

the leader was a weak man, and the Spaniards invaded the territory of Arauco. An old chief then came forward and exhorted his countrymen to expel the Spaniards. A new chief was chosen, and then commenced a war that on the part of the Araucaunians, for valor, daring and self-sacrifice, has no parallel in history. Even the women fought in the ranks. And one chief who in retreat was accompanied by his wife and child, allowed himself to be captured alive, was upbraided by her, and the child thrown away, as being the offspring of a coward.

The famous battle of December 3, 1553, between the Spaniards and their allies on one side, and the Araucaunians on the other, resembles in a manner the famous battle of Winchester during our late civil war. For hours the contest was fought with vigor on both sides. Then the Indians began to give way. At this point a lad who was a prisoner in the Spanish camp, broke away and met his retreating countrymen, reproaching them for their cowardice and want of patriotism. At the same time he seized a spear and killed the Spanish commander. The Araucaunians renewed the battle and completely vanquished their enemies.

The history of this tribe is both peculiar and interesting. Some writers contend that it was not of the same race as the other aborigines. Its customs, habits and modes of life were different from those of other tribes, but it was in its methods of warfare that it challenged the curiosity of the early Spanish invaders. These Araucaunians fought like regularly disciplined troops. In bravery and valor Sparta never produced anything to excel them. During all the wars down to the commencement of the present century, this tribe maintained its independence. After the freedom of Chile was accomplished, Arauco became part of the new republic. The old warlike tribe mixed and intermarried with both the other tribes and with Spaniards.

It is said that the fighting men on both sides of the present revolution are composed largely of Araucaunians and their half-breed kinsmen. That is one of the reasons given for the many dreadful and bloody conflicts which characterize the existing struggle. And furthermore it is thought that before the end comes one side must be completely vanquished if not exterminated.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Gold coin amounting to \$1,000,000 was taken for shipment to Europe tomorrow.

FORGETTING THE MONROE DOCTRINE

THE Paris *Siecle* makes the assertion that the European cabinets are discussing the expediency of taking united action to restore order in Hayti. This may be a pure product of the *Siecle's* imagination. We hope that it is. For the cabinets of Europe to devote any considerable amount of their time to such a discussion would be regrettable. For, after their plan of campaign to regulate Hayti had been all arranged, it would be unpleasant to discover that something more important by far than the disorders of Hayti would demand their attention should they proceed with their intent without consulting the United States government. Here is a bit of historical matter handed down from the administration of President Monroe, which the *Siecle* would have done well to publish as a footnote to its announcement concerning the European cabinets:

"With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere; but with the governments which have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and just principles acknowledged, we could not view an interposition for oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

This is the much talked of "Monroe doctrine." The European powers had no hand in the making of it, but it has stood the wear and tare of diplomacy nevertheless and, the older it grows the stronger seems to be the disposition of this and other American republics to make it good. This statement of the *Siecle* must be a mistake.

THE UTAH AND NEVADA SCHEME.

SEVERAL papers have revived the old and musty proposition to annex Utah to Nevada. They suggest this too with an air of wisdom and originality that is very amusing. The stock "reasons" for the annexation are trotted out as sage and statesmanlike suggestions and the whole "Mormon" question is to be solved by absorption into the "bankrupt State." Some of the leading papers, however, have learned to look upon this schedule with sensible disfavor. Among them is the *Washington Post*, which, in a recent editorial, after stating the proposition as advocated by the *Chicago Tribune*, wants to know why the union of Utah and Wyoming would not as well approve the professed purpose. The *Post* concludes as follows:

"But we are told that the consolidation of Utah with Nevada would rescue the

latter from its 'present decaying condition.' As our esteemed contemporary remarks, in almost the same breath, however, that 'apparently the decline cannot be arrested except by some miraculous discovery of water, which shall attract and hold settlers,' it is not altogether clear how the 'rescue' is to be brought about by annexation.

"On the whole, as long as the organization of the several States is what it is, it is probably better to let it alone. If the Senatorial representation is inequitable, as claimed by some, it can be changed by constitutional amendment alone, but the chances are that as long as the Constitution endures the States will remain equal in the Senate, with their relative strength in the House apportioned by population.

The better course would be to admit Utah in due course and in the usual way and with her present limits. Polygamy has been harried pretty nearly to death already. In the face of the pronounced change of sentiment that has taken place in that Territory with respect to the peculiar institution, especially among the younger men of a new generation, the irresistible pressure of anti-polygamous immigration from without and the denunciatory declaration of the Church itself, there is quite as little danger of the perpetuation of the plurality wife system there, as there is of the restoration of slavery in the South. Polygamy is nothing more than a politician's scare-crow and compared with its former self is but an unsubstantial ghost."

A PRODUCT OF ALCOHOLISM.

WHILE whisky is struggling with such phenomenal energy and success through the medium of politics and trusts, it is not forgetting that the press is something to be considered in the acquirement of fame and influence. It has evidently determined that along with other great human concerns it needs a literature to make it a perfect and complete institution of the nineteenth century.

Through the enterprise of a New York daily, a sample of its efforts in this direction has just been reproduced. It is a little old and we have seen it before, but its striking audacity will justify a reprint:

"OUR THANKSGIVING.

"We thank Thee, O Lord, for the spirit of independence which Thou hast infused into our veins.

"We thank Thee for having kept our enemies at bay. Teach them, O Lord, that the Calumet is built like unto a buzz saw and will cut in either direction if tampered with.

"We are also thankful for Thy great goodness in permitting the Calumet to produce goods that have no equal in the market. It is, indeed, a weapon that is powerful and invincible.

"We further thank Thee for the bountiful trade Thou hast showered upon us. We have been a favored child, and are humbly proud. In our just pride we promise Thee, O Lord, in the future to care for that trade with even greater diligence than in the past, and keep them from all harm—trusts or otherwise, with bowed heads and full hearts we thank Thee. CALUMET DISTILLING CO."

The authorship of this ribald document will never be contested. Whisky did not need to sign it, for whisky has an ineradicable stamp on every line which