DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Saturday, May 9, 1891.

FRAGMENTS.

THERE was no session of the Police court today.

BARNEY MILES and Dick Lakey, two troublesome customers, were run in by the police this afternoon.

The Tabernacle choir will meet at the Tabernacle tomorrow, at 12:30, on special business.

Home missionaries will preach at the ward meetings held in this city tomorrow evening.

SUSAN HOUSE has been cleared among the city wards. In Sunday meetings she had of 8 to 5.

COUNTY CLERK ALLEN yesterday afternoon issued a marriage license to Wm. Harris, of Pleasant Grove, and Miss Priscilla Cook, of this city.

THE monthly meeting of the Sixteenth quorum of seventies occurred on Monday evening. In the First ward meeting house. A full attendance is requested as business of importance is to be transacted. Meeting at 7:30. James Vincent, Clerk.

WHEN about two blocks east of Liberty park, on Ninth south street, and on the boulevard north, one of the soldiers from Fort Douglas fell suddenly and heavily to the ground. He was picked up by his comrades and put in a carriage and conveyed to the barracks, in a semi-conscious condition.

The funeral services over the remains of George Pilmore, Sen., father of Superintendent Reed, of the Salt Lake Street Railway company, whose death was announced in last evening's NEWS, will be held in the Fourteenth ward meeting house tomorrow (Sunday) at 11 a.m. Friends invited.

JOHN C. HOWARD and Ed. Palmer, the young men who were arrested recently for picking pockets on the trains between this city and Bountiful, had an examination before Judge Loofbourow yesterday. The former was held to await the action of the grand jury, while the latter was discharged.

Musical Contest.

The Y. M. M. I. A. musical contest at the Tabernacle during their coming conference is awakening considerable interest in musical circles. Competing parties are coming from Provo, Spanish Fork and other places, and, if we mistake, Ogden, as well as Salt Lake, enters the contest. Three parties of twenty-five singers each have already entered their names to compete for the first prize of $200, and about a similar number for each of the smaller prizes.

Serious Accident.

About noon today a serious accident occurred on South Temple street between Third and Fourth East streets, to two young girls, aged twelve and fourteen years. They were riding in a single buggy attached to a spirited horse, along the street in question, when the animal took fright at a gathering of people and commenced to run. The young girls were precipitated over the high embankment in the center of the street. Both of the young ladies were injured, one fearfully, the latter sustaining a severe fracture of the right thigh. They were carried into a house near by, where they were given medical aid.

The Inaugural Ball.

The Chamber of Commerce inaugural ball, at the Exposition Building last night was a glowing success, both socially and otherwise. Over four hundred couples were present and mingled freely together, irrespective of religious or political distinctions.

The gathering consisted of old, young and middle aged people and all engaged merrily in the dance.

The following was the programme:

Grand March	Opelelle
Waltz	Waltz and Swaport
Lancers	Lancers, Gibbs
Schottische	Mazurka
Quadrille	Quadrille
Polka	Waltz
Lancers Quadrille	Portlan Varsoue, Polka

Hundred and twenty-five couples engaged in the grand march which commenced at 9:30. The supper was served in splendid style under the supervision of the genial caterer, George Arlington.

Music was furnished by Olson's augmented orchestral band.

Amusements.

"Men and Women" was presented again last night at the Salt Lake Theatre to a crowded house. This is a play which seems to affect both extremes of the social fabric. The lower boxes last night were all occupied, but the regular attaches were also more than full. This is one of those plays that evidently come to stay for some time. At all events, Salt Lake theatregoers are enthusiastic over it. It was presented at the matinee today and will be given for the last time tonight.

On Monday and Tuesday next Katie Emmett will appear in "The Waifs of New York" at the Salt Lake Theatre. The Denver Republican says: "The play is of a rather sensational order, but it frequent and prolonged applause is the sign it ought to be of the sincerest of the profession. Miss Emmett had it last night. The play has for its plot the lives of two waifs in New York and brings in many familiar scenes and incidents of the misery of a big city. There is both comedy and the darker side of life in it, and they are both woven into it so as to make neither of them tiresome. The stage effects and scenery are unusually elaborate, the bridge scene in the first act and the fire scene in the last being especially notable efforts in this direction.

