SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

DAILY UNION SERIES—VOL. XLIX—NO. 7477.
DAILY RECORD SERIES—VOL. XVI—NO. 2479.

SACRAMENTO, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1880.

DAILY RECORD-UNION SERIES, VOLUME 11—NUMBER 118.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

Entered at the Post Office at Sacramento as second class matter

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WM. H. MILLS, General Manager.
Publication Office, Third st., bet. J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION
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For six months	5 00
For three months	3 00
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Advertising Rates in Daily Record-Union.

One Square, 1 time	$1 00
One Square, 2 times	1 75
One Square, 3 times	2 50
Each additional time	50

	1 Week.	2 Weeks.	1 Month
Half Square, 1st page	$2 50	$3 50	$5 00
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One Square, 1st page	3 50	5 00	7 00
One Square, 2d page	5 00	7 00	10 00
One Square, 3d page	4 00	6 00	8 00
One Square, 4th page	3 00	4 00	6 00

Star Notices, to follow reading matter, twenty-five cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Houses to Let, Society Meetings, etc., of FIVE LINES OR LESS, will be inserted in the DAILY RECORD-UNION as follows:

One time	25 cents
Three times	50 cents
One week	75 cents

Seven words to constitute a line.

THE WEEKLY UNION
[Published in semi-weekly parts]
Is issued on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, comprising Eight Pages in each issue, or Sixteen Pages each week, and is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific coast.

Terms, One Year $2 00

Semi-Weekly Union Advertising Rates.

Half Square, 1 time	$1 00
Each additional time	50
One Square, 1 time	2 00
Each additional time	1 00

WANTED, LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements of five lines in this department are inserted for 25 cents for one time; three times for 50 cents or 75 cents per week.

WANTED—A POSITION IN A DRUG STORE as Clerk. Has considerable experience; can give good reference. Address "DRUGGIST," Lodi, Cal. jy3-3t*

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WANTED—ALL KINDS HELP, MALE AND Female. Particular attention paid to Furnishing Hotels, Private Families and Farmers with Help, Free of Charge to employers. HOUSTON & CO., one door south of Fourth and K streets, Sacramento city. m17-1ptf

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Advertisements of five lines in this department are inserted for 25 cents for one time; three times for 50 cents or 75 cents per week.

FOR SALE—GOOD FOOTHILL FARM, two miles from Railroad. Land can all be cultivated; plenty good water; 4,000 bearing grape vines; small orchard; nice home. Price, for 160 Acres, $2,000. Inquire of CARL STROBEL, Commission Agent, No. 321 J street, Sacramento. jy3-3t*

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 717 G street, between Seventh and Eighth, containing Six Rooms. The house is pleasantly located. References exchanged. Apply on the premises. ju23-2w*

FURNISHED ROOMS.—CLUNIE'S NEW BUILDING, northeast corner Eighth and K streets. Accommodations unsurpassed; high ceilings; good ventilation; new furniture and carpets—make the most desirable rooms in the city. Single or in suite, by the day, week or month. The house to be kept strictly first-class. Terms moderate. jul1-1ptf

LAND FOR SALE.

1,280 ACRES GOOD WHEAT LAND—Two Hundred and Fifty Acres will produce Corn, without irrigating; 30 Acres Alfalfa, three crops per year. Good water, healthy location on Thomes Creek, five miles from Railroad Station and Steamboat Landing. Can be divided into two farms—House and Barn each tract. Good School within two miles. Annual yield of grain, about 18,000 bushels. Sale compulsory—time limited to September. Refer to A. B. Aitkins & Co., Riceville; John Simpson, Hugh Mooney, Tehama. Apply to JOSEPH ELLIS, Tehama, Tehama county. ju16-1p1m*

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY

WILLIAM B. MILLER
(Late with Floberg),
NO. 190 J STREET, NEAR SEVENTH, Watchmaker and Jeweler. Importer and Dealer in Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, etc. Repairing a specialty, under Robert Marsh. All country orders promptly attended to. [ju29-1ptf]

J. B. KLUNE,
(Late with Wachhorst, and successor to Floberg,)
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, No. 60 J street, between Second and Third. Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Jewelry, etc. Repairing in all its branches a specialty, under MR. FLOBERG. [ju8-1p1m]

J. HYMAN, JR.,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, NO. 136 J street, between Fifth and Sixth. Just received, a very fine lot of Watches and Jewelry, which will be sold at a very low price. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired. [m7-1p1m]

DENTISTRY.

W. WOOD,
DENTIST (LATE WITH H. H. PIERSON), successor to T. B. Reid, No. 317 J street, between Third and Fourth. Artificial Teeth inserted on all bases. Improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas, for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. [ju24-tf]

DRS. BREWER & SOUTHWORTH,
DENTISTS, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Seventh and J streets, in Bryte's new building, up stairs. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas. [ju16-1p1m]

DR. W. H. HARE,
DENTIST.—OFFICE, NO. 605 J STREET, between Sixth and Seventh, over Katzenstein & Bradley's Millinery Store. ju15-1p1m*

H. H. PIERSON,
DENTIST, 415 J STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Fifth, Sacramento. Artificial Teeth inserted on Gold, Vulcanite and al. bases. Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas administered for the painless extraction of Teeth. ju14-1m

FRUITS, SEEDS AND PRODUCE.

LYON & BARNES
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN **Produce, Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, Chees** Poultry, Green and Dry Fruits, Honey, Beans, etc. ALFALFA SEED.
☞ Potatoes in car-load lots or less.
ju23-1ptf Nos. 21 and 23 J street.

E. LEVY,
WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANT and dealer in Foreign and Domestic Fruits Cigars and Tobacco, Pipes and Smokers' Articles, Cutlery and Notions, Nuts, Candies, etc., No. 54 J street, Sacramento. jul1-1p1m

W. R. STRONG & CO.,
Wholesale Commission Merchants
AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
CALIFORNIA GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS,
NUTS, HONEY, SEEDS,
And General Merchandise.
☞ All orders promptly attended to. Address, W. R. STRONG & CO.,
ju8-1p1m Nos. 6, 8 and 10 J street, Sacramento.

