

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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## LAST EDITION.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

## THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1903. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

## FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

LOUISIANA PURGHASE EXPOSITION DEDIGATED. A Centennial Celebration.

Hundredth Anniversary of Acquisition of Territory of Louisiana Duly Observed - Prest. Roosevelt, Ex-Prest. Cleveland, Governors of Sovereign States, Representatives of Foreign Governments Assist in Dedicatory Ceremonies.

present the Louisiana purchase expotion to the world were performed in liberal arts building today with all

A parade of 11,000 soldiers down Linboulevard to the world's fair ground ormed a brilliant prelude to the cere-

meny of dedication. This prelude over, 60,000 people crowdd into the big auditorium where, in presence of official representatives fall the civil nations of the world, the erds of dedication were spoken by the esident of the United. States.

the last syllable fell from the ker's lips, and the dedication of one the world's greatest fairs was comd 60,000 voices rose in a prodigious

as note of applause, se note of applause, resident Roosevelt, ex-President cland and an imposing company of matists, governors, senators, con-ional representatives, government als and representatives of the exion came direct to the liberal arts from the lunch which was

ved in tents on the ground. resident Rooseveit, ex-President veland, President Francis, of the ompany; President Carter, he world fair con mission: members he cabinet, and the supreme court, ox seats in the center of the platform. the president's right sat the visit-diplematists, a distinguished lookigent which attracted much In this section also were eruon in the state department a ington, headed by Asst.-Secy. of To the left of the at sat the joint delegation of senators entatives representing Con the foreign commissioners to fair, and Gen. Miles, Adjt.-Gen. in and Gen. John C. Bates, with y others scarcely less distinguished. The two front sections of the audisium proper were occupied by the genors of states and their staffs, the nal world's fair commissioners, the sited States government board, Unithis faith a states senators and congressmen to were not members of the congresanal joint delegation, and other notaquests. Across the aisles was a llantiy gowned assemblage of an including wives or guests of the en connected with the ceremoniand the board of lady managers: Back of these rose tier on tier the ands comorninly spoken of as the eneral publi sides President Roosevelt, other dipants in the ceremony were Car-d Gibbons, Bishops E. R. Kendrix id Henry C. Potter, former Presiden and Thomas H. Carter, presiden the day, and David H. Francis, the conclusion of the speeches, tobeing the one hundredth anniver ary of the signing of the treaty which unsferred the Louisiana purchase from France to the United States, a mial salute of 100 aerial guns was The day's demonstrations will confide tonight with a display of firerks on a magnificent scale. he weather was the only disap-Mating factor of the day, The troops lized early in a sprinkling of rain M marched in a temperature close to freezing point. For a few moments w fell, but only enough of it to give sible evidence of the temperature. IN THE ARTS BUILDING. ation. The doors of the liberal arts buildtwere opened at 1 o'clock and at 2:15 a President Roosevelt entered th adding he was greeted by the cheers 18460 people. At 2:25, when the as mbly was called to order by Presi-at Francis the noise was so great let his voice could not be heard 2 a from the rostrum. He introduced Mowing invocation: CARDINAL GIBBONS' PRAYER

st Louis, April 30 .- The rites which I to which the family of nations are generously contributing their treasures of art and industry, bind together the gov ernments of the earth in closer ties of fellowship and good will, and of social iliberal arts building befitting such dignity and splendor befitting such occasion. parade of 11,000 soldiers down Lin-parade of 11,000 soldiers down Linarmies-but by permanent courts o

arbitration. "May this international exhibition, inaugurated in the interests of peace and commerce, help to break down the wall of dissension, of jealousy and prejudice that divides race from race, nation from nation, and people from people, by pro-claiming aloud the sublime gospei truth that we are all children of the same God, brothers and sisters of the same Lord Jesus Christ, and that we are all aspiring to a glorious inheritance in the everlasting kingdom of our common

Father.' Following the invocation of the car-dinal, ex-United States Senator Thomas J Carter, of the national world's fair commission, who acted as president of the day, was introduced. He spoke as follows:

HON. THOMAS CARTER.

The people of this city, grateful for

the Lonor conferred, promptly accept-ed it and cheerfully assumed the im-

A celebration in such an age and in

Louis

probem

originally faced.

mediate responsibility it entailed.

