

# THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

The 116th Anniversary of Our American Independence.

## THE DALLES FITTINGLY OBSERVED.

The Oration Delivered by the Hon. Gilbert J. McGinn of Portland.

## THE IMMORTAL DECLARATION.

Report of The Procession--The Oration in Full--Crowds in Attendance, etc.

We give place to-day to the account of the 4th of July celebration in The Dalles yesterday to the exclusion of other interesting matter, because the day was one long to be remembered by the throngs in attendance. The programme which was published on Saturday was literally carried out, and the procession was one of the greatest attractions. In charge of Col. Thompson and staff it paraded the principal streets headed by The Dalles Brass band. The liberty car, with its full representation of the states, and the goddess of liberty was greatly admired. These were followed by carriages in which were seated the officers of the day; then came the militia, G. A. R., fire department, A. O. W., Woodmen, etc. The display by the Woodmen was particularly fine. Their float represented ax-men, with a log, in which was displayed a huge wedge, maul, axe, etc., in the procession. Then came mounted Indian chiefs. Following these was the stage coach, then came the ponderous cigar float of Messrs. A. Ulrich & Son. Jos. T. Peters & Co. made a fine display of lumber, boxes, etc. Cates & Allison appeared with their ice wagon. John Booth made a handsome display with a miniature colliery, and a mounted guard. Maier & Benton had a very creditable exhibition of their trades, representing plumbing, etc. Then followed the representative Indian women on ponies, single and double, as they ride on the trail. Peters & Co. had an extra fine float in here representing the lumber interests. The Carpenters' Union was elaborately represented in a working force at labor, building a structure on a large platform. The Umatilla house Buses, handsomely decorated, and Russell & Co.'s steam traction engine, threshers, etc, drawn by steam, supplied a goodly portion of the last division.

At the grand stand the exercises, consisting of music of a high order, both instrumental and vocal, was greatly appreciated. The singing was followed by a fervent prayer by the chaplain, Rev. W. C. Curtis, after which the declaration was read in a clear tone and masterly manner by Mr. Nicholas J. Sinnott. The oration, by Mr. Gilbert J. McGinn, of Portland, was an intelligent and instructive paper, which we publish complete, as follows:

Mr. President, Fellow Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen:—On this glorious day, so dear to the heart of every true American, it is meet and profitable to recall the achievements of the past, so that both in the present and future, having sure and safe guides, we act not foolishly but wisely. On this day it is fit and proper to revere the memory of him, whose genius gave a continent to mankind, and our love of country will burn with a more fervent and holier light when we contemplate with feelings of pride, and a desire of emulation, the lofty deeds of self-sacrifice and patriotism of the founders of the republic. I shall therefore briefly relate the story of the discovery and colonization of America. I shall in the next place strive to point out the salient causes that led to the revolution of 1776, and the war for American independence, paying a passing tribute to the men, who in order to secure for themselves and their posterity the rights and privileges of freemen, feared not to shed their hearts precious blood. And lastly, I shall endeavor to impress upon the minds of all present that the responsibility resting upon us to preserve and defend our country is a duty as solemn and as sacred as that of our fathers in establishing it.

During the 15th century, the fancy and imagination of Europe were inflamed to the highest degree by the accounts which Marco Polo had given of his travels in Asia and the east, and particularly by the account of his visit to the great and mighty Kahn of Tartary. A credulous world heard with wonder and astonishment of regions peopled by innumerable multitudes, of palaces of kings whose very roofs were of solid gold, of a country whose wealth in sweet spices and precious stones was like the sands on the shore, or the leaves of a gigantic forest, without beginning and without end.

To reach India by some route other than the one across the burning sands of the trackless desert, became an all absorbing problem, a problem at the time extremely difficult of solution.

