

exercise a little vigilance. And we think something ought to be done immediately to checkmate the moves which are being made in the "Liberal" game for control of this city.

There is one thing which should be understood by all parties and all persons. Residence for voting cannot be acquired now to be available for the municipal election. No person can legally vote who is not registered. No person can be legally registered who has not resided, before registration, six months in the Territory and one month in the precinct. The registration closed last Saturday. There can be no new registration of voters before the election.

But the city ordinances provide that, "Voters removing from one municipal ward to another may appear before the Registrar at any time until within fifteen days of the election and have their names erased from the registry list; and they may thereupon have their names registered in the ward to which they may remove."

So, while there can be no new registration now previous to the election, a good deal of "Liberal" shifting may be done for party purposes. And if the evidences existing are as they appear, such employment of transients and changing of residence as is necessary for "Liberal" purposes is being effected under municipal contrivance and aid. It will be for the decent and *bona fide* citizens to say whether they will support this kind of political intrigue. They have it in their power to establish a respectable local government. They can put their feet down upon this low trickery and stamp it out. It is resorted to for the purpose of maintaining in power a faction that has given us the poorest city government Salt Lake has ever seen, with the lowest state of morals, with the weakest public protection, with the greatest expenditure, with the fewest improvements, with the most exorbitant taxation and with the widest general dissatisfaction.

We hope that the leaders of the legitimate political parties are taking notes of what is going on and that measures are being devised to prevent frauds at the polls. And we trust that the better class of people of all political views will take a course to rid this city of the evils that have been established here, and of the trickery by which those evils are sought to be perpetuated, by voting for such candidates as will be a guaranty of a future municipal government of which we need none of us be ashamed.

Joseph S. Peery, of Ogden, is stopping at the Walker House.

### AN HISTORIC YEAR.

A WRITER who compiled a rather incomplete chronology of what he regarded as the leading events of 1891, introduced the list by a statement to the effect that it would not, in future, be noted as one especially important in the history of mankind. He referred to the great earthquake in Japan—the most destructive of the present century—as about the only really striking occurrence of the departed year. Such an opinion must surely have a mere surface basis, and could not have been formed after careful reasoning from cause to effect. In order to correctly estimate the importance of events of the present we must calculate upon the results that will flow from them in the future. It is not sufficient to estimate the character of a year by the completed events that have occurred within it, as a great many of the most important are merely in their incipency, and necessarily run over the edge of the limited cycle of time into those that are yet unborn.

As an instance, take the occurrence that is designated by the writer referred to as the greatest of 1891—the earthquake in Japan. The seismic disturbance was complete in itself, and the destruction caused by it was great. Some of the disastrous consequences remain, but the process of recovery, by the energy and recuperating power of the people, is in progress, and conditions in the affected region will soon be normal.

How does this event compare with the social upheaval that broke out in 1891 in China, and is now in progress? No person is capable of foretelling the duration or the gigantic character of the consequences of that revolutionary outbreak. Thousands of people are being horribly butchered and while arson and robbery run riot, the fate of the empire itself is jeopardized and there is danger of the whole people being plunged into the maelstrom of anarchy. In the consequential aspect of this remarkable outbreak of popular barbaric fury, its effects on other nations may properly be considered, as they may be compelled to interfere, and thus superinduce international disagreements of an important character. Disturbances in the elements are ordinarily of short duration, but social outbreaks, whose fires are fanned by human passion, are generally prolonged, and horribly calamitous in their effects. As between the seismic disturbance in Japan and the revolutionary outbreak in China, the weight of importance seems to fall to the side of the latter event.

The compact between Russia and

France, as an offset to the triple alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy, with England as a probable fourth, to make the agreement quadruple, is an event out of which may grow one of the most mammoth issues of modern times. As an illustration it is only necessary to observe the co-operation of France with Russia in Bulgaria, the great strategic centre of the east. And but for the support of the French Republic the Czar would not make the military demonstrations which he has been pushing during the past year in the Pamir region, where he must necessarily be confronted by Great Britain. When the mighty national and international disturbances which shall distract the people of the earth in the years that are approaching are described upon the pages of history, they will be traced to their incipient stages, which made them possible. The circumstances out of which great events grow are themselves potential occurrences, and in that respect 1891 will be regarded as one of the most important years in the history of mankind.

The past year has been distinguished above all others in modern times as an epoch of suicide, of ingenious, complicated and revolting crimes, and of continuous, unceasing rumors of war. It has been characterized by storms, and by famine and other distinguishing conditions. Yet, the picture has only been gloomy in part. Some portions of our globe have been favored with immunity from many of the ills that have afflicted a large proportion of humanity. And we contend that, regarding it as an epoch during which conditions have arisen and been developed out of of which momentous consequences will come, 1891 has been one of the most memorable years of modern times.

### THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

PORFIRIO DIAZ, President of the Mexican republic, is considered the ablest man, both as a soldier and statesman, in his country. His name has been before the world since 1876, when as leader of the revolutionary party he obtained control of the government. He has never been a favorite with the church party, but until recently was supported by the Conservative party. He is now in his second term which will expire December 1st, 1893. It is said that he has aspirations for a third term, and to this belief much of the present excitement in Mexico is attributed.

Mexico is a federative republic, divided into twenty-seven States, two Territories and one Federal district.