Twelve Pages.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

Twelve Pages.

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THE DAWN OF STATEHOOD.

THE FIRST GREAT DAY.

Full Details of the Grand Inaugural Celebration.

VERY IMPOSING PARADE.

ACTING GOVERNOR RICHARDS DESIGNATES A PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

The Line of March and Order of Parade—Ceremonies at the Tabernacle—Military Salute From Capitol Hill as the Executive Takes the Oath—Details of the Inaugural Ball—Magnificent Electrical Display—The Ball Committees Appointed.

Inaugural Day will be a great holiday throughout Utah. It was so declared by Acting-Governor Richards last night, in the following proclamation:

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The people of Utah have formed and adopted a constitution and have elected officers for a state government agreeable in all respects to the constitution and laws of the United States, and,

Whereas, The canvass of the returns of the votes cast for and against the adoption of the constitution has been certified to the president of the United States and it is confidently expected that his proclamation will soon be issued admitting the territory into the Union as a sovereign state; and,

Whereas, The constitution for the new state fixes the Monday next after the day upon which the president shall issue his proclamation of admission as the day upon which the administration of the territorial government shall terminate and the governor and other officers of the state shall enter upon the discharge of their official duties; and,

Whereas, The inauguration of the state government will be an occasion that has long been desired and one that should be celebrated by the whole people with thankful hearts and appropriate rejoicing that we have been freed from the imperfections of the territorial system and are permitted to enter the glorious Union of American states:

Therefore, I, Charles C. Richards, acting governor of the territory of Utah, in pursuance of the authority conferred by law, do hereby designate and set apart the Monday next after the day upon which the president of the United States shall issue his proclamation admitting the state of Utah into the Union, as a public holiday for thanksgiving and rejoicing, and I advise an earnestly advise that on that day all unnecessary business be suspended; that the schools be closed and that suitable arrangements be made for old and young to celebrate inauguration day in a manner becoming a free, intelligent and patriotic people.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the territory of Utah to be affixed at Salt Lake city, the capital of the territory, (Seal.) this thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twentieth.

CHARLES C. RICHARDS.

By the governor:

CHARLES C. RICHARDS,
Secretary of Utah Territory.

The committee in charge of the work of preparing for the inaugural day celebration—when such other societies or organizations as wish to take part in the parade have been heard from—will have completed all the details pertaining to the events of the day.

UNITED STATES TROOPS.

General Cannon and Marshal Burton called on General Penrose at Fort Douglas yesterday to ascertain what might be expected from the United States troops under his command, and were assured that the eight companies of the Sixteenth reximent and the regiment band will be in line, weather permitting. The following order calling out the militia was also issued from headquarters yesterday:

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Headquarters National Guard of Utah, Salt Lake City, Dec. 31, 1895.

General Orders No. 8.

The various organizations of the National Guard are authorized to participate, as such, in the inaugural parade incident to the installation of Utah's first state officials, to take place in this city probably on January 6, 1896. Owing to the fact that the troops are not supplied with overcoats, and to the further fact that the weather on the occasion may be so inclement or severe as to cause the abandonment of the proposed parade altogether, it is deemed imprudent to order to this city any organizations from a distance, though this will be authority for any such to take part it so desired. The brigadier general commanding will, however, give the necessary orders for the participation of companies A, B and D, First infantry; troop C, First cavalry; First battery, Light artillery, and the signal corps, all stationed at the capital, and of company H, First infantry, stationed at Farmington; and will have these organizations in readiness for the parade at the hour and place designated by the marshal of the day.

By order of the commander-in-chief.

JOHN Q. CANNON,
Adjutant General.

BLACK HAWK VETERANS.

George McKenzie and J. M. Westwood, chairmen of the Walker and Black Hawk Indian War Veteran societies of Utah county, were in the city yesterday consulting with General Cannon and railroad officials with reference to a position in the parade and railroad rates. If a satisfactory rate can be secured they promise to bring not less than 300 of the old Indian fighters to grace the parade.

THE GENERAL PROGRAMME.

The following programme for the day has been decided upon with reference to the parade and the ceremonies at the tabernacle. It is of course subject to such changes as the committees find will be necessary or most expedient.

