

STATE FAIR OPENS TUESDAY NEXT

Next Tuesday the gates to the fair grounds will swing open and thousands of people will enter them to see the twenty-fourth exposition of the state. Those who have kept away from the exposition grounds little realize what or how elaborate the preparations that have been made during the past few weeks. But an army of workmen have been on the grounds. Several necessary additions have been made. The grounds and buildings have been overhauled and the interior of the main building is without doubt going to be more attractive this year than it ever was before. There has not only been a wider and more thorough diffusion of interest throughout the state in the coming exposition but it seems as though the elements have enlisted their services in the cause to produce rare products of the soil, vineyard and orchard.

Those who know say that the home manufactured exhibits will be a revelation to the people who visit the big show. But it seems as though the most widespread interest is centered in the livestock display. At the close of the exposition last year most of the leading stock breeders got together and agreed to do all in their power to elevate the standard of Utah's livestock. How well they have stood by that agreement will be shown next week, but none of the directors or stockmen have expressed any fears that the people will be disappointed. Stock breeding has gone on most industriously

within the borders of the state during the past year. Hundreds of heads of blooded horses and horned cattle have been shipped into the state. These together with the splendid specimens that were already here will make unquestionably the finest livestock display ever seen in the state of Utah.

The ladies have been far from idle, their well known industry of the past joined with a now ripe experience together with better facilities, and a broader field will go to make up a woman's department that will elicit the unreserved admiration of the most critical of the sex.

Such have expressed the fear that the exposition has not been sufficiently advertised and there do not seem to be many people interested in it. A visit to the office of Secretary Sears any time within the past two months would have effectually dispelled any such apprehension. The secretary's office has been besieged with letters for many weeks and almost double the space that is available would be required to accommodate all who have applied for room.

The representatives of the D. A. & M. society have made a tour of the state until not only an interest but an enthusiasm has been aroused from St. George to Richmond and from Moab to Ithaca. Therefore, the directors and officials of the fair feel confident of a notable success next week providing the weather man can induce the rain and the frost to stay away.

That the exposition is already an assured success and will be one of extraordinary merits is due for the most part, to the intelligent and energetic efforts of the officers and directors. The former are, Nelson A. Empey, president; John H. White, vice-president; Septi-

Twenty-fourth Exposition Under the Auspices of the D. A. & M. Society—Expected to Eclipse All of Its Predecessors—Some of the Big Fairs of Territorial Days and the Fine Showings Made—Faithful Officers, Past and Present.

mus W. Sears, secretary; and Elias A. Smith, treasurer. The directors are: Nelson A. Empey, John H. White, J. C. Cutler, Moses W. Taylor, J. G. McDonald, Mrs. Bertha G. Bamberger, Mrs. Ruth M. Fox, all of Salt Lake City; Aaron Farr, Jr., Logan, Cache county; William H. Streeter, Centerville, Davis county; Wiley G. Cragun, Pleasant View, Weber county; Geo. F. Beckstead, Riverton, Salt Lake county; Richard Palfreyman, Springville, Utah county.

Another thing that has invested the coming exposition with the elements of success is the liberal appropriation made by the last legislature to be distributed among the Utah exhibitors. There is also another thing that has encouraged the directors to putting forth their strongest efforts in behalf of the exposition. It is the fact that this will be the last fair to be held at the old exposition building. The latter has been sold to the city, and the money realized from the sale, together with the appropriation made by the last legislature will be expended in the erection of buildings suitable for holding state fairs on the society's property known as the Agricultural park. The fair of 1902 will be held at that place and one of the most interesting features will be horse-racing.

The contemplated change from the present grounds to Agricultural park is a decided move for the better. The exposition then, after a lapse of over forty years, will be held on the ground originally designed for it. Ever since the state has held a fair it has been under the auspices of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing society, organized in 1855 under a law passed at Fillmore in that same year by the legislature of the then Territory of Utah. Bishop Edward Hunter, the presiding bishop of the church, was the first president of the society and it was under his direction that the first fair was in the fall of 1856 and was held in the tithing office and "News" buildings and the livestock were exhibited in tithing yard. The succeeding three or four fairs were held at the same place and the people from all over the Territory attended it. Bishop Hunter remained as president of the society for about ten years when he was succeeded by the late President Wilford Woodruff.

After moving out of the "News" and tithing buildings the first fair was held in the old Council House which was burned down years ago. The next home of the fair was the Social Hall on State street, which is still standing. From there the exposition moved to

the Thirteenth ward assembly hall and then the society selected the old city market on West Temple street where three or four fairs were held. It was about the year 1889 that the state built the present exposition building and the following year the society moved its big show into it and every fair has been held at that place since. While the D. A. & M. society has always been made up of strong, energetic men, they would have failed many times in the early days had it not been for the patriotic support of the people.

