

State Government vs. Territorial Vassalage.

In a fortnight the qualified electors of Colorado will be called upon to vote upon the most important question that can claim the attention of a free people. Shall Colorado remain a mere dependency, the foot-ball of Congress, a refuge for broken down politicians of the eastern states? Or rather in her pride of place assert her independence, her right to govern herself, don the habiliments of statehood, and move forward in the grand march of free commonwealths on a career of unexampled prosperity in the second century of American freedom? The solution of this problem is in our own hands, and it is on account of its gravity and importance, and for the reason that before taking a definite position in the matter we desired fully, fairly, and exhaustively to consider the question, that the *Chieftain* did not at an earlier day espouse the cause of the state. We have now examined the question critically in all its bearings. We have listened to every argument that has been advanced, both for and against the constitution and the state, and we are now prepared, in the light of reason, and as our firm, deliberate conviction, to declare that the time has come when it is incumbent upon every citizen of Colorado who has the welfare of the house of his adoption at heart, to labor zealously for the admission of the Centennial State. By the adoption of the constitution we gain much in every way. We will have an influence in the halls of Congress which, as long as we remain in our territorial condition of vassalage, we never can expect to exert. The voice of a territory goes unheeded, but the voice of a sovereign state challenges and enforces the respect of the national legislature. The prayer of the mendicant, although he may prostrate himself most humbly before his superior, is seldom heard, and if heard at all, a mere morsel of bread is sparingly doled out to the suffering beggar; but when a peer demands of his peers that to which he is justly entitled, with cheerful alacrity the demand is at once acknowledged to be reasonable and is therefore granted.

Who ever heard of Congress donating any portion of the public domain to a helpless territory? Who ever heard of Congress granting one of her dependencies five per cent., or any other per cent., of the money derived from the sale of public agricultural lands? Who ever heard of Congress authorizing the issue to any mere territory, of any agricultural college scrip, the proceeds of the sale of which may be used in erecting colleges and other institutions of learning?

Of all these benefits as a territory we are deprived. If Colorado is admitted as a state under the present enabling act, she at once by the munificence of Congress becomes the owner of more than six hundred and forty thousand acres of land worth say at least one million dollars. Shall we refuse this gift? Shall we in the interest of land grabbers oppose the adoption of the constitution until all the available lands are entered, and then be called upon by a direct, onerous taxation to raise money with which to erect our public buildings, support our schools, and for other state purposes? We sincerely hope that the people, the intelligent masses, will not turn a deaf ear to reason and commit so suicidal an act. It must be apparent to any one who is not a demagogue of the first water, that the value of the lands alone given to the state will many times over pay the slight increased expense incident to state government.

To-day in our territorial condition there is no prescribed limit either to the public debt or to taxation. The territorial legislature may appropriate a million of dollars for the purpose of erecting public buildings, may authorize counties and towns to incur bonded indebtedness without limit, until to-day many communities in this fair commonwealth are groaning under the burden of taxation which is the result of the unlimited, uncontrolled power of the territorial legislature. Shall we, by our vote, be instrumental in continuing this deplorable state of things? Adopt the constitution and all these manifold evils are at an end. Wise and just in its provisions, it prescribes the limit of taxation—it says to the state legislature, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther." It circumscribes the state debt; it prohibits

counties, cities and towns from voting bonded aid to railroads; it provides for the permanent location of the capital of the state by a direct vote of the people; it declares that until the seat of government (and not before A. D. 1881) shall be permanently located, the general assembly shall make no appropriations or expenditures for capitol grounds or buildings; it reduces the per diem of members of the legislature from six to four dollars; it prohibits the general assembly from holding longer sessions than forty days, and then only once in two years; in brief, every page of the constitution breathes the spirit of economy, justice and reform.

