THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of December, 1895, was as follows:

1	20,040	17	19,956
2	19,044	18	19,061
3	19,054	19	21,443
4	19,080	20	21,476
5	19,089	21	21,621
6	19,074	22	20,919
7	19,128	23	21,533
8	20,135	24	21,505
9	19,119	25	17,459
10	19,187	26	21,440
11	19,110	27	21,432
12	19,113	28	21,514
13	19,050	29	19,890
14	19,518	30	21,041
15	20,060	31	20,929
16	19,092		

Total	618,585
Less deductions for unsold and returned papers	7,743
Net sales	610,842
Daily average	19,705

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 31 day of January, 1895.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

We suppose that leap year in Colorado ought to mean that in that year the women not only ask for but receive all the nominations to state and local offices.

If the Cleveland administration only lasts long enough Mr. Coudert will have received appointments at its hands to almost every branch of the public service.

Just because Germany is taking a hand in the Transvaal controversy is no reason why we should assume that the "Boers" have any intimate relationship with "beers."

And still the wonder grows that the same man could have been responsible for the rebel flag order and for the Venezuelan message so boldly upholding the Monroe doctrine.

The United States is at present engaged in the laudable enterprise of demonstrating to Great Britain that Englishmen are not the only ones who can survey a national boundary line.

St. Louis is apparently of the opinion that the republican national convention, which it has already secured, ought to serve as a nest-egg to attract to it the conventions of all the other parties in addition.

Announcement of intentions from statesmen reputed to be ambitious to fill the governor's chair in Nebraska next year seem to be in order. Speak right out, gentlemen, without regard to the fact that this is leap year.

To get even with the people who refused to attend his lectures Senator Hill is injecting himself into the senate proceedings in a way that cannot but impress the people who make it a habit to read the Congressional Record.

The chief amusement out at Cripple Creek just now consists in jumping claims. Before very long the chief amusement of the luckless portion of the inhabitants will consist in jumping laundry bills and boarding house claims.

President Cleveland lost the opportunity of a lifetime when he failed to call upon the recent Nebraska-South Dakota boundary commissioners to give the country the benefit of their experience by accepting places on the Venezuelan boundary commission.

No justice of the supreme court has ever been taken from the bench and placed in the president's chair. The friends of Justice Brewer, however, think this is a good time to put an end to the rule by promoting the Kansas jurist to the post of chief executive.

Both teachers and pupils of the public schools return to their work tomorrow after a two weeks' vacation. The teacher that has not made use of this intermission of school session to better prepare herself for the work before her has wasted the opportunity just as much as the pupil who has failed to utilize it for rest and recreation.

Reports to the effect that Chinamen are being smuggled into the United States in violation of the exclusion laws must be taken as an indication that immigration to this country is picking up. The Chinamen would not want to come here unless there were attractions that were equally powerful in drawing immigrants of other nationalities.

The Nebraska pedagogues have formally endorsed the position taken by the president on the Venezuelan question. Though most of those voting for the resolution were women and excluded from service on sea or land, its adoption is an evidence of good faith and an indication that the teachers of the west can display as much enthusiastic patriotism as the next.

Tax title sharks are not as a general thing entitled to very much consideration. Some of them bought up titles to certain property abutting Hanscom park which were sold to pay the special assessments levied against them. The recent decision of the supreme court held the city must pay for paving the street surrounding the park, and abutting property owners are thus absolved from paying the paving tax. Such special assessments being illegal, of course the tax titles are rendered worthless. The tax title broker got his fingers burned. Few will weep with him

NO PACIFIC RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Ten years ago congress endeavored to solve the Pacific railroad debt problem by a special commission. To this end the president was empowered to appoint three commissioners who were directed to make a searching inquiry into the capitalization of the Pacific railroads, cost of construction, management, charges on freight and passenger traffic. The commission was furthermore required to formulate a plan of debt settlement and submit the same through the president to congress with such other recommendations as to needed legislation as might suggest themselves. President Cleveland appointed as commissioners Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania, E. Ellery Anderson of New York and David Littler of Illinois. After months of investigation the commission submitted two reports with six volumes of testimony. Governor Pattison, the chairman of the commission, took a decisive stand in favor of compelling the Credit Mobilier construction rings in Boston, New York and San Francisco to disgorge all illegal profits and appropriations and of such proceedings as would wring the water out of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroad systems. Messrs. Anderson and Littler submitted a reorganization scheme which was to substitute for existing mortgages one blanket mortgage covering the entire roads and branches, thus perpetuating the inflated stock issues and the colossal bonded debt under which the roads were groaning. President Cleveland in transmitting these reports to congress praised Governor Pattison's findings, but endorsed the Anderson-Littler scheme of debt-extension. The work of the commission was embalmed among the archives of congress, but nothing came of it except that Mr. Littler received his reward within a few months by lucrative employment as lobbyist for the blanket mortgage proposition.

