

the day, came forward and said: "The history of the Anglo-Saxon has been a long and persistent struggle for liberty. It has been the struggle of the people against the aristocracy, for the divine right of the self-government of the people." The speaker next passed hastily over the history of the cause of freedom in the new world. Another glowing tribute was paid to the memory of the father of this country. The Judge placed particular stress upon the efforts of the patriotic fathers to form a government. A detailed account of the auspicious occasion was given by the speaker during which the audience, at almost every period, broke forth in applause.

Mr Kellogg then read the inaugural address of Washington.

"Young America" now came to the front in the shape of a representative of each of the Presidents of the United States. Under the direction of their teacher, J. B. Walton, the "Presidents," after singing a patriotic strain, each made a short speech noting the principal events occurring during their terms of office. "Grover Cleveland" was greeted with applause second only to that which met "Abraham Lincoln." "President Harrison" was also heartily applauded.

"The Sword of Bunker Hill" was rendered by Joseph E. Daniels, eliciting applause.

An impromptu address was delivered by Wm. H. King.

John R. Twelves sang "The Star Spangled Banner," accompanied by the choir.

The Rev. Mr. Goodell in a short address very handsomely referred to the common union of all sects and parties upon such occasions as this. In feeling terms he expressed the desire that "Young America" should contemplate the thoughts of such days as the present until the inspiration should come to him and he would say in his heart of hearts, "I too am an American."

The Silver Band next called the boys to "Rally Round the Flag," after which Judge Dusenberry paralleled the present with a hundred years ago in a short speech and closed by reading an extract from Washington's "Farewell Address."

The choir sang a closing anthem, and the chaplain, Rev. Mr. Jeffrey, offered the benediction.

#### At the Penitentiary.

In accordance with the Governor's proclamation, a programme had been in preparation for some few days past and all hands were expectant of something grand on the occasion of the centennial of Washington's Inauguration, as all the musical instruments that could be mustered into service had been kept incessantly jarring one's musical centre by the discord of preparation. But all the bustle of preparation was over, and the men assembled at 2 o'clock in the afternoon in the spacious dining hall to enjoy the programme arranged for the occasion.

The opening piece, an overture by the band, now reinforced by the presence of the leadership of Pro-

fessor W. Grant, was rendered in fine style.

E. A. Box, Esq., made the speech of the occasion. His historical summary of the great republic showed a master hand in selecting and massing together in concise form the grand episodes of its early struggles, culminating in the inauguration of Washington as chief executive of the nation. The speaker then drew attention to the present grand and prosperous condition of the mightiest republic on earth, reverting with pleasant and prophetic words to the great future before her. Mr. Box's effort was received with well merited applause.

The glee club sang "We're a Band of Union Brothers," followed by Mr. Thorpe in the character song, "Take it, Bob."

Mr. Montrose then gave a recitation, "Pat's Criticism"—short, sharp, and crisp with Irish wit.

Mr. Gray's song, "Oh, Barney, Take Me Home Again," was well and effectively rendered.

"The Hero Waltz," instrumental music, by Messrs. Grant, cornet, and Wood, violin, with organ accompaniment by Mr. James A. Doyle, was splendidly executed.

Young Andy Jones, the colored boy, sang, and if heard by the governor it might have hastened his Excellency's signature to the pardon.

"Barbara Frietchie" never created greater enthusiasm than this afternoon, when it was given in the masterly style of S. D. Watson, of Southern Utah.

A duet came next, "When night comes over the plain," by Mr. James A. Doyle, guitar, and George Manwaring; this was loudly applauded. The former gentleman then assisted, with his flute, Messrs. Grant and Woods in an instrumental trio, which was the finest piece of instrumental music rendered.

"I Owe \$10 to O'Grady" by Mr. Montrose, in character, brought roars of laughter.

A composition on Washington, by Mr. Frank Patterson, was full of merit.

"Nancy Lee's" praises were sung by Messrs. Hall and Grant, echoed by the full chorus of the Glee Club.

The duet, "How Dear the Hour," by Messrs. Gray and Woods, was very finely rendered.

The recitation, "Bernardo Del Carpio," was rendered by Samuel Oldham.

Mr. Box again came forward with a stump speech of spread-eagle stamp, finishing with a happy hit.

The following sentiment was handed to the stand and read: "The day we celebrate.—The inaugural; not alone of Washington, but of more than Washington.—The inaugural of the organized power of the people.—The great nation.—The republic of the United States.—With Washington as its Chief Executive, may its power and union still continue, upheld by the maintenance of liberty and virtue."

A vote of thanks to Marshal Dyer and Warden Pratt for granting the privilege to the prisoners of observing the day, and especially to Mr. Doyle for his kind and cheerful help,

was sanctioned, by three rousing cheers from the men.

After the finale from the band, the men filed out to the yard, and gave place for the waiters to arrange the tables for supper, feeling their imprisonment less irksome from the amusement and instruction afforded by the entertainment. A. J.

#### By the Utah Commission.

At Monday's meeting of the Utah Commission, General McClernand, pursuant to appointment for that purpose, prepared and reported the following memoir for the consideration of the commission:

#### MEMOIR.

On the 30th day of April, A. D. 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as President of the United States of America. Hence this is the first century completing itself since that interesting and important event.

He was a grave man and dignified; wise and good, which are correlatives; diligent, discriminating and practical; withal, brave, constant and patriotic. His distinguishing genius was a broad, common sense, grasping and mastering the fitness of agencies and their comparative forces. Duty, public and private—duty as a principle, was his inspiration, and its active fulfilment his mission. Than him no man of his country or age was more august or sublime in the attributes of character. He personified moral order, wherein lay the spring and assurance of his memorable success. Such men are as lights set on the hill-top, illumining the moral and social atmosphere far and wide. Their example carries a contagion leavening with truth and virtue the consciences of their cotemporaries, and generations following. They are the lengthening shadows of superlative events, the architects of supreme epochs. At bottom, their history is the history of progress and of manhood.

Columbus and Washington are the two great personal figures of the new world—one discovered it, the other utilized it as a field of battle for the stake of civil liberty, and, the stake won, he led the work of modeling it into popular forms and constitutional government. Next to the advent of the Messiah with His holy teachings, this event marked the most pregnant and beneficent promise of human hope and deliverance. As the seed mentioned in the parable, the infant government, striking its roots deep and wide, has grown to be a mighty monarch of the forest, spreading its sheltering shadows from ocean to ocean. The great, yielding to the inexorable law, may die, but their spirit, with brooding and healing wings, survives forever.

The infant people who hailed the uprising of the republic have increased from 3,000,000 to 60,000,000; the States constituting it from thirteen to thirty-eight. It is the inviting asylum for the oppressed of all nations becoming its citizens. Wars with foreign powers and internecine war have tried and proved its capabilities and stability.