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10 PAGES—LAST EDITION.

RUSSIA ON THE EVE OF REVOLUTION.

Again and Again Students in a Meeting in St. Petersburg Declared This the Fact.

DISCUSSED STRIKE QUESTION.

Revolutionary Spirit Had Complete Possession of Gathering of Professors, Students, Directors

OF ST. PETERSBURG UNIVERSITY.

Orators Set the Imaginations of Their Auditors aflame With the Spirit of Liberty.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20, 3:40 p. m.—The spirit of revolution had complete possession of the great meeting of professors, students and directors of the St. Petersburg university which assembled today to discuss the question of joining in the strike inaugurated by similar institutions in Russia and decided to close the university until full. Squads of Cossacks again paraded the streets, when the meeting broke up, especially the Nevsky Prospect and the neighborhood of the Kazan cathedral, which is at a point where student demonstrations usually occur.

The meeting was held in the auditorium of the university, a sprawling pile of yellow buildings on Basil island, Neva hall being comparatively small and inadequate to hold one-fifth of the large throng present. The cathedral was packed and the doorways and window embrasures were banked with students. It was a strange gathering. Most of the students were poorly clad and all were in a state of intense excitement, their very eyes burning with zeal. A small rostrum in a corner was occupied by the speakers. A bell with which the student who presided tried to stop the thunders of applause with which the orators were greeted was completely unavailing. From the outer student orators set the imagination of their auditors aflame with the spirit of liberty, particularly denouncing the course of the government, declaring that promises could no longer stand and that the only satisfaction would be freedom of speech, and the convening of a national assembly. This was coupled with a demand for ending the war. Almost every orator went back to the French revolution for parallels. Again and again was Russia declared to be on the eve of revolution.

With turning words the student described the affair of Jan. 22, which he said at last solidified the interests of the liberals. Amid a storm of cheers he announced that a continuation of study was impossible, and that such a struggle was in process and said it was the duty of the young men there to assemble and others like them to return to their homes in the provinces and spread the agitation.

Some of the professors tried to stem the tide with moderate counsels, advising students to go back to their studies, but their advice was howled down.

When Prof. Speranzin, one of the speakers, related the fact that Gen. Trepov had threatened not to permit any student who left his studies to re-enter any of the universities, the statement was received with a veritable howl of rage.

TO INVESTIGATE CAUSE OF DISCONTENT.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20.—Senator Shidlovski, president of the commission appointed by Emperor Nicholas to ascertain the causes of discontent among the working classes of St. Petersburg, today issued a note, inviting the emissaries to all on the commission. Factory owners and contractors employed not less than a hundred persons are entitled to elect five representatives of the different industries, while the workers of the various establishments are to elect five representatives. A note issued today, invites the emissaries to all on the commission. Factory owners and contractors employed not less than a hundred persons are entitled to elect five representatives of the different industries, while the workers of the various establishments are to elect five representatives.

At an attempt of a few reactionary students to hold an opposition meeting ended in a dismal failure. Less than 50 students responded to the call and the meeting was abandoned.

The few foreign newspaper correspondents who were impressed with the incendiary character of the meeting and with the absolute freedom with which the students were permitted to speak, boldly threatened to leave the city, and to make themselves liable to the law. It is necessary to explain, however, that under the law once a meeting is called the police cannot stop it unless the university directors call it in.

The speeches grew more and more excited. An address from Italian tragedy was read denouncing the brutal tyranny of the bourgeoisie and expressing sympathy with the Russian aspirations for liberty.

When the whole student body began singing the Russian "Marseillaise," "You all Victims of Love of Your Country."

A wild scene followed, which was veiled a red flag, on which was written "Mail to the constituent assembly."

With this flag the students began parading the auditorium and adjoining corridors.

A portrait of Emperor Nicholas was also taken down from the wall and carried in the procession. The portrait was torn in a slight skirmish, but this called forth a protest from the vast majority of those present, who were careful to avoid even the appearance of disrespect to the emperor. Many proclamations were distributed.

