

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 government they chose to follow 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 birth-right.

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 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 veil 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 lamentations at the corruption which existed in that infant age of the republic, 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."

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, JULY 2.

**Preparing for Drouth.**—The water supply will not be so plentiful as expected this year. In southern Utah, some of the people are taking time by the forelock, and putting in cisterns to husband water for a time of scarcity, which is anticipated later in the season.

**A New Pest.**—A species of large worm, similar to the ordinary potato worm, has recently made its appearance in some of the southern settlements of the Territory. It is injuring the crops very seriously at and near Bellevue. The cotton crop at Washington is also suffering from its ravages. The inhabitants there speak of it as different to any worm previously seen in that locality.

**The Ogden Townsite Case.**—The case of W. E. Hatch et al. vs. the Union Pacific Railroad Company, now in the supreme court of the Territory on appeal from the Third District Court, involves the possession of a portion of the townsite of Ogden City. The case was decided by Judge Hunter, in favor of the Union Pacific Company, but it was appealed to the Supreme Court. The arguments on the appeal commenced yesterday, with J. R. McBride for the appellants and P. L. Williams for the respondent. To-day J. R. McBride spoke for the appellants and concluded the arguments. The case was then submitted and taken under advisement, and the Court adjourned until Wednesday, the 7th inst., when it is expected a decision will be rendered.

**The Drowning Accident.**—The other day we published the reported drowning of three ladies in the White River, near Ashley's Fork. Mr. L. Holbrook, writing from there on the 18th ult., relates the particulars of the terrible accident which occurred at 11 a. m. on the 15th ult., substantially as already given. The two older women were Leona and Matilda Campbell, wives of Joseph Campbell, and were aged 26 and 18 respectively. The girl's name was Rosila, a 15 year old daughter of Samuel Campbell. All were residents of Millville, Cache County. They were crossing the river for pleasure with a boy named Benjamin Darling, about one mile from the mouth, where the current is rapid, and pulling the "guy rope" too tightly, the boat was swamped. All jumped into the water and were taken down stream. Efforts were made to save the women by throwing poles into the water, but to no purpose. They were swept away by the swift current and soon sank to rise no more. The boy, a 13 year-old son of William Darling, came near the shore and a pole being reached to him by the men on the bank, he was rescued from the same terrible fate. The bodies, at last accounts, had not been recovered, and but little hope was cherished that they would be, as the river was not only rapid but full of drifting sand, which would be very apt to bury them. Leona Campbell, the first wife, was the mother of five children, the eldest ten years of age, the youngest, twins of 14 months. Rosila Campbell was the youngest child of aged parents, both of whom were to be seen on the bank, a few minutes after the fatal mishap, wringing their hands and bemoaning the loss of their child.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, JULY 3.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

All the members of Zion's Camp, the Mormon Battalion and the Pioneers, who can possibly take part in the coming celebration, to be held in Salt Lake City, July 24th, are requested to communicate by letter either to Elder Wilford Woodruff, Salt Lake City, or to the Chairman of the General Committee, J. E. Taylor, Box 295, Salt Lake City.

**Write to Him.**—Arch Daily will hear of something to his interest by communicating with H. C. Daily, P.O. box 252, Oskaloosa, Malaska County, Iowa. Or if there are any others by the name of Daily in Salt Lake City or the Territory, they are requested to do likewise.

**Fire—Census.**—"S. S." our Tooele correspondent, informs us that on the morning of July 2nd, at about two o'clock, the engine house and workshop of Edwin Broad was discovered to be on fire, and in a short time the mill was burned to the ground. The tools and machinery were rendered useless. Cause of the fire unknown.

Our correspondent adds that the population of Tooele County will be more than has been published on "a close guess" in the census returns.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 9.

**The Fireworks.**—The display by the pyrotechnist O. F. Due, last night, was fine, but a great many people, not understanding the delays, left before seeing half of the exhibition, and were therefore disappointed.

**Accidents.**—A wagon tipped over a bank on Arsenal Hill last evening during the progress of the fireworks. Some ladies were reported injured, but no particulars can be learned.

The clothing of two girls was somewhat damaged by a blazing bomb. Their bodies received no injury though their feelings were considerably agitated.

**Stabbing at Beaver.**—Our Beaver correspondent, Daniel Tyler, sends the following dispatch, which was received at 11 a. m. to-day:

"Our glorious Fourth passed off with a few drunken fights and closed with a dance. At the latter, Reuben Ivory and David Farnsworth went outside to settle a difficulty in a summary way, and the former stabbed the latter in seven places. Some of the wounds are serious if not dangerous. Ivory has thus far eluded the police. Law abiding citizens, of course, could not celebrate."

**Meeting of Associations.**—There was only a moderate attendance of those interested in the various associations and societies of the Stake on Saturday evening. Elder Wilford Woodruff, the Presidency of the Stake and presiding officers of the various stake and territorial officers of the associations and societies were present on the stand. Written and verbal reports of the Y. M. M. I. Associations, Relief Societies, Y. L. M. I. Associations, Primray Associations and Sunday Schools, were given showing these institutions in a flourishing condition and doing a good work in their respective spheres. Much timely instruction was given on the nature and object of these associations and the general duties of the Saints. The officers were sustained as at the previous Conference, with the exceptions previously announced in these columns.

**Fine Display.**—The display of Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company in the 4th of July procession was the finest and longest made by any one house. After the carriages containing those who drove in the procession, the Studebaker turnouts led the procession with their handsome prize gift wagon, with a pyramid banner on which was inscribed: "This is the celebrated prize wagon to be given away October 6, 1880." Then came their mountain, hunting, family, from spring and delivery wagons, followed by their improved farm wagons, of six different sizes. The four mule team drawing the 4½ freighter, trailing three large sized wagons. Next to the Studebakers in the line of procession came the Bain Wagon, a large freight wagon, then the Newton Wagon and machines, which made a creditable display. There were the only wagon firms represented in the procession.