On Monday, May 11,

The Salt Lake Equitable Coop will offer for sale the stock of Clothing, and Boots and Shoes, which they bought at Sheriff's sale in Denver, Colorado. This being from the failure of H. R. Eaders & Co.

H. R. Eaders & Co.

Dealers in Clothing, Boots and Shoes, and Dry Goods, at Denver, Colorado, have failed. Their stock was sold at auction April 20th. The SALT LAKE EQUITABLE COOP., Market Row, has bought some. Two whole car loads of goods have just arrived, and we can safely say this entire lot goes at Half Price.

THE PRESIDENT.

The Arrival, Proceedings and Greetings at Pocatello.

THE RECEPTION IN SALT LAKE.

A Splendid Procession Marches Along the Prescribed Route.

THE SCHOOL CHILDREN GIVE THE PARTY A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

The Proceedings at Liberty Park.—Speeches by the President and Others.—Opening of the Chamber of Commerce.

About 7 p. m. on Thursday evening the following named gentlemen, comprising the Salt Lake delegation to meet and welcome President Harrison, took their departure for the north in the magnificent vestibuled sleeper, "Carmen," over the Union Pacific: Hon. John T. Caine, Secretary Delle, Judges Zane and Anderson, Colonels Foote, Park City; Mayor John E. Roth, of Provo; Lieut. Dunning, of Fort Douglas; Commissioner Godfrey, of U. S. Salisbury, H. A. Whitney, H. M. Wells, C. H. Parsons, E. C. Coffin, Spencer Clawson, George C. Lambert, of the DESERET NEWS, S. A. Kenner, of the Salt Lake *Herald*, J. S. Biser, of the *Tribune*; and W. Baldemon, of the *Times*.

They were accompanied as far as Ogden by United States District Attorney Varian and J. E. Dooby, and there the party was joined by another delegation consisting of Judge Minor, Mayor Tolmar and ladies and gentlemen citizens of Ogden to the number of forty, in a separate sleeper.

The journey to Pocatello, Idaho, was without other interest to the passengers than was created by the piece sent yarns indulged in by them while they remained awake. Morning dawned upon them in Pocatello, they having arrived there about 4 o'clock.

AT POCATELLO.

There was little promise of diversion during the bedtime wait which was before the party until evening. The News representative found friendsand acquaintances in Bishop C. J. Cannon, Counselor D. Williams, Brother John Priest and others who entertained him with a view of the sights of the town, one of the most notable features of which is a very neat and commodious "Mormon" meeting house, the best in the place. The town is composed entirely of wooden structures and extends along both sides of the railroad track, the principal streets ringing from southeast to northwest and the others crossing them at right angles. The railroad station, hotel, round house and shops and a long series of cottages built and owned by the railway and occupied by its employes is somewhat imposing appearance, but the other buildings with a few exceptions are such as might be expected to be erected upon an Indian reservation where the people are not fully assured as to their obtaining a title to the land. It having been decided by recent act of Congress to open the townsite for settlement, it is expected that on the 17th day of next July the city will be add to the highest bidder, after which more permanent and substantial improvements may be looked for. During the day some hundreds of redmen of the Bannock and Shoshoni tribes swarmed into the place in expectancy of the President's visit and some of the more intelligent among them, particularly Major Jim, who spoke pretty good English, interviewed the visitors and showed special deference to Judge Anderson whose imposing figure led them to select him as the great man of the party. Afternoon trains brought visitors from as far north as Blackfoot and south as Montpelier and as the time for the President's arrival approached some little enthusiasm was aroused and effort made at decorating, and the whole population of the place numbering about 300, assembled around the station. During the afternoon a meeting had been held between representative citizens of the town and the Utah delegations and arrangements effected by which they could extend their greetings to the distinguished visitors on their arrival without conflict.

MEETING THE PRESIDENT.

At 6:10 the pilot train arrived and ten minutes later the Presidential train pulled in, Governor Thomas, who had gone north as far as Huntington, this morning, to meet the party, being conspicuous on one of the platforms. Some delay ensued owing to the train not having stopped in the right position for the President to leave it, and several others of his party appeared on the rear platform of the hindmost car, solaced the spectators and recognized Hon. John T. Caine in the crowd. The Pocatello representatives having made their way into the car, an address of greeting was delivered by one of them, Attorney Savidge, who thanked the President for his influence in favor of opening up the Indian reservations to settlement.