President Woodruff resigned his position in 1873 and on recommendation of President Brigham Young, Bishop John R. Winder was chosen to succeed him. It was a most happy selection as every one who is familiar with the wise and arduous labors of Bishop Winder as president of the society, will agree. He retained that position until 1890, when Governor Arthur L. Thomas appointed Henry W. Lawrence to succeed him. Mr. Lawrence served two years when C. P. Mason was appointed to the position on the resignation of Mr. Lawrence. Mr. Mason acted as president for two years, when Governor West, in 1894, re-appointed Bishop Winder. It was according to the law of natural selection for Bishop Winder

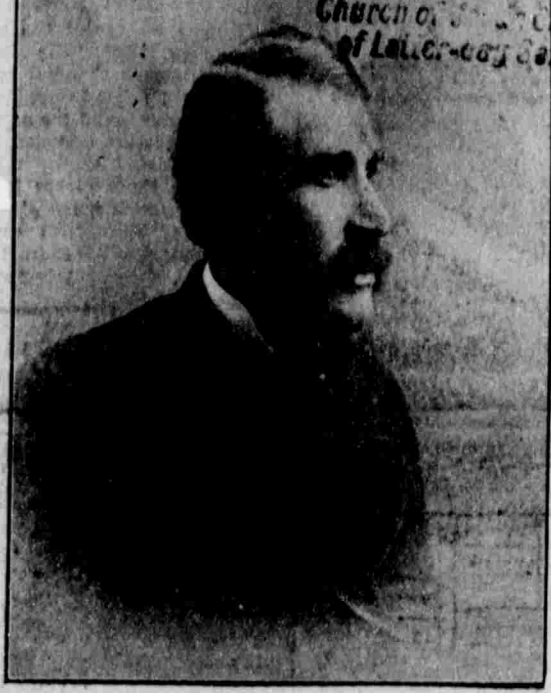
was admirably equipped for this position, having always been an enthusiastic and patriotic promoter of the resources and industries of the state. His advanced age, however, together with his many other duties was a severe tax upon his strength and several times his prudence suggested his retiring from the head of the society. But the governor refused to accept his resignation and being earnestly urged by the directors to remain at their head he did so until December 11th, 1899, the anniversary of his 75th birthday.

He has perhaps done more than any other man in Utah for the state exposition and he retired with the best of good will of his associates. As a mark of their esteem and appreciation of his valuable labors he was tendered a banquet by the officers and directors of the association. He was succeeded in the presidency by Bishop Nelson A. Empey, whose competent management of the affairs of the society have been thoroughly attested. The most irksome work of the society devolves upon the secretary and much of its success in the past is due to the able secretaries that it has always had the good fortune to have. The first secretary was the late Robert L. Campbell, who held that position until his death, when he was succeeded by Geo. B. Wallace. The latter was succeeded by Hyrum P. Folson and then Governor Wells held the position. His successor was George D. Pyper, upon whose resignation the present able secretary, Septimus W. Sears, was called to the position.

There has been quite a marked evolution in the state expositions. While there has been a vast improvement in many things, there were some superior features connected with the crude fairs of the past, strange as that

may seem, considering the situation of the people. Their condition and resources, their early exhibits were indeed marvelous. No other people has ever made such a showing under the circumstances. At the very first fair in 1856 home industries were more extensively exhibited than they were at the fair last year. Among some of the exhibits were combs made from the horns of cattle, and glue made from their hoofs. Brushes from hogs' bristles, and rope and twine from hemp and flax. There was linseed oil from flaxseed and wool rolls from carding machines. There were home made boots and shoes, leather and saddling. There was also clothing made by hand from the clipping of the wool in the sewing of the cloth into suits. These are only some of the products of the hands of the people which made their fairs marvellous in the light of their rude surroundings. But they had many other articles that are too numerous to name. The fruit of the early days was also very fine and in no wise inferior to the very best that can be produced in the state at this time and in most instances it was much better. Modern inventions have come down away from the spinning wheel and the carding boards, the loom and the cobbler's last, they only remain as relics, symbols of the primitive industries of the past when men relied upon their brawn, the women upon their skill while the world of craft was still an undiscovered country. The fairs of forty years ago may not have been so elegant, but they were quite as interesting, conditions considered, as those of the present day.

Thousands are expected to attend the fair next week and from all previous indications not one will be disappointed.

HISTORIAN'S OFFICE.
Church of Jesus Christ
of Latter-day Saints.