Christopher Columbus, a Genoese mariner, learned in the science of navigation, but who, poor, ragged, penniless and advanced in years, were obliged to support himself by making and selling mariner's charts; conceived the idea that the earth was round instead of being flat, as was then universally believed, and that India might be reached by sailing due west. He spoke to all that would listen to him of the scheme dearest to his heart. He spoke of it with so much earnestness, that men regarded him as a visionary fellow, crazy indeed from much brooding upon one subject, and even the children pointed to their foreheads in derision as he passed them in the street. But Columbus was a man of genius, a man not to be discouraged or disheartened by the insults of the ignorant, the sneers of the scoffers, or by the scorn of the proud. For twenty long and weary years he wandered from court to court asking assistance. The king of Portugal listened to him, but would not help him. For seven years he implored the aid of Ferdinand; king of Spain, but without avail. Finally when his heroic courage and perseverance had nearly forsaken him, and cruel disappointment seemed inevitable, Queen Isabella promised to furnish him ships for the venture, and so, on the third day of August, 1492, he set sail from the harbor of Palos in Spain, crossed unknown and stormy seas, and on the 12th day of October, 1492, discovered the land in which we live, the land that we love so well.

When Columbus returned triumphant, to Spain, and told of a land blessed with a mild and delightful climate, of a land possessing mines of inexhaustible riches and what was more than all to him of a land peopled by myriads of savages who might be taught the religion of Christ, all that was brave, noble, and romantic; all that was base, cruel, and avicious in the character of the Spaniard, was kindled into madness. Thousands flocked to the new world in an eager scramble for gold. The power of the Montezumas in Mexico fell before the conquering arm of the invincible Cortez; and the crafty and cunning Pizarro usurped the power and squandered the wealth of Peru. Spanish settlements were established in the West India islands, and on the main land from Florida to Patagonia; but the gold so eagerly coveted and so cruelly and mercilessly obtained, sapped the vitality of the Spanish character, and became one of the proximate causes that led to the decline and fall of the Spanish Monarchy.

The French, like the Spanish, were not slow in perceiving the immense advantages that would flow from the possession of territory in the new world, and accordingly planted colonies in that part of North America known as Canada. Of the three great European nations, the English were the last to come, and the last to stay; and the influence of Britain on the character and destiny of the people of America, will be felt till the last syllable of recorded time.

The first English settlement within the limits of the United States, was made at Jamestown, Virginia, in the year 1607, and Virginia enjoys the proud distinction of being the mother of the colonies, and the land that gave birth to Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, John Marshall; and above all and beyond all to George Washington, the father of his country.

In the year 1620, the Pilgrim Fathers landing from the Mayflower at Plymouth rock, formed a settlement afterward incorporated under the name of the colony of Massachusetts. The descendants of those pilgrims have become famous throughout the world for their proficiency in the arts and sciences, in law and polite literature; and today our country glories in the names of their illustrious sons, the patriots John and Samuel Adams, Joseph Warren, the hero of Bunker Hill, the orator Webster, the philosopher Emerson, and the poetry of Lowell and Longfellow will perish only with the language of Milton and of Burke.

New York was settled by the Dutch, but was afterward acquired by the English. Pennsylvania by the Quakers under the great and good man William Penn. Maryland by the Catholics, under the auspices of the noble Lord Baltimore; and Georgia, the last of the celebrated thirteen colonies, was settled in 1732, the year in which Washington was born, who was destined to lead the American army to victory and everlasting glory.

The colonists, often times compelled to defend their lives and property against the treachery and rapacity of the Indians, were a brave, hardy, God-fearing and liberty-loving people, and the original thirteen colonies, consisting of Virginia, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia, all possessed a free and democratic government, wherein the voice of the people was considered the voice of God.

Duqueno, Louisburg, Ticonderoga, Crown Point and Niagara, fell into the hands of the English, and when in the year 1759, the heroic Wolfe had climbed to the Plains of Abraham and Quebec had surrendered, the British flag waved in triumph over a region extending from the Arctic ocean to the Mississippi river.

