

paid much attention to parties should be puzzled when asked to join either, and it does not argue unacquaintance with the principles of popular government, or lack of reverence for its institutions, because they stand between the Democratic and Republican parties and desire closer comparison of their doctrines than some of their advocates present, before they pledge themselves to acceptance of the policy and support of the candidates of either of the claimants upon their suffrages. Give them time and they will get there.

#### SELF-REBUKED.

THE "Liberal" organ persists in its assertion that the organization of citizens as Republicans or Democrats is injuring business and will retard the progress of the Territory. Contradictions of this absurd pretence, in the shape of news items showing in its own columns the recent influx of capital, have already been cited. This morning we find the annexed in the *Tribune* under the heading of Salt Lake's Business:

"F. H. Auerbach voices the opinions of many Salt Lake business men when he says that Salt Lake is doing more business than most of the other Western cities, and the outlook is healthy and promising. He called special attention to the high standard of public morals in this country as compared with those in other lands, and believed that much of the tightness of the American money market was due to the general stringency caused by the emptying of the coffers of the Baring Bros into the insatiable maws of the Argentine republic officials."

This is further proof, furnished by itself, that not only is its statement referred to above manifestly untrue, but that the *Tribune's* attempt to make it appear that the present stringency in the money market is attributable to the political movement here, is equally false and ridiculous.

#### THE CHILEAN STRUGGLE.

THE insurrection that has been raging for the last five months in Chile has brought the internal affairs of that little republic to the notice of the world quite prominently.

In 1886 Jose Manuel Balmaceda was elected president and his election was considered a triumph of the Liberal party over the aristocracy. No sooner had he assumed his office than by the aid of the liberal majority of the congress he obtained the passage of several radical measures, aimed directly against the "upper" classes of the nation as well as against the church. Among these measures are mentioned the introduction of civil marriage, and a bill whereby the clergy were de-

prived of the exclusive control of the cemeteries.

By reformatory efforts of this kind and by arbitrary proceedings, Balmaceda soon made many enemies among the influential classes of the people, and these succeeded in turning a strong majority of the congress against him. As a preliminary to the hostilities this majority attempted to compel him to nominate members of the cabinet in accordance with their views. They refused to vote the necessary appropriations for the expenses of the government; but Balmaceda declined to comply with the demands of the majority and, instead, dissolved the congress and assumed almost dictatorial powers.

The struggle was continued with considerable bitterness on both sides, and both parties, in the heat of the battle, no doubt went too far. In January, a majority of the senators and representatives convened and declared the president deposed as a traitor to the constitution of the country.

When the manifesto containing this decision of the Congressional party was issued to the people, a great number of the naval officers revolted and declared themselves against Balmaceda. This gave force to the revolution. The insurgents were aided not only by the aristocracy and the church, but also by many foreign residents, while the masses of the people and the majority of the army expressed their sympathies for the government.

The dispatches have been contradictory in many details of the battles fought between the two parties. But it is apparent that the insurgents have succeeded in making themselves masters of all the important cities in the north. They have secured control over the nitrate fields, which are said to be the richest resource of the country. Chile being mainly a coastland, they have a decided advantage in having the navy in their hands.

Balmaceda holds the capital and has an army many times larger than that of his opponents, but being almost without a navy and without money, the odds against him are very great.

The insurgents now ask the powers of Europe to be recognized as belligerents. Should the grounds on which they make this request be considered weighty enough to entitle the Congressional party to such a recognition, it is safe to say that Balmaceda's cause may be given up for lost. It must be admitted that he has stood his ground well and fought valiantly against many odds. In the meantime, his time of office will soon expire, and he will be fortunate if, with the termination of his presidency, he can lay aside all the troubles with which he has had to contend.

#### LIBERATED, NOT BETRAYED, WITH A KISS.

ONE of the rarest incidents on record of love confounding the law has just been reported from New York. Joseph Shanahan, a highwayman and river pirate, was sentenced a few days ago to the penitentiary. While being led to the station chained to a fellow convict, Shanahan was met by his mother and sister, who were granted the freedom with the criminal which the common laws of humanity demand between kindred on such occasions. In bidding Shanahan farewell his sister kissed him in such a manner that it attracted the officer's attention, but did not at the time awaken any suspicions of bad faith. In a very short time Shanahan was a free man. How he gained his liberty no one had the slightest idea, till the keen officer thought of that peculiar kiss, when it suddenly dawned upon him that in this last sacred symbol of devotion she had passed to him a key by which at a moment favorable to escape he had opened his handcuffs and gained his freedom. Where there's a will there is usually a way.

#### THE JEWISH PROBLEM.

A DISPATCH the other day stated that Lord Salisbury, in answer to a petition in behalf of the persecuted Russian Jews, had promised to consult the Turkish ambassador in London, with a view of ascertaining whether the Sultan would favor the plan of opening up Palestine to the exiles.

The result of the negotiations that are likely to follow this step will be watched with a great deal of interest.

The present Sultan is known to be a liberal and enterprising monarch, as far as those terms can be applied to an Oriental. He has on several occasions shown a preference for Occidental ideas and customs, and would probably have introduced a good many wholesome reforms in his dominions, had not the fanaticism of the ecclesiastical authorities prevented him from so doing. It is therefore not likely that the plan of opening up Palestine to a people, who come as fugitives from Russia, the great enemy of the Turks, would meet with any personal objection from the Sultan.

It is said that everything in Turkey can be bought for money. The sultans were always in need of gold. The present ruler of "The Faithful" is no exception to this rule. The settlement of Palestine by the Jews will, from the Sultan's point of view, be in the first place a question of how