THE PRESIDENT RESPONDED

by saying that in 1881, during that memorable year when a great Garfield was wavering between life and death from the effects of the assassin's bullet, and the whole Union was in suspense over the issue, he passed through this place, if place it could be called, on his way to Montana. The country was not therefore unfamiliar to him. He knew of its natural resources and of what it was capable under the beneficent influence of irrigation. While he was chairman of the Senate committee on Territories he had devoted much attention to the needs of this western region, and his sympathies had always gone out to the pioneers who had left the populous centres of the east and pushed westward towards the setting sun and the Pacific coast. Pioneers were always enterprising people, and he knew they would stay at home. Men who had endured the privations involved in bringing the sagebrush plains under cultivation, opening up the mines and making the desert lands blossom as a garden were heroes in his estimation. He was glad to see such evidences of prosperity and also to know that the people of that region were devoting attention to educational matters and fitting themselves, socially and morally. He rejoiced also in the improvement in the red men and for their sake as well as that of the white, was glad that the two adjacent reserves there were to be reduced by allotments of land in severalty to the Indians, and the balance opened to settlement for the benefit of the race, affording home and adjacent room for homes of American families.

Thanking the assembly for their welcome greetings the First Brigade band then gave forth a tune and introduced Mr. Wanamaker, who, however, declined making a speech, as did also Secretary Rusk when he was introduced.

SOME INCIDENTS.

Mrs. Funge, from Ogden, parked her baby daughter in the crowd and presented a handsome bouquet of roses to the President, who thanked her cordially for it and inquired if the flowers were grown in Pocatello. She replied: "No, in Ogden."

An ambitious youngster, who may some day, himself, be President, climbed upon the top of the car and boldly extended his hand to the President, and was rewarded by a hearty handshake. Encouraged by this success a number of others followed his example, but not all with the same result.

THE UTAH DELEGATION

was then admitted to the car and introduced to Governor Thomas, Mayor Delegate Caine to the President and his party, when conducted of Mrs. Harrison, Secretary Rusk, Postmaster General Wanamaker, Mrs. McKee, Russell B. Harrison and wife, Mr. Boyd, of the Pennsylvania Central, and wife; Carter B. Harrison, the President's nephew, and Mrs. Dimmick.

Col. Parry, who had been selected by the Utah delegation to make the speech of welcome to the President, addressed him as follows:

SPEECH OF WELCOME.

Mr. President:

With deep interest and exultant hearts we have followed you in your most happy journey. Leaving the historic banks of the Potomac, traversed the country eastward to the Golden Gate, thence northward to where "rolls the Oregon," and still northerly to that great inland sea, where dwelt the ancient "city of the dead," and now on your return eastward, when you have accomplished the trip you will have made a journey greater in magnitude than any civilized man, possesses scenery and resources than any other nation, by car, coach, on horse or king, within his own dominion. With the exception of your admission states and Territories you have found but one country, bound together by one common heritage and history, a people united in purpose, devotion and rendering to you as President of the United States their unqualified loyalty and respect. We congratulate you that the wide diversity of your administration presents to us a nation as peace with all the world, Canada and Italy included. We congratulate you that you find our great and enormous country advancing in population, making large development in material resources and increasing in material prosperity and wealth. And now, sir, we come inviting you to visit the Territory of Utah, which we, as a committee represent. You will find as yet a Territory as is within the boundaries of our country. With an area of 85,000 square miles, a population of over 250,000 souls, agricultural products that support our own people and afford a surplus for export, a stock raising interest that human the drafts of our eastern neighbors and our own consumers, and now producing largely, are almost unbounded in their possibilities—a Territory that presents all the elements that constitute a great commonwealth, a State in area and population, an empire in resources.

We would fain invite you to visit all of our Territory, but we are advised that your time is so limited as to admit of but one, and we therefore invite you to visit our political, commercial and financial metropolis, the City of Zion, Salt Lake City. May you enter the gates with rejoicing, view the streets of Zion and all the attractions with pleasure, and finally bathe in the river Jordan with refreshment, and, as the portals of the "city of the Saints" close upon your departure, you may be assured that you carry with you the hearty good wishes of all the citizens of the Territory and their prayer for your safe return to your official duties.