In these wars with the French the Colonies were obliged to unite their forces for mutual defence, and thus were taught the lesson, "that in unity there is strength." They saw that the raw American recruits so despised by the British regulars, were superior in valor to the "red coats." They realized that the vast expenditure of blood and treasure which these wars demanded, was largely borne by themselves; and they perceived that the government of Great Britain, not content in denying them protection from their enemies, pursued toward them a policy characterized by rapacity and tyranny, a policy tending to crush and suppress their liberties, and to promote and maintain foreign despotism.

The navigation act compelled Americans to send their produce to England in English ships. Obligated them to purchase manufactured articles in the mother country and would not allow the Colonists to manufacture anything, not even a nail. Yet this was not all, England regarded the Americans as an inferior and dependent people; and the English parliament claimed the right and exercised the power of taxing the Colonists without their consent.

The famous stamp act required that stamps should be purchased from the British government and affixed to all legal instruments, newspapers, pamphlets and the like, to give them validity. But the Americans met these flagrant encroachments upon their liberties with prudence, firmness, courage and heroic patriotism. Men who had left dear homes and loving hearts, to settle in the wild American wilderness, in order that they might worship God according to the dictates of their conscience; men who had braved the perils of the sea and the perils of the land; who had suffered the intense heat of summer and the killing frost of winter; men who had battled with the fierce and savage Indian, that they might breathe air of freedom, were not the kind of men that could be deprived of their liberties without a struggle. In remonstrance after remonstrance to the king and parliament of Great Britain, they solemnly declared that taxation without representation was tyranny, and Patrick Henry, the orator of the revolution gave utterance to the fixed and unflinching purpose of the people of America, when in language that will live as long as freedom is cherished by the sons of men, he exclaimed, "give me liberty or give me death."

The British government seeing with what tenacity the Americans resisted the stamp act, repealed that odious law, but retained the tax on tea to maintain the principle. The Americans however, had not resisted the tax that would be required to pay it, but they had opposed it upon principles of right, justice and equity. Therefore at New York and Philadelphia, ships laden with tea, were sent back to England. At Charleston, South Carolina, a large quantity of tea was purposely stored in damp cellars where it was ruined, and at Boston 342 chests of this odious commodity were publicly dumped into the harbor; whereupon the British government declared the colonies to be in mutiny and ordered troops under Gen. Gage to occupy Massachusetts. Gage learning that arms and munitions of war, were collecting at Concord, sent thither a regiment. On its way, meeting a company of seven Americans, at Lexington, fired upon them; and thus my countrymen, was shed the first precious blood of the Revolution, a revolution replete with advantages not only to Americans in particular, but to humanity in general.

The effect on the country of the shedding of American blood at Lexington, was like an electrical shock. A cry of indignation and outrage rent the air. Volunteers from the country and from the city, flocked to Boston to aid their countrymen in distress. Then came the battle of Bunker Hill, and both sides knew that war, open and unrelenting, was inevitable. The Continental Congress, sitting at Philadelphia, appointed Gen. George Washington, of Virginia, Commander in Chief of the American armies. The appointment was an extremely judicious one, for Washington possessed bravery without rashness, had the highest order of intelligence, and a personal character commanding universal admiration and respect. Other ages and other nations may boast of their warriors, statesmen and patriots. Some may admire Alexander the Great, who, having afflicted on mankind the scourge of war for the sake of conquest; wept that he had not other worlds to conquer. Some may point to Caesar as the consummation of human greatness, but Caesar waged war to gratify his insatiable ambition, and to promote his personal aggrandizement. Some might consider the hero of Marengo and Austerlitz the foremost man of all the world, had not Napoleon plunged France into expensive and ruinous wars that he might trample underfoot the liberties of Europe. But Washington, actuated by

motives pure, lofty and sublime, was filled with sentiments of unselfish loyalty and patriotism for his fellow countrymen, unparalleled in the annals of the world.