And now, nine years after the last commission has folded its tent, an attempt is made to repeat the costly and useless experiment. This time the creation of a new Pacific railroad commission is championed by Secretary Hoke Smith, with the tacit approval, if not the express endorsement, of President Cleveland. Secretary Smith's proposition is that congress should refer the whole subject of Pacific railroad debt settlement to a specially appointed commission and defer final action until it has digested and formulated a plan for congress to ratify.

The question which Secretary Smith's recommendation raises is, Can the Pacific railroad debt settlement be effected by congress any better after investigation by a commission than it can be at the present time? Is there anything to be gained by creating such a commission? Could the commission obtain any information that is not now at the disposal of congress? Would the members of a specially appointed investigating body be less likely to be influenced by the railway magnates and their representatives than the members of the Pacific railroad committees of the two houses? Would the appointment of a commission stay the pending foreclosure proceedings under the first mortgage and would it improve or injure the position of the government with respect to its second mortgage claims?

Whatever a Pacific railroad commission might accomplish in the way of eliciting new information or of devising a new plan of debt settlement, its results would still have to be referred back to congress and await congressional ratification before becoming law. Should the commission's recommendations fail to secure the approval of congress in their entirety, the commission bill would be subjected to mutilation and amendment and the whole matter would have to be once more gone over in the committees of the two houses and perhaps again on the floors of the house and senate when it came up for consideration and passage. The fight between the interests of the people and of the railroad syndicates must take place in congress. Were there a commission the railroads would try to control the commission, and if they failed in that they would exert themselves to kill the commission's bill by adverse action of congress. To refer the subject to a special Pacific railroad commission would merely give the railroad crowd two chances of working their schemes where now they have only one. Why then a commission at all? Congress must meet the issue sooner or later. Why not at once?

ANOTHER BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

The comprehensive scope recently given to the Monroe doctrine, which makes it the duty of this country to take notice of every boundary dispute in the western hemisphere in which a European power is concerned, gives interest for our people to the controversy between France and Brazil, of long standing, over a large territory in the northern portion of the latter country. Amapa, the region in dispute, and which has been declared neutral territory until there is a settlement, is estimated to contain some 155,000 square miles, or about the area of all New England. The inhabitants of the region are Brazilians and the affairs of the district have been managed by them, but the discovery of gold there a short time ago attracted a large number of immigrants from French Guiana, which is contiguous, and the officials of that country made a military invasion of the region, claiming for France that portion of it in which gold had been discovered, thus making a case resembling very closely that between Venezuela and Great Britain. The invaders met with a stubborn resistance and were not able to make any progress, and now it is said that France is contemplating a naval demonstration at Rio, with a view to forcing the Brazilian government to take measures to secure the protection of French subjects in Amapa.

The French government has signified its desire to have this dispute settled by arbitration, but this the Brazilian government seems unwilling to accede to, claiming, of course, that the territory belongs to Brazil and that France has no claim to it. If Brazil persists in this attitude and France resorts to force what position must the United States assume toward the matter in order to be consistent with Secretary Olney's view of the meaning and scope of the Monroe doctrine? Should we not be compelled to support Brazil in resisting any show of force on the part of France, even though the former absolutely refused to submit the controversy to arbitration? And if we did do this would it not be tantamount to declaring that in any dispute of this nature between a European power and an American state it is the policy of this country to side with the latter, right or wrong? It is not probable that anything serious will come out of this controversy as to the territory of Amapa. It is to be presumed that France is not anxious to become involved in a conflict in this hemisphere, and if she insists upon arbitration the influence of the United States will probably induce Brazil to accept that method of settlement. But the matter is very suggestive of the possibilities of endless complications for the United States from too greatly broadening the scope and application of the Monroe doctrine.

THE FORTY-FIFTH STATE.

