

KEYS TURNED OVER

(Continued From Page One.)

assisted by Attorney General Donovan as vice chairman. Governor Toole said in part:

"Fellow Citizens: It is my province and great pleasure, in behalf of this commonwealth, to extend to you a cordial welcome and to thank you for your presence at these ceremonies—the first and perhaps the last of the kind in this state in our day and generation. Thirty-eight years ago the territory of Montana was organized. Our first legislature was held in two little log cabins at Bannack. It is a long leap, in point of time and progress, from that event and that rude capital to this great holiday and this object of beauty on which your eyes rest admiringly today.

"The only dome that surmounted its capital then was the great blue canopy of heaven; the only light that illuminated it was the flickering flame of the tallow candle; the only furniture that adorned it was a desk and bench of pine; the only heat that warmed it came and went in uncertain blazes from a sheet-iron stove; the only fresco that decorated it owed its beauty to burnt cork; the only library that enriched it was a copy of the Idaho statutes. But I am not here to take the part of the historian, and review our development. Others will marshal the stirring events of a memorable past, portray the wonderful present and furnish pledges for an inspiring future."

APPROPRIATE REMARKS BY MONTANA NOTABLES

At the conclusion of Governor Toole's address prayer was offered by Rev. W. W. Orsdel.

Following this prayer, the Declaration of Independence was read by Bradford Ellis and then occurred the formal transfer of the building. Next came Senator W. A. Clark, who spoke on "Montana, Her Past, Present and Future." Mr. Clark was followed by Senator Gibson, who chose for his topic, "The Legislative Department." Ex-Governor Robert B. Smith spoke on "The Executive Department" and Chief Justice Theodore Brantly on "The Judiciary Department." "The Pioneers of Montana" was the subject of a paper read by Miss Zerepta Sanders, the sister of Col. W.

F. Sanders, who was unable, on account of illness, to be present. The reading of Colonel Sanders' paper concluded the set program. During the afternoon the Black Eagle band of Great Falls gave a number of selections.

H. L. Frank, the president of the company that built the capitol, was called upon for a speech. As the hour was late and it was growing dark, Mr. Frank contented himself with saying:

"I am proud of the small part I have had in the erection of this building and of the satisfaction you have generally expressed with it, but I don't want to build any more."

The ceremony closed with a benediction by the Rev. Walter M. Jordan.

A. D. Peck of the state capitol commission, in presenting the keys, and thereby the building, to Secretary of State Hays, said:

"Your Excellency, Honorable Mrs. Ladies and Gentlemen: The state capitol commission is gratified by the fact that the formal delivery of the capitol building is to be done in this public and democratic manner, in the presence of the people themselves and not to a select committee, thoroughly representative though they might be.

"We were selected to do a certain work, and, having done it to the best of our ability, we are pleased that those for whom we did it should see the work for themselves and not be required to accept a report from someone else. The work of the commission is before you for your approval and criticism and speaks for itself, and we can say to our state authorities: 'Our work is done; to you belongs its preservation.'"

OFFICIAL'S REPLY TO PRESENTATION SPEECH

In response to Mr. Peck, Secretary of State George M. Hays said in part:

"It is with some degree of pleasure and responsibility that I accept the invitation of his excellency, our governor, to respond to the address made on behalf of the capitol commission delivering to the state of Montana the completed capitol.

"In accepting the work upon which you have devoted so many years with no reward in view but the consciousness of a public duty strenuously performed, we know you desire no fulsome praise. The capitol building will ever be a monument to testify to your integrity and the fidelity with which you have discharged your trust. The wisdom and zeal which you have exercised in bringing this great enterprise to a splendid conclusion enshrine your individual selves in the esteem of

every man, woman and child whose pleasure it may be to visit this edifice.

"On behalf of the people of Montana, I accept the state capitol building, knowing that its future will enoble the thoughts of men, and trusting that for all generations to come no act will be performed by a public officer within its walls that will not meet with the approval of a liberty-loving people."

