

NO WAR WANTED.

It is to be hoped there will be no war with Chile. There seems to be a desire on the part of some belligerent and spread-eagle folks to urge the country into extreme measures, but we think the good sense of the Government will prevail against all such suggestions. It is true that Chile is not acting with the caution and modesty which would become so small a national power, but this is not sufficient to justify violence on the part of the United States. Chile must be treated in these matters the same as though she was one of the great powers of the world. Her rights are the same, and this big nation must not be provoked into hostilities because of Chilean airs of importance or Chilean impotence to defend them.

A declaration of war must come from Congress, and it will depend upon the message of the President on Chilean affairs whether action will be taken by the two Houses looking to hostilities. Some peppery people may try to inflame the nation, but we trust that the national authorities will keep cool, and seek for justice and the vindication of our national rights, without regard to the pretended patriotism of the fire-eaters or to the pompous ways of the small South American republic.

UNGRACEFUL AND BOORISH.

We regret to observe that some newspapers in this country endorse the action of the representatives of the English Federation of Miners, at Stoke on Trent, in relation to the death of the heir presumptive to the British throne. They refused to comply with the request of a member of Parliament, who represents an extensive mining district, to pass resolutions of sympathy for the bereaved family. The ground for the declination was, that a death in the royal household was no business of theirs.

The reason why we regret to see endorsements in this country of the position taken by those British boors, is because they are evidently ignorant of the primary elements of politeness, to say nothing of their being devoid of human sympathy, without which man is not far removed from the condition of the brute. Some people imagine that they cannot entertain leanings toward democracy without treating people who are the chief representatives of monarchy as personal enemies. The fact is that if such fellows as voted down the resolution referred on the ground that a death in the royal family was no business of theirs, had a thousandth

part of the power which belongs to the royal prerogative, they would soon be found treading upon the necks of their fellow creatures and crushing them into the earth. Such unsympathetic persons do not make commendable citizens under any form of government. The situation today shows that without the Christian spirit mankind would soon be absorbed in selfishness and gliding in the direction of barbarism.

From the disgusting spectacle presented by the low-bred miners at Stoke-on-Trent, it is refreshing to turn to generous-hearted Ireland, which has suffered real wrongs under English rule. The papers of that country were filled with kindly allusions to the deceased Prince and expressions of sympathy for the afflicted household. And these utterances doubtless voiced the general sentiment of the people of the Emerald Isle.

There is nothing in democracy that would necessarily cause those who prefer that popular form of government to any system which has upon it the stamp of monarchy, from entertaining a feeling of sympathy for a bereaved and sorrow-stricken family, whether royal or plebeian, when the fact is brought to their attention. If the sentiment is felt, it is brutish, when its expression will give solace to the afflicted, to abruptly withhold it, especially on the ground that the violation of death to the household is none of their business.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL SILVER CONGRESS.

THERE seems a strong probability that an effort will be made to banish the silver question from the presidential campaign this year. Prominent Democrats, it is said, are in favor of making it secondary to tariff reform. Others object even to this recognition. Springer, of Ill., Carlisle, of Ky., Palmer, of Ill., and O'Neill, of Mass., are in favor of submitting the question of remonetizing silver to an international conference to be held in 1893 in Chicago or elsewhere.

Mr. Springer, in a recent interview at Washington, expressed himself distinctly as a free silver advocate. But he said a bill of the kind needed would not pass both houses of Congress, and even if it did, the President's veto would be sure to nullify all the labor and time expended in carrying it so far. In his opinion the best possible way to solve the problem is, "during this session of Congress, to pass an act authorizing the assembling of an international monetary congress, which would

have for its object and whose duty it would be to formulate, subject to the approval of the countries sending representatives thereto, a uniform money system to fix the relation which gold and silver should bear to each other and the nomenclatures and values of all coins hereafter to be issued."

Mr. Springer favors the holding of this congress at Chicago in 1893, and would have its proceedings published at full length, and its sessions open to press and public. By this means he thinks it would prove an effective financial educator for the people at large. Senator Carlisle, of Kentucky, and Senator Palmer, of Illinois, both favor the scheme proposed by Mr. Springer. There are, however, a number of Democratic representatives violently opposed to it. Among these is Culberson, of Texas, who characterizes the plan as a betrayal of the people's interests to the money lenders of New York and New England.

President Harrison and Secretary Foster have been working for some time to get European nations to agree among themselves to a larger use of silver, and then to invite the United States to join them. Both heartily favor an international congress, but they would rather that the call for it should emanate from a European nation. They would also prefer the holding of the congress in Paris. It is said that they are absolutely opposed to the Chicago idea. One of the reasons on which objection is based is that, because of our vehement desire to get free silver, the Europeans might take alarm and keep aloof from us. But by letting them take the initiative this fear would be dispelled, and we could accept their most liberal measures without fear of opposition from the American people.

Some of the more conservative of the free silver men favor the congress scheme, and would give it a fair trial, then if nothing could be done to induce the Europeans to unite in an international bimetallic agreement, let the United States proceed at once to formulate financial legislation to suit itself, regardless of the course of other countries.

A "LIBERAL" TALK SENSE.

It is not often that we find anything in the utterances of Hon. R. N. Baskin on Utah affairs to approve. He has been so rabid and regardless of facts and consequences, when attacking "Mormon" institutions, that we have regarded him as a monomaniac on that question. But in his minority report to the Legislative Council on the bill in reference to polygamy, made on