EXTRA SESSION APPEAL TO CUTLER

Full Text of Petition of Citizens Filed Yesterday With State Executive.

THE REASONS IN DETAIL.

Much Stress is Laid on Economical Saving and in the Avoidance of Duplication Work.

The petition for the consolidation of the University of Utah and the Agricourse coilege, a digest of which appeared in last evening's "News," is percellin reproduced in its entirety. seventy-eight signatures are attached to the document which asks Gov. Cutler to summon the legislature together in special session that the question, which is now such a burning one, may be settled for good and all. The document follows:

THE PETITION.

Hon. John C. Cutler, Governor of the State of Utah. After considering the proposiion submitted by the state commisinvestigate the dupiteation of sork and the waste of means in the f our higher educational insucutions, we have deemed it our duty, stizens of this state, to address to this communication. The commisin a very exhaustive and comort, covering 140 closely, typeen pages, have now reported their

That there is unnecessary and expensive duplication in the Agricultural college and the University of Utah in work of higher education. duplication includes (a) courses and subjects; (b) apparatus and equipinstructional service; (d) oe and purpose.

endings as by law required, and have

tted the following results and

the commission reports that this ication involves a needless and consually increasing loss that already

1 The commission has, therefore, mended to the electors of this the desirability and, considering future, the necessity of amending Constitution, section 4. article X, at wherein it now provides for the eparate location and maintenance of the university and the Agricultural colunder one board and upon one

CONSOLIDATION CLAIMS.

In brief, the state commission apto investigate the work of these estitutions has shown that consolidais imperative for the following rea-, which are proved at length in the mplete and impartial investigations ucted by the commission

Both institutions will be made such stronger, commanding greater repect at home and abroad, if united in-The union of the two institutions

elevate and make more practical studies in agriculture, and will en-many more students in the study pursuit of this great science and lustry than is possible under present

Combination will enable the stulents in different lines to be associated, sympathy for one another's work, and devating the science and the various arts of agriculture to the position and work that require university training

or their successful application.

i. The state would have only one miversity to support instead of two, ence experience in other states has abundantly shown that if disassociated om other lines of university work, to agricultural colleges do not thrive. Duplication in higher work is very pensive, and combination will elmin-

THE LOBBYING EVIL.

Combination will put an end to that objectionable and deplorable biendel contest which comes before every riations for the separate institu-

agage stronger men and such men be more willing to accept positions great institution than in either smaller ones.

Consolidation will enable the state

modern higher education the s wholly toward concentration, only here, but in other states; and such cheaper to combine even afschools have been established to maintain separately the higher

The moral and intellectual effect tudents of membership in a large ent body, devoted to various phases er education, is found to be unibeneficial both to the students to the standing and influence of respective callings and vocations. Such arguments as may be urged parate maintenance are fully anthe success of the combined Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illi-Ohio, California, Cornell, Missouri of other states.

instances, in which rich and states have not combined schools, has proved detrimental to nterests of agriculture and is very sive as well; and even in these there is much dissatisfaction, great educational and heavy losses due to separation. is impossible in separation to the diplication of very expen-

Combination would attract the pathy of wealthy men, who would inclined to make endowments to a

14. To support the schools separately be mill tax of all taxable property in the state to each school would not pre-ted the present friction due to biennial filests for appropriations for build-

Combination would save to the for buildings alone, needed now, and similar amounts would be the state in duplicating buildings ime to time hereafter.

At the agricultural college there yet no suitable hullding for agriand President Kerr says that a is to cost \$100,000 or \$125,000 be built in the near future (B!-

al Report of Trustees.) Therefore arricultural building necessary in a case would not be an extra excord combination. The only extra in combining would be \$40,000 barns, coops, etc.

THE EXPENSE PROBLEM.

17. Really, there would be no extra herse in combination. The buildings heeded can be put up and the moving done on the amount asked for by the university for separate maintenance, plus the Agricultural college appropriation from the state. On the basis of what the college asked for in 1865 (President Kerr says this amount will be increased part 1865). be increased next time) at least like 190 would be saved out of the appropriation to be made by the next registrature. On the basis of what was actually granted by the last legislature. Look for the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in page.