When the meeting reconvened it was decided to discuss the question of joining in the general strike and vote first on the resolutions explaining the motives of the action of the students and afterwards vote on the question of the strike.

INDIANAPOLIS HAS A MILLION DOLLAR FIRE

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 20.—The property loss by the fire in the center of the wholesale district was today placed at \$1,100,000; insurance, \$826,000.

The explosion of chemicals in the Kelfer and Delmetch House, with the accompanying bursts of flames, made the fire a spectacular one. Falling walls added to the danger incurred by the firemen, one of whom suffered a broken leg. There were many narrow escapes from death.

The fire was confined with great difficulty to the burned district, which adjoins the Union station. The explosion broke hundreds of panes of glass across Meridian street. The burned district is bounded by Meridian street, Louisville street, Jackson Place and an alley.

Sparks from the burning buildings flew over the city, carried by a high wind. These sparks fell on the buildings and men were stationed on roofs to protect them. Smoldering sparks fell on the roof of the Grand hotel and it was discovered to be on fire. A general alarm was sounded. Guests at the hotel were aroused and fled from their rooms. Many of them had just retired after watching the adjacent fire in the wholesale district. The fire on the roof of the Grand hotel was extinguished in an hour. The loss was caused for the most part by water and reached \$2,000.

WRECK ON THE ERIE.

One Person Killed and Many Injured.

Paterson, N. J., Feb. 20.—An east-bound train on the Erie railroad jumped the track three miles east of here today. One girl was killed and many others injured.

Five cars were derailed and some of them are said to have rolled down an embankment.

An official statement from the office of the Erie railroad in this city said that the train wrecked was a commuter train that ran as a local from Midvale to Suffern and as an express from Suffern to New York City.

Near Fairview all five cars jumped the track but the locomotive remained on the rails. It is supposed that the wreck was caused by the breaking of a flange on one of the cars which hit the rails.

Official reports to the Erie officials say one girl was killed and 44 persons injured. The train carried 150 passengers most of them commuters bound for New York for the day's business.

Three relief trains were dispatched to the scene of the accident with all possible haste.

The injured are being brought to Jersey City.

The dead girl was Miss Grace Matthews of Suffern, N. Y. An unidentified woman is suffering from a fractured skull and will die.

N. Y. PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Just a Hundred Years Since They Were Established.

New York, Feb. 20.—One Hundred years have elapsed since the first steps to establish New York's public school system were taken and today the anniversary will be celebrated in all the schools. In the evening special exercises will be held in Carnegie hall.

On Feb. 19, 1810, a dozen citizens met and discussed the question of public schools. It was the sense of these gentlemen that the poor children should be given a "virtuous education" as they were inheriting vice from bad examples.

The incorporation of the New York Free School society of which Dewitt Clinton was the first president, was the outcome of the meeting. It was more than a year after the meeting that the first free school was opened.

New York at the present time has 546 school buildings and other school property valued at \$50,000,000. There is a registration of 1,000,000 children and 12,000 teachers are employed.

Father Gopon Going to Rome.

New York, Feb. 20.—It is reported, enables the Herald's Paris correspondent, that Father Gopon, leader of the workers in the recent St. Petersburg disturbances, will arrive in Rome, Italy, on Feb. 22, to meet the Russian police agents who are making investigations into his residence in that country.

Albert La Rue Dead.

New York, Feb. 20.—Albert La Rue, well known among musicians and musical publishers as an arranger, died at his home here from pneumonia. He arranged the scores of many of the musical comedy successes produced in recent years.

Frank Kimieri Executed.

Ossining, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Frank Kimieri, who murdered Jacob Pinto, a Brooklyn junk dealer, and Adolph Koenig, who strangled Mary Kauffman to death at her home in New York, were put to death in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison today.

SONS OF BENJAMIN.

Two Hundred Delegates Attend Annual Convention.

New York, Feb. 20.—Delegates numbering 200 are attending the fifteenth annual convention here of the Independent Order of Sons of Benjamin grand lodge.