One hundred years today the governover to Capt. Burbidge, from whom he received it when he was appointed a lugency. In fact, it is more frequently less record of heroism in the early an-nais of the new world. No history of the western country can be written ment of the United States acquired sov-ereignty over the vast territory of the ed in the latter sense than in the for few weeks ago. It is probable that Mayor Thompson will send the name of as when we speak of the liabilit Mississippi river, which has been since known to the geographical nomencia-ture of the world as "The Louisiana Purchase," Beyond the river the bouninsurer or a common carrier, o without paying heed to the wonderful part played therein in the early days another appointee to the city council, which meets tomorrow night, the liability to accidents or to erro und in Websters dictionary the word by the soldiers, missionaries, explorers and traders, who did their work for the liable is said to refer 'to a possible o probable happening, which may not ac tually occur; as horses are liable to slip darles and the resources of the teritory were ill defined, and but vaguely com-THE OPINION. honor of the proud banners of France and Castile. While the settlers of Eng-Baskin, C. J. ' This is an original aceven the sagacious are liable to make prehended. The purchase price of \$15, tion of quo warranto instituted in this court by the attorney general, on behaif lish-speaking stock, and those of Dutch 000,000 was pronounced exorbitant, the free navigation of the Mississippi bemistakes. German, and Scandinavian origin who In Home Insurance company vs P. & V. R. Co., 178 III., 64, 70, it is said that The word (linble) as used in the policy of the state, to test the right of the de-fendunt, George A. Sheets, to the office of chief of police of Salt Lake City, which he claims under an alleged ap-pointment by the mayor and city coun-off and in measurement of which he are were associated with them, were still clinging close to the eastern seaboard, ing the only part of the property deem-ed worthy of serious consideration. The ploneers of Spain and of France transaction was regarded by many as a violation of the Constitution and a as not signify a perfected or fixe al liability, but rather a condition had penetrated deep into the hitherto unknown wilderness of the west and il, and in pursuance of which he enof which a legal liability may arise word, as most frequently used out necessarily exclude the idea of menace to our form of government. The had wandered far and wide within the grave doubts of President were only resolved into activ Jefferson tered upon and is discharging the duties of said office. A general demucrer is boundaries of what is now our mighty times be. ountry. The very cities then ontingency interposed to the complaint. patriotic desire for national supremac BUILDING UP STATES. Louis, New Orleans, Santa Fe, New over the river, and his prophetic faith in the possibilities of the mysterious country beyond it. The revelations of In view of the foregoing definitions ity of the appointment of the defendant Mexico-bear witness by their titles to is the only question involved. The office of chief of police was creit is clear that the confirmation by th "Over by far the major part of the ter the nationalities of their founders. It city council of an appointment by the mayor, when the office has been previ ritory, however, our people spread in such numbers during the course of the was not until the revolution had begun that the English-speaking settlers pushated by city ordinance. Sec. 214, Rev. Stat., 1898, is, as follows: century have most amply justified cusly created and the salary has been previously fixed, creates a contingen nineteenth century that we were able to build up state after state, each with When the treaty of cession was con-cluded President Jefferson represented ed west across the Alleghenies, and not "The mayor, by and with the advice until a century ago that they entered liability, dependent only upon the fu-ture acceptance, qualification and dis exactly the same complete local inde-pendence in all matters affecting purely and consent of the council, may appoint in to possess the land upon which we less than 6.000,000 of people. During these ceremonies President Roosevelt, the executive of over 80,000,000 of freeall such officers and agents as may be its own domestic interests as in charge of the duties of the office, by now stand. provided for by law or ordinance, and, in like manner, fill all vacancies among the appointee, events which, upon an of the original thirteen states-each ow-WHAT IS COMMEMORATED. ing the same absolute fealty to the Union of all the states which each of the original thirteen states also owes-and finalappointment were liable to occur, men, will dedicate the buildings. The the same, except as otherwise provided was evidently anticipated by the city "We have met here today to commagical story of local developments council when the appointment was made. This being so, it required the consent of a majority of the council to confirm the appointment of the dememorate the hundredth anniversary of It is admitted that at the time of the puts to shame the creation of fiction. In conformity with a special act of the event which more than any other, alleged appointment of Sheets there after the foundation of the government y each having the same proportional was a vacancy in said office, and that the mayor had the authority, by and Congress, the president has invited all right to its share in shaping and direct. and always excepting its preservation, determined the character of our nation. the nations to co-operate with us in fordant. This conclusion is strength ened by the provisions of section 211 Revised Statutes, in which it is proign the common policy of the Union which is possessed by any other state, with the advice and consent of the city council, to fill the same by appointment. properly commemorating the masterful al life-determined that we should be a achievements of a century in this new whether of the original thirteen or not great expanding nation instead of rela-The appointment of Sheets was sent by ided that an appointive officer may tively a small and stationary one the mayor to the city council for ap-A NATURAL ORDER NOW. It is fitting that the celebration should be removed by the mayor with the con-"Of course it was not with the Louproval. The council consists of 15 membe international for you will in vain at-"This process now seems to us part of islana purchase that our career of ex-pansion began. In the middle of the pers, and at a regular meeting of the tempt to name a civilized country whose of the city council, or by the city counthe natural order of things, but it was same at which only 13 members were sons and daughters have not contribut 1 with the concurrence of the mayor Revolutionary war the Illinois region, wholly unknown until our own people devised it. It seems to us a mere mated to the glorious triumphs of peace present, a motion to consent to and con is well settled that "The power to neluding the present states of Illinois firm the appointment was made and a recorded here. move is incident to the power to ap and Indiana, was added to our domain vote thereon was taken in which seven In the name of the national compoint in the absence of some provision of law fixing the duration of the office, by force of arms, as a sequel to the ad-venturous expedition of George Rogers of the 13 members present voted for and mittee directed by Congress to provide for the dedication ceremonies, six against the motion. and the mode of removal." 