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TUESDAY'S CLAIMS TO STATE-
 HOOD.

The Declaration of Independence, which en-
 dorses some of the fundamental principles of popular gov-
 ernment, specifies liberty as one of the inalienable rights of man. This
 undoubtedly includes, if it does not directly refer to, political liberty.
 Government is instituted to secure this as well as other rights, and the
 just powers of governments are derived from the consent of the gov-
 erned. Under the system of territorial governments—which does not
 appear to have been contemplated in the Constitution of the United
 States, an instrument framed in accordance with the spirit of the De-
 claration of Independence, political liberty in its true sense is not se-
 cured and cannot be enjoyed. The people are governed without their
 consent. They have no voice in the selection of the executive, judicial
 or administrative officers sent to manage their affairs, nor in the elec-
 tion of the national officers who ap-
 point them. Laws are framed for
 their obedience, in the enactment
 of which they take no part, proper
 congressional representation being
 denied them, their one Delegate
 having no vote in the National
 Legislature. And their own local
 enactments are subject to arbitrary
 amendment or repeal.

According to the same instrument
 which defines human rights and
 points out the way by which they
 should be secured, it is the right
 of the people when the govern-
 ment under which they exist does
 not answer the purposes for which
 it was designed, to institute a
 new government; and not only to
 alter but abolish it when it becomes
 destructive of those ends. The
 change from a Territory to a State
 government is therefore a rightful
 alteration, if the formation of the
 State the principles of equal freedom
 and popular government are estab-
 lished and maintained.

Utah has additional reasons for a
 change of government to those
 which have justified other Terri-
 tories in throwing off the yoke
 which weighed them down and as-
 serting and acquiring political lib-
 erty. Besides the ordinary disad-
 vantages already named, she is so
 much in bondage as to be placed under
 a "one man power" of the most ir-
 responsible character. The Governor
 appointed by authority over which
 the people have no control or influence,
 has the power of absolute veto, by
 which the legislative acts of their
 own elected representatives can be
 rendered void at will; and against
 such autocratic domination there is
 no remedy. This is despotism pure
 and simple. The citizens of Utah
 are thus free men but vassals.

The colonial bondage against which
 the fathers rebelled was liberty com-
 pared to this imperialism. No peo-
 ple imbued with a republican spirit
 would endure it any longer than
 they are compelled to. It is their
 inalienable right to cast it off as
 soon as they gain the needful
 strength.

But the citizens of Utah have
 never contemplated rebellion against
 the authority of the United States,
 however arbitrarily the power of
 that Government may have been
 exercised. They revere the Consti-
 tution, they owe and acknowledge
 allegiance to the Federal Union, and
 have always been anxious to occupy
 that position connected therewith
 to which a free people are entitled.
 They have therefore repeatedly
 sought admission into the Union as
 a State. Having failed heretofore,
 they are now making another ap-
 plication. The propriety and right-
 ness of this course must certainly
 be conceded by all reasonable
 men.

The power to admit new States
 into the Federal Union rests with
 the Congress of the United States.
 The only general constitutional rule
 to govern such admission is that a
 republican form of government shall
 be provided for and secured to the
 new State. But other things are
 usually required, the right to de-
 mand which is not disputed, such
 as a sufficient population to bear the
 burden of a State government; an
 area of territory large enough for
 growth and expansion; property of
 sufficient value to yield a reasonable
 revenue; the material elements nec-
 essary to the support of a growing
 commonwealth; intelligence ade-
 quate to self-government; and regard
 for republican principles, by which
 liberty shall be extended within the
 limits of the common law to all
 classes, parties and persons without
 distinction. Utah possesses all
 the qualifications which may be
 reasonably demanded and which
 have ever been required of any other
 community seeking the rights and
 privileges of a free State.

The population of this Territory,
 according to the census of 1880, was
 143,983, of whom 99,989 are native
 born. With the natural increase
 and the influx by immigration, the
 present population may be safely
 placed at 100,000. The census of
 1870 gave Utah a population of 86,
 789. The increase from 1870 to 1880
 was 56 per cent, or 5.31 per cent
 per annum. At the same ratio
 Utah by June 1893 will have a popu-
 lation of 167,801. This is consid-
 erably in excess of the figures re-
 quired hereafter as a condition to State-
 hood.

