

THINKS HE IS SINGLED OUT.

Representative Smith Didn't Want
House to Kill His Bill.

WAS A RAILROAD MEASURE.

Had for Its Object the Re-instating of
Railroad Companies—Hewlett
on Witness Stand.

Benner X. Smith feels that he has been unduly discriminated against in the House of Representatives. Yesterday a railroad bill, for which he was responsible, came up for third reading—a harmless little bill, with the meritorious object of re-instating railroad companies which had been borne down under a burden greater than they could bear, and had consequently failed to expend the necessary three per cent. of their capital stock on improvements, as required by law. This bill, if it became an act, would give those companies another chance by allowing them to pay into the State treasury an amount equal to what it would cost to re-incorporate.

The bill came up for third reading with an adverse report from the railroad committee, which was readily supplemented by a motion to strike out the enacting clause. But Mr. Smith did not propose to see his offspring die without making a fight to save it.

"Over a dozen railroad bills have been rushed through this House with less publicity than this one," he said indignantly. "There have been bills extending the life of franchises, bills to allow cities to present their property to railroads, bills for cut-offs. These bills were all for prosperous roads, but here is a bill to help those which have not been successful and have not even gotten so far as to have their rails laid. I presume some of the railroad attorneys have been fighting it because they don't want any opposition."

"Turning to Mr. Hewlett, who is chairman of the railroad committee, Mr. Smith put that gentleman through a rough examination as to why he had introduced the bill. He asked the committee to recommend the passage of the bill."

"What railroad attorney appeared before the committee?" he demanded of Mr. Hewlett.

"There was none."

"Didn't Parley Williams?"

"No."

"Did not any one representing the Short Line?"

Mr. Hewlett parried this question with the answer that some one representing Benner X. Smith had urged the committee to recommend the passage of the bill.

After this the debate was general. Mr. Langston asked if under this bill the making of a survey would entitle a railroad company to hold its franchises indefinitely. He also feared that the company which had once been granted Pioneer Square conditionally might return and claim that property. N. L. Morris suggested that under this bill railroads might hold franchises as a speculation. Mr. Smith admitted that the bill had a special view towards the Deer Creek road, and that it would be a great thing for the working men who held liens against that road.

The bill was still viewed with suspicion and when it came to a vote was rejected by 27 to 17. Mr. Van Horn announced that he would move for a reconsideration today.

Smith's bill No. 118 had better luck, only getting one adverse vote—Mr. Page. The bill makes it sufficient in filing articles of incorporation for three of the incorporators to attest.

Holmgren's bill, No. 126, providing a bounty of \$5 per acre for five years for planting forest trees on prairie lands, developed some strong friends. It had been reported on adversely by the committee on forestry, and was finally referred back to that committee to be printed.

House bill No. 133, by McFarland, providing for the appointment of county fruit tree inspectors by the board of county commissioners, came up with an adverse report and was killed.

House bills No. 75, by Gardner, declaring the sale of liquor in a town having an ordinance against it, a common nuisance, and No. 144, by Smith, to prevent soliciting passengers on trains to hire carriages or buses, were also rejected.

In addition to those mentioned above, the following House bills were passed: No. 94, by Anderson, allowing counties to refund indebtedness existing on June 6, 1896, through promissory notes or otherwise; No. 36, by Holzheimer, to fix the place of trial of causes in justice courts in the county in which the cause of action arises.

Several other bills came up for final reading, but were for various reasons placed at the foot of the calendar. Holmgren's irrigation bill was made a special order for 10 o'clock this morning by motion of Mr. Van Horn.

SENATE PASSES 7 BILLS.

Other Important Measures Go Over Until Monday.

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Regard to the Ogden
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The Whole Truth!

There's nothing so bad for a
cough as coughing.

There's nothing so good for
a cough as

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

The 25 cent size is just right
for an ordinary, everyday cold.
The 50 cent size is better for
the cough of bronchitis, croup,
grip, and hoarseness. The dollar
size is the best for chronic
coughs, as in consumption,
chronic bronchitis, asthma, etc.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1.00.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one
dollar note and we will send you a large bottle to you
at once, express prepaid. Be sure you give us your
nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO.,
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SENATE ALLOWS CLAIMS.