23 Am and Eng. Ency. Law, 435, and the numerous cases here cited In N. 10. Clarke and his frontier riflemen. Later the treaties of Jay and Pinckney ma-On the part of the state It is contendextend to you all a cordia! welcome, and responsive to this inspiring scene ed that the consent of a majority of all the members of the council was neces-The duration of the term of chief of police is not fixed by law, terially extended our real boundaries to the west. But none of these events of peace and generous feeling I call up-on the chorus to favor us with Beethosary under the section of the statute be-fore quoted: while on behalf of the dewas of so striking a character as to fix the popular imagination. The old 13 colven's creation hymn. (Cheers.) In view of the foregoing principles fendant it is claimed that the consent Those best informed will, by unaniit is a reasonable conclusion that the onies had always claimed that their rights stretched westward to the Misof the majority of the quorum present was only required. The number of councilmen whose consent is necessary nous consent, yield to Hon, David R. word council was used in section 214 in the same sense as in section 215, and Francis, president of the capital, the issippi, and vague and unreal though neasure of praise for the organization that it was intended that the concur these claims were until made good by conquest, settlement, and diplomacy, confirm an appointment by the mayof the expansion and the construction of the buildings he will present to the rence of the same number of the counis not in terms expressed in said se cilmen necessary in a removal by the mayor, is also necessary to both a rethey still served to give the impressio tion of the statute. The intention of president of the United States for dedisaid section, in that respect, is ascer-tainable by the inspection of other prothat the earliest westward movements moval by the council and an appoint-ment by the mayor, for unless that force is given to the word council the anomaly is presented of the legislature of our people were little more than the filling in of already existing national After the rendition of "The Heaven: visions of the statutes which shed light Proclaiming" by the chorus of 2,000 of the Fair asosciation, delivered the boundaries. upon the subje Sec. 200 of the Rev. Stat. provides that requiring a concurrence of a majority te a removal by the mayor, and a con-BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI/ "The process which we began has following address, presenting the build-The majority of the council elected since been followed by all the ings of the fair. "But there could be no Illusion about shall constitute a quorum to do busicurrence of a majority, only, of quorum of the council, when the repeoples who were capable both of ex-pansion and of self-government, and now the world accepts it as the natural the acquisition of the vast territory This general provision, if it ness. HON. DAVID FRANCIS' ADDRESS. beyond the Mississippi, stretching west, ward to the Pacific, which in that day were not limited by subsequent pro-visions, would sustain the contention of moval is made by it. We are clearly of the opinion that "The people of the Louisiana pur-chase are proud of their membership the defendant, but there are others by which it is limited. Under the pro-visions of Sec. 202, Rev. Stat. the con-currence of a majority of the members process, as the rule; but a century and a quarter ago it was not merely exwas known as Louisiana, This immense the defendant has not been legally apthe federal Union. They are grat egion was admittedly the territory of rointed. ful for the benefits that have flowed ceptional; it was unknown. foreign power, of an European king It is therefore ordered that the said from a life under the enduring insti-tutions formed by the founders of the SIGNIFICANCE OF PURCHASE. George A. Sheets be, and he is hereby, outed from the office of chief of police of Salt Lake City, and that he hence None of our people had ever laid elected to the city council is necessary to the passage of all ordinances, and all laim to a foot of it. Its acquisition "This, then, is the great historic sigrepublic. They congratulate their ould in no sense be treated as roundand, then, is the great historic sig-nificance of the movement of continen-tal expansion in which the Louislana purchase was the most striking single achievement. It stands out in marked relief even among the feats of a nation of biometry a matter theory is been brothren on the position our country occurdes among the nations of the ing out any existing claims. When we propositions to create any liability against the city. forth refrain from performing any of the dutics thereof, and that he pay the costs in this behalf expended taxed acquired it we made evident once for all that consciously and of set purpose earth and felicitate themselves on the The state claims that the confirmapart they have performed toward raislon of an appointment creates a liawe had embarked on a career of expan-sion, that we had taken our place at ---- dollars. I concur ing it to its present prestige and power. bility against the city, and requires the BARTCH J. of pioneers, a nation whose people have from the beginning been picked out by among those daring and hardy nations who risk much with the hope and desire of winning high position <sup>5</sup> among the concurrence of a majority of the coun A PATRIOTIC DUTY. M'CARTY'S CONCURRENCE. cilmen. On the other hand the defend ant contends that no liability is crea process of natural selection from "They felt it a patriotic duty to fit-McCarty, J .- Qualified Concurrence ng the most enterprising individtingly commemorate the completion of the first century of their connection great powers of the earth. As is so of-ten the case in nature, the law of de-velopment of a living organism showed ated thereby. It follows, from the pro-I concur in that portion of the opinion wherein it is held that it requires a uals of the nations of western Europe. The acquisition of the territory is a visions of sec. 202, that if any Hability with the American republic and the s created against the city by the apmajority of all the members elected t credit to the broad and far-sighted statesmanship of the great statesmen to the city council to confirm an appointee of the mayor, but dissent from that rounding out of an important epoch the life of the republic. In the d tself in its actual workings to be wiser pointment, that a concurrence of a ma-In the disority of the members composing the whom it was immediately due, and above all to the aggressive and mastercouncil is necessary. The question hing-es upon the meaning of the word "lia- I tion creates a liability against the city