Utah is now a state, so declared by the proclamation of the president. The terms of the state officers will begin tomorrow, and it is announced that everything is in readiness for instituting the government of the forty-fifth state of the union. This will add two members to the United States senate, bringing the total membership of that body to ninety, and the addition of one member to the house of representatives, increasing the total of the lower branch to 357. Utah enters the union as a republican state, so that her senators will be republican and will give that party a majority in the senate as soon as they are seated. The total of the electoral college will be correspondingly increased and for 1896 will number 447, so that 224 votes will be required to elect our next president.

There are some novel features in the constitution under which Utah assumes the responsibilities of statehood. Except in capital cases, the trial jury in courts of general jurisdiction consists of eight jurors. In criminal cases the verdict must be unanimous, but in civil cases three-fourths of the jury may find a verdict. The grand jury consists of seven persons, five of whom must concur to find an indictment, but no grand jury shall be drawn unless in the opinion of the judge of the district public interest demands it. Except in elections, levying a special tax or creating indebtedness, no property qualification shall be required for any person to vote or hold office. The legislature is not allowed to authorize the state or any county or any subdivision of the state to lend its credit or subscribe to the stock or bonds of any railway or telegraph line, or to any individual or corporate enterprise. The legislature and the State Board of Education are prohibited from prescribing text books for the public schools. Every one is to be permitted to obtain employment whenever possible, and any person maliciously interfering with another in obtaining employment shall be deemed guilty of a crime. The state cannot contract an indebtedness in excess of the moderate sum of $200,000, unless it is necessary to contract more than this to suppress an insurrection or defend the state in case of war.

Utah has a population of about 250,000 and the assessed valuation of property for the year 1895 was nearly $100,000,000. The total territorial tax last year amounted to $497,000. The state has 806,000 acres of improved land, of which 467,000 acres are under cultivation, nearly 90 per cent being irrigated. It is estimated that 3,500,000 acres can be reclaimed by irrigation. The metal mineral output of last year was valued at over $11,000,000. Utah has ample resources to meet the requirements of statehood, and it is to be expected that under the new conditions these will be rapidly developed.

DRIVE OUT THE LOBBY.

It is to be hoped Senator Allen will carry out his reported intention to press his resolution against the lobby, and there ought to be no doubt about its adoption, for certainly every valid argument is in favor of excluding from the halls of congress the attorneys and agents of corporations and monopolies who infest them at every session for the purpose of influencing legislation. There have been so many scandals connected with the operations of the lobby and the belief is so general that these operations are corrupting and demoralizing that one would suppose every honest man in congress would be ready to go on record in support of any measure, however drastic, necessary to rid the national legislature of this baleful influence. Unfortunately, however, experience does not warrant the expectation that anything will be done, for while probably no member of either branch of congress would have the temerity to defend the lobby, few have ever shown a disposition to get rid of it. It is one of those evils which men deplore and yet tolerate.

Senator Allen's idea is that soliciting votes for or against measures under consideration by congress should be made a misdemeanor, and he would exclude not only from the halls of congress, but from the capitol, persons whose known intention was to do this. Perhaps it would not be practicable to go to the full length of his suggestion, but it certainly is to exclude lobbyists from the congressional halls. There should be such a stigma placed upon this business that no self-respecting member of congress, who had regard for his reputation as a man of integrity, would allow himself to be seen in the company of a known lobbyist, and if this were done very few would engage in the business in whose company a self-respecting man would care to be seen. As it is, the corporations employ in this service persons who have some reputation and character as lawyers and men of affairs, even ex-members of congress finding in it profitable employment, and thus it is given a tinge of respectability without reducing its power for mischief.

The lobby is an old evil in connection with legislation, and how great an amount of harm it has done to the public interests, what an enormous measure of corruption it has wrought, and what numbers of men have sacrificed their integrity and their honor at its behest, it is impossible to say. But it is an admitted evil, and as such should be exterminated if it be possible to do so. At any rate there ought to be an honest and earnest effort made to drive the lobby out of congress.

A NEW CARDINAL.

An event of more than ordinary interest to the Roman Catholic church will take place in Baltimore today, in the elevation of Archbishop Satolli to the rank of a cardinal. It is remarked in regard to this manifestation of the favor of the supreme pontiff that the American papal ablegate is perhaps the favorite spiritual and intellectual son of Leo XIII. In 1862, when but 25 years of age, Satolli took priests' orders in Perugia, where Cardinal Pecci, the present pope, was bishop, and from that time on the bishop was his deeply interested mentor, guide and friend. He founded the Academy of St. Thomas in his diocese and put his young priest at the head of it. The year after attaining the pontificate he issued his famous encyclical on theological training and shortly afterward he placed his still youthful disciple in the professorship of dogmatic theology in Rome, also devolving upon Satolli diplomatic duties. His connection with the United States began with his visit as papal representative at the opening of the Catholic university at Washington, and in 1893 he was given extraordinary powers as apostolic delegate in this country, he having since been a commanding figure in the administration of affairs of the church as to which he had jurisdiction.