M. T. BREWER & CO.,
Commission Merchants and Wholesale
DEALERS IN
GREEN FRUIT, DRIED FRUIT, PRODUCE
Vegetables, Honey, Seeds, Alfalfa Seed, Etc ,
Nos. 30 and 32 J Street, Sacramento.
ju3-1ptf

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS and RETAILERS.

ON RECEIPT OF $8 I WILL SEND TO ANY address an assorted case of my specialties, consisting of 3 bottles DR. RENZ'S Herb Bitters, 3 bottles Blackberry Brandy, 3 bottles Rye and Rock, and 3 bottles fine old Bourbon Whisky (the last named trade-mark "Bonanza"), all justly celebrated goods, and recommended for medicinal and family use. J. RENZ, Wholesale Liquor Dealer, No. 219 Commercial street, three doors below Front, San Francisco. my1-1p3m

THEODORE GLANCEY.
THE GENERAL AGENCY OF THE RECORD UNION for San Francisco, both for circulation and advertisements, is in the office of Theodore Glancey, No. 208 Montgomery street Rooms 8 and 10. l8-1ptf

MECHANICS' STORE.

An Item of Interest

—TO THE—

LADIES!

A Chance to Obtain Much for Little Money!

Another instance where purchasers benefited by our method of giving them the full benefit of all bargains!

WE RECENTLY CLOSED OUT A VERY LARGE JOB LOT OF

SWISS EMBROIDERIES AND EDGINGS,

ALMOST AT OUR OWN FIGURES,

And, as usual, our patrons shall reap the full benefit.

Thursday, July 8th,

AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

We will place on our Fancy Goods Counters

The Largest, Handsomest

And Most Varied Line

—OF—

EMBROIDERIES

—AND—

INSERTIONS

In all widths and patterns, ever offered by us.

These goods will be sold in 1 1-2, 2 and 2 1-2 yard lengths. Each measurement will be kept entirely separate from the others, and will be marked at so much for a length.

☞ IT IS NOT CUSTOMARY FOR US TO BOAST OF THE WONDERFUL OR TERRIFIC BARGAINS TO BE OFFERED. WE PREFER TO LET THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES BE THE JUDGES. HENCE, WE SHALL CONTENT OURSELVES BY SIMPLY SAYING THAT NEVER BEFORE HAVE WE BEEN IN A POSITION TO GIVE SO MUCH FOR SO LITTLE MONEY. THOSE WHO CALL EARLY WILL NATURALLY HAVE THE DECIDED ADVANTAGE OF SELECTING THE CHOICEST PATTERNS; THOSE WHO COME LATER MUST STILL BE SATISFIED, AS EVERY PIECE OR LENGTH OFFERED WILL BE MARKED MUCH LOWER THAN EVER. WE FEEL ASSURED THAT THOSE FORTUNATE ENOUGH TO SECURE A SHARE OF THIS BARGAIN WILL ALWAYS LOOK BACK TO IT WITH FEELINGS OF SATISFACTION.

REMEMBER,

The Sale Commences at Noon on Thursday, July 8,

AND WILL CONTINUE UNTIL THE LOT IS CLOSED OUT.

New Goods are daily being received in our Fancy Goods, Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hat, Millinery, Boot and Shoe Departments!

☞ BEAR IN MIND THAT WE UNDERSELL ANY AND ALL HONORABLE AND LEGITIMATE COMPETITION, AS NO ONE HOUSE ON THE PACIFIC COAST HAS THE COMBINED ADVANTAGES WE HAVE. WE PAY NO RENT, MANUFACTURE MANY OF OUR OWN GOODS, BUY IN GREAT QUANTITIES, AND ARE REPRESENTED IN THE EASTERN AND WESTERN MARKETS.

Until September 1st we shall continue to close at 7 P. M., Saturdays, Holidays and Pay Days at the Railroad Shops Excepted.

MECHANICS' STORE!

Nos. 400, 402, 404, 406, 408 K street.

☞ Samples and Price List sent free to any address. Direct letters to:

WEINSTOCK & LUBIN - - - SACRAMENTO, CAL.

PEOPLE'S STORE.

POPULAR

Price List

FOR PRESENT WEEK ONLY,

—AT—

Figures that Cannot

And will Not Lie!

DRESS GOODS.

PALMER SUITINGS	10 cents a yard
MOHAIR EFFECT	12½ cents a yard
SHADED CYPRUS	15 cents a yard
SPRING GLACES	25 cents a yard
OPEN-WORK BUNTINGS	25 cents a yard
SILK-MIXED GOODS	35 cents a yard
SILK BROCADES	50 cents a yard
CASHMERE (¾)	20 cents a yard
ALL-WOOL CAMEL'S HAIR	35 cents a yard

SHEETINGS.

8-4 LACONIA	22½ cents
9-5 LACONIA	25 cents
10-4 LACONIA	29 cents
8-4 PEQUOT	27½ cents
9-4 PEQUOT	30 cents
10-4 PEQUOT	35½ cents
5-4 BLEACHED PILLOW-CASE	15 cents
5-4 BROWN PILLOW-CASE	14 cents

TABLE LINENS.

HALF-BLEACHED	30 cents
BETTER	35 cents
LOOM DICE	45 cents
UNION BLEACHED	50 cents
ALL-LINEN, SATIN SURFACE	60 cents
DOUBLE SATIN DAMASK	95 cents

LAWNS.

WHITE GROUND, with figures	12½ cents
DARK GROUND, with border	16⅔ cents
UNION LINEN LAWNS	12½ cents
BATISTE LAWNS	10 cents
CORDED LAWNS	12½ cents

CORSETS.

HIP GORE	25 cents
DARLING	50 cents
SIDE-LACE	75 cents
OLIVE (45 bone and side-lace)	90 cents
ROMAN SPOON STEEL	$1 20

MUSLINS.

WHITE ROCK	9½ cents
LONSDALE	9½ cents
CHAPMAN	10 cents
MASONVILLE	12½ cents

GRENADINES.