When victorious, as at Trenton, Princeton or at Yorktown, some Americans were transported beyond the bounds of reason with joy. When in the dark valley of defeat, as at Germantown and Brandywine, others there were overwhelmed by despair; but the indomitable heart of George Washington, whether in victory or defeat, whether shocked by the treason of Arnold, or pierced with sorrow by the terrible sufferings of his troops at Valley Forge, was patient, resolute and hopeful.

Surely he is the noblest man that ever lived in the tide of time, and of him with truth it was said, "First in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

On the 2d day of July, 1776, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, moved that the congress of the United States, declare that these colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states. A committee was appointed to draft a declaration, consisting of the names of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston. The declaration recommended by this committee was written by the immortal pen of the illustrious Jefferson. On the 4th day of July, 116 years ago, the continental congress, fellow citizens, performed its greatest and most important duty. The question before congress was, shall these states be free and independent? Shall the American people forever be blessed with the inestimable boon of liberty, or shall they sink into slavery and become the cringing serfs, of a powerful despotism, that would grind them into powder at the back of a foreign despot? The debate was long and protracted; at length the vote was taken, the result announced in awful silence, and grand old Independence bell rang out clear and loud, proclaiming liberty unto the world. Of a truth this day we commemorate is not a delusion and a snare, but a veritable reality, pregnant with everlasting benefits to mankind.

Years followed in which the half fed, half clad American soldiers, contended with the thoroughly equipped and appointed regulars of the British army. The days were cold and dark, and dreary. Washington, driven from New York, retreated with difficulty through New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Universal gloom enshrouded the nation and all seemed lost, irreparably lost; but in that hour of darkness and despair light came from across the ocean. France the hereditary enemy of England, persecuted with a love of liberty which the writings of Voltaire, Montesquieu, Diderot and Rousseau had aroused in her breast, and sympathizing with the Colonists, sent forces to our assistance, and the glorious memories of this day, ladies and gentlemen, would not be complete without the name of the pure and faithful friend of Washington, the Marquis De Lafayette. At length the British government, realizing that it would be folly to longer strive to conquer men, who, for their country, suffered in patience the horrors of war, and who, half shod, without a murmur, left on the frozen snow the bloody prints of their mangled feet, determined to abandon the further prosecution of the war, and accordingly, at Paris, in the year 1783, after eight years of hostility, a treaty was signed by the contending powers, recognizing the independence of the United States.

Peace having been established, the government of the United States was continued under the Articles of Federation; but this government, after years of lamentable failure, was found to be inadequate to cope with the exigencies of the times. The want of a strong and vigorously centralized national government was keenly felt. Under such favorable circumstances the constitutional convention met and framed a constitution, that from the first, received almost universal approval, and having been formally ratified by all the original thirteen states, our present government, with the inauguration of Washington, April 30th, 1789 entered upon a career of prosperity and glory, a career, let us hope, destined to eclipse the splendors of Greece and Rome, and to become the brightest star in the firmament of the modern world.

It has been the felicity of our beloved country to have had in the chair of the chief executive, Washington and Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, Jackson and Lincoln; it has been our happy lot that the spotless ermine of the judiciary dropped upon the shoulders of Marshall, Taney and Waite; the treasury department has been adorned by the genius of Hamilton, Gallatin and Chase; and in the hour of peril, Taylor and Scott, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan drew their swords to defend and preserve the nation.

The prosperity of the United States during the century of their existence is at once the source both of surprise and congratulation. The first census, that of 1790, showed a population of over 4,000,000 of souls; the last census, that of 1890, disclosed the fact that 65,000,000 of people rest content under the protection of the stars and stripes, and our glorious flag, instead of only thirteen stars, now sparkles with forty-four. But if we have prospered in the past,

what must be our prosperity in the future. We should always remember ladies and gentlemen, that other nations and other empires have also achieved greatness, and yet have fallen "With hideous ruin and combustion," never to rise again. Egypt, Nineveh, and Carthage, Babylon, Persia and Rome, each attained to almost fabulous greatness; nevertheless, they have passed away, leaving nought but ruins to tell that once they existed. And shall this be our lot? Having reached the consummation of human greatness, will our country, "fall like a bright exhalation in the evening and no man see it more?"