sinews had been secured; the first step accomplished. Two years have since clapsed. During that period the work has been pushed in every sate and ter-ritory and possession of the United States, and in every civilized country on the earth. The disappointment ex-perienced and the obstacles encounter-ed have but served to put to renewed effort those who from the inception of the movement had determined to carry i. to a successful consummation. "The further encouragement from the Supreme Court it to a successful consummation. "The further encouragement from the sheral government in the provision for its own exhibit, the co-operation of the 41 states and territories and pos-sessions of the United States. the pledged participation of 32 foreign countries, are the results of the vigor-cus domestic and foreign exploitation. "To the president of the United States, to the accomplished represen-tatives of foreign countries, to the chief executive of the sovereign states, to the senators and representatives of the national Congress, to the great concourse of visitors here congregated, we extend greetings. If you are pleas-ed with what has been accomplished, your approval is abundant reward for

your approval is abundant reward for the labor we have performed. BUILDINGS PRESENTED.

"And now, Mr. President, it is my "And now, Mr. President, it is my pleasing privilege and high honor to present to you for dedication the huild-ings of the Louisiana Parchuse exposi-tion. May a high standard of citizen-ship and a broader humanity and the mission of the country whose worthy representatives you are, he sustained and fostered and promoted by the uses to which these structures are devoted. to which these structures are devoted. May the happiness of mankind be ad-vanced and broadened by the lofty pur-preses that inspired this undertaking, and moved our own and our sister countries to unite in its accomplish nient.

At the conclusion of President Fran-cls' address, terrific cheers broke forth to greet President Roosevelt where dedication address was as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: "At the outset of my address let me recall to the minds of my hearers that the soil upon which we stand, before it was ours, was successively the posession of to mighty empires, Spain and France, whose sons made a death-

Highest Judicial Tribunal of the State Holds That the Big Detective Was Not Legally Placed at the Head of the Police Department and is Therefore Not Its Chief-Vindication for the City Council.

Ousts Sheets

The Supreme court this afternoon de- , bllity," as used in said section of the livered an opinion holding that Detec- statute.

tive George A. Sheets was not legally appointed chief of police; that he hence: | forth refrain from discharging any of the duties of said office and that he be ousted therefrom. It is held that he did not receive a majority of the votes of the city council, which was necessary concurred in by Justice Bartch, while Justice McCorty concurred in that portion of the opinion which holds that it ; requires a majority of all the members elected to the city council to confirm an appointee of the mayor, but dissents from that part which holds that such confirmation creates a liability against

the city. Mr. Sheets was not in his office this afternoon when a "News" man called for information. Inquiry developed the fact that it was not known whether he had vacated or not. The belief was that he had not but that he would do so late in the day and turn the department

The second definition of the word lin-

bility in Black's law dictionary, is "ex-posed or subject to a given contingency, risk, or casualty, which is more or less probable." In Rapalje's law dictionary it is said that liability is "The condition of be-ing actually or potentially subject to an obligation; is used either generally, for his legal election. The decision was written by Chief Justice Baskin and inchate, future, unascertained or imperfect obligations, as opposed to debts, the essence of which is that they are ascertained and certain."