CHIEF JUSTICE REVIEWS HISTORY OF JUDICIARY

Theodore Brantly, chief justice of the supreme court, in reviewing the history of the judiciary of the state, said in part:

"The history of Montana, as a territory and state, when measured merely by the number of years over which it has extended, is comparatively brief and commonplace; but when we consider in detail the significant events which go to make it up, giving to each its appropriate relation, the narrative excites the profoundest interest. It is the story of the foundation and growth of a great commonwealth. Since the time at which it first had legal existence as a political entity, the period usually allotted to a single generation has scarcely passed away. Indeed, there are still left among us a few who dwell within our boundaries at the time when each one was a law unto himself, and there was no restraint upon his actions save that which every right-minded man similarly situated imposes upon himself, or which is enjoined by a wholesome fear of his more honest neighbor. Such property rights as were then enjoyed were acquired by discovery and appropriation only. The arm of the law was not long enough, nor strong enough, to guarantee and protect them. Against the depredations of hostile Indians, or the more cruel and ruthless pirates of the plain and mountain passes, there was no safeguard but the resolute hearts and strong arms of the rightful possessors. * * * Gold was found in various places during the years 1861 and 1862. During the latter days of May, or the first days of June, 1863, Alder gulch, characterized as the greatest placer on the globe, was discovered by Fairweather and his companions. The tidings went quickly eastward and westward. First came the influx of miners from the older mining centers of the West. Then, as the news spread, came the venturesome and enterprising younger men from the East.

"During the following two years came the defeated and impoverished veterans from the South to meet their erstwhile enemies from the North, now discharged from an arduous service in the federal army, and free to join in the quest for fortune in the hitherto unknown West, each

ATTORNEY GENERAL DONOVAN'S OFFICE



(Picture by the Inter Mountain.) Mr. Donovan and Mr. Heinz Were in Earnest Conference When the Inter Mountain Photographer Called.

anxious to forget the arts and antagonisms of war, provided only they could gain the rewards of honorable and peaceful industry. There were those also who came from beyond the seas to cast their lot in a land which held forth promise to every one who possessed the courage to endure hardship and danger. There were among them lawyers, doctors, ministers, engineers, mechanics, teamsters—men of high and low degree, from every walk of life.

"These elements, animated by the same impulse and surrounded by common perils and difficulties, fraternized and, in the effort to win individual success, laid the foundation upon which our statehood rests."

SENIOR SENATOR TALKS ON FUTURE OF STATE

The theme assigned to Senator W. A. Clark was: "Montana, Her Past, Present and Future." Mr. Clark spoke in part, as follows: "It was a happy thought that led to the selection of the anniversary of our national independence as the day for the dedication of Montana's state capitol. It is in the highest degree both appropriate and pleasing that these two events should be closely associated in our memories, and also be inseparably linked together in the historic record of the state. Therefore, we enjoy a dual pleasure in the observance of that day of all others, dearest to our heart, and at the same time in celebrating with appropriate ceremonies an event of the highest significance, as demonstrative of the perpetuation of those very principles which on this day first formally declared, and afterwards securely founded.

"We render homage to the memory of those immortal patriots who sacrificed all that was dear to them, property, home and life itself, to secure to their families and posterity the grand heritage of liberty. Amidst all the achievements and triumphs surrounding us, and whose enjoyment has been made possible by their heroic action, our thoughts first turn to them in grate: recognition of their valiant deeds, and upon the altar of patriotism we pledge anew our fidelity and devotion to those great principles of human rights and liberty which they so grandly exemplified and established.

"The great honor has been assigned me to speak of 'The Past, Present and Future of Montana.' What a magnificent and comprehensive theme—too great indeed to elaborate on in half an hour. What vivid, tender and thrilling memories. What magnificent achievements. What marvelous possibilities. Would that I had the graphic pen of an Irving and the genius of a Longfellow or Bryant that I might adequately perform my task.

Including, Senator Clark said: "Much of the future depends on us of today. We shall not be remiss in duty. The pessimist should have no place in any community or any party. It is our duty to plant that others may reap; to lay foundations that others may build; to

construct that others may enjoy. What a grand characteristic of the average American citizen that he is willing to contribute so much individual effort for the public good. Without this no state or nation could possibly become truly great. Legislation cannot enforce it. It springs from spontaneous and generous impulse. This has helped our country to make rapid strides and take the foremost place amongst the nations of the earth."

