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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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THE NEBRASKA CONTEST.

An interesting instance of how the confusions of the fathers may be visited upon the children is found in the recent contest proceedings in Nebraska, by which Mr. Boyd, the Democratic candidate for governor, though elected by a good safe majority, is declared ineligible and his predecessor, the Republican Governor Thayer, is required to hold over in the office until a legal successor shall be elected and qualified. The case is a very peculiar one, viewed even in the light of American political curiosities, which in variety and in striking features ought to furnish satisfaction to the most restless searcher after the unusual.

It appears that Mr. Boyd was born of foreign parents in a foreign land. When a youth he came to America with his father. The latter allowed the remainder of his days to pass away without renouncing his allegiance to his foreign sovereign; and the son, though certainly aware that his father had not been naturalized, and presumably aware that mere immigration to America did not of itself make a young man an American citizen, was equally negligent of this duty upon all well-intending newcomers. He probably never expected to be elected Governor of his State, especially when his State happened to be so unpopularly Republican as was Nebraska. Nevertheless, he seems to have conceived the idea that, being a resident when Nebraska was admitted into the Union, he became a full-fledged citizen by that admission. And during all the years since that time he has regularly voted, doubtless held minor offices in the gift of his neighbors, and probably availed himself of the generosity of the Government in its treatment of its citizens under the land laws. Now he finds, when the greatest honor of his life lies at his feet, that the popularity, the costly labor and the superior management of himself and friends that brought the prize so near him, all avail nothing. He may not take it, or, having taken it, must give it back again. The court has said it, and the law decides it.

Unquestionably correct as to the ruling of the Nebraska court—though it will not be accepted as final until the National Supreme court has passed upon it—there still remains one feature which every honest hearted American, whatever his politics, will regard as a dangerous misfortune. We refer to the reversal of the popular will as expressed through the ballot box. Had the voters of Nebraska desired Mr. Thayer's continuance in office, or the election of a successor of his political faith, the question of Boyd's citizenship might never have been raised—he would have been defeated and there the matter would have ended. But as between the candidates, they gave their votes unmistakably for Boyd; and that he from any reason has to surrender the offices somebody else whom they did not elect, clearly implies that the will of the majority is overthrown — a departure which though technically justifiable, is fraught with grave danger to the body politic.

It will be remembered that a Utah case, which in the profound wisdom of ex-Governor Murray involved a not dissimilar question, once came before him in his judicial capacity and was decided out of hand. The contest was for the seat of Delegate to Congress; and the Governor, assuming that the gentleman receiving over 18,000 votes was not a citizen of the United States, gave the certificate of election to the other candidate who received a little more than 1500 votes. That the Governor's conclusion was stupid and his legal knowledge rusty, Congress soon informed him. In the first place the alleged alien was not an alien but a naturalized citizen; and in the second place any disqualification of the majority candidate did not elect the other candidate so overwhelmingly beaten. Besides, the Governor's business was to count the votes and certify accordingly—not to sit as a tribunal and decide questions of law.

It is a matter of some comfort that the Nebraska court ignored the illustrious precedent we mention. Though deciding Mr. Boyd ineligible, they do not dispute his election, and hence refuse to give the office to his defeated competitor. It may fairly be assumed that the next Democratic candidate will not only be a citizen and be legally sure of it, but that his party friends will make themselves pretty sure of it too.

AN EMPIRE FOR A TOY.

The impetuous young Emperor of Germany has much to learn before he acquires the art of swaying over any intelligent portion of the civilized inhabitants of the world in this progressive and immoderate nineteenth century. When the haughty and magnificent French potentate laconically declared *L'état—c'est moi*, his speech caused even to that day a shudder among the statesmen who surrounded his throne, and who felt the sure intuition that mankind was preparing to throw off its massive fetters. Later events in the French nation have shown how weak is the arm of autocratic power; and the epigram we quote is today remembered chiefly because the imperious assumption it asserts is so ridiculous in the light of modern intelligence and human rights.

But the youthful Kaiser likes its spirit, whether or no. "I and my army," is the way he puts it; "one alone is master in this country, and it is I." The change in the language is immaterial, the purport is the same. The simplicity descendant of a line of kings has read history poorly. He feels but imperfectly the swelling pulse of forty millions of thinking men. He realizes but slightly that though arrayed in all the gorgeous paraphernalia of his rank and with his army at his back, he still walks upon a shaking crust beneath which discontent and revolution are seething. His aged grandfather learned this in his old age; his father knew it when for a few short weeks he occupied the throne; William II. may be slower to heed the warning signs, but the longer he lives the more imperceptible to them will he become.

A HOUSE DIVIDED.