The elevation of Satolli to the college of cardinals will make him eligible to the papacy, and in view of the fact that all his training has been just in the line to continue the policy of the present pope, he is regarded as a possible successor of Leo XIII., perhaps the only obstacle to his election being his comparative youth. Cardinal Satolli will be the thirty-fifth on whom the present supreme pontiff has conferred the red hat and will make the total membership of the Sacred College of Cardinals sixty-five.

A RADICAL REMEDY.

Representative Dingley, chairman of the house ways and means committee, has introduced a bill which proposes that either a joint agreement shall be effected between this country, Great Britain, Russia and Japan for the protection of the seal herds in the North Pacific and Bering sea, or that the United States shall take and kill every fur seal found on the Pribyloff islands and dispose of the skins to the best advantage. This radical remedy for the destructive system of pelagic sealing which has been carried on and which promises in a few years to exterminate the seal herds was suggested by Mr. Dingley in the last congress, but did not command very serious consideration, for the reason that it was confidently expected that Great Britain would agree to some fair arrangement with the United States for the protection of the seal. That country, however, manifested little disposition to do anything to prevent the wholesale slaughter of the seal by poachers and as a result the piratical marauders, according to the report of the governor of Alaska, last season caught 38,000 seals, while the company to which the United States sold the sealing privilege was limited to a catch of 15,000.

Whatever may be thought of the expediency of the United States disposing of the right to catch seals to a monopoly, the fact remains that it has an interest in this business which it may rightfully protect and if the British government persists in refusing to do what is manifestly fair in the matter this government would be perfectly justified in killing every fur seal within its jurisdiction, as prescribed by the Paris court of arbitration, and realizing what it could from the sale of the skins. The very satisfactory experience with the British government in this matter warrants some such decisive action as the bill of Mr. Dingley contemplates.

The regularly recurring rumor to the effect that the Brewers' National association is preparing to put money into a resubmission campaign in Kansas is here on time and will be used by the Kansas prohibitionists for all it is worth. It may be true and it may not be true—in all likelihood the latter. To the prohibitionists, however, the truth or falsity of the rumor is immaterial, so long as they can make it a pretext for appeals to their followers in the east for more liberal contributions to the funds to be used in fighting the dread rum power in Kansas. It is on the proceeds of such subscriptions that the professional prohibition agitators manage to make their living. Were it not for the annual threat of a brewers' invasion it would be a matter for wonder how they keep a Kansas foothold.

United States Commissioner of Labor Wright is inviting suggestions as to the best way to prevent enforced idleness on the part of the laborer. This is a question with which every workingman and, in fact, everybody is vitally concerned. The answers will no doubt embrace every fad and ism that has devotees within writing distance of the national capital. For the socialist it will be socialism, for the anarchist anarchy, for the prohibitionist prohibition, for the female suffrage agitators woman suffrage, and so on down the list. The report of the commissioner compiled from the replies to his circular of inquiry will be a patchwork collection unique in its way.

Nobody thought for a moment that Dave Mercer could secure an appropriation in the lower house for a postoffice at South Omaha. But he did it. Now our people are looking to him and other members of the Nebraska delegation to secure an appropriation for the Transmississippi exposition of 1898. Senator Allen's resolution is the opening wedge. Every Nebraska congressman is committed to the stupendous undertaking.

Under the newly revised constitution of New York the year 1896 has ushered in a comprehensive consolidation of the governments of the city of Brooklyn and the county of Kings, in which it is located. The consolidations affect the criminal courts, the treasurers' offices, the auditors' offices and a number of other analogous departments. There is pending for the ratification of the voters of Nebraska an amendment to the constitution of the state that aims to bring about similar consolidation and economy in the government of the city of Omaha and the county of Douglas. The consolidation of city and county governments wherever effected has proved so satisfactory that Nebraska will be only marching in the line of progress by adopting the proposed constitutional amendment.