FOR DESSERT

Tip Top Dessert Jelly.

ASK YOUR GROCER. Bucknam & Vanderpoel, Mfrs., New York.

getting the agricultural building, and the woman's building, which the college would probably fail to get for a considerable time to come, considering the present and prospective revenues the state, and beside both the saving (\$152,500) and the gain due to the immediate use of the armory and gym-nasium, and the hydraulic laboratory. From the answers made to the commission by Presidents Kingsbury and Kerr as to buildings needed, it is evident that the immediate outlay from consolidation would be smaller than the outlay for separate maintenance. After the schools are once together the entire Logan appropriation from the

state can be saved. 18. It has been demonstrated by a private school nearer the center of population in the state (the B. Y. unlersity at Provo) that the people of Utah believe in agricultural education, one year's time this school has enrolled more than double the number of students reached by the Agricultural

ollege at Logan.
19. Combination will release some of the money unnecessarily spent in dupitcation, and this money, or a portion of it, could then be used for the benefit of the public schools, and especially to disseminate a knowledge of agriculture throughout the common, normal and high schools of the state.

20. It costs the state almost double the amount to maintain these institutions separately, compared with what would cost to maintain them com-21. If all the government appropria-

tion to, and the interest on the land fund for, the Agricultural college were reserved, as they could be under com-bination, for instruction in the technical lines of agriculture and manual training and also in experimental work these lines would be better provided for than ever before since the specialists, assistants and stenographers at the ricultural college draw only \$22,205 from the present total of \$51,000 per year from the government and the land fund. Much of the remainder of this income is devoted to the teaching of languages, mathematics, history, English, economics, sociology, law, mineral ogy, physics, etc., subjects regularly taught in the University of Utah and in other institutions of higher rank; while of the \$22,205 designated for special subjects in agriculture at the college, many of these subjects also are given in the university and in all other universities. These are such subjects as bacteriology, zoology, chemistry, botany, etc.

PRESIDENT KERR'S TESTIMONY.

22. The testimony of President Kerr, President Kingsbury and Prof. Widtsoe before the commission in January, 1906, is to the effect that the efficiency would be greater and the expense smaller if the institutions were under one management and on one site.

The Agricultural college land is relatively worthless for experiments and has been abandoned long ago as far as this work is concerned. The state is now renting five acres of land in Greenville, north of Logan, and has and to buy six acres more.

24. In maintenance of these two

schools separately, the cost per capital corresponding classes already organis too high for the state to afford. The lized in the University of Utah without rate for college students at the univer sity of Utah is \$274.65, and at the Agricultural college \$1,117.43.
25. It will be better for students of

the state normal school if they can get as they will under combination, instructhus broadening their minds, creating sympathy for one another's work, and elevating the science and the various normal workers in Louisville, January, 1905, namely, that agriculture should be taught in every normal school and in the public schools.

26. It would be much better for the interests of agriculture throughout the state to have the teachers prepared to

disseminate a knowledge of agricultural science among the people.

27. Some of the greatest men in the country in agriculture, as well as in other lines, urge combination: Jordan of Stanford university, Wheeler of California, Van Hise of Wisconsin, Northrop of Minnesota, Schurman of Cornell, James of Illinois, Jesse of Missourt, Butler of Columbia, Angell of Michigan, Andrews of Nebraska, Houston of Texture Missourt, Missourt, Missourt, Missourt, Physics Missourt, Physics Missourt, Physics Missourt, Physics Missourt, Physics of Missourt, Physics Missourt, Physi as, Hall of Clark, Babcock of Arizona, Sledd of Florida, Tisdel of Wyoming, Droppers of South Dakota, Prof. Cham-lerlain of Chicago, ex-President White of Cornell, Merrifield of North Dakota, Judson of Chicago, Dean Vincent of Chicago, Schaffer, president N. E. A.; Fight of New Mexico, Purinton of West Virginia, Abercromble of Alabama, Mc-Lean of Iowa, Gilman of Carnegie In-stitute, Campbell of Oregon, White of Illinois Agricultural college, Henry of Wisconsin Agricultural college, Director Hilgard of California Agricultural college, President Gibbs of New Hampshire Agricultural college, Director shire Agricultural college, Director Balley of Cornell Agricultural college, Fresident Patterson of State college (A. C.), Kentucky, Prince of Ohio Ag-ricultural college, Scott of Oklahoma Agricultural college, Latta of Indiana Agricultural college, Hardy of Missis-sippi Agricultural college, and Morgan of Tennessee Agricultural college.