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In regard to the Ogden trip to be taken Friday some of the senators did not just know whether the upper house had been made the victim of a breach of etiquette or not. Representative Hall, of the House, was sent to the Senate to inquire of a member of the body relative to the Ogden junket, and the Senate appointed Senator Sherman to act with Mr. Hall. On reporting the result of the conference Senator Sherman read an invitation from President Thomson of the Ogden city council, addressed to Speaker Glasman, reciting the plan that had been arranged to entertain the Legislature. But no similar letter had been received by the Senate, so far as is known, and Senator Lawrence said that it occurred to him that the Senate had not been invited to take a hand in the Ogden jubilee. This precipitated considerable discussion on the common law of etiquette, but Senator Allison said that he was representing every man, woman and child in Ogden, and he would extend to the Senate a formal invitation to come to Ogden. On motion, Senator Whitney, the invitation of Senator Allison was accepted and was spread upon the journal.

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The people at Ogden have arranged the following program: Arrive at Ogden at 10 a. m., take street cars in waiting and proceed to the Industrial school, where, after inspection, a lunch will be served at 1:30. Depart for the Institution for the deaf, dumb and blind, arriving at 2:30, inspection and program to be followed by dinner at 4:30. At 6:30 depart for Ogden, where a supper, music and dancing will entertain the guests until the hour of departure.

GIVEN A WARM WELCOME.

Cedar City Extends the Hand of
Hospitality to Legislators.

[SPECIAL TO THE "NEWS"]

Cedar City, Feb. 26.—The joint committee on education of the Utah Legislature arrived at Cedar City at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and were met on the outskirts of town by the Cedar brass band which welcomed the legislative party with strains of patriotic music and escorted them to town.

The city of Cedar is the leading town of Iron county and is a beautiful situation on the west side of the Wasatch mountains and overlooks the entire Cedar valley. It is favored by having among its citizens some of the most enterprising people of the State, and the style of its public and private buildings constructed mostly of brick, and handsome red and white sandstone. Its tabernacle, for public use, is a fine building which would be an ornament to any city in the State.

The community has also built a fine public or ward hall with room for an accommodation of the ward organization and a large hall for balls and amusements. Adjoining the ward hall is the district school building in which there are 400 pupils instructed in nine grades or departments under the principal, John S. Woodbury and eight lady assistants. But the greatest of Cedar City's attraction is the branch Normal University of Utah, to visit and inspect. It was why this trip to Cedar was made by the joint committee on education of the Legislature.

The Branch Normal is located on a beautiful plat of ground west of the city which commands a magnificent view of the entire valley and mountains surrounding it. The Normal square, comprising 16 acres, was given by the city corporation and the building with heating plant, cost thirty-four thousand dollars, much of which was contributed by the citizens of Cedar, who are today the most ardent supporters of the institution. In all of its appointments the branch Normal is a duplicate in miniature of the University of Utah in all its details. It provides a three year normal course, and it is intended to have the fourth year work done in the University. J. Reuben Clark is the principal, with Geo. W. Decker, H. Claude Lewis, J. H. Tipton, O. C. Anderson, Miss Blanche Thomas, A. J. Nielson, and Miss Marion Knickerbocker as associate instructors. The institution has grown beyond the most sanguine anticipations of its friends, is already crowded and greatly in need of another room and additions to its library, which now comprise a collection of 1,000 volumes.

At 6 o'clock in the evening a public reception was tendered the legislators by Mayor Heybourne and the citizens of Cedar and the faculty and students of the Branch Normal. The program included, besides speeches, instrumental music and vocal music and dances. A felicitous address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Heybourne. He briefly referred with pride to the Normal branch and of the efforts of its promoters, and what it should be. It was a next Monday. This same action was taken with Senate bill No. 31, a land measure, and Senate bill No. 61, relating to the liability of railroads for damage by fire from locomotives.

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MORE CHINESE ARE BEHEADED.

Chih Su and Hsiu Cheng Yu the
Latest to Suffer.

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ALL MET DEATH STOICALLY

Many Ministers, Including Mr. Rock-
hill, Favor More Humane Meth-
ods—Others Want More Blood.

Peking, Tuesday, Feb. 26.—A crowd of fully 10,000 persons witnessed the execution of Chih Su and Hsiu Cheng Yu, who were beheaded here today in accordance with the demands of the powers. The members of the various legations were conspicuously absent, feeling that if they were present they might seem to be gloating over their fallen adversaries. Every power, however, was largely represented by military officials and soldiers and there was also present a staff from each of the foreign powers. Besides those many missionaries who witnessed the executions.