There seems to be a kind of seismic disturbance going on in many of the old established religions. Only a day since we heard of an innovation to be introduced into the Roman church, which, if carried out, will make this nation a subsidiary province of a few European powers. Then there is that very aristocratic and very dignified church, the Episcopal, all torn up and divided into a number of factions, with the mock Ignatius as leader of one, and Heber Newton as leader of the other.

Presbyterianism is also wrestling with a heretic. Dr. Briggs is denounced as anti-Christ. His case is now considered more important than the question of revision of the Westminster Confession, which is to be considered in the coming general assembly.

Dr. Briggs is supported by a strong following. His teaching in regard to final salvation is the same as that taught by Universalists, while his doctrine of progressive sanctification in the middle state is nothing more or less than the purgatory of the Roman Catholics. He endorses Heber Newton's views on the Scriptures, and those views place the Bible and Robinson Crusoe on a par.

It is said that a majority of the directors of the Union Theological Seminary will sustain Briggs. If so Presbyterianism has a triangular fight of a unique character on its hands. It will have to wrestle with Romanism, Universalism and Ingersollism, or else form itself into a tripartite body and swallow the whole three.

CHILIAN RAPID ADVANCEMENT.

The republic of Chili in South America has come into unusual prominence during the past few days, owing to those little incidents which occurred on the Pacific coast. Several United States war ships are now steaming towards Chilian waters, and the possibility of this country becoming entangled in the domestic affairs of Chili is not by any means improbable. That unfortunate country is torn by internecine strife of a brutal, barbarous, inhuman character. For nearly a year the dispatches from there relating to the revolution read like a chapter from a book of travels in Darkest Africa.

Until this late trouble Chili, among the Latin-Americans, was always remarkable for its exemption from revolution. In 1879 and in 1881 it had some disputes with Peru and Bolivia, but it came out triumphant, securing a province from each. It then turned its attention to education, industry and commerce, and the strides it made attracted the attention of Europeans as well as United States observers. So that at the opening of the present struggle it was accounted the most progressive, the most energetic and the most advanced of all the Spanish-American republics.

Chili has an area of about 300,000 square miles, and a population of 2,500,000. It forms a long strip of land, bounded on the west by the South Pacific ocean, extending from Peru to Cape Horn, a distance of 2500 miles. Its neighbors on the east are the Argentine Republic, Bolivia and Peru. The boundary line between Chili and the Argentine was settled in 1881, and between it and Peru as well as Bolivia in 1885. It is a mountainous country and subject to frequent earthquakes. About one-fourth of the territory, however, is but little higher than sea level; while the Andes rise much above the line of eternal snow, having a mean elevation of 11,800 feet. There are a number of peaks which reach an altitude of 22,000 feet. Six passes make gateways from Chili to the Argentine Republic. The highest of these is 14,700 feet, the lowest 11,455 feet. It is a well watered country. Rivers and lakes abound. They are fed mostly by melted snow from the Andes; but there are heavy winter rains which often cause floods.

Chili was the first of the South American countries to introduce railroads. And though it has at present several thousand miles of them, yet its transportation capacity is very limited and imperfect. It is owing to this that the mineral resources of the country are so crudely worked, and so slowly developed. The telegraphic facilities of the country are scanty. At the close of 1890 there were 8600 miles of telegraph lines, 7600 of which were owned by the State. In that year there were transmitted 352,500 messages.

In educational progress Chili is making wonderful strides. According to the census taken ten years ago, there were only 415,000 persons in a population of over 2,000,000 who could read and write. At the opening of the present war there were free schools in all the towns. Congress made special provisions for free schools for the year, expending in 1890 nearly $2,000,000 on them. It sent a gentleman named Nunez to this country and to Europe to examine the school systems of all civilized nations. He is now the Chilian Commissioner of Education. In his report after his return home he stated that Switzerland had the best school system of the world, the United States the second, and strange to say Russia third. Germany and France he rated above England, which latter he classed with Italy.

In order to stimulate immigration from Europe extraordinary inducements were held out to immigrants. Each head of a family was given 200 acres of land, lumber enough to build a house, cattle, a cart, a plow, seed, and $15 a month during the first year. The money was advanced in the way of an eight year loan without interest. The immigrant has other privileges also. When he first lands he is maintained for one month at the government boarding-house. When he is looking for a location to settle in he is permitted to ride free on all trains. Of these advantages the German peasants avail themselves more than any of the European nations. They seem to fraternize best with the natives, probably because they are mostly Lutherans and Catholics.

Chili achieved its independence of Spain in 1818. Its present constitution was adopted in 1833. It is not a federal republic as ours is. Local municipal government prevails nevertheless. The executive government is vested in the president. He is elected for a term of five years, and a second term is not lawful. He is elected indirectly by popular suffrage, delegates being chosen for the purpose by the ballot of the full electorate. The legislature consists of two elective chambers, a Senate and a House of Deputies, together constituting a National Congress. Senators are elected every six years by cumulative voting, two from each province. Deputies are elected every three years on a ratio of one for every 20,000.