REGARDING SEPARATION. Ten agricultural college presidents favor separation, five favor either separation or combination, according to the local circumstances, and 11 favor

DIDN'T BELIEVE

That Coffee Was the Real Trouble,

Some people flounder around and take everything that's recomended but fi-nally find that coffee is the real cause of their toubles. An Oregon man says: "For 25 years I was troubled with my stomach. I was a steady coffee drinker but didn't suspect that as the cause. I took almost anything which someone else had been cured with but to no good. I was very bad last summer and

"On Dec. 2, 1962. I was taken so ball the doctor said I could not live over 34 hours at the most and I made all preparations to die. I could hardly eat any-thing, everything distressed me and I was weak and sick all over. When in that condition coffee was abandoned and I was put on Postum, the change in my feelings came quickly after the drink that was poisoning me was re-

moved.
The pain and sickness fell away from me and I began to get well day by day so I stuck to it until now I am well and strong again, can eat heartily, with no headache, heart trouble or the awful sickness of the old coffee days. I drink all I wish of Postum without any harm

and enjoy it immensely. "This seems like a strong story but I would refer you to the First Nat'l Bank. The Trust Banking Company, or any merchant of Grant's Pass, Ore... in regard to my standing, and I will send a sworn statement of this if you wish. You can also use my name."
Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Still there are many who persistently fool themselves by saying "Coffee don't hurt me." A ten days' trial of Postum in its place will tell the truth and many times save life. "There's a reason."

combination. college presidents advocate separation, the presidents of the universities ad-

vocate combination 28. It is shown by the state school of mines that consolidation is cheaperthat it costs \$25,000 per year to conduct that school with the university, while separately on an independent site, and with the present efficiency, it would cost \$69,777 per year, besides \$250,000 in buildings.

29. The State Normal school, combined with the university, costs the state annually \$25,000, while with sep. arate maintenance at its present efficiency, the cost would be \$65,000, besides expensive buildings.

30. In 15 years the state will save by combination more than a million dol-lars, and the work will be better done. 31.-In collecting libraries, museums and apparatus, it costs twice as much to provide two institutions (their books, apparatus, etc., being mostly technical) as it does to equip one; and since these are largely technical and not used by the general public, there is no advantage or convenience in keeping them separate.

32. The loss of the buildings at Logan, which some say the state would suffer by the reversion of these buildings and grounds to Logan City (a to tal of \$276,236.52, according to the last college biennial report), would be saved out of two legislative appropriations to the Agricultural college if the institutions were united.

33. There are 39 states and territories hat have these two institutions. Of these, 19 have them separate, and 20 have them combined. There are nine other states where the policy has been 'combination," and the name given to the highest educational institution instead of university or agricultural college, state colleges, etc. Combination does not cut off any of the funds reeived from the United States govern-

34. The largest separate agricultural college in the country is that of Io-wa, and it is more of a university than our two institutions would be com-

35. It makes very little difference whether the institution be called untversity or agricultural college. Presi-dent Van Hise of Wisconsin says: Where they are maintained separately the state will have to maintain two universities." In Indiana they are separate, one being called the University of Indiana and the other Purdue uni-

ONLY ONE GREAT INSTITUTION.

For about 500 students above three years of high school work, nine-tenths of whom are in the University of Utah and one-tenth in the Agricultural college, this state cannot maintain more than one higher educational institution The Agricultural college courses con-taining students above three years of high school work on Feb. 10, 1906, when the school is the largest, were: Agri-culture, 2; domestic sciente, 6; commerce, 13; civil and mechanical engineering, 13, and general science, 9-a total of 50 students above three years in high school. There were in addition a few specials in music and other subjects, and included in the 50 were several teachers drawing salaries from the The commission has shown that the 13 students above three years of high school in the civil and mechanical engineering courses of the college could be distirbuted through the corresponding four years in the university. and would add but little more than one student to the year in each of the two courses. The students in domestic science, 6, and in agriculture, 2, would be provided for by the expenditure in these special lines of the entire amount received from the government and from the land fund, in place of the smaller portion of these funds now devoted to

this use by the Agricultural college.
The students in the other lines-com merce, 15, and general science, 9, would be distributed through the four years of overcrowding of any class.