LINE OF MARCH.

The parade under the direction of Grand Marshal Burton and staff will form at 10 o'clock on State street, the right resting on Third South at the Knutsford corner. The line of march will be north on State to Second South, thence west to Main, thence south on Main to Third South or Market. Countermarch on Main to Second South, thence west to West Temple, thence north on West Temple to First South, thence east to Main, thence north to the temple.

As nearly as can be at present stated the line will be formed in the following order:

Platoon of police.
Grand marshal and aids.
Sixteenth Regiment band.
General Penrose and staff.
Eight companies of regulars under company commander.
Carriages containing the incoming and retiring governors.
Carriages containing state and retiring territorial officials.
Pedersen's K. P. band of thirty pieces.
General Young state troops, and staff officers.
Signal corps in command of Captain W. W. Hall.
Companies A, B and D in command of Captains Grow, Lund and Alford respectively.
Company H, of Farmington, under Captain Landers.

Following will march the artillery and cavelry companies of the guard followed by the various civic societies in positions to be allotted later ,with Held's band and the Ogden Military band sandwitched in the proper intervals.

Among the societies expected to be in line are the G. A. R., K. of P., A. O. U. W., I. O. O. F., Black Hawk and Walker Indian War veterans, German societies and several others which have not as yet announced their intention of participating but who are expected to do so.

ARTILLERY SALUTE.

When the procession arrives at the tabernacle the artillery company will proceed to the top of Capitol hill accompanied by a member of the signal corps to be detailed by the officer in command. Another member of the corps will be stationed on top of the tabernacle and when all is settled within and the governor-elect arises to take the oath of office, the artillery will be signaled and the firing of a salute of forty-five guns will immediately begin.

AT THE TABERNACLE.

The programme at the tabernacle as decided upon by the executive committee at a meeting yesterday is to be as follows:

Instrumental Music.....
.....Sixteenth U. S. Infantry Band
Instrumental Music..Deshalter Band
Prayer by President Woodruff...
Music—"Star Spangled Banner"
.....By Chorus
(Fifth number undecided.)
Music—"Utah, I Love Thee". Chorus
Inaugural Address by Governor Wells.
Music— America .....
.....Chorus and Audience
Benediction.....Dr. T. C. Iliff
Instrumental Music Combined Bands "Hail Columbia" and "Star Spangled Banner."

THE INAUGURAL BALL.

Perhaps the most interesting—certainly the most elaborate—part of the ceremonies in observance of the day will be the ball at the Salt Lake theatre in the evening. For this portion of the day's events the committee on arrangements has in no way confined itself but has gone about the preparation for it with a lavish hand. The members have enlarged on their original ideas and by the time the last detail is complete fully $1,000 will have been expended in the effort to make the ball an event ever to be remembered by every person so fortunate as to gain admission.

The decorations contemplated at the theatre are on a scale of magnificence that approaches the gorgeous. The interior will be heavily draped with bunting of the national colors festooned with evergreens and glittering shields, emblematic of all the states will adorn the walls. But the particular feature of the decorations upon which the most pains are being bestowed is a magnificent electrical display the preparations for which promise something extraordinary. The proscenium will form a frame in which will flash alternately a beautiful array of pictures formed by an ingenious arrangement of varicolored electric lights.

Among the various features contemplated for this display is an immense American flag, the stars and bars of which will consist of red, white and blue incandescent lights, the forty-fifth star being added and the flag appearing as the national emblem must after admission day. Another is the great seal of Utah, the bee hive and all, formed of electric lights. Then there will be an immense star and the word "Utah" also done in the same manner. Aside from the general decorations will be a box especially arranged and artistically decorated for the accommodation of the governor and his retinue.

It has been the general impression that the governor was to receive, but such is not the intention. The executive, other officials and guests will be received by a reception committee composed of eighty-five people selected by the committee of arrangements with the approval of the executive committee, from all sections of Utah.

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A GENERAL REVIEW

The Nation Has Its Eye Upon Utah.

MIGHTY POSSIBILITIES

STATEHOOD WILL USHER IN AN ERA OF PROSPERITY.

