

been treated with due consideration.

The mayor ruled that as the matter had been disposed of, any discussion of it would be improper.

The following appropriations were made:

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| Elias Morris..... | \$ 965 00 |
| J. D. H. McAllister..... | 225 15 |
| Mrs. Merrill, for feeding city prisoners..... | 265 65 |
| Dog tax collector..... | 96 00 |
| City sexton's fund..... | 3400 00 |
| Superintendent of waterworks..... | 150 00 |
| Waterworks department..... | 264 00 |
| J. W. Snel..... | 216 76 |
| Board of Commissioners on Canals and Grounds..... | 2249 85 |
| Susan L. Simpkins..... | 500 00 |
| P. J. Sullivan..... | 100 00 |
| Utah Lake Commission..... | 26 37 |

The Council then adjourned for one week.

POSITION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting May 5th. It was called a mass meeting of citizens, and many who were not members of the Chamber were present.

Fred. Simon presided. He is vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce. He is the individual who went to President Harrison and advocated the inauguration of a "holy crusade" against the "Mormons." The importance of this item will be realized in connection with the holy crusader's action, protecting from criticisms the two individuals—Governor Thomas and ex-Governor West—who were sent to Washington by the Chamber, and who are doing their part to bring about the disfranchisement of the "Mormon" people for their religious belief.

After some preliminary business, Mr. H. C. Lett, president of the Real Estate Exchange, made some remarks about improving the city.

Then Mr. Simon called on Elias Morris, Esq., whom he referred to as "the veteran manufacturer."

Mr. Morris came forward and said, in substance:

I am one of the committee on manufactories. It is something I delight in. My whole life has been given to it, and I am not tired of it yet, either. I can say that all I made out of the labor of my hands, as well as my head, I employed in home manufactories. [Applause.] I am not one of the advocates inviting all creation to come to Utah until we are ready to receive them and offer them employment. It should be our purpose to launch out a little more in manufacturing; in something that will give employment to the people. It is labor that will build up the country. [Voices, heard here.] In starting hundreds of manufactories that will recompense in their returns the efforts of their founders, we should sit down and think a minute of all the articles that are imported and the hundreds of thousands of dollars paid out for them that can be produced right here at home. I will refer to one or two industries that I took a little interest in for the good of this community—chemical and glass works. But for want of a little

means and capital from the men who are talking about doing something great for Utah these have been killed and lay today while we are importing our glass bottles and jars that could be produced right here at home and would be had it not been for the selfishness of the men who combined with the railroads to crush them out. [Cries, Very good! Very good!] So co-operate against these mighty corporations that are without souls. When we were at work manufacturing hundreds of thousands of dollars of just what we need, here comes the railroad to combine with the men who ought to stand by the factories, giving lower rates to crush us out, and these men who claim to be the friends of Utah join in with them. I believe for one we should foster home manufactories even at a loss, and not let them struggle for a little time and die away. We must, if we succeed, engage in home industry. I think it is wrong to throw out inducements to invite all classes by the flowery advertisements and then can't find them work. When we accomplish what I have been speaking about they will have plenty to do. Salt Lake is not Utah; it is but a portion of the Territory. We must expect the co-operation of those living through the length and breadth of the Territory if we expect to make a success of the territorial fair. I wish to say this as an old resident of Salt Lake. The best part of my life was spent here, and I tell you one thing, if you are her friends, there is one thing the Chamber of Commerce can do. Let your voice be raised against this ranching.

Then Simon came up with a bounce. "No politics or religion on this floor," shouted he, as he hammered on the desk; "the gentleman is out of order."

"Not so," said Mr. Morris; "I am speaking for the good of the city and Territory."

"It makes no difference," said Simon; "this is not the place to discuss it; the Chamber of Commerce has no voice in the matter."

Then Mr. Morris came in with a home thrust: Has not this Chamber of Commerce been heard in Congress in favor of this bill, through the representatives of this Chamber, who are there favoring the most damnable bill that was ever concocted, the purport of which is to disfranchise thousands of innocent men, who have never violated any law?

Then Simon exclaimed: "The gentleman shall confine his remarks to manufactories or take his seat."

Mr. Morris had said enough to draw out just what there was in the Chamber, so he sat down. Then Simon was applauded for taking a stand against checking the Chamber of Commerce representatives in their infamous course at Washington, in endeavoring to rob the "Mormon" people. Let the record go down.

There was a little more business done, some resolutions passed about water and silver, and the meeting was dismissed.

CURRENT TOPICS IN EUROPE.

It is only now, after a lapse of two centuries, that the minds of men seem capable of grasping the importance of the events of the Great Civil War of England in the seventeenth century. The numerous histories that have been published concerning that epoch of English history plainly indicate the interest taken in the subject by both Catholic and Protestant, Churchman and Nonconformist. There had been revolutions and popular uprisings in the British Islands at various times, similar to those that had occurred on the Continent, and had produced no permanent result; but it was during the wars of the seventeenth century that the British people developed those traits of character that distinguish the English-speaking people from all others. True it is that British constitutional liberty had been growing for centuries, but it had been in a great part merely regulations of land titles, priestly domination, or military duties. The time had come when the religious character of the islanders was to find recognition in the fundamental law of the land, and civil liberty in the British Islands became something essentially different from that enjoyed in any other part of the world.

"The Great Civil War—Clarendon calls it the great rebellion—was to a certain extent the outcome of the Reformation. Since the downfall of Romanism the English edition of the Bible had become not only the most popular, but, as Green, the historian, says, the only book about which every Britisher knew something. The consequence was that religion dominated politics. To thousands of the Puritans, of which Cromwell and his Ironsides were but examples, the scriptures were the very voice of God to a careless generation. Those who believed this were ready to die rather than this voice should be silenced. The divine right of private judgment was the great underlying idea of that time. Each individual had the right to decide for himself. Nothing should be allowed to interfere with it—neither parliaments nor armies nor sovereigns. This was the heaven that permeated the armies of Fairfax and Cromwell. Charles could not understand the religious strength opposed to him. It is to the pressure of determined minorities that all worthy reforms are still owing, and the use of force only renders the object aimed at more difficult of attainment." The above quotation, taken from a work entitled "The Great Civil War," by Mr. Samuel Gardner, may give a faint idea of a work which is well worthy a careful perusal by both English and American readers.

The present may be called the dull season of Parliament. One may look long over the empty benches in search of a "character." Practically there are only two persons in the House of Commons whose appearance and peculiar ways it is worth the while for an impressionist to study. These two are Mr. Glad-