A LOT TO CLOSE	12½ cents
STRIPED	20 cents
STRIPED, SATIN EFFECT	25 cents
IRON-FRAME HERNANI	25 cents

GLOVES.

OPERA SHADES, 2-BUTTON KIDS	40 cents
LADIES' LISLE THREAD	20 and 25 cents
OPEN-WORK	35 cents
FANCY, OPEN-WORK OP	50 to 75 cents

READY-MADE SUITS.

WASH MOHAIR ULSTERS	$1 50
CALICO WRAPPERS (Flounced)	$1 50
STRIPED LINEN SUIT (three pieces)	$3 50
NEW STYLES	$3 50, $4 50 and $6

CALICOES.

GOOD AMERICAN	6¼ cents
BEST DRESS	7½ cents
PERCALE SUITINGS	10 cents

GINGHAMS.

FINE DRESS STYLES	10 cents
BEST AMERICAN	12½ cents
FRENCH	15 cents

SILKS.

TWENTY-FIVE DIFFERENT NEW SUMMER STYLES, at the ridiculous low price of 65 cents a yard.

NAPKINS.

AN ENTIRE DOZEN (dinner size)..$1, $1 25, $1 50

SHOES.

A JOB LOT OF INFANTS' SHOES....10 cents a pair

RIBBONS.

A JOB LOT SASH RIBBONS..........at 25 cents

☞ **In concluding this list, we desire to state that the above figures are quoted FOR THE LIVE CASH TRADE ONLY; for the benefit of people disposed to save 25 cents on every dollar's worth of goods purchased; for the good of poor people that cannot run credit accounts, and for those that are compelled to pay dearly for what they purchase on time at the Credit Store.**

We Sell for Cash Only,

Keep No Books,

And are therefore able and willing to quote the above astounding figures.

☞ SAMPLES SENT TO INTERIOR FREE. ☜

PEOPLE'S STORE,

No. 600 J street,

Southeast Corner of Sixth.

ju3-1pThSTu

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

ITS OBSERVANCE BY THE CITIZENS OF SACRAMENTO.

The Procession—The Literary Exercises at the Pavilion—The Horribles—Fireworks—Incidents—Accidents.

The one hundred and fourth anniversary of the nation's birth was appropriately observed in Sacramento yesterday by a celebration which was in every way creditable to the city and its people. The principal streets were dressed with fresh green boughs, after a custom which has long prevailed here, and the buildings on either side the chief highways were decorated in many a pleasing design worked out with national colors, flowers and evergreens. At sunrise the church-bells were rung, and the Sacramento Light Artillery fired a salute of thirteen guns. By 8 o'clock the various organizations to take part in the celebration began to assemble in the vicinity of Sixth and M streets. Meanwhile the streets along the route of the procession began to fill up, and by 10 A. M. were thronged with citizens in holiday attire, and though the shop doors were closed and business generally suspended, the crowds of people gave the streets a livelier appearance than on the busiest business day.

THE PROCESSION.

At 10 A. M. promptly the procession moved from Seventh and M streets over the route stated in yesterday's RECORD-UNION, and in this order:

THE ADVANCE.

Chief of Police, M. Karcher, mounted; six police officers mounted.

Grand Marshal, H. M. Larue, and Chief Aid, T. J. Clunie, followed by a cavalcade of special and other aids from the list of appointments announced in yesterday's RECORD-UNION.

Escort of honor, the Sacramento Hussars, Captain Frank Ruhstaller.

FIRST DIVISION.

Marshal, E. I. Robinson.

First Artillery Band.

Brigadier-General John F. Sheehan and staff, Fourth Brigade, N. G. C.

First Artillery Regiment, Fourth Brigade, N. G. C., Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Berkey and staff.

Company A, City Guard, Captain F. J. Kearney, with the regimental colors First Artillery Regiment, a new and very handsome national banner.

Company G, Sarsfield Guard, Captain T. W. Sheehan.

Governor's Guard (Cadets of the First Artillery Regiment), Captain W. E. McEwan. This company of forty-nine youths thus made its first appearance in public. Its bearing drew upon it many a deserved compliment. The uniform of the Cadets, gray with red trimmings, was justly pronounced as tasty and appropriate, as it is certainly neat and handsome.

Sacramento Zouaves, Captain Sims Emory.

Gatling gun and squad of Sarsfield Guard.

Gatling gun and squad of City Guard.

Company B, Sacramento Light Artillery, Captain J. L. Atwood, with four pieces from its battery.

Caledonian Club, in costume and with pipers; G. D. Stewart, Chief.

SECOND DIVISION.

W. A. Anderson, Marshal.

Independent Drum Corps, Major Shields.

Sumner Post No. 3, G. A. R., with national colors, J. D. Kent commanding.

Sacramento Paid Fire Department; C. Sullivan, Chief Engineer; M. O'Meara, Assistant Engineer.

Carriage with Messrs. Putnam, Wilson and Jones, Fire Commissioners, and Secretary Brown.

Engine Company No. 1—Steam Fire Engine No. 1—Handsomely draped with floral wreaths. Hose No. 1, with the reel neatly draped with flowers. Engine Company No. 2—Steam Fire Engine No. 2—Decorated with evergreens, flowers and flags. Hose No. 2, with the cart dressed in flowers and evergreens. Engine Company No. 3—Steam Fire Engine No. 3—With steam up, and the machine prettily ornamented with wreaths. Hose No. 3, its carriage very prettily decorated. Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. The truck was elaborately draped with flowers and national colors. Seated on the truck were two little ones, a master and miss, the former in a complete fireman's suit, and before the two a large grey eagle, with extended wings.

THIRD DIVISION.

H. Weinstock, Marshal.

Grand Army Band.

Carriage, with the President of the Day, Orator, Chaplain and Reader.

Carriage, with Attorney-General Hart, State Treasurer Weil and Surveyor-General Shanklin, and M. M. Drew of the State Board of Equalization.

Carriages, with Superior Judge Clark, School Director Hornblower and other citizens.