PRESIDENT N. A. EMPEY.

WHAT MOVED CZOLGOSZ.

Distorted Idea of Freedom, Says Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton.

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, professor of mental diseases at Cornell University Medical College, was asked for his opinion as to the condition of President McKinley and as to the probable influence which led Czolgosz to shoot the President. Dr. Hamilton said that he thought the chances of the President recovering were good. He had formed an opinion from what he had read of the shooting that the act of Czolgosz was "largely due to the deplorable influence of certain sensational newspapers that have worked upon such minds as his."

He went on to say that a man whose mind was disturbed by the reading of such papers was recently brought to him. The man said that he was going to put out of the way several prominent men whom he referred to as the oppressors of the workingman. Two of the men whom he said he intended to kill were J. Pierpont Morgan and Senator Hanna. It may be remembered that Dr. Hamilton was called by the government as one of the chief experts in the Guitau case and testified at that trial.

Dr. Hamilton, when asked if he had been called to examine Czolgosz, said he had not. He added that while he could not express an opinion as to the exact condition of Czolgosz at the time of the assault on President McKinley, he had no doubt that insanity would be thought of as a desperate defense, as it was in the case of Guitau.

Continuing, Dr. Hamilton said: "There would be some who would consider the behavior of the prisoner as representative of a group which included many semi-insane people, who are more or less irresponsible, for the ranks of anarchists are largely recruited from this class of persons. But in the present state of public feeling it is quite probable that he will receive his desert, and that hereafter much of the sentimentalism that has hitherto allowed such creatures to escape punishment will be done away with, and a stern example will be set to would-be murderers and other disturbers of the public peace."

"From what I have read of the case I am of the opinion that the act was largely due to the deplorable influence of certain sensational newspapers that have worked upon such minds as his."

"No one except a physician who sees much of insanity or persons whose mental condition is doubted can appreciate the influence of the present distorted public sense of decency. This is manifested by a lawlessness which finds expression in some of the public prints and in the deliberations of societies instituted for the relief of the oppressed."

The literature and these societies are usually a menace to law and order in putting into the heads of half-cracked people pernicious ideas which they almost immediately act upon. So far it would seem that little or no interference has been excited as has been the case in other parts of the civilized world, and a distorted idea of freedom in action and speech has been cultivated by a too liberal government and press.

"As far as my own experience goes I have of late seen numerous cases of disturbed mental states which were directly due to these influences. Only the other day a man was brought to me who drew from his pocket numerous carefully preserved clippings, which turned out to be incendiary in character, and he announced his intention of putting out of the way several prominent men whose names have been before the public as heads of trusts and who were alleged to be the oppressors of the workingman. One of these was J. Pierpont Morgan and another was Senator Hanna."

"Persons actually insane have had new and dangerous delusions started in this way and individuals who are harmless and who before had exercised self-control were put in such condition that they needed restraint."

"Doctor, is it not generally considered that Guitau was insane?" the reporter asked.

"Yes, it was, and I have read in the morning papers a comparison of the assassins of Lincoln and Garfield and the assassin of President McKinley. While I have said that I cannot express an opinion of the last case, I am quite positive that the popular opinion in regard to Guitau is erroneous and is held by the public who know nothing about the subject except the information obtained from the newspapers at the time. Guitau in court and Guitau in prison were different people. In the latter case he was cool, logical and persistently declined to talk about his crime or his trial, while in court his whole idea was to impress people by his conduct that he was insane."

"Secretary Haine told me some years after the trial of several things that led me to believe that Guitau had acted from a sane though foolish motive, and that he had planned the crime, as well as his escape, in an ingenious manner. In many ways the conduct of the prisoner at Buffalo seems to resemble that of Guitau. Undoubtedly when the police finish their investigations there will be much of interest revealed. I do not for a moment wish to be understood as saying that he is insane or should not be punished."—New York Tribune.

OUR BUSIEST MEN.