How the Modern Zion Was Built Up—What the New State Offers to Home Seekers and Capitalists—Some Manufacturing Enterprises—Development of the Mines—Salt Lake City Today.

Just now Utah, perhaps more than any other portion of the western empire of the United States, is attracting public attention. Today our territory celebrates New Year's day for the last time as a territory. On the 4th of the present month the president of the United States will, by his proclamation, admit Utah to a place in the Union of states. The inauguration ceremonies take place in Salt Lake, the capital city, on the 6th. Utah will be received into the Union with more satisfaction by the American people than they have shown upon the admission of any of the latter states. This because its admission marks the close of the great contest between the Mormon and the so-called Gentile elements, and ushers in an era of peace and good will. Without discussing the many steps which led to the dissipation of local differences and the uniting of the people of Utah upon all questions affecting their favorable growth and development of the territory it can be stated that there now exists in that territory no reason springing from religious teachings why Utah should be ignored by either capital or population. Its people, representative not only of the Mormon creed but of every other creed known to Christendom, assimilate socially and in business, and the visitor to the territory will be unable to distinguish the Mormon from the Gentile, but will be impressed with the intelligence and progressiveness of both. The best evidence of the complete eradication of former differences is found in the fact that with scarcely a protest from any portion of the nation the proclamation of statehood is to be issued.

SETTLEMENT OF SALT LAKE VALLEY.

The settlement of the Salt Lake valley antedates any other settlement of white men west of the Missouri river. When Kansas and Nebraska were covered with moving herds of buffalo; when Colorado, Wyoming and Idaho were unexplored wildernesses; before the Argonauts of '49 began their pilgrimage to California, a little band of white men had already carried the banner of civilization and planted it upon the shores of that marvel of nature, the Great Salt lake. On the 24th day of next July, forty-nine years will have come and gone since Brigham Young, with 142 of his followers, after conquering the dangers of desert, mountain and plain, looked down for the first time from a pass through the Wasatch mountains upon the magnificent panorama of the Salt Lake valley. On that day he founded what has so long been known as the City of the Saints, the modern Zion. With sturdy courage they commenced the work of subduing the desert, a work which has continued unabated until this time, and which has resulted in making the territory of Utah the garden spot of the west. Utah is dependent upon no single resource and therefore in a business sense maintains an equilibrium in strong contrast with other portions of the country where nature has been less lavish with her gifts. With agriculture, gold, silver, lead and coal mines, with stock raising and the manufacturing from native raw materials as resources to draw from, there is always a certainty about her business affairs. If one resource fails others remain to tender their tribute. Agriculture is not exemplified in Utah upon any great areas of level land, but is confined to innumerable mountain rimmed valleys rich in productive soil and supplied with the needed moisture from mountain streams of melted snow, diverted through thousands of canals and laterals to the crops of the husbandman.

IRRIGATION.

Utah is the cradle of American irrigation and all other systems in the United States have been modeled after that of Utah. The system is said not to be exceeded in perfection by any other in the world except perhaps that of Spain. Utah contains about 85,000 square miles. It is divided into sections by the Wasatch range of mountains which traverse it from northeast to southwest. Its inhabited portion is from 3,000 to 7,000 feet above the sea.

To Brigham Young, the pioneer and statesman, is due the credit for the agricultural development of the territory. He early taught his people to be self-sustaining. His mind originated the great scheme of irrigation which has reclaimed almost every valley in the territory. His advice and counsel encouraged in the people the industry and patience, perseverance and courage which has characterized the people of Utah throughout the history of the territory.

Not the least of the annual returns to the farmer are from his orchard and vine. Very early in the history of the territory fruit growing became the subject of general interest to the agriculturist. The earliest orchards and vineyards were started from stock brought over the weary miles of the plains and mountains in ox teams. This industry has been fostered and encouraged by all the leaders of the people until almost every kind of fruit raised in the temperate zone is grown in Utah. The Salt Lake peach has been famous in the markets of the United States for a quarter of a century.

STOCK RAISING.