The President

REPLIED BRIEFLY

that the journey thus far had been most pleasant and its beauties indescribable. He would take pleasure in accepting the invitation to visit Utah when the present condition of affairs should be that of 1881, as he remembered it.

He subsequently walked to the rear platform of the car and shook hands with the venerable, white haired Indian chief, whom Mr. Wanamaker for some minutes previously had been conversing with as he was surrounded by his people, several hundred in number, at some distance from the train. The interpreter informed the chief by way of introduction that he was pleased to see so many of them, and that they presented such a peaceable and respectable appearance.

The interview having ended, and more than the time allowed by the schedule for starting to Pocatello having elapsed, the Utah delegation boarded the pilot train and started on the return journey, which was accomplished without incident worthy of note, the U. P. deputy Utah delegation reached by the Salt Lake City party at 2:50 this morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President and party arrived in Salt Lake City at 4 o'clock this morning. The train was made up of four Pullman sleeping and drawing room cars, and a dining car. It was switched on a side track and arrangements were made to transfer the distinguished occupants with a little labor to the morning. About 6 o'clock people began to assemble at the depot. Half an hour later a large crowd of people arrived, then came the members of the reception committee, the marshal and his aids, and a goat of the G. A. R.

Governor Thomas, Gen. M. Scott, the Mayor, boarded the car which the President occupied. A few minutes later Governor Thomas and Mrs. Harrison appeared on the platform of the coach, accompanied by Mayor Scott and President Harrison. The party then moved toward the carriage in waiting. The Governor and Mrs. Harrison led the way, followed by Mayor Scott and the President. Then came Marshal Ramsdell of the District of Columbia, who conducts the Presidential party; Russell B. Harrison and wife, Secretary Rusk and Mrs. Dimmick, Mr. Wanamaker and Mrs. McKee, C. W. Boyd and wife and Mr. Hunting. They proceeded a few paces in where the reception committee, consisting of the Hon. John T. Caine, J. E. Dooby, Henry W. Lawrence, R. C. Chambers, and a number of others, was in waiting. Marshal Ramsdell presented the President and party to the committee and then the party, with escort of welcome commenced. A procession was formed, Grand Marshal Page and twenty-five aids at its head. Then followed the First Brigade band, U. S. N. G., 35 pieces. Next came the veterans of the Southern army of the rebellion, about fifty strong, followed by the G. A. R. numbering one hundred. The first carriage contained Governor Thomas, Mayor Scott, President Harrison and wife. The second contained Marshal Ramsdell, Hon. John Wanamaker, the postmaster general, and Mrs. Dimmick. The third was occupied by Russell B. Harrison and wife, Jeremiah Rusk, the secretary of agriculture and wife. Then followed several carriages containing the members of the reception committee and the remainder of the Presidential party.

The procession moved along West Temple to Second South, thence to Second South and east to Main street, thence to the Walker House. Along the line of route immense crowds of people assembled and several hearty cheers were given. The party was greeted along the whole line by the people with marked respect, gentlemen waving their hats, and ladies their handkerchiefs in honor of the distinguished visitors. The President returned the salutations very cordially, and for part of the route his hat was uncovered. On Second South a huge banner was stretched across the street. On the side facing the west was painted in a stretch of the Salt Lake by sunrise, and on the obverse side Salt Lake by sunset, with the inscription welcome to Salt Lake county. The President did not see the banner, as it was in course he sat in the carriage facing west, but when he passed under the banner he noticed the sunset, and the inscription had a meaning. He smiled and waved his hat in recognition of the heartiest greeting.

At Main and Second South the Manhattan and Gallia Club joined the procession.

The President arrived

AT THE WALKER HOUSE

at 7:45 and being ushered into one of the opodalde parlors, an informal reception took place lasting about 15 minutes.

At 8 o'clock precisely breakfast was commenced. Fourteen cousins sat down to the repast, the following order: Mayor Scott and Mrs. Harrison, President Harrison and Mrs. Salisbury, Governor Thomas and Mrs. McKee, Gen. Wanamaker and Mrs. R. B. Harrison, Gen. Rusk and Mrs. Zane, Russell B. Harrison and Miss Thomas, Judge Zane and Mrs. Dimmick, Mr. Dimmick and Miss Robertson, Col. Sells and Mrs. Boyd, Col. Godfrey and Mrs. Blunt, Gov. Robertson and Mrs. Sells, Col. Blunt, Marshal Ramsdell, Charles Saunders, Mr. Boyd and ladies. The meal occupied one hour, and at 9 o'clock a reception in a general way took place for a few minutes.