Anderson's law dictionary defines a contingent liability, to be "A liability which is not absolute, but depends upon an uncertain event; as the liability of an endorse

The liability of an endorser or a sure-y is contingent and not actual, until efault by the payee or principal. In the case of Cochran & Sayer v U. , 157 U. S. 256, 296, the court said: "We know of no definition of the word fability" either citor in the dictions. tability' either given in the dictions s or as used in the common speech o ten, which restricts it to such as ar-

great and masterful race of warriors, rulers, road-builders, and administra-tors stamped their indelible impress upon all the after life of our race, and yet let an over-centralization eat out the vitals of their empire until it be-came an empty shell: so that when the barbarians came they destroyed only what had already become worthless to the world.

#### AN UNTRIED REMEDY.

"The underlying viciousness of each type of expansion was plain enough and the remedy now seems simple enough. But when the fathers of the republic first formulated the Constiation under which we live this remed tuiton under which we live this remedy was untried and no one could foretell how it would work. They themselves began the experiment almost immedi-ately by adding new states to the original thirteen. Excellent people in the east viewed this initial expansion of the country with great alarm. Ex-actly as during the colonial metric wary actly as during the colonial period many good people in the mother-country thought it highly important that set-tlers should be kept out of the Ohio valley in the interest of the fur companles, so after we had become a na ion many good people on the Atlanti-coast felt grave apprehension lest the might somehow be hart by the west-ward growth of the nation. These good people shook their heads over the formation of states in the fertile Ohio valley which now than ever before; this on account of the trial gradually drawing to a close when his fate will be decided by the jury. forms part of the heart of our nation The wife was also in attendance and and they declared that the destruction of the republic had been accomplish was the cynosure of all eyes as the wowhen through the Louisiana purchas ve acquired nearly half of what is now hat same republic's present territory Nor was their feeling unnatural. Only the adventurous and the far-seeing can be expected heartily to welcome the process of expansion, for the nation that expands is a nation which is enfares were insane, and when the wit-ness admitted that there were many tering upon a great career, and with greatness there must of necessity come such; also when the judge desired to know if rubbing the hands was a sign erils which daunt all save the most of mental responsibility. stout-hearted.

#### METHOD OF EXPANSION.

"We expanded by carving the wilder ers into territories and out of these erritories building new states when once they had received as permanent settlers a sufficient number of our own people. Being a practical nation we have never tried to force on any section of our new territory an unsuitable form of government merely because it was suitable for another section under dif-erent conditions. Of the territory covered by the Louisiana purchase a por-tion was given statehood within a few years. Another portion has not been admitted to statehood, although a century has elapsed-although doubtless it on will be. In each case we showed the practical governmental genius of our race by devising methods suitable to meet the actual existing needs; not by insisting upon the application of some abstract shibboleth to all our new possessions alike, no matter how in-

ongruous this application might some-

About Crazy Conductors.

They Were a Feature in the Ellison Murder Case Today-Made So by Judge Powers Who Also Wanted to Know If Rubbing the Hands is a Sign of Insanity-Defend ant Told of Watson's Conduct Before the Tragedy.

There was the usual crowd of spec- hands together." The reply caused contators at the Ellison murder trial tosiderable merriment. "You don't consider that an insane act day. The defendant probably watched the proceedings with greater interest

"No, sir," "No, sir," Witness stated that he saw a crazy man at the poor house once and it af-fected him very much. He said it made cold chills run up and down his back. He said he feit the same way when he saw Clyde Ellison on the day before the shooting

#### REPUTATION GOOD.

J. E. Councilman, an insurance sent. restified that he had agent, iestified that he had sald that Clyde's repuation and known defendant since 1896. He character are good. There was no cross-examination. Marion Peterson, a commission man testified to the server ommission man, testified to the same effect.