Considerable disorder occurred during the opening session by a delegate from Boston who declared himself to be a socialist and interrupted an address in which Grandmaster Levy said: "It is a fundamental fact that prosperity and advancement must ever reign hand in hand with peace and unity in this land of the free, where religious worship, has ever been accorded to us, restrained only within the limits of propriety when bordering on superstition and socialism."

The gentleman from Boston arose at this point declaring himself to be a socialist and averting his belief. An uproar arose and a motion was made to expel the delegate. This was tabled, however, and the speaker was given time to recant.

Grandmaster Levy, who has served in that capacity for 17 years, announced that he would not accept another term. In his report, he said that during the 25 years which have elapsed since the order was founded \$3,470,082 had been paid out to beneficiaries, including \$77,325 since the death of 2,464.

TO CONSIDER THE SMOOT CASE

No Meeting of Senate Committee On Elections Has Yet Been Called for This Week.

HOW MEMBERS STAND UNKNOWN

Rumors of All Kinds Are Floating Round—Minerva Club Anti-Smoot Petition Presented to Senate.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., Feb. 20.—No meeting of the senate committee on privileges and elections has yet been called for this week and it is probable that the matter of final action upon the case of Senator Smoot will be deferred until Saturday, which is regular meeting day. All sorts of reports are current as to the standing of members upon the question of the right of Senator Smoot to retain his seat. These range from nine to four against Senator Smoot to a majority in his favor, but not a single member of the committee has publicly expressed himself, and in consequence all forecasts as to the character of the report must be based solely upon supposition. That Senator Smoot will sit in an extra session of the senate next month is however, a foregone conclusion and there is no likelihood that a final vote will be taken upon that report whatever it may be, until next autumn. Even the most rabid opponents of Mr. Smoot admit that he afforded benefit, by the company. On this occasion the play of "Virgilus" was given, about as difficult and ambitious an attempt as the senate has ever made. The play of "Virgilus" was given, about as difficult and ambitious an attempt as the senate has ever made.

Senator McCormack, Maryland, today presented to the senate a memorial of the Minerva club of New York City, asking for the expulsion of Senator Smoot on the ground that the "Mormon" hierarchy is an oath-bound association having absolute control of the mind, body and property of its members, and that its influence is degrading and contrary to our standards of civilization.

Sensors Smoot and Kearns today presented memorials from the State of Utah praying for legislation looking to the establishment of a bureau of mining in the intermountain region; also for the establishment of a mint and assay office in Utah.

SANDPOINT NATIONAL BANK.

The application of Thomas Thomason, L. D. Farnin, W. F. Whitaker, Y. L. Thomason, H. E. Thomason, A. L. Tilton, and John Marshall to organize the First National Bank of Sandpoint, Idaho, with \$25,000 capital, has been approved by the controller of the currency.

NO STATEHOOD BILL, CONFERENCE.

An attempt to send the statehood bill to conference failed in the senate today. The bill was defeated by a vote of 40 to 30.

BOMB IN CODY'S CAMP.

Witnesses Testify That Whiskey and Not Poison Made Buffalo Bill Sick.

(Special to the "News.")

Cheyenne, Wyo., Feb. 20.—Mrs. Cody's attorney said a veritable bomb into the camp of Col. Cody in the sensational divorce suit here this morning. Cody's witnesses had charged that Mrs. Cody on three occasions attempted to poison the scout. One of these alleged attempts was made by the use of the big banquet tendered Cody upon his return to North Platte at the close of his show season at Chicago in 1903.

It was stated that Mrs. Cody had poured some dragon's blood and that Cody became deathly sick and was with difficulty rallied in time to attend the banquet.

Arthur McDonald, president of the first National Bank of Cody, who testified for the defense today, stated that Cody was drinking on the evening of the banquet and desiring to steady his nerves called for a cup of coffee. The cook, thinking Cody needed a brace, gave him a glass of whiskey instead, and Cody became deathly sick at once.

