

Abandonment of Meadow Valley Wash Route.

LIMITED TRAINS ARE ANNULLED

Salt Lake Route Cancels Its Fast Chicago-Los Angeles Passenger Service.

BIG WASHOUTS THE CAUSE.

All Trains South of Milford Are Likewise Eliminated in Order Made Today.

Believed That Determination Carries With It Abandonment of Meadow Valley Route.

An important order was made today by the management of the Salt Lake Route. It annuls all the limited passenger trains operating under the Salt Lake Route banner between Chicago and Los Angeles.

The cancellation of these trains is for an indefinite period during which the flood and washout problem that promises to face the road with such disastrous results each year, will probably be worked out. It is stated with certainty that it will involve the permanent abandonment of the Meadow Valley wash part of the main line and the construction of a cut-off across the mountains, from a point near Moapa, to another in the vicinity of Moapa. Meanwhile all trains south of Milford are likewise cancelled with not the slightest knowledge as to when the service will be resumed. It is confidently stated, however, that the great openings made by the big spring floods are to be repaired as quickly as possible and kept in order until the future policy of the company has been determined.

The news that the Salt Lake Route is considering relaying a good portion of its line through Nevada has first more weight than can be grasped at first thought. The Meadow valley wash, with its eastern rim eight miles beyond the Nevada line, is 110 miles long. Its western edge is near Moapa. To get the line out of this valley a new route will have to be started at Modena and carried clear to Moapa. Such a route—and it is the only one offered—will necessitate entire relaying, grading and reconstructing of at least 150 miles of road, no small undertaking. With Modena as the diversion point, the line will cut over toward Pioche to the northwest and then drop to the south, passing Delamar on the west. The foothills can be followed to a point near Moapa, a station on the main line. This new route will leave 110 miles of work but a thing of memory. The new line will lengthen the through line, but no bad grade will be encountered, and most important of all in the change, and the one reason for the change, is that a \$1,000,000 tie-up will not raise havoc with the Salt Lake Route every spring.

SPANISH FORK AGITATED OVER BEET CONTRACTS.

(Special to the "News.")

Spanish Fork, March 9.—The principal topic of conversation heard on the streets of Spanish Fork at the present time is the question as to whether or not the Utah Sugar Co. will operate its rutting station near this point during the coming season. The committee of farmers sent to Salt Lake to negotiate with General Manager Cutler for new contracts to continue the use of the rutting knife and to ask that the order requiring 10 per cent of the beets to be allowed, be rescinded, made its report to a meeting of farmers, held on Thursday night, at which 114 beet growers were present. After the committee had reported that the sugar company declined to accede to the proposition in the proposition to release the sugar company from the necessity of operating its rutting station here in case the farmers were released from their contracts. One hundred and twelve voted in favor of the proposition, and two against it.

However, does not settle the matter. The sugar company has contracts with 220 farmers who agreed to grow a certain amount of beets for a term of five years, in consideration of the sugar company's moving its rutting station from Bingham Junction to this point. Many of those who signed contracts were not present at the meeting, and the expressions heard on their streets are that these will continue to grow beets, as the crop has proven the most profitable of any they ever engaged in. In these growers' eyes, they do not join in the agreement to release the sugar factory from its obligation to run the rutting station. The contracts would then be the Spanish Fork farmers will raise beets for five years under the same prices and conditions as those covering Lehi farmers, and the sugar company claim that this is all they have asked the farmers to do.

The likelihood is that after the agitation has simmered down, Spanish Fork will continue to grow a large acreage of beets, large enough to justify the sugar company in continuing its rutting plant in operation.

SUGAR CO. TO DISSOLVE.

Sanpete and Sevier Sugar Site to be Sold to Utah Sugar Co.

