

## MR. INGALLS' POPULAR TOUR.

THE lecture tour of Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls is affording some substantial confirmation of what a great many admirers of this brilliant gentleman suspected but were reluctant to express; namely, that there was not near so much of the munitions of war as of pyrotechnics in his mental magazine. Friend and enemy are united in giving Mr. Ingalls first place among American speakers as a popular entertainer. But wit and sarcasm and florid figures of speech are only a small part of a great statesman. Mr. Ingalls has recently visited Boston on his rounds. The people were expecting something altogether splendid. They got something as could be in its line, but it was not what they were looking for. They had been expecting a man with his head and heart full to overflowing with great and original ideas upon the uppermost political questions of the day. Instead of receiving a feast of great thoughts they got a bumper of sparkling wit, very pungent and refreshing but highly unsatisfactory. In the words of a Boston contemporary, it was "rhetorical" and "captivating" but "it failed to be as serious and sincere as those who wished for a really earnest production hoped for." The impression, as expressed by the same organ was that "Mr. Ingalls had his mind more upon saying smart things than upon really edifying his audience." We have no disposition to disparage anybody in being "smart" who is constituted for that business, but it is a dangerous error in some of the affairs of life to mistake brilliancy for statesmanship, or the cunning speeches for the serious, earnest, and trustworthy intelligence which should properly guide the destinies of a great commonwealth. We seriously believe that had Mr. Ingalls been less brilliant he would have been a far greater man in the general acceptance of the term, besides being a more useful and capable leader of the people whom he once represented in the Senate. He grew so enamored of his smartness that it made a captive of him, alluring the best energies of his brain away from the serious duties of his calling into an infatuated worship of the pungent wit and withering sarcasm of which he is unquestionably one of the greatest living masters.

## THE DIFFICULT WITH CHILE.

OUR government has taken decisive steps in relation to the murderous attack made by Chileans, in Valparaiso, on American seamen of the U. S. war-

ship *Baltimore*. Minister Egan has made a demand upon the Junta for reparation. In representing the matter our representative has taken the ground that, taking the affair in all its details, it was not a mere street fight, but a direct insult to the United States, the victims of the assault being subjected to murderous maltreatment because they were citizens of this country.

If the Chilean government accedes to the demand made of them, all will be well. If they take the contrary position, there will be trouble in the wind. In the latter case the United States will be under the necessity of breaking off international intercourse with Chile. In the event of that step being also ineffectual, a hostile demonstration would be next in order. In case that also should fail, actual warfare would be the only recourse left. It is not probable, however, that it will be necessary for this country to declare war against the little South American Republic. The latter will doubtless back down from her present somewhat surly attitude toward the United States.

## IRISH INCONSISTENCY.

THE most stupendous obstacle in the way of the solution of the Irish question lies in the people of Ireland. It is almost impossible for them to unite for any length of time in the furtherance of great public questions, and when a split occurs it is so fearfully bitter that a reconciliation is almost beyond the range of possibility. The spirit of retaliation for wrongs, real or fancied, is so deeply ingrained in the Irish character that it seems not to be eradicable, judging from the course ordinarily pursued by political leaders in that country. The fierce and implacable hatred of the Parnellites toward the McCarthyites illustrates this unfortunate characteristic. The former have utterly and contemptuously refused all advances from the latter toward an adjustment of differences. This is not patriotism—it is passion. A man who will not lay aside his personal dislikes—the word in this instance is too mild—for the good of his country is no patriot.

The ferocity between the two factions, lately intensified on the anti-McCarthy side by the death of Parnell, reached its most barbarous phase when it produced the outrage perpetrated upon the office of the *National Press*, some fiendish wretches having attempted to demolish it and kill its inmates with dynamite. It was evident that the outrage was the result of a conspiracy with which a large

number of persons were connected, the watchman having been decoyed from his post by a sham fight a short distance from the building.

While Gladstone is preparing to settle the question of home rule for Ireland by the introduction into Parliament of a very liberal measure, some ferocious bogus Irish patriots are doing their best to defeat the efforts of the "grand old man" in advance.

## ON THE DOWNWARD ROAD.

IT is gratifying to see that Mr. Sam Small, the peripatetic religious mountebank, is becoming known for what he is. Some of the eastern papers are describing him in his true character, and while he retallates with all the vim and coarseness of which he is capable, he is exhibiting the unchristian characteristics of his nature and exposing his innate vulgarity and mendacity. It only requires time and opportunity to show what such unprincipled defamers of the "Mormon" people really are. We can afford to be patient in view of the fate of so many of them, and Sam Small's downward career is but one more evidence of the fact that all who fight against Zion with the weapons of falsehood will perish.

## ARGUMENTS IN THE CHURCH CASES

The legal arguments in the Church escheat proceedings were resumed Wednesday afternoon before Examiner in Chancery Judge Loofbourrow, all the counsel representing the respective parties being present. Judge J. A. Marshall, on the part of the government, having concluded his address before the noon recess.

Attorney W. H. Dickson opened the arguments on behalf of the defendants. He commenced by referring to the dissolution of the corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, by act of Congress of March, 1887, and remarked that there being no one entitled to hold or manage its property, this suit was brought to ascertain what property, real and personal, there was which belonged to it at its dissolution, and to take possession of and hold the same for final disposition. To that extent only did the decree in the case go, it being left thereby for future proceedings to determine what disposition should ultimately be made of the property. The real estate which was acquired and held in violation of the act of 1862 was forfeited to the United States, and the disposition of all such property, or its proceeds, was fixed by the act of 1887; that was to say, it was to be applied to the use and benefit of common schools in the Territory. The personal property, however, was not forfeited, but escheated to the government by force of the dissolution of the corporation and being property which was acquired and held by the corporation for religious and charitable purposes, was to be disposed of under the