DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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UTAH IS A STATE!

President Cleveland has signed the proclamation which makes Utah the forty-fifth State in the American Union. At three minutes past 10 a.m., eastern time, or three minutes past 8 a.m., standard time in Salt Lake City, Saturday, January 4, 1896, the official act was performed completing the formality of admission. At this grand and glorious consummation of her efforts all Utah rejoices, and each patriotic heart within the commonwealth swells with emotions of gratitude to the Giver of all good for the deliverance He has wrought in behalf of the people. Utah assumes the robes of State sovereignty with a courage to meet the increased responsibilities of the future, and with a fixed purpose that in every act she will honor the sacred principles of liberty heralded to the world by the divinely inspired Constitution of the United States.

With the assumption of a new position among her associate states, a solemn and it should be pleasant duty devolves upon citizens of every shade of opinion in this State. All recognize that in the past there have been heartburnings, class contentions, and discriminations that are odious to republican institutions—that tests which have no place in a republic have been applied in official and other circles, privately and publicly; and the fact cannot be ignored that in some quarters there is still a strong inclination to be swayed by those prejudices which should have no place in the minds of American citizens in their relations one with another. But thanks to the honor, fairness and good sense of the vast majority of the people, independent of creed, color or party, those who are yet in "the gall of bitterness" are in the position of a rapidly diminishing and hopeless minority. Wherein there are any who would make invidious distinctions, who would draw the line for political place or preferment against an individual because he is a Methodist, Presbyterian, Jew, Mormon, or of other religious affiliation, and who display that inclination in the service of municipality, county or State, the solemn duty to which we make reference is that citizens should promptly relegate to deserved political oblivion a narrow-mindedness so un-American. Let all past strifes be buried, and let the firmness of purpose in Utah's advancement completely efface all misgivings for the future!

What Utah desires is Americanism, pure and simple, in its broadest form; she desires tranquility, union, prosperity for all the people. To this end there must be good faith in every pledge—a stern integrity to every promise; and woe to the class that inaugurates a contrary policy and seeks to arouse discord, distrust and disunion. Utah has entered the domain of Statehood upon the basis of fundamental American institutions and peace and good will to every citizen. Thereupon may she go forth to prosperity and power unparalleled in the history of any commonwealth up to the present period in our national history!

To this policy of common brotherhood, peace and prosperity, we pledge ourselves heart and soul; and feel that from the overwhelming majority of Utah's inhabitants there will be a hearty amen to and concurrence in this resolve. The people of this State rejoice in the boon conferred upon them, and praise the Ruler of the universe for the goodness He has shown. The admission to Statehood came today, Saturday; on Monday will be the formal installation of officers, when the machinery of Statehood will be placed in perpetual operation in Utah, the Queen of the West. On the intervening Sabbath let all join in special thanksgiving and gratitude to Almighty God for the glorious blessings He has bestowed; and on each day and at all times let the people render to Him acceptable praise by so conducting themselves under Statehood as to show mankind that they are worthy of the glorious privileges of freemen in the greatest and best government upon the earth. God bless and prosper Utah as an inseparable part of the American Union now and forever!

PRESIDENT WILFORD WOODRUFF was captain of the first ten in the Utah Pioneers of 1847. What a momentous period in Utah's history his experience here covers!

RUSSIA'S PLANS.

A few days ago a report was circulated that Russia had offered the United States a loan of $500,000,000, and according to an exchange, the question of what interest would be charged, the Russian ambassador in Washington laconically answered by the little word None.

A Russian, Dr. E. E. Rokyta, in an interview now gives some statements concerning Russia's financial condition and political plans, which if true are exceedingly interesting at present. Among other things, he says, Russia will soon open a bank in New York with a capital of $5,000,000, to act as the financial agent of the czar's government in this country. For years Russia has hoarded gold which now is deposited in the strongest forts of the empire and must amount to a billion dollars. The intention of the government is to move part of this to places where it can be invested with absolute security and be available in case of need.

It was Emperor Nicholas I who first commenced to [illegible] up gold. He had found that the country that possessed the greatest quantity of the yellow metal was the strongest in war. His successors followed the same policy, adding yearly to the existing gold reserve. From 1878, when England stepped in and forced Russia to give up the fruits of her victory over Turkey, the aim of the Russian statesmen has been to humiliate England, and they have steadily been pursuing this course. In the first place they aimed at the emancipation of Russia from the Rothschilds and other European capitalists, in order to be able to strike at the commercial interests of England. At present Russia has a larger gold reserve than any other country in Europe and has been able to stand against the repeated attacks of the Rothschilds against her credit. At the same time the railroad system has been extended. Through the Siberian road China will be in a position to drive the Indian tea out of the European market and neutralize to some extent the advantages of the Suez canal. Russia's support of China against Japan was a blow directed against England and her interests in the Orient, and this will be followed up by the occupation of some port in China or Corea as a coaling station and a naval harbor.

