

particularly there is a fiendish deepening appearing in the impoverished regions which was not witnessed in France until the king's utter helplessness was forced into public notice by his own rashness, when the storm rose so fast and furious that almost between two days a nation of peasants was transformed to a military camp. The revolution that is threatening Spain will not be likely to come in such a fashion as this. Indeed, these mutterings of war which we hear may not be what we suspect, but, as before averred, they look genuine.

In the meantime, while Italy and Spain are literally falling to pieces under the impotence of royalty, Austria is little better off and Germany is much too near the danger point of socialism to be safe. The only reasonable cause that can be given why William is not, like the king of Italy, looking about for a safe exit in the way of a dictator, or something of that kind, is that his people are a little better educated and come of a race that from the beginning have had too much self-respect to take naturally to gunpowder revolution.

In the manufacturing districts of England, entire communities are reported to be dying of hunger, and the masses of that empire have not wasted any love upon royalty. Like their Teutonic kindred under the scepter of William, the only safety valve for their discontent and general disgust for the humbug of hereditary sovereignty is their dominant self-respect. But the mere sentimentalities of patriotism cannot survive long under the ravages of hunger.

France seems to be the only government in Europe of the first class which has nothing to fear from a continental war—it is only the toppling throne which have cause to be uneasy. France is fortunate enough to have a throne or artificial dignity to protect, and the cry of war within or without her borders would only serve to inspire a stronger patriotism throughout the nation and knit more closely the private interests of the people to their government.

From this showing it is easy to perceive what a tremendous rattling of the dry bones of royalty might follow upon a very slight convulsion in any quarter of Europe. But we hear of many wars of late which turn out to be merely a skirmish of printer's ink. These wild rumors of revolution which come along almost daily may yet prove to be for a time at least a battle of reporters.

THE CASE OF THE MINORITY.

It appears that the proposition is seriously put forth, with reference to one council district in this Territory, that the ineligibility of the candidate who received the majority of the vote will constitute a cause why the certificate of election must be given to the candidate having the next highest number of votes. The case in all its aspects is interesting and will admit of some comment.

Hon. Orange Seeley is probate judge of Emery county; he was also the nominee of his party for the Legislative Assembly from the Ninth council district, and is at present

understood to have received a majority of the legal votes cast. He would seem to be entitled, therefore, to the certificate of election and to his place in the upper house of the Legislature. But the objection is made that being a probate judge, appointed by the Federal government, he may fairly be considered a Federal official and hence under the law disqualified from holding the office to which the majority of votes in his district would otherwise have elected him. The argument of his opponents is that the phrase "eligible for election" in the section of the Edmunds act which directs the board of canvassers as to issuing certificates of election, will act as a bar to the issuance to him of such certificate, and that the latter must be given to the person who "shall appear to have been lawfully elected," Hon. Joshua Greenwood. This statement of the case will be completed by noting that Mr. Seeley is a Republican and Mr. Greenwood a Democrat,—though all this has really nothing to do with the point at issue.

Not nearly so much space will be needed to puncture the fallacy of Mr. Greenwood's claim as has been devoted to stating his case. It is not necessary here to discuss whether Mr. Seeley is eligible or not. There is grave doubt in the minds of leading legal men in the community that the mere fact of his being appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate constitutes him a Federal official in the sense sought to be given the term. But no matter about that. Granting for the moment that he is ineligible, how is Mr. Greenwood helped? Was he "lawfully elected," or is there any appearance of such a thing? On the contrary, if there is anything plain at all it is that he was lawfully defeated. That a minority candidate should try to climb into office over the shoulders of the man who defeats him, on some real or alleged ground of the latter's ineligibility, is almost too farcical for sensible people to consider; and that any attempt should be made to justify such a proceeding in this Territory in view of the congressional rebuke administered to a sometime governor who gave the certificate of election to a man who had some fourteen or fifteen thousand votes less than his opponent, indicates gross inconsistency, or a short memory.

Minorities do not elect. The will of the people as expressed by the majority of the votes must be respected. The principle is as old as our government, and it is sustained by an unbroken line of precedents and all the authorities. McCrary on Elections, a standard authority, in plain and explicit on the question (section 234), and so are all the others. If Mr. Seeley's disqualifications pile up high as Mt. Nebo, the case as to Mr. Greenwood remains the same. He must still consider himself as rejected by the people of his district; and the only thing he can hope for is that in the event of Seeley's rejection through ineligibility, less popular man or a change in the sentiment of the voters—at any rate, a change in the result—will give him the place. We understand his own contention is merely for a new election. It is to be hoped he

will insist on no other view. Whoever holds out to him any other hope than this cannot be his friend.

UNFORTUNATE JAPAN.

The press dispatches of November 13 brought intelligence that on the 13th and 14th of October there had been another great storm in Japan, and that a vast amount of damage had been done to property and some lives had been lost. Details of the catastrophe have been received, showing that it was much worse than at first reported.

The storm was most terrific in its nature. The wind reached a fearful night, carrying with its force more than six hundred vessels out to sea. Most of these were later stranded on the beach and a considerable number of their occupants were thus enabled to escape. The waves ran so high that the glass of the Gap Rock lighthouse on the China coast was broken. This light is 150 feet above the ordinary sea level.

But it was on land that the great destruction took place. Rivers rose from fifteen to thirty feet above their normal level, sweeping away bridges, washing out roads, submerging farming lands, and rendering thousands of persons homeless and destitute. The rain, which descended in torrents, caused heavy landslides, which in one instance demolished two small villages and killed sixty of the inhabitants. Two thousand houses were washed away and a great many more practically destroyed. More than eight hundred persons are known to have been killed. In the town of Okayama, where the greatest loss was inflicted, nearly 400 people were deprived of life and property was damaged to the amount of nearly \$3,000,000.

Surely a brief contemplation of the destitution, the hardships, the destruction, and the anxious forebodings that exist in other parts of earth is sufficient to bring to the people of Utah full realization of the fact that, notwithstanding the comparatively slight inconveniences and afflictions they have to bear, they have abundant cause to be thankful.

THE MACKENZIE'S SOURCE.

There is prospect of a gold mining region being opened up at no distant date to the north of Canada, as the search for the precious metal will contend against even the rigors of a semi-arctic winter. R. G. McConnell, of the Dominion geological survey, has just returned from the far north region of the Findlay river, and brings the news that his party definitely determined that the gold range on the Omineca river extends to the Findlay river. He brings back a few specimens, and states that it will pay prospectors who venture into that country, even at the present high rate of operation. The Omineca fields once had over 2000 miners, but they are now nearly worked out.

The most important part of Mr. McConnell's work, for the time being at least, is the geographical information he obtained regarding