A RESOLUTION

In Relation to Tax for Improvement of Sidewalks on First South Street, Between East Temple and First East Streets.

SECTION 1.—*Be it Resolved by the City Council of Salt Lake City*, That the grade of First South Street, between East Temple and First East Streets, having been duly established, the sidewalks on said First South Street, between said East Temple and First East Streets, be leveled so as to conform to such grade and that the same be paved with asphaltum.

SEC. 2.—That the cost of such leveling and paving is hereby estimated and fixed at the sum of 2,130 36-100 dollars, and that said sum of 2,130 36-100 dollars be, and the same is hereby, levied as a tax upon all the real estate situate on said First South Street, between said streets as aforesaid, for such purposes, the said sum to be assessed and collected in the manner prescribed in section 2 of an Act of the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, entitled "An Act Amending the Charter of Salt Lake City," approved January 11, 1865.

SEC. 3.—That John H. Rumel, Hoseman Pratt and Adam Speirs, reputable citizens of said city, are hereby appointed commissioners to make the assessment of the sum aforesaid upon the real estate situate as aforesaid, and in the manner as prescribed in section 2 of said Act.

SEC. 4.—That the City Recorder shall make a correct tax list of such assessment and perform all other acts as are prescribed in said section 2 of said Act, and deliver said tax list to the City Collector, who shall proceed to collect such tax within twenty days after his receipt of such tax list.

Adopted June 19th, 1880.

FERAMORZ LITILE,
Mayor.

Attest,
JOHN T. CAINE, Recorder.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, SALT LAKE CITY. } ss.

I, John T. Caine, Recorder of Salt Lake City, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of a Resolution entitled "A Resolution in relation to Tax for Improvement of Sidewalks on First South Street, between East Temple and First East Streets," adopted by the City Council of said City, June 19th, 1880, as appears of record in my office.

{L.S.} In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the corporate seal of Salt Lake City, this 1st day of July, A.D., 1880.

JOHN T. CAINE, Recorder.
jy2

THE REV. DR. LIFFINGWELL, Rector of St. Mary's School for Girls, Knoxville, Illinois, will be at the Walker House, on Monday, July 12th, at 11 o'clock a.m. to meet patrons of the School and others who may desire further information about it. Several of the daughters of our prominent citizens have been educated at St. Mary's during the last ten years.
jy7

New at Little Coop.

Ladies and Gents Jewelry, Pocket-Books, Pocketknifes, Pocket Revolvers $1.50 each, Eye Glasses and Spectacles, etc. jy4

Notice all Painters

Of Salt Lake City and County are respectfully invited to attend a meeting to be held at the Fourteenth Ward Assembly Room Tuesday evening July 6th, at 7.30 o'clock sharp, to take into consideration the celebration of the Twenty-fourth.

JOSHUA MIDGLEY,
WM. C. MORRIS,
MARTIN LENZIE.
jy4

Important Dry Goods Sale Announcement.

We still have a large over stock in every department, and we are compelled to reduce it, no matter at what sacrifice. We therefore offer:

Ladies' Dolmans, new and hand-Parasols than cost
than cost. Large variety, at less
Dress Goods, of a.
than cost. Subscriptions, at
Linen Lawns, the largest in the city, at cost.
Embroideries, the handsomest ever seen here, at cost.
Hosiery, the choicest variety in the city, at cost.

Remember the stock must be sold. Call and satisfy yourselves that this is no advertising dodge.

jy2 COHN BROS.

IT IS TRULY WONDERFUL

To see what improvements now exist as compared with railway travel only a few years ago. To become convinced of this, one has only to select for his route East, the popular and well-known CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. You are landed by the Union Pacific Railroad in the Union Depot at Council Bluffs, where stands the C. & N.-W. Palace Train, composed of Pullman Hotel Cars, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Elegant Day Coaches, Smoking, Baggage, Postal Cars, etc., ready to convey its passengers through Iowa and Illinois, and into Chicago. Gliding smoothly along over the superb track of steel rail through thriving cities and villages, comfortably seated in this train, one scarcely discovers the high rate of speed which he is riding. Trains of this road are always on time, connections sure, and passengers seeking pleasure, comfort, safety and ease in traveling, will find the "North-Western" in excess of their expectations, and the greatest of all routes to Chicago and the East. Insist upon Ticket Agents selling you Tickets via this Road; all Agents sell them. Examine your Tickets, and refuse to buy if they do not read over this Road. If you wish the Best Traveling Accommodations, you will buy your Tickets by this Route

AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH FLOORING, RUSTIC, SIDING, PICKETS, ETC., CHEAP, AT LATIMER, TAYLOR & CO'S.

Notice.

Spring Lake Pleasure Gardens (Calder's Farm) will be closed for one week from July 6th, to Repair and Improve. Reopen on the 14th.
jy4

Union Mills, Logan.