Combination does not mean sub ordination of the Agricultural college but co-ordination with the other col-leges and schools of the university.

Where one agricultural college builetin on poultry, cattle-raising, field crops, etc., is now published, at least two could be put out with the money at the disposal of the department after

38. The University of Utah had about students above the grade of the Salt Lake and Ogden high schools on 9, 1906, when the commission visited. This was at the time when the school is the largest. On the following day the commission found 21 students registered at the Agricultural college above the rank of the high schools

AS TO UTAH STUDENTS.

39. The Agricultural college is not so vell represented by Utah students. The following distribution is taken from ta-bles supplied by the institutions: From Utah, outside of Salt Lake county, in the university, 405 students. From Utah outside of Cache county, in the Agri-cultural college, 269 students. Outside states represented in the university, 16; in the Agricultural college, 13. Idahoans in the university, 16; in the Agricultur-al college, 108. Salt Lake county is the third county in number in the Agricultural college outside of Cache county. Cache county is the eight-

eenth county in number in the univer-

sity outside of Salt Lake county, 40. President Kerr showed before the commission that the Agricultural col-lege received from the state in 1903-95, \$65,000; in 1905-07, \$140,500, and that the increase in the necessary appropriation for the next two years, if the college goes on with the same work, will be proportionately greater than the increase of the last two years, or more than double \$140,500.

41. The arguments used in the constitutional convention for maintaining institutions separately, given in good faith, have not proved true during the past eleven years. vas argued that the Agricultural colwould be self-supporting an should be allowed to remain where it is: while the arguments and predictions of vention, to the effect that the separate maintenance of these two schools would finally result in financial burdens that the state could not bear, have now been

42. Though millions of dollars will be saved by combination, this is not the strongest argument for consolidation. Efficiency is the chief reason for comblning. It would improve the univer-sity, the state school of mines, the state normal school, and the state Agricul-

43. The university has 92 acres of very fertile soil, as shown by the school farm conducted by the normal school. The college site of Logan has ill acres. which have been abandoned as an experimental farm, having been proved

THE LOGAN SCHOOL

44. By expert agricultural testimony before the commission, it was estab-lished that it is not important for the ogan school to have more than ten or fifteen acres, as the modern tendency and ideal condition is to have experi-"The accepted method of carrying on station work is to establish emporary stations in the different dis-If, for instance, there is a certain quality of soil in Sanpete county. near Manti or Mt. Pleasant, the proper thing to do is to locate a temporary station there, and investigate the questions that are before the people. The station will then remain there as long as the question has not been answered Sometimes a question een readily answered so you can give proper information on the subject in a short time, in which case, of course the station is discontinued. manent station is a mistake. We want emporary stations where the needs of the state call for help." dld not believe in the college farm and hoped the State of Utah would no Since only one part of the work should be near the college the animal industry, horses, cows, pigs, bickens, and other animals.

45. If part of the money saved by the combination were given to the public schools by increasing the mill tax, the igh school movement, which is so important to the success of either university or the Agricultural college, would be aided in all the countles the state, and students of the high school age could get their training at home under parental influences.

46. High school training would be much cheaper at home than either in Logan or Salt Lake City, as board in either case would cost from \$150 to \$200 per student per year. stitutions were combined, all high school work would be dropped except the dustrial cour es, which should be made part of the normal training Thus both high school and all kinds of college work would be advanced

SPEEDY SETTLEMENT URGED.

The foregoing has been given with reference to combination itself, regard-less of time. We desire to submit the ollowing in order to urge a speedy settlement of this very important question and feel that a special session of legislature should be called as soon as possible

1. The present legislature has already given much time to the con-sideration of this question; the com-mission is a creature of its own making, and no other legislature would probably be better able to decide this important matter. The present legislature could act in less time with more attention to this one issue, and with a better knowledge than a subsequent legislature would get in the course of a regular session, with so much else

CONCERNING SPECIAL SESSION.