McDonald, a lecturer in the Commercial academy at Moscow, on February 15, by a student, says the professor was an Englishman. That Washington, D. C., in 1903, said he never heard Mrs. Cody use profane or vulgar language and that he never heard that she did until he heard yesterday on the stand last Friday.

He said she neither drank or kept liquor about her, and that she always treated Cody, his family and their guests with the greatest consideration. On cross examination McDonald said Mrs. Cody was not very well educated and had not had the advantages of other women and for that reason she was not very well educated.

Iddings stated that she never accompanied Cody on his trips through the United States.

Cody has visited every large city in the United States with her husband.

Col. Cody, last another witness on the stand this morning, Dr. C. L. Gilliam, of Cody, Wyo., who told of a conversation he had had with Mrs. Cody, and statements she made while on a hunting trip in the Big Horn Basin in 1899 with Cody, Frederick Remington, the celebrated artist, and his wife, Mike Russell and wife of Deadwood, and others. While riding in a large wagon one day Mrs. Cody said: "The first time Cody took the show to England he asked me to go, but as he was in doubt as to its financial success he begged me to go with the show with him. He asked me to come into the Big Horn Basin and settle on T. E. ranch but this is my first trip to the basin and the last. I will not go any where with the old reprobate."

DEGREES FOR UTAH MEN.

Three Students Who Will Graduate From Cornell This Year.

(Special to the "News.")

Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Among the candidates for degrees this year at the 37th commencement of Cornell University, the following are from Utah: Edgar Allan Rogers, Salt Lake City, who is taking a law course; Orange James Salisbury, Jr., Salt Lake City, who will graduate as a mechanical engineer; and Howard Eugene Smith, of Provo, who will take out a diploma in the same department.

Cicero J. Hamlin Dead.

Buffalo, Feb. 20.—Cicero J. Hamlin, founder of the Village State farm organization of the National Trading association, and father of the grand circuit, died today, aged 55 years.

ANOTHER VETERAN UTAH ACTOR DEAD.

James Hardie, One of the Stalwarts of the Old Theater Stock Company, Passes Away.

HIS DEATH CAME IN ENGLAND.

Has a Large Number of Relatives in Salt Lake—Something of His Life Here and in Europe.

In Liverpool, England, on Jan. 25, James Hardie, manager of a theater, died. The news was received by his many friends in Salt Lake Sunday with great surprise, for the life of theatrical management which Hardie ended in Liverpool, he began in this city on the boards of the Salt Lake Theater, when it was first built, and when local stock companies filled the dates, in lieu of anything in the traveling line.

James Hardie was known to the veteran actors as "Jimmy," and with John S. Lindsay was the favorite "heavy" man in the days after David McKenzie, the original star of the stock company, had more or less retired.

Prior to the time when he destroyed his Liverpool theater, but since then he is understood to have recovered his losses.

In Salt Lake he leaves many relatives and friends, these of his sisters being well known Utah women. They are Mrs. Le Grand Young, Mrs. Phyllis Ferguson, and Mrs. Agnes Lynch, mother of Chief of Police Lynch. A brother, John F. Hardie, is an old resident of Salt Lake.

With him in England were two sons, who now have charge of his estate, and are effecting its settlement.

BOTH BILLS DEFEATED.

Senator MacBeth's anti-cigarette bill, prohibiting the manufacturing and sale of cigarettes or cigar wrappers within the state of Idaho, and his companion bill providing heavy penalties for those renting houses for immoral purposes or causing or inducing a wife or woman under 18 years of age to become a prostitute, or receiving for support means taken by any woman of such character, were both defeated.

Senator Davis' Sunday closing bill, No. 9, which has been pocketed by the judiciary committee since the 23rd of January, and which has been called for regularly every day of the week by Senator MacBeth, was dug up yesterday, amended and filed for second reading. The title of the bill is as follows: "An act to prevent the keeping open or maintaining of any saloon, theater, play house, dance house, race track, concert saloon and variety hall on Sunday, and to provide for the punishment thereof."