An official call appears in this issue of the "News" to the stockholders of the Sanpete and Sevier Sugar company, advising them of a special meeting to be held on the 22nd, at which the question of dissolving the company will be considered. To a representative of the "News," who asked for an explanation of the

reasons for the action General Manager Cutler said:

"The Sanpete-Sevier Sugar Co. was organized in August, 1905, with a capital of \$1,000,000, 10 per cent of which, \$100,000, was paid in; 60 per cent of the stock was held in the east and the other 40 per cent was subscribed here. The intention was to build a sugar factory in Moapa to handle the beets grown in Sanpete and Sevier counties. A site for a factory was obtained and all preparations made for letting the contract for a factory, but the drought and blight began to make its appearance, and was more severe in Sanpete and Sevier than in any other parts of the state. The tonnage of beets, which in the spring was estimated not less than 20,000 tons, shrank to 4,000, and there was general discouragement among the farmers over the prospects. The eastern interests then declined to go ahead with the proposition, and it has laid in abeyance ever since. The plan now is to disincorporate and to pay back the \$100,000 to the stockholders. The Utah Sugar company has agreed to buy the site of the factory, and to hold it for future developments."

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

British Budget Will Make Provision for Some Kind.

London, March 9.—The Tribune this morning contains a sensational account of the forthcoming budget which will provide for some kind of old age pensions, the government having decided to make a start this year. It will take two or three years to carry through the completed plan.

In an editorial the Tribune welcomes with enthusiasm a statement from its Washington correspondent that the scheme is being mooted for the neutralization of the Philippine islands. The paper says this news should be welcomed, as it is a step toward the realization of the promise of the removal of a possible cause of future trouble between nations with vital interests in the far east. These are days of vast pacific changes, the paper says, "as for instance the separation of Norway and Sweden, and it is only what we should hope and expect that in such novel and humane device the great republic should lead the way."

RANGE WAR THREATENED IN NORTHERN WYOMING.

Sheridan, Wyo., March 9.—Northern Wyoming is again threatened with a range war between the cattle and sheep men. Closely following on the attack on the Wisner camp last week in which 400 head of sheep were killed and the camp burned, comes the report of a greater outrage in Owl Creek country. The Hugh Dickey sheep camp was attacked and burned, and the Dickey sheep, supposed to be in the employ of the cattlemen. The raiders drove off the sheep herders, with threats of shooting, fired the camp out and a total of 5,000 sheep in the band, 4,000 have disappeared and are supposed to have all been killed, the cattlemen have marked a line of dead sheep, and the Dickey sheep were one mile over the dead line. The war will probably spread to other camps and further trouble is likely.

ARCHIE ROOSEVELT CONTINUES TO IMPROVE.

Washington, March 9.—At 8:45 a. m. today the attending physicians issued the following statement:

"Archie Roosevelt had a good night. No unfavorable symptoms and a general improvement since last reports."

GOLDFIELD NAT'L BANK.

Application of Oscar J. Smith et al Approved by Comptroller of Currency. (Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., March 9.—The application of Oscar J. Smith, Bert Smith, S. H. Wheeler, F. M. Crocker and W. A. Massey, to organize the First National Bank of Goldfield, Nev., with a capital of \$250,000 has been approved by the comptroller of the currency.

SENATOR SPOONER'S PLANS.

New York, March 9.—Senator Spooner, according to a friend in this city, has not yet made any plans for associating himself with a law firm in this city. It is understood that the senator, who has announced his intention to come to New York for a practice law, has not yet taken any step in this direction.

NICARAGUA'S SUCCESSFUL.

New York, March 9.—Dispatches from Nicaragua, Nicaragua, claim that the Nicaraguans were successful in the fight at Masagucia. In dispatches from Honduras it was claimed that the Hondurans were victorious. The Nicaraguans advised President Bonilla of Honduras personally that they had been successful in the fight at Masagucia. It is stated that the Nicaraguans were successful in the fight at Masagucia. The dispatches from Honduras on Thursday, took Yaguare and many prisoners after a serious battle.

WHERE IS LILLIAN HARRIS?