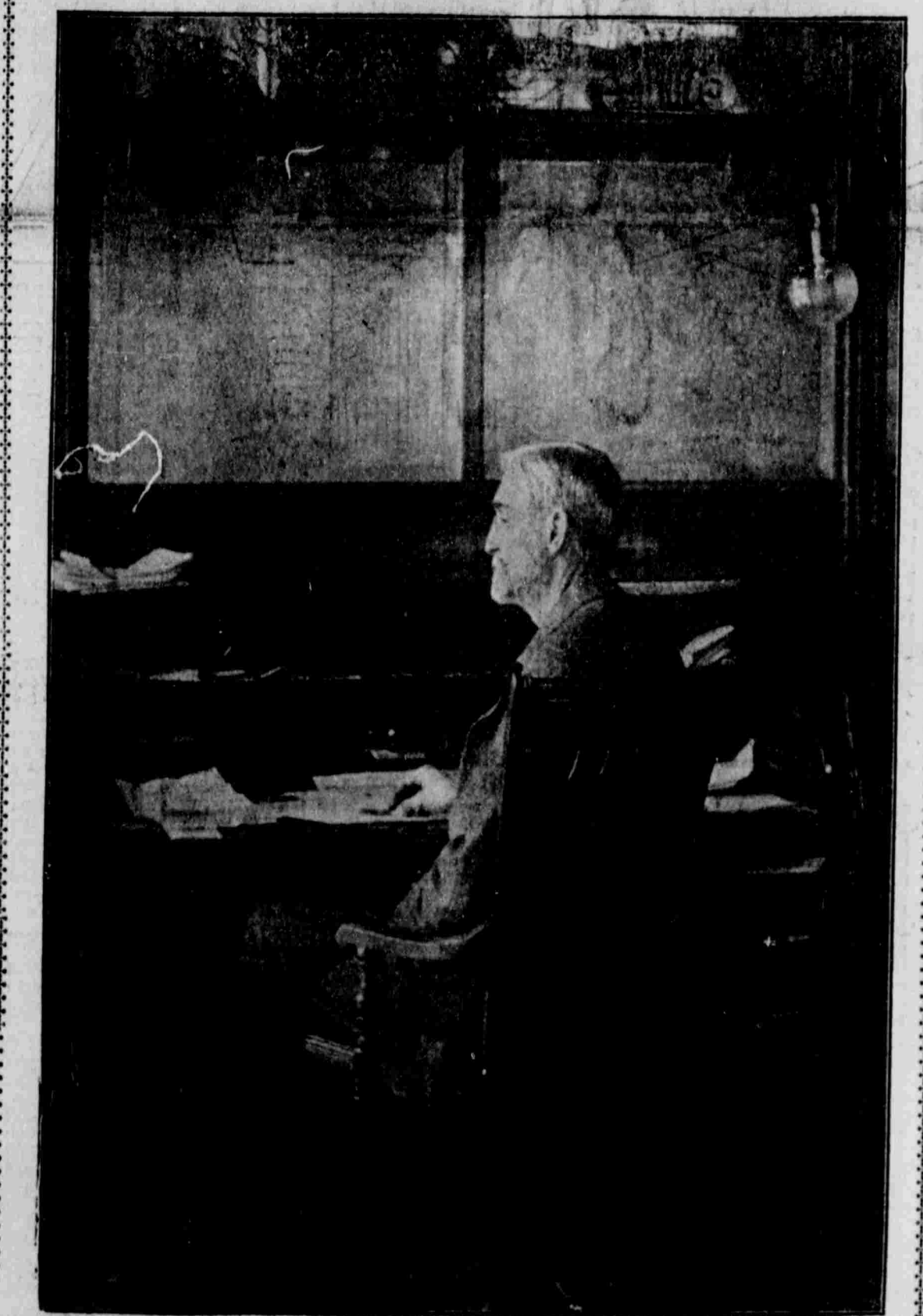


Photo. by Johnson.

LEWIS S. HILLS.

Few men in the wide field of active Utah business is better known than Lewis S. Hills, president of the Deseret National bank. He will be readily recognized from the above striking snap shot taken by a "News" photographer one morning during the present week. The button was pressed just as he had seated himself at his desk preparatory to taking up the work of the day. This work embraces all the multifarious responsibilities that pertain to the successful management of a great bank like the Deseret National.

Mr. Hills, Utah's pioneer banker, is of sturdy New England stock, being born at South Amherst, Massachusetts, March 28, 1836. He was left an orphan while yet an infant and his early boyhood days were spent in the family and under the direction of an uncle. When but four years old they moved to Springfield in the same state. The little education he received, said Mr. Hills to the "News," was obtained principally at that place. At the age of seventeen he came as far west as Iowa and entered the employ as bookkeeper, of a Burlington mercantile firm. After attaining his majority he became chief clerk of the United States land office at Sheridan and Council Bluffs and subsequently register of the land office at the last named place. In 1862 he came to Utah and having accumulated a little property brought two teams of his own-oxen and mules—here in conjunction with his brother, Harvey E. Hills, who went on to California, where he lived until his death a few years ago.