It seems to me that there are influences, political, social, moral and religious, at work among us, experienced by no other nation, ancient or modern. But eternal vigilance being the price of liberty, we should always remember that our duty to preserve intact the declaration of independence and the constitution of the United States is as imperative, and almost as arduous as that of our fathers in resisting tyranny, even unto death.

The time has been when it was expedient to encourage unrestricted foreign immigration. Statistics, however, show that within the last twenty-five years the better class of immigration, namely that of France, Holland, Germany, England, Scotland and Ireland has been perceptibly diminished; while on the other hand immigration made up of the criminal and pauper classes of Russia, Italy, Poland and Hungary has greatly increased. But happily for the republic, this crying evil of the day can be remedied by timely and intelligent legislation.

Again our welfare is threatened by vast corporate powers, that aim only to enrich themselves at the expense of the people. The problem, how to deal with these powerful corporations, can be easily solved, if congress and the state legislatures preserve their honesty and integrity, and shrink from the odium of becoming the corrupt hirelings of monopolies and trusts.

The learned historian of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire points out, among others, two deadly influences; the one, that of granting citizenship unto every subject of the Emperor, thereby depriving Roman citizenship of its time honored distinction and its incentive to deeds of dignity and high exploit. The other, that of the corrupt use of money in purchasing offices of honor, trust and emolument. And, indeed, the venal and impious praetorian, who auctioned off the empire of Augustus to the highest bidder, was not a bigger scoundrel, traitor and villain than the lobbyist who bribes legislators, or the American citizen who barter away his birthright.

It has been said that the United States will fall in the twentieth century as Rome fell in the fourth. But there will be this difference, the enemies of Rome came from without, while those of the republic will come from within. To guard against domestic insurrection, and civil strife, we must have a wide diffusion of learning, and an abiding and enduring love for the Union. Thorough instructions as free as the air we breathe, not only in the rudimentary, but also in the higher branches of learning should and ought to be the heritage of the poor, as well as the privilege of the rich; for an active and vigorous youth manhood; a pure and gentle young womanhood, is molded and perfected by the genial influence of a broad and liberal education.

Lastly this glorious Union, brighter than diamonds, richer than gold, we must love more than ere Athenian loved the city of the "violet crown," or Roman the city of the seven hills. History and experience warn us to beware of local jealousies, and sectional strife. From the past we hear the pathetic voice of Demosthenes speaking fervently and eloquently, but without avail, to persuade Greece, weakened by civil war, to unite against the encroachments of the Macedonian despot. With us there should be no North, no South, no East, no West. Those who live under the sky of the sunny south, those who dwell on the shores of the great lakes, those who hear the incessant roarings of the Atlantic and the Pacific; and we who inhabit this region, where once rolled the Oregon, and heard no sound, save his own dashings; should all feel that we are bound together by an indissoluble Union of indestructible states. If we are actuated by motives such as these the republic will go on and on, until her mild and beneficent power shall extend from Greenland to Patagonian, and from ocean to ocean, aye shall circle the large circumference of the globe, and may the God of our fathers, who did comfort and sustain Washington the father, and Lincoln the savior, in the hour of tribulation and impending chaos, preserve the republic in the bloom of an eternal youth, till the consummation of ages, till time shall be no more.

It would be impossible, in the space at hand, to particularize every feature of the day. The music by The Dalles citizens band was first class. The choir singing likewise; and the event passed off pleasantly and agreeably to all. The fire-works being equal to any similar exhibit in the state undoubtedly, was a fitting termination of the festivities. The city was handsomely decorated and the citizens generally vied with one another in matters calculated to entertain the city guests.

## THE FIREMANS TOURNAMENT.

First Prize Awarded to Mount Hood Hose Team.