Then came the car representative of the Union, drawn by four horses. It was decorated in white, with parti-colored reliefs, and hung with evergreen and floral festoons. Along the edge of the top hung shields, on which were emblazoned the names of the chief battlefields of the Union. The roof at the center broke into a gentle arch, beneath which on a broad pedestal stood the Goddess of Liberty, personated and handsomely costumed by Miss Carrie Taft. On a lower terrace surrounding her were the young misses who represented the several States of the Union, the name of the States appearing on shields borne by the little girls, who were clad in white with red, white and blue trimmings.

Next came the car of California, drawn by four white horses. It was a handsomely decorated car, in white, with strongly contrasting shades of red and blue, with evergreens and flowers, and ornamental lace hangings trimmed in blue and gold. In the center was "California," represented by Miss Nellie Mayberry. On terraces below and about this central figure were Agriculture, represented by Miss Mamie Connolly; Commerce, by Miss Mamie O'Rourke; Science, by Miss Mamie Hignett; Law, by Miss Florence Brown. Each of these representatives was surrounded by emblems which plainly betokened the character assumed. The effect of the grouping was very good, and the dressing of the characters and the selection of the emblems bespoke the exercise of good taste and a nice judgment.

Then came the public school car, neatly draped in white, with strong contrasting colors, and evergreens and flowers, and shields with names of battlefields of the Revolution, and these two chief inscriptions: "The Bulwark of our Liberties, the Public Schools;" "We Love Liberty, Protected by Law."

Then came a car containing children from the Orphan Asylum, and bearing on the sides respectively these inscriptions: "As With Our Fathers, So May God Be With Us;" "Liberty Teaches Us To Succor The Unfortunate."

State House coach, with Orphan Asylum children.

Morse House coach, with similar load.

Then followed a number of decorated wagons, representing the business conducted by several citizens, followed by a goodly number of private carriages of citizens.

AT THE PAVILION.

When the procession had passed over the route of its march and reached the Pavilion at Sixth and M streets, that spacious building, which was neatly decorated, was found to be well filled by an intelligent audience. The very large stage was soon occupied by the officers of the day, Mayor Turner, the singers, military staffs, committees and those who took part in the exercises, which began by the playing of a medley of national airs by the First Artillery Band. Grand Marshal Larue then called to order and introduced President of the Day T. B. McFarland, who made a brief and spirited address, as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: We have met to-day in public assembly, as Americans have been accustomed to meet every Fourth of July for a century, to celebrate our nation's birthday. Great sentiments always find expression in visible symbols and physical demonstrations. And these latter, in their turn, react upon and strengthen the feelings which they represent. Patriotism, next to religion, is the strongest of those sentiments which move large masses of people with common impulses. It has inspired the noblest deeds and most heroic martyrdoms. And every nation must rely for her safety—for her life—upon this sentiment, this passion of patriotism. It is an instinct, and instincts are more reliable than mere conclusions of reason—stronger even than principles. A man's love for his country is akin to that which a mother has for her child. The sons and daughters of other women may be as symmetrical as Apollo, as superb as Juno; but she loves her own child best. So does a man love his country, because it is his country. Patriots have died for their country when it was but an insignificant isle of the ocean; when it was cursed with a government of despots; when it was crushed beneath the heel of the foreign conqueror. What then should be the measure of American patriotism? Our country is no small isle of the ocean; in stretch of territory and material resources she is continental. She has no government of despots; she has the freest and most beneficent government under which a nation was ever organized. She is not overpowered by a foreign conquerer; with a motion as easy and graceful as that by which a lady brushes away a fly with her fan, she could repulse any invader who should dare to set hostile foot on her soil. Let us therefore to-day, with ceremonies appropriate and customary, declare how much we love our grand country, and, at the same time, do something to teach the lesson of patriotism to those who shall follow us in the great highway of American citizenship.

The Chaplain, Rev. T. H. B. Anderson, then pronounced an invocation. The band again played national airs. The Reader of the Day, W. B. C. Brown, was then introduced and prefaced his reading of the Declaration of Independence by the following eloquent and concise statement of

HISTORIC FACTS

Precedent to the adoption of the Declaration:

Mr. President and Fellow-citizens: To me has been assigned the pleasing duty of reading the Declaration of Independence, and, in order that we may more fully understand and properly appreciate the principles therein enunciated, it is necessary to consider briefly the peculiar circumstances and conditions which gave birth to that instrument; therefore, before reading the Declaration I shall attempt a hasty recital of the causes which gave to the people of the States the foundation-stones upon which has been reared a temple of civil and religious liberty which is at once a lasting monument to the genius and patriotism of its builders, the pride of forty-five millions of citizens, native and adopted, and the admiration of the civilized world. The Declaration of Independence, though formally proclaimed on the 4th day of July, 1776, embodies principles that for many ages had been struggling for existence, and though it may not be profitable at this day to grope among the musty records of the almost forgotten past to discover the first glimmerings of the light of liberty that dawned upon the human race, yet I may be permitted to suggest that our ancestors, landing upon these shores, brought with them the priceless germs of freedom, which were theirs by conquest and inheritance. Each immigrant who came to our land, from climes where civilized man held sway, brought with him some vested rights in liberty's domain that had been won for him by heros and patriots. The majority of those who peopled the new world, coming from old England, brought with them that natural love of liberty which has been so notable a characteristic of her people. Their fathers for generations had been struggling for a recognition of the rights of the masses against the divine right of kings to enslave, impoverish and degrade them. They knew how long and how terrible had been the struggle that gave the death-blow to feudal power in their native land; that severed the chains of a serfdom which made their fathers but little better than beasts of the field. They remembered well how much it cost the English people to obtain the right of trial by jury of their peers, the great boon of the writ of habeas corpus, and the right of representation in the legislative bodies of their Government. Thousands left homes of comparative comfort and sought out the Western wilds of America in the hope of realizing a truer freedom and enjoying a larger measure of liberty than was the portion of those they left behind them. Probably not one of the many who first founded the American colonies had any definite idea of rearing a Government in opposition to that of the mother country, or ever in his wildest flights of fancy caught a glimpse of the giant republic, under whose rule we to-day find protection, prosperity and happiness. Upon this western continent, however, they found a land eminently fitted for the rapid growth of the principles of freedom. They found a soil in which the tree of liberty they were planting was destined to grow to its perfect size, and blossom in all its glory; a land whose towering mountains, mighty cataracts, majestic rivers and almost limitless valleys, trumpet-tongued proclaimed the doctrine of freedom and progression. The dwarfed notions of civil and religious liberty, which enslaved man in the old world, were doomed to perish beneath the shadow of America's transcendent resources and unlimited advantages for human improvement. From the first settlement of the colonies by the English in 1585 until near the close of the French war in 1763, their relations with the mother country were with a few exceptions pleasant, satisfactory and amicable. It would take volumes, however, to set forth their privations and sufferings ere safety was obtained from the murderous tomahawk of the savage or the stubborn face of nature made to yield to the march of civilization. Up to the time of the commencement of the French war, the people of the colonies were indeed widely separated, both as to government and interest; but in that war they were united for a common purpose, became more thoroughly acquainted with each other, learned more of their common country, and, above all, learned to ponder upon the advantages to be derived from concentrated action in the future, and it may be said from this period forward they began to feel the galling chains of a political servitude which could not long be tolerated. Let it be remembered in this connection that history tells us "that in no instance can it be truly stated that any American colony was established at the expense of the Government or nation of Great Britain." That the colonists came at their own expense, for their own purposes; that by royal charter each colony was allowed its legislative assembly, with but slight restriction upon its acts, and, therefore, when they had braved and subdued the savages, had caused the face of nature to smile beneath the hand of the husbandman, had converted the wilderness into luxuriant and elegant habitations for man, had accumulated wealth and built up commerce, had accomplished all this by their own indomitable energy and pluck, it was not expected that they would be slow to perceive or rebuke the first effort from abroad to strip them of their right to legislate for themselves in all matters of domestic concern. The first important aggression by the British Government upon the rights of the colonies was the passage in 1663 of the Navigation Act, by which it was enacted "That no European commodity should be imported into the colonies, unless shipped directly from England, and in British ships." By this Act, in connection with others previously passed, England secured the entire trade of the Colonies. These Acts were continually complained of and disregarded by the colonies, but as stoutly persisted in by the British Government. The next cause of quarrel was in 1702. Joseph Dudley, Governor of Massachusetts, appointed by the Crown, demanded from the Legislature of that province to be furnished a house for himself, and settled salaries for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary, Judges and other officers, all appointees of the British Government, which demand was positively refused, and thus commenced a dispute between the Governor on one side and the Legislature on the other, which lasted more than 70 years, and Massachusetts stubbornness succeeded to the extent that they never did allow the fixed salaries asked for, although they did at times vote considerable sums of money to the Governor and other officers for expenses. In 1744, Commodore Knowles, of the British navy, impressed as seamen a number of the inhabitants of Boston. The people rose and forced the liberation of most of those so impressed. Thus we see that the spirit of resistance to British usurpation was taking firm root in the breasts of our ancestors and only needed a proper opportunity and sufficient provocation to burst forth into open rebellion. That opportunity and provocation was not tardy in coming. Toward the close of the French war, in 1761, the Government of Great Britain commenced a rigorous execution of the Navigation Acts before alluded to, and also asserted the right to tax the colonies. The immediate pretext for the tax was that America should of right assist in paying a portion of the debt incurred in protecting the colonies against the French power. The colonies maintained that Parliament had not the right of imposing duties for the purpose of revenue, and that "taxation without representation was tyranny." Many of the colonies sent petitions in 1764 to Parliament, setting forth their grievances and protesting against all passed and pending measures for taxing them without representation. In 1765 the bill for laying stamp and other duties was brought before the House of Commons, and petitions from Virginia, Connecticut and South Carolina were offered in opposition. There was a petition from New York, couched in such strong language that no member of the House of Commons could be prevailed upon to present it; but all was unavailing. The bill became a law March 22, 1765. It created in America the deepest feelings of alarm and resentment. The House of Burgesses of Virginia, which was in session when news of the passage of the bill was received, passed resolutions asserting the rights of the colonies, and denying the right of Parliament to tax. These resolutions were introduced by Patrick Henry, who on this occasion made his memorable speech, in which he said, "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles I. his Cromwell, and George III.—("Treason!" cried the Speaker and many members of the House)—may profit by their example; and if this be treason, make the most of it," said the gallant Henry. In the meantime opposition to these measures was taking organized form, and on the 17th of October, 1765, a Convention consisting of representatives of nearly all the colonies assembled in New York. This Convention put forth a declaration of the rights and grievances of the colonists, declaring that they possessed all the rights of native-born citizens of England, chief among which was the exclusive right to tax themselves, and the right of trial by jury; and in accordance with these sentiments, petitions and memorials were sent by all the colonies to the King and House of Commons, praying for redress. The populace of Boston protested in the most riotous manner against the enforcement of the Stamp Act. They refused to allow the packages containing the obnoxious stamps to be opened on their arrival from England. Like proceedings were indulged in in many of the other colonies. Numbers of the best citizens in the several colonies formed themselves into associations, called the "Sons of Liberty," who resolved to resist by force of arms obedience to the said Stamp Act. The best citizens, both men and women, formed societies in most of the colonies, pledged against the use of all imported luxuries and all foreign articles of clothing, and homespun soon became a badge of distinction and honor; indeed the spirit of resistance was now fully aroused, and any attempt by any one to defend any of the obnoxious measures was sure to incur the penalty of ostracism from all good society, if not the harsher treatment of the mob. On the 17th of March, 1766, the Stamp Act was repealed by Parliament. Its repeal caused the greatest rejoicing in America. The historian says: "The homespun dresses were given to the poor, and once more the colonies appeared clad in the produce of the British looms." But their joy was but short-lived; the mother country had not yielded her claim of right to tax the colonies. In June, 1767, Parliament passed an Act imposing a tax on glass, paper, tea, etc. Upon news of the passage of this Act, the colonists were again greatly agitated. About the same time an Act was passed by Parliament suspending the functions of the New York Assembly until it had furnished the King's troops with certain support required, and also another Act of Parliament giving the King the appointment of Commissioners of Customs in the colonies, which was not only to impose new taxes, but was to put into more complete force the old Navigation Acts, which had excited such opposition in days past. These Acts fanned into a fierce flame the smouldering embers of discontent, and although the Legislature of New York was frightened into compliance, a different effect was produced in the other colonies. About this time a body of British troops were landed in Boston, and although it was alleged that the troops were driven in by stress of weather, yet the people looked upon them as instruments sent purposely for carrying out the obnoxious Acts, and they determined on organizing for resistance. The Massachusetts House of Representatives, in accordance with a resolution passed by their body, addressed circulars to the other colonies, urging co-operation for redress. The colonies accordingly petitioned the King. Their petition was answered by a letter from the British Secretary of State, addressed to the Governor of Massachusetts, directing him to require the Massachusetts Legislature to rescind the resolution which authorized circulars to be sent to the other colonies, and in the event of its non-compliance, to dissolve that body. The House refused obedience and was dissolved. The ministerial mandate to other colonies of the same import met the same fate. Still the colonists petitioned the King for redress in the most friendly terms, but no redress was to be obtained, save that which their strong arms and brave hearts were to wrest from the tyrant on the field of battle. In September, 1768, large numbers of British troops arrived in Boston and were quartered in Faneuil Hall. The attempt to collect the customs in Boston was the cause of numerous and serious riots. Later in the year more troops arrived in Massachusetts, and the citizens were completely overawed. In 1769 Parliament passed resolutions urging the King to take measures for the trial and punishment, under the British statutes, of all those guilty of conspiring against the British Government since December 30, 1767. All the colonies protested most vigorously against the spirit and scope of these resolutions. Time will not permit me to give in detail the many outrageous demands made by the Government of Great Britain upon the colonies, and the many flat refusals by the colonies to comply therewith; of the many combats and broils which took place between the citizens and the soldiers stationed in their midst, all tending to the final outbreak. In 1773 the East India Company sent cargoes of tea, upon which a duty was to be collected, to New York, Philadelphia, Charleston and Boston. New York and Philadelphia sent the ships, with their tea, back to London. The people of Charleston stored the tea in damp cellars, where the whole of it was ruined. At Boston a town meeting was held before the tea arrived, and it was resolved not to use any of the tea while the duty was imposed, and requesting the company not to discharge any of it in Boston. When it was found that the tea would not be returned to London, a number of men disguised as Mohawk Indians boarded the vessels containing the tea and threw the whole of it into the harbor. Shortly after this important event General Gage was made Governor of Massachusetts and commander of the British forces in America. About this time, by Act of Parliament, the port of Boston was closed. The other colonies expressed the warmest sympathy for Boston and resolved to make common cause with her, Virginia taking the lead—passing the celebrated resolutions of May 24, 1774, for the passage of which the House of Burgesses was dissolved by the royal Governor. Affairs now rapidly approached a crisis. The colonies commenced preparing for a concentrated resistance. They did not yet, however, contemplate independence, but only united action for redress. In July, 1774, notice was received in Boston of the passage of two Acts, one empowering the Governor of Massachusetts to appoint all the civil officers, and by the other Counselors were to be selected by the king. The appointments under these Acts were of the most obnoxious characters in the colony, and a large military force was quartered in the colony to enforce obedience to the royal programme. On the 5th of September, 1774, the first Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia. All the colonies but one were represented. Peyton Randolph of Virginia was chosen President. They resolved to make common cause with the people of Boston in their opposition to the late Acts of Parliament. They passed the celebrated bill of rights, with which every American should be familiar. Still hoping for a peaceful solution of their differences they again sent addresses to the King and people of Great Britain. They resolved on entire non-intercourse with the mother country. They resolved that unless their grievances should be sooner redressed, they would hold another Congress May 10, 1775. The Cabinet of England determined on coercive measures, and the preparations for war were prosecuted throughout the country. Early in 1775 Falmouth was burned by the British.

