CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Standing Committees for the Ensuing Year Appointed.

TRANSPORTATION AND OTHER MATTERS.

President Donnellan's Inaugural Address Before the Board of Directors.

The Chamber of Commerce directory held its regular meeting last night, with President John W. Donnellan in the chair. The members present were: Sherman, Wells, Empey, Morrison and Weeks.

The committee on natural gas reported favorably on the question of calling a mass meeting at the Theatre, where steps could be formally taken to advertise the discovery of gas in this Territory.

The cost of the meeting will be about $100, and will be held next week.

The committee on transportation was given further additional time on the matter of tariff rates.

Secretary Sears stated they had conferred with the Ogden chamber of commerce on the transportation question and it favored it strongly.

He also announced that the Associated Press agents of this city had manifested their willingness to do all they could to advertise the discovery of natural gas in this Territory.

The secretary was authorized to employ a clerk at a salary of $50 per month.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

President Donnellan then delivered his inaugural address. He strongly recommended the building of the Deep Creek railroad. That was a matter that should have the earnest attention of the board. The efforts made to that end the last three years have only been spasmodic. If the road is built it will have to be done by the Rio Grande Western railway.

On salt manufacture he said that one small new furnace the Union Pacific a tonnage of 50,000 tons per annum, which is worth $600,000, equal to one-fourth of the earnings of the Rio Grande Western.

The recent discovery of natural gas near this city would have a tendency to modify our railway situation. The railroads would soon come to solicit our trade without recompense. It was the paramount duty of the Chamber to provision to the industrial world the discovery of unlimited quantities of natural gas in this Territory.

There should be within the Chamber of Commerce a manufacturing bureau to stimulate the growth of manufactures in our midst. With natural gas, the cheapest and best of all fuels, we should be able to steel manufacture iron and steel works, glass works, cotton factories, potteries and numerous other industries. The marvelous resources of the Territory were briefly pointed out and their advantages portrayed.

The transcontinental lumpsum had been placed on a substantial footing and its benefits would soon be felt.

As a health resort Utah stood pre-eminent and that fact should be heralded to the world.

An effort was being made by the board of directors to create a Territorial, or interstate, board of trade with a view to uniting our forces for national protection and advancement of our commercial and industrial interests. In holding after our interests, it was urged, we should not be unmindful of the interests of our weaker neighbors. Our merchants and business men should lay aside all prejudices and treat their fellow merchants of the smaller towns and cities as friends who are to trade—bear in mind that their interests are our interests. We should conduct ourselves towards our fellow citizens of Utah and elsewhere in such a manner that they will look upon Salt Lake City as the champion and regard it with pride as the queen city of the mountains.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following standing committees were announced for the ensuing year:

Auditing accounts—H. M. Wells, W. H. Shearman, E. S. Wedge.

Arbitration—F. H. Auerbach, T. G. Webber, W. H. Oldham, James Sharp, W. C. Dwyer, R. G. Barbour.

Transportation Bureau—Fred Simon, J. W. Donnellan, George A. Lowe, H. P. Green, Robert Gardner, Charles Ansell, Joseph Dougherty, W. G. B. Allen, Morris Zeiler, W. D. Riter, Henry Cohn, E. T. Ostell, R. W. Sears, Samuel Newhouse, Thomas W. F. McCornick, J. E. Perry, H. M. Wells, T. R. Jones, H. W. Lowe, J. A. H. Walker, James Sharp.

Commerce—L. B. Hall, S. W. Harrison, Eugene Gaither, Samuel Rahn, S. P. Arnold, W. S. Hutchinson, T. G. Webber.

Manufactures—W. H. Rowe, David James, Elias Morris, W. P. Noble, J. A. Goodman, Jacob Moritz, C. E. Westland.

Mines and Mining—J. J. Daly, H. Morkland, Ed Smith, Jacob Moritz, C. E. Westland, J. H. Weeks, Harvey Brady, L. E. Holden.

