

conducted by Mr. Simon, who introduced Mr. Harrison. The President said he was glad to have this opportunity of making a visit to Salt Lake City. Trade organizations of all kinds were useful, but petty jealousies and mean rivalries should be guarded against. In other cities commercial bodies were of great advantage in developing trade, and it would be so in this city. All persons engaged in trade and commerce should mingle with each other freely, and devote their energies to the welfare of their city and, above all, avoid personal disputes. In this way could capital and enterprise be harmonized and established in Salt Lake City.

He hoped that in this way the mercantile interests could be furthered as the mountain streams now make agriculture to flourish. The President then closed by wishing prosperity and progress for Salt Lake.

Mr. Simon addressed the audience, and declared the New Chamber of Commerce open for business.

The space of fifteen minutes was occupied by the President in shaking hands with the people present. On his right he wore a kid glove, which was limp and moist from contact with the multitude of hands which must have grasped it.

The whole party next drove to the Rio Grande Western depot, where the Presidential train was in waiting. The cars were boarded, and a few minutes after 12 o'clock, President Harrison and party bade farewell to Salt Lake City and departed for the East.

Mrs. Harrison appeared on the rear platform of the coach as it was pulling out, and was greeted with three hearty cheers by the populace, who had assembled there in large numbers.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

All the world is familiar with Shakespeare's "tide in the affairs of men." If taken at the flood, it will lead to fortune. If neglected, the neglect will bring disaster.

The philosophy of it is, of course, that we should be watchful and wise enough to know when to act so as to take advantage of those influences that will favor us. It is applicable alike to all schemes, aspirations, ambitions, good and bad. The management of President Harrison during his very brief stay in Salt Lake convinces me that Utah Liberalism has lost the great opportunity of its life and that the cause for which it has lived and moved and had its being has suffered defeat. Of course, I am pleased to believe that such is the case. Perhaps the wish is father to the thought. No matter.

In October, 1875, President Grant came to Salt Lake. He had accepted the common misrepresentations concerning the Mormon people as being the truth. He was prejudiced against them. His visit to this city undeceived him, as he himself declared. President Harrison came with the Eastern conception of the Mormons. In the crowded hours he had to remain he could use only his eyes to gain information. He is an honest and a thinking man. What he saw must have convinced him that there has been some terrible mistake. In all his long journey, it is safe to say that no

city of the size of Salt Lake has given him so hearty and handsome a welcome. Of course, Utah Liberalism has wished to make Mr. Harrison feel that the welcome came from anti-Mormon Utah. It carried him away from the centre of the city and monopolized his time in such wise as to prevent him from coming in contact with the Mormon features of the occasion as much as possible. Yet when he has time to think it over he will reflect that while three-fourths of the people who welcomed him were Mormons, there was nowhere a lack of hearty good will and generous enthusiasm. He will look over the route he traveled through the city in retrospect and will remember that on Mormon as well as on non-Mormon fronts bunting was lavishly displayed. He will be reminded that the great Mormon Temple, from whose towers fluttered hundreds of flags, bore this precept: "Fear God: Honor the President." He will reflect that three-fourths of the children who sang to him were Mormons. He will regret that he could not visit the Tabernacle and hear the hundreds of Mormon voices rolling in harmony through that vast auditorium, and when he sums it all up he will say, as President Grant did, that he has been deceived in regard to the Mormon people. Then, too, like Grant, he will come to the conclusion that harsh measures are not needed in Utah.

There is not in the United States and Territories a place or people unto which and whom the President should give so much time and attention as to Utah and the Utah situation. Standing so high that he should be above the reach of prejudice, the President should have spent in Salt Lake even more time than he gave to Boise in Idaho and by using his eyes, which are calm and judicial, he could have learned much. If he was so much in the hands of committees that he could not do this, that is an unfortunate thing. Yet his ride through Salt Lake will result in a more broad, humane and American judgment of the Mormon people. He will understand Utah better. He will be better able to do what he can to carry out here the thought he expressed at the Park "that the will of the majority expressed by constitutional and legal methods at the ballot-box shall be the supreme law of all our United States." When he reflects upon the situation here he will realize that the majority has never attempted to do any other thing than this. Then, when he considers that in deference to the supreme law of the United States, the vast majority of the people of Utah have said that henceforth the Utah home is "where one mother sits in single, uncrowned honor the queen of her home," he will, if I am not grievously mistaken in the man, say, "Let us be patient, as is becoming the strong, and let us see if this action on the part of these people is not sincere. Sixty millions of people have no cause to fear that 200,000 can do them harm. The genius of our government is helpful not hindering. Utah is a glorious land of sun-bright vales filled with peaceful, sober, hard-working men and women. Let us give them the hand of fellowship and believe them Americans with us in all

that makes for the greatness of our nation, at least until by overt act they prove our judgment in the wrong." When President Harrison says that or something like that, as I believe he will, when he has thought it all over, 30,000,000 of people will respond "Amen!" Then Utah Liberalism, having lived out the last hour of its day, will disappear. All the local strife and hate will die. The flower of liberty will bloom unmenaced by the hand of cunning up and down this mountain land and we shall have on the crown of the continent a STATE OF UTAH that may become the glory of the Union and the envy of the world. Long enough have the hateful gibe, the withering sneer and the hideous lie done their cruel work in Utah. Upon the mountain tops all around fair Peace and bright Prosperity wait a welcome to the valleys. But they will not come because they cannot dwell apart and because they die in strife. In the glorious Spring-tide let friendship spring also in our hearts and may 1891 be ever memorable in Utah for the coming of the Lord of equal rights and equal protection for all, regardless of sect, creed or party.

CHARLES ELLIS.

DIPLOMATIC PROBLEMS.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—There is a vast accumulation of matters requiring attention from the State Department just now, and Secretary Blaine will probably be a very busy man during the summer. Recent events in the Chilean situation have added to the complexity of affairs, and there is now a long docket of unsolved diplomatic problems, as follows: The Italian and Bering Sea complications, Canadian reciprocity, Newfoundland fisheries negotiations, Chilean troubles, Spanish agreement, Venezuelan treaty, Haitian coaling station, refusal of China to receive our minister, trouble over the failure of the consul at Victoria to toast the Queen and quite a number of minor matters, including the claim of the Barrundia family.

A BERING SEA NOTE.

Another note from Secretary Blaine to Sir Julian Panncoft, under date of April 14th, is made public. It says in part:

The modifications which Lord Salisbury suggests in the questions for arbitration do not wholly meet the views of the President, but the President changes the text of the third and fifth in such a manner, it is hoped, as will result in an agreement between the two governments. While Lord Salisbury suggests a different mode of procedure from that embodied in the sixth question, the President does not understand him to actually object to the question and therefore assumes that it is agreed to. The six questions now proposed by the President are:

First—What exclusive jurisdiction in the Bering sea, and what exclusive rights in the seal fisheries therein, did Russia assert and exercise up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States?

Second—How were those claims conceded by Great Britain?

Third—Was Bering sea included in the phrase "Pacific ocean" in the treaty of 1850 between Great Britain