

was fired at Appomattox, each army had a profound respect for the other. While they were locked in the death struggle, despots laughed and tyrants rejoiced at what they called the failure of popular government. But they were doomed to disappointment. After the war closed all united in fidelity to the old flag. There was then settled a great question: that this nation is not a confederacy bound by a rope of sand, but a great and glorious nation. And Louis Napoleon, who sought to establish an empire under its shadow, in Mexico, while the civil war was raging, at Uncle Sam's demand, retired so quickly that he left noble Maximilian unprotected. From that time the nation has prospered.

There are still dangers to be met and vanquished. One is the creation of an aristocracy and a growing contempt for labor. When the American boy is ashamed of his sunburned hands, or the sweat of honest toil, then, are the days of the republic numbered. When we destroyed slavery we dignified labor and every man should be proud that he earns his bread by the sweat of his brow. There is no room among a free people for loafers. There labor is dignified and idleness is abhorred.

Another danger is the great power of corporations. But that may be mostly past, for the people are aroused, and when the American people are let loose nothing seems to stop them. Still another danger is the importation of foreign ideas. I do not object to men coming from foreign shores, but they must not endeavor to overthrow the principles of freedom. There is no room in this broad land for pestilent anarchism. It should be stamped out in its infancy. In our schools is the key to victory over this common foe. There will be found the great antidote to the dangers that threaten us.

The nation is starting on a career that will eclipse all its former glory. If the people are intelligent, the flag of freedom will wave till not a throne nor a crown shall exist in all the earth, and all will recognize the principle of manhood government—of the equal rights of all. I see the temple of liberty rising before me, and reaching above the clouds. There stands one before whom the names of emperors, statesmen and warriors pale into insignificance—Washington. Beside him is the martyr, Abraham Lincoln. There I also see that warrior who stands as a type of rugged American manhood, U. S. Grant. The greatest victory he ever won was when he received, at Appomattox, those he had defeated as equals and brothers, not as inferiors. The world will hail and bless these three as among the best of the human race.

The Sixth Ward Silver Band rendered a medley of national airs.

#### CHIEF JUSTICE C. S. ZANE

said he did not know what he would say—he had not prepared himself. As lawyers say when they find an authority on questions analogous to those at issue, it covers the case, so he thought Judge Benson had about covered the whole ground. With patriotic purposes I trust we have engaged in this celebration of the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. That was one of the great events in the history of man. The sages of the Revolution not only declared that the original colonies were independent of the government of Great Britain, but they announced the principles on which every government must stand. In science and mathematics, the structure rests secure on a few simple truths. In like manner our fathers built on the principles of equality, liberty and self-government, which must stand as the basis of all free government.

The love of liberty is as natural to intelligent beings as the desire for water to a thirsty man. It cannot be crushed. As in this city tonight almost all of the fires will be extinguished, but will be rekindled on the morrow, so the dynasties of the world have overwhelmed for a time the love of liberty, but it has again and again been relighted and expressed itself in action. Some have supposed liberty to be based on might; but our fathers qualified it by saying there should be equal liberty to all—that all men were created equal, and endowed with the same inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Every man is a chartered king within his sphere. Some are not satisfied with that limitation, but the great mass of the people in this country are. Liberty means the right for a man to do all that he has the capacity to do for his welfare, leaving to his fellow-man the same privilege—that is, human rights.

All governments rest on the consent of the governed. Therefore the people must be free to think and act for themselves. You cannot base a free government on a nation of slaves. The dictum of one man expressed by the consent of fifty thousand others is but the will of the one man after all. The government of the United States is of the people, for the people and by the people. Its Constitution aims to form a more perfect union, to establish justice, and to secure the blessings of liberty to the people and their posterity. All must conform to its principles. This government is the best on the face of the earth—the best hope humanity has. The people of the old world are looking to it with confidence, and kings are trembling on their thrones at its success. Switzerland and France are now republics, and the other nations are on the way. Sometime the autocratic sway of the Czar of Russia will be shaken to its foundation, his structure of tyranny will fall, liberty be established in that land, and

no more will the world behold the spectacle of the oppression of many sincere lovers of freedom, and their being dragged thousands of miles to be cast into the dungeons of Siberia.

