THE LONDON LETTER.

The English Nation Meditating Upon the Situation.

A GENERALLY GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

Great Britain Entirely Isolated—The Queen Kept Posted on the Events of the Day.

LONDON, Jan. 4. —(Copyrighted 1896 by the Associated Press.)—Nearly all the sparkle and gaiety seemed to have been driven out of London this week by the serious complications growing out of the Transvaal invasion and Venezuelan dispute, assisted by the warm, wet, cloggy weather and occasional pea soup fogs, peculiar to this busy metropolis.

There is no doubt that recent events have had a decidedly sobering effect upon the inhabitants, not only of these islands alone, but of the British empire generally. The stand taken by President Cleveland regarding the Venezuelan boundary dispute, the excitement which followed the appointment of the United States boundary commission, the evidence furnished to Europe of the isolation of Great Britain and of the trouble in the Transvaal have caused even the most dog-minded Briton here to curb his words and actions and reflect seriously on the possibilities of the future. It is doubtful if such a crisis in the most troublesome of times in the recent history of Great Britain was ever reached, and therefore it is beginning to dawn upon people here that they have an insignificant army compared with those of the European powers, or with the forces the United States could easily place under arms, and that the British fleet, powerful as it is, could not begin to successfully meet the combined fleets of Russia, France and Germany, even if the United States were only threatening trouble, however, it is in the very feeling of sobriety that the outlook is brightened, for it may induce the British government to adopt the "common sense" policy advocated by Mr. Gladstone and so avoid serious consequences.

Queen Victoria has been kept fully informed concerning the most important question agitating the foreign and colonial offices, and the number of dispatch boxes sent to her has doubled. The boxes are sent by the various departments of the government to Buckingham palace, the London residence of the queen, and from there they are forwarded by special messengers to Osborne house, Isle of Wight, where her majesty has been spending the Christmas and New Year's holidays. The royal dispatch boxes are black and have embossed on their lids the letter "V, R."

In addition to the official information received by her majesty the queen has been regularly supplied with the services of Reuters Telegram company and that of the Associated Press and will be supplied wherever she goes, to Windsor, London or the southern part of Europe.

AN ENGLISH ANNIVERSARY.

New Year's day brought the anniversary of the proclamation of Queen Victoria as empress of India, that day is always observed with considerable ceremony. The tribute of Indian chiefs arrived opportunely, with other presents from the Indian chiefs.

The Prince of Wales on Monday next is to visit Lowther castle where Lord Lonsdale has made magnificent preparations to receive him. The party will go out shooting daily.

A PEER AND A POET LAUREATE.

The New Year honor list contained two surprises, Sir Frederick Leighton, Bart, president of the Royal academy, being elevated to the peerage, and Alfred Austin being made poet laureate of England. Both were well received.

The elevation of Sir Henry Hicks-Gibbs, director of the Bank of England and president of the British Bimetallic association, to the peerage has been long expected. He was for many years proprietor of the St. James Gazette. Two of his sons are members of the Parliament and one of them married a sister of the Marquis of Salisbury.

Among the baronets created in honor of the new year are two distillers, two military owners and one cotton spinner.

Science is recognized by the knighthood of Prof. Joseph Prestwyth, the celebrated Oxford geologist. But this honor is somewhat belated, as he is 84 years of age.

A NEGRO KNIGHTED.

The list is also remarkable as for the first time a pure blooded negro has been knighted. He is Sir C. Lewis, was born in Sierra Leone, was admitted to the bar here in 1871 and became chief justice of Sierra Leone in 1892.

FOR MARRIED WOMEN BUT NOT FOR HUSBANDS.

The new act for the protection of married women went into effect on Wednesday last and on Thursday following there were six applications under its provisions. The justice to whom the applications were made explained that wives could leave their husbands and claim alimony, but the act afforded no remedy for women living with their husbands. Among the applicants were a married man seeking relief from a dissipated wife. The magistrate explained that the act was not passed for the purpose of relieving husbands.

ENGLAND'S COMFORT.

Great Britain's only comfort lately has been the treasury report which estimates that the surplus at the end of the fiscal year in March will exceed five million pounds. It is learned on good authority that the first purpose to which the overflowing revenue will be devoted is a great increase in the strength of the British navy.

THE INVASION OF HAVANA.

Only for the Purpose of Destroying the Sugar Plantations.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The reported invasion of the province of Havana by the insurgent forces has been earnestly discussed by the Cuban leaders in New York. Senor Tomeso Estrada Palma, leader of the junta, said:

"It is in line with the work General Gomez is daily accomplishing. Havana province is rich in sugar plantations and General Gomez is there to destroy the crops. This is his plan from first to last in his great march to the westward, and the torch has been applied to the provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara, and in other provinces east of them, and now it remains to remove the cane in Havana province.