Stock raising is and has been for many years an established business in the territory. Perhaps more attention has been devoted to the raising of sheep and the production of wool than to any other form of the stock industry. This is because there are large desert areas in the territory particularly adapted to the grazing of sheep. The annual output in wool amounts to about 12,000,000 pounds, much of which is utilized by the woolen mills and looms operating in the territory. The visitor to the agricultural valleys of the territory will be struck with the high grade horse and cattle stock upon every farm, much attention having been given to the production of high grades in these classes of stock.

FACTORIES.

The fact that for many years the Mormon people were distant over a thousand miles from the nearest settled state of the union compelled them to early depend upon their own efforts and ingenuity for the manufacture of needed articles, and manufacturing had an early place in the history of the territory's growth. Today the territory is supplied with woolen mills, paper mills, boot and shoe factories, and numberless manufactories of needed articles. The Lehi sugar factory is perhaps the strongest manufacturing institution in capital invested and value of output. This institution pays out something like $20,000 per annum for beets to the farmers in the region of its location, and during 1895 produced about 30,000 tons of high grade sugar. The Provo and Deseret Woolen mills are notable instances of an important branch of manufacturing. These mills supply a large portion of the west with their product and recently, in competition with the country at large, secured by reason of the merits of their goods, the contract for supplying uniforms to the California militia. On the Rio Virgin river down in the portion of Utah called Dixie, cotton is raised, and not only raised but ginned and manufactured into cloth upon looms there located.

MINES AND MINING.

So much for what the farmer, stockraiser and the manufacturer is doing in Utah. What about the miner? There is no country in the world the size of Utah that has within it such a wide diversity of mineral products. Everything of a mineral character that man mine and humanity uses is found here. There are lakes of asphaltum equal to the lakes of Trinidad; mines of native surphur as rich as the mines of Sicily; beds of ozocerite large enough to compete with the world's only other mines; fields of natural gas already sufficiently developed to furnish fuel for a thousand factories, and large deposits of all the other common and usual minerals. It is strange that Utah is not first spoken of when mining states are discussed. For a quarter of a century the Horn Silver, the Ontario, the Mona, the Old Telegraph, the Daly and Emma have been famous. Ten mines listed as dividend payers with the New York stock exchange have paid in dividends over $26,000,000. Perhaps the chief mine in the old family is the Ontario. This property has paid $3,175,000 in dividends, $1,500,000 more than any other straight silver mine in the United States. After all, mining has only commenced in Utah. Its great deposits have barely been introduced to the sound of hammer, drill and blast. Heretofore silver has been the most sought for metal, but its diminished value, due to adverse legislation, has had the effect of turning men's eyes and energies towards the development of the neglected gold reserves of the territory. South Africa gold fields have their counterpart in Utah in the Mercur district and the ores of Johannesburg are duplicated in character there. Recent rapid advancement in milling methods has made it possible to treat ore bodies of great size which have been known to exist in many parts of the territory for many years. Just now interest is centered principally upon the Mercur district because there the cyanide process is working wonders and the mineral field disclosed is great enough in area to insure the development of one of the notable camps of the country. For the past six months capital has been pouring into this district in a steady stream. Some of the greatest mining operators in the United States have made personal visits to the camp and all unite in predicting its coming greatness. The ores in the principal mines average about $12, are peculiarly susceptible to treatment by the McArthur-Forrest process, and the mining and milling expenses rarely exceed $2.50 per ton. The leading property, the Mercur mine, has paid in dividends about $300,000 during the past year, and

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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Always Working for the Upbuilding of Utah.

IT HAS A GREAT MISSION

SOME INFORMATION ABOUT ITS ORGANIZATION AND HISTORY.

An Institution That Should Have the Loyal Support of All During 1896—Its Great Mineral Exhibit—Immense Amount of Literature Sent Out Annually—The Roll of Honor.

