

manifestations of joy be made, for the period of fifteen minutes; that in each city and hamlet of the State, upon the receipt of the news of the Presidential proclamation, steam whistles be blown and the bells rung.

That Inauguration Day, the same being Monday, January 6, 1896, be made by common consent a State holiday, and that all our citizens cease work upon that day and join in celebrating the advent of Utah into the Union.

That at Salt Lake City the following program of ceremonies be observed:

8 a. m.—Ringing of all bells and sounding of all steam whistles in the city.

11 a. m.—Grand parade under direction of the National Guard of Utah.

12 o'clock, noon—Salute to the Union of 45 guns, by the National Guard of Utah.

12 o'clock, noon—Exercises at the Tabernacle:

1. Music.
2. Prayer by President Woodruff.
3. Music.
4. Administration of oaths of office to the State officers, by Chief Justice Merrill.
5. Inaugural address by Governor Wells.
6. Music.
7. Benediction by Dr. T. C. Hoff.

Evening, inaugural ball at the Salt Lake Theater.

We respectfully urge that all business places be decorated. And we suggest, that in addition to the inaugural program at Salt Lake City, that appropriate ceremonies be held throughout the State.

GEORGE M. CANNON,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

O. W. POWERS,
Chairman Democratic State Committee.

R. A. HASBROUCK,
Chairman People's Party State Committee.

THE EUROPEAN MISSION.

[Millennial Star, Dec. 5.]

ARRIVALS.—The following named Elders arrived in Liverpool per American Line steamer Waceland on December 4: For the British mission—Abraham M. Wilde of Provo; Hyrum M. Smith, and William N. Davis, of Salt Lake City; Peter LeCheminant, of Pleasant Green; James E. Taylor, of Levan; William C. Betteridge, of Grouse Creek, Box E der county; Geo. Foster, of Whitoe, Idaho. For the Scandinavian mission—Frederick Danielson, of Fairview; Carl W. Erickson, of Springfield; John D. Amundson, of South Cottonwood; Emanuel F. Lennberg, of Union ward. All well.

Appointments.—Elder Abraham M. Wilde has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Manchester conference.

Elders Hyrum M. Smith and William N. Davis have been appointed to labor as traveling Elders in the Leeds conference.

Elders Peter LeCheminant and William C. Betteridge have been appointed to labor as traveling Elders in the Cheltenham conference.

Elder George Foster has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Norwich conference.

TARIFF AND BONDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—The House Republicans will introduce on the day after Christmas, and pass within the week, two bills in response to President Cleveland's message of appeal for help for the treasury. One of these will be a tariff bill to increase the revenue, the other a financial plan to maintain the gold reserve and prevent alleged existing trouble with the greenbacks.

The tariff bill will be entitled "A bill to increase the revenues and to prevent deficits in the treasury," and will go into effect when signed by the President, if he signs it, and will remain in effect until August 1, 1896, when by its provisions its operation will cease. Its items follow:

A duty on wool of 60 per cent of the McKinley-act rate.

A compensatory duty on woolen goods of 60 per cent of the McKinley-act rates.

A duty of 60 per cent of the rate of 1890 on lumber, which will be from 10 to 15 per cent ad valorem.

An increase of 25 per cent from the Wilson-Gorman-act rates on cereal products, dairy products and livestock, including poultry.

A horizontal increase of 15 per cent of the Wilson-Gorman bill on all other schedules, with the provision that in no case shall the duty exceed the McKinley rates, except where the Wilson-Gorman rates exceed those of the McKinley law.

The second bill will provide for two issues of bonds. The first will be an unlimited amount of 3 per cent five-year coin bonds to protect the gold reserve, with the provision that the currency redeemed by the proceeds shall not be paid out for current deficits in the revenue unless the expenses of the government are in excess of the revenues (which it is expected they will not be if the first bill is in operation). In addition, the second bill will provide for one-year 2 per cent treasury certificates of indebtedness not to exceed \$50,000,000 in amount, and to be disposed of at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury to meet current deficits in the revenue.

These are to be offered for sale in the sub-treasuries and depositories of the government. It is expected there may also be added to this bill a plan to increase the currency by authorizing national banks to issue circulation to the par value of all the government bonds deposited by them with the government as security for their notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—The Democrats of the House will oppose unanimously, as far as can be ascertained, the revenue bill which the Republicans will bring in on Thursday. Both the silver and anti-silver Democrats assert that there is no necessity for an increase in the revenues, as they claim that the available cash in the treasury over and above the gold reserve, is amply sufficient to meet any deficiencies that may occur for the next two years, when they expect the receipts from the present tariff law to equal or exceed the

expenditures. Up to this point Democrats seem to agree. As to an authorization for coin bonds they differ. The gold men would be willing to vote for bonds, preferably gold bonds, to fortify the reserve, but they point out that in their opinion no bond will meet the situation. The trouble they declare is the existence of the greenbacks, which can be used to pump gold out of the treasury, and unless their redemption and retirement is provided for the gold purchased with bonds would simply be to increase the interest-bearing debt without removing the active agent for weakening the reserve. It is not improbable that some of the Democrats will offer as a substitute a comprehensive plan for the retirement of the greenbacks, including an authorization for an issue of \$500,000,000 in bonds for that purpose, and the reduction of the tax on national bank circulation and the increase of currency to be issued on deposits of bonds from 90 to 100 per cent. This latter, they say, would strengthen the national banking system and prevent a contraction of the currency.

VENEZUELA COMMISSION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Senator Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, chairman of the Republican national committee, was at the Imperial hotel today. In regard to the Venezuelan-British Guiana boundary dispute, he said: "As I understand it, and I believe the public does, too," he added: "the commission will not be appointed to fix the boundary line at all, but to let the Americans know something about the nature of the dispute and the justice or injustice of England's claim. That commission will not settle the boundary line at all, although the language of the message so indicates."

Gen. W. S. C. Wiley, who is on Governor Morton's staff, said: "I think at a moment's notice we could put 12,000 soldiers of the National guard in the field. This is about the fighting strength of our military force in this state. In case of war with England I have no doubt that the retired members of the guard would come in again and raise the effective fighting force to 20,000 at least. They could be placed on a war footing at once."

President Roosevelt of the police board said: "I cannot too highly praise the admirable message of President Cleveland. He and Secretary Olney deserve the utmost consideration. I am delighted that the House and Senate acted in a spirit of broad-minded patriotism."

Hon. Charles Foster, of Ohio, ex-secretary of the treasury, who is stopping at the Fifth avenue hotel, said:

"Mr. Cleveland's message was quite a surprise to the country. He has been pandering to British sentiment so long and his policy seemed so un-American in the dealings of the administration with other countries, that the sharp way he takes up the Venezuelan question is as refreshing as it is pleasant to everyone."

"But things are not going to end this time as they did in 1844, when England bluffed us out of a great strip of land in the Northwest. The Democrats then carried on their banners, the words 'Fifty-four Forty or Fight,' but they