

\$13,000,000,000 in money and the lives of 2,500,000 men. France paid more than three and a half billions for her war with Prussia, and it is estimated that that war cost the Germans \$600,000,000 more than the indemnity which they received. The Crimean war cost about two billion dollars, and the war between Prussia and Austria of 1866 cost over three hundred million. The war between Russia and Turkey is estimated to have cost one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars. I believe that a war between England and the United States, if it should ever occur, would result in a greater loss of money and life than any of the wars of the past and I sincerely hope that such an event will never take place. I believe, however, that it is our duty to be prepared for such an event, so that when the fight does come we will be able to defend our honor and ourselves."

Frank G. Carpenter

UTAH'S ADMISSION DAY.

CANNONVILLE, Utah, Dec. 29, 1895. —"Admission Day" for Utah—the very name revives memories which tend to make our pulse beat faster and our blood seek its vital reservoir with tumultuous rapidity. In the category of holidays for Utah, "Admission Day" will stand pre-eminent. Other festival days we duly celebrate as some particular epoch indicating our national advance, but this memorable occasion marks the birthday of a State whose progress has been unequalled in the history of human endeavor. Glancing back through the avenues of time we are unable to reach another day as pregnant with matters of temporal importance to the people of Utah. On that day, principles are enunciated whose practical application after a long and stubborn struggle is seen in freedom and peace, and in the existence of a State on whose broad bosom there is to be found a bower for the oppressed of every race and of every clime. Its prosperity has been unexampled, and shows evidence of more lasting durability than that of other states whose prosperity and greatness has been achieved under far less difficulties. Advancing years attest in increased significance the heroism and genius of that great statesman and Pioneer Brigham Young, in building this great structure and honorable acquisition (Utah) and impressing true principles upon the hearts of the people.

States and commonwealths, like individuals, cannot live for themselves alone, neither can they increase in wealth, education and power without exerting consciously or unconsciously an increased influence upon the institutions of other parts of our great republic. In this respect the history of Utah has been indeed most remarkable. Sometimes the influence of Utah in the affairs of the nation has been silent and obscure, and at other times open and forcible, but nevertheless ceaseless and potent in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the Union since its entry into the fostering care of Uncle Sam. The effect of its example and marvelous success as a Territory, always in favor of peace under the most trying circumstances, and it

may be that the agitation of the subject of liberty of conscience and religious freedom of thought and action deeded them by the people of other parts of the Union, had much to do, in fact all, with the stormy scenes enacted from the settlement of the Territory up to a recent date.

In 1847, when the first Mormon stepped on the soil of Utah, the country was an absolute desert, and indeed a monarchy of the most rude and barbarous kind, with a blood-thirsty and untamed savage population not wholly free from cannibalism. The beautiful valleys, plains and mountain slopes were untitled and wild, the inhabitants naked, (or nearly so) and the moral sense in regard to chastity, liberty, and murder almost wholly in abeyance. There was a native acuteness and natural intellectual talent, and an adaptability in their natures of which the Pioneers of Utah could avail themselves to agreeably and peaceably living with these savage people. Carefully cultivating those traits which tended toward moral and intellectual development, and as cautiously eradicating those customs and inclinations which led toward the savage state, the Mormons steadily and speedily led their red brother into confidence and the light of peace.

The first settlers of Utah had all those vices to contend against, but in time through a spirit of true kindness on their part, thoroughly convinced those aborigines that they (the Pioneers) were their true friends. Yet how wonderful the record as we compare the present with the past! Before Brigham Young and his noble band came here the country was, without form of law or order; no signs of civilization whatever; the country wild and indeed uninhabited; no authority other than the will of a savage ruler. But how changed today! The best of order prevails; peace and plenty abound on every hand; beautiful gardens of flowers and fields of golden grain adorn the charming landscape. Then, in early days, none but the most primitive tools were used; now all the useful and latest improved agricultural implements, all the ornaments of civilized art, and all the effects of landscape gardening are found surpassed by any people in the world. Then there were no manufactories or home industries; now there are many. They had no schools to speak of; now the common free school system is universal and ably supported, and all the people are fairly educated and none without any exception but what can read, write and cipher. Then the people had no national existence or prestige among the people of the United States; now they have their accredited representatives in the hall of the national Congress. The Constitution of the State of Utah is modeled after the Constitution of the United States (republican in form) and is to addition thereto compatible with the sentiment of the whole people of this vast republic, and reflects great credit upon the farmers as well as the very large majority of the people who so ably sustained this instrument by their votes at the polls Nov. 5th, 1895.

The people of Utah are brave, active and patriotic, and when once relieved of the despotism and tyranny

of their government in matters of a domestic nature, they at once become willing to grasp the boon of free men. Utah is at last a free, united and truly intelligent State, and no other state in our glorious Union has, perhaps, more reason to take pride in her progress in everything valuable to mankind than the State of Utah.

There was one man whose influence upon the character of the people of Utah was most marked, and who contributed more than anyone else to the establishment of a united and free people. This man was the late lamented President, Brigham Young. He was a zealous and indeed a practical man in all respects. He was an earnest student of American liberty. He sought the acquaintance of true Americans, and constantly urged the spirit of patriotism and love of country upon his followers. Being a native born American he was naturally an ardent advocate of American principles and was thoroughly acquainted with our system of government and the free and enlightening institutions of our common country. And truly the many rights, privileges and immunities the people of Utah enjoy today are the happy results of his prophetic teachings and honored leadership. He adopted (figuratively speaking) "George Washington" and "Thomas Jefferson" as passwords for his people, thereby showing his utmost regard for those Americans. He advocated at all times true American principles and loved and honored, and almost worshiped, as he was by his people, his counsel had unbounded influence, and brought about our present state of prosperity. His influence did not die with him in 1877. But the potency of his teachings and the love for his memory will live forever among the people of this nation, regardless of party, sect or creed.

Now it is earnestly hoped that Utah, in assuming her proper position in the galaxy of states, will have prestige and influence with other parts of the Union, and that we may be a subject of pride with our sister states. For it now behooves Utah to feel, understand and thoroughly realize that we do not live for ourselves alone, but that the maintenance of all our institutions not only insures peace, prosperity and happiness at home, but also by the powerful force of example hastens the approach of that period when all mankind shall also be blessed with the inestimable boon of civil and religious freedom.

The durable character of Statehood should be ascribed to our constitution being founded on great, eternal principles, the document itself which, to use the language of the great dramatic bard of the Elizabethan era, "was not of an age but for all time." Other revolutions have been attempted from time to time in Utah and elsewhere, from time to time in Utah and elsewhere, but they were built on slippery sands, because their authors, like the architects of Babel of old, lost sight of true and correct principles. The dying words of Washington in simple language portray the greatness of the work in which we of Utah have taken an active part. Surveying our progress in Utah after the lapse of nearly fifty years, we may exclaim in accents tranquil with awe and admiration, "It is well."

JNO. M. DUNNING.