It took great courage to establish these principles of equal rights. The Revolutionary fathers gave their all to the Declaration of Independence. Many fought and fell under the flag, but a battle-scarred band under Washington's leadership bore the banner aloft and carried it on to victory. The power that sought to prevent the gaining of independence again assailed our nation in 1812, but its pride was brought low in a second defeat. Since then it has been attacked from other directions. In 1861 a portion of the people thought they had a right to secede, and undertook to do so. That question was settled on the battle field, and the old flag was triumphant. The Socialists, anarchists and communists have assailed free government. They say there is no such thing as the right of private property. They want the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow to divide with those who will not work. The anarchists tried to carry out their designs in Chicago, but all that could be found were hung, and others have been very quiet since then.

On the Pacific slope the Chinese were about to overrun us. Living on scarcely more than rice water, and huddling together like brutes, their competition would have reduced the wages of the laborer to a mere pittance. But the American people, in obedience to the great law of self-preservation, forced the Chinese back. The institutions of this country are too sacred to be overrun by a lot of heathen. The law that excludes the Chinese can be sustained on the principle that it is for the good of all. Our institutions cannot be crowded down by Asiatic civilization. There are other dangerous combinations, such as "trusts," or organizations to control production and regulate the price of labor and material. I have no doubt but the government will teach these "trusts" that they must conform to law and submit to a proper regulation.

This government started out one hundred and twelve years ago today with three million people, all gathered on the Atlantic seaboard. Now there are sixty million, and they cover the continent to the Pacific Ocean. We are here in the midst of the Rocky Mountains, a growing commonwealth. We haven't got a State yet, but are looking forward to it; and when we get it, it must be by conforming to the Constitution—by rendering obedience to the laws of the land. When we do this we should have a free and a happy people in these mountains. Our laws are sufficient for every purpose. I trust that as the Fourth comes and goes, they will be continued to be welcome by a united people. There seems to be more union now than heretofore. Truth is immortal, and cannot be overthrown. Institutions and men may fall, but the truth will endure forever. Let us cherish it, respect the government and obey its laws, and we will become good citizens and be a happy people.

A song was rendered by the Philharmonic Glee Club.

Music by the Sixth Ward Silver Band.

The Sixteenth Ward Glee Club sang, in fine style, a medley of national airs.

#### JUDGE C. C. GOODWIN

Said, it is a spectacle sublime when a mighty people, with all the pomp and ostentation possible, gather before their altars, to hail with abiding faith and honest fealty, the birthday of their country. It is grand to think that since this morning's dawn broke radiant on the cliffs of Maine, there has been a chorus of songs, the thrill of martial music and the roar of guns "following the sun and keeping company with the hours" all the way across the continent, and that the mighty acclaim will not be stilled until the night comes.

It is good to think that today wherever on the lonely ocean, an American ship spreads her white wings, glittering flags have been dipped and the sullen sob of the sea has been hushed by the heavy boom of cannons saluting the holy day. All this is good to see and to think about, good alike for old and young. Yet if we do not take to our hearts the lessons of the day we perform but half our duty. The form of our government entails responsibilities upon each citizen which no other government does. It imposes an obligation on every citizen to struggle to become an intelligent man; it makes patriotism a sacred duty; it should make every man feel that he in his own person is a sentinel whose mission it is to stand guard perpetually over his country. In our respect for exalted office, in our veneration for inspired minds, we often become unjust to ourselves and assume that our rulers will carry burdens which belong to us alone.

In a great battle in our last great war, two-thirds of one army was rolled up like a scroll and swept away in the first fierce onset of the fight. The other one-third took up a position and while the enemy was massing to overwhelm it, the soldiers in the ranks, in low voices one to another said: "We will stop their advance or we will die right here." So when the furious successive charges struck those devoted men, it was as when the pitiless piled-up seas strike a rocky promontory. They spent their force in vain and rolled back shattered and covered with bloody spray. A few years ago the President of the United States was suddenly fatally wounded by an assassin. It was a time of