The exposition company has been organized and incorporated with a capital stock limited to $1,000,000. The sale of shares at $10 each will soon begin and will, of course, be pushed to the utmost. Every Nebraskan who can afford the outlay should invest in the exposition—an enterprise which will be of incalculable benefit to this state and to the city of Omaha.

One of the speakers at the State Historical society meeting is billed to discuss "The Underground Railroad in Nebraska." No paper on that subject would be complete without reference to the hole in the ground that has been foisted on Omaha for lo these many years as a grand union depot.

Privileges of the New Woman.
Somerville Journal.

The first woman lawyer in New Jersey has been permitted to practice in court without taking off her hat. This is a privilege that no man lawyer has ever yet been able to obtain.

Try a Telescope.
Boston Globe.

The Bell Telephone company has 676,536 instruments in operation now, the increase during 1895 having been 94,030—nearly three times as many as in any previous year. How much has decrease of rates had to do with this unusual growth?

Another War Cry.
Chicago Tribune.

Of all the English colonists on American soil the English sparrow is easily the most impudent, overbearing and disagreeable. It has few, if any, redeeming traits. It drives away better birds, it has no moral character, and it can't sing. It is the Russian thistle of the feathered tribe. Drive it out.

Now a Shattered Dream.
Philadelphia Press.

As the Transvaal is directly in the way of Anglo-Saxon development in South Africa, any friction between the English and the Dutch rulers is likely to develop into a serious disturbance with the ultimate absorption of the republic into the great English-African federation, which is doubtless the dream of Rhodes and all his associates.

A Menace to Peace.
Chicago Inter Ocean.

Patriots who are shouting that "the United States has neither the ships, the fortifications, or the standing army to meet England," should stuff their mouths with cotton. The United States has not yet found it necessary to have a great standing army or immense fortifications, which nine times in ten are a delusion. But when the time comes to defend her rights, she usually attends to the work before her, and she will now. Great standing armies, great ships and fortifications are a menace to peace, and peace is what the people of the United States desire, not war.

Brilliant Military Achievement.
Philadelphia Record.

The march of Maximo Gomez from end to end of Cuba, through a country occupied by his enemies in overwhelming numbers, was one of the most audacious and brilliant feats recorded in military history. He landed at Baracoa on April 11 last, the same day upon which General Campos arrived in Havana with instructions to crush the incipient rebellion. With only 300 followers the Cuban leader broke through the lines of Spanish soldiers which had been thrown across the island from north to south with the intention of confining the rebellion to the province of Santiago, and began a harassing campaign in Puerto Principe. Today the smoking canefields from Cape Maysi to the confines of Havana testify to the fact that nearly the whole of Cuba is in the hands of the insurgents, while the 100,000 troops sent from Spain to crush the rebellion have been driven into their intrenchments at a score of fortified cities along the Cuban coast.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Two American missionaries guard the king of Corea. No flies are permitted to roost on him.

It is evident from the reports that the Transvaal raiders now regard the natives as pretty smooth Boers.

Paragraphers are needlessly agitated concerning the warship Kentucky. Take water? Sure. Like the great commonwealth whose name it bears, it will take water externally.

Owing to pressing engagements in other quarters of the globe, Mr. J. Bull will not fight it out on the Schomburgk line at present.

Joy reigns in Kansas once more. Judge Brewer's acceptance of a place on the Venezuelan commission convinces patriotic natives that he has not ceased to be a Kansas man.

Poet Laureate Austin refrained from leaping into the Monroe breach with the artillery of the muse, and was promptly rewarded with royal favor. Poetic silence has its golden side.

Cincinnati makes a mistake in asserting, in support of its claims as a convention city, that it has as many breweries as St. Louis. What the Queen City should do is to "point with pride" to its advantages as a market for Kentucky's product. That will fetch 'em.

Although a considerable amount of lubricant greased the passage of a telephone franchise in the Kansas City council, there wasn't enough to go around the dervish dispensers of favors and spoils. Four distinguished members of the howling contingent have been suspended pending an inquiry into the whereabouts of dervish funds in their keeping.

Jewels valued at $70,000 were stolen in New York recently. Great efforts have been made to capture the thieves, but they have eluded the sleuths. The failure is not regarded as conclusive evidence of police incapacity. It is pointed out as proof of catching skill that one of the finest captured a peddler in the act of selling flowers on Sunday and yanked him red-handed to jail.

