

emperor of Abyssinia is an interesting figure. He rules a people the majority of whom profess Christianity, or rather a Christian creed mixed with Judaism. Their places of worship are still built somewhat on the plan of the ancient Temple and their sacred rites are both Mosaic and Christian.

DR. TALMAGE RETURNS.

Dr. J. E. Talmage, who has been absent from this city a little over two months on a tour to Europe, returned a few days ago and is shaking hands with friends and acquaintances and receiving congratulations. He left on June 3rd to attend the regular meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburg, of which he is a fellow; and the annual session of the Museums' association, of which he is an officer; also to visit the fjord regions of Norway in order to study the evidences of glacial action, which can be seen to great advantage in some parts of the land of the midnight sun. The doctor says he would like to spend years in those regions among the grand scenery that there charms the traveler.

On his return trip a number of lectures on Utah had been arranged in Great Britain. These were all well attended and elicited the most favorable comments of the press.

UTAH BOYS SHOT AT MANILA.

It has been a ground of fear all along, since the Utah boys arrived at Manila, that the good fortune which attended them might some time or other disappear; that they would not to the end enjoy immunity from casualties. The fear has been realized. A private attached to one of the Utah batteries has been killed and a corporal wounded. The account appears elsewhere in the "News" dispatches.

It seems that George Hudson got into a difficulty with some natives and fired his revolver in the air as a means of calling for help. This alarmed them and they flocked around shooting, with the result that Hudson was killed and Corporal William Anderson, who came to his relief, was also shot and severely injured. This may prove to be a much more serious matter than it now appears to be, although it is sufficiently so as it is. It illustrates the temper of the Filipinos and shows that they must be kept at respectful distances. Details are still wanting, pending the arrival of which further comment is reserved.

INFORMATION WANTED.

"A Subscriber" writing from Rock Springs, Wyoming, asks the following questions:

First—At the commencement of the recent Spanish-American war did his holiness the Pope pray for the success of the Spanish arms?

Second—Did the Roman Catholics of America about the same time pray for the success of the American arms?

Third—Can the Roman Catholic church divide itself so that each division may become an abettor to a sanguinary contest?

Fourth—So far as the United States was concerned to free humanity from despotism, was the Spanish-American war a holy war?

Fifth—Is it true that Spain, France and Austria—three Catholic nations—each lost the last war in which she was engaged?

The answers are:

1—His holiness does not pray in public so that his implorations to the throne of Grace can only be determined as to special things by his words and overt acts relating thereto. As all of the Spanish army were members of his flock and his solicitude for them was naturally that of a shepherd in charge, it is a fair presumption that he did so pray.

2—Some of them did and their bearing as a whole was decidedly friendly to us.

3—Not properly an "abettor" as that word is used, but as we have seen, it can divide in the matter of extending moral support.

4—Undoubtedly it was; all things unholy in it were matters of incident or results growing out of unlooked-for events.

5—Yes; Austria to Prussia at Sadowa in 1866, France to united Germany at Paris in 1871, and Spain to the United States at Santiago in 1898, each of these after a severe campaign.

OUR CITIZENS ABROAD.

Such statements as that hereafter Americans who are traveling or temporarily located abroad will be treated with more respect than formerly have been quite common of late. They seemed and seem to have a good foundation and with some few exceptions no doubt such expectations will be realized. In places where there is no prejudice and where education and progress are the rule, doubtless the citizen of the United States will receive more cordial treatment than formerly, at least among the upper classes, but on the whole the gain will not be very pronounced for reasons which will be stated further along.

A letter was received yesterday by a gentleman of this city from his brother in Germany, the latter being there on a temporary sojourn. He speaks not merely for himself but for every American there, so far as his observation has gone. The feeling prevailing against our people was intensely adverse, this relating of course to the commoners; the presumption is that if the wealthy and titled classes entertain such feelings they are diplomatic enough to keep them in subjection. The young man spoken of says that almost every means known to civilized man by which displeasure is shown and the inhibitions of the law are kept in view, the average German resorts to on every occasion—such, for instance, as looking askant, staring one full in the face for a moment then turning the head away with a contemptuous leer, giving expression to some brief ejaculation not contained in the dictionary but still sufficiently expressive of disdain, rudely but apparently accidentally jostling while passing, and so on. In some cases the offensive conduct becomes outrageous, going so far as spitting at the despised Yankees. This is a very serious matter when it is given full consideration.

The feeling against us has no doubt been intensified by the proceedings at and near Manila during the past three or four months. Admiral Diederichs, formerly in command of the strong German squadron there, has recently been relieved and himself given another station in Javanese waters. He is now so far away that he cannot annoy Dewey nor vice versa, which is just as well, for the continuous friction which existed and which was occasionally manifested was not growing less intense with time. Dewey's firm, dignified attitude, making every point in every game, coupled with his unparalleled naval feat of destroying a greater fleet than his own in a few

hours and without loss to his forces, has had the natural effect of producing no little dread among those nations of Europe that have designs upon the Orient. They see in the new power beyond the Atlantic a race which cannot be subjugated or intimidated by any other and each additional exemplification of this fact is an additional source of dislike, this passing along from rulers to subjects where it meets with unthinking and constantly spreading acceptance.

It is quite impossible for those of foreign lands who have no other knowledge of this great country than what they gain from their own literature and the jaundiced accounts of their countrymen who have traveled and yielded to no influence other than prejudice, to form as a mass just conclusions or opinions regarding the United States and its people. The system of governing by heredity has been born in them and that of disliking all other forms indoctrinated from the earliest understanding. The spectacle of a lot of people choosing one of their number to be at their head in a national capacity is to the class previously spoken of simply an illustration of the ascendancy of mobocracy, while the utter repudiation of royalty, titles and hereditary sway is a dangerous development of ignorance if not implety. The fact that such implous mobs are so well organized and so far advanced that in all the departments of civilized modern life they outstrip the world, and have proved themselves more than a match for any other in warfare whether on land or sea, does but intensify the ill feeling toward us, and hence the offensive conduct spoken of. Perhaps time and continued association may mollify the situation somewhat, but it seems as if nothing else would. While hoping that this may be the case, there will be no groveling at any power's feet and no apologies made for defending ourselves offensively when attacked. We will as before and all along carefully refrain from giving cause for offense, and if then offenses come, woe unto them by whom they come. So long as the people of the United States while abroad trench upon no one's rights and violate no laws, they are entitled not only to respectful treatment, but to protection if necessary—such consideration as they have of recent years received at the hands of Great Britain, for instance.

CONQUER A WORLD.

American writers have exhausted their vocabularies in praise of Lieutenant Hobson, who sank the Merrimac. This is what a German author has to say of the gallant American:

"What we have viewed with astonishment is the triumph over feudal decay, of technic, produced by democracy and typified by Lieutenant Hobson, who, in the hour of supreme test, had the courage to sink the Merrimac in the channel of Santiago.

"This is the way modern heroes look who have passed through their first experience of war. They fear no feathered hats, no knight's boots or caballero cloaks; but they are clad in the education and culture of the century. Because they had no such heroes in their ranks, because everyone was at his right place and knew what to do—for this reason the fortune of war crowned the Yankees with the wreaths of victory. Has the German mind become so aged as to be imbued with the prejudices of senility against new things, while it grows warm over decaying peoples? It can well be understood that many are solicitous and are asking the question