New York, March 9.—Dr. Gustav Haas, of this city, left for Atlantic City, N. J., last night to investigate the disappearance of his sister, Miss Lillian Haas. She has been missing since last Saturday. Dr. Haas and his sister, who is 27 years old, are children of the late Leopold Haas, a real estate dealer by his first wife. By his second wife, Mrs. Haas, three children, Harry, Miss Lillian, and Miss Annie, were born. Dr. Haas died two years ago leaving a \$50,000 estate. The children are executors of the will. Dr. Haas used some time since for an accounting, and the case is now in court. Dr. Haas is now in Atlantic City, and is expected to return in time to attend the court proceedings. Soon after 8:00 p. m. was sent from here, this being her quarterly allowance from her father's estate. She left her hotel at Atlantic City last Saturday evening, saying that she was going for a short walk. She has not been seen since.

Wanted To Drag President Smith Into Court.

Sensational Lawyer Idleges In Cheap, Clap Trap Talk About Instructions at Presthwood Meeting By President Smith—Judge Lewis Says Remarks Represented Advanced Ideas And Calculated to Encourage Getting Better Juries

Atty. S. P. Armstrong received a jolt today in the district court that would have been considered "a knock out" by a person less actuated by anti-Mormon hatred and vindictiveness. For two hours he saved the air and bored the court attaches and the lawyers and spectators present, only to receive the quicquid in a rapid-fire bombardment from the attorney on the other side.

The case at issue was that of Elizabeth Paul against the Utah Light & Railway company, a personal damage suit that went against the plaintiff at the hands of a jury in May of last year. Atty. Armstrong, who had argued for a new trial, advancing two propositions as to why the verdict should be set aside. As a ground for the first point, the attorney had made an affidavit, signed by himself, to the effect that some of the jurors in the case were members of the Mormon Church, and that as such they had been unduly influenced by their religious prejudices against the plaintiff.

The affidavit set out on information and belief that the church leader, while addressing the meeting in question, stated that there were persons throughout the country who were preying upon companies and corporations by making false pretenses as to injuries alleged to have been received by them, and that they were persons who would, for a price, testify falsely for the benefit of such claimants; and that there were

lawyers who had a remunerative practice in handling such cases. The "information and belief" was on to add that the plaintiff, the Mormon jurors in the case of Paul vs. the Street Railway company were unduly influenced by the remarks made by President Smith, etc. Attorney Armstrong made numerous citations in an attempt to prove his point, and failed to accomplish in his long and decidedly labored argument more than he could easily have done in fifteen minutes. He wanted permission to have the church leader brought into court to testify as to just what he had said in the premises.

The other point advanced by Mr. Armstrong was to the effect that the most plaintiff had to do was to allege that there was an accident, and the burden of disproving was upon the defense. It is perhaps needless to say that his contention caused a smile to flit over the faces of the attorneys in the court room.

Attorney Oscar Moyle made quick work of annihilating his opponent's argument. Judge Lewis took up the allegations contained in the affidavit one by one, and by them showed the fallacy of Armstrong's claim. He declared that even if President Smith said all that he was reported to have uttered on the occasion of the meeting, it was strictly along lines of leading newspaper and magazine articles for several years past. They were facts admitted by the plaintiff's own attorney, and he admitted that he considered the subject a proper one to be discussed in any kind of a meeting whatsoever, as pointing out many of the facts of the country, and the honesty among men. It does not appear that the speaker in the remarks attributed to him, made any assertions

that were not borne out by facts, and it was evident that he had no thought in his mind of any particular cases, or even knew that he was talking to men who might soon be called as jurors. Attorney Armstrong interrupted to ask if it would be a proper thing for Mr. Harrison, for instance, to publicly make such assertions, either verbally or over his signature, while at the head of a great corporation, as to the wrongs that were being perpetrated against companies in which he was connected. Judge Lewis answered that he was of the opinion that it would be entirely proper, providing the statements made had no more bearing upon particular cases or were not more intended to influence jurors than the remarks alleged to have been made by President Smith. Judge Lewis continued: "It would be entirely inconsistent to say that a public speaker or writer may not condemn evil practices, for fear that he may sometime in the future be a party to some suit arising out of wrongdoing."

