

achievements. We firmly believe the next ten years will witness the solution of the transportation problem on the plan suggested. Nothing in a practical and economic way could more fittingly round out the century.

IMPUDENT, AT LEAST.

A person signing himself "W. C. Edwards," and dating his effusion from Salt Lake City on the 11th inst., wired the following message to Daniel M. Donegan, who, according to the *New York World*, is the "Tammany Wisinkie," — whatever that may mean:

Glory to God! All honor to Tammany! Tuscarora Society, Utah, send congratulations on victory.

Mr. Edwards must presume a great deal upon the ignorance or the shortness of memory of the Tammany Wisinkie, otherwise he would scarcely have laid himself open to the latter's inevitable accusation of hypocrisy. What grounds the Tuscarora society, Utah, has for congratulating Tammany on Democratic victory do not appear. Ever since there was such a thing as a Tuscarora society it has posed and worked as the mortal foe of Democracy. It tried to unseat the Democratic delegation from this Territory to the national convention of the party at Chicago, and was itself kicked out ingloriously for its pains. It did its best to defeat the regular nominees of the Democratic party for Delegate to Congress and for commissioners to locate university lands in this Territory, and again met disaster. It tried to beat the regularly nominated Democratic ticket in Salt Lake County, and succeeded in electing a ticket that is not Democratic at all. If this kind of party fealty entitles Edwards to claim for the Tuscarora society a share in the congratulations indulged in by the Democrats, the market has surely put a sudden and enhanced value upon inconsistency and impudence.

A THOROUGH SWEEP.

We shall have to look back as far as 1840 to find a parallel for the change that has been wrought in this election. No presidential election since that date has carried a revolution of the United States Senate with it, we think, though this may possibly have been the case in 1844. But that was not at all a sweep like this one. President Taylor in 1848 had both houses of Congress against him. President Pierce won a greater electoral victory, but that election changed the complexion of neither house of Congress, nor did the election of President Lincoln in 1860, or of President Cleveland in 1884. — *Boston Herald*.

The foregoing, while in the main a fair statement of the situation, is misleading in that it does not "tell it all." There need be no qualification of the statement regarding the sweeping character of the Democratic victory last week, especially if, as now seems assured, that party has gained a senator in each of the states of New York, Wisconsin, California, Montana and Wyoming, a clear majority over all of two and a plurality over the Republican party,

which now has six majority, of eight votes.

In the elections of 1840 and 1844, resulting in the choice of William Henry Harrison and James K. Polk, respectively, the country was in a state of considerable agitation over the question of retaking Texas into the Union, a large, influential and growing element being in favor of it; and thus a war cloud which might burst at any time was cast upon the land. Mexico was not friendly to the movement; whether she wanted the territory herself or not, the most that she was willing to do was to consent to the continued autonomy of the Lone Star republic. Presidential candidate Polk showed (in 1844) that this would mean eventually the taking of Texas by Great Britain and making it a dependency or province of the crown. It is easy to understand how such a situation could, as it did, overshadow every other and cause the people to leave the hands of the President unfettered by a hostile majority in either branch of Congress or otherwise; hence the elections at the times spoken of logically meant a "complete new deal," under the pressure of a grave issue, and the acts which followed were a faithful realization of the meaning.

Again, it is hardly proper to say that President Lincoln's election did not carry with it a change in the complexion of either branch of Congress. We all know that he was measurably unhampered by political opponents from the beginning of his administration so far as Congress was concerned. Whether this was a direct or indirect result of the election matters not; it is a fact, and all the measures pertaining to the struggle upon the country that his administration desired were loyally responded to by both the Senate and House. This was a revolution so complete, so radical and so sudden that the country could scarcely realize how it was or what it meant for a while. But it should be borne in mind that this great change was the logical result of a ponderous issue, and a darker or more dreadful one than the people had ever before been called upon to face.

It therefore follows that the reaction against the Republican party, which occurred on the 8th instant, is actually without a parallel when all things are considered. It was a time of profound peace and excellent political feeling; the candidates and issues were the same as four years previously, so that scarcely a new thing could be said; the country was decidedly prosperous and the people, while dissatisfied and even riotous in places, were as a whole quiet and free from agitation; President Harrison's administration was satisfactory to the Republican party and devoid of any features to which the opposition could offer any other than political objection; no ruptures or misunderstandings with foreign powers were threatened or likely; and yet, with this altogether placid condition upon the land, the party in power was hurled from its place and one that had not occupied it for a generation installed at headquarters! The country could go no further without transforming itself altogether.

Our neighboring republic on the south indulges in a revolution every

now and then, in which many are killed and much property is destroyed; France has had her present government longer, continuously, than any other during the century; Great Britain casts out its ruling faction every now and then, but this is always because the party in power is defeated on some measure before parliament and the ministers resign in order that the opposition may have its way, the method of administration and the head of the nation remaining always unchanged. It is different here. We have changed (or provided for changing) the executive, the upper and lower houses of Congress, the executive departments and the whole plan of legislation all in a day, and without much excitement and no turbulence at all, while our institutions remain intact and unassailed. A greater tribute could not be paid to the Federal Republic or the free people who inhabit it.

RAILROAD BUILDING IN PALESTINE.

A correspondent from Palestine says that since the completion of the railroad between Jaffa and Jerusalem, more than three hundred houses have been erected in the latter city, including dwellings, hotels and places of business, and that the country has been vastly benefited by the enterprise. The road is laid through the valley of the sons of Hinnom and passes only a few yards from the pool of Bethesda. Baron Rothschild intends to found another Jewish colony near the railroad and has already commenced the construction of three hundred buildings to be used by the colonists.

It seems to be only a question of a brief time when the Holy Land will be lined with railroads in every direction, with the center in Jerusalem. Already the plan is laid for a road to Samaria and Sidon.

UTAH'S PART IN THE FAIR.

Politics, and even the echoes of politics, having sunk into a state of comparative quietude for the nonce, the community now has time and ought to have inclination to discuss and act upon other matters of present and more weighty concernment. Prominent among these is the subject of Utah's representation at the World's Fair in Chicago next year. The public are familiar with what has been done and in a general way with what is being done by the local managers and commissioners; these are all up to their eyes in business and have the work well in hand. The ladies especially are bringing the potent factors of efficient organization and popular enthusiasm into action, with the result of fully arousing the sex, from one end of the Territory to the other, to the importance of thoroughly employing the opportunity that is given them.

While nothing needs to be urged upon the officials in the way of activity, it is evident that upon the part of the people there is room for much improvement. This condition, we are sure, is the result of neglect rather than of disinclination; and it is not