At this hour the eyes of thousands in the old States are turned anxiously towards Colorado. They are waiting for the verdict to be returned by our people on the first day of July. Having been born under and enjoyed the blessings of a State government, they are loth to seek a new home in a Territory. With them the idea of Statehood carries with it the idea of self-government, protection to life and property, permanence and stability, and the idea of a Territory carries with it the idea that property and life are insecure, that everything is in an unsettled and chaotic condition. Whether this impression is true or false is not material. It has its effect abroad. It repels capital. It creates, by reason of the supposed insecurity, an exorbitantly high rate of interest, and thereby seriously interferes with the material growth and prosperity of the country. It is in our power, by the adoption of the constitution, to reduce the rate of interest by inducing capitalists from abroad to loan their money here. That resident money lenders who live off the interest of their accumulated wealth, should oppose the State movement, is to be expected, for full well they know that the days of Colorado Shylocks will be numbered, when the State is admitted and capital per consequence flows into our coffers, hitherto well nigh rusted for want of use. May God speed that day!—*Pueblo (Col.) Chieftain, June 22.*

To Girls.

Within as many days we have intelligence of five young girls, none of them more than sixteen, who, running the risk of going out alone, have been the victims of vicious men. Three of these young girls, belonging to respectable families in Buffalo, went out for a walk. They were out for a little pleasure, starting no doubt without any other idea than to have a little blameless sport. But two young and unprincipled men met them, made some excuse to speak, and became their escorts. One of the young girls became alarmed, and left the party. This was on Friday evening. Their parents found the two willing prisoners in a boarding house. On Sunday last two young girls, visiting a park in New York, made the acquaintance of two young men, and accepted an invitation to dine and have some wine with them. Both got drunk, and one of them was arrested on her way home, taken to the station and kept there until the next morning, when she was brought into the police court.

Neither of these girls will ever recover what they have lost—their self-respect. Drifting along the edge of bold immorality—a terribly dangerous ground—they have been drawn over the dividing line, and lost. It is another warning to young girls against going out alone, in the city, that is, going out after dark, or into places removed from the main thoroughfares. They cannot afford to run the risk of making indiscriminate acquaintance. It is a great mistake oftentimes. A man who makes a practice of taking advantage of girls off their guard cannot be trusted, for he has neither honor nor conscience. But girls are much to blame, for unless they contribute to their own downfall, by silly and immodest conduct on the street—such as looking at these young men, on the way, with a gleam of recognition in the eyes as they pass, or looking back after they have passed, or giving them the opportunity to speak, few men will make further advances than the first effort to attract the attention of the girl. But once let a girl show the slightest perceptible lack of modesty and self-respect, and she will find plenty who will aid her in imposing these new condi-

tions of her life.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer, June 19.*

The Mormon Propaganda.

The Mormon question still presents itself as one of the problems which our civilization must solve. The Mormons are not dispirited, and their faith is not a mere reminiscence of long past ages, but a living, moving energy. They are full of hope as of fanaticism, and all the talk about their abandonment of the great Salt Lake Valley is sheer nonsense. They have sent abroad missionaries to England, France, Germany, Sweden, the Sandwich Islands, Australia, New Zealand and the States of the Union, and those missionaries report unusual success, and their converts are beginning to arrive in the Mormon "promised land" by the hundreds. This does not look as if Mormonism had fallen into decay, and that they were ready to abandon the fine city with its splendid buildings to find a refuge in Mexico or anywhere else. The followers of the Prophet Joseph went to Utah when it was a wilderness; they endured hardships, conquered the waste places, reared a city, and there they mean to stay or perish as martyrs to their faith. If other evidence of the disposition of the Mormons to stay was wanting it is to be found in the fact that they have entered almost every available acre of tillable soil in the valley, and they refuse to sell any portion of the real estate of which they are possessed to Gentiles. From this it does not appear the Mormons are contemplating flight from the border of the Salt Sea and the banks of the Jordan.—*St. Louis Republican.*

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

PHILADELPHIA, 4.—The day was ushered in by firing a national salute in Fairmount Park, and by the ringing of the chimes of the church bells throughout the city. At a very early hour throngs of people from all sections of the city commenced moving toward the streets over which the military parade was to pass, and by halfpast one o'clock these streets were crowded to their utmost capacity. Banks, stores, public buildings and private residences were all gay with flags, streamers and drapery. The military formed in line on Broad St., and commenced to march at half past eight. The troops were enthusiastically cheered at different points on the route. A stand had been raised in front of Independence Hall, from which the troops were reviewed by Gen'l Sherman. To the right of him was Prince Oscar, of Sweden, and on the left Sec'y Cameron. The following persons also had a place on the stand—