Thatcher & Sons, proprietors. Mill fitted up with the most approved machinery. Brands of flour unsurpassed in the territory. Warranted to give satisfaction. Flour merchants, contractors and the public generally would do well to try our "Renowned Excelsior Family Flour." It recommends itself. Our "Snow Drift" brand is the finest flour in the market, and our facilities for handling and shipping are first class, as we buy our wheat for cash and in large quantities. All orders entrusted to us filled with promptness and dispatch. Prices sent on application by addressing C. Napper, Logan, Utah.
my25

THE FOURTH.

How the Day was Celebrated in Salt Lake.

The Speeches Made at Washington Square by Governor Murray and P. L. Williams, Esq.

A Splendid Oration.

THE PROCESSION.

At the hour appointed the procession began to form on Main street with the right resting on South Temple street. The procession was lead by the military band from Fort Douglas, followed by a detachment of soldiers; then General Washington; the thirteen colonies and thirty-eight states represented by young ladies; the territories by eleven young boys; committee of arrangements, president, orator, reader and chaplain of the day and General John E. Smith and staff, federal officers, and invited guests in carriages, twenty boys dressed as miners. Then came the societies and trades, among them the temperance society, with a wagon in which were young ladies representing virtues and graces, the Olympic Club, with athletes in a wagon tastefully arranged with the implements of their sports; Studebaker with a number of wagons and carriages, a Barn wagon, a mower and reaper, George M. Scott & Co., with an engine and three wagons, G. F. Culmer and Co., with teas, glass and show cases, F. Auerbach, & Bros. with the large representation of their building on their wagon; a minature *fac simile* of the Valley House, very fine and the work of Mark Milton; Price's green grocery and poultry store; Armstrong's various grains; Lucas & Meaken's grocery and green store; the California brewery; Auer and Murphy; the Great Basin mine; Levy's tobacco store and a great many citizens on horse back and in carriages. The whole procession was fully a mile long, and proceeded in the line of march as heretofore announced, the streets the whole distance, but especially on Main street, being thronged with people. Beesley's band was also in the procession. The whole was orderly and well conducted:

AT THE STAND.

The stand at Washington Square was covered and draped with stars and stripes, while seats for 500 ladies had been placed in front and to the south of the stand, and such of those in the procession as desired to remain formed on the outside of the seats. The stand was occupied by the committees, invited guests, officers of the day, orators, president, etc. The Fort Douglas band occupied the seats immediately in front of the stand. The crowd, which must have numbered close on 2,000, was called to order by General M. M. Bane, and a prayer offered up by Rev. W. M. Barrows. Governor Murray was then introduced as president of the day, and made the following speech, delivered in a clear full voice, with considerable emphasis and added to it such force as could come from his large presence. It was not very loudly applauded, the religious references only calling forth any response, until he took his seat.

This day represents the patriotism of the American people. It is exempt from the demands of trade. It yields its rights to no claims of a personal or sectional character. For the Christian Sabbath only it adjourns its acclamations and attendant rejoicings. We commemorate the entrance of the pioneers of American liberty into the valleys of universal freedom. We commemorate the birthday of established liberty—liberty established not only for our own fair land, but for all the people of all the world. It is the People's Day. It is our day; ours by virtue of the love and affection of a great and growing people; ours by a title written under the shadow of gaunt suffering and want, and sealed in the blood of patriotic sires. Ours and Liberty's, by virtue of conquest—snatched as it was by Freedom's hands, at the cannon's mouth, from kingly grasp. Liberty's and ours and our children's, by virtue of the storms of over a hundred years, that attest the valor of the conquest. The wisdom of the Declaration we celebrate and the patriotism that the day birth. Those who believe in would the right of kings, those who nurance and their fellowmen in would rob the bondage, those who those who would sneer of honest toil, to any church, grumblers against State ors, do not and cannot enjoy tradition's day. As we have progressed in grandeur and greatness, as a nation resplendent in glory, we have challenged the admiration and demanded the respect of the pioneers of all ranks. Wherever a down-trodden people is found, there from yearning hearts and lisping lips daily ascend earnest prayers for the peace and security of the Government of the United States.

The tree of liberty planted in 1776 has grown with our days, and strengthened with the years until its spreading branches reach from sea to sea, broad enough to shelter all patriots, native born or naturalized. Further shall I say, and rich enough in timber to construct scaffolds and coffins for all those who may treasonably conspire to break down our constitution and to violate its written laws. The people of this country propose to remain free for ever. No State will be wiped out. No star obliterated from our national flag. Upon the other hand, no new State will be formed, no new star placed upon the folds of our flag, until the people it represents come with the badge of freedom upon their breasts. Free to think for themselves. Free to act for themselves. Free from all kingly and priestly dictation in civil affairs—a liberty-loving, law-abiding people who, with "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor," will defend this government, our precious blood-bought heritage—the pride of a loving, loyal people. *Utah shall be free—and then, and not till then, a State.* The shackles that bind so many of her good and too-confiding people, to the superstitions of a dead past, will, by their own acts, their own words, be broken. With her great resources in mines and in fields, let young Utah go forward in unison with civilization, the law, and to the music of the Union, established by the Fathers and preserved by their sons, to clasp hands with an inviting and great future. Our country in the future as in the past, "with malice toward none and with charity for all," will continue to be just to her people; forbearing, ever forgiving, retaining her first place among the nations of the earth, and I am sure the world will be better, and the people of the world the freer, for our national existence.