The Salt Lake chamber of commerce, the chief commercial body of Utah, has been more instrumental in the progress and development of the new state than any other agency. It was organized April 18, 1887, and started out with a strong membership, induced by the indications that the territory was about developing into the boom period which set in at that time and continued without interruption until 1891. Like every other organization with the promotion of business for its purpose which Salt Lake has ever had, its first days were its best ones. Representatives of every branch of business joined the chamber. W. S. McCornick was elected president and M. J. Forhan, a brilliant but most erratic genius then resident here, was elected secretary. Immediately the chamber proceeded to carry out the purposes of its organization. Secretary Forhan had a ready pen and his widely known reputation as a writer gave him the entree to the leading journals of the United States. These journals he filled with well written descriptions of the city and territory, and accounts of Utah's resources. Under this administration the Utah Palace Exposition car was sent out upon its journey. It traversed many portions of the United States and brought to the notice of 188,000 pairs of eyes, object lessons in Utah's products. This car attracted great attention. Its contents were written up by the leading newspapers of the United States and it had much to do with inducing the great growth of population and the vast amount of investment which came to Utah between 1888 and 1891.

Governor West, John W. Donnellan, Fred Simon W. E. Hubbard, W. H. Rowe and James H. Bacon have since filled the office of president, each one marking his administration with movements productive of public good. During the administration of Colonel Donnellan and Fred Simon the chamber moved in the matter of a reduction of railroad rates by an appeal to the interstate commerce commission and to the activity of these gentlemen, ably aided by Hon. S. W. Sears, was due the horizontal reduction then obtained.

The office of secretary has been filled since the incumbency of Mr. Forian by O. J. Hollister, Frank Gillespie, H. V. Meloy, Hon. S. W. Sears, W. J. Snyder and E. F. Colborn.

A review of the work of the chamber of commerce since its existence will show that it has divided its time between a struggle for existence and an attempt to promote by every possible means the good fortunes of the city. There are many to tell what it has not done but most of these have never permitted their names to appear upon its membership list. To tell what it has done is written in the growth of this city. It has kept a steady stream of descriptive literature flowing through the nation. It has compiled statistics relating to almost every material resource. It has furnished by letter information to thousands of inquirers. It maintains the greatest exhibit of mineral resources ever collected from any region on earth. It has entertained thousands of visitors and has made an honest effort to maintain the pride and standing of the community on occasions when the city has been visited by bodies of prominent men and women. It has been criticised by the slothful and applauded by the enterprising. At times it has been engaged in a protracted combat with death but it lived and still lives, giving an illustration that there is something after all of vitalizing influence in this climate of ours. From its birth to the present time a few prominent business men have given it their loyal and uninterrupted support, and to their courage and faith may be attributed its longevity. What is has done in the past year everyone knows who has taken the trouble to investigate. The present board of directors have been unceasing in their efforts and Secretary Colborn, unawed by difficulties and not discouraged by obstructions, has put his individuality into its daily business life and has made it do everything its financial condition would permit.

These are the latter days of territorial life. Already the dawning of statehood's first day can be seen in the sky. It is hoped by the supporters of the chamber of commerce that the new conditions of government will inaugurate new and better conditions of business and that the people of Salt Lake, always good at the beginning, will demonstrate themselves to be stayers in the cause of prosperity and not let the end of territorial existence be the end of existence of the chamber of commerce.

For the future there is more for the chamber to do than was ever presented and the people of Salt Lake should rally to its support.

A strong effort will heartily be made to increase its membership to a point sufficient to make its finances equal to the demands made upon it. During the coming year many conventions will be held in Salt Lake and unless there is a strong business organization to provide for their proper reception and entertainment the city's pride will suffer and will be in unfavorable contrast with other enterprising western communities.

Following is the full list of membership of the chamber:

Alexander D., merchant; Anderson James, mining and other machinery; Anderson Hugh, insurance; Auerbach F. H., dry goods; Auerbach S. H., dry goods; Auer Charles, retail liquors; Bamberger Herman, capitalist; Bacon James H, banker; Ball S. F., baker and confectioner; Barnett Joseph, banker; Baskin R. N., lawyer; Burley D. E, general agent U. P. R. R.; Burton C. S., manager Salt Lake theatre; Cannon A. H., manager Deseret Evening News; Cameron J. S., capitalist; Carthey F. G., plumber; Calloway, Hoock & Francis, merchants; Caine A. W., merchant; Caine Joseph E, insurance; Clawson Spencer, wholesale dry goods; Clayton N. W., general manager S. L. & L. A. Ry. Co.; Clayton I. A., secretary and treasurer S. L. & L. A. Ry. Co.; Colborn Edward F., real estate; Colton W. F., cashier R. G. W. Ry.; Continental Oil Co., oils, etc.; Co-operative Wagon and Machine Co., wagons and implements; Cohn Louis, dry goods; Conway P. J., loans; Consolidated Implement company, implements; Cornforth & Pond, merchants; Crismon W. Scott, recorder Salt Lake county; Dinwoody H., furniture; Dittman L. W., retail liquors (The New Resort); Donnellan J. W., banker; Downey George M., banker; Donnell Sam M., insurance; Doremus A. F., civil engineer; Druhl & Frankin, druggists; Duncan Ed W., banker; Donnellan John T., mining; Durst C. B., merchant; Dunford A. B., dentist; Eccles S. W., assistant general freight agent U. P. system; Edwards Harry, retail liquors; Farnsworth Louis H, banker; Fenton S. F., manager Inter-Mountain Electric Co.; Finch Bros., restaurant; Field Seward H., banker; Fyler H. A., merchant; Garner J. P., merchant; Grant Heber J., capitalist; Grant B. F., manufacturer; Grant F. A., insurance; Hale Fred A., architect; Hayward R. F., general manager S. L. & O. E. L. Co.; Hagman John & Sons, merchant tailors; Higgins C. W., physician; Hill F. J., druggist; Hines, E. G., commission merchant; Hirschman Jerome, boots and shoes; Hubbard W. E., real estate; Hughes J. H., fruits and commission; Jacobs A. L., insurance; Jennings J. E., capitalist; Jones Elmer B., attorney; Judd J. W., attorney; Kimball F. D., banking; Kletting R., architect; Knight Miland V. P., Utah Slaughtering company; Kopp M., confectioner; Lawrence Henry W., capitalist; F. J. Leonard, capitalist; Sam Levy, cigar manufacturer; E. O. Lee, attorney; J. H. Leyson & Co., jewelers; J. H. Linck, real estate; George A. Lowe, wagons and implements; C. Lowe, insurance; W. Longmore & Co., clothing; W. P. Lynn, banker; J. C. Lynch, Park City Ice Company; C. B. Markland, vice-president Conklin Sampling works; Richard Mackintosh, mining; C. H. McMahon, commercial agent; J. C. McNally, lawyer; C. C. Merritt, retail liquors; S. B. Milner, mining; A. P. Miller, commission; L. C. Miller, coal; James A. Y. Moffet, sec. S. L. & O. G. & E. L. Co.; S. W. Morrison, lumber; Moran P. J., steamfitting; Mulvey M. E. & Co., retail liquors; Nelden W. A., wholesale drugs; Neder Phil, carriage builder; Nevins B. F., gen. agt. D. & R. G. Ry.; Noble W. P., capitalist; O'Reiley T. B., merchant; Osmond George, mgr. R. G. Dun & Co.; Park Boyd, jeweler; Papworth Richard, gen. supt. Utah Slaughtering Co.; Page H. S.; Pierce Frank, attorney; Pierce W. S., school furniture and supplies; Porter Don H., proprietor Hotel Templeton; Rea H. H., mining; Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company; Rood C. L., secretary Salt Lake board of trade; Rognon E. F., attorney; Robinson Arthur, manufacturer; Salisbury O. J., capitalist; Saunders B. F., live stock; Sault H. S., merchant; Salt Lake Musical union; Salt Lake Cycle company, bicycles; Scott George M. hardware; Schenck John, mining; Scrace Edward, baker and confectioner; Sears Nathan, paints and oils; Sells E., mining; Shipp John C., secretary Wasatka Mineral Water company; Sherman W. A., mining; Simon Fred, merchant; Silver Joseph A., founder and machinist; Simon Henry, baker and confectioner; Slater J. R., general agent Anheuser-Busch Brewing company; Spencer D. S., chief clerk passenger department U. P. railway; Spafford W. H. H., real estate; Strickley John, wholesale liquors; Studebaker Manufacturing company, wagons and implements; Sutherland J. G., attorney; Taylor Joseph William, undertaker; Terry L. L., merchant; Thomas A. L., banker; Tracey Russel L, loans; Trumbo Isaac, capitalist; Utah Stove and Hardware company, hardware; Virtue F. A., real estate; Walker J. R., banker; Walker M. H., banker; Webber T. G., superintendent Z. C. M. I.; West J. W., superintendent Utah Slaughtering company; Wells Heber M. banker; West Wm L, retail liquors; White J. H., manager White & Sons Co; White Matthew, brewer; White William, president White & Sons Co; White D. H., director Utah Slaughtering company; Wilson Joseph W., milling machinery; Wilson E. W., insurance; Wolstenholme & Morris, coal.