### ELLISON WAS CRYING.

A. E. Gerber, formerly a streetcar man, now an employe of a local lumber firm, testified that he saw Clyde on the 7th of October last when he rode up on First street car with him. He said that defendant looked very bad and was crying. He came very near falling off the car twice and once witness had to pull him back on the platform to to pull him back on the platform to keep him from falling off. Witness saw defendant on Friday, Nov. 7, the day before the shooting, and he ap-peared very wild. He could not taik coherently and did not recognize the witness. He kept snapping his fingers and putting his hands up to his face. Judging from all his actions, witness considered that defendant was insane. On cross-examination he was asked On cross-examination, he was asked by District-Attorney Elchnor if he had

er been in jail. "Yes, sir," was the reply. "How long?"

"Eight or nine days," "Isn't it a fact that you have been

don't know that they are." charged with criminal relations with a young girl 16 years of age and that There would be a great many insand conductors employed on these cars then you are now held to the district court on that charge?" Judge King and Mr. Truman both objected to the question on the ground that there was no conviction but merely "Would you consider a conductor inane because he did not run his car on charge against the witness which had not been proven. The court overruled "Then there are a lot of insane con the objection and instructed the witluctors on the Salt Lake cars are there ness to answer the question. Yes, sir, there are some." "Yes sir, but its a lie!" shouted the witness in a loud voice and striking "Are there any insane motormen?" "Yes, sir, I think there are." The questions propounded and the his fist violently on the arm vitness stand to emphasize the stateanswers kept the spectators in a con-tinual roar of laughter. ment 'That's all," said Mr. Eichnor. ELLISON LOOKED WILD. UNSOUND MIND. Frank Hadley testified that he saw Frank H. Hardin, who was well acquainted with defendant, stated that he saw him a few days before the shootdefendant twice on the day before the shooting and once on the morning of the shooting about 19 o'clock. He said ing and that he was at that time of unsound mind. He said that defendant told him about the relations between Mrs. Ellison and Mr. Watson. On cross-examination he said that Ei-lison told him in substance that he would "do Watson up" or do him some harm. He advised Ellison to leave them all alone. Several matters were brought to the attention of the witness to which he had testified in January, when his deposition was taken. He contradicted several statements made at that time "Did Ellisor appear revengeful to-wards Watson?" asked Judge Powers. "Yes, sir, at times he did. He was very changeable." The witness was still under cross-axamination when the court took a recess

We pray Thee, O God of might, wisam and justice, through whom authormited, and judgment decreed, assist wan Tay hely spirit of counsel and forstates, that his administration may be the president of these United ted in righteousness and be emdly useful to Thy people over whom resides, by encouraging due respect or strive and religion, by a faithful ex-

laws in justice and ercy, and by restraining vice and im-Let the light of Try divine wisdom thet the deliberations of Congress, and Bins forth charge of that duty this exposition was conceived. The inhabitants of the 1 thise forth in all their proceedings and lavs framed for our rule and governstates and two territories compris within the purchase selected St. Louis as the scene of the celebration.

mi, so that they may tend to the prestrain of peace, the promotion of na-tenal happiness, the increase of indus-try, solviety and useful knowledge, and may perpetuate to us the blessings of epal liberty.

was liberty. We pray for his excellency, the gover-bit of this state, for the members of the emstature, for all judges, magistrates advance of civilization than the de-advance of civilization than the detard our political welfare that they may be enabled by Thy powerful pro-tection to discharge the duties of their such a country, to be fit, should be upon a scale in keeping with the best ctive stations with honesty and

and highest, and should be planned We pray for the president and direc-ten of the Louisiana Purchase exposi-tion, that their archivous labors' may be could with success, and may redound to the grager growth and development at the fourishing city on the banks of the Father of Waters. upon lines broad enough to take in every people and every clin "A scheme so ambitious in the inadvocates, and encountered many an-tagonists and more doubters. It could not be accomplished without the recog-rition and the aid of the general gov-

The Father of Waters. Way this vist territory which was pacefully acquired a hundred years tan be for all time to come, the tran-sul and happy abode of millions of en-backened, God-fearing and industrious was entanged in the various pursuits an another of life. As this new whose subgrant of life as this new whose subgrant strife, so may its an order be stained by hierdefinit in ernment, which for a time it seemed impossible to enlist. It was decided that the amount required to launch an undertaking so comprehencive should be the same us that paid for the empire which Jefferson purchased-\$15,-608,000. Congress said to St. When you have secured two-thirds of that sum we will provide the remaining singuinary strife, so may its that sum we will provide the remanded to be stained by bloodshed in third. The conditions were accepted this or domestic warfare. "Max this commemorative exposition | "After three years of struggie the

than the wisdom of the wisest.