The land area of the Territory is
 82,970 square miles, its water area
 2,920 miles. It stretches three hun-
 dred and twenty-five miles north
 and south and three hundred miles
 east and west, and over 10,000,000
 acres of the public domain therein
 have been surveyed. Wherever a
 stream of water flows down from
 the mountain heights, settlements
 have been formed, which grow in
 numbers and wealth as larger areas
 are brought under cultivation
 through the increase of the water

supply, the volume of which en-
 larges remarkably, and as various
 industries in addition to agriculture
 are established. There are at least
 850,000 acres of land under fence,
 and the grain crop is not less than
 8,000,000 bushels per annum. The
 foothills and benches afford ample
 grazing grounds for stock, herds of
 cattle and bands of horses fatten
 upon them for home use and exten-
 sive export, and sheep raising
 has assumed large proportions,
 the present number being in the
 neighborhood of three quarters of a
 million, shearing annually about
 2,700,000 pounds of wool. Factories
 are established for the manufacture
 of yarn, cloth, blankets, shawls,
 etc., in various parts of the Terri-
 tory, and over a million and a half
 pounds of wool is exported. All
 kinds of fruits grow in the valleys,
 flourish in Utah and are of superior
 quality, dried apricots, peaches, ap-
 ples, plums and small fruit being
 among her most profitable exports.

According to the census of 1880,
 Utah had 1,996 manufacturing es-
 tablishments, employing 3,321 per-
 sons, with invested capital to the
 amount of \$2,839,463, producing
 goods to the value of \$4,217,434.
 These have materially increased dur-
 ing the past two years, and it is
 safe to put the manufactures of Utah
 at \$6,000,000 per annum. This is
 exclusive of smelting and reduction
 works. The principal manufactures
 are flour, meal, cheese, salt, molasses,
 leather, boots and shoes, harness,
 saddles, woolen goods, hosiery,
 lumber, sash, doors, moldings,
 brick, lime, charcoal, machinery,
 furniture, paper, soap, glass, candles,
 earthenware, brooms, brushes, hats,
 basketware, candy, crackers, match-
 es, etc. There are several foundries
 and machine shops, many saw mills,
 planing mills, etc.

The principal mineral products of
 Utah are gold, silver, lead, copper,
 iron, coal, sulphur, antimony, ni-
 ckel, rock salt, arsenic, alum, cinnabar,
 cobalt, bismuth, gypsum,
 marble, granite, sandstone, lime-
 stone, slate, ochre, mineral wax,
 kaolin, clays of various kinds, etc.
 The bullion product of the year
 1882, as gleaned from the annual re-
 port of Wells, Fargo & Co., is as fol-
 lows: Gold, 9,089 ounces; silver,
 6,425,444 ounces; copper, 605,880
 pounds; refined lead, 8,215,798
 pounds; unrefined lead, 52,349,560
 pounds. The total value of these
 products, computing the gold and
 silver at mint valuation and the
 other metals at their seaboard value,
 is \$10,512,902.

Since the opening of her mines
 Utah has produced over \$60,000,000
 in the "precious" metals. New
 mines are constantly being dis-
 covered and many of the old ones
 are both permanent and profitable. The
 stability which statehood would
 give to the institutions of Utah
 would impart confidence to invest-
 ors, and capital would flow in by
 which the hidden treasures of the
 hills could be unlocked and
 brought forth to enrich the State
 and benefit the nation.

Among the undeveloped resources
 of the Territory are the iron de-
 posits, which exist in many localities
 and are declared by noted experts
 to be unequalled in intrinsic value
 by any in the world. The ores are
 magnesian and hematite, and yield
 from 60 to 85 per cent of iron and
 both in quality and quantity the
 deposits are remarkable. In close
 proximity are valuable and exten-
 sive deposits of coal, also of lime-
 stone, which will render the manu-
 facture of iron easy and cheap, when
 larger capital imparts vitality to
 labor and a solid political basis is
 laid to give stability to important en-
 terprises. Coal fields of vast extent
 are being opened in other parts of
 the Territory. There is salt enough
 to pickle the world, sulphur enough
 to suffocate it, coal enough to cre-
 mate it. There is lead, iron, mica,
 antimony, and other minerals
 enough to supply the country for
 centuries, and the capabilities of this
 important section of the public do-
 main are only just commencing to
 be understood.

There are 8,000 miles of common
 roadways in Utah; 1,000 miles of
 railroads; 205 miles of which were
 constructed during the past year;
 3,647 miles of telegraph wires, 600
 miles of telephone wires, with 560
 instruments; the means of swift
 communication are rapidly increas-
 ing, and trade with surrounding
 States and Territories is promoted
 by the extension of railroads through
 their domain or to the line of their
 borders.