The present desire of the Russian government is that the United States shall build and control the Nicaragua canal. It is thought this would secure to the United States the control over these continents, as the Siberian railroad will give the control over Asia to Russia. The latter country is willing to divide the government of the globe with the United States and aid in rendering us financially independent of Great Britain, simply because this is one of the necessary steps in the further progress of Russia on its career.

This is Rokyta's view of the political and financial plans of his country. Russia has great statesmen and with the immense resources at their command, it is but natural that they should lay plans in which the whole world are interested.

HERE ARE all free men and free women today—enjoying equal rights under the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Utah.

AN ARMENIAN TRADITION.

According to a tradition the Armenians are among the first nations that embraced the Christian religion. An Armenian priest recently gave an account of this tradition, which is believed among his people to be historically true. According to him, Abgarus, an Armenian king, heard about Christ, who at the time was in Jerusalem and performed miracles. He wrote Him a letter in which he expressed his belief that the great Nazarene must be the Son of God, since no man could do the work He was doing. He invited Christ to come to Armenia.

This letter, the priest says, is still extant and is preserved in the library at Cairo. It has been read by many learned men. The letter is said to be written in the Armenian language with Greek and Syrian letters. The reply received from Christ was to the effect that He could not leave Jerusalem but would send His Apostles to teach and heal the people.

The tradition further states that King Abgarus sent an artist to Jerusalem for the purpose of painting a portrait of Christ, which, however, was impossible. When our Lord saw the disappointment of the artist, He is said to have pressed a handkerchief against His face and in this way produced a picture, which was brought back to Armenia. The Romans, having heard of this miraculous picture, sent a large force against Abgarus to take possession of it. The king knew he would not successfully carry on a war against this power. In order to prevent the enemy from taking possession of the treasure, he sunk the handkerchief in a well, which to this day is known as Surp Tashkrag or the Sacred Handkerchief.

Such, briefly, is the tradition still believed among the Armenian Christians, and although it evidently is mostly a fable, it is not impossible that it has some historical foundation. That the Armenians very early accepted the Christian religion is an undisputed fact, and that they adhere to their creed with the faithfulness of martyrs is a matter of daily demonstration. They would seem to deserve a better fate than that which is theirs at present.

MONDAY is Inauguration Day—a joyous holiday for old and young, male and female, in the State of Utah.

1847 TO 1896.

Forty-eight years ago last July the Utah Pioneers, under the guidance of President Brigham Young, entered the valley of the Great Salt Lake through Emigration Canyon—the defile which cleaves the mountain range to the east of Salt Lake City, just south of Fort Douglas. This vast area was then Mexican territory; and the Pioneers took possession in the name of the United States of America, unfolding for the first time in this balmy atmosphere the glorious Stars and Stripes—emblem of freedom among men. Few white men had seen this valley; none had ventured to make it their home. Its appearance was extremely forbidding—a broad and barren plain, hemmed in by mountains, glistering in the midsummer sun, a narrow, winding stream cleaving it in twain and finding its goal in a briny lake where no animal life could be seen—the pall of death seemed to hang over all, as if to preserve it from man's invasion, as the paradise of the lizard, the cricket and the rattlesnake. Yet here the leader of that noble band declared was "the very place" for their home, and there the destiny to awaken the arid waste to life by an inspired touch.

The spirit of those Pioneers and their compatriots may be discerned in a manifesto issued to them in camp on the Missouri river, January 14, 1847, just previous to the commencement of the long and arduous journey into an unknown country. This "word and will of the Lord concerning the Camp of Israel in their journeyings to the West" had these paragraphs among a long list of like [illegible]:

> Let all the people of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and those who journey with them, be organized into companies, with a covenant and a promise to keep all the commandments and statutes of the Lord our God. * * *
>
> And this shall be our covenant, that we will walk in all the ordinances of the Lord. * * *
>
> Seek ye and keep all your pledges one with another, and covet not that which is thy brother's.
>
> Keep yourselves from evil to take the name of the Lord in vain, for I am the Lord your God, even the God of your fathers, the God of Abraham, and of Isaac, and of Jacob.
>
> I am He who led the children of Israel out of the land of Egypt, and my arm is stretched out in the last days to save my people Israel.