Judge Lewis said he was ready to do the honors of the plaintiff's attorney for a new trial, if counsel on the other side would admit for the sake of this case that the remarks accredited to President Smith were really made. Mr. Moyle asked that that portion of the affidavit be stricken out which stated that Mr. Smith evidently had the case at heart in mind when he made the alleged remarks, and he admitted that other statements, otherwise Judge Lewis said he would be compelled to grant the request of Mr. Armstrong for the stricken out of the portion of the affidavit indicated was stricken out, and the motion for a new trial was overruled.

FINISHING GRAND IN STATE SENATE

Unfinished Business Takes up Attention of Members in the Upper House.

THE END COMES ON THURSDAY

Solons Have Immense Stock of Bills Before Them to Consider in Next Few Days.

Now that the senate of the Seventh legislature has put its bigger problems behind it, the members of the body are no longer nervous about their relations with fellow members, and are willing to plunge with less concern into the daily grind. The senate passed all of the more important measures—consolidation, juvenile court, and Galveston, while the railroad commission measure never came up to that body from the lower house. Today a special morning session was held on "unfinished business." There is enough of this to keep a well ordered legislative body grinding away for a week or more, but it is probable that rapid fire will begin at will on all but the most vital measures within a very few days. This morning a beginning was made on a large calendar, and at noon the session was adjourned until the arrival of the members of the house for signature, or for passage. H. R. 100 was the first bill to come under fire this morning. It is by Westphal and provides for the removal of potential nuisances. It passed after a short debate. H. R. 116, on the use of barbed wire, provoked considerable elucidating discussion. It is Benson's measure, but it found many admirers in the senate. The country people, however, were split on the bill. Westphal, the author, said that the bill was intended to protect the stock men from the carelessness of people who insist on leaving barbed wire on the ground, and that it was a "band of horses will run into an abandoned barbed wire fence. They will carry it perhaps a mile or more, and then they will be killed. It is left there for other horses to run into and injure themselves."

On a final vote, Miller and Gardner voted "no," while all the other senators voted for the measure. H. R. 45 and 47, providing for a school census, were debated for an hour, but finally went over until this afternoon. H. R. 171 arrived from Speaker Joseph. It provides a penalty for carrying deadly weapons, and was referred to the committee on public health. By Lawrence, who filed the chair during the temporary absence of President Love.

RECORD IN THE HOUSE.

Seven Measures Pass, Two Killed, at This Morning's Session.

"Nothing to do but work" is now the motto of the house. Without frills or forebodings, an unrelenting, unrelenting, in the "two hour" session this morning two bills were introduced, seven measures were passed, two killed, and three sent to the governor by the lower branch, which is the record to date. Hard, systematic work characterized this morning's session, and promises to be the order this afternoon.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

The George Q. Cannon association reports the sale during the past week through its agency of the following real estate: H. H. Hunt to Henrietta Elbers, a small frame cottage at 1475 south Grand East street for \$1,000. George E. Gordon to August Gehring, frame cottage at 237 west Tenth Street, for \$1,500. Edward M. Ash to Andrew R. P. for a small brick cottage at 1337 Ninth East street for \$1,500. The Tullis were completing two \$5,000 realty sales. When the grantors suddenly were impressed with the suspicion that by holding on a little longer they could make more money.

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A REMARKABLE CAREER CLOSED

John Alexander Dowie, Founder Of Zion City, Passed Away in Shiloh House Today.

HE DIED DENOUNCING PEOPLE

Of His Original Followers Only About Three Hundred Remained Faithful to the End.

Born in Edinburgh May 25, 1847—Went to Australia in 1880—Landed in San Francisco in 1888.

