

they know their rights, they feel their wrongs and they are just as ready to act intelligently, wisely and consistently in all things that relate to American citizenship as their detractors are, and could give them pointers that would be for their benefit. The great body of the voting citizens of Utah are all right.

THE LATE JUDGE BRADLEY.

WHILE the death of Judge Joseph P. Bradley was to be looked for in view of his prolonged illness, the announcement of it created no little surprise, mingled with feelings of sorrow. He was born in Berne, Albany County, New York, seventy-nine years ago next March. His parents had ten other children, he being the eldest, and his early field of operations was his father's farm. There was a village school near by and the boy was permitted to attend it three months in the year. But to the mind intent upon the acquirement of knowledge, limited schooling or no schooling at all cannot operate as a barrier when once the fundamental lessons are learned, and his father's library was the object of his constant attention. His studious habits and promptness in everything he undertook gained him finally an opportunity to go to college, the benefactor in this case being a neighboring clergyman. After graduating with honor he taught school for a while, and, as thousands of others have done, studied law in the mean time, and after, being admitted to the bar in 1839. His success and progress in this new field were rapid and striking. Though not conspicuous as a politician, Judge Bradley was an earnest Republican, and, being made the fifth judge in the noted electoral commission of 1877, thereby holding the balance of power, he voted and acted accordingly, thus securing the election of President Hayes over Samuel J. Tilden. The Judge was a married man, and leaves a wife and four children.

THE EUROPEAN WAR QUESTION.

A WELL known German periodical, the *Deutsche Revue*, publishes the views of General Leszynsky concerning the question of peace or war in Europe. The General is considered high authority on this subject. Everybody thought him the natural successor of General Moltke, a position which he would have obtained, had he not shown decided sympathies for Bismarck and thereby so displeased Prussia's young ruler, that he found himself compelled to leave active service.

The General says that Russia cannot, even with the assistance of France, complete the equipment of her army before 1894, and that she is unable to commence a war before that time, although many in Russia are anxious to begin. The author then describes the army organizations of Germany, Austria, Italy and France, and continues thus:

"For the present I do not believe that we shall have war. We shall neither attack Russia nor France. No well informed person can believe it. We wish only to be left in peace. During the last fifty years we have heard a continual war cry from France. It belongs to the sports of the masses and is the great theme of the revolutionists, but there is a long distance between words and acts. Friends of good order will not choose this way, but the revolutionists will not hesitate to do so. Therefore we must be prepared."

The general concludes by stating that Germany must be vigilant and at any time prepared to resist an attack by its neighbors, and in order to accomplish this, the army must continually absorb the youth of the nation, that the whole people may be prepared when the hour of danger shall come.

From the quotations made it is easy to discover that the general believes—what the public instinctively feels—that the present peace of Europe is only forced by circumstances which are in a certain measure beyond the control even of the diplomats. Russia is unable to get ready at present. He also, evidently, holds that the war, when its thunders once begin to roll over the nations of Europe, will be of such a nature as to require the whole people to be prepared to battle for existence. It is gratifying to know, however, that the Russian bear is not likely to be able to leave his lair and go on the war path before the World's Fair is over, and by that time, let us hope, he will be compelled to stay at home by the force of uncontrollable circumstances.

A DARK CHAPTER.

STATISTICS show that during the year 1891 about 6000 murders were committed in the United States. In 1890 the number of murders was 4384, and in 1889, 2660. These figures demonstrate that the crime of murder is alarmingly on the increase, having more than doubled itself in two years. On the other hand, the legal executions, as opposed to 6000 murders, were only 123, while there were 195 persons lynched or executed by mobs.

Stepping from the realms of murder to those of suicide, we find that during 1891, 3331 persons committed self-destruction. Of these 2640 were males and 691 females. By shooting 1208

departed, 961 took the poison route, 465 hanged themselves, 303 went by drowning, and 226 cut their throats.

Out of the grand total of 3331 suicides for last year, 1149 are attributed to despondency, 449 to insanity, 220 to domestic infelicity, 254 to liquor, 196 to disappointed love, 195 to illhealth, 67 to business failures, and 801 are classified as unknown.

The list includes 23 physicians, 12 clergymen, 4 judges, 3 professors, and 3 journalists. Suicide is also on the increase. The figures for 1891 outnumber those of 1890 by 691.

This makes rather a gloomy chapter in the social history of the United States. Ten thousand deaths in one year by murder and suicide afford a subject for sociologists to reflect upon. But it is the fearful ratio of increase that renders the question most alarming.

A GLANCE AT CHILE.

A GLANCE at the map of South America shows that Chile, the country now so much talked about, is a strip of ribbon of territory extending along the Pacific coast from Peru to Cape Horn. Its length is estimated at about 2600 miles and its width varies from 40 to 200 miles, just as the vast chain of the Andes mountains, which form its eastern boundaries, approach and recede from the coast. The area is about 300,000 square miles, and its population, according to the census of 1889, taken officially, about 3,000,000.

Chile is divided into 23 provinces and one Territory. Each province is governed by a legate or deputy, appointed by the President. These provinces are again sub-divided into sublegations and districts. Each sublegation is presided over by a sublegate appointed by the provincial governor, and each district has as an inspector appointed by the sublegate.

The population of Chile is mostly gathered into cities and towns. According to the official handbook issued by the Bureau of American republics a few months ago, it has 77 cities varying in population, each from 5000 to 236,370. Santiago is credited with the last mentioned number. Valparaiso has 109,584. There are 8 cities with a population each of 50,000 to 100,000, 33 cities each with 20,000 to 50,000 and 29 cities each with 5000 to 20,000.

The majority of these cities are located on the coast, so that in the event of war with a foreign country much of the fighting must of necessity be done on sea. The standing army is constituted of thirteen regiments composed of about 6000 men, and the militia comprises about 51,000.