Last Sunday a Memphis minister took occasion to declare that war, in the abstract, is "a crime against civilization," and war with Great Britain "a moral impossibility," while a Chattanooga clergyman urged that it is the duty of the United States to declare war against England because of her failure to protect the Armenians. When ministers disagree, who shall decide on the plan of salvation?

Engineer William Tunkey, who made the remarkably fast run from Erie to Buffalo, pulling the record-breaking special on the Lake Shore road last October, was presented with a handsome souvenir of the event, on Christmas day, with the compliments of W. K. Vanderbilt and Dr. Seward Webb. The memento is a huge silver medal weighing nearly two pounds, and is a real work of art. It is appropriately inscribed and has a fac simile of the engine which saved the day.

UTAH A PART OF THE UNION

Proclamation of the President Made Public at 10 O'clock.

GREAT REJOICING IN THE NEW STATE

All Arrangements Made at Salt Lake City for the Transfer of the Government to the New State Officers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The president, at 10 o'clock this morning, signed the proclamation admitting Utah to statehood. The proclamation reads as follows:

By the President of the United States of America: A Proclamation: Whereas, The congress of the United States passed an act which was approved on the 16th day of July, 1894, entitled, "An act to enable the people of Utah to form a constitution and state government, and to be admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original states," which act provided for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention to meet at the seat of government of the territory of Utah on the first Monday in March, 1895, for the purpose of declaring the adoption of the constitution of the United States by the people of the proposed state, and forming a constitution and state government for such state; and,

Whereas, Delegates were accordingly elected who met, organized and declared, on behalf of the people of said proposed state, their adoption of the constitution of the United States, alike as proposed in said act; and,

Whereas, Said convention so organized did, by ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, and the people of said state, as required by said act, provide that perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of said state shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship, but that polygamus or plural marriages are forever prohibited, and did also, by said ordinance, make the other various stipulations recited in section 3 of said act; and,

Whereas, Said convention thereupon formed a constitution and state government for said proposed state, which constitution, including said ordinance, was duly submitted to the people thereof at an election held on the day next after the first Monday of November, 1895, as directed by said act; and,

Whereas, The return of said election has been made and canvassed and the result thereof certified to me, together with a statement of the votes cast and a copy of said constitution and ordinance, all as provided in said act, showing that a majority of the votes lawfully cast at such election was for the ratification and adoption of said constitution and ordinance; and,

Whereas, The constitution and government of said proposed state are republican in form, said constitution is not repugnant to the constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence; and all the provisions of said act have been complied with in the formation of said constitution and government.

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States of America, in accordance with the act of congress aforesaid, and by authority thereof, announce the result of said election to be as certified, and do hereby declare and proclaim that the terms and conditions prescribed by the congress of the United States to entitle the state of Utah to admission into the union have been duly complied with, and that the creation of said state and its admission into the union on an equal footing with the original states is now accomplished.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 4th day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twentieth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:
RICHARD OLNEY, Secretary of State.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 4.—Manager Brown of the Western Union Telegraph company fired two guns in front of his office at 9:13 a. m., as an agreed signal that the president had signed the proclamation admitting Utah as a state.

At noon a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the artillery on Capitol hill. Many flags were displayed on the public buildings, but no unusual demonstrations were noticed on the streets. The enthusiasm is being held in check until Monday, when the inaugural ceremonies will take place.

All the public business of the territory has been closed up, ready for the new order of things to be inaugurated Monday. Governor Wells has been busy most of the forenoon receiving congratulations.

PULLED DOWN THE AMERICAN FLAG

Serious Charge Against an Officer on the St. Louis.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Cadets of the steamship St. Louis of the American line accuse Chief Officer Todd, it is said, of tearing down the American flag from the cadets' room of the ship while the vessel was bound from Southampton for New York and then trampling it underfoot, remarking at the same time: "It was a nice thing to have in sight." The patriotic youngsters protested against the indignity offered to their country by the chief officer, who, according to the report, is a British subject, holding a commission in the royal navy reserve. They were told to mind their own business. Despite the warning the cadets had many conferences as to whether they ought to make a complaint. While the St. Louis lay at the American line pier awaiting the hour of departure the cadets were still talking of the affair. The matter leaked out, though it was decided not to make a formal report to the company until the St. Louis reached here January 18.

ALL THREE MAY HAVE DROWNED.