tremendous excitement, bitterness and unrest, yet the government moved on without a shock. It was because the men in the ranks, the mighty American people, were true to their trust. While the people remain true to themselves and to their country it will always be so, and the death of any one man, no matter how exalted he may be, will no more affect the republic than is the mountain forest affected when some tree, taller and fairer than the rest, is riven by a thunderbolt. But our minds must be kept bright, our hearts warm; we must watch with jealous eye anything that menaces our country's liberties; we must see that justice is done; that the poor are not permitted to suffer too much; that no children grow up in ignorance, especially in ignorance of the theory on which our government is founded; that the right is maintained and the wrong rebuked, for the general government will reflect these little governments and nothing more, and it will last only so long as the people prove themselves worthy to be free. The men in the ranks must decide the result. If in every home the people continue great enough to perform their full public and private duties, the land will be the marvel and envy of the world; all other nations will become dwarfed and poor by comparison, and our flag will take on such splendor as the east does when, under the advancing sun, all the mountain tops are turned to sapphire and to gold.

#### Music by Kent's Military Band.

#### PROF. JAMES E. TALMAGE,

of Provo, was greeted with applause which was frequent during his address. He said we have assembled to pay homage at the shrine of Liberty, and give reverence to the powers of freedom and peace. It is no ordinary day, but is singled out in the cycle of the years as one on which to sing praises to our independence. It is proper that on this day our minds should be directed to the events that have sanctified this Sabbath of freedom. It is an oft-told tale; it is the same old story; but I hope the day will never dawn when Americans will tire of its recital.

One hundred and twelve years ago the American patriots rose in the consciousness of right, and declared themselves a free and independent people. They dissolved the bands that bound them to tyranny and oppression. The step was fraught with great danger—swords were the pens and life-blood the ink with which their declaration was published to the world. There was trembling in the hearts of royalty, as the oppressors read their doom. The unseen records bore to heaven the news, and the face of Jehovah lit up and He was glad at the noble course pursued by the sons of liberty. The result was that He gave to them the victory. Thrice were they armed, for indeed their cause was just. That record of blood still stands, but let us thank the Supreme Ruler that the blood has ceased to flow, and that the struggle ended as it did. That within the wide borders of our land there is not one but is entitled to that heritage of heaven, the high rank of a freeman, if he will but claim it. The name of freeman means the universal brotherhood of man. Free to act, not as we please, for that is the freedom of the beast, not of manhood. The free man is at liberty to act as he pleases, so long as he pleases to do that which is just and right; more than this is license, and is a menace to freedom. Man was born a ruler and a king. With his life came the heritage of dominion on the earth. The free man is subject to that which is just and right. He recognizes all that is just and true, and knows the might of right. He controls himself, for he knows that an unrestrained man is a tyrant.

Americans have known what bondage is. They have tasted of its bitterness, with the millions of royalty standing over them with the lash, and they want it no more. Without liberty life is not desirable to them. The sweets of freedom came to them after the bitterness of oppression, and harder is it now to move the rugged mountains than to enslave them—to force the fetters of bondage upon those who love true freedom. Americans deeply sympathize with all who are struggling for justice and right. They sympathize with the Irish peasant and the Russian serf in their struggle for freedom. May God help them in the right.

For the rights of American citizens will we ever strive. Never will the hand of oppression fall unresisted on Columbia's soil. Never will the foot of the tyrant be permitted to tread upon the necks of a liberty-loving people. May the bonds of our unity grow stronger. May our fidelity to the Constitution grow deeper. May the flag of freedom ever wave triumphant over free men. And may the stars in our constellation increase in number and in brilliancy until it becomes the largest and brightest in the firmament of the world.

#### Music by Kent's Military Band.

#### JUDGE A. J. NORRELL

said he had been requested to read a dissertation on "The American Flag," that symbol of American prowess, American glory and American patriotism. It was as follows.