Prof. L. E. Holden then read the Declaration of Independence in an excellent manner, but the crowd was so restless that it was difficult for him to be heard in the open air, though he read clearly and loudly enough had there been moderate quiet.

After music, P. L. Williams, Esq., was introduced as orator of the day. He began his address in measured tones, with full voice, distinct enunciation, and an admirable evenness which he maintained throughout. The oration, as will be seen below, is truly eloquent. It is devoid of that bombast and spread-eagleism so common on such occasions, but possesses far more eloquence and poetry, because clearer, truer and more logical. It is not an address calculated to make persons wild for the moment and then lose its effect, but is of that nature which will bear reading and thought, and will inculcate a truer and nobler sentiment of regard for those who took an active part in the preparation and promulgation of the Declaration of Independence; in the causes that lead to its adoption; in the spirit of our Constitution; in the progressiveness of its character, and in the good it has brought and is yet to bring to mankind.

THE ORATION.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

Experience and observation teach us that the sentiments of mankind are strongly influenced by association. The recurrence of anniversaries naturally revives the recollection and renews the impression of events with which they are connected. Places renowned in history have a power to awaken sensations which are universally recognized. But the event we are met to-day to commemorate is independent of local associations, more restricted than the vast expanse of our territorial domain. It is an event of that character, which supplies its own reflections and enthusiasms, and brings with it, its just encomiums.

The Declaration of Independence, was at the time considered, and properly considered, by the American people, to be a transaction in human affairs of vast importance, but as time removes us from the date of the event, and furnishes us with its results, we are better enabled to estimate its grandeur, and appreciate its importance, and value.

As a political act of the first magnitude it has held and still holds its place in history, and as such it will maintain itself as long as the love of liberty shall exist in human bosoms.

Yet the scene and the actors who figured in it, owed nothing to imposing surroundings or to dramatic effects, for the profound impression it made upon the world. On an occasion like this, assembled as we are to express our gratitude for the act, and admiration for those who participated in it, the thoughts instinctively turn backward and spanning the gap of more than a century, aided by the lights of history, imagination supplying the details, we look in on the 4th day of July, 1776, upon the deliberations of that little body of men constituting the Colonial Congress. In the lower east room of a building, then the State House of the colony of Pennsylvania, but since and now known as Independence Hall;—the room small, plain, and furnished with simple and inexpensive furniture, the building itself an unpretending and recent structure—in a city of a population but slightly in excess of this in which we are now assembled—a city remarkable even amongst American towns of that period, for its rural aspect and for the quaint simplicity of its plan and structures, are assembled between 40 and 50 persons, the deputies and representatives from the 13 colonies. The business that is engaging their attention is the consideration of a paper prepared by one of their number—a young Virginia lawyer—setting forth the reasons for the resolution of independence which had been adopted two days before, and the political principles by which the new-born empire should be guided.

Perhaps the most conspicuous personage in the assembly, and the one to whom our thoughts turn first—made so by reason of his connection with the paper, on the details of which the discussion is turned—is its author. He is only 33 years old, of a delicate organization, and modest bearing, but he has brought with him from his native colony a reputation for learning and sagacity. At that early age he is distinguished for the consummate ability he has displayed in state papers which he has already written, and by the general consent of Virginia stands first among her civilians.

He possesses great power in mastering details as well as in searching for and discovering general principles; in his very nature he is a lover of freedom, and a hater of priestcraft, superstition, bigotry and intolerance; and more important than all else, in completing his fitness for the performance of this task, he is of that sympathetic nature which enables him, with instinctive perception, to read the soul of the nation, and having collected in himself its best thoughts and noblest feelings, to give them out in clear and bold words, mixed with so little of himself that his country as it goes along with him finds nothing but what it recognizes as its own. The possession of these qualities has so impressed his associates that the work of preparing the important declaration has been left almost wholly to him.

Two other members are commanding figures in the assemblage—John Adams, far readier in debate than Jefferson, and the ablest advocate and defender of independence; and Benjamin Franklin, a man further advanced in years than either of the others, and of whom, by reason of his profound learning, and his knowledge of men and things, the world has already heard [illegible] are perhaps the most prominently before us as we recall the long vanished scene, although others are there of fine presence and distinguished abilities, and all impress us as thoughtful, substantial, representative men. But nothing could be more modest and unpretending, more destitute of display, and that pomp and circumstance calculated to impress the senses, than this small assembly of persons, who for the most part are hitherto unknown to fame.

