

grand one, but like many similar projects, it did not succeed. Powderly is gone, but Gompers is ahead. The lawyers and the saloonkeeper are on either side of Gompers, holding up his hands.

Last night, at the banquet, a lawyer named Powers, as honorary member of a trades union, indulged in some cheap wit about the alliance between plumbers and lawyers. Mr. Gompers should understand that as a rule a lawyer who poses as a labor leader is working for a place as corporation counsel. And if the eminent plumber, Mr. Powers should in a few weeks be retained as legal adviser for a railroad company it will probably be because of his pull as a labor leader.

In his speech last night Mr. Gompers says:

"The American Federation of Labor has decided to concentrate its efforts in the establishment of the eight-hour system. Let us content ourselves with this today; less, if need be, tomorrow. Don't talk to us of being lazy. While there is one person looking for work, the hours of those who do work are too long. We propose to deal in a movement that will do more than anything else for the amelioration of the workingman's condition, viz., the eight-hour system. Eight hours for sleep, eight hours for work, eight hours for moral and intellectual recreation. To this last the reply has been, 'You'll get drunk,' which has continued to be cast at us until we have placed on our banners, 'Eight hours for what we will.' It is a mischievous, a wicked libel to charge people with intention to get drunk if they have more time to themselves. Drunkenness among the laboring classes has decreased in a ratio corresponding to the decrease in the hours of labor. The man who works so many hours a day only sleeps at home, and eats, sleeps, dreams of work rather than works to live. If you want to improve the habits or customs of a people you must improve their condition. On an average, people receive wages enough to pay for their actual necessities of life, or upon which they will consent to live. But if the wage-workers will insist on living more decently they will secure the means in wages to do this. We must have more time to make room for those out of work, and because we do not want our people brought to a condition of semi-slavery."

No one can object to what is said here. It is a very stupid person who would oppose the betterment of the working classes. And it is a very hard-hearted person who would impose longer hours of labor.

#### OFF THE TRACK.

ONE gentleman, an attorney by the way, said he did not see how Councilman Pickard expected to gain anything by his suit which he intends to file today, as he did not see how a court could enjoin the action of a future Council. When the time for the confirmation of the transaction arrives, it is likely that an entire new set of men will be in the Council, and to say what their action shall be presumed to be he holds as folly.—*Tribune*.

An attorney should know that a law-making body does not change, no mat-

ter how frequently its personnel may do so. The City Council of today is the City Council of two or ten years ago, although its membership has undergone several transformations with the latter period. To enjoin the City Council perpetually will be to bind future Councils as well as the present one.

#### SINKING CREDIT OF THE CITY.

THE morning anti-"Mormon" organ charges the "Sainted Press" with telling "a sorrowing public that the Liberal government of this city has so destroyed its credit that its bonds are at a shameful discount." It then goes on in a sickly attempt to show that the depreciation of the bonds of Salt Lake City is not due to internal influences but to the financial condition in the east. This is simply the thinnest kind of mud, from which the present city government guaranteed to clean the streets, but which is now being disposed of by the "Liberal" organ by figuratively throwing it into the eyes of the people.

The paper referred to furnishes, on this subject, a brilliant illustration of the fact that a muddled brain and a bad cause will result in the setting up of a proposition and the production of an argument to demolish it. To exhibit this anomaly we will quote from the article in point:

"They [the saintly press] should add that, for some reason, the old bonds, the perfect security of which cannot be questioned, are at the same discount, that they were made so by the Deseret Bank of this city."

The person who wrote that was ignorant of the fact that the security of the bonds of the municipal corporation is the same for those issued and disposed of on any previous date as those placed on the market and sold by the city now. The city is the security and on it lies the responsibility of redemption. If there is any difference between old and new it lies in favor of the former, because they would necessarily take precedence in payment. The difference, however, if any exists, is but slight. Any depreciation of the credit of the city affects the one class as well as the other.

The new bonds were disposed of at a discount by the city direct. It has been charged that this depreciation is the result of the lowering of the credit of the corporation under "Liberal" rule. As an argument against this being the cause, the newspaper quoted states that holders of old bonds have been disposing of them at a similar low rate. This statement simply emphasizes the fact that public confidence in

the security is traveling downward toward freezing point.

Another rich feature of the lame defense of "Liberal" rule is the fact that the "Sainted press" is credited with the publication of the charge that the credit of the city has depreciated under the rule and ruin administration. The statement was made in the columns of the *Times*, the evening "Liberal" organ, of a week ago yesterday, and its article was reproduced in the *News* of last Monday. The assertion was embodied in what was claimed by that journal to be the language of a member of the City Council, and was endorsed by it in flaming headlines. The same article also asserts that the sale of the Old Fort Block was necessary in order to protect the credit of the city. The charge comes from the "Liberal" side of the house, not from the "sainted press."

It is not denied that there are fair and honest men in the "Liberal" party—men who could be trusted with the transaction of public business. Unfortunately, however, they are not the men who have been elected to office. More than that, every intelligent and truth-loving citizen in the community knows this. The record of incapacity and evidences of jobbery made by the present government is too glaring to be misunderstood by the dullest student of current local events and conditions. But we are not so forgetful of justice as to measure the entire party by the size and quality of the present municipal administration, which is partly, at least, made up of bogus officials. A great many "Liberals" are equally as disgusted with the condition of affairs as even the most pronounced members of the People's Party.

#### FESTIVALS PRESCRIBED BY THE MOSAIC LAW.

A BRIEF sketch of the festivals observed under the Mosaic dispensation will properly conclude our outline of the law of Moses. Such occasions were celebrated weekly, monthly and yearly.

The Sabbath was the weekly holiday and was consecrated to rest and devotion. It was to be kept holy, in commemoration of the completion of the creation of the world. On that day an additional offering was to be made, consisting of twelve loaves of bread and pure frankincense. This was the "bread of memorial," to be eaten by Aaron and his sons in the holy place. Singing and music added to the cheerfulness of the Jewish Sabbath. (Ps. lxviii: 25-27). On this day the children were instructed in the law, and those who could do so visited the tem-