

nothing by the closest comparison with those of their defamers.

If the few respectable "Gentiles" who still cling to the "Liberal" faction are not yet tired of its mission and its methods, they must surely be ashamed of its muddled and mendacious advocate and autocrat.

"MAKE WAY FOR UTAH."

UNDER this heading the Buffalo, N. Y. *Enquirer* has a pertinent article on the political situation in this territory. The changes that have taken place are correctly related and the *Enquirer* adds:

The Democrats are alive to the importance of the situation, and are first in the field with organization and the promulgation of a platform of principles. The Republicans, however, followed soon afterwards and are hurrying forward their work of organization. Both parties are now bending their energies toward winning over Democrats and Republicans, respectively, who have not yet made up their minds to abandon the old Liberal, or anti-Mormon party. The Mormon issue having been buried, by force and mutual consent, all controversies between the government and the Church are practically at an end. The people will now divide and party lines will be drawn, and both parties will demand the early admission of the Territory into the Union. In the changed condition of the social problem, there can be no reasonable excuse invented for refusing the demand, as the Territory has a population equal to that of Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming combined, with fully 20,000 to spare.

Not only the people of Utah, but the country itself, demands that justice be done the growing, booming Territory. Justice and law are hampered now by keeping her out of the national family. Sentimental and financial reasons abound why Utah should be admitted as early a day as possible. If she is not admitted the country will pay back with liberal interest the dereliction of duty on the part of partisan seceders."

The Chicago *News* also describes the movement now in progress and says:

"A spirit of conciliation has sprung up between the leaders of both elements. By ceasing the semblance of persecution against the Mormons and allowing the latter to retain their rights of citizenship as law-abiding citizens it is believed that the last disturbing factor in Utah's local and national prosperity has been removed. * * * Already the new order of affairs has brought an impetus to Utah enterprise, to the development of the Territory's resources and the awakening of the commercial spirit in Salt Lake City and other centers.

"The results of the next important political contest in Utah will be closely watched by both the old parties. The undoubted right of the Territory to Statehood has heretofore been thrust aside solely on account of its polygamous institutions. These being abolished, Utah will be admitted to the Union by one or other of the parties, and the character of the next Territorial vote will probably determine which one. Tradition classes Utah as Democratic, but the Republicans believe that their following is stronger than has been generally supposed. Utah's prospect of statehood in the near future is brighter than at any previous time."

These are only sample articles on this question. The claims of Utah to a place in the Union of States has been recognized for many years, and the one obstacle interposed by objectors has been the much exaggerated polygamy question. This has been removed, and in spite of the frantic exertions of the decaying party of hate to misrepresent the facts, they are pretty well understood by the country, and the leading journals are compelled by the evidence before them to recognize the sincerity and importance of the steps recently taken by the "Mormon" people.

The statehood question naturally suggests itself to the thoughtful mind when the present political movement in Utah is considered. But this is more marked on the outside than on the inside of our Territory. We do not pretend to say that the people of Utah are indifferent to this matter. We do not know that anybody has set up such a pretence, although "Liberal" scribes have alleged that it has been done. But whatever tendency the organization of citizens on national party lines may seem to have, it is certain that the present objects in view, among both "Mormons" and "Gentiles" who are active in the movement, are to settle local differences and promote local prosperity.

We can get along very well for the present as a Territory. We have taxes enough now to make a burden grievous to be borne, and statehood would double the load. There is no great anxiety on the part of any one, so far as we are aware, to renew at present those efforts for national recognition which have been hitherto ineffectual.

But to the press of the country the question naturally arises, what is to hinder justice being done to Utah, seeing that the only barriers in the way to her liberty have been removed, and she is so well equipped in every essential respect for the responsibilities and honors of sovereign Statehood?

The attitude of the press on this question will, no doubt, disturb the nerves and arouse the ire of the "Liberal" organ in this city, which fairly bubbles over with rage because a young school official, in a teachers' convention, intimated the probability that Utah would, sooner or later, become a State. He argued sensibly in favor of dropping the word "Territorial" from the name of the Utah Teachers' Association, and this was seized upon at once by the disgruntled and badly demoralized organ, as proof that the whole movement to organize here on national party lines was a "Mormon" scheme to secure immediate statehood.

The true position is correctly defined, in these words, by the non-"Mormon" Salt Lake *Times*:

"We are dealing now with the question of rational politics in Utah. Other questions can be disposed of later on. If it be found that rational politics lead to statehood, then the people will say, 'in the name of common sense let it come.'"

THE CHILEAN STRUGGLE.

THE Chilean revolution still drags its slow length along. From day to day columns after columns of dispatches arrive detailing the horrors of the bloody strife. But so conflicting are these accounts that the real situation is still a mystery to the average reader. On the 24th inst. three distinguished Chileans arrived in New York. They are the Messrs. Mout, Varas and Maria. They represent the insurgent or congressional party, and they are here on business with our State Department at Washington. Mout and Varas were at one time President and Vice-President of Chile. They belonged to the old Church conservative party, but their administration gave universal satisfaction.

The insurgent party has now a completely organized government, with its capital at Iquique. It has not a President, but it has a Chamber of Deputies. Mont and Varas have come, in the hope of getting our Government to recognize the Iquique organization. According to these gentlemen, Balmaceda is a second Torquemada, while the insurgent leaders are veritable John Hampdens.

That the civil war in Chile is carried on with barbarous ferocity on both sides no one can deny. Nor is this inconsistent with the history of the people. The Araucanian Indians, the original inhabitants of that country, were a bold, warlike, irrepressible race. They were the only people in the new world that the Spaniards did not conquer. Aztec, Peruvian and Venezuelan all went down before Cortez and Pizarro, but the Araucanian held his ground, and proved as immovable as one of the peaks of his native Andes. In fact Arauco was called by the other American tribes the invincible State.

When the Spaniards were pushing their conquests in all directions, the Araucaunians did not wait to be attacked. They marched out to help the neighboring tribes. In their first battle with the Spaniards they fought like European disciplined troops. They were formed into companies and regiments. They braved with coolness the fire of the musquetry from the Spaniards, and retreated with military order.

They organized a second army, but