Governor Thomas, on behalf of the people of Utah, presented President Harrison with a silver tray made from bullion taken from the Ontario mine. The tray is quite a piece of artistic work. On its face it bears a map of Utah, and in the upper right hand corner the name of several prominent mountains and business men.

Hon John T. Caine presented Mr. Wanamaker to several of his Salt Lake friends, including Mrs. Caine and Mrs. Harrison, and others of the party mingled with the members of the reception committee in the parlors, and an almost unbounded hospitality was extended to the President and party by the Utah people.

It was decided that the President and party go direct from the Walker House to Liberty Park, and the procession moved at 9:30.

THE PROCESSION

was preceded by a line of policemen on foot, commanded by Capt. Parker. The great mass of people who thronged the streets along the line of march had left an opening in the centre for navigation by the vehicles, and passed conveniently. The duty of Captain Parker's men was to march along the streets in advance and induce the people to form in line and make a lane. This was accomplished without difficulty.

The published programme which defined the order of procession was not entirely followed, this being evidently impracticable. A body of mounted police headed the column, the next in order being Col. Page, Grand Marshal, and his staff, with the Sixteenth infantry band and Col. Matthew M. Broad and staff following closely. The United States troops, who occupied a conspicuous place, presented a fine appearance. A better looking body of soldiers have never been stationed in this part of the country than the Sixteenth Infantry. They are also exceptionally well behaved. The Denver contingent of Utah also formed a part of the military division.

The interest was, of course, centered in President Harrison, who was seated in a carriage with Governor Thomas, Mayor Scott and Col. Sanger. As the carriage containing the Chief Executive passed along the latter was saluted by the people, who believed in the natural advantages greatly superior in wealth and grandeur to those of any other State or Territory of the Union. The mountains which seem to you so rugged and barren are really treasure chambers wherein is hidden wealth enough to enrich the people of this great Union as an empire. The majority of our people are in the beautiful valleys, the surface of which kind nature has covered with a soil so rich that it continues to yield an abundant harvest as when first reared by the pioneers. Our people have learned to appreciate "the beautiful rain from heaven," and to "divide their water courses," to cause a substitute "for rain upon the earth to satisfy the desolate and waste ground and to cause the bud of the tender herb to bud forth." To both mountain and valley we welcome you, the latter made joyous with the sum of labor and songs of the singing birds, the former filled with the echoes which are awakened where the mines display with the smoke and the ranks for the possession of the hidden jewels of the hills.

The climate of Utah is not the least of her attractions. The extremes of temperature which visit other less favored portions of our Union are scarcely known here, where the sun seems always to be shining and the zephyrs mild.

We are glad to be able to say that our Territory is in a prosperous condition. Its varied industries are gradually increasing their yields. The cities are sounding with the voices of labor and the strokes of hammers, and everywhere can be seen the gratifying indications of increasing and continuous prosperity. These, we believe, to be the substantial foundations on which we rest our claim to the present and future greatness of Utah.

But in other ways is Utah advancing along the paths which lead to greatness and to glory; the thousands of children, whose bright faces and sweet voices greeted you this morning, are being educated free in our public schools, which are at once the hope and the strength of the Territory. Under the present system the expenditure they are growing rapidly in usefulness and influence. By judicious legislation enacted at the last session of the legislative assembly the various public institutions of the Territory have been strengthened and the public interests fostered and promoted. These are the hopes inspiring of a growing desire to place the Territory in its proper place in the forward march of progress and give hope and promise of its future.

Again, Mr. President, on behalf of the people I welcome you, and express their hope and intense that your journey through the Territory will be as pleasant to you as it is to us, and that a kind Providence will conduct you and yours safely on your return to Washington. (Loud cheers.)

MAYOR GEORGE M. SCOTT

delivered an address of welcome on behalf of Salt Lake City. He read it from manuscript. His voice was almost inaudible a short distance from where he was, and our reporter was consequently unable to hear more of it. An effort to find his honor and obtain the written copy proved futile, and we are therefore compelled to omit the speech from our account of the proceedings.