The State religion is Roman Catholic, though all religions are tolerated. The archbishop and his three subordinate bishops are nominated and paid by the State, subject to confirmation by the Pope. The common clergy are also paid by the State. The priesthood is almost entirely composed of Italians and Spaniards. It has been shorn of much of its power. Until a few years ago the archbishop controlled the cemeteries of the country. He had the right of denying burial to any not belonging to the Roman religion. Protestants could not be buried in consecrated ground. He had the right to charge $8 for each interment. A law was passed abolishing this practice, and now the cemeteries are controlled by the State, and Romanist and Calvanist can sleep together.

Among other notable scientific events of the year 1890 was the observation of a snowstorm on Mars; the discovery that three-fourths of the lava in man may be removed without causing death; and the successful treatment of consumption by cutting out the diseased portion of the left lung. For thus much of the year 1891 no physical, psychical, archæological, bibliographical, political or social occurrence equals the discovery that the Salt Lake *Tribune*, uncompromisingly and vehemently Republican though it is, fights to the last ditch to prevent the establishment of either a Republican or Democratic party in Utah.

In another column will be found a sturdy and well-written letter upon the visit of President Harrison to Utah and the results that ought to flow from it. Mr. Charles Ellis is the author; and as is well-known, he is a non-Mormon who has been in the Territory for some time studying the situation.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

The Blunder that will Founder the Bark of Utah Liberalism.

All the world is familiar with Shakespeare's "tide in the affairs of men." If taken at the flood, it will lead to fortune. If neglected, the neglect will bring disaster.

The philosophy of it is, of course, that we should be watchful and wise enough to know when to act so as to take advantage of those influences that will favor us. It is applicable alike to all schemes, aspirations, ambitions, good and bad. The management of President Harrison during his very brief stay in Salt Lake convinces me that Utah Liberalism has lost the great opportunity of its life and that the cause for which it has lived and moved and had its being has suffered defeat. Of course, I am pleased to believe that such is the case. Perhaps the wish is father to the thought. No matter.

In October, 1873, President Grant came to Salt Lake. He had accepted the common misrepresentations concerning the Mormon people as being the truth. He was prejudiced against them. His visit to this city undeceived him, as he himself declared. President Harrison came with the Eastern conception of the Mormons. In the crowded hours he had to remain he could use only his eyes to gain information. He is an honest and a thinking man. What he saw must have convinced him that there has been some terrible mistake. In all his long journey, it is safe to say that no city of the size of Salt Lake has given him so hearty and handsome a welcome. Of course, Utah Liberalism has wished to make Mr. Harrison feel that the welcome came from anti-Mormon Utah. It carried him away from the centre of the city and monopolized his time in such wise as to prevent him from coming in contact with the Mormon features of the occasion as much as possible. Yet when he has time to think it over he will reflect that while three-fourths of the people who welcomed him were Mormons, there was nowhere a lack of hearty good will and generous enthusiasm. He will look over the route he traveled through the city in retrospect and will remember that on Mormon as well as on non-Mormon fronts bunting was lavishly displayed. He will be reminded that the great Mormon Temple, from whose towers fluttered hundreds of flags, seemed to say to him, as it all up he will say, as President Grant did, that he has been deceived in regard to the Mormon people. Then, too, like Grant, he will come to the conclusion that harsh measures are not needed in Utah.

There is not in the United States and Territories a place or people unto which and where the President should give so much time and attention as to Utah and the Utah situation. Standing so high that he should be above the reach of prejudice, the President should have spent in Salt Lake even more time than he gave to Boise in Idaho and by using his eyes, which are calm and judicial, he could have learned much. If he was so much in the hands of committees that he could not do this, that is an unfortunate thing. Yet his visit though Salt Lake will result in a more broad, humane and American judgment of the Mormon people. He will understand Utah better. He will understand the desire that he can to carry out here the thought he expressed at the Park "that the will of the majority expressed by constitutional and legal methods at the ballot box shall be the supreme law of all our United States." When he reflects upon the situation here he will realize that the majority has never attempted to do any other thing than this. Then, when he considers that in deference to the supreme law of the United States, the vast majority of the people of Utah have said that henceforth the Utah flame is "where one mother sits in single, uncrowned honor the queen of her home," he will, if I am not grievously mistaken in the man, say: "Let no be patient, as is becoming the strong, and let us see if this action on the part of these people is not sincere. Sixty millions of people have no cause to fear that 200,000 can do them harm. The genius of our government is helpful not hindering. Utah is a glorious land of sun-bright vales filled with peaceful, sober, hard-working men and women. Let us give them the hand of fellowship and believe them Americans with us in all that makes for the greatness of our nation, at least until they overt act they prove our judgment in the wrong." When President Harrison says that or something like that, as I believe he will, when he has thought it all over, 50,000,000 of people will respond "Amen!" Then Utah Liberalism, having lived out the last hour of its day, will disappear. All the local strife and hate will die. The flower of liberty will bloom unmenaced by the hand of cunning up and down this mountain land and we shall have on the crown of the continent a STAR OF UTAH that may become the glory of the Union and the envy of the world. Long enough have the hateful gibe, the withering sneer and the hideous lie done their cruel work in Utah. Upon the mountain tops all around fair Peace and bright Prosperity wait a welcome to the valleys. But they will not come because they cannot dwell apart and because they die in strife. In the glorious Spring-time let friendship spring also in our hearts and may 1891 be ever memorable in Utah for the coming of the Lord of equal rights and equal protection for all, regardless of sect, creed or party.