General Saigo, of the Japanese Centennial commission; Col. Marin, of Spain; Mr. John Fernie, of England; Capt. Ulner, Lieut. Bousertitz, and Paymaster U. S. Brink, of the Swedish frigate *Bader*; Capt. Ankarkona and Lieut. Passe, of the Swedish navy; Gov. Connor Morine, with his full staff; Gov. Lippitt, of Rhode Island; Ex. Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania; Ex. Lieut. Gov. Cox, of Indiana; Gen. Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission.

There was also upon the platform a number of foreign Centennial Commissioners and military and naval officers. Among the features of the parade was the Centennial Legion, which was organized especially for the occasion, and is composed of a company from each of the thirteen original States.

The commemoration exercises of the day were held on Independence Square, and at 10 o'clock every available spot on the square and on the streets in the vicinity was crowded with people. A stand with seats for 4,000 invited guests had been erected and at 10:15, when the ceremonies commenced, it was entirely filled. The members of the Japanese Centennial Commission were among the first to take their places on the platform. The arrival of Governor Hayes and General Sherman, and Lieut. Gen. Sheridan soon after was the signal for great cheering. Among other distinguished persons on the platform were Governor Bagley, of Michigan; ex-Governor Noyes, of Ohio, Rev. Dr. Sumner, of Ohio, and Governor Tappan, of R. Island; Governor Axtell, of New Mexico, and Bishops Howe and Simpson, together with the gentlemen who participated directly in the proceedings of the day.

At fifteen minutes past ten o'clock, Gen. Hawley called the immense assembly to order, and the orchestra consisting of 250 musicians, under the leadership of Professor Gilmore, opened with the grand overture, "The Great Republic," arranged for the occasion.

While the music was in progress a shout of enthusiasm signaled the arrival of the Brazilian Emperor, Dom Pedro. He came directly to the front of the platform and acknowledged the cheers of the people by raising his hat and then retired to his seat.

At the conclusion of the music General Hawley advanced to the stand, and made the following address:

"Fellow citizens and friends of all nations: One hundred years ago the republic was proclaimed on this spot, and we have come together to celebrate to-day, by peaceful and simple observances, our wonder, our pride and our gratitude. These presences to-day prove the goodwill existing among all nations. To the strangers among us, a thousand welcomes. (Applause.) To the land we love, liberty, peace, justice, prosperity, and the blessing of God to all time. By the direction of the commission I have the honor to announce as presiding officer of the day, Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, Vice-President of the United States."

Gen. Hawley was greeted with an outburst of applause as he took his seat.

Mr. Ferry spoke as follows—

"Citizens of our Centennial: The regretful absence of the President of the United States casts on me the honor of presiding on this eventful occasion. Much as I value official distinction, I prize much more the fact that severally we hold, and successfully we maintain, the right of the proud title of American citizens. It ranks all others; it makes office, unmake offices, and creates states. One hundred years ago in yonder historical structure, heroic statesmen sat and gravely chose between royal rule and popular sovereignty. Inspired with the spirit which animated the Roman sage who, in the midst of Mars Hill, declared that of one blood were made all nations of men, those continental sages revered, in the midst of independence, their immortal declaration that all men are created free and equal. Appealing to the God of Justice and of battle for the rectitude and firmness of their purpose, they pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors to the abstract principle of freedom and equality of the human race. To-day, in this redounding hour of the century, appealing to the same God of justice and of peace, we praise him for a pledge of our lives our fortunes and our sacred honor to maintain the spirit of that declaration now made universal by the fundamental law of the land. We, the people of the United States, in this Centennial memorial, pay double tribute to the Most High, one of grateful acknowledgement of the fulfilled pledges of our fathers to overthrow royalism, and the other of joyful assurance of fulfilling the pledges of their sons to uphold republicanism. The great powers of the earth honor the spirit of American fidelity to the cause of human freedom by the exhibition of their wares and the presence of their titled peers to grace and dignify the world's homage paid to the Centennial genius of American liberty. Three millions of people have grown to forty-three millions and thirteen colonies enlarged to a nation of thirty-seven States, with the thirty-eighth, the Centennial State, forsaking eight Territories and on the threshold of the Union abiding executive admission. These attest the forecast and majestic declaration of 1776. It was nothing short of the utterance of the sovereignty and manhood and worth of American citizenship. Its force is fast supplementing the assumption of the divine right of kings, by virtue of the supreme law of the nation that the people alone hold sole power to rule. Nations succeed each other in following the example of this republic, and the force of American institutions bids fair to bring about a general reversal of the source of political power. When that period shall come, Great Britain, so magnanimous in the presence of this auspicious era, will then, if not before, praise the events when American independence was won under Washington, and when the freedom and equality of races was achieved under Lincoln and Grant.