West of that province he will probably not march as the island west of that portion grows narrower and the plantations are used for raising tobacco largely. The tobacco crop there will not be molested."

"Then you do not anticipate an attack in Havana by General Gomez's army?"

"Not at present. There would be no object in such a course and General Gomez would not undertake it. Gen. Campos has 120,000 men and Gomez has possibly 50,000 all told, and some of his soldiers have only side arms and machetes. In Matanzas and Havana provinces General Gomez could probably muster 15,000 well armed veterans and could not expect to win a pitched battle against 75,000 soldiers even if the majority of the latter were green recruits.

VENEZUELAN COMMISSION.

Business Transacted During Its First Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The members of the Venezuelan commission held their first meeting today. The session lasted about an hour. A formal statement of the proceedings, as far as it was deemed proper to make them public, was given as follows: Justice Brewer was unanimously elected president of the commission, and proceeded to administer to Messrs. Alvey, Coudert and Gilman the following oath: I—— of —— appointed —— of United States as ——, do solemnly swear I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office of a member of the commission to investigate and report upon the location of the divisional line between the territory of the republic of Venezuela and that of British Guiana, etc.

Commissioner Alvey then in turn, administered the same oath to President Brewer. It was moved and seconded that the President designate a clerk to act for the present session of the commission and Walter Bloomford was appointed. Commissioner Coudert moved that the selection of quarters for the commission be left to President Brewer and Commissioner Alvey, which was agreed to. Commissioner Gilman moved that an inquiry be made as to the best map, showing the physical characteristics of the country in question, which should be reproduced in a convenient form for the use of the commission. This motion was agreed to. Commissioner Gilman was authorized to make the inquiry. The commission adjourned at 12:30 o'clock to meet next Saturday at 10 o'clock unless the President shall designate another day. The commission after adjournment proceeded to the White House and paid their respects to the President.

VICTORY FOR CUBANS.

The Insurrection Said to Be About Ended.

HAVANA, Jan. 4.—Unless all indications are misleading, the end of the Cuban insurrection is at hand, and the result, it would seem, must be in favor of the insurgents, whose arms, under Maximo Gomez, Antonio Maceo and Quintin Banuet, are nearing this city from three different directions. This fact, so frequently denied in official circles the past two weeks, is now generally admitted, although all sorts of lame explanations of the triumphant advance of the Cubans are put forth in the hope of calming the public excitement. The advance bodies of the Cubans were at La Paste, 18 miles from Guanabacoa, practically a suburb of this city, last night, and it is said Cuban scouts have been sighted today from the lines defending Havana. Step by step Gen. Campos has been driven back before the advance of the victorious army, until here preparations are being completed on both sides for a final and decisive struggle.

General Baldera and column camped last night at San Jose de Los Lakas, a short distance from La Paste. The main body of the second insurgent column under General Gomez was reported this morning to be at Duran, moving in the direction of Guin Melena. A third insurgent column under General Maceo was announced this morning to have passed Celba, Mocha, and should now be in the vicinity of San Antonio Vegas, or between there and Nazareno.

The utmost consternation prevails in government circles. The military authorities seem have fallen into a complete state of helplessness.

NOT KILLED BY INDIANS.

A Scientific Expedition Heard From—The Work Done.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—A special to the Herald from Hermosillo, Mexico, says:

The United States bureau of ethnology expedition to Tiburon island returned here after two weeks spent on the island and the adjoining mainlands. All the party are well and in good health, though sensational reports have been current in Hermosillo for a week that the expedition had been massacred by the Seri Indians.

Prof. Mctlce, ethnologist in charge was not successful in the purpose of finding the Seris and studying them in their native haunts, as the Indians abandoned their ranches on the approach of the party and hid in the mountains. Several of the larger villages were visited, however, and a collection of Seri implements made. At Heine, one of the Seri rancherias, was captured on the mainland and from one of the burial places a skeleton and some implements were obtained. The party brought back a large collection of photographs from the island and vicinity. A cursory examination of the island was made for minerals, but the reports of rich deposits were not confirmed. No further light could be thrown on the murder of Robinson and Angen, and two San Francisco newspaper men who were killed by the Seri Indians in—year ago.

HAVANA IN ARMS.

The Whole Province Reported to Have Risen Against the Government.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—A special to the Herald from Key West, Florida, says:

Startling advices have been received here from the city of Havana to the effect that the whole province of Havana is up in arms against the government. While no details are given of actual engagements the reports say that the government troops are falling back everywhere in the disinfected western regions before the triumphant rebel army. To allay as much as possible the panic excited by this condition of affairs, the chief officials in the capital are sending out in every direction false dispatches about the situation. That these attempts at stifling facts are far from successful is shown by the wide currency which has been given to the rumor that the actual crisis in the revolution has arrived and that far from holding the insurrectionists in check, the Spanish military authorities have been outgeneraled, have allowed their foes to turn the flank of their main position and have now found themselves in a military dilemma of the most humiliating, as well as serious character. Not only are highly imaginative reports of Spanish victories disseminated, the Havana advices state, but the vigilance of the censor has been redoubled and letters, as well as telegrams and cable messages, are subjected to rigid examination that the news furnished by the authorities at the palace may not be alarmingly contradicted by the reiteration of the actual facts relating to the crisis.