2. If a special session be called, then 2. If a special session be called, then on the basis of the amount, \$282,190, asked for by the Agricultural college from the last legislature, and the amount \$140,500, received, at least \$140,500 will be immediately saved by the state by favorable action on the majority report.

3. By immediate settlement of this question, in accordance with the ma-jority report, some of the public schools now suffering on account of lack of means, and the closing of these schools after six or seven months could be quickly relieved by enabling the next Legislature to divert means to the public schools-means now being wasted in

4. The people are entitled to have this important question, involving a waste of hundreds of thousands of dollars, immediately considered and settled, in the interest of peace, harmony and

5. If a special session is not called, and this important matter is left un-

settled for two more years, it will become involved with the senatorial and prosidential elections, politics will enter and bitter contests will be waged ter and bitter contests will be waged for two years; the higher education of the state will become belittled and degraded and demoralized, while Agricultural college will suffer by the delay on account of the uncertainty of

its location and policy.

6. If settled by this special legisla-ture no partisan or other legislative measures would interfere to prevent a thorough and impartial consideration ture is called and combination is ef fected, making the Agricultural college as we believe, even better on the university site than it now is, the legisla ture of 1907 would have to appropriat only for the agricultural building. \$60. 000, and for barns, coops, etc., \$40,000, making in all \$100,000. The appropria-tion for the Agricultural college at Logan by the legislature of 1909 would then be nothing. If a special session is not called the legislature for 1907 will have to appropriate for maintenance of the Agricultural college at Logan, say \$140,500. Then if, in 1909, combina-tion should take place the legislature ould have to appropriate for the Ag ricultural college on the university site the agricultural building . \$60,000 and for barns, coops, etc., \$40,00 gethe amounting to \$100,000. That is, \$140,500 will be saved if combination effected now instead of waiting for the setion of the next legislature, while the cost of assembling the legisuature in special session would not exceed

In view of the foregoing facts we earnestly request that a special session of the legisuatre be called to convene not later than Aug. 1.

SIGNERS OF THE PETITION. Joseph A. Silver Frank Knox. W. F. Adams, Wm. H. Pettigrew, Waldemar VanCott James W. Paxman, George McCl D. N. Straup. Lewis Anderson B. Mereton Ogden Hiles W. Aird, H. G. McMillan. H. Farnsworth, J. E. Bamberger. Moses W. Taylor, E Eggertsen, H. Frisbie Abram Hatch R. Murdock, J.W.N. Whitecotto George E. Robison James C. Jensen, Hanks, James B. Wilson. S. H. Goodwin A. J. Evans, S. L. Chipman, L. A. Culbertson, Joseph H. Sterrs, R. R. Irvine, James H. Clark, H. T. Reynolds, George Powelson, W. L Worsencroft, J. M. Jensen, Jesse Knight. Heber C. Jex, I. Bird D. D. Houtz, R. L. Biro. George M Cannon, A. C. Lund, George M Cannon, William E. Bassett A. A. Hinckley, William E. Bas John C. M. Barnes, Heber M. Wells

H. J. Sheffield.

Hyrum Stewart.

John R. Barnes,

David Stoker.

Lewis S. Hills, NERVOUS WOMEN

MathonihahThomas E. A. Wall, Hyrum Stewart. Richard W. Young.

William F. James, Thomas R. Cutler,

Nepht L. Morris,

E. D. Miller.

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate It quiets the nerves, relieves nausea sick headache and induces refreshing sleep.

CANDIDATE FOR MEDAL.

Atty, Culbert L. Olsen Stops Runaway And Saves Two Lives.