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HISTORY OF MONTANA WHEN A TERRITORY

"The Executive Department" was the subject of former Governor Robert B. Smith's speech. He said, in part:

"In order properly to understand the labor and efforts connected with the executive department of Montana or any other state or country a proper knowledge of the conditions existing and of the people embraced within the jurisdiction is absolutely necessary.

"Montana was organized as a territory of the United States on the 30th day of May, 1864, a little more than 38 years ago. At the time of its organization the country was almost wholly unknown; the Indians who for centuries had roamed over its vast plains and mountains were almost as wild, untamed and unknown as the day Captain Clarke and Captain Merriweather Lewis made their famous trip through its boundaries in the early part of the last century. The white settlements were confined to Bannack, Virginia City, Deer Lodge, Pioneer and Missoula—with possibly a few explorers or trappers scattered here and there—the great bulk of the white population being in Madison and Beaverhead counties.

"Let us trust that the people may always have at heart the welfare of our state in the selection of its officers, and that they being finally established in their permanent home in this building, which is and ought to be an inspiration to them to give their best endeavors to the state, may go on increasing in wisdom and in the determination to give to our people the best possible government. If these objects are kept in view by the public servants of the people our state will grow and expand in its natural resources and the people will learn to love and revere public virtue, and the dark cloud and ignominy which in any way have afflicted us or cast a pall over the fair fame and name of our beloved state will in the deep bosom of oblivion be buried, and the sun which now gilds the horizon of our great west will display our grandeur when it reaches the zenith."

While no one attempts to estimate the number of visitors at the capitol, all agree that there were not nearly so many as there would have been had the day been fair.

W. F. SCOTT'S OFFICE.



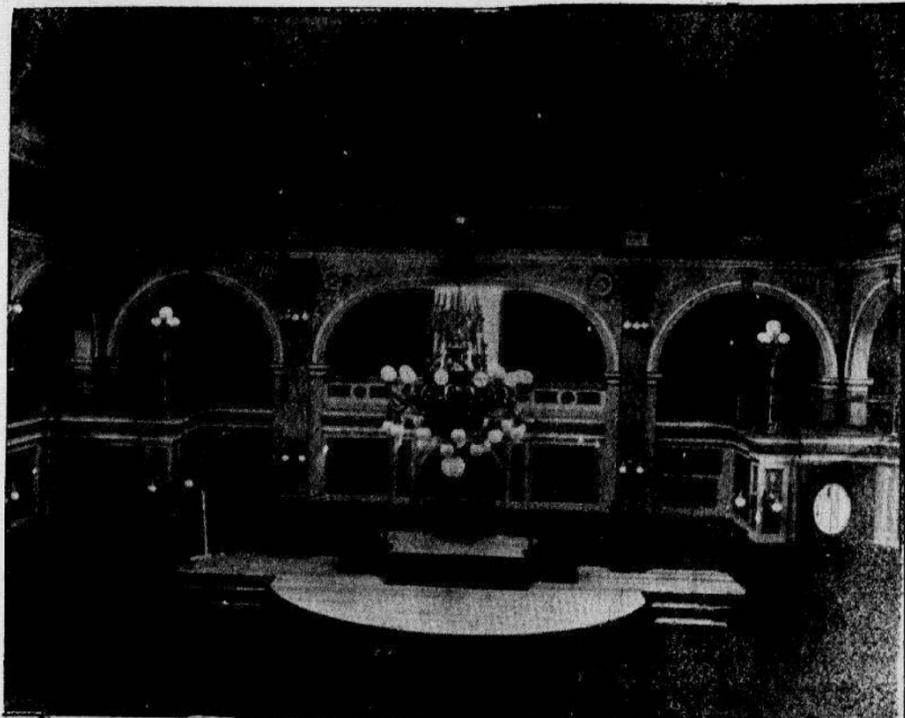
(Picture by the Inter Mountain.) In His New Quarters the Popular State Game Warden Dispensed Hospitality to All Comers.

STATE TREASURER BARRETT.



(Picture by the Inter Mountain.) A. H. Barrett of Butte Has Splendid Apartments in the Capitol.

A CORNER IN THE CAPITOL.



(Picture by the Inter Mountain.) Massive and Beautiful Are the Rooms in the Part of the Capitol Where Legislators Are to Sit.