Stock growing and Stockyards—A. E. Jefferson, M. E. Parsons, Marcus Lamman, A. G. Dod, R. F. Grant.

Agriculture and Horticulture—J. A. Gardner, A. E. Hyde, George Arbogast, John H. Winder, Jr., Reed Park.

Wool and Wool Growing—W. H. Rowe, W. H. Dee, Ed Smith, Jacob Moritz, W. Parkinson, James Sharp, Henry Cohn, W. L. White, C. W. Lyman, J. F. Grant.

Development of Resources—W. H. Dee, Jacob Moritz, C. E. Westland, J. M. Bickerton, E. F. Gibbons, T. C. Bailey, J. H. Lyman.

Manufacture of Iron and Steel—W. H. Rowe, W. H. Dee, R. W. Lawrence, Robert Alff, W. H. Shearman, S. W. Harrison, C. E. Westland, Heber M. Wells, Louis Cohn, J. H. Wells.

Public Improvements—F. L. Willcox, J. T. Donnellan, Jacob Moritz, C. F. Mason, H. S. Gleason, Jr., W. H. H. Hughes, W. W. Riter.

Assessment—F. C. Arnott, W. A. Nebeker, W. S. Cohen, W. L. Sumsion.

Horticulture—C. C. Goodwin, H. Maeser, W. H. Chambers, E. F. Ferry, L. E. Hobbs, W. F. Fraser.

Climatological and Sanitary Affairs—Dr. A. C. Smith, Dr. J. P. Hamilton, James Sharp, J. R. Walker.

Advertising—W. W. Riter, W. C. B. Allen, G. E. Sheldon, Jacob Moritz, C. F. Mason, H. S. Gleason, Jr., W. H. H. Hughes, Harvey Brady, H. G. Lett, G. L. A. Smith, Fred Tillmann.

Development of Natural Products—Seymour Dawson, James Sharp, Elias Morris, H. G. Lett, J. H. Gray, E. Parkinson, David James, W. H. Rowe.

Railways Proposed—J. S. Gemmell, J. J. Schlesinger, G. W. Foster, J. C. Collins, S. H. Smith, A. W. McCune.

THE BOUNTY QUESTION.

An Interesting Debate at Logan Last Night by Prof. Paul and Mr. Frank Cannon.

(Special to the Deseret News.)

Enthusiasm, eloquence and unlucky ball away for upwards of two hours tonight at Thatcher's opera house, which was crowded to its utmost capacity by an audience attracted there by the debate on the bounty question.

The participants were F. J. Cannon of the Ogden Standard and J. H. Paul late associate editor of the Salt Lake Herald. The debate was fought solely, both sides evincing a thorough understanding of the subject. The people were allowed to be their own judges as to which side had won. Judging from the applause each of the contestants received, it would appear as nearly as possible to be a draw.

Promptly at 8 o'clock the Hon. J. T. Hammond stepped to the front of the stage and said: The Jefferson Club holds that tariffs are wrong in principle and pernicious in practice—the term bounty to be restricted to a benefit conferred by a legislature upon an industry. The Lincoln Club holds that certain tariffs 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 tariffs 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 that was sufficient for the people of Utah, who realized that from the decisions of the Supreme Court. Anonymous would not appeal to any other earthly court. Is the bounty a moral wrong if it shall not be justly spread one to the advantage of another, it shall not offend against the moral law engraved upon enduring tablets of brass and pillars of stone, but more imperishably upon the hearts and minds 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 by the first sod light 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 commerce of the world 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 was, 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 tendency 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 tabulated by detailed index 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 business 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. W. Sears. He found he was in unlucky "hot Hottes in" (pointing to his opponent) but he trusted that a few modest, unpretentious facts would be rightly well received. Lying 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 specie, or 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 "rice cracker!" The girl would tell us "fan!" The old woman said "fan!" Ask any Republican and he would say we are paid in Chinese money, "Chyee and yen." The word "bounty" has a wide signification. The Republican tack 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. He said 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 work for nothing? They would if it had been offered. "We are receiving