These Pioneers were Mormons—exiles from the beautiful city of Nauvoo, where their Prophet and Patriarch had been martyred and themselves despoiled of their possessions. In the light of the past half century who can fail to see that they were truly the Camp of Israel—the arm of whose God was stretched out in the last days to save His people? The darkened hours of that time, the sublime faith manifested, and the salvation in this promised land—rich above all other lands—which we now behold, bear a witness that is beyond refutation.

The toils and trials of this vanguard of progress and those who augmented their ranks have been often told. There is no space to recount them here further than to suggest a few salient features; but they should be inscribed indelibly on the hearts of every son and daughter of Utah, that the sacrifice may be comprehended and the blessings which followed be appreciated. The Pioneers struggled and suffered, and in the hour of their necessity there was brought forth the great scheme of irrigation, to render the parched soil capable of yielding food for man. In the first five years after 1847 the science of irrigation had become a part of life itself in these valleys; settlements stretched out north and south hundreds of miles; the State of Deseret had been organized and served its purpose, Statehood had been asked and refused, and the Territory of Utah had been created; the savage inhabitants of the land had been met in fierce battles and had been overcome; a newspaper—the DESERET NEWS—had been instituted; the University of Deseret [now Utah] had been chartered; municipal and county governments had been securely established; a thorough system of securing desirable emigrants had been adopted; a perfect scheme of colonization was in vogue; in brief, in those five years of privation and comparative weakness there was laid in this region the foundation for the greatest empire of civilization which the world has ever known.

Within the same period the hand that brought the Camp of Israel to safety had been performing a mighty work throughout all the West, and towns, cities and states came into existence almost as if by magic; millions were added to the precious wealth of the world, and the domain of the United States had been extended from ocean to ocean, so that at the opening of the second half-decade from the Pioneers' entrance into Salt Lake valley, those same people were prepared and did apply to the government for the construction of the great Pacific railway that should bind the oceans together with a commercial chain; and they also began the erection of the greatest Temple to the Most High yet built in this age. In this same second half-decade they struggled against and overcame grasshopper visitations, famines, Indian outbreaks and other direful calamities, declared against human slavery, made another appeal for Statehood, and were brought face to face with a hostile expedition sent out by the government under a misapprehension of the true state of affairs; but there was no faltering in their fealty to God and their country, or in the great mission of redeeming the desert and building up a glorious commonwealth which they had begun.

For the succeeding four decades there was the same indomitable spirit of progress manifest. There were difficulties to be met which no other Territory or State has had to cope with. Religious persecution was rife, and the struggle was long and determined. But the arm of the Lord was stretched out in the last days to save His people Israel; and in the face of every obstacle their material progress was of a character that would have been marvelous under favorable circumstances. Railways and telegraphs came to the people of Utah, the farms and gardens yielded in abundance under a system that is now the admiration of the world, the mountains gave of their precious and other metals, and commercial and industrial prosperity marked the face of all this western land as an outcome of the inspired labors of the Pioneers of Utah.

The wonderful contrast of today cannot be comprehended save by those who saw "the valley" in 1847 and have beheld the progress ever since; and even these cannot fully realize the change because of the pains and tribulations that have become shrouded in memory. But there is one thing they do not fail to recognize, and which may be easily learned by those of a later generation who study Utah's history, and that is that the hand of God has been manifest in the dealings with Utah and her people as clearly as it was in establishing the children of Israel in the promised land ages ago. Our State has entered now upon a new era, full of bright and glorious promise. We may know the future by the past: that while Utah's people keep the covenant with the Lord made by the Pioneers, who secured this land as a heritage for the children of God, His power will be with them in eternal triumph. Their dominion shall not be taken away nor given to another people, for to their kingdom and their increase there shall be no end.

THE CONSTITUTION of the United States, framed by inspiration of the Lord of Hosts: Utah is now completely under its protecting aegis!

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

From Heber, Navajo county, Arizona, comes the following request made by Hans Nielsen:

To the Editor:

Please give us poor, ignorant folks some information through your columns in regard to the Monroe doctrine and the interpretation thereof.