Attorney Culbert In Olsen was the means of averting what might have been a fatal accident on Wednesday evening. He was standing on First South street, just west of East Temsurrey, dashed westward. In the vehi le were Mrs. W. A. Shepard and her The lady was holding to her child with one hand and vainly trying to stop the runaway team, which, how-ever, every moment gained greater mo-mentum. Mr. Olsen saw the situation, and dropping a number of parcels he was carrying, started in pursuit of the runaways. He succeeded in reaching the carriage, but was dragged a long distance before he succeeded in gaining possession of the reins, which Mrs. Shepard had not relinquished. The animals were brought to a standstill in a moment by the stalwart young attorney. The occupants of the carriage were not injured, but the lady was in a nervous condition from the effects of the exciting experience. Mr. Olsen was somewhat bruised by the dragging he received, but was not seriously hurt,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN was a man who, against all odds, attained the highest honor a man could get in the United States. Ballard's Horehound Syrup has attained a place, never equalled by any other like rem-edy. It is a sure cure for Coughs, Bronchitis, Influenza and all Colds, Pulmonary diseases. Every mother should keep supplied with this wonderful cough medicine. B

No better sport on earth than shooting the chutes. Try it at Calder's.

FOOL TAXPAYERS

Must Pay \$1,000 for Alleged Report Which is a Campaign Document.

NOTHING BUT AN ATTACK.

Attempts to Blame Former Administration for Extervagance Which is Blameable to "American" Crowd.

Another attempt to pull the wool over the eyes of the taxpayers was made last night by the "American" crowd which poses as the "reform" party when an alleged report was received from an ex-bookkeeper, one J. William Edmunds. The person who parts his name in the middle is to jingle in his pockets the neat little sum of \$1,000 which the taxpayers must pay. And for what?

For a campaign document!

MERELY AN ATTACK. From beginning to end the document is an attack upon the former administration and a boost for the "American" party of which J. William is a devoted member. The "report" may be interesting reading, and may serve to offset the big increase in exenses and an increase in the tax levy but even as an article of fiction it is hardly worth \$1,000 to the dear pub-

The "report" is supposed to show what expenditure has been made of the \$1,000,000 water and sewer fund. raised by the sale of bonds, prior to Dec. 31, 1905, when the Morris administration passed out of existence.

The "American" bunch probably think it worth \$1,000 to have a document which they think they can use to cover up their own extravagance n handling city funds, creating many ew offices, doubling expenses in many ways and decreasing the receipts using it as an attack on the Morris administration.

MONEY STILL DUE.

J. William, etc., ex-bookkeeper for hardware company, begins by statng that the receipts from the water \$1,015,000, including the \$15,000 pre-mium paid for the pends. In addition this sum he figures as receipts \$9 .-40 6.61 of accrued interest, due be-cause the bonds weren't paid for on the date of issue, and interest paid by local banks. In this \$9,406.61 pe figures \$2,252.12

interest paid by local banks on the deposits of the bond issue. This sum was paid to Fisher S. Harris, city treasurer under the Morris administration, who, instead of pocketing such interest, honestly turned it over to the city when his term expired. No such interest has been paid since the "Americans" took office.

The "report" goes on to say that according to the city's books, there is still due from the United States Mortgage & Trust company of New York, thich handled the bonds, the sum of \$693.81 in accrued interest, which has not been paid.

Then getting down to the gist of the that department of charging up time pay rolls and cost of instruments to a special unauthorized fund called the "Utah Lake improvement fund." Later, he alleges, this fund was charged against the water and sewer bond fund. He says the books, records, field notes and pay rolls of the engineering department are in such a shape that, despite his vast knowledge of bookkeeping, he cannot give how much was stolen from the bond fund in this manner.

OTHER CROWD TO BLAME.

J. William, etc., says that, dating from Jan. 1, 1904 there is a big defi-ciency in the waterworks storehouse fund. He says there should have been on hand \$23,241.67, whereas the books show there was credited to the fund only \$23,115.70. He says that \$16,125.97 has not been accounted for. This difference he says existed on Jan. 1, 1904. Note this: That was the day the Thompson administration was superseded by the Morris administration. Then the shortage must have been created under the Thompson administra-

AS TO WATER FUNDS.

After admitting the shortage, and perhaps unconsciously putting his employer in a hole, Edmands proceeds to state with reference to the expenditure

of the water fund that \$76,288.64 had been expended on the Big Cottonwood conduit prior to the time the Morris administration retired. Engineering expenses for the same period, says he, amounted to \$17.066.12, or 23,371 per cent of the total cost of the work. Usually, he alleges, the engineering cost of such work is only 4 per cent. Other engin-

eers say it will usually average from 10 to 15 per cent. On a basis of 4 per cent, however, J. William, states that, instead of being \$17,066,12 for the period mentioned, the engineering cost should have been \$5,-601.25, an alleged overcharge of \$11,-

464.87.

