

tion, he ordered all his committees so that a war spirit predominated. A declaration of war against England soon followed. In relation to this war the school text books are all wrong. They give the impression that we whipped Britain on every hand, and the American eagle is made to scream from cover to cover. This is not so. We whipped, or at least held our own against England on sea, but she whipped us on land, except on one or two occasions. But Americans gained a greater victory than if they had whipped England, they conquered themselves. After the war there was a funeral, and the corpse was the old Federal party. This faction that had been for years opposing progress and liberty, threatened secession during the war. Their dough-faced, putty headed conduct rendered them so odious that the very word Federal became a cause of shame even to themselves. Then set in the era of the real American sentiment, which a few years later culminated in the Monroe doctrine.

Ever since that war the United States has been respected by all European nations. Before that, even the miserable half savage province of Algiers insulted us, and as she thought with impunity. On reading the history of these times, the American of today does not ask why his fathers went to war in 1812, but he asks why in thunder they did not go to war in 1808, or 1809, or even in 1806. The answer simply is, because there was no American spirit, patriotism or self-respect. Jefferson was a man of peace. He believed the golden era to be in the future, and peace should be prince of that era. The people believed with Jefferson that peace was best, and that it was better to bear insult than rush precipitately into war. But the crisis came in 1809, when Gallatin said that either we must fight or permit our commerce and even our internal trade to be destroyed, and our country reduced to a satrapy of European crowns or despots.

Dr. Gordy dwelt considerably upon the interpretation put on the Constitution by States' sovereignty men and by nationalists. According to the former there was no such body as the American people. This country was composed of Delawareans, New Yorkers, Rhode Islanders and so on, just as so many tribes of aboriginal savages. According to nationalists, the very fact that an American Constitution existed demonstrated that there was or ought to be an American people behind it.

In touching on the Missouri compromise of 1820, the lecturer said that many were of opinion that the North should have gone to war sooner than admit a compromise on slavery. On this very point the superior wisdom and far-seeing sagacity of Henry Clay was seen. In 1820 the South could whip the North. If this is doubted, we have only to see what happened forty years later, when the North was trebly stronger. The civil war resulted in triumph for the North, but Dr. Gordy believed that if Lincoln had been in place of Jefferson Davis it would not have been so. Davis defeated the South by his personal interference in matters that did not concern him, by his arbitrary conduct and his petty jealousy.

## CITY COUNCIL.

An adjourned session of the City Council was held last night, Mayor Baskin in the chair. The following councilmen were in attendance: Rich, Folland, Moran, Bell, Beardsley, Heiss, Evans, Wantland, Loofbourov, Horn, Hardy, Ewing, Lawson and Simondi. Absent—Karrick.

It was 8:10 when the Mayor's gavel fell on his desk. Twenty minutes were consumed in reading the minutes of Friday night's session, after which the following business was transacted:

### SUNDAY CONCERTS.

The petition of the "Wonderland" management asking that they be allowed to give sacred concerts came up.

Lawson moved that the petition be granted.

Horn seconded it.

Bell—I think that the granting of licenses to those who give Sunday concerts is just as important as granting franchises. I don't think that the proprietors have sufficient room to give concerts at their show house. I move that the matter be referred to the license committee.

Horn did not see that it was necessary to refer it to the license committee as that body was not in favor of granting the petition. Further, half of the proceedings would be devoted to the charitable institutions of the city.

Lawson said he was opposed to referring the petition to the license committee. Some people preferred to go to meetings on the Sabbath day, others to entertainments, the latter class should be provided for.

Folland said he was in favor of referring it to the committee. It was hardly the proper thing to grant the petition without investigation. The performances given on Sunday night might not be "sacred."

Beardsley inquired if the Theatre were not used for a similar purpose.

Rich—No; it is used for preaching, but no admission fees are charged.

Beardsley—The hat is passed around and a collection taken up, which is much the same thing.

Hardy said he believed the matter was covered by a Territorial statute and that the Council had no power to grant the petition.

The motion to refer to the license committee finally prevailed.

### SUNDAY SHAVING AGAIN.

Wantland's Sunday shaving ordinance was again called up. The ordinance was read and before further action was taken Moran stepped to the front with a written protest from nearly all of the barbers of the city asking that the measure be not passed.

Simondi—That can only be done by unanimous consent—

Moran—Mr. President, I pro—

Simondi—I have the floor and will not grant permission unless I am also given the privilege of introducing a petition on another question.

Moran—Mr. Pres—

Simondi—I have the floor and want to say—

The Mayor—"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

Moran—I move that the enacting clause of the ordinance be stricken out.

Horn seconded it.

Wantland said, with a burst of sarcasm, as he glanced scowlingly at Moran, that is a very fine stroke of

policy by a parliamentarian. I think the matter should be fully discussed.

Moran then quoted the following from the Compiled Laws of Utah of 1888, on the matter:

"Every person who keeps open on Sunday, any store, workshop, bar, saloon, banking house or other place of business, for the purpose of transacting business therein, is punishable by fine not less than five nor more than \$100."

Wantland said that such an ordinance was in force in other large cities and it should also be here.

Rich said that all the barbers but four in the city were opposed to the measure, and their wishes in the matter should be respected.

Horn said that the newspaper reports that he was opposed to the barbers of the city on account of his scanty hairsuite was a bald headed misrepresentation. (Laughter).

A vote was taken and the ordinance killed—Wantland, Heiss, Ewing and Lawson only voting against Moran's motion.

### FIRE INSPECTOR'S SALARY.

The question of giving Chief Stanton an extra \$600 as salary for duties performed as fire inspector came up.

Bell and Rich spoke against the granting of the petition on any increase in that official's salary. Bell moved to refer it to the finance committee. Lost.

Rich moved that the report of the finance committee recommending the granting of the petition be rejected.

Lawson seconded saying if Mr. Stanton was not satisfied with the \$2000 he was getting he could be replaced by some other person.

Ewing thought Mr. Stanton an efficient and worthy officer and said he should be given something extra. The insurance inspector thought so too.

Hardy—I don't want to say much in regard to this matter, but certainly object to any fire insurance inspector or agent who is not a tax payer saying what officer's salary should or should not be increased by this Council.

Heiss moved to amend by making it \$400 instead of \$600.

Ewing seconded the motion.

The Mayor—That motion at this particular juncture is out of order.

Bell said the rejection of the report was a reflection on the committee. It was a plain business proposition that the insurance companies should pay half of his salary as fire inspector and the city the other half.

Folland said he had no fault to find with the offer, but he was opposed to increasing the gentleman's salary. The chief's competency was largely due to the lavishness of the city in equipping the fire department with all modern appurtenances.

On a vote being taken the result was seven to seven.

Ayes—Folland, Hardy, Beardsley, Evans, Lawson, Loofbourov, Rich.—7. Noes—Bell, Ewing Heiss, Horn, Moran, Simondi, Wantland.—7.

The vote being a tie the Mayor voted in the affirmative.

### RESOLUTION.

Loofbourov offered the following, which was referred to the committee on fire department:

Resolved, That the work of fire inspector be performed by the chief of fire department.