CHARLES ELLIS.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

The Commander-in-chief of Uncle Sam's army receives a salary of $13,000 a year.

The China Sea and the Bay of Fundy are the two roughest seas in the world.

The Harvard College Co-operative Society last year did a business of $10,000 on $2000 capital.

The tailors of Fall River, Mass., are to be prosecuted for selling suits by lottery clubs.

Of the 11,000,000 square miles of Africa only 2,000,000 remain in the hands of the native rulers.

The term "Hundred Years' War" refers to the conflict between France and England which began in 1338 and ended in 1453.

The Daly Mining company, of Utah, paid April 20th dividend No. 56, of 25 cents per share, amounting to $37,500, making $750,000 paid this year.

Bonded warehouses are simply Government warehouses where goods are stored until such time as the duty levied upon them has been paid.

The Centennial Eureka company, of Utah, paid April 13th their regular dividend of fifty cents a share, aggregating $15,000, making $60,000 paid so far this year.

The Ontario Mining company, of Utah, paid April 10th dividend No. 119, of 50 cents per share, aggregating $75,000, making $900,000 paid this year.

The Manchester Ship Canal Co. has expended over $35,000,000. More money is wanted at once, and it is stated that the city council of Manchester will advance the $10,000,000 needed to complete the canal.

The new census shows that Philadelphia is the greatest manufacturing city in this country, exceeding New York. The value of Philadelphia's annual manufactures is $350,000,000, and New York's $300,000,000.

The four most common causes of boiler explosions are external corrosion, overheating, overpressure, and weakness of flue. The four least common causes are absence of safety-valve, bad material, weak man-hole and deposit.

The Turks consider it more infamous to have the beard cut off than to be publicly whipped or branded with a red-hot iron. Almost any orthodox Turk would prefer being put to death rather than have his beard removed.

It is reported that Senator Stanford is going into the grape raising and wine making business. California is glad, because this means an impetus to the wine industry that means a good deal.

Senator Palmer was interviewed at length by a reporter in Cincinnati, the other day, and it was not until some time had elapsed that the scribe found he was talking to ex-Senator Palmer of Michigan, and not Senator Palmer of Illinois.

The death occurred recently in New York of two prominent business men, a banker and a wholesale dealer, both of whom enjoyed the full confidence and respect of the community, and yet both were found to have been embezzlers and defaulters.

According to Mr. Leech, director of the Mint, the stock of money per head in the United States including gold, silver and paper is $25.17. In France it is $44.53; in England $19.69; in Germany $18.02; in Russia $6.52; in Australia $28.75; and in Canada $13.56. The increase of money in actual circulation for the past 20 years is $727,000,000.

Iowa is threatened with a coal famine. The coal miners are on a strike, and the Illinois miners will not permit any coal from their State to enter Iowa. The *Mineral Bulletin*, published at Mystic, says that of the 12,000 miners in Iowa all are on strike except 700 negroes.

A real live prince is in trouble in Europe. Prince Karl Lichtenstein has been arrested in Vienna on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The complainant is an old man who has been in the service of the prince for more than thirty years, and the money represented his savings during that period. The prince is sixty-four and is quite an old offender in this kind of wrong-doing. He has intimated his readiness to emigrate to America if allowed to escape form the clutches of the law. He expects to marry an heiress if permitted to come to the United States.

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In CRACKERS:	Kennedy's: Assrd. Sugar Wafers, Coconut Macaroons, Afternoon Tea, Cambridge Rolls, Domestic Crackers—all varieties.	Albert Biscuits: Crescent Wafers, Oatmeal " Graham " Thin Water "	New England: Lemon, Vanilla, Ginger Snaps, Fairy Wafers, Boston Butt, Water Crackers, Zenia Ginger Snaps,	
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In FRUITS (Table), etc.:	Peaches—cans, Pears " Cherries, " Grapes, "	Plums, Raspberries, Strawberries, Figs (preserved)	Honey, Marmalade, Jams and Jellies, Ginger (preserved)	
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