After a somewhat lengthened discussion as to some minor changes and amendments and towards the close of that most memorable day in our annals, the declaration which has just been read in your hearing, was adopted without a dissenting vote, and so the transaction was completed. If imposing circumstances were essential to make an event like this memorable there could be found others in our history far more worthy of commemoration. As compared with multitudes in general history it would sink into insignificance. Yet to-day, one hundred and four years from the adoption of that paper, throughout the whole land, with its teeming millions of people, a people whose enterprise rushes over sea and land with the speed of the wind, propelled by engines not then imagined, in a time so full of exciting hopes, and busy aspirations that it scarcely has time to contemplate the past, we pause from our toil and traffic, and eager plans, and impetuous debate, and with animated and joyous hearts we join in celebrating the grand event.

Now, why is this? Since there was nothing in the special circumstances of the action, there must be something in its nature to justify this long record of it.

We recognize as one of the elements of its power that it was the spontaneous action of a people and not merely of persons; and such action has always a momentum, a force, a significance which appertains to no individual arguments or appeals. It "was the genuine effusion of the soul of the country at that time, the revelation of its mind. When in its youth, its enthusiasm, its sublime confronting of danger it arose to the highest creative powers of which man is capable." But while it was the expression of the sentiment of the people of these colonies, brought about by a public exigency in their own affairs, it was more, it was the clear comprehension and fearless enunciation of that universal and pervading principle of liberty which for the first time finds expression in those impressive words: "We hold these truths to be self-evident; That *all men* are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

There lies imbedded in that brief sentence more of living and pervading force than could have ever been applied to secure permanence to all the vast monuments of Egypt or the world. That which the ancient peoples and republics perceived but dimly and in crude and imperfect form, which came to be more distinctly felt and comprehended by our English ancestry through a growth of a thousand years; finding partial expression in their Magna Charta, wrung by the Barons from King John on the plain of Runnymede, in 1215; and 400 years later in their petition of right whereby parliament sought to protect the people of England from the tyranny of Charles the First: was attained and completely realized in the Declaration of Independence. The slow tendencies of 20 centuries came suddenly to consummation in that immortal scroll. The heart of Jefferson in writing it, and of Congress in adopting it, beat for all humanity; the assertion of right was made for the entire world, and all coming generations without any exception whatever; for the proposition which admits of exceptions can never be self evident. The character of the conduct of the agents who performed this act is to be determined by a consideration of the difficulties and impediments that surrounded them and the subject, and by the abundant evidence that they comprehended its gravity and importance.

On the morning of the first day of July, the day which had been previously set apart for considering the resolution of independence, John Adams opened the proceedings with prayer, and with a sublime faith, and confident of the result as if the vote had been already taken, he invoked the blessing of heaven to make the new-born republic more glorious than any which had gone before. With a courage as heroic as that of the most renowned, of that ancient commonwealth, he called to mind the fixed rule of the Romans, never to send or receive ambassadors to treat of peace with their enemies while their affairs were in a disastrous situation; and he was cheered by the belief that his countrymen were of the same temper and principle. And at the end of the great day upon which the declaration was adopted he wrote, "The greatest question was decided which ever was debated in America, and a greater, perhaps, never was nor never will be decided among men." That, that day would be the most memorable epoch in the history of America: that it would be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival, commemorated as a day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty from one end of the continent to the other, from that time forward forevermore; that he was aware of the toil and blood and treasure that it would cost to maintain the declaration and defend these States; yet through all the gloom, that he could see the rays of light and glory; that the end was worth all the means; that posterity would triumph in that day's transaction even though they should rue it—and thus with this grand prophetic realization of the future, these men, by a voluntary and responsible choice willed and performed the deed. Estimated in this light, the illustrious act covers all who participated in it with the glory of its own renown, and makes them forever famous among men. On that day our fathers enacted a scene infinitely exceeding in real importance that imagined by the great poet for which he invoked

"A muse of fire,
A kingdom for a stage, princes to act,
And monarchs to behold the swelling scene."

Yet with that wise discretion that belongs to real greatness and is a part of it, the colonies, while they emancipated themselves from the tyranny to which they had been subjected, did not with mistaken zeal attempt the overthrow of all traditional inequalities; they were not rebels against the past, nor did they exhibit any eagerness to blot out the memorials of their former state. They sent forth no Hugh Peters to recommend to the mother country the abolition of monarchy, nor to counsel the English people to undertake a revolution at home because revolution existed in America. They recognized in their own people the elements essential to a free government, but being impressed with the reality only, and not the mere form, they did not become the propagandists of their own system where the conditions of success were wanting. In the formation of their [illegible] that political theory which founds the commonwealth on the immutable principles of morals.

