

ance of his dignity and the creation of a salutary impression (or sensation) on the minds of the people. Very well. The "News" votes to let him have what he asks for and have it early, before that function of his system which passes for a mind undergoes another transition.

"COVERED WITH GLORY."

In the dispatch giving particulars about the recent encounter with the Spaniards near Malate, in the Philippine Islands, the Utah contingent of the army of invasion is specially mentioned. "The Utah battery, under Captain Young," the dispatch says, "covered itself with glory." It seems, in fact, that to the heroic work of the Utah boys it was largely due that the enemy was repulsed and had to retreat in disorder. Captain Young's battery was sent around on the flank, and the maneuver was successfully executed, notwithstanding the difficulties encountered, and as soon as the guns began to belch forth death and destruction among the attacking Spaniards, these had to seek safety in a precipitate flight.

It must have been a terrible encounter. The Spaniards were enraged at the arrival of the third expedition, and the time for attack seemed favorable, the insurgents having left the American right flank exposed. But reinforcements were hurried to the point of danger. In the midst of a raging typhoon, with a tremendous downpour of rain, the attack was made. Lightning flashes illuminated the scenes of carnage. But the Americans stood their ground and literally mowed the enemy down before them. The wounded encouraged their comrades to continue the work of death, and it went on until victory was complete.

Once more the American volunteers have proved their superiority on the battlefield and covered not only themselves, but the states they hail from and the system of government under which they have been trained for citizenship with immortal glory.

NOW FOR PEACE.

It now seems decided that the Spanish government will accept the basis of negotiations for peace insisted on by our administration, and there should be no need of continuing the hostilities any longer. The details are to be left to a commission. As far as can be judged at this time, Spain's greatest concern at present is to fasten a large portion of her national debt on the colonies that are to be liberated, if not on the United States, but it cannot be supposed that the United States is willing to accede to any such demands. By generously refraining from asking for a war indemnity, our government has gone its full length of financial concessions.

The chief question before the peace commissioners will be the Philippine Islands. Spain will insist that with the capital city and surrounding territory gone, it will be impractical to effectually govern the group. It is not necessary, however, to feel too keenly for Spain in this matter. It is well understood that the western colonies have been the curse of poor Hispania for centuries, and it follows that to deprive her of them would be an act of friendship. Those colonies have nourished the national pride which brought Spain to ruin. They have diverted the energies of the people from the home resources and caused these to remain undeveloped. Spain stripped of her colonies might yet awaken from her lethargy. If so, there would be enlightenment, reforms and a new and brighter

era for the country. There is no reason why the war with the United States should not do, to some extent, for Spain what the war with Germany did for France. False sympathy for a conquered nation should not be allowed to influence the further arrangement of the peace details. It is not impossible for a regenerated Spain to become the "mother country," in a purely commercial sense, of all Spanish-speaking nations, and to assume a position similar to that held by England relative to the English-speaking world. But she must first realize the causes of her present weakness and find the means of strengthening herself.

It is beginning to be realized that the destiny of the United States is to become a world power. The nations of the earth are to be influenced for good or for evil by the way in which this nation is going to use the power entrusted to it. Difficulties are bound to arise; of necessity we must face complications, but as long as we adhere to the principles embodied in the Constitution there need be no hesitancy in accepting the responsibilities clearly indicated by the events. The American Republic is strong enough in every sense of the word to let the light she has received penetrate to the utmost parts of the earth.

A SUNDAY EVENT.

On Sunday, in this city, great crowds lined one of the principal streets running east and west to see an athletic performance somewhat out of the common. For a wager a man undertook to carry a keg of beer weighing a little over 100 pounds a distance of eight miles without resting or stopping. The affair was made a proceeding of some consequence there being no little formality and ceremony attending the commencement and progress of the difficult task. The day was exceedingly warm, the keg at an early stage of the onward march became very heavy and rapidly increased in weight, and as a natural result the vulnerable points in human nature soon began to manifest themselves with irresistible force, the result being that after one-third of the space was covered and two-thirds of the time was gone, the keg was thrown down, and not taken up again, at least not by the one who had essayed to carry it through.

In all this there may be nothing essentially criminal, as there certainly is nothing beneficial from any point of view, and having occurred on Sunday should have been stopped instead of encouraged by the police. It is simply another contribution to the growing disposition to treat the Sabbath as though it had no special sacredness distinctive from other days, and imparts a feature of new mining camp or frontier town life to this well settled and populous metropolis that is not in the least degree creditable to those who are responsible for it.

Carrying a heavy keg of beer a great distance on a wager, with slide bets galore, on Sunday or any other day, is about as nearly antipodal to anything intellectual, progressive or beneficial as could be devised. Physical pastimes involving skill and leading to development of the system or any part thereof are or may be very useful things when not carried to excess and not made the means of gambling. These exist in sufficient quantity and variety, one would think, to satisfy all classes of appetites, but it seems that such is not the case. While making due allowance for the well understood rule that one man's meat may be another's poison, it still follows that there are

some things in life which poison all without distinction, and they are not all to be found in the bottles or packages of a drug store either.

The great majority of the inhabitants of this city and State have a due regard for the sacredness of the Sabbath day, and it cannot but be deplored that there are people who think nothing of wounding a sentiment that is so eminently proper. It should not be possible to carry on such a performance as that referred to in any place where the Christian religion is believed in and revered by the people.

THE PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS.

The story of Spain's tyrannical and bloody domination of the Philippine Islands is one that reads like an account of the times when might was right and man was wholly barbarous. It makes the man of today—the Christian, civilized, educated man—fairly burn with indignation, and as one atrocity after another is unfolded, by degrees he becomes reconciled in some measure at least to the awfulness of the natives' work of antagonism, while at the same time he marvels less that they are treacherous, untrustworthy and cruel. That they are unenlightened, unprogressive and untruthful speaks more in condemnation of the tyrannical sway than of anything else; and yet there is much method in their madness. They are crafty, imitative and perceptive to a great degree, and with such moulding as they have received from their native leaders who have received the benefits of education, have become warriors more to be dreaded than despised.

It is said of Aguinaldo that he has the skill of a trained military strategist. He is reported by a correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle to have distributed his men in such a manner as to cover the ground already gained and to offer the greatest offensive strength against the opponents. He has aimed to throw his forces completely around the city, first with the object of shutting August off from the rich country behind him on the island of Luzon, and then slowly but surely tightening the chain of steel about the besieged city. He has whipped the raw material in the shape of natives, fired by the hope of freedom from the yoke of Spain, into trained legions which battle well. Whether musketeer or swordsman he has taught them to accomplish the most with their limited strength. The former does not fire in volleys, but reserves his cartridges until the enemy is close enough to receive it. He fires once quickly and drops to his knees to await another chance. The wielder of the machete, too, reserves his thrust and preserves himself until the blow will tell. To those who have watched the guerilla-like battles between Cavite and Manila and down through the province of Cavite the machete man has seemed a wonderful fighter. He must charge to close range and do his bloody work quickly and dexterously. Another leader is Colonel Maximo Hison. At the head of 200 insurgents, in Pampanga, a little province in the northern part of Luzon, he has surrounded Governor General Monet and driven a greater number of Spanish soldiers than his own force into San Fernando. The fighting here is represented as having been very bitter and bloody. Aguinaldo has been heard to declare that at a point called Angeles the Spanish placed the women and children in front of their troops and batteries to protect themselves; of course (as he tells it) the insurgents would not fire on the helpless and innocent, but waited patiently for an op-