The amount of business transac-
 ted in Utah may be estimated from
 the following report of freights re-
 ceived and forwarded over the Utah
 Central Railroad for eleven and a
 half months in 1882: At Ogden
 Station. Received: Ore, 1,939,707
 pounds; Bullion, 50,482,633 pounds;
 Lead, 7,140,534 pounds; Copper,
 885,621 pounds; Grain, 8,
 825,455 pounds; Green flax, 4,000
 pounds; Hay, 15,743 pounds; Wool
 and Hides, 2,874,241 pounds; Salt,
 219,210 pounds; Merchandise, 8,530,
 001. Forwarded: Merchandise, 37,
 264,449; Grain, 4,429,276 pounds;
 Coal, 105,143,650 pounds; Charcoal,
 2,128,000 pounds; Cakes, 46,251,135
 pounds; Lumber, 28,707,795 pounds;
 Building Material, 1,810,735 pounds;
 Fire Brick and Clay, 988,565 pounds;
 Machinery, 1,080,014 pounds; Agri-
 cultural Implements, 1,089,290
 pounds; Wagon, 3,329,440 pounds;
 Live Stock, 344,000 pounds; Rail-
 way Material, 25,100,990; Ore, 10,
 175,209 pounds; Iron, Nails and
 Shingles, 5,619,716 pounds; Iron Ore,
 2,154,870 pounds; Spelter, 80,120
 pounds; Sandstone, 899,150 pounds;
 Sand, 7,592,078.

At Salt Lake Station. Received:
 Coal, 115,356,383; Coke, 41,314,005;
 Charcoal, 331,800; Iron Ore, 30,857,
 000; Lumber, 30,410,470; Building
 Material, 1,888,273; Granite, 308,
 647,468; Machinery, 1,200,873;
 Agricultural Implements, 1,528,672;
 Wagon, 3,940,515; Live Stock, 477,
 930; Flour and Mill Stuff, 1,472,930;
 Grain, 9,022,949; Hay, 542,957; Green
 Fruit and Vegetables, 2,351,122;
 Wool and Hides, 285,256; Railway
 Material, 22,745,905; Iron, Nails and
 Shingles, 5,798,892; Fire Clay and
 Brick, 1,775,164; Merchandise, 35,
 889,889; Sandstone, 9,790,940.
 Forwarded: Flour and Mill Stuff,
 170,300; Grain, 687,018; Green Fruit

and Vegetables, 2,789,600; Dried
 Fruit, 810,986; Wool and Hides, 2,
 832,033; Fire Clay and Brick, 1,508,
 735; Merchandise, 11,051,001; Sand-
 stone, 1,202,649; Granite, 59,905,
 005; Salt, 10,011,442.

The educational status of Utah is
 much higher than is generally sup-
 posed. Her ratio of illiteracy, ac-
 cording to the latest census, is much
 below the average of the nation, the
 per centage of children over ten
 years of age unable to read is 3.27
 and to write 6.13, while the per
 centage of the whole country is 9.82
 unable to read and 12.44 unable to
 write. In this educational respect
 Utah is ahead of thirty-four States
 and Territories of the Union. A
 system of District Schools, partly
 supported from the territorial treas-
 ury, has been established for many
 years and is improving annually.
 The taxes assessed by the Territory
 amount to three mills on the dollar
 for general public purposes, and
 three mills on the dollar for the pay-
 ment of teachers in the District
 Schools. In addition to this a local
 option law leaves it discretionary
 with the resident taxpayers in each
 organized District to assess a prop-
 erty tax for general school pur-
 poses not to exceed two per
 cent. In one year. Thus, if the
 people choose, schools may be
 supported entirely by taxation, or
 partly by tuition fees. Three trust-
 ees elected by the registered voters
 in each district manage the school
 affairs, while there is a Superintend-
 ent in each county and a general
 Superintendent for the Territory to
 take the oversight thereof. Accord-
 ing to the latest report of the last
 named functionary to the Legisla-
 ture of 1882, the number of District
 Schools was 395; the school popu-
 lation—between 6 and 18 years of age—
 was 42,553, of whom 62.5 per cent.
 were enrolled; and 44 per cent.
 of the whole number in actual attend-
 ance. The average number of days
 school taught in the year was 146;
 the total amount paid to teachers
 for the year, \$117,948.92, and the
 total value of school property, \$415,
 155.77. Besides the District Schools
 there are several high schools, a
 number of private academies; about
 sixty denominational schools sup-
 ported by the different sects, and
 the University of Deseret, partly
 supported from the territorial treas-
 ury. All these are managed by
 bodies are represented and have sub-
 stantial church edifices.

Literature finds a wide field in
 Utah. The leading journals and the
 best magazines of the country are
 well patronized, and there are pub-
 lished in the Territory eight daily
 papers, nine semi-weeklies, five
 weeklies, three semi-monthlies,
 three magazines, and a number of
 manuscript papers, besides occa-
 sional books and pamphlets.