PRESIDENT HARRISON,

who was received with great cheering, then came forward and said—Governor Thomas, Mr. Mayor and fellow-citizens: The warm welcome has been presented to us in this political and sentimental centre of the Territory of Utah has been very full of heart and very full of hope. I have seen in all this long journey—accompanied as it has been with every manifestation of welcome, courtesy as it has been with flowers—anything that lifted my heart more than that beautiful picture on one of your streets this morning, as the children from the free public schools of Salt Lake City passed in one long banner that we all have—(cheers)—and singing an anthem of praise to that divine Providence who led our worthy forefathers to this land and has followed the pathway of the nation with His beneficent care until this bright hour. My service in public life has been such as to bring me into close contact with the public mind, and to enlist my special interest in the people of the Territories. It had been a pleasant duty to welcome Dakota, Washington, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming into the great sisterhood of the States. (Cheers.) I think it has been fitting that the President of the United States to receive, under public law, into the Union so large a number of free States. The conclusion that surround you here in this Territory of our great inheritance, your mines of gold and silver, and iron and lead and coal, placed in such proximity as to make the work of mining and reduction easy and economical, your well-watered valley capable, under the skillful touch of the husbandman of transformation from barrenness to fruitfulness, and your people being in easy touch and intercommunication the world with the other most make the elements of a great political community. (Cheers.) I do not doubt, I do not doubt; you may well go forward with a bold, confident, progressive step in the development of this great material wealth—the foundation of your great American institution, the compact of our government here that the will of the majority expressed by constitutional and legal methods at the ballot-box, shall be the supreme law of all our United States. (Cheers.) To the Territories of the United States a measure of local self-government has been given; but the supervisory control, the supreme legislative and executive power, has been continuously in the hands of the people of the nation by the general government at Washington. The Territorial state has always been regarded as a temporary one. The intention has been that as fast as forward in a division of that vast domain first west and northwest of the Ohio, then through the Louisiana purchase, then through the Mexican cession, and then through the Oregon and the Pacific coast to the division of this vast domain into suitable sections for the establishment of five, independent States. (Cheers.) The great purpose, the mighty work of creation has gone forward from the Ohio to the Pacific, and now we may journey from Maine to Puget Sound through constituted and stabilized States.

The purification and the purty of the ballot-box—those wise provisions that carefully guardianship that shall always make the expression of the will of the people adequate and true—is the essential thing in American life. We are a people governed by the principle of liberty; but, my fellow-countrymen, it is distinguished from license, it is liberty within and under the law. (Cheers.) I have not found as a judge in officer with men of any creed, religious or political, that they will obey the law. My office of office, my public duty, requires me to be against those who violate it. But, after all, the foundation of American life is the American home. That which characterizes our people as free from nations whose political experience and history have been full of strife and discord is the American home, where one woman is the queen, and uncrowned honor the queen of her home. (Cheers.) And now, my countrymen, I beg to assure you that in every hope you have for Utah running on these lines of free government, on these lines of venerable and sacred order, I have in my care of you the most cordial greeting, and offer with you into your most gorgeous hopes. God bless and keep you all, and guide you in these same paths of social purity and order and peace that shall make you one of the great commonwealths in the American Union.

The President received his seat amid prolonged applause.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER,