FIRE INSURANCE BILL.

Senate bill No. 42 by Lewis, "Providing a uniform policy for fire insurance, prescribing the duties and liabilities of the insurance companies, and fixing a penalty for violations of the provisions thereof," has caused considerable excitement in the senate during the week, and the swarming in of insurance and business men from all parts of the state, who are strenuously exerting themselves for the defeat of the measure.

The committee on state affairs, to which the bill was referred, reported back today that the bill do not pass, and by request of its author, the committee on insurance and fire insurance, the bill was given back into the hands of the committee for reconsideration. As the bill now stands there is certainly no hope for it.

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Representative Johnson's railroad commission bill, No. 173, has had a very stormy journey thus far. By a majority of the rules, it was twice read at the time of its introduction, and more than twice it has been speeding on its way to the printer, when it was suddenly called back to the committee on the ground that it was at last pocketed by the committee on railroads and corporations, where it has been resting peacefully since the 15th inst. Johnson makes his daily inquiries about its welfare but it never shows its head. Its author is afraid it will go the way of his 3-cent fare measure.

The bill provides for the appointment, biennially, by the governor, of a railroad commission of three members, each to receive a salary of \$1,800 a year, a secretary and clerk with yearly salaries of \$1,200 and \$800, respectively. The commission is given power to fix freight and express rates on all railroads operating within the state and to hear complaints when discrimination or prejudice is shown in the rate of fares.

The commission is authorized to examine all books of the different companies, and inquire into and ascertain the cost and equipment of all railroads, the salaries of the officers and of employees and report the value of each railroad including its right of way, franchise, etc., to the secretary of state.

PURE FOOD MEASURE.

House bill No. 66, the pure food measure, which was transmitted to the senate on the 15th inst., has been made for passage by that body today.

It is an act regulating the manufacture and sale of dairy, food and oil products and to prevent deception, fraud or imitation by the sale of food and oil commodities and providing for the appointment of a state chemist and defining their several duties.

One of the twenty-nine bills introduced in the house Wednesday was a local option bill by Donaldson, H. B. 183, a substitute for H. B. No. 40 by him. Donaldson sought for unanimous consent for the withdrawal of H. B. No. 40 from the committee on privileges and elections, that he might introduce a substitute in lieu thereof, but this privilege was refused, so after considerable debate he succeeded in getting a postponement and immediately introduced his substitute.

The former measure provided for local option by counties, requiring 10 per cent of the citizens to sign a petition before an election on the liquor question could be called; while the latter raises the number of citizens required to 20 per cent, and eliminates the county option feature entirely and makes it purely a matter for precincts and cities.

Regarding the sale of liquor by druggists on prescription by a physician is made more stringent than ever by the following clause: "Provided, that such prescription be properly dated and only one sale made on such prescription."

IRRIGATION LAW.

The one hundredth senate bill, which was introduced this morning by Wayman, was an amendment to an act providing for the organization of irrigation districts and providing for the acquisition of water and its distribution for irrigation purposes. The laws, as enacted two years ago, provided for the creation of irrigation districts carrying also a clause providing for the assessment of state lands within said districts. Immediately after the passage of this act, several districts were organized, and only recently was it discovered that the action providing for assessment against state lands is unconstitutional, and in order to correct this, senate bill No. 100 was introduced. This act exempts from taxation all state lands within any legally organized irrigation district and provides for an appropriation through the state board of land commissioners to the board of directors of the irrigation district, out of the general funds of the state, in an amount equal to the cost of constructing irrigation works in districts, and the sales of land in said districts shall include a water right therewith.

House bill No. 23, by Alney, prohibiting the tampering with electric meters or wires, and the wrongful diversion of current.

The senate adjourned at 11:30 today until 10 a. m. Monday. The house held a full day session.

EXTRA SESSIONS ARE NOW IN ORDER

Idaho Legislature Finds Itself Crowded With Work Before The Close.

SOME GOOD MEASURES KILLED.

