

by fighting them openly and in accordance with the recognized rules of warfare; but when the Egyptians get a chance to hold the only water in the land against them and happen to be strong enough by reason of position and numbers to do it, they can achieve a victory so complete and conclusive that not one of the enemy is left.

THE RUSH FOR CONSULATES.

It was recently printed in the News that the government had 150 consulates, and that there were 500 applicants for each. What some readers will be unable to understand is that men should be so anxious to go so far, in some cases to the antipodes, live among strangers and barbarians, and receive in many instances less salary than a professional man under ordinary circumstances can command at home.

The "way of it" is that the salary is a small part of the business, the fees being in every case the chief consideration; these often run up the total income of a \$1000 consulate to five times that amount, or even more.

The best consulate is that of Paris, where the salary is \$6000 a year, but the fees amount to the enormous average of \$81,500 in the same time! The government receives only a small percentage of the fees, the consulate, all told, being worth to the occupant about the same in dollars and cents as is the Presidency of the United States—\$50,000 per annum. There will now be no difficulty in understanding why there is such a rush for these, except in a few instances apparently obscure and unprofitable positions.

The following table of consulates with the salaries and fees, down to and including the \$2000 class, also conveys some desirable information on the subject:

| Consulates. | Salary of Consuls. | Fees. |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------|
| Liverpool | \$8,000 | \$34,000 |
| Paris | 6,000 | 61,500 |
| Havana | 6,000 | 22,000 |
| Hong Kong | 5,000 | 11,000 |
| Berlin | 4,000 | 17,000 |
| Prague | 3,000 | 13,000 |
| Belfast | 3,000 | 13,000 |
| Bradford (Eng.) | 3,000 | 21,000 |
| Glasgow | 3,000 | 18,000 |
| Lyons | 2,500 | 13,000 |
| Nottingham | 2,500 | 10,000 |
| Tunant | 2,500 | 11,000 |
| Annberg | 2,500 | 10,000 |
| Chemnitz | 2,000 | 16,000 |

The consul at Liverpool retains in the neighborhood of \$25,000 out of the fees of the office, making his total income about \$31,000; the others are in proportion.

LET THERE BE NO ABSENTEES.

It is the duty of every member of the People's Party to make such arrangements that he will not be absent from his precinct on Monday next. If any have been contemplating a journey for business or for pleasure which would prevent their being at the polls on Monday, we urgently suggest to them the necessity of postponing such departure. If voters are now absent, rusticated in the mountains or on business bent, they ought to return in time to vote, and any firm or business house which has voters away in its interest should give them permission to return so as to be ready for political business on Monday next.

Every vote is wanted in the precinct where it belongs. Every voter should consider it his duty to deposit his ballot, and to sustain the men and measures that are necessary to the welfare of the community. Neglect will be highly reprehensible. The opposition denounce it as a crime. That is, they say "where in Utah the 'Liberals' are in the majority and do not carry an election, their neglect takes on all the attachments of a crime." It's a poor rule that won't work both ways.

We think that every voter of the People's Party who does not perform his duty on election day is unworthy of the elective franchise, and that if the schemes of the "Liberals" should succeed and he should be stripped of every political privilege, which he would be under their avowed policy, he would richly deserve the deprivation. We look for a full vote of the People's Party at the general election of 1889.

AFTER THE LADIES.

RECENTLY Mr. David Archibald, of the Twenty-first Ward, called to explain a feature connected with the "Liberal" tactics that is somewhat unique. A few days ago, during Mr. Archibald's absence from home, a couple of "Liberal" whippers-in called upon his wife and mother-in-law and used their powers of persuasion to induce them to bring their batteries to bear upon Mr. A. to get that gentleman to cast his ballot for the "Liberal" ticket. They made plenty of promises in the event of the opposition going into power, among them being lots of water, an abundance of gas and any amount of police protection.

The ladies were invulnerable. They answered, in effect, that they did not know about the water part of the professed programme,

but as to their ability to supply gas in large quantities they had no reason to doubt, as they had just then exhibited their capacity in that line. As for police protection, the ladies said they lived in a peaceful neighborhood, and that was a commodity for which they had no particular use. They might have added, with a good show of reason that if the "Liberals" should happen to go into power they might then need police protection, but that they did not wish to help create the necessity in order to be placed in possession of its antidote.

It seems that the "Liberal" agents are operating in this respect partially upon the theory of the schoolmaster who, when asked who ruled the village where he was acting in his profession, replied—"I do." When asked to explain, he said that he ruled the children, the latter ruled their mothers and the mothers held undisputed sway over their husbands. We have no doubt that the appeals to the ladies will fall as flatly upon their ears as those addressed to "Young Utah" do upon the youth. There are some things which the "Liberal" advocates have said in the past about the young people—endorsing the bringing to bear upon them of morally corrupting agencies—that they have not forgotten.

When the methods of the opposition are considered it seems as if some other phrase than "leaving no stone unturned," should be invented to fittingly describe their completeness. To preserve their liberties the people must meet activity with activity and use every honorable means to gain a slashing victory on Monday next.

THREE AMERICAS' EXPOSITION.

IT HAVING been determined to hold a world's exposition by the three Americas in 1892, the fourth centenary of the landing of Christopher Columbus at San Salvador, the contest among the leading cities of the Union for the honor of being the location has already begun.

Of course, any one of them having sufficient population is willing to receive the big show with open arms, but at least three of the principal ones are actively at work. These are New York, Chicago and Washington. The first named claims it because of being the metropolis of the nation, the second because it expects to be the metropolis by that time, and the third be-