Rev. W. Bacon Stephens then offered a prayer. At the conclusion of the prayer the choir sang the hymn, "Welcome to all Nations," composed by Oliver Wendell Holmes. Vice President Ferry then introduced Richard Henry Lee, of Va., who read the Declaration of Independence. The original manuscript of the document was brought forward by Mayor Stokes, to whose care it had been entrusted by the President of the United States. It was placed upon the speaker's stand facing the vast multitude in the square, and for five minutes the vicinity fairly rang with cheers. Finally, quiet being restored, Mr. Lee read the Declaration in a clear, ringing voice. The reading was frequently interrupted by cheers, and some patriotic sentiment would be heard. Following the reading of the declaration came a greeting from Brazil, a "Hymn for the first Centennial of American Independence," composed by Antonio Young, of Brazil, at request of his Majesty Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil. The announcement of this portion of the programme was received by the assemblage with every manifestation of favor. The Emperor, with the rest of the distinguished personages present, listened with great attention. Bayard Taylor then read the National Ode composed by himself. At the conclusion he was very heartily applauded. The grand triumphal march with chorus, "Our National Banner," by Dexter Smith, of Mass., was then rendered by the orchestra and chorus, after which the orator of the day, Wm. M. Evans, of New York, was introduced and was the recipient of loud and long continued cheers. When the excitement subsided he delivered his oration. Mr. Evans having concluded his oration, the "Hallelujah Chorus" from Handel's "Messiah" was performed by the orchestra and the chorus, and the ceremonies were then concluded with singing of the Doxology, the "Old Hundred" psalm, in which the entire assembly joined. After cheers for Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Hooker, and the governors of Ohio, Michigan, and New Jersey, and for Dom Pedro and Mr. Evans, the audience gradually dispersed.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 3.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Disraeli, in reply to a question by the Marquis of Hartington, confirmed the reported declaration of war by Serbia and Montenegro. He said that direct information had been received from the seat of war. Negotiations between the Porte and insurgents had terminated. The papers would be presented to the House, and then discussion would be justified. He, however, could not present some of the documents without consulting foreign governments.

Jenkins, liberal, attacked the Government for its reticence and dwelt on the anxiety of the country in the matter. He moved an adjournment of the House.

Disraeli deprecated the discussion of the question without official documents being before the House, upon the diplomatic gossip of newspaper papers. He said the time had arrived for discussion when the papers were before the House.

John Bright blamed Disraeli for not making a statement informing the country of his policy. He planned against the policy of war in the maintenance of the Crimean war, unjustly commenced, unfortunately in progress and ignominious in end, and concluded by saying that the majority of the nation wanted neutrality.

Sir Henry Wolff, conservative, deprecated hasty discussion, and stated that he supported the course of the government. (Cries of "What course?")

Fawcett, liberal, demanded to know the policy of the government.

The debate now became very animated, and the Marquis of Hartington wished to discontinue it. Disraeli said the Government cannot publish confidential correspondence without injuring public service.

Jenkins then withdrew his motion.