The flag of this country was made to be the standard of a republic, and not the minaret of a political party. From being originally the symbol of a nation it has been advanced as the embodiment of free hope of mankind, and floats as the vanguard of the human race. In no war has it ever known defeat. In no battle has it ever been trailed in the dust or disgraced by the hosts that followed it into strife. On land and sea it has haunted above the ancient colors of the strongest land on earth except

our own. Men not born under it have died under and for it, and their seared eyeballs were strained in death to catch its glories, as if looking for the sky that arched above their cradles, and from the stars they have looked down upon it as upon that which made martyrdom a holiday and its honor immortal. It is this flag that has conquered a continent and pushed the frontiers of the republic to natural boundaries. On these it waves, not as a threat nor an invitation to other nations, but as evidence of the power of a free people. If any think our coasts have no defense let proof be tried by assault. The flag is their defense, for behind it are the hearts of oak that beat in the ribs of freemen who can step from the pursuits of peace into the ranks of war ten millions strong, if need be, with twenty million hands to fight and twenty million unfettered feet to make the earth tremble as they march. They are a people who have never drawn the sword for self or ambition. Ours are the only fighting men on earth who fight always and only for an idea, for a principle. The getting of the surrender of territory, the victories of ambition, the wars of revenge, are for others, not for us. We must use our forces for liberty, the idea which before our time got no further than a song, and for forty centuries had been a hazy beatitude, which we plucked from amongst human fancies and placed foremost amongst human facts. To this liberty we gave mankind a title, and we wrote its warranty in the Stars and Stripes.

Therefore, let none who boast the name of Americans harm the country by the pretense that this flag is second in the affections of any of the people whom it shelters.

In our civil war it was withstood by men whose sires fought and died for it, and when the mistaken strife left it invincible, with its record of victory untarnished, it was to them not the emblem of tyranny, bringing down to years of peace the memory of oppressive conquest and shameful subjugation. It was still the flag of their fathers, and its triumph meant only that they were to have under it a larger freedom than before and an allegiance repaid by shelter that no force dare assault, and by free institutions no hand dare profane.

Let no man in the heat of party strife forget that this is his flag. Let none use it as a taunt nor cheapen it. It is the ample garment of liberty, not the uniform of hot zeal that mistakes party passion for patriotism.

Those who love freedom love this flag. To an American gentleman it is an object of affection and respect, like his wife, and he would no more degrade it to base use than he would hire her out as a spectacle or stich commercial advertisements to her own and gain income from her use as a street sandwich.

The flag requires no lip-service. It has had for generations the heart-service of millions, and millions to be will hail it as the inspiration of life's morning and the comfort of its evening twilight. This great flag leaves no room for other colors. If there be those who, coming from other lands, have brought a livelier and more enduring love for another banner which leaves no heart room for our flag, let us respect their fidelity, but let them find that there is no room in their love for this free flag there is no room under it for them. It means our country, our institutions, all that to which we have dedicated our possessions on this continent. Our political parties differ in their views of policy, but the flag is for them all, and they are all for it. He who pretends otherwise is not wise.

The Greeks refused to believe that there could be such a crime as perjury, for their faith in nature was strong. So let us refuse to believe when men say that Americans differ in veneration for the flag.

At the close of the reading by Judge Norrell, Chaplain Hammond, of Fort Douglas, came forward and pronounced the benediction, and the audience dispersed to take part in the various sports that were going on in the Park and elsewhere. It was 3:30 p. m. when the programme was finished, the exercises having occupied three hours' time.

#### The Illuminations.

In the evening the magnificent display of fireworks took place on Arsenal Hill, at the head of East Temple Street. It commenced shortly after 9 p. m. and lasted nearly two hours. The hill, and the streets leading thereto, down to South Temple Street, were thronged with thousands of people, while East Temple Street, from South Temple to First South, was literally jammed with vehicles containing spectators.

In addition to the pyrotechnic display provided by the general committee, on Arsenal Hill, hundreds of private citizens engaged in smaller displays, many of which were very beautiful; and until long after midnight, the darkness was disturbed with varicolored lights, and the air was full of noise from the bursting of bombs, firing of guns, etc.

#### Notes.

COL. PAGE makes an excellent Marshal of the day.

THE streets were well sprinkled on the route of the procession.

THE troops from Fort Douglas made an interesting feature of the procession.

ALL of the police and the deputy marshals were pressed into service yesterday.

PEOPLE began to realize yesterday what a grand thing for the city Liberty Park is.

E. V. FOHLIN lost his little boy for several hours during the proceedings at the Park yesterday.

THREE hours is one-half too long for celebrating exercises after a long march to the Park.

