

whose position had never been distinctly taken under the banner of either party. It was also claimed that many young men who had been reared in circles within the People's Party could not be relied upon to support it at the polls in the coming contest. But the campaign, and the agitation of its questions which has been had, has drawn the lines closely and distinctly. The result is that the contingent of "Young Utah" now found under the "Liberal" banner is extremely small. The men who made Utah what it is, and their sons reared here, comprise the bulk of the People's Party, and their strength is supplemented by sensible and conservative men, who came here later, but who mistrust the disposition and ability of the "Liberals" to give the city a good and honest government.

The latter party is comprised largely of carpet-baggers, transients, speculators, adventurers and the following that naturally gravitates around such leading elements; and there will be few voters indeed in this city who will not, before the election, determine in their own minds with which party they will train.

WARPED AND ONE-SIDED.

THE other day we drew attention to the fact that, under instructions of the Utah Commission, the city registrars were appointed a body of reference for election disputes, such as grievances in relation to challenge.

The beauty and justice of this provision, in view of the unjust conduct of the registrars during registration, are clearly visible without the aid of a field-glass. The further consideration of the fact that four out of the five registrars were placed upon the "Liberal" ticket as candidates for office was further suggestive of the way in which a "fair election" is being conducted by those to whose hands its manipulation has been confided.

Now the city registrar provides what is presumed to be a plaster for the partizan provision. The four registrars who were rewarded for their "Liberal" work by being nominated for office are thrown out of the body of reference. Col. Page announces that he will be assisted in the work of deciding election disputes by Mr. McCallum, the only one of the five registrars who has not been rewarded by having his name placed on the ticket. Of

course this is exceedingly consistent! That is, it is consistent with the manipulation of the present election thus far. Mr. McCallum is a believer in "Liberal" rewards for the performance of work done, by a presumed unpartizan officer, with a "Liberal" bias. He it was, when there was a prospect of R. T. Burton, Jr., getting the nomination for assessor and collector, who leaped to his feet in the convention and insisted that it be given to E. R. Clute, as a reward for the way in which he had worked up the registration of the Second Precinct. Being a champion of "Liberal" rewards for "Liberal" work, the logical presumption is that when a matter comes before him in which the political interest of his protege is involved, his course will be in keeping with his announced position.

But all this is in unison with the general situation. It will in time to come be admitted, as a historical fact, that no election campaign in any city, county or country was ever conducted with greater unfairness or injustice than this. It is not real, lawful voting strength with which the People's party are contending. If that were what was arrayed on the other side the contest would hardly amount to a struggle. It is the one-sided character of the controversy against which they have to contend; the outrageous partizanship of the whole business of manipulation, which thus far has been placed exclusively in the hands of the other side. This condition will make the People's victory on February 10th all the more creditable, and cause it to be doubly appreciated because of the hard work it will have cost.

JERUSALEM AWAKENING.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Christian World* furnishes to that journal the following information concerning the progress now being made by modern Jerusalem, a subject of deep interest to many of our readers:

"Anything indicative of an awakening and a revival of energy in the Holy Land, especially at Jerusalem, must prove of especial interest to every Christian who is watching the 'signs of the times.' Being now on a visit to the Holy City for the seventh time, after a considerable interval, I find the changes that have recently occurred so marked and suggestive that I am induced to indicate some of the most prominent for the information of your large circle of readers, many of

whom, I feel sure, are deeply interested in the future of this land of sacred memories.

"On approaching the city from the west in former years there were scarcely any buildings except the Russian convent and the Montefiore almshouses to intercept the view of the city walls; now the whole plain is covered with private residences and colonies of Jews, whilst near to the Jaffa Gate are large numbers of shops already tenanted and numerous others in course of construction. This extension beyond the walls has become necessary on account of the rapid increase of the population. I am informed by Mr. Moore, British consul here, that within the last three or four years about 20,000 Jews have come to Jerusalem for permanent residence in and around the city, and that of the entire population of about 70,000, it is estimated that nearly 40,000 are Jews. He also stated that the influx of Jews into other parts of Palestine during recent years has been entirely without precedent. The principal streets which, but a few years since, were almost impassable in rainy weather, have been paved with stone, a new wide street has been opened up through a densely-populated quarter, and five hotels are now open for the reception of the annually-increasing number of visitors and traders from all lands. Public works of importance have been executed, and others are in progress. The road from Jaffa to Jerusalem, at one time all but impracticable, has been reconstructed by an eminent engineer—over it our own and other carriage services are in full operation—a good road has been formed from Jerusalem to Bethlehem, and another from Jerusalem to Hebron; several others are rapidly approaching completion—from Jaffa to Nablous (Shechem), 40 miles; Jerusalem to Jericho (20 miles), Caipha to Nazareth (20 miles), and Nazareth to Tiberias (18 miles). Jerusalem has hitherto been almost wholly dependent for its water supply upon its large underground cisterns for the reception of rain water, which after a summer's drought often prove insufficient in quantity, and almost unfit for use. The government is now about to introduce an unfauling supply from a spring of pure water beyond Solomon's Pools—about nine miles distant. A large flour mill established by the Messrs. Bergheim having proved both a great benefit and a financial success, others with large steam power are in progress of erection; soap factories have commenced operations, and at Jaffa steam saw-mills have been established. Colonies of Jews following agricultural pursuits, stated to be successful, are located, one about five miles from Jaffa and a larger one at Limeria, near Caesarea, originated and assisted by the Rothschild family. The before-named road to Jericho is being constructed by the government, who have taken up all the land available in the best parts of the valley for the development of an extensive scheme of agricultural operations, which, with such a tem-