Insurance Bill Has a Hard Road to Travel—Amendment to Irrigation Law.

Special Correspondence.

Boise, Ida., Feb. 18.—The week opened quietly in the halls of the legislature, but each succeeding day brought with it new work resulting in a perfect rush of business toward the close of the week. Work in the house was so crowding that it was found necessary to hold an extra session Wednesday evening. According to a resolution adopted by the house of representatives at its opening, there should be no bills introduced, except by committee, after Wednesday, the 15th inst., and a joint resolution between the house and senate provides that no bills will be considered by either house after the 25th inst. These provisions will enable both houses to get their work cleaned up by the first of next month. There were 28 bills introduced in the house Wednesday. The total number of bills up to date is 160 in the senate and 229 in the house.

The senate held a short session Monday and adjourned in honor to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

BOTH BILLS DEFEATED.

Senator MacBeth's anti-cigarette bill, prohibiting the manufacturing and sale of cigarettes or cigar wrappers within the state of Idaho, and his companion bill providing heavy penalties for those renting houses for immoral purposes or causing or inducing a wife or woman under 18 years of age to become a prostitute, or receiving for support means taken by any woman of such character, were both defeated.

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STANDARD OIL INVESTIGATION.

Kansas Liable to Institute One of Its Operations in the Lower State.

MAY INVOKE AID OF CONGRESS.

Missouri Legislature May Also be Asked to Take Up Fight Against The Monopoly.

WISCONSIN WILL TAKE UP MATTER

Two Measures Will be Introduced in Legislature—Oklahoma is Also Interested.

BACK FROM PORTLAND.

Legislators View Exposition Site on a Flying Trip to Oregon.

Speaker Hull, Representatives Kinney and Merrill and Benjamin Goddard made up a party which left here Thursday night on a flying trip to Portland, the home of the Lewis and Clark Exposition. Messrs. Hull and Goddard were going there on business, and upon hearing of the proposed trip it was suggested by some members of the house that inasmuch as an appropriation was pending for the exposition, it would be well for some of the state solons to go along. Accordingly, Representatives Kinney and Merrill joined the party.

Referring to the trip today Speaker Hull said they had a most delightful time. They visited the grounds of the exposition, which he says form an ideal site for the proposed fair. The buildings are now being erected and there is an air of activity which is business. The grounds are located on the lake shore along the Willamette river. One building that is the center of attraction at present is the former big building, with its 40 inside columns made of trees in their natural state. These trees measure seven feet at the butt, 6 feet at the tip and are 52 feet long—most of them growing in the neighborhood of 42 tons each and contain 13,000 feet of lumber. The gentlemen were delighted with what they saw there and returned better able to act intelligently on the appropriation desired than they were before their departure. They say that indications point to a most successful fair, and that Utah should be fittingly represented.

COMMITTEE FETED.

Legislators Return from Visit to Normal School at Cedar City.

The special committee appointed by the Legislature to visit the state normal school at Cedar City returned from their trip south this morning, delighted beyond measure at what they saw there.

The committee left here Thursday night, arriving at Lund, the nearest railroad point, Friday morning. There they were met by citizens in carriages, and conveyed to Cedar City, where the entire community had turned out to meet them. In the evening the visitors were escorted to the ward house, where a reception was given them, including a dance and delicious refreshments, and affording all an opportunity of mingling together in a delightful informal manner. During the dance, it is said that some of the solons were so impressed with the beauty of young ladies that they fairly forgot themselves and indulged in the giddy whirl, as they had not done for many years.

On Saturday the lawmakers made a tour of inspection of the state normal, finding conditions there of a highly satisfactory character and the work done equal to that of any other school in the state. Prof. Decker, principal of the school, did the honors in a graceful and becoming manner, and was ably assisted by members of the faculty, and leading citizens. During the day choice refreshments were served, and speeches were made by Principal Decker, ex-Representative Parry, Dr. C. F. Middleton, Prof. Orin, Sen. Jones, Richard, Williams and Callister, and Representatives K