Following is the report of the judges on the tournament yesterday, addressed to Chief Engineer Jud. S. Fish, of The Dalles fire department:

Sir: The judges selected to decide upon the hose tournament held at The Dalles, July 4th, 1892, in accordance with the articles of agreement, beg to report that at 2:30 p. m. three teams entered for the race, viz:

Mt. Hood Hose team, Columbia Hose team, and Jackson Hose team.

The captains of the three teams drew lots for the position in the contest, resulting as follows:

Mt. Hood to run first; Columbia 2d, and Jackson 3d.

According to the report of the time-keepers we find that:

Mt. Hood team won first prize. Time 32 seconds.

Columbia second prize. Time 32 1/2 seconds.

Jackson third prize. Time 32 3/4 seconds.

The three teams did their work admirably, and we deem the tournament a great benefit to The Dalles fire department. Respectfully submitted,

J. M. PATTERSON, Chairman.  
The judges were E. Schutz, Thos. Joles, T. A. Ward, H. M. Beal and J. M. Patterson.

Time keepers: J. O. Mack, Otis Savage, J. P. McInerney and S. E. Farris. Following is a list of the officers and members of the winning company:

C. L. Phillips, foreman; J. T. Jackson, 1st asst. foreman; J. B. Harper, 2d asst. foreman; A. L. Reese, K. V. Gibbons, J. Davidson, H. Williams, R. J. Steward, James Fisher, James Harper, N. A. Boyer, Cora McDonald, Charles Townley.

The first prize is a silver cup, the second prize a medal. The race was 500 feet; 300 feet to hydrant, 200 feet of regulation hose, break connections and attach nozzle, and throw water, making three half turns or one and one-half turns complete on nozzle and hydrant. Twelve men or less to run.

## Current Topics.

The Omaha convention nominated Gen. Weaver for president, and J. G. Field for vice-president.

The report of the escape of Chas. Wilson, the murderer of Mamie Wales, while being conveyed to Salem for safe keeping is confirmed.

Judging from the way in which some British mobs greet some British candidates, the act of running for office in that country must be performed literally.

Referring to an open Columbia river the Pendleton Tribune voices public sentiment by saying enemies to these improvements are enemies to the material progress of the northwest, and we should jot their names down in our note books for future reference.

It has been discovered that more than half the prisoners in Idaho's penitentiary are insane to a greater or lesser extent. The only noted patient is a man named Hatton. It is not known what has produced the dementia of the convicts, as they are well treated and well fed.

The estimable Philadelphia Times informs an amazed public that "Victor Hugo has been traveling in Belgium, but couldn't be prevailed upon to visit the field of Waterloo. Great geniuses," continues the Times, "are not exempt from small sorceries." Yet how can M. Hugo be blamed? Possibly he reflects that at Waterloo he is likely at any time to meet Wellington and all the German kings and princes since the time of Luther.

Collectors this month report cash easier. One of the best indications of easier financial affairs is noted in the sheriff's office. The whole collections up to Saturday amounted to \$67,619.57, which is a better showing than any former year. The roll called for \$65,538.49, but Sheriff Cates had assessed about \$8,000, making it \$73,538.49. After deducting collections made, but \$5,918.92 remained to be collected Saturday.

## One Lone Sheep.

Grant County News. Last Thursday a huge mountain sheep wandered down from the everlasting crags and peaks of Canyon mountain to Myers' mine near the creek a mile and a half above town, and grazed around until the miners went to the cabin and brought forth the trusty rifle. They got him. Mountain sheep and ibex were numerous in these high mountains in early days, but hunters have thinned their ranks.

## A Hunting Item.

Texas Siftings. "Is the coon a smart animal?" asked a stranger of old St. Jackson on Onion Creek, near Austin, Texas. "Talk about coons being smart. I should say they were smart." "Well how smart are they?" A coon played me the meanest trick you ever heered tell on. I foun' a hole whar de coon went inter de groun' and I waited dar all day long to shoot dat coon, and when he did come out he was a polecat."

All leaves of absence in the house were revoked yesterday, except for sick-ness.