

the children from the free public schools of Salt Lake City, having the one banner that we all love—(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 this nation with His beneficent care until this bright hour. My service in public life has been such as to call my special attention and to enlist my special interest in the people of the Territories. It has been a pleasant duty to welcome Dakota, Washington, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming into the great sisterhood of the States. (Cheers.) I think it has not fallen to any President of the United States to receive, under public law, into the Union so large a number of free States. The conditions that surround you here in this Territory of a material kind are of the richest and most hopeful character. The diversity of your productions, 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 barren wastes into fruitful fields—all these lying in easy touch and intercommunication the one with the other must make the elements of a great political community. (Cheers.) You do not at all need to doubt; you may well go forward with a bold, confident, progressive step in the development of this great material wealth—the characteristic of our 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 always been given; but the supervisory control, the supreme legislative and executive power, has been continuously as to the Territories, held and exercised by the general government at Washington. The Territorial State has always been regarded as a temporary one. The government has always looked forward to a division of that vast domain first west and northwest of the Ohio, then through the Louisiana purchase, then through these accessions on the Pacific coast to the division of this vast domain into suitable sections for the establishment of free, independent States. (Cheers.) This great progression, this 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 established States.

The purification and the purity of the ballot-box—those wise provisions, that careful guardianship that shall always make the expression of the will of the people fair, pure and true—is the essential thing in American life. We are a people organized upon principles of liberty; but, my fellow-countrymen, it is distinguished from license; it is liberty within and under the law. (Cheers.) I have no discord as a public officer with men of any creed, religious or political, if they will obey the law. My oath 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 and separates us from nations whose political experience and history have been full of strife and discord is the American home, where one mother sits in single, 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 domestic and social order, I have for every one of you the most cordial greeting, and enter with you into your most gorgeous hopes. God bless and keep you all, and guide you in those same paths of social purity and order and peace that shall make you one of the great commonwealths in the American Union.

The President resumed his seat amid prolonged applause.

POSTMASTER - GENERAL WANAMAKER, for whom there were loud calls, responded in the following terms: I bow most respectfully, ladies and gentlemen, to the compliment you have paid me. "Man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long." (Laughter.) How much of this 4th of July business we really can stand I do not know—(laughter); but this is the twenty-sixth 4th of July this year for me. (Renewed laughter.) We have had a poem of welcome 5000 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 family officially, and others journeying with him. How much we have learned of the country! How our hearts have gone out to the people! No one can ever tell the story. Such a country and such a people! Did the sun ever shine upon such a land anywhere else in the world as our grand America? (Cheers.) Where else 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 ruler 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 and dare greater things than this country has ever seen. I believe the government itself has risen to a higher mark than it ever did before. Whatever our laws, there must stand with the clasp upon them men of sturdy integrity, of unswerving fidelity, of conscientious purpose; and I submit to you that the closest acquaintance with the business life of the administration of your government today would make you sing out here in the woods, in this glad sunshine, the loudest doxology that the sun ever listened to. (Applause.) Can you think, after such signs of loyalty and affection from the people, that we can go back to our places to do

less? Nay; but every impulse of our heart reaches out today for good service, for honest government, for business administration—not for Pennsylvania alone—though we will supply you with good governors (laughter); and we will send our young men to help make these beautiful homes for you. But the government shall be for all the States alike, not for the large cities, but for the cities that are growing to be large and important—not for one section or one class, but for all people alike. (Cheers.) May the hand of this government touch every industry, every home, every interest of the country, that we may become the land of all lands, the pride of the whole world.

Thank you, dear friends, for this beautiful reception. I shall never forget the morning that we bathed our faces in the sunshine of your basin and looked upon this scene 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 uttering any sentiments today. I was taken ill on the coast, and have not been able to speak publicly; but I will say that Utah can raise the biggest potatoes. (Laughter and applause.)

MRS. MAJOR

then advanced towards the Presidential group and in a semi-private 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 others cherished the hope 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 stand as they filed past. 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 railroad trip—it being within one hour of noon—and in order to enable the company to hasten on 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 premises was