The condemned men met death stoically. In each case one blow severed the head from the body. At the time the execution was being carried out the ministers held a meeting and determined on the part of the majority to draw a curtain over further demands for blood. United States Special Commissioner Rockhill sided strongly with those favoring humane methods, who are Sir Ernest Satow and MM. Komura, Coloman and De Giers, respectively. British, Japanese, Spanish and Russian ministers. Others believe that China has not been sufficiently punished and that men should be executed in every city town and village where offenders were injured. It is safe to say that little more bloodshed will be demanded.

Another important point that was brought up at the meeting was that of the legation quarters. Mr. Rockhill impressed the ministers by his remarks regarding the protest of Sir Robert Hart, (chief of the Chinese Imperial maritime customs) against the seizure of his property to increase the area for the legations and saying that the services rendered the powers by the financial representatives of China, should have prevented the indignities and spoliation inflicted. The feeling is general that Italy should needs for her position and return the property she has taken and that if necessary for her to increase her legation she should take land elsewhere.

Dr. Munn von Schwartzstein, the German minister and the Marquis Salisborg, the Italian representative, expressed high appreciation of Sir Robert Hart's attitude and matters of state made necessary the taking of the legation quarters. Sir Ernest Satow and Mr. Rockhill thought an exception should certainly be made of Sir Robert Hart's personal property and that the limits of the legation should be defined the same as published. Reports from the Shen Si province show that suffering due to the famine there is increasing.

RETIREMENT OF SALISBURY.

Rumors Persist in London that it
Will Occur at Close of Session.

New York, Feb. 27.—Rumors are current in London, says the Tribune's correspondent, that Lord Salisbury will retire at the close of the session of parliament and that the Duke of Devonshire will take his place. This would leave the field open for Mr. Balfour, with a possibility that he would be raised to the peerage and that Mr. Chamberlain would lead the commons. This is current gossip, but it is obviously premature. The liberals probably welcome this result, as it would restore their fighting form and divide the ministerial forces. There is little probability that any anomalous arrangement of this sort will be made.

J. P. MORGAN'S STATEMENT.

Says the U. S. Steel Corporation is
a Unification of Interests.

New York, Feb. 27.—The Times says: After having maintained silence on the subject of the new steel combination for many weeks, J. P. Morgan, while in his office, said, after he had read a Boston publication, which contained an article entitled, "The U. S. Steel Corporation—A Unification of Interests." "That is the best statement of the situation that has yet come to my notice. Had I written it myself, I could not have stated the situation better."

The article makes the following statement: "That is the best statement of the situation that has yet come to my notice. Had I written it myself, I could not have stated the situation better."

"Mr. Carnegie recently threatened to duplicate the mills of various makers of finished products because of the raw material was not being purchased from his mills. The companies making the finished products threatened retaliation into the Carnegie field with the result that a sort of industrial chaos threatened in the steel and iron trades and the security markets of this country."

How Mr. Morgan was brought into the matter is stated as follows: "Mr. Carnegie said he must progress or go out of business. Other interests said they must do the same thing. Mr. J. P. Morgan was asked to furnish some plan of solution. With great reluctance he took hold of the situation. Before proceeding, however, Mr. Morgan demanded that \$200,000,000 should be promised him by responsible banking and financial interests, should so much money be needed. The money was promised and Mr. Morgan set to work. Mr. Carnegie had the largest plant and the strongest position and named his terms of sale. He, however, signified his willingness to take securities in lieu of cash and negotiations proceeded very rapidly."

A Convincing Answer.
"I hobbled into Mr. Blackmon's drug store," says Wesley Nelson of Hamilton, Ga., "and he asked me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with which I had suffered for a long time. I told him I had no faith in any medicine as they all failed. He said: 'Well if Chamberlain's Pain Balm does not help you, you need not pay for it. I took a bottle of it home and used it according to the directions and in one week I was cured, and have not since been troubled with rheumatism.'"

Are you nervous, run down, weak and dispirited? Take a few doses of HERBINE. It will infuse new energy, new life into the exhausted nerves, the overworked brain or muscular system, and put a new face on life and business. Price 50 cents. Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

For the weakness and prostration following grippe there is nothing so prompt and effective as One Minute Cough Cure. This preparation is highly endorsed as an unfailing remedy for all throat and lung troubles, and its early use prevents consumption. It is made to cure quickly. F. C. Schramm.

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