A NUMBER of blazes were started by fireworks last night, but were extinguished before assuming any magnitude.

THE route selected for the procession was a little too long. It is quite a tramp from the centre of the city to Liberty Park.

"OLD SOL" got in his time celebrating the Fourth, and made it the hottest day of the season thus far; 95 degrees in the shade is the record he made.

THE shade at Liberty Park is ample for all who can gather there, and there is no better place in the valley for a picnic, or for a society or school to enjoy themselves for a day.

THE fountains and the flowing wells at the Park are a great boon, but if a few more tin cups were provided for holidays the act would be appreciated by the public.

AT the close of the exercises at Liberty Park yesterday afternoon, Kent's band marched to the Lake Park train, which had been run upon the S. L. & F. D. R. R., followed by a large crowd.

SEVENTH South Street, from First to Third East, might be properly named Cobble Avenue. The large stones with which the road is strewn are dangerous to vehicles, and should be promptly removed.

THERE were three fire alarms resulting from fireworks yesterday, and three times the fire department rushed out to find that the bucket brigade were equal to the occasion. But the boys got out in good time just the same.

THERE was a narrow escape from a serious accident in the procession yesterday. A lady slipped from her horse and caught one foot in the stirrup of the saddle. Aid was quickly at hand, and she was rescued from her perilous position without injury.

THE small boy with firecrackers made himself decidedly obnoxious yesterday, by throwing lighted squibs into the crowd. A number of persons received painful burns in this way. Ladies especially were annoyed. An example should be made of these precocious youngsters.

THE flame at the crossing of West Temple and First South streets needs better attention than it has had this summer. Yesterday, as has been the case frequently this season, it was choked up, and the street flooded, making it decidedly unpleasant for pedestrians to wade ankle deep in water and mud.

A COUNTRYMAN yesterday thought to block the procession by getting his team and wagon crosswise in the line of march. He stubbornly refused to move out of the way when requested to do so, but the exhibition of a policeman's badge and the fear of a term in the city jail brought him into a reasonable frame of mind.

A SMALL boy named Lloyd Grundhand met with a painful accident. Packages of candy were being thrown out of Tackett's wagon, in the procession, and the little fellow was reaching after one when he fell. His left hand was caught between a wagon wheel and the gravelled road and three of the fingers badly mangled. The pain was so severe that the boy fainted. His mother came shortly afterward and took him home.

#### The Day Elsewhere.

Outside of Salt Lake City the day was also generally observant. At

#### OGDEN

there were regular celebration exercises at Lester Park, Mayor Eccles being president of the day. At

#### EVANSTON, WYOMING,

there was also a grand celebration, the pleasure of which was seriously marred by a terrible accident caused by the premature discharge of a small cannon. One man had his thumb torn off, another had his eyes blown out, thus being rendered totally blind, while a third had one arm blown off just above the elbow. The two latter are in a precarious condition.

#### PROVO

and other towns in Utah County also had a joyous time in the observance of the day.

#### GARFIELD BEACH

was visited by upwards of 4000 persons, and a programme was carried out. The bathing was delightful for those who could obtain accommodations. There were quite a number of incipient rows among those who had indulged too freely in liquor, but the efficiency of Sheriff McBride's arrangements quickly shut off all tendency to disorder, so that it can be said that the crowd was more peaceable there yesterday than on any former Fourth.

#### LAKE PARK

was also visited by an immense throng and the celebration exercises there were interesting and enthusiastic. Games, boating, etc., as well as the bathing attracted the attention of the vast concourse of people.

#### SYRACUSE

was attended by about 400 people from this city, while the patronage from Ogden swelled the number into the thousands. The grove there was the coolest place in the valley yesterday, and was therefore highly appreciated. A brief programme was also carried out.

#### PARK CITY

and the other towns of Summit County were also in line, P. L. Williams being the orator of the day at the Park.

#### PLEASANT GREEN,

Salt Lake County, had perhaps the most varied and original programme of all, but it was by no means the least entertaining. The patriotic exercises in the forenoon were followed by games and amusements in the afternoon and a ball in the evening.

Altogether Independence Day was celebrated by appropriate ceremonies and in the spirit of true patriotism.