

published some months ago. The second is just out. The territory covered by it embraces New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and a portion of West Virginia. The length of line in this territory in 1880 was 14,276 miles, and in 1889 18,088 miles. The number of locomotives in 1880 on this territory, comprising group 2, was 5517, and in 1889, 8,129. The passenger coaches increased from 5,601 in 1880 to 8,523 in 1889. Freight cars increased from 212,276 to 334,155.

The table relating to employes shows that in 1880 there were 126,495; in 1889 208,921. The employes are divided into four departments, the structural, the equipment, the transportation and general administration.

The business table shows that in 1880 145,733,629 tons of freight were moved, as against 242,000,000 tons in 1889. In 1880 the number of passengers carried was 81,730,000, and in 1889 189,000,000.

The total earnings and income for this group for 1880 were \$202,296,754, and in 1889 \$282,202,855. The total expenditures, including miscellaneous, for 1880 were \$167,840,894; in 1889 \$274,221,065. The total operating expenses for 1880 were \$110,230,428 and in 1889 \$173,742,285.

The years 1884 and 1885 show enormous decreases in earnings. They were two very hard years in railroads.

### THE COMING MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

It is to be hoped that the instructions of the Utah Commission to the registration officers for the coming city election will not be treated like some of their suggestions were on former similar occasions. The equanimity with which the majority of the Commission regarded the insolent refusal of their appointees to follow the instructions issued in circulars, gave rise to the suspicion that those suggestions were mere matters of form, and that the Commission were so "Liberal" in their sentiments that they could view such insubordination, as resulted in "Liberal" gains, without a tremor of dissatisfaction.

It is well known that the registration lists have for a long time been crowded with the names of dead and absent persons which, under the law and regulations of the Commission, ought to have been erased. From the changed tone of the language of the Commission, we judge that it is now the intention of that body to have its instructions enforced.

This is made still further probable by the appointment of Col. Sells as chief registration officer. It is to be presumed that he will endeavor to

perform the duties of this office according to instructions, and that he will see that his deputies do their duty as defined by the Commission.

The appointment of Chief Justice Zane as a judicial officer, to hear and decide complaints against persons whose right to vote is questioned, is a change of policy that also indicates a desire for fairness and the execution of the law according to its intent. A responsible public officer for chief registrar, and a capable jurist for objection judge, augur well for a fair election.

The instructions of the Commission for this election embody some new features. In addition to the usual formula the Commission say:

"The registration officers are urgently requested (and neglect thereof will subject them to removal) to make diligent inquiry and by all reasonable means to ascertain the names which appear upon the registry lists of all persons who have died or permanently removed from the precinct, or are otherwise disqualified as voters, and to erase all such names from the lists; it being the earnest wish of the Commission to eliminate from the list the names of all persons who are not residents of the city and not legally qualified under the law to vote."

In reference to the hearing and determining of objections they add:

"Upon the hearing of the case, if said judge shall find that the person objected to is not a qualified voter, he shall, within three days prior to the election, transmit a certified list of all such disqualified persons to the judges of election appointed by the Commission; and said judges should strike such names from the registry list before the opening of the polls. In view of the numerous complaints that have been made with respect to the working of this provision of the law, the Commission recommends that when a decision is made striking the name of a person from the list of voters, the fact should be made known to him without delay, either orally or in writing."

Another very important part of the circular is this:

"The Commission being solicitous to secure a perfect registration of the qualified voters of the city, and to prevent as far as possible in their power all frauds in the registration and election, further suggests and insists upon pain of removal from office, and as a matter of caution and with a view to the identity of electors, that the deputy registration officers of the different precincts in the city, at the time of revising the registration lists, shall enter opposite each name on the list the place of residence of the voter, by street and number, and his occupation, and in all cases of removal from one precinct to another, that the residence from which the voter removed shall be entered, as well as the one to which the change is made; and to carry out this suggestion the Commission will furnish to the registration officers books properly ruled for the purpose."

If such imperative orders had been given on former occasions, it would have been better for the community and the Commission would have obtained more public respect. The enforcement of the regulation to put the place of residence of each voter oppo-

site his name on the list, in all instances, including cases of removal, will afford means of identification and the detection of fraudulent votes which has long been demanded by citizens desirous of fair elections. If this had been enforced on the occasion of the last municipal election in this city, the people would not have been burdened and the city disgraced with the "Liberal" administration which has cost so much with such paltry returns.

We pointed out a few days ago the colonizing which is now going on for political purposes. We directed attention to the gangs located in City Creek canyon. Parley's canyon is being worked for a similar purpose. The repeated delays in the conduit work and requests for more time, have had the same end in view as the City creek colonization. So with much of the unnecessary work on the public streets. Ridiculous grades for the sidewalks have been established—except in places where wealthy "Liberals" have kicked against it on personal grounds—and the result has been corresponding excessive work on the streets.

It is the new arrivals who need looking after by the friends of right, and who would be watched by the registrars if they were not wanted in support of the "Liberal" ticket. Laborers are coming in every day with a roll of blankets, and some fellows who are not laborers and who have neither blankets nor funds. They will doubtless be found, if traced, in a short time in the public employ, pledged to vote for the "Liberal" candidates in February. The six months' residence in the Territory required by law will be no obstacle in their way unless detected and exposed.

It is evident to the astute observer that the same tactics are in motion as have been used in the "Liberal" interest on former occasions. Money is being collected. A good deal of quiet work is being done, and weak places are being strengthened by importations and removals.

We do not know what is being done to meet these movements. But we suggest to the City Councilmen elected by the party of economy, morality, fairness and rectitude, that they have the right and should feel it their duty to inquire into the expenditure of public money, the colonizing of workmen, the delaying of contracts, and all the schemes devised to make an excuse for employing hands which will cast ballots in the interest of a faction, and they should take such a course as will prevent the prostitution of the people's funds for any such party purposes. They cannot begin a moment too soon.