They considered kings and aristocracy but useless forms, and that the idea that religion required the physical power of the State to enforce its tenets, and Acts of Conformity and for the punishment of Recusancy to maintain and support it, was a condemnation of religion itself. They sought in vain for any title of authority of man over his fellowman, except that of superior capacity and a higher morality. They recognized the people as the structure, which the great Artificer and Architect all the while cared for and built up. And thoroughly convinced that the people had now reached all that fitness and preparation for self-government which existing institutions could confer—in harmony with the political faith they had espoused—they seized the opportunity to clothe them with the attribute of their own sovereignty. They thus discarded the throne and its adjuncts, the titled nobility, and with them the Established Church. But with these exceptions, English ideas were largely preserved. There was not an element of popular right which had been wrested from the crown and privileged classes in any age which they did not keep; not a legal or equitable rule for the protection of private rights or the punishment of crime which was not precious in their eyes, and which was not claimed by them as a birthright.

The question may then be asked, how far "this new state of a new species" has contributed to the peace, the progress and the permanent welfare of the people by which it was created, and of other nations which it has affected. It cannot be claimed by us any more than of other people, that we have attained an ideal state of private liberty or complete public order, or the most upright administration. Indeed, in reference to the efficient and honest administrations of our institutions, if compared with some elsewhere, I think I may venture a modest doubt whether or not the comparison would in all cases result favorably to us.

The political as well as the religious world is looking forward and not backward for its millennium, and how long it will be before we reach it, or what tumultuous struggles shall precede its coming, it is not vouchsafed us to know. But whatever of imperfection there may may have been in the past, or exists in the present management of our affairs, it but operates to augment the portion of the general good due to the perfections of the design and frame of our government. In this country there have been immense special causes to hinder progress in many things which are highest. Our people have had a continent to subdue. They have been from the start in a continuous state of migration. Westward with the "star of empire," from the Hudson, the Mohawk and the James, through forests, around the lakes, over the prairies, across the great river, onward still, over alkaline plains and vast mountain chains, until the Golden Gate opened out on the Pacific Ocean, as if nothing less could stop the march,—such has been the popular movement from almost the very day of the Declaration. Yet for all this, we may ask with confidence and patriotic pride, if there is not much in our condition and circumstances that comports with the "sounding phrases of the great manifesto."

Despite the struggle with untamed nature, and of foreign conflict, and the shock of civil war, the Republic has more than held its place in the grand procession of the nations. Its territory has expanded until the original thirteen States are but a fringe upon its vast mantle. Its bounds are marked by lines of climate, and by two oceans, and they are joined by iron bands, so that the breaking waves on one shore are answered by those of the other. Instead of 13, 38 stars representing as many States, bedeck the flag.

From scant three millions, our population has swelled to more than forty and three millions and the augmentation of material interests has more than kept pace with this increase of territory and population.

But this material growth is a secondary consideration, and is valuable only as it is made to contribute to man's comfort, happiness and improvement. Nor must it be forgotten that all this material success might have been achieved, approximately at least, had British supremacy continued. The prairies would be as productive as now, the mines of the precious metals are rich, the coal-beds as vast and the cotton-fields as fertile were we the subjects of Victoria.

But in my opinion the independence of the nation has acted with sympathetic force upon the personal life of its citizens; the doctrine that by creation all are equal—not in respect to physical or mental power, but in respect to duty toward each other, of right to protection and personal development—has tended to give manliness to the poor, enterprise to the weak, and hope to the most obscure.

With all these evidences of national growth and prosperity before us, with the large personal liberty enjoyed, with peace at home and abroad and the encouraging prospect for its continuation, it is fit that this day should be set apart and observed by mutual congratulations and rejoicings. Whatever difference we may entertain in politics or in ethics, however widely religious creeds may divide, whatever of personal dislikes may exist, round this common altar of our country all true Americans, be they such by nativity or adoption, can on this day unite, forgetting their differences and antagonisms in the common joy. And on such an occasion, too, the feelings of gratitude and love of country and of fellow countrymen, will but be increased by the contemplation of the fact that our institutions, indifferent as to what individual opinions obtain, are only solicitous that the citizen shall be secure in his enjoyment and assertion of them. Standing now on this vantage ground and being asked what have we to do? The answer would be, much. On the brightest of our festival days we should not resign ourselves to indiscriminate praise, or attempt to cast a vail over the evils that exist. That there is much moral and political impurity, corruption and peculation in office and high places, that there are social disorders of various dyes is too true. To remove or alleviate these affords ample opportunity for the efforts of the most patriotic and benevolent of our people. While we may sincerely mourn the existence of these evils, for myself I feel none the less certain that the heart of the people remains as sound as ever. I am not one of those who has been persuaded that ours is the most evil and corrupt of ages. That this is a favorite view of many is true, and so it has been in all the periods of the past. In every age of every commonwealth which has preceded us, there were those who, bewailing the corruption and moral decay of the present, longed for the return of the primitive purity of their people. So it has been in our own history. John Adams, at the head of the war department, in 1776, wrote bitter laments at the corruption which existed, and of the spirit of rapacious and insatiable venality, which to him appeared the most dangerous enemy to America. He declared himself ashamed of the age in which he lived. In Jefferson's time all Federalists looked for the universal dominion of French infidelity, and that the disasters which attended the abortive attempt, at the close of the last century, to establish a republic in France would ere long, mark our own overthrow.