WORK OF EXPANSION.

"This work of expansion was by far

the greatest work of our people during

the years that intervened between the

adoption of the Constitution and the

outbreak of the civil war. There were

other questions of real moment and im-portance, and there were many which at

the time seemed such to those engaged in answering them; but the greatest

feat of our forefathers of those gener-ations was the deed of the men who,

with pack train or wagon train, on

horseback, on foot, or by boat upon

the waters, pushed the frontier ever

completeness we now sometimes fail to

appreciate not only the all-importance but the tremendous difficulty of the

with which our nation was

modern, and in its origin purely Ameri can. When Washington during his pres Ameri idency saw new states come into the Union on a footing of complete equality them as dependencies, and every other mother-country treated the colonist not as a self-governing equal but as a sub-

ful character of the hardy ploneer folk

men gave expression and direction, whom they followed rather than led.

The history of the land comprised with.

in the limits of the purchase is an epitome of the entire history of our

MIGHTY IN WAR.

not have used aright their conquest had they not in addition possessed the qual-

ities of self-mastery and self-restraint

their fellows, the power of yielding obe-dience to the law and of building up

an orderly civilzation. Courage and hardihood are indispensable virtues in

(Continued on page two.)

power of acting in combination with

"The people of these states have shown

whose restless energy these states.

which came into the Union but yester-day stand on a footing of exact and enthe equality with those of the common-wealths whose sons once signed the Declaration of Independence. But this way of looking at the matter is purely with the old, every European nation which had colonies still administered

tions of the national representative bodies the representatives of a state

Sane

ter of course, a matter of elementary right and justice, that in the delibera.

fendant in such a condition. family troubles.

He was asked by Judge Powers on cross-examination if he considered a man who kept rubbing his hands as inconsidered a 'No, sir,"

learn that the Bank of Commerce is a

thing of the past-that is, it has prac-

tically gone out of existence, having

been sold to and absorbed by the Com-

mercial National. Today, the last of

the month, preparations are being made

for the former to move from ite tempo-rary quarters with the Utah Savings

& Trust, where it found a home after the Atlas block fire until the present,

Tomorrow it will begin to gradually merge itself into the purchasing bank

in the big six story building at the foot of Commercial street, and for that

purpose will complete its removal to-night. Under date of today the Bank

of Commerce mailed the following an-

ANNOUNCEMENT.

to and will be absorbed by the Commer-cial National bank, the transfer of the

and pleasure of the Bank of Com-

On tomorrow, May 1, and thereafter

the Bank of Commerce will transact business at the Commercial National

bank, and pending the transfer of the accounts, checks on us will be paid and

our eachier, and when the transfer is completed will be elected cashier of the

Commercial National bank. We there-

friends to continue with us in our new relations and at their convenience to

transfer their business to the Commer-citl National bank which, with its pres-

ent connections, will become one of the

leading financial institutions of the in-

ter-mountain region. Please bring or

send your pass books to be balanced as

W. Wilson will continue to act as

Mr.

usual so that the transfer may be made complete. We desire to express our sincere appreciation of your confidence given out when other prospectiv

in the past and to congratulate you changes were made.

leposits may be made as usual.

business to be made at the conveni

merce natrons.

The Bank of Commerce has been sold

nouncement to all of its patrons:

man in the case who is said to be re-

ponsible for her husband's rash deed.

There was a little merriment when

ider cross-examination Judge Powers

vanted to know of a street car conduc-or if employes who falled to ring up

INSANE CONDUCTORS.

Bush Walker was the first witness

called by the defense this morning. He testified that he was employed as a motorman for the Consolidated Rallway

& Power company last fall and that de

fendant was the conductor on his car

About two weeks before the shooting he said that Ellison seemed very wild, looked bad and talked continually about

his wife and his troubles. He was ex-tremely nervous and was not able to attend to his work part of the time and

itness stated that he had to help him

make up his accounts several times. Witness restified that he was a guard

at the insane asylum at Nevada, Mo., for two years and had seen a great

many insane people. In his judgment he thought that Ellison was insane dur-

ng the two weeks prior to the shooting. On cross-examination he was asked

by Judge Powers if he thought a con-ductor was insane who did not ring up

the fares

vouldn't there?

Yes, sir.