The expedition to Canada, under the command of the gallant Montgomery, was undertaken later in the year. On the 19th of April the Battle of Lexington was fought. May 10th, Ticonderoga was taken. May 12th, Crown Point surrendered; June 15th, Washington was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the American Army. June 17th, the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought. March 17, 1776, Boston was evacuated by the British. June 28th, the gallant defense of Fort Moultrie, in South Carolina, was made. Now indeed all hopes of reconciliation with the mother country were at an end and the voice of the people was for war. The fires of patriotism were burning brightly in every section of the land, and no sacrifice was counted too great by the votaries of freedom. As was beautifully said by the poet:

"They left the ploughshare in the mold,
The flocks and herds without a fold,
The sickle in the unshorn grain,
The corn half garnered on the plain;
And mustered in their simple dress,
For wrongs to seek a stern redress.
To right those wrongs come weal come woe
To perish or o'ercome their foe."

On the 7th day of June, in the Continental Congress, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia submitted a resolution declaring "That the united colonies are, and ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." On the 1st of July it was adopted, and a committee was appointed to prepare a declaration of independence. The committee selected Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson as a sub-committee, and Mr. Jefferson made the original draft, which, without any amendments, by the whole committee was reported to Congress, and after undergoing several amendments, was adopted by that body on July 4, 1776.

The quartet composed of Messrs. Godwin McNeill, Crandall, Putnam and Freeman, then sang "Becker's March," accompanied on the piano by Mrs. T. H. Berkey. The audience demanding a second appearance of the quartet it sang "The Soldier's Farewell," and was heartily applauded. Governor George C. Perkins was then introduced in the midst of applause, as the Orator of the Day. He spoke as follows:

ORATION BY GOVERNOR PERKINS.

