

None of the councillors were there in the interest of this party or that. They were simply servants of the people and were accountable to them for their official acts. They should all unite together and work in harmony with the chair.

Horn, Ewing and Simondi all agreed that the remarks of Mr. Bell were all right except as to the motion. To that they were opposed, as they saw no necessity of going on record in the matter. All of the members knew that they should behave like gentlemen, and that was sufficient.

The chairman then remarked he was pleased to see Mr. Rich apologize, and trusted that it had been received in the same spirit that it was given. So far as he was individually concerned this was true. Personalities, Sarcasm and insinuations should be guarded against and hope that no such unpleasantness will ever occur again.

Wantland arose to a question of privilege and explained that he did not intend to be personal in any degree whatever but as he was a Republican the opportunity to give Democracy a good humored thrust was so great that he could not resist.

Bell again took the floor and said that when such men as Rich and Wantland came together it was a pity that the City Hall was not six stories high instead of two.

Ewing here interrupted Bell and declared that his remarks were uncalled for; that he was out of order and that such talk instead of pouring oil upon the troubled waters would only stir up strife and create bad blood.

Bell replied with emphasis that it would not create bad blood.

"I tell you it will," replied Ewing warmly and Bell withdrew his motion and sat down.

After the council adjourned Rich and Wantland explained matters to each other in a manner that seemed perfectly satisfactory as they locked arms and marched down street together chatting as though nothing unusual had occurred.

OPPOSITION TO HOME RULE.

THE United States has no monopoly of the Convention business and its attendant excitement. The monster gathering of the Unionists of Ulster, Ireland, in the City of Belfast on the 17th instant, was characterized by such attendance, interest and enthusiasm as place it in the fore front of such assemblages. Just think of a convention containing 10,000 delegates! It makes our national affairs with a thousand or less look insignificant; yet the former number is what the roll call at Belfast disclosed. The press were not at all oblivious to the situation, there being 150 reporters present.

The primate of all Ireland opened the proceedings with prayer, after which a psalm was read, and then the convention got down to its regular business by electing the Duke of Abercorn chairman. On taking the chair the duke said the meeting was one of a solemn nature, deeply earnest in its motives and animated by love of country, family, home and religion; above all, it was animated by a determination to live as an integral portion of the United Kingdom, de-

claring the meeting was not a sham but a throbbing reality that would never have home rule, and so on in a similar strain, showing decided hostility to Gladstone's doctrines, but professing great friendship for Ireland. The following resolutions, which were acted on separately and adopted unanimously, are as complete a presentation of the case for the Unionists as can be contained within the same space:

1. That we avow our fixed resolve to retain unchanged our present position as an integral portion of the United Kingdom, and to protest in the most unequivocal manner against the passage of any measure that would rob us of our inheritance in the Imperial Parliament, under the protection of which our capital has been invested, and our homes and rights safeguarded.

2. That we record our determination to have nothing to do with a Parliament certain to be controlled by men responsible for the crime and outrage of the Land League, the dishonesty of the Plan of Campaign and the cruelties of boycotting, many of whom have shown themselves the ready instruments of clerical domination.

3. That we declare to the people of Great Britain our conviction that the attempt to set up such a Parliament in Ireland will inevitably result in disorder, violence and bloodshed, such as have not been experienced in this century, and announce our resolve to take no part in the election or the proceedings of such a Parliament, the authority of which, should it ever be constituted, we shall be forced to repudiate.

4. That we protest against this great question which involves our lives, property and civil rights, being treated as a mere side issue in the impending electoral struggle.

5. That we appeal to those of our fellow-countrymen who have hitherto been in favor of a separate Parliament to abandon a demand which hopelessly divides Irishmen and to unite with us under an imperial legislature in developing the resources of our common country.

It is stated that one of the arguments used by the Ulsterites against home rule is that if a Dublin Parliament shall be established Protestants would be excluded from all places of honor and emolument. This, however, is unqualifiedly and authoritatively denied.

THE UTAH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

THE annual catalogue of the Agricultural College of Utah for 1892-3 has been received. It contains much that is interesting and worthy of perusal. The College was organized by an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved March 8, 1888, accepting the provisions of the 1882 Morrill act of Congress. To this latter supplemental acts were passed in 1888 and in 1890, providing for the establishment and endowment of Agricultural Experiment Stations as departments of agricultural colleges.

An idea has obtained that because of the name given these institutions agriculture is the only department in which instruction is given. It is true the organic law founding the colleges names agriculture first, and also provides for a special feature, such as the teaching of "such branches of learning as relate to agriculture and the mechanic arts." But the law further says that the e-

colleges were intended "to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." A review of the courses in the Utah College shows that outside the agricultural department, the authorities have not forgotten that the man is before the industrialist, and that due attention is paid to the "several pursuits and professions of life."

The college work includes five distinctive lines of instruction, four special courses and a preparatory department. The ordinary courses are agriculture, domestic arts, mechanical engineering, civil engineering and business. The special courses are three years in agriculture, two years course in domestic arts, a course in mining engineering and one in irrigation engineering.

The college is located at Logan, the capital city of Cache Valley. Tuition is free. An entrance fee of \$5 for each year of the college course is charged. This is in lieu of the charge ordinarily made at colleges for library and other fees, so that the library, museum, reading rooms, literary societies, etc., may be free to students. Board at the new club-house will cost about \$2 per week, fire and light included. Students putting up at private homes can secure board at from \$3 to \$3.50 per week.

The Board of Trustees consists of W. S. McCornick, Salt Lake City; Robert W. Cross, Ogden; J. T. Hammond, Logan; A. G. Barber, Logan; W. R. Stover, Logan; A. R. Heywood, Ogden, and J. B. Keeler, Provo. The catalogue is a pamphlet of 60 pages. It contains full particulars relating to the college. Copies can be obtained of John T. Caine, Jr., secretary of the college, Logan, Utah.

OLD AGE DENUDED OF ITS TERRORS

SIR JAMES CRICHTON BROWNE, the British scientist who so strenuously opposes the higher education of women, on physiological grounds, has something to say on old age. He contends that the functions of the body must be kept in exercise in order to maintain their efficiency. This is a fact constantly observed in persons engaged in trade and business, who retire at 60, and then fall rapidly into decay. At the present time octogenarians can be found among poets, philosophers, statesmen and professional men. In England Lord Palmerston, Lord Brougham and Lord Lyndhurst maintained their full faculties to a very advanced age. Gladstone at present seems not to have lost all of his pristine vigor and aggressiveness. Among the ancients Sophocles and Plato are said to have lived to be 90, and some of their best work was produced late in life.

Browne's theory is that hard work does not kill, but he admits that the work must be genial and diversified. Persons troubled with mental worry and irritability should never seek rest as a means of effecting a cure. Rest is what must be avoided, because it gives the morbid mind more leisure to brood over its fancied grievances. The rest which the mind requires in such cases is occupation for faculties more or less dormant. By rousing these into action, and by throwing around the mind, as