EFFECT OF STATEHOOD

Capital Will Flow in to Develop Our Resources.

FORMER BARRIERS GONE

INVITE THE WORLD TO COME AND BRING OF ITS WEALTH.

Our State Constitution So Liberal That Investors Abroad as Well as at Home Will Be Protected—Prosperity Has Always Followed Statehood and Utah Will Be No Exception to the Rule—These Are Judge Colborn's Views.

Some of the effects of statehood upon Utah in my judgment will be as follows: The alien land act will be repealed by operation of law. This act was passed under the former administration of Mr. Cleveland and was really intended to prevent the acquisition by foreigners of large tracts of land for use in the grazing of stock, but by its terms it has been construed to apply to some extent to all forms of real estate, including mines. This act has been a barrier to the investment of capital in Utah. In Colorado, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming and other mining states many great properties have been developed by English and French capital. We have been debarred from successfully appealing to these sources and the capital we have obtained outside of Utah for the mining side of our business has mostly come from citizens of the United States. Statehood sweeps this from our path.

Again, the charters of many insurance and trust companies prohibit the investment of funds in a territory. For this reason we have no great insurance buildings and the moneys heretofore offered in return for mortgage securities have come from individuals or the few corporations not prohibited by charter provisions. Statehood will render these provisions inoperative as to Utah. It is a well-known fact that the monied men of the United States have always shown an indisposition to invest in a territory because of what has always seemed to me a foolish notion that territorial laws were not favorable to outside capital. Territorial laws will be succeeded by state laws, and our constitution is so liberal that no fears need be entertained but what investors abroad as well as at home will be fully protected.

MORMON QUESTION SETTLED FOREVER.

The whole United States will accept the president's proclamation as final and conclusive evidence that the Mormon question is settled forever. The fear of this question in the past has kept out both population and money from Utah, and because of all of these obstructions to progress which I have mentioned Utah has been neglected and while the Pacific coast from the British possessions to the Gulf of California, distant 1,000 miles farther than Utah from the weight of the population of the United States, has become a populous empire, this marvelously rich region has been evaded.

PROSPERITY FOLLOWS STATEHOOD.

Wherever a state has been admitted to the Union its admission has been followed by a greater or less number of investors and settlers, who were attracted to it because of a belief that statehood is to be followed by prosperity. If only a few from each state came to Utah for the reason that the aggregate of money invested and inhabitants gained would almost be enough alone to give us strong activity. With statehood we shall throw off the last handicap in the race with the other western states, and if we will only do our part as citizens, the future will bring us ample returns.

What we lack in Utah, and particularly in Salt Lake, is the benefit of concerted action, and in this respect we differ from any other western locality. There is virtue in pulling together. We ought to make the growth of this city an important item in our daily business. We ought to present solid opposition to every invasion of our rights and to every circumstance that will impede our progress.

EXTEND A CORDIAL INVITATION.

We ought to extend a cordial invitation to the people of the United States to make homes here and bring money here, and we ought to show by our own works our confidence in Utah.

We have climate, unusual natural attractions, wonderful and diversified resources, scenic grandeur. As a city we are nearly 1,000 miles from a competitor either east or west. We have an agricultural area under perfect control, a city not rivaled for beauty in the world, and all we need is the push, push, push, which elsewhere in the country has been potent in building up great centers of trade and population. It is time to lay aside envy, hatred and all uncharitableness and to see what virtue there is in unity and fraternity.

The time is auspicious. It was never more so. Let us resolve to take advantage of it. If we do the state of Utah will take no second place among her sisters in the west.

E. F. COLBORN.