country are better qualified for the suffrage than some of the brightest men in Christendom.

The soldier argument will not do. But it is as strong and brilliant and truthful as other arguments against woman suffrage and very little siller than the most of them.

Labor, honest labor, is mighty and beautiful.

WYOMING AND THE "MORMONS."

THE *Statesman*, published at Boise, Idaho, is a very partisan paper and has been extremely bitter on the "Mormon" question. It is seldom that anything rational on that subject appears in its columns. But the following editorial in its issue of the 13th inst., is good common sense. Perhaps this may be accounted for by the fact that it relates to the "Mormons" in Wyoming instead of the "Mormons in Idaho. The *Statesman* says:

"Since the admission of Wyoming, those who were hostile to her claims for Statehood, and who did all in their power to prevent her admission have suddenly pretended to find in the new State a haven of refuge for the storm-tossed Mormons of Utah and Idaho.

It is now being urged that woman suffrage and the absence of a test oath or any other restrictions in the way of free voting will attract the Mormons to Wyoming, where they will acquire a balance of power that will enable them to control the politics of the new State.

"Those who reason this way, whether sincerely or not, know little either of the Mormons or of the country. Even while a Territory, Wyoming offered nearly all the attractions for the Mormons that can now be claimed for it in its changed condition. Woman suffrage has existed there for several years and there have been no attempts at legislation hostile to the members of the so called Church of Latter-day Saints. Still the Mormons did not go to Wyoming in any considerable numbers. They have preferred to stay in Idaho and Utah, where they first selected their homes when the whole country was open to them where to choose their abodes and fields of labor. They have remained in the territories named even while for years they have been hunted, arraigned, tried, convicted and punished for offenses which in Wyoming, if not condoned, would have subjected them to comparatively slight discomfort. Yet they did not seek homes in Wyoming. Why? For the reason that neither the climate nor the geographical character of the Territory suited them. Besides, they had made a beginning and had expended much money and labor in opening farms, constructing dwellings and building temples in the localities first settled by them, and evidently they are now resolved to stay and fight the battle out where they are.

"No; Wyoming has nothing to fear from an ingress of Mormons, nor has Idaho and Utah anything to hope from an exodus of these people. The Mormon problem will have to be met and solved where it first presented itself in these inter-mountain communities."

A WONDERFUL RELIC.

CHARLES J. WIMPLE, a wealthy miner who has been operating in Mexico, makes the following statement to a representative of the *San Francisco Call*:

"You have asked me to give an account of the interesting mountain my friend Jesse D. Grant and myself saw during our trip through Mexico en route to this city. Well, that moun-

tain is at once one of the most gigantic exhibitions of man's handiwork and something almost beyond credence were we not already familiar with the works of the Aztecs.

"Just imagine a valley forty by thirty miles in area, and from its center rising a mound over 1,200 feet in height. Then you can realize the first effect created upon our minds when we came before the hill I am to describe. My foreman was with us, and had partly prepared us for the surprise, but we had treated his story with incredulous remarks, and had by no means suspected he had but given a modest description of the mound.

"We gazed at the top and allowed our eyes to follow the windings of a road down to the base. We went around the base and conjectured it was about one and a half miles in circumference. Then we started for the summit. The roadway was built of solid rock clear to the pinnacle and was from thirty to forty feet in width. A wall of solid rock formed a foundation and an inside wall at the same time. The outer edge of the road was unguarded. These stones weigh all the way up to a ton each and are not cemented. The roadway is as level as a floor and is covered with broken pieces of earthenware water vessels.

"Half way up the mountain is an altar cut in solid rock; in the niche is a boulder that must weigh at least six tons. The boulder is of different stone from that used in the walls. The rocks in the walls are dressed by skilled workmen, but are not polished. We saw no inscriptions; in fact, we had no time to spare in making a searching investigation. We did look for arrowheads or other warlike implements to satisfy ourselves that the mound had not been used for defensive or offensive purposes. Nor was there any evidence to prove that the roadway had been built for the purpose of witnessing bull fights and other sports in the valley. I could only conclude the Aztec sun worshippers expended years of labor on the hill in order that they might have an appropriate place to celebrate their imposing festivals, inasmuch as the roadway was strewn with broken earthenware, and those scions of a by-gone and notable race were known to carry at sunrise large quantities of water in earthenware jars to an eminence, and there pour out the liquid and smash the vessels.

"When we descended we brought with us a number of small sea-shells which had perished, and if you look at these on my table you will see how they have been perforated by the Indians. We again took a long look at the mountain and saw it was oblong in shape and that the upward road commenced on the eastern side. I have traveled on both sides of the mountains from British Columbia to Central America, and on either side of the Sierra Madres where the cliff-dwellers have left such remarkable mementoes of their skill and customs, but I have never witnessed anything so wonderful and magnificent as the mound which I have been telling you about.

"The valley is about 600 feet above the sea level and is about seventy miles from the coast. It is situated in Sonora, between the cities of Altar and Magdalena, and near the Magdalena River. We called the curiosity Palisades Mountain, and it is well named."

No age of the world's record is equal to the present in the rapidity with which history is being made.