Mysterious Disappearance of a Man, Woman and Child.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 4.—Leavenworth, Crawford county, is in a state of considerable excitement over the disappearance of a man, woman and child near Blue river island, which occurred late Thursday evening. Early in the day the Louisville packet passed a skiff occupied by a man, woman and child, and several of the passengers recognized the apparel worn by the child. Late in the day the boat was found near Blue river island without occupants, but containing the child's hood and some articles of woman's apparel. About twenty-five yards below the skiff some articles of clothing were also found, but no evidence could be discovered of the persons who had occupied the skiff a short time before. As the boat and the articles of apparel were found on the island there was no possible means for the occupants to have reached the shore, and it is believed that all were drowned. An investigation is in progress.

JUDGE GILBERT TAKES A HAND.

Will Try to Untangle the Northern Pacific Muddle.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 4.—In the matter of the Northern Pacific receivership, Judge Gilbert of the United States circuit court has issued a rule nisi, calling upon the Farmers Loan and Trust company, the Northern Pacific Railroad company and Receivers Burleigh, Bonner and Mills to show cause before him in the United States circuit court at Helena on the 9th of January why the present diversified receiverships in the different districts should not be made uniform and harmonious by the appointment of one or more receivers to manage the property, who should work together as a unit. The rule was obtained on motion of J. Matson, counsel for the receivers. The fact that Judge Gilbert made this order returnable before himself at Helena is taken as conclusive evidence that he has concluded to put an end to the present conditions and to do all in his power for the purpose of solving the existing differences.

Garza Joins the Insurgents.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—A special from Tampa, Fla., to a local paper says: Catrino Garza, the famous Mexican revolutionist, has joined the Cuban patriots. Owing to his daring and experience he may have command of the rebel department of the Ranchuelo district. Catrino Garza is a bold and uncompromising fighter and will cause much trouble.

Hill and Whitney Are Not Candidates.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Chairman J. W. Hinckley of the state democratic committee states that Senator Hill has not thought of permitting his name to be used in the presidential candidacy and that Mr. Whitney will soon effectively remove himself from consideration as a candidate.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

New York Press: Various Chicago pastors are complaining that there is too much whispering in the churches during service. Perhaps the congregations whisper to keep themselves awake!

Pioneer Press: Two clergymen have recently abandoned their profession and gone into business. This is well. They may not make good business men, but no man can be a good preacher who does not prefer that vocation to any other.

Washington Star: Individual clergymen have denounced bicycle riding, the theater, dancing, and now a Richmond, Va., minister declares that kissing must be stopped. If all these learned men have their ways, the outlook for 1896 will be rather a mournful one.

Cedar Rapids Republican: Bishop Perry's contention that England contributed all there is to our civilization is the dogmatic utterance of an English enthusiast. This country owes a debt to England, no doubt about that; but that we are indebted to her alone for discovery, colonization and civilization is preposterous. If any one nation is to take precedence we should be inclined to give the palm to Holland, and not a little to the French Huguenot.

Brooklyn Eagle: Worse than all these terms, however, is the English brogue that callow young rectors try to adopt when they read the service. There are fashionable churches in New York, and maybe one or two in this city, where it is impossible for one unprovided with the text to form any notion of what the preacher is saying. He drawls and mouths and mispronounces and makes a desperate effort to talk as some people do in London, forgetting that his congregation is not educated to that kind of thing. It is rather significant that not a single preacher of any note uses these cant terms or tries to make the speech of his fathers grotesque. Keep to American English in addressing American audiences, do not mistake vagueness and archaism for either learning or dignity, and you will have more eager listeners and more appreciative and sympathetic ones.

BLESSED WITH YEARS.

Chief Justice Beasley of New Jersey, at the age of 80, is deemed one of the brightest minds on the American bench.

Rev. Dr. Elias Riggs, a missionary of the American board in Constantinople, though 82 years old, is still in active work.

James M. Hall, aged 101 years, gave a centenary birthday party at his home in Harrison county, near Cynthiana, Ky., a few days ago. The combined ages of himself and four brothers and sisters was 463 years. Mr. Hall is a pioneer of Scott county, and his outlived four wives.

Admiral Lord Clarence Paget, uncle of Lieutenant Colonel Paget, who married Mrs. Paran Stevens' daughter, and Almeric Paget, who recently married Miss Pauline Whitney, is now 84 years old, and has written his memoirs, which will be published soon. He served in the Crimean war, and was secretary to the admiralty under Lord Palmerston.