Another report received is that a conspiracy to destroy the government buildings in Havana by dynamite has been disclosed and the plot and conspirators frustrated.

The members of the Venezuelan commission, Mr. White alone being absent, had an important conference with Secretary Olney today.

The Globe's Ottawa correspondent says Sir Charles Tupper has accepted the nomination in place of Sir Mackenzie Bowell and the government will be reorganized.

UTAH'S ADMISSION DAY

Marks the Birth of a State Whose Progress is Unequalled.

Lessons of the Past Among the People—Impress of the Great Pioneers, Brigham Young.

CORNOVILLE, Utah, Dec. 29, 1895.—"Admission Day" for Utah—the very name revives memories which tend to make our pulse beat faster and our life blood seek its vital reservoir with tumultuous rapidity. In the category of holidays for Utah, "Admission Day" will stand pre-eminent. Other natal days we duly celebrate as some particular event indicating our national advance, but this memorable occasion marks the birth of a State whose progress has been unequaled in the history of human endeavor. Looking back through the vista of time we are unable to reach another day so pregnant with mighty consequence to humanity as that on which we celebrate the practical application after long and stubborn struggle is seen to crown with freedom and peace, and in the existence of a State on whose broad dome there is to be found a haven 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 adduce in increased significance the heroism and genius of that great statesman and Pioneer Brigham Young, in building this great structure and honorable sequelette (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 denied them by the people of other parts of the Union, has much to do, in fact all, with the stormy scenes succeed 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 bloodthirsty and untamed savage population not wholly free from cannibalism. The beautiful valleys, plains and mountain slopes were untilled and wild, the inhabitants naked, for nearly all 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 peacably living with these savage people. Carefully cultivating those traits which tended toward moral and intellectual development, and as cautiously eradicating those customs and institutions 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 traits 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 uninviting; no authority other than the will of a severe ruler. But how changed today! The best of order prevails; peace and plenty abounds 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 use of and latest improved agricultural implements, all the ornaments of civilized art, and all the effects of landscape gardening are found unsurpassed 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 fully educated and none without any exception but what can read, write and spell. 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 in 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 solemnly 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 natural 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 to-day are the happy results of his prophetic teachings and talented leadership. He adopted (figuratively speaking) "George Washington" and "Thomas Jefferson" as pacemakers for his people, thereby showing his student record 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, not selfishly and therefore we hope 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 fosters 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 quote the language of the great revolutionary 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.

PROVO.

PROVO, UTAH, JAN. 4, 1896.

JUDGE KING'S COURT.

The decision in the case of Salt Lake City et al vs J. H. Gallegher et al (the Jordan dam case) was delivered by Judge King yesterday afternoon. It will be remembered that the feature of the case relating to damages due from the Salt Lake county people to Utah county people for injuries to land by reason of the former placing obstructions in the Jordan river and thus ranging the waters of Utah lake till they overflow the lands bordering on the lake, has been settled by arbitration and the question of placing a monument in the lake, and what shall hereafter be recognized as compromise point, has been agreed upon by stipulation. The question decided by Judge King yesterday was the contention of plaintiffs that they were entitled to maintain permanently twenty-two inches of plank in the bottom of their dam for the reason that they had removed natural obstructions from the bed of the river which, if left, would have restricted the flow of the water to the same extent that the twenty-two inches of plank placed in the dam would obstruct it. Judge King, after a lengthy review of the evidence which had been given on this point, decided that plaintiffs should be permitted to retain permanently fourteen inches of plank in the dam.

He also interpreted the contract of 1884 between the two parties, which provides for plank to be temporarily placed in the dam during the summer months in times of low water, to mean that if on or after the 15th of March of each year the Utah lake commission found that the water was below compromise point it could order the temporary obstruction to be placed in the river and could order it out again on or after October 1st, following, but that plaintiffs (Salt Lake county people) were not obliged to remove this temporary obstruction unless viewed by the Utah lake commission. Each party to pay its own costs. Court costs will be taxed later. Sixty days to file statement on motion for a new trial were given. Both sides accepted in the decision, the Utah county litigants, however, as far as they expressed themselves on the subject, seemed to be satisfied with the decision.

