

since this city was first located has the outlook for the future been brighter than at this very time.

Different business houses have been opened out, three new banks, with a capital of nearly a million dollars, have been organized, many various manufactures have started up, making this city today a central point for a large extent of country, north, south, east and west. While these developments have been going on, the traveling facilities for the public are still in their primitive state. Four railways enter this city at four different points, causing the traveling public the utmost inconvenience when coming into or going from the city. To obviate this difficulty the Chamber of Commerce has begun the necessary preliminary work by appointing a committee, consisting of ex-Governor West, Messrs. J. E. Dooly, Geo. A. Lowe, G. S. Erb, F. H. Auerbach, J. T. Little, Elias Morris and Fred. Simon. The committee has been charged with the duties of taking the proper steps for the purpose of having a union depot located and built in this city.

By the enclosed extracts from our papers, you will perceive how earnestly this work is being taken in hand. We have been requested to communicate this important matter to you, for the purpose of obtaining your views upon this question. There is no doubt in our minds that the citizens of Salt Lake will give the different railway companies all the aid in their power to see this work accomplished.

The increase of population within the past three years amounts to nearly fifteen thousand people; these have come among us principally from the eastern States.

May we lay the one fact before you, that every inhabitant we gain here, becomes a two-fold worker for the interests of your company. First—By consuming the products of the east. Second by the products of our own resources, which again are shipped over your lines to eastern markets.

This in itself should suffice to encourage this city in its work. Much has been done in the past three years, but much more remains to be accomplished.

Trusting you will give this matter the consideration which it merits by its vital importance, and awaiting your reply, we are,

Very respectfully yours,

CALEB W. WEST,

Chairman Union Depot Committee.

FRED. SIMON, Secretary.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, September 11, 1889.

### CURRENT TOPICS IN EUROPE.

In various countries and at various times men have suddenly come forth to startle mankind with the brilliancy of their deeds, or the greatness of their thoughts. These may be justly termed representative men, and around them cluster the great events of the history of our race. Of such men Napoleon Bonaparte was evidently one. Whatever other nations may think, it is

quite evident that France is never tired speaking of his deeds.

Two works have lately been published in Paris which by their rapid sale show how well France remembers her famous son. One of these is written by that famous author M. H. Taine, and is decidedly one of his most important historical works. It is entitled "The Reconstruction of France by Napoleon, First Consul and Emperor." It certainly contains a vast amount of information hitherto not easily accessible. The other is a work of scarcely less importance, as it deals with the domestic and private life of the Emperor. It is entitled the "Memoirs of Mme. de Remusat." As many readers are well aware, the author was the intimate friend of the Empress Josephine, and had much to do in the affairs of the royal household. She had certainly a great many opportunities to see Napoleon with the mask thrown off, as well as the private character of the men and women by whom he was surrounded. In her descriptions, Napoleon appears to have been a man of strong passions—morally as well as intellectually—head and shoulders above his *entourage*, whose meanness and pettiness he justly reproves.

Her description of the scene which followed the elevation of two of Napoleon's brothers, Louis and Joseph, to the rank of Princes, is highly characteristic. "Just before we sat down to dinner, Duroc, governor of the Palace informed us, one after the other, that we must give Joseph and Louis and their wives the title of Prince and Princess. Napoleon's sisters Mme. Murat and Mme. Bacciochi, seemed terribly annoyed at the distinction of rank, between themselves and their sisters-in-law. The Emperor looked gay, and evidently enjoyed the annoyance caused by the new ceremonial. Next day there was a family dinner at the Tuilleries, where a violent scene took place. Mme. Murat wanted to know why she and her sisters were treated with contempt, while the wives of her brothers were loaded with honors. In reply Napoleon said with cutting irony, 'One would really think, ladies, to listen to your talk that we hold the crown from the late king our father.'"

Writing to his brother Louis the Emperor said: "Your quarrels with the queen are a public scandal. Pray, have in your family that paternal and effeminate character which you now show in your government, and carry into public affairs that vigor which you now show at home."

These brief clippings may give a hint of the nature of the work. It is scarcely necessary to add that the book is very popular among American visitors. Thousands have bought and read the book, and it is almost as unfashionable to say you have not read the work as to say you have not climbed the Eiffel tower.

It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of the gathering of French mayors as guests of the city of Paris at the Palais de l'In-

dustry on the 18th inst. In one sense the mayors are the direct representatives of France, every one of them the very chief of his commune, each exercising a wide-spread influence among his neighbors and subordinates, and but few of them under ordinary circumstances holding themselves free to leave the limited territories placed under their charge. That some thirteen thousand of these Mayors should have been induced to don their official insignia and come to Paris, even on a State occasion, shows that they are by no means unmindful of their duties to the central government. Their fraternal reunion at a banquet unparalleled for splendor and in the midst of fetes altogether unique in the history of this or any other country, cannot but have created an impression on their minds which will lead to the most lasting results, both at the approaching elections and for many years after.

One of the best and most picturesque characters of Italy, Beneditti Cairoli, has just passed away. He was a man for whom even his enemies had a kind word. Cairoli was one of a family of five sons, all of whom save Beneditti gave their lives as a sacrifice for their country. They either died on the field of battle or from wounds and exposure in the wars between 1848 and 1870. Beneditti himself was severely wounded at Palermo when Garibaldi triumphed there. As a personal friend of Garibaldi he participated in all the efforts of that hero of the people for the liberty and unity of Italy. His commanding abilities, long after Italy became united, called him to the forefront of Italian affairs—as member of cabinet and as prime minister. For the last few years he has been an object of great solicitude to the nation on account of his health. The palace of Capodimonte for the past three years has been placed at his disposal by the king. He expired there on the 9th of August, and Italy went in mourning for the pure patriot and statesman.

The so-called "naval manoeuvres of the British fleet" are now in full action. The contending admirals have lost no time in getting to business. Their proceedings have been as rapid as they would be in real war, that is to say as rapid as possible. It is too early as yet to draw any general conclusions concerning these elaborate and costly manoeuvres. They are the closest possible imitation of real naval warfare. Persons of all shades of politics agree that these manoeuvres are a benefit. So long as England depends upon her men-of-war for her national safety, she must know how to use them. The manoeuvres try the quality and speed of the ships, the efficiency of the armaments and the stamina and alertness of the men.

Perhaps it would be difficult to find an instance which better shows the vast difference between American and European ideas, than that which has been raised by the discussion concerning female choristers in English cathedrals. Some of the