Chicago, March 9.—John Alexander Dowie died at 7:40 this morning at Shiloh house, Zion City. There were present with him when he died only Judge D. N. Barnes and two personal attendants. It had been his custom all summer and winter to hold religious services every Sunday afternoon in the parlor of Shiloh house. About 350 of his original followers remained faithful and attended these services. Dowie always wore his apostolic robes and made a characteristic address. Five weeks ago these meetings ceased and Dowie appeared no longer in public. The Sunday meetings, however, were still held by his adherents.

COMING OF THE END.

Since that time Dowie had been gradually failing. Friday afternoon, however, there were no indications of approaching death. He received a few followers and prayed for some people. His condition seemed to be about the same as for the last two or three weeks. One of the attendants remained with him until midnight and was relieved by the other attendant. Shortly before 1 o'clock this morning Dowie became delirious and his talk was the same as at a religious meeting in the days of his prime. He denounced people with the old time vigor, ordered the guards to throw out disturbers and acted just as he had on so many previous occasions. He gradually became weaker and the attendant telephoned for Judge Barnes, who reached Shiloh house at 7 a. m. Forty minutes later Dowie was dead.

No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral. The death of Dowie was unexpected. A large number of followers and others are gathered at Shiloh house to pay their respects. Mrs. Dowie, Judge Dowie, the prophet's father, and his son, who are at Ben McDaniel's, have been notified and are expected at Zion City today. Judge Barnes, who was at the bedside of Dowie, is a member of Voltaire's council, and requested that Dowie, believing him to be insane and not responsible for his actions. Dowie's wife, father and son held the same view, and it is therefore believed, though they have estranged, that they will attend the funeral.

BORN IN EDINBURGH.

John Alexander Dowie was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, May 25, 1847. In 1869 his parents removed to Adelaide, Australia, where for seven years the youth was clerk in a business house. Dowie was a devoted student, and an instinct that served him so well in later life. He saved enough money during this period to return to Edinburgh and study law. He was a member of the Christian Science movement, and took a course in theology and the arts. He became a master of Greek and Hebrew, and cultivated a literary taste that resulted in later years in the burning of 1,000 volumes with which he was thoroughly familiar.

THE CHRISTIAN TABERNACLES.

Six years of denominational activity was Dowie, who longed for a wider field of operations. He foresook his church, and in 1878 went to Melbourne, where he set up a new Christian Science temple, the first of its kind, and organized a divine healing association, which afterwards became international in character. He became president of the association and gained fame by going out into the country during the prevalence of smallpox and apparently effecting many cures by prayer and the laying on of hands.

After 19 years in Melbourne Dowie decided to remove to England, where his association had a number of branches, but he failed to cross the Pacific and his announced intention of making Great Britain world headquarters was never carried out.

LANDS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Dowie landed in San Francisco in 1888, needing money. He needed \$250, and had just told his wife he had "asked God for it," he said, when a man he had not seen in months came along and put the amount in his hand. That was the starting point in his wonderful money getting career in the United States. Two years of wandering along the California coast followed and then in 1890 Dr. Dowie, his wife, his son Alexander, John Gladstone Dowie and his brother, Esther, arrived in Chicago, which was to be the theater of his great work.

During the next five years Dowie was arrested at least 100 times for violation of the city ordinances relating to the care of the sick, but the more trouble that was made for him, the more he prospered. Branch churches were established in other cities, a large hospital for the healing of the sick was built in Chicago, a printing plant put in operation and a bank was also started.

CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Christian Catholic church in Zion City, the outgrowth of the original International Divine Healing association, was formally organized in February, 1890. Dowie becoming general overseer. Four years afterwards Dowie, before a large audience in the auditorium theater announced that he was Elijah, the restorer. This assumption of a Biblical personality created even more of a sensation among his followers than any of the worldly successes of the "Prophet." It was on this day that Dowie had marked out his plan for Zion City, the crowning effort of his life. Six thousand acres of land were purchased and in August, 1891, the first building was