

the election of the "Liberal" ticket now hoisted means a continuation of the same old rule of corruption against which the reverend gentleman entered a vigorous protest. Seeing that he continues to uphold and sustain the party which has brought the city to the verge of moral ruin and proposes to perpetuate the corruption, is he not a contributor to the detestable situation he professes to abhor? It seems impossible to derive other than an affirmative answer to this question.

Dr. Iliff took exception to an illiterate remark made recently in a speech by Mr. Schroeder, in reference to the "Liberal" party, which he characterized as "an unholy alliance of preachers, profligators and prostitutes." The reverend gentleman indignantly exclaimed: "I hurl back into his very face the false and degrading assertion." We wish it understood that we are not in sympathy with the wholesale denunciation indulged in by Mr. Schroeder. It was too broad, and in our view uncalled for and we do not wonder at the heat displayed by the preacher in resenting it.

There was another expression made by someone else which was never resented. It was of the same character and almost equally insulting. It was brought out by the agitation against the prevalence of drunkenness, gambling and kindred vices superinduced by the connivance of the Liberal officials. The preachers took a prominent part in that unsuccessful protestation. Among them was Dr. Iliff, whose remarks at one of the meetings connected with the "law and order" agitation are quoted in this article. The insult referred to was uttered by Orlando W. Powers, the head, front, and sides of the "Liberal" party. He informed Dr. Iliff and his fellow preacher protestants, that in regard to the campaign by which the obnoxious officials were elected in February, 1890, the saloonkeepers and gamblers were consulted as well as the ministers, and their desires had to be considered as well as those of the clergymen. This imputation of an "unholy alliance" was coupled with the statement to the effect that it was not necessary that Salt Lake City should be "too good."

This affront was never resented. Dr. Iliff, so ready to vent his indignation at the imputation of Mr. Schroeder, has had no expression of wrath for as gross an insult of the same character from the political boss before whose dictum every "Liberal" must humbly bow or get out of the ranks of the party. Why did not Mr. Iliff resent the contemptuous fling uttered by Orlando W. Powers? Was it not because he stands in abject fear of the czar of the "Liberal" party?

A modicum of consistency from Dr. Iliff would be refreshing.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

THERE seems to be no diminution in the immigration to this country. The figures for last year are the largest since 1882. The total number that arrived in 1891 was 590,866, in 1882, 730,349. The last is the highest for any year in our immigration annals. Last year's total has been exceeded only by those of 1880 and 1881, in which years the respective numbers were 590,866 and 720,045.

Germany comes first with 123,500 immigrants for 1891, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland second with 121,000. Immigration from the latter countries was about the same in 1890 and 1891, but that from Germany shows an increase for 1891 of 27,000 over 1890. The number of Russian and Polish immigrants for 1890 was 60,000, for 1891, 105,000. There was also an enormous increase from Sweden and Norway.

Russia, Poland, Germany, Sweden and Norway sent here during 1891 a total number of 281,000 persons, nearly 48 per cent. of the immigration for the year. In 1891 Italy sent 69,000 persons here; in 1890, 63,000. But for the six months ending December, 1891, the number from Italy shows a large falling off. As compared with the corresponding period in 1890 there is a deficiency of 7000. It is thought that the immigration from Italy will not be as large in the future as in the past.

From these figures it will be seen that of the grand total, 591,000 immigrants who arrived in this country last year, only about one in five came from English speaking countries.

PROGRESS IN STATISTICS.

IN general literature there is, probably, nothing from which the average reader turns with more unfeigned aversion than from a solid column of figures presented in statistical form. Though, speaking in general terms, this is the case, yet that same reader if engaged in the investigation of any important subject, or if called on to debate some living issue, is the very first to search for figures to prove his case. It is then he realizes their importance, and it is then he finds out how imperfect are our statistics, and how far they fall behind what is really needed.

After all, statistics are the account books of society, and the more perfect these books are, the more removed from barbarism is society and government. The spirit of the present age realizes this fact. That is why extraordinary efforts are being made in this country to devise a perfect method of gathering census particulars.

The National Government is making laudable endeavors in this respect. The various States of the Union are also working in the same direction. So far, Massachusetts is at the head, and though not as far ahead as she desires, yet she is pointing the way for her sister States, and even for the Federal Government.

In Europe, statistics are being considered even more earnestly than among ourselves. Half a dozen years ago there was organized what is now known as the International Statistical Congress. The first meeting of this body was held at Rome in 1887, the second at Paris in 1889, the third at Vienna in 1891, where it adjourned on October 4, to reconvene in Chicago in 1893.

At the Vienna Congress great importance was laid on demography from an international standpoint. This is a department of science which treats of statistics as regards health and disease in connection with births, marriages and deaths. Papers were also read as to the best means of ascertaining the moral, social and industrial progress of various countries, and then comparing and contrasting them. Great stress was laid on the value of accurate figures in agriculture and in labor. The fact that a labor exchange had been recently instituted in France, and a ministry of agriculture in England, was dwelt on with interest.

The American representative at Vienna, Mr. R. E. L. Gould, of the United States labor department, gave some instructive particulars. He stated that the people of this country were the first to find out the value of statistics in the settlement of labor problems. Within the past 22 years a national department of labor and 25 State bureaus have been organized. In the United States are published annually 130,000 volumes of labor reports, 70 per cent of which go into the hands of wage workers and industrialists generally.

European writers acknowledge the leading part which the United States has taken in this department of social, industrial and political activity, and they are doing much to get the various governments of Europe directly interested. It is thought that the Congress of 1893 in Chicago will bring together the greatest array of statistical talent the world has ever seen.

HUMAN MARVELS.

A FEW days ago a drunken tramp was locked up in Baltimore. On being searched at the police station a leather wad, worn and matted, was found on his person. It contained \$1,860 in cash.