for whom there were loud calls, responded in the following terms: I love most respectfully, ladies and gentlemen, to the compliment you have paid me. "Man was but little here below, nor was's that little long." (Laughter.) How much of this 4th of July business we fully can stand I do not know. (laughter.) but this is the twenty-eighth of July this year for me. (Renewed laughter.) We have had a room of welcome 500 miles long. We have awakened in the morning to hear the band playing "The Star Spangled Banner;" the children have come and stood along the railroad track and in the streets, and have scattered flowers that breathe of love, welcoming the President and his lady, officially, and others journeying with him. How much we have learned of the country, for our hearts have gone out to the people! No one can ever tell the story of a country and such a people! Did the sun ever shine upon such a land and such a people? Is it by our grand America? (Cheers.) We also could the people gather about their Chief Executive and come so close to him, with a personal interest in him, as right here in our great country? Where else could we find the chief officer carrying so many of the people in his heart as here in America? It is something for you and I to be a part of these sixty-five millions of people with their wonderful future—with every avenue open to us and to our children, where we can find happiness and fortune, and everything that makes life worth living. I am impressed today, as I look down into the faces of the young men of your city, that we have come to the edge of the young manhood of America; for the time is here for us to do some thing greater things than this country has ever seen. I believe the government itself has come to a higher work than it ever did before. Whatever our laws, there must stand with the clasp upon them men of sturdy manhood, men of sobriety, men of conscientious purpose; and I stand to you that the closest acquaintance with the business life of the administration of the government of today would make you sing out here in the woods, in this glad sunshine, the loudest doxology that the sun ever listened to. (Applause.) Give us men, with their souls, offer such signs of loyalty and affection from the people, that we can go back to our places in the seat. Nay; let every impulse of our heart reaches out today for good service, for honest government, honest administration—not by Democrats or Republicans, but by men that will go with you with good governors (laughter) and we will send our young men to help your these beautiful bodies for you. But the great great work is for all the states alike, not for the large cities, but for the cities that are growing to be large and important—an one section of the country, the multiplied people alike. (Cheers.) May the hand of this government touch every home in the country, every interest of the country, that we may become the land of all lands, the pride of the whole world.

Thank you, my friends, for this beautiful reception. I shall never forget the morning that we halted our faces in the sunshine of your home and felt your hospitality so beautiful, the like of which we have not seen in all our journey. God bless you.

SECRETARY RUSK

was also called upon for a speech. In response thereto he simply said—Fellow-citizens you will have to excuse me from delivering any sentiments today. I was taken ill on the coast, and have not been able to speak publicly; but I will say that Utah has always the biggest potatoes. (Laughter and applause.)

MRS. MAJOR

then advanced towards the Presidential group and in a semi-prima way addressed a few remarks. She spoke in acknowledgment of the services rendered by the G. A. R. (members of which occupied positions at the rear of the platform), "in the dark days of our nation's peril." She with other women had felt that in the near future the crowning effort of civilization would be perfected by the right of exercising the ballot being extended to the women of Utah.

This brought the exercises proper to a close, and President Harrison then shook hands very cordially with the ladies and gentlemen surrounding him on the elevated platform. The majority were introduced by Governor Thomas. As soon as the proceedings had terminated the procession reformed, and as the President's carriage passed along the crowd which lined the way on either side gave vent to repeated hurrahs, accompanied by the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. These demonstrations were continued along the entire route on the return journey to the city.

Contrary to general expectation, however, the soldiery and other organizations which took part in the march to the Park withdrew from the Presidential party upon reaching the Park limits. This, it is understood, was owing to the short time which now remained at the President's disposal before resuming his journey, Utah being within one hour of noon—and in order to enable the company to hasten to take part in the ceremony in connection with the opening of the new Chamber of Commerce building.

OPENING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The President reached the new Chamber of Commerce building, from Liberty Park, about 11:45. The ceremony of opening the new edifice was conducted by Mr. Simon, who introduced Mr. Harrison. The President said: Gentlemen, I have had the opportunity of making a visit to Salt Lake City. Trade organizations of all kinds were useful, but petty jealousies and human nature will, I fear, be guarded against. In other cities commercial bodies were of great advantage in developing trade, and it would be so in this city. A Chamber of Commerce and commerce should mingle with each other freely, and devote their energies to the welfare of their city and, above all, to the welfare of the people. In this way could capital and enterprise be harmonized and established in Salt Lake City.

I feel that in this way the mercantile interests could be furthered as the mountain streams now make agriculture to flourish. The President then expressed his prosperity and progress for Salt Lake.

Mr. Simon addressed the audience, and declared the New Chamber of Commerce open for business.

The space of fifteen minutes was occupied by the President in shaking hands with the people present. On his right he was a solid glove, which was limp and moist from contact with the multitude of hands which must have passed over it.

The whole party next drove to the Rio Grande Western depot, where the Presidential train was in waiting. The case were soon made, and a few minutes after 12 o'clock, President Harrison and party bade farewell to Salt Lake City and departed for the East.

The Harrison party stood on the rear platform of the coach as it was pulling out, and was greeted with three hearty cheers by the populace, who had assembled there in large numbers.

A SMALL boy was knocked down and run over today on South Temple street by a carriage horse, but happily the lad escaped from under the animal's hoofs without being injured.