Mrs. Maria Foster, a California woman, who was 104 years old on New Year's day, has smoked and drunk and dissipated generally, according to her own testimony, for a great part of her long life. She's been in the Monterey County hospital for several years, but even the somber surroundings of the almshouse have not always curbed her hilarious habits.

There is now living in Hartland, Me., at the ripe age of 75 years, one of Maine's notable widows. This is Mrs. Ellen Phillips, relict of George, a brother of Wendell Phillips. Her husband was a graduate from Harvard college, a member of the famous class of '28, among his classmates and intimate friends being Dr. O. W. Holmes and James Freeman Clarke.

California boasts of five centenarians, all women. Auntie Maria Givens of Stockton is 115, Mrs. Priscilla Nelson of Marysville owns up to 126, Mrs. Sarah Davis of Colusa is 105, Auntie Arthur of Stockton, colored, was born in 1788, and Senora Isabella Villa of Merced was born just 100 years ago. The latter is healthy and happy, although she has smoked "coffin nails" for ninety years.

GIVE HIM ROOM.

New York Sun.

Where'er I go by strand or sea, where'er
the earth or waters be, one fierce deep tremor
shattereth me:
I'm crowded!
Though rivers run and great rains fall, the
ocean always is too small; I can't move round
on it at all:
I'm crowded!
When o'er the paltry main I sail, the big,
enchoaching, vulgar whale flouts at me with
sarcastic tail:
I'm crowded!
Though, wafted on some wild balloon, I
heard the spheres' celestial tune, I'd be run
down by some d—d moon:
I'm crowded!
Though, driven by well-meaning fate, I on
the throne of Saturn sate, I know I couldn't
navigate:
I'm crowded!
With streaming eye and waving chin, I
wail the woe that I am in; mankind, make
way for Wyndham Quin:
He's crowded!

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Society is human nature at its best.

In a cold prayer meeting the back seats are the warmest.

To have no aim in life is to sooner or later fall into the ditch.

A fool learns from no one. A wise man learns from everybody.

Keep out of the crowd where vulgarity passes for wit and humor.

It costs a great deal more to be proud than it does to be generous.

It is the same man who sows the wild oats who has to reap the crop.

A word to the wise is enough, when it happens to be the right word.

The man who minds his own business will always have something to do.

Contentment is an angel who teaches us how to be rich without money.

DOMESTIC IDYLS.

Chicago Tribune: "Miss Birdie," faltered young Moore, "is there any hope for me? Do you think you could ever learn to—"

Then Birdie said, mockingly: "Never, Moore!"

And the youth went away ravin' mad.

Harper's Bazar: Mother—Augusta, the doctor tells me those candlesticks you saw at the dinner have married off six young ladies.

Augusta (with interest)—Do you suppose he could be induced to lend them, Mamma?

Somerville Journal: Mr. Wyndham—Do you like the young man who is paying attention to your daughter Mary?

Mr. Warrington—What difference does that make? Mary does.

Boston Transcript: Figg—It's a mighty good thing to have a retentive memory.

Fogg—That depends. If the memory is yours, it is a mighty good thing, as you say; but if it happens to be the property of your wife, that's another matter.

Cincinnati Enquirer: "There!" said the energetic lady. "It takes a woman to save money. I went and gave that plumber such a talking to that he reduced his bill $5."

"I know you did," sighed the husband. "He sent a bill for $12 to the office today for the time you took in arguing with him."

Detroit Tribune: The principal of the female seminary was kind but firm.

"Hereafter," she announced, addressing her students, "foot ball is forbidden by the faculty. Yesterday two young ladies had their sleeves crushed."

A murmur of horror arose from the assemblage.

Truth: Not Literal—Teacher—If a boy smites you on the right cheek what should you do?

Dick Hicks—Give it to him with me left.

ENGLAND AND ARMENIA.

William Watson in Westminster Gazette.

Never, O craven England, nevermore
Prate thou of generous efforts, righteous
aim!
Betrayer of a People, know thy shame!
Summer hath passed, and autumn's threshing floor
Been winnowed; winter at Armenia's door
Snarls like a wolf; and still the sword and
flame
Sleep not; thou only sleepest; and the same
Cry unto Heaven ascends as heretofore;
And the red stream thou might'st have
stanched yet runs;
And o'er the earth there sounds no trumpet's tone
To shake the ignoble torpor of thy sons;
But with indifferent eyes they watch and
see
Hell's regent sitting yonder, propped by
thee—
Abdul the Damned, on his infernal throne.