Fellow Citizens: This day, always welcomed so gladly, is not only the memorial day of American liberty, but, stamped with the seal of universal freedom, it becomes the common property of humanity. From the north and the south, the east and the west, come the songs not of the governments of the earth, but of the people, and in this annual re-echo lives their hope for the perpetuation of civil and religious liberty. The memories of this day lift us out of ourselves, and surround us with associations and thoughts higher and better than those of our daily life. We have for the time put aside the cares and anxieties of our daily avocations, and with patriotism for our watchword, we should make it a day for retrospection of the past, for grave consideration of the present, and for a glance into the future, that we may assure ourselves that the course we follow is the one guarded by prudence and wisdom. History and experience both teach us that so long as we are anxious about the future, the future is secure. It is only when men fall into a state of apathy and no longer take heed of the morrow that they are in danger.

The great American Republic is like a ship sailing upon an unmapped ocean. No other government has pursued the same course, and our progress must continue in the future as it has in the past, an original voyage of discovery. Constant watchfulness and eternal vigilance can alone secure us from the danger of shipwreck.

The sovereignty of the Republic is lodged only with the people, and, as we have no hereditary guides, to each citizen belongs the duty of observing longitude and latitude.

Experience has taught us that our people are always capable of meeting storms and tempests, be they never so severe. Intelligence and patriotism has qualified them to cope successfully with all visible evils and dangers, whether in the form of financial reverses, political problems, or contending on the field of battle.

The great danger of a republic lies not in open menace, but in silent transformation of thought and ideas, in the unseen sapping of foundations, in the unnoticed decay of patriotism.

Our people will never deliberately renounce the principles that gave life to the Republic; but they may unconsciously drift upon the invisible undercurrents of political thoughtlessness and neglect, and thus lose sight of the principles and the grand destiny of the Republic. Hence the necessity of close observation and persistent inspection of the direction and tendency of public thought. This work is never difficult if frequently attempted, and becomes impracticable only under prolonged and criminal neglect.

We have entered the second century of our political existence, and the time is opportune for critical examination. We are commencing a new era frought with difficulties, and we ought to ascertain our exact situation. How fare the great principles upon which the Republic depends for its existence? Are we menaced by doctrines that are subversive of republican institutions? Whither are we tending; and what is the great duty of the hour, that each citizen owes to his country?

Deeply impressed with this thought, may we not for this time be pardoned if we step aside from the beaten path of custom; and, talk together in a sober, serious, common-sense manner upon the live questions of the day, accepting that only which commends itself to our best judgment and conscience.

Let us first grasp firmly the ideas that define the relations existing between the general or State Government and individual citizens; we will then eliminate from the mind all that will confuse it in the discussion.

In our republican system, Government exists to protect the citizen in the use and enjoyment of his personal rights, which includes the right to do anything that does not interfere with similar rights in others, and which does not in any way injure the Government.

Equal rights are guaranteed to each citizen, and these cannot be alienated by himself, by other citizens, or by the State, except for violation of law when there follows a punishment for crime.

The individual citizen's capacity for enterprise, under this system, is not subjected to any limitation by governmental authority, but free scope is given that his powers may expand; and, if he but keeps within this circle, he is as independent as if no government existed.

Public opinion, social custom or religious ideas may place many restraints upon him, but he accepts these voluntary, or not at all.

This system contemplates no governmental regulation whatever. If the individual's conduct or opinions are within the stated bounds, all the machinery of the Government is pledged to protect him from interference.

This high degree of freedom was not extended to special associations or combinations of a few favored citizens; but this principle was fully established in the earliest period of our political history, and was fully considered in the New York Legislature, when a bill for the establishment of a mechanics' guild was reported. Special combinations and exclusive charters have always been looked upon with suspicion, because of their tendency to override the absolute freedom of the individual citizen.

The duty of sustaining the Government was committed to the citizen, and his life and property was pledged to that end. This design did not contemplate the support of the citizen under any circumstances, or the care of anybody by the State.

The practice of the Government and the laws passed up to this time have been based upon these principles. Whatever exceptions may have occurred are accidental and unintentional.

It was expected by the fathers of the Republic that this plan would train the people in self-government and create a population self-reliant, courageous, industrious and enterprising; who would be capable of subduing the wilderness by their own individual energy. It has, in the main, been adhered to, and the anticipated results have been largely realized. In this the beginning of the second century of our history, there is an effort in certain directions to attempt to graft two other principles upon our system. Certain persons among the most prosperous classes propose a strong Government, with a standing army to control the turbulent and secure good order. There is a difference of opinion among these advocates of a strong Government as to the precise degree of strength they would add, but the theory includes a marked modification of republican government—an approximation to a constitutional monarchy or a modified form of imperialism. This proposition has been entertained by some from the beginning, and during the earliest period of our history as a nation engaged the attention of able men.

The second class is a school of so-called reformers—modern in origin, yet they offer a still more radical change. They propose that the Government shall regulate, control and direct individual enterprises, and place restrictions thereon, controlling commercial ambition by limiting profits and other advantages to be obtained by personal energy.

They propose to recognise classes of men by law, and to discriminate in favor of the incompetent and unfortunate.

Those who are gifted in the art of accumulation are to be restrained for the supposed advantage of those less favored. Hence they say the necessity of limiting opportunities, energies and profits. The intent is to equalize capacity and conditions for the benefit of the less unfortunate, and their end is to be achieved by a practical recognition of classes.

The plan is to be carried out by making the rich bear a larger percentage of taxation than the poor for the support of the Government.

The Government is to furnish work for the unemployed, and support to the needy. They propose that the Government shall enter into business that is not necessary to its existence, or even to its welfare, because it will restrain the enterprises of certain classes for the benefit of others.

They propose to this end that the Government shall run railroads, manage telegraph lines and control banking business and merchandising.

They propose also that the State shall own all the lands, and lease them to the people.

Thus we have before us two, if not three, plans of government directly opposed to each other.

The first are the accepted principles of our present system, and under which we have made such progress as a people and a nation, and the other is theoretical, radical and untried.

These two rival systems are struggling for the mastery.

The system bequeathed to us by the founders of the republic is sustained by the cultured instincts of the majority of those who have been reared from infancy under the influence of American institutions.

The proposed system urged by so-called reformers is supported by a young political party that soon, if shrewdly handled, may hold the balance of power.