Soon after settling in Salt Lake City, Mr. Hills resumed his occupation as bookkeeper, first entering the employ of Hooper & Eldredge and later serving in similar capacity in the store of Eldredge & Clawson. In 1868 he was appointed receiver of the United States land office in Utah, by President Johnson, and in May, 1869, assisted in organizing the Deseret Bank, his senior associates being Captain Hooper and Mr. Eldredge. In 1872 the bank changed into a national institution and Mr. Hills was made cashier, a position he held until the death of Bishop John Sharp in the early nineties, since which time he has been the bank's president. Mr. Hill's public offices have been confined to the land office positions named above, and to two terms in the Salt Lake City Council. In matters of finance he is recognized as one of the leading authorities in the West, and under his conservative management the Deseret National has advanced to a foremost place among western banking institutions.

MAN WHO SAW LINCOLN SHOT

Eye Witness of Wilkes Booth's Crime Living in the Village of Wakefield.

In the village of Wakefield there is an old man to whom the shooting of President McKinley comes home with especial force. He is William Withers and he was once the leader of the orchestra in Ford's theater, Washington, and while there he was an eye witness of the shooting of President Lincoln on the night of April 14, 1865.

"In a life of 65 years, almost fifty of which have been spent as an orchestra leader, I have seen many strange things," he said to a Sun reporter on the night of the shooting of President McKinley, "and I have traveled all over this continent and Europe; but of all things that I recall none remains so indelibly stamped upon the tablets of my memory as the scenes of that terrible night. It seems but yesterday since Lincoln died."

"Laura Keane's company was at Ford's theater, and on that particular night—it was Good Friday—the play was the 'American Cousin,' with Laura Keane as the star. I was young and enthusiastic then, and very much wrapped up in my work. I had written and composed a song which I called 'Honor to Our Soldiers.' I had engaged a quartet and we had practiced time and again. Miss Keane had promised me that it should be sung between the acts that night."

"The entrance of the Presidential party, which was entirely unexpected, very effectively put an end to our plan. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, Maj. Rathbone and the two boys, Tad and Robert Lincoln. They proceeded to a box to the right of the stage, and fourteen feet above its level. As the party walked along the passage the vast audience cheered enthusiastically, while the orchestra struck up 'Hail to the Chief.' I had heard that played so often at the entrance of a President to some public gathering, and had frequently noted that the chief executive ignored it and failed to acknowledge that he understood its import. Not so with Lincoln. He smiled and bowed politely to orchestra and audience; then with characteristic modesty, he withdrew to a far corner of the box, so that his face was shaded by the curtain. He did not sit in front as has been erroneously stated."

"How great and good and amiable," thought I.

"Before the overture Wilkes Booth and I had a drink together, and now that the president was seated, I saw him moving down the passageway leading to the box. He seemed to be intently watching the play."

"What has come over Booth to-night, I wonder, that he follows the play so closely? I remarked to a member of the orchestra."

"This was near the conclusion of the first act. Just as the curtain was about to be rung down, J. B. Wright, the prompter, sent word to me that it would be impossible to produce my song that night, because Miss Keane was nervous over the unexpected arrival of the president, and was fearful lest something would occur to mar the play. I was angry at this, as Miss Keane had given me a positive promise, and had said, moreover, that she would aim to see as much as she could. I was naturally eager to see how the song would take as I was somewhat proud of it. I made up my mind, therefore, to go to the rear of the stage and reconnoiter with Wright."

"Just inside the door leading to the point I wished to reach, the box containing the governor which controlled the gas jets of the entire building was placed. Learning over this box was Spangler, a severe sufferer, apparently watching the play."

"Get out of my way," I exclaimed.

"What business have you here?" he demanded.

"I am going to see Mr. Wright," I rejoined, "get out."

"The fellow moved away, and before he had time to return to the box the whistle blew and he had to make the changes for the daily scene."

"I talked with Wright and left him in disguise, as the best he could do was to promise that, if possible, the song would be sung after the closing act. I knew well that no one would stay to listen to it. I had stepped down one step to the stairs on my way back to the orchestra when suddenly a pistol rang out. I stopped, wheeled about, and saw the dark figure of a man flying through the air from the President's box to the stage. Half way his foot caught in the flag, and he fell to the floor. He was up again in an instant and rushing in my direction. He held a dagger in his right hand."

"As he approached, to my horror I recognized Wilkes Booth. His face was a terrible sight. It was drawn and white, and his black eyes blazed like fire and seemed to protrude from his head. His long, black hair seemed to stand on end."

"Let me pass! Let me pass!" he said.

"I stood stupidly staring at him and said not a word. All at once he crouched low and sprang at me, lunging with the dagger as he came. It cut through my dress coat, waistcoat and two shirts, but did not graze the skin. He

(Continued on page thirteen.)