'Yes, sir."

any

that he had a wild look in his eyes and acted very wild. He could not get de-fendant to talk to him at all, he would just stand and grin and stare and rub his hands. In his opinion he thought that Clyde was a fit subject for Provo. Witness was greatly shocked to see de not at that time heard of defendant's

isfactory business relation for the fu-

The notice was signed by the for-

lowing, who are members of the board of directors, the first named of whom is president: J. A. Cunningham, W. W. Chishoim, J. D. Kendall, Boyd Park, F. S. Bascom, E. E. Rich and E. B. Critch-

low. The capital stock of the Bank of

Commerce is \$100,000. It was organized

in October, 1890, with Fred and Sharp Walker, and W. W. Chisholm, and Boyd

Park as the leading spirits. The insti-tution has not been paying dividends, at least not of late. Mr. E. W. Wilson was elected cashier in February, 1902, and since that time the bank's business has more than darkied.

has more than doubled, a fact that has

much to do with him becoming cashier

of the Commercial National, succee Col. Donnellan, who will retire to

after private interests and to proba take up his residence in Californ Salt Lakers will learn of this with gref, as the colonel is one of the m substantial and progressive of citize Pending the transfer under which

Pending the transfer work which will be supervised by Mr. Wilson, Col. Dos-

nellan will remain at his old post and then step down and out as indicated.

The present president of the Commer-cial National is J. J. Daly, the well

known mining man. Recently J. E. and J. B. Cosgriff have become largely inter-

ested in the bank. The latter is also the president of the First National Bank of Rawlins, Wyoming, and the

The capital stock of the Commercial

National is \$200,000 and its officers are us follows: John J. Daly, J. B. Cos-griff, O. J. Sallsbury, Moylan C. Fox, J. E. Cosgriff, W. P. Noble, George M. Downey, John Dennellan, A. F. Holden, Not en officer of the construction

Not an officer of either bank would

say today what the purchase price w

or upon what basis it had been reached.

Saratoga bank of the same state.

E. and

anxiety to make a sale rub their hands together haven't you?"

'Yes sir, I've seen 'sheenles' rub their | until this afternoon.

"You've seen clothing men in their

BIG BANK CHANGE UNDER WAY. Bank of Commerce Sold to and Absorbed by the Commercial

National-Purchase Price is Not Stated-Col. Donnellan

To be Succeeded by E. W. Wilson.

Business circles will be surprised to | upon what we know will be a most sat-

ture.

westward across the continent. "Never before had the world seen the kind of national expansion which gave lisorder at home and to maintain our our people all that part of the American continent lying west of the thirteen oronor and interest abroad, I have not low to deal. This success was signal and iginal states; the greatest landmark in all-important, but it was by no means ignal states; the greatest indinark in which was the Louisiana purchase. Our triumph in this process of expansion was indissolubly bound up with the success of our peculiar kind of federal government; and this success has been so complete that because of its very conditioners we now sometimes fail to unprecedented in the same sense that our type of expansion was unprecedented ROME AND GREECE

RISE OF ROME. "With Rome the exact opposite oc

into being this nation, they undertook | zation, but each colony as soon as cre-

encouraging precedent. The develop-ment of civilization from the earliest was almost as apt to prove its enemy

task for which there was but little ated, became entirely independent of

The history of Rome and of Greece curred. The imperial city rose to abillustrates very well the two types of solute dominion over all the peoples of ancient time and which had been universally accepted as the only possible which kept the nation strong and unitorbeen with which our nation was originally faced. OUR FOREFATHERS' TASK. "When our forefathers joined to call

people. Within these limits we have gradually built up state after state until now they many times over surpass in wealth, in population, and in many. sided development, the olrginal thirteen sintes as they were when their delegates met in the Continental Congress. all mankind its debtors for the ages, was yet wholly unable to withstand formidable foreign foe, save spasmodthemselves mighty in war with their ically. As soon as powerful, fellow-man, and mighty in strength to pertnanent empires arose on its outskirts, the tame the rugged wilderness. Greek states in the neighborhood of such empires fell under their sway. could not thus have conquered the for est and the prairie, the mountain and the desert, had they not possessed the National power and greatness were completely sacrificed to local liberty. great fighting virtues, the qualities which enable a people to overcome the forces of hostile men and hostile na-ture. On the other hand, they could

seried seemed to show the truth of two as its friend. Local self-government, ropositions: In the first place, it ad always proved exceedingly difficult o secure both freedom and strength to secure both freedom and strength in any government; and in the second blace, it had always proved well-nigh mpossible for a nation to expand with-at either breaking up or becoming a softalized tyrany. With the success

## at either breaking up or becoming a intralized tyranny. With the success ntralized tyranny. f our effort to combine a strong and ficient national union, able to put down