In Jackson's days all Whigs declared the country had gone to ruin. During Polk's administration the excitement of the Mexican war developed as it was thought by many a most unparalleled and dangerous rascality.

The bitter hatred and unmeasured denunciation of opponents, growing out of the discussion of the slavery question just preceding the war is within the memory of many of you. But there has never been a time in our history, when the fierce light of inquiry has been more incessantly turned upon those in public life than at the present time, nor when condemnation was more certain and severe when evil was discovered. A survey of our situation justifies the conclusion that the principles which spoke in the Declaration, and were woven into the Constitution, have been in good faith adhered to by the people, have become intermingled with their every day thoughts and actions, and still supply the living forces which sustain and direct the government and society. The people are as firmly possessed to-day, as at any time in the past, of the conviction that they are capable of self-government. They repudiate the idea that any man is "necessary" to the national security, or the efficient administration of its affairs, no matter what services he may have rendered to the republic; or in what high estimation he may be held, or what potentiality there may be in his personal following. And not only is this true of the people as a whole, it is true of every political party into which they are divided. While our institutions have secured so much to us, what has been the effect, the force of the example on other nations? The civilized world, from the beginning took the deepest interest in the result. The report went out among all nations that thirteen States had risen up, free from foreign influence, to create their own civil institutions, and join together as one, so that the effort, whatever might be the result, could never fade away from the memory of the human race. In the beautiful imagery of Bancroft, "The astonished nations, as they read that all men are created equal, started from their lethargy, like those who have been exiles from childhood, when they suddenly hear the dimly remembered accents of their mother tongue."

It involved the reform of the British Parliament, the emancipation of Ireland, the awakening of the nations of Europe.

And all modifications of European politics since that time accept the popular principles of our system and tend to our model.

The doctrine of the divine right of kings that pervaded all Europe in the last century is an obsolete political dogma; and in its stead is the expectation of every government to stand by the assent of the governed. Their strength is in their beneficence and not in their traditions of the past, or their preservation of antiquated ideas. In the flush of their military successes they circulate appeals to the people for votes.

The extension of the suffrage in England, and the recent exhibition of the direction in which this enlarged power of the people will be exerted; the restoration of unity in Italy; the confederation of Germany; the tottering throne of Spain; the new liberties of Hungary; the actual existing republic in France, where in the language of Gambetta "democracy is come of age;" the enlargement of the rights of the people everywhere; all tend in one way and that is the way pointed out in the Declaration of Independence.

These changes are going on continually and the records of change make up the sum of the modern history of Europe.

Meanwhile, how permanent has been the Republic. Its constitution, adopted after exciting debate, and by the will of the people accepted, has been interpreted by the courts, and peacefully administered with one great exception, from the beginning. It has it is true, been once assailed with passion and skill and splendid daring and unbounded self-sacrifice, an assault that no monarchy of the world could have withstood. The history is so fresh in our minds that there is no need of recalling it, nor would I if there were, on a day consecrated like this to the harmony of the natives. But now that the agony is past, who is there but will admit that he rejoices at the removal of that immense burden which so weighed down our spirits, and so clouded the future in our youth. The great law proclaimed at the beginning has been substantially carried into practical execution. No longer are we subjected to making awkward apologies and excuses, to the critics and opponents of our system, for inconsistencies in our theory and practices.

It is true, and natural, as well as true that we inhabitants of the Territories find frequent cause of complaint in contemplating our abnormal political condition. Yet the fact that this condition is so temporary and so palpably connected with that earliest condition of settlement when the sparseness of population precludes the possible existence of a State, that it but poorly serves the purpose of an excuse for complaining. We know too that ere long these Territories one by one shall be invested with Statehood, and take their seats with the original thirteen, coming as invited guests to a prepared banquet.

American independence and popular government have safely and triumphantly borne their centennial bloom, and with the most flattering prospects we are fairly embarked upon the second century of our national career. And now, fellow-citizens, let each of us live in the blessing and duty of our great citizenship as those who are conscious of an unreckoned indebtedness to a worthy and heroic ancestry. Let us strive to attain the most elevated regions of political purity secured to us by the memory of those who have passed before us, and who have rendered sacred the very ground occupied by their ashes. Gloriously indeed may it be said of it, in the language of the poet—

"What's hallowed ground? 'Tis what gives birth
To sacred thoughts in souls of worth.
Peace! Independence! Truth! go forth,
Earth's compass round,
And your high priesthood shall make earth
All hallowed ground."