\$55,094,04.

The total contract for the conduit, he points out, was \$246,274.38. This was before the "American" party added \$75,-000 in "extras" to that sum. The engineering charges up to Dec. 21, 1905, he charges, would have amounted to 6.929 per cent of the total contract, regardess of subsequent engineering charges. On the entire contract he alleges, the engineering cost should have been but \$9.850.97, whereas, if they had continue dat the rate set by the Morris administration, they would amount to

BOOST FOR "AMERICANS,"

At this point ex-bookkeeper J. Wil-Ham, etc., proceeds to "earn" his mod-est fee of \$1,000 by throwing a bunch of oses at the present administration and how how economical the "American" dministration has been.

Thank God for the American party ity administration!

The "report" says that during the first six months of the "American" administration the amount expended on the conduit contracts was \$156,423.25 and the engineering expenses were only \$3,081.89, or 1.969 per cent, as against 22.371 under the Morris administration. The engineering cost on the amount axpended under the Democratic adminis-tration, he declares, should have been \$1,502.06 instead of \$17,056.12, exclusive of the first cost of preparing the plans. He figures up that the cost of engineer-ing for a given amount of work was 790 r cent greater under the Democratic administration than under the "Amerhowever, that other expenses in the Democratic engineer's office may have een improperly charged against the water and sewer bond fund.

ATTACK ON ATTY, RICHARDS. The great \$1,000 "report" winds up

eith an attack on Hon. Franklin Richards, who was engaged as special counsel for the city, because Mr. Richards was paid for legal services. J. William criticises the former administration because George E. Ellerbeck was paid \$540 for bringing a suit against the city to test the validity of the water bonds, but he overlooks the The "expert" says that, on Jan 1, 1906, after deducing all expenses paid and contracted for, there still remained in the fund the sum of \$442,769.54. All of this had not been paid out, however, and on July 1, there was on deposit in the fund \$702,382.59, none of which was drawing interest as it did under the ormer administration says there will still be \$400,000 available Dec. 31, this year, and he concludes with a final attack on the Morris administration for not delaying the sale of the bonds until such a time as the entire fund was needed.

And for this campaign document; this attack on the former administration; this big boost for the present extrava-'reform" party, \$1,000 is paid out of the treasury Verily, "Thank God for the American

ROCK DRILLING CONTEST. Prizes Aggregating \$450 Were Award-

ed at Salt Palace Yesterday.

party city administration!'

There was a well attended rock drilling contest yesterday afternoon at the job for which the public must pay \$1,000, he launches into an attack on the Morris administration of the city engineering department. He accuses was Little Cottonwood granite, and the drills %-inch diagonal steel, and 15 minutes was allowed each team of two men. The timekeeper was J. P. Langford of Park City, and the judges were William Grant of Bingham, F. C. Getsch of Park City and F. J. Brenton of Eureka. Six teams were entered, and the records they made were as follows: C. D. May and Daniel Edan of Mammoth 415-16 inches; Linden and Gustafson of Bingham 2315-16 inches; John Mingoritti and George Stakel of Eureka, 339-16 inches; W. C. McClelland and Gus Johnson of Park City, 32 inches; Huft Kelly and Carl Ferrin of Park City, 374 inches, The winners of the prizes were the first three. This contest was supplemental to the contest held in June, and the winning team did not appear in this event. A dispute arose at that time as to the use of steel drills, and the matter is in the courts of that the prize money for that occasion will not be given out until the courts decide the dispute. The next drilling contest will be held at Park City, Labor Day, Sept. 1, and \$600 in purses will be offered. drills %-inch diagonal steel, and to min-

STAKE CONFERENCE POSTPONED

The Wasatch stake conference, advertised to be held August 4 and 5.
will be postponed for one week from
those dates. JOSEPH F. SMITH. those dates.

If you want a good time, go to Cal-

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A Manufacturer's Surplus Stock of Shirt Waists, Linen Skirts and White Washable Linen Suits Closed Out to Us at Less Than 50c on