Utah is one of the most lightly
 taxed portions of this great country.
 The territorial and school taxes are
 together but six mills on the dollar;
 the maximum county tax allowed is
 only to the same amount; munici-
 palities can at the ut-
 most levy a tax of five mills
 for general purposes and five mills
 for road construction and repairs,
 and their charters restrict them
 from running into extensive debts.
 (Special act allowed Salt Lake City
 to contract a debt of \$250,000 for a
 large irrigating canal, but a sinking
 fund is provided for its gradual
 extinction.) The taxable prop-
 erty is assessed at near
 \$34,000,000, mines and bullion being
 exempt. A high liquor license
 regulates the traffic in intoxicants
 in those localities where prohibition
 is not maintained, and this assists
 the public revenue, which is ex-
 tended economically for the public
 benefit, of which the substantial
 roads, bridges, public buildings and
 other improvements in the different
 counties and cities give indisputable
 evidence.

The capacity of Utah for self-gov-
 ernment has been demonstrated
 during the period of her territorial
 condition by the laws which have
 been enacted in her Legislative
 Assembly, and which Congress has
 almost invariably approved; by the
 fact that the Territory is out of debt
 and that, with the above named ex-
 ception, there is no bonded debt in
 any county or municipality; by the
 peace which prevails within her
 borders; by the security to life and
 property enjoyed, far greater than in
 any western State or Territory; by
 the temperance industry, frugality
 and steady habits and progress of
 the masses of the people, which
 have become proverbial by the
 honesty of her public officials, no
 case of embezzlement of public
 funds having yet disgraced her.

The regard of Utah for republican
 principles has been exhibited in all
 her history. Equal rights have been
 extended to citizens of every class,
 color, party and creed. Liberty of
 speech and of the press has been
 fully accorded. The popular votes
 has ruled in such affairs as the an-
 nomalous territorial system has left
 to the people, and a free and secret
 ballot expresses the popular will
 freshened in canons and convention.
 No den of iniquity upon Utah
 by the General Government has
 ever been denied. While the right
 to criticize the acts of national offi-
 cials is claimed by the people, they
 are ardent and zealous believers in
 the fundamental principles of
 American institutions and firm sup-
 porters of the Government of the
 United States. When the Territory
 was first settled by the people, they
 found it was part of the domain of
 Mexico, but they unfurled the Na-
 tional flag, under which five hun-
 dred of their able bodied men were
 then serving, formed a provisional
 government after the pattern of the
 States of the Union, and at once
 sought recognition as an integral
 part of the United States. They
 have remained loyal to their country
 under every circumstance and have
 repeatedly requested the Con-
 gress for admission to Statehood,
 that they might bear their share of
 the expenses of government and be-
 come really and truly a part of this
 great nation, obeying its general
 laws with fidelity while managing
 their own domestic affairs accord-
 ing to the genius of constitutional liberty,
 compatible with constitutional re-
 sponsibility.

The constitution which has been
 adopted and under which Utah

seeks admission into the Union
 would secure to the State the con-
 stitutional requirement of "a repub-
 lican form of government." It is as
 liberal, just and equal in its provi-
 sions as any in the land. It em-
 bodies the improvements which in
 old established States have been
 found by experience needful to the
 best good of the people. There is
 nothing in it to which reasonable
 objections can be successfully ad-
 vanced. It is plain proof that the
 people who present it appreciate
 and are devoted to the principles of
 genuine republicanism, and that
 they are prepared to maintain these
 principles as an organized common-
 wealth and a recognized partner in
 the federal compact.

With a large and growing popu-
 lation, a vast and productive region
 of country, valuable industries, an
 enlightened and progressive people,
 the convenience and facilities of
 civilization, a solvent and honestly
 handled exchequer, unexcelled
 thrift, sobriety, order, frugality, and
 union, experience in the manage-
 ment of local affairs, an unexception-
 able constitution, ambition to be-
 come a truly republican common-
 wealth, and prospects and capacities
 for immense development, material
 wealth and political enlargement
 and influence, Utah can reasonably
 claim candid consideration as an ap-
 plicant for Statehood on an equal
 footing with existing States, and
 does earnestly ask that prejudice
 and misapprehension be disregar-
 ded, in view of the unmistakable
 evidences afforded of her fitness for
 the responsibilities and privileges of
 a free State in the grand and glo-
 rious American Federal Union.

JURY LIST.
 SELECTED BY PROBATE JUDGE R.
 SMITH AND THE CLERK OF
 THE DISTRICT COURT.
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
 TERRITORY OF UTAH,
 County of Salt Lake, ss.
 In pursuance of Section 4 of an
 act of Congress in relation to courts
 and judicial officers of the Terri-
 tory of Utah, approved June 23d,
 1874, Hon. Elias Smith, Probate
 Judge of Salt Lake County, Utah
 Territory, and O. J. Aversell, Clerk
 of the Third Judicial District Court
 of the Territory of Utah, met at the
 said court house at Salt Lake City,
 Utah Territory, on the 5th day of Jan-
 uary, A. D. 1893, and then and there
 caused a jury list from which list
 Grand and Petit Jurors are to be
 drawn to serve in the District Court
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