The doctrine referred to was enunciated by President Monroe in his message to Congress December 2, 1823. He was making direct reference to the intention of Spain and Portugal to subdue the Spanish-American colonies which had gained their independence. Regarding the European powers, President Monroe said:

> The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellowmen on that side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy to do so. It is only when rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparations for our defense.
>
> With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defense of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this nation is devoted.
>
> We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.
>
> With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments which have declared independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.
>
> In the war between these new governments and Spain we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur which, in the judgment of the competent authorities of this government, shall make a corresponding change on the part of the United States indispensable to their security.

The President then made reference to the fact that the allied powers had "interposed by force in the internal affairs of Spain," reasserting that the United States policy was not to interfere with the internal concerns of any European power, and added:

> But in regard to those continents circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can anyone believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference.

The President closed his reference to the subject with the admonition to European governments that "it is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other parties will pursue the same course." With this view the British government heartily concurred at the time, probably because the doctrine was directed at Spain and Portugal, and its enforcement under conditions then existing gave a commercial advantage to Great Britain. One position of Britain at present is that the Monroe doctrine never was recognized as international law—a claim not entirely borne out by expressions of the British diplomats at the time the doctrine was promulgated; in fact it is said to have been inspired by Lord Canning. Another claim of Great Britain is that the Venezuela boundary question does not involve the Monroe platform, while the American position is that an attempt is being made to extend the English political system over a portion of the continent belonging to Venezuela, and therefore brings the doctrine directly in issue. The enforcement of the Monroe doctrine does not interfere with the American colonies of any European power, but forbids territorial aggrandizement by such power at the expense of any nation or government established by the people on this continent, and is distinctly in favor of republican as against monarchial institutions.

LET ALL the people rejoice. Freedom for Utah is achieved!

THE FORTY-FIFTH STAR.

Sons of Utah, shout for joy!
Let your praises rend the sky!
Float the flag of Freedom high!
Liberty is in the air: Liberty sounds ev'rywhere!
Come, behold the lovely star,
Whose bright rays are beaming far!
Nations wonder what they are.
So magnificently fair is that star so bright and rare.

Shout! ye mothers, sisters, wives!
Don your garlands, throw your gyves;
For the day you're enfranchised!
Liberty is in the air: Liberty sounds ev'rywhere!
Let the earth resound with cheers:
Statehood quells all your fears;
You are now your brothers' peers!
So magnificently fair is that star so bright and rare.

Shout! ye children; for your State
Shall become most wondrous great.
Glory, honor, is her fate!
Liberty is in the air: Liberty seems ev'rywhere!
Echo song from the highest peak,
Shining down the craggy steep,
Flashing in the briny deep—
So magnificently fair is that star most bright and rare.

All ye people, shout again!
Mountains echo Utah's fame!
To the world ye raise proclaim!
Liberty is in the air: Liberty sounds ev'rywhere!
Bells ring out in merry peal;
Cannons boom till earth doth reel;
Making ev'ry heart to feel
Most magnificently fair is that star so bright and rare!

E. M. F.

HAIL TO Governor Heber M. Wells, first chief magistrate of the State of Utah!

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, New York, says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house, and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at Z. C. M. I. Drug Department. Regular size 50c and $1.00.

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EVERY ONE TO KNOW THAT WE ARE buying and selling more new and second-hand goods than any other house in the West. M. Wahner, 207-209-211 State Street.

AT 340 EAST FIRST SOUTH STREET, a good second girl.

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IN EVERY SECTION, TO CANVASS; $4 to $5.00 a day made; sells at sight; also a man to sell staple goods to dealers; best side line, $75 a month. Salary or large commission made; experience unnecessary. For particulars send stamp. Clifton Soap & Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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ON ACCOUNT OF OUR LARGE AND INCREASING trade we must have goods. Any thing in the furniture line you have to sell we want. Come and see us before selling. M. Wahner, 207, 209, 211 State street.

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A NICE 4 ROOM BRICK ON NINTH East; a modern 6 room brick on East Drive, and seven houses on ninth South near Main. All these properties have every convenience and are in splendid condition. They can be had for less than half their value and on easy terms. Make me an offer for them. CHAS. E. MONRO, Room 40 O'Meara Block.

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TEN SHARES CLARK ELDREDGE & CO. stock. W. J. MOORE, box 40.

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OUR CLOSING-OUT PRICES. OREGON lumber, $11 M.; good fair boards, $12 M.; lath, $2.75 M.; "A" shingles, $1.90 M.; [illegible] flooring, finishing and rustic, $16.00 M.; [illegible] Full stock to select from. These prices are for cash only. BOTHWELL & McCONAUGHY, 155 S. First West.

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