At the conclusion of the oration, which was only liberally applauded throughout, there was a burst of appreciation and three hearty cheers given for the orator, then three hearty cheers for the governor, and three for the band, all of which were responded to loudly.

A fine poem, written by an unknown lady, was recited by young Mr. Royle in an artistic style and with telling effect, and was also applauded. Motions then prevailed that copies of the addresses of the orator and governor be delivered to the printing committee and thanks be returned to [illegible] who wrote the poem. Rev. Dr. Fisher then prayed, and the crowd moved away in high spirits. The band from the first discoursed very excellent music and put the crowd in a good humor.

THE FIREWORKS

Were rather a failure, and did not give satisfaction to any one. They were too long in being fired and were not in any respect what had been expected.

WANTED.—A girl to do general housework. Apply at this office.
jy1

How to Get Sick.

Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know

How to Get Well.

Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters. See other column.

THE BOARD of Examiners for Salt Lake County, will hold a meeting in the Twentieth District Schoolhouse, Saturday, August 7th, 1880, at 10 a.m. for the purpose of nominating normals for the ensuing academic year of the University. It is desired that all applicants for nomination as normals will be present on that occasion.

At the same time and place a public examination will be held of applicants for Certificates as Teachers. Those persons who expect to teach the ensuing year will please take notice and avail themselves of this opportunity for obtaining Certificates.

T. B. LEWIS,
O. H. RIGGS,
J. B. TORONTO,
Board of Examination.
jy4

Taylor Dead.

About six months ago a young man named Rufus Taylor accidentally shot himself in the head in his bed at Salina. Drs. Benedict and Pike attended the young man, and on probing the wound found the bullet had entered his brain, and his life was naturally despaired of. However, he was treated and began gradually to improve, and he was taken to Provo and cared for by Dr. Pike. He continued to recover steadily, though the bullet still remained in his brain, and the patient complained only that one side of his head was heavier than the other. After remaining with Dr. Pike some time he had so far recovered that he returned home, and continued to grow better and better steadily, until he appeared to be as well as he ever did. On the 2d of July Dr. Pike returned from a visit to Taylor, at Little Salt Creek, and states that the patient had been doing very well ever since his return home, eating well, sleeping well, and feeling comparatively full of life. The wound had ceased to discharge about three weeks previous, and healed up in spite of efforts to keep it open. About twelve days ago he commenced to complain that his head pained him; he also began to vomit, and lost his appetite, and gradually became stupid and sleepy. He would arouse when spoken to and answer questions intelligently but reluctantly, and would at once fall back into his former condition. The pain in his head was not confined to any particular part, sometimes being on one side, sometimes on the other, down the neck, and above the eyes. Dr. Pike opened the wound and probed down the track of the bullet to a depth of three inches, but failed to strike the bullet or discover any matter.

On the morning of the Fourth Dr. Pike received word that Taylor had died. The letter stated that he seemed to improve after Dr. Pike left him, but awoke about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, complaining of a terrible pain in the head and back, with vomiting lasting about 3 hours, then gradually eased and died without a struggle about 10 o'clock. It is a pitty that an examination could not have been made of this young man's head, as it would be of invaluable service in future cases. This instance is really remarkable.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the Old Folks' Excursion over the Utah Western Railway, Thursday, July 8th, the Company will not sell any Cheap Excursion Tickets for the Morning Train.

W. W. RITER,
Manager.
jy7

FRESH FRUIT and all the Delicacies of the Season can be found at Lucas & Meakin's, 48 First South street. je18

WANTED.—A Chickering, Steinway or Stoddard Piano. Address, Box 273. State price and make.
jy3

The Fourth at the Penitentiary.

On Monday the Fourth was celebrated at the Penitentiary in fine style. The stars and stripes floated from a tall pole on the northwest corner of the Penitentiary wall, which was surmounted by a genuine live eagle. The exercises took place in the southeast corner, the high wall protecting from the sun. Eli Lee presided in a really fine style, and opened the exercises with a neat little address, mentioning the disadvantages under which they were celebrating the day, but adjuring his hearers to regard it none the less, and to remember that to the Lord they owed all the blessings they received. Geo. Reynolds, Esq., opened with a prayer and also read the Declaration of Independence, after which Hector S. Wiener delivered an oration, which was very well put together and delivered in good style; but he lost countenance with many of his hearers in an attempt at the humorous towards the close, when he stated that instead of the eagle being the emblem of this government, it would be more appropriately represented by a mule. The exercises lasted about an hour and the fifty-four inmates enjoyed them greatly.

General Butler then served the boys with a fine dinner, in which good mutton and splendid fruit cake formed a prominent part, and the prisoners did ample justice, first eating to themselves and then in honor of the occasion.

Good News—Goods are Falling.

Piles of new Dress Goods, Fancy Goods, Corsets, Parasols, Gloves, Underwear, and a thousand other things, just arrived at CAMERON'S New York House, and will be sold at prices that will astonish all. my27

For the very FINEST VIEWS of the GREAT WEST go to Savages' Art Bazar. a29

The Races.

