

the term bounty to be restricted to a benefit conferred by a legislature upon an industry. The Lincoln Club holds that certain bounties are correct in principle and beneficial in practice. In behalf of the Lincoln Club I introduce to you Mr. F. J. Cannon.

The appearance of this gentleman elicited loud and prolonged applause. Mr. Cannon said the Lincoln Club of Logan recognized certain bounties as right in principle and beneficial in practice. He would argue the question from three standpoints, viz.—was the bounty a correct principle legally? Was it correct morally? Was it correct economically? The Supreme court of the United States had decided the constitutionality of the McKinley bill, which grants a bounty; and this was sufficient for the people of Utah, who realized that from the decision of the Supreme Court Americans could not appeal to any other earthly court. Is the bounty a moral wrong if it shall not unjustly oppress one to the advantage of another, if it shall not offend against the moral law engraved upon enduring tablets of brass and pillars of stone, but more imperishably upon the heart and mind of advancing humanity of all places upon the face of the earth? From the first moment when the earth of the Salt Lake valley was turned to God's sunlight by a wooden ploughshare we had learned the moral worth of giving a little that we might enjoy much. The community had been morally built up by its system of co-operative support. The wealth and grandeur achieved had not fallen to the portion of any favored class. Was a bounty economically correct? It was not in the interest of the rich, but in that of the poor. It made, comparatively, no difference to the rich whether money was scarce or plentiful. That class always had enough and to spare. By building up industries and saving us from the bankruptcy of excessive importations it would reduce the price of money. This would not help the selfish, but it would enable the poor man to obtain loans without creeping upon his knees for the privilege of paying fifteen per cent. per annum interest.

The speaker then instanced what he termed the deplorable condition into which Utah is drifting in one respect, declared that every year we are importing more than we export, and said that in twenty years more the money lenders of Utah would own the Territory, body and soul. He cited instances (accompanied by detailed tables of figures) of the effects of the bounty system in France, Germany and the United States. Applying the question to Utah, he referred to the immense importation of iron, rope, cement and sugar, and spoke of the killing of the local bounty bill and its effects.

Prof. Paul was then introduced by Mr. R. W. Sloan. He feared he was no orator, "as Brutus is," (pointing to his opponent) but he trusted that a few modest, unpretentious facts would be equally well received. Error was the cause of human misery. Mr. Cannon had said (if he understood him aright) that all our exports to other countries were paid in gold, as value for goods received. It was true that what we imported could only be obtained in three ways: First, by stealing; second,

by its being given to us; third, by paying for it. We sent every year to China millions of tons of wheat. What did they pay for it? Ask the school boy? He would tell us "fire crackers!" The girl would tell us "fan!" The old woman said "tea!" Ask any Republican and he would say we are paid in Chinese money, "tales and yens." The word "bounty" had a wide significance. The Republican took the narrowest view of it. Every Democrat should vote against any proposition to establish an industry by bounty; but when the bounty exists it becomes a different proposition; and he was not surprised to see that several Democratic members of the present Legislature voted for its continuance. We had been charged with trying to kill the sugar industry at Lehi. Had any one offered any of them stock for nothing? They would if it had been "knifed." Was not the gift of the Legislature, already given, sufficient? The sugar factory would not be stopped running unless it failed to pay. The owners would not run the concern at a loss. Why, then, should the people be required to? The price of sugar did not fall because of the establishment of the Utah factory, but when the tariff was taken off by means of the McKinley bill a year ago next April. Did the sugar factory give employment? It did to less than 200 hands and for less than three months in the year. One thousand dollars invested in a farm would give employment all the year round. If the money invested in the sugar works had been put into farms, 500 or more would have been employed. Factories no longer employed men. Machinery was the order of the day, and the money went into the pockets of manufacturers. The farmers of Utah thought they would get rich on raising beets. In many instances they lost money, notwithstanding that it took four times the work of ordinary farm labor to raise beets.

He was in favor of those industries that support themselves. Those who should lose were those who would be gainers. The bounty helped the rich, not the poor working man. For twenty years the sugar trust of America had a monopoly. It was said at the outset that competition would reduce the price. Did it? They all knew that we always paid from eight to twelve cents per pound while the same sugar sold by the same company realized less than five cents per pound in the world's market. Yes, sold it in the world's market at four cents per pound and charged us at home eight per pound. This was the ideal industry we heard so much fuss about.

At a signal from Mr. Paul one of the scenes on the stage was rolled back, displaying a whole row of interrogations pertinent to the question under debate, painted in large black letters on a sheet of white canvas. This was the signal also for a tremendous outburst of applause, which lasted several minutes.

Prof. Paul occupied exactly one hour.

Mr. Cannon again occupied thirty minutes in rebuttal. The gentleman, he said, has put questions for me to answer and answered them himself. I will see if there are not two solutions to his mathematical problems. Mr.

Cannon then vigorously attacked the theories and figures of Prof. Paul and read a cablegram from a leading sugar firm in England, giving the prices of sugar in that country, as compared with prices in Utah.

Mr. Cannon was called "to time" by Mr. Sloan and resumed his seat amid great enthusiasm.

Thus ended, without doubt, one of the best political debates ever given in Utah.

LOGAN, March 3, 1892.

## CITY COUNCIL.

Mayor Baskin's gavel fell in the City Council chamber at 7:45 Tuesday, March 8. The following councilmen were in attendance: Rich, Folland, Horn, Helss, Wantland, Beardsley, Evans, Simondi, Ewing, Lawson, Hardy, Loofbourow, Bell and Moran.

Absent—Karrick.

After nearly thirty pages of type written minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved, the following

## PETITIONS

were read and referred as specified below:

George Duffin asked for the privilege to maintain a candy and fruit stand near the corner of East and South Temple streets. Committee on streets. William and John A. Groesbeck asked permission to pile building material in front of 122 and 124 South Main street. Committee on streets.

The Young Ladies Aid Society asked exclusive privileges of erecting and maintaining a refreshment stand at Liberty Park. Public grounds.

Wm. Colton asked to be allowed to resign from Frank's patrol system. Granted.

Angus McKellar asked that Second East Street be put in passable condition from Third to Ninth South. Committee on streets.

Fred Trimmer represented that he was desirous of expending \$2000 in improvements on Capitol Hill, and asked lands from the city covering that amount. Committee on streets.

Thomas Watson and others asked for an extension of water mains on East Seventh South street. Committee on waterworks.

Fred Trimmer asked that no electric light or telephone poles be erected in the center of North State street. Committee on streets.

J. B. Walden asked for \$75 on account of salary paid George M. Bowen.

Oscar Groschell et al. asked that Frank Peterson be allowed to stand an express wagon on Second South street. Committee on streets.

W. H. Williams asked for free license as produce peddler. Committee on license.

J. M. Reintemar asked that the city canal be repaired where it passes through his property. Committee on irrigation.

J. H. Mullen asked permission to open Green street. Committee on streets.

Abraham Lewis et al. asked that Third West street, between Ninth and Tenth South streets, be opened. City engineer.

Mr. R. Wyker asked that a road be