At 9:30 this morning a telegram was received to the effect that President Cleveland had signed the Statehood proclamation; immediately the Provo Woolen Mill steam whistle announced the fact to all the citizens, which was the signal for firing off guns, ringing of bells, holding of flags, decorating buildings with national colors and a general demonstration of wild delight. As the citizens met on the streets, which were rapidly crowded after the welcome intelligence was received, hand shakings and congratulations were the order of the day.

COMMERCIAL.

SALT LAKE CLEARING HOUSE.

Today's clearing house exchanges amounted to $332,170; same day last year, $276,594.

Week's clearings, $1,994,992; same week last year, $1,565,300.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS.

New York.—Silver, 69½ bid, $5.00
London.—Silver, 30⅝.

ORE AND BULLION.

Wells, Fargo & Co. received today. Peas, bullion, $6,000.

J. R. Jones & Co. received today: Ore, $7,500; case bullion, $5,300. Total, $12,800.

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Stock market opened irregular with sharply higher prices in evidence. Market at 11 o'clock was strong all under the leadership of sugars. Prices generally 1 to 2 per cent higher. The movement continued week in the final hour and numerous declines were established throughout the list.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Reserves, increase, $2,750,000; loans, increase, $1,500,000; specie, increase, $2,300,000; legal tenders, increase, $400,000; deposits, increase, $4,000,000; circulation, increase $100; the bank now holds $125,000,000 in excess of requirements.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.

Hogs—Active generally 5 cents higher. Pork—Higher. Beeves, $3.75@$5.25. Cows, females, $1.80@$3.60. Market quiet but steady, prices nominally unchanged. Sheep, receipts, 15,000. Market firm.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, ILLS., Jan. 4.

Wheat—January, 72½; May, 76 asked. Corn—January, 32½ asked; May, 35¼ asked. Oats—January, 17 bid; May, 19½. Pork—January, $8.80; May, $8.95. Lard—January, $4.05 bid; May, $4.20 asked. Short ribs—January, $4.20 bid; May, $4.37½ asked.

Cheese—10@10½c.
Tallow—3@3½c.
Lime—$1.60.

GOOD PLACE TO BUY

Chinaware, Crockery, Glassware.

PRETTIEST PATTERNS. LOWEST PRICES.

Great American Importing Tea Co.'s

215 Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

We operate 100 Stores and Agencies. Write for price list.

GRAND JANUARY STOCKTAKING CLEARANCE SALE!

Every Department Will Offer Great Bargains!

Silks, Dress Goods
Capes
Jackets
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Gloves
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MEN'S GOODS, DOMESTICS, BLANKETS, QUILTS,

And Everything Else in the House.

R. K. THOMAS

R. K. THOMAS,

26, 28, 30, 32 E. First South St.,

Salt Lake City.

Stomach and Bladder Trouble Cured.

Mrs. Hiram Yeager of Acadia, Salt Lake City, Happy.

"My little boy when three years old," writes Mrs. Hiram Yeager of Acadia, Salt Lake City, Utah, "suffered from some unknown trouble and obstruction at the base of the stomach and bladder, the attending physician performed an operation upon him but it did not produce the desired effect and found the patient no nearer recovery than before.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Was at this critical time suggested and used with the most remarkable result. The pains in the back ceased, the urine resumed its natural color and consistency, the heavy distressed feeling in the stomach and head "that makes my heart ache when I think of his sufferings," disappeared and the use of but a few bottles of Favorite Remedy completely cured him. He now attends school one mile from home and walks both ways daily."

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy renews the disordered liver to a healthy condition, corrects the moral cause of constipation, is a certain cure for the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women. It cures scrofula, salt rheum and eruptions. For nervousness, loss of sleep, or that worn out feeling, it has been equal. In cases of rheumatism, dyspepsia, grave, Bright's disease, diabetes, and bladder troubles it has cured when all else failed. $1 a bottle.

NOTICE OF SALE ON AGISTER'S LIEN

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, having an agister's lien upon the property hereinafter described for pasturing and feeding of the animals, and for general 1 to 5, for the sum of $[illegible] on the 15th day of January, 1896, commencing at the hour of 10 o'clock A.M. of said day, offer for sale at public auction the said to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, to the highest bidder, the sale to take place at the corral of the undersigned, situated in Salt Lake county, Utah, the following described property, to wit:

One bay colt, about three years old.
One bay mare, about seven years old.
Said property being now in the undersigned agister's care, in the amount thereof, to wit, $[illegible] and the costs of advertising and sale, to wit, the costs of the advertisement thereof, the notice, and the sale thereof, and the costs of keeping said property up to the time of said sale.

Dated this 3rd day of January, 1896.

WALTER CLARK,
Agister.

Cuticura Skin Remedies Are Pure Sweet Gentle And Most Economical

Sources of eruptive affliction, both throughout the world. Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, are sold everywhere. Cuticura Soap, 25c. Cuticura Resolvent, $1. Cuticura, 50c. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.