The strong governmental theory advocated by a few rich men has always been supported by a small number ever since the days of the Revolution. They are not influential or sufficiently numerous to menace our institutions. It has been fought and defeated again and again, and the people recognize in it an old and settled issue. The doctrine of centralization can never have any considerable following where education is generally diffused among the people. But the advocates of the so called reform school are fresh, vigorous and persistent, and although peace reigns supreme in every State of our Union, yet the present is a portentous era of our political history. There is a great issue before the people, and we cannot evade or ignore it. The proposed change is pushed by a comparatively strong political party, and is sustained by a feeling of discontent, which is a factor in politics that is always immediately and directly potential.

We know also that false ideas hotly and systematically urged have great present advantage over just thought feebly presented.

Under such circumstances the false grows insidiously, and often wins success for want of vigorous opposition. History tells us that nearly all governmental changes have been gradual. Nearly all silent transmutations are in the wrong direction. Like flakes of snow falling unperceived upon the earth, these wrongs creep upon us. As the snow gathers together, so these innovations against the spirit of our institutions follow each other. No single flake that is added to the pile produces any visible effect or change; no single act shows us the danger. But as the tempest hurls the avalanche down the mountain and overwhelms the inhabitant and his habitation, so surely will these heresies, if permitted by almost imperceptible accumulations to come upon us, shake to the very foundation the liberties which our fathers bequeathed us.

There is also another danger to the republic to be found in the demagogue who, looking only to political preferment, evades all grave issues for the purpose of seeking favor from all parties. They consent to any gradual change rather than risk defeat by boldly facing the evil that threaten the republic. Almost as reprehensible and deserving of censure are those who are so completely devoted to money-making, mere accumulators, that they have no time to spare for special consideration of dangers that are not open and undisguised. There is another disadvantage to be found in the fact that many of our best people are busily engaged in developing the resources of the country; and these seldom take an active part in politics until an immediate necessity demands their action.

But the patriotic American citizen when duly warned will give his whole heart to the business of resisting the insidious growth of dangerous doctrines.

May we not ask if our republican system is not threatened by a danger more fatal than armed rebellion. The latter is easy to meet because the open, obvious fact compels instant and vigorous action, but it is not so easy to meet the insidiousness of this silent growth.

I believe a grand necessity is upon us, and the patriotic impulses of our people will soon recognize the fact; and when the people give their attention to the existing struggle there will be a new alignment of political parties. All other questions will be laid aside, and all true men will rally to the support of our republican institutions.

The present established and recognized system contemplates as little governmental interference with the citizen as possible, and aims to give him the widest scope of action. The new scheme proposes to narrow indefinitely this scope of action and to extend governmental interference as far as possible.

Our present system allows competition only among the people. The new scheme of the so-called reformers, authorizes the Government to compete with individuals in business.

The present accepted system refuses to recognize classes, and the new one proposes to establish them by law. The organized system *requires* the people to support the Government.

The new scheme requires the Government to support the improvident, the unfortunate, and the incompetent; a duty which is now most cheerfully performed by the individual voluntary gifts to charity.

Is not that change revolutionary in its character which proposes to transfer the ultimate sovereignty from the individual citizens, to the hands of Government officials, and thus obliterate the last vestiges of fundamental principles that now define the relations of individuals to the governing authorities.

These changes are not proposed to be made suddenly, that could not be possible excepting under a monarchical form of government.

A people educated under our republican institutions repel sudden changes, and refuse to accept new theories. Hence their plan is to attempt to educate the people through pamphlets and political organizations; and those who plan and lead care not for the result if it but place them in power.

I am well aware that thousands who act with those so-called reformers do not discern the revolutionary character of the principles they have inscribed on their banner, or where they are leading them. They are simply misled by delusive hopes of personal relief. Many have been unfortunate, and they imagine that the new scheme in some mysterious way promises abundance in the future.

Fortunate is the one who has the sagacity to learn from the experience of others. Wiser is the nation that profits by the lessons it may glean from history. The scheme of the Imperialist is European in origin; it has been rejected time and again by our people, and is now being repelled by Europe. But the scheme of the so-called reformers has a baser origin. The doctrine that the Government shall exercise a close supervision over the life and business of the citizen; that the State shall conduct the leading enterprises; the theory that the State shall lease the soil; all these are of Oriental origin, and have their exemplifications in the ancient despotisms of China. Stagnation, ruin, oppression, ignorance, vice and anarchy have always existed where this system has prevailed. There is not an American idea in the whole scheme. But its advocates call it a paternal Government, yet it differs in name only from despotism. The principles are essentially the same—both claim the unlimited supervision and control of the citizen. A despotic Government would be paternal if ruled by a Washington. A paternal Government would be despotic in the hands of a Frederick the Great, or a Ferdinand. Large unlimited powers, centralized in a few hands, always ends in a despotism, and always will, until human nature is changed.

Unlimited power develops and calls out bad rulers, and generations may pass before a really good man is found in the history of such Governments.

English history shows only one—Alfred the Great—during the period when that Government may have been called paternal.

But these deluded reformers, who wish to engraft upon our republic these unlimited powers of supervision, propose to secure a good and wise administration by the election of those who will do no wrong.

They know that it is rarely ever that the best men are elected to office, especially those of emoluments; yet were it possible to elect them, with this great power they would soon become tyrants, because power unrestricted develops tyrants. It has always been so, and, unless human nature changes, will be so until the end of time. And the endowment of this great power for the exercise of the proposed paternal Government would also assist in perpetuating their own term of office, and to deprive the elective franchise of the protection it now affords us.

But the new scheme will not remedy any of the evils complained of. How can it advance the condition of the laborer or the unfortunate? Has not human experience demonstrated the fact that riches purchase exemption? Will it not do so under the supervision of such a Government?

Suppose the stupendous power now in the hands of the railroad companies and manufacturers of the nation to be concentrated in a department of the proposed new Government, who would wield it? The officials, of course. Would they do so for the good of those not rich? History tells us that power never bothers with the poor except to use them.

It is morality, intelligence and religion alone that

[CONTINUED ON LAST PAGE.]