There was a very large attendance at the races on Monday afternoon, between "Mary Emory," "Major King" and "Billy Davis," for a purse of $200. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the horses off each time, but they had a fair start when allowed to go; "Mary Emory" won in three straight heats. "Major King" broke fearfully every time, and could not be pulled down to his feet. He showed good speed at times but would always break and throw himself behind. "Billy Davis" also broke and half walked, when he would get so far behind that with all the speed of which he is capable did not help him any. The mare had practically a walk over, and broke but once in the three heats, as she took the lead each time and kept it well. There were no running races, there being no entries.

New,

At Young, Marks & Young, Castine Clams, Mustard Sardines. je11

Furniture and House Goods.

We invite our old customers and the public generally to examine our New Stock. We think it the Best Selected and Cheapest ever offered in Utah.

BARRATT BROS.,
123, 125 and 127,
Main street.
je2

F. Auerbach & Bro.

ANNOUNCE that their entire stock must be closed before removal. Note the following prices as a proof of their intentions:

Choice Spring Silks at 60c.
Black Lyons and Colored Silks from 60c. up.
Colored Cachmeres, 1¼ wide, at 45c.
Extra Quality Cachmeres at 55c.
Black Brocade Silks from $1 up.
Parisian Brocade Dress Goods at 37½c.
Iron Grenadine, 2 yards wide, at 75c.
Black Parasols at Eastern Cost.
Extra Inducements in Housekeeping Goods.
Our Spring Dolmans must be closed out at some price.
Bargains in every department.

je12 F. AUERBACH & BRO.

CHIPS.

Conference jams are nothing compared with that of Monday.

D. C. Dunbar's address is 7 Cathedral street, Glasgow, Scotland.

Lead has bounced up a little once more, and now commands $4.4.

Silver quotations on Monday: New York, 1.14½; Salt Lake, 1.11½

Firecracker and rocket accidents were plentiful on Sunday and Monday.

It is generally believed that the Fourth was the hottest day of the year.

John Bennett has been appointed postmaster of American Fork, Utah County.

There will be a general meeting of the Seventies, in the Council House, this evening, at 7.30.

The interior of the City Hall is being repainted, rewhitewashed, and renovated generally.

The value of bullion shipments on Tuesday aggregated in value $55,-969 36. How's that for 'igh.

McCormick & Co. report the Stormont Company put out, during June, $63,373.74 in precious metal.

One would hardly have known the streets on Tuesday after the disappearance of the Fourth crowds.

The Supreme Court will meet again this afternoon at 2 o'clock when the delivery of decisions is expected to commence.

There will be a meeting of the Tabernacle choir at the usual place this evening at 7 o'clock, to practice on pieces for the Twenty-fourth.

There will be a meeting of the general committee on the celebration for the Twenty-fourth at 7.30 o'clock, when a full attendance is expected.

General Butler, warden of the Penitentiary, is able to move around, though slowly, but his foot in which he ran the needle, a week ago last Friday, is still in a painful condition.

All cabinet makers wishing to take a part in the celebration on the Twenty-fourth of July will please meet at H. Dinwoodey's furniture store, Thursday evening, at 6.30 o'clock sharp.

Upholsters of this city are respectfully requested to meet at Z. C. M. I. upholstery room, joining the carpet department, Wednesday, July 7th, at 6.30 p.m., to take steps for the celebration of the Twenty-fourth of July. S. P. Neve.

James Carter was pardoned from the Penitentiary on Monday. He was sent up for three years on the charge of grand larceny, and has finished his time, with the deductions allowed by the copper act for good behavior. Where they are deserving General Butler allows the act to operate from the time the sentence is passed when that preceds the passage of the act.

With tender meaning in his eye—
"If you love me as I love you,"
Said Mr. Royle to Miss Frye.
"The priest shall straight unite us
stew."

New.

At Young, Marks & Young, Cranberry Sauce, Bean and Pea Meal.
je11

CHOICE Sugar Cured Hams and Bacon, at G. F. Brooks'. je9

The Studebaker Wagons,

Furnished a large interest to the Fourth of July procession. In line after the carriages came the celebrated prize wagon with a handsome banner, "This is the Celebrated Prize Wagon to be given away October 6th, 1880, by the Studebaker Bros." Then came the mountain wagon, trailing the hunting wagon and light platform, followed by three sizes of farm wagons, after which Smith & Co.'s mule team hauling the 4½ inch freighter (the largest wagon in Salt Lake City) trailing a 3½, 3½, 3½ wagon. The delivery wagon was a beauty and bound to be popular in this city. The horses drawing the wagons were kindly furnished by Abram Gould, and driven by his teamsters.

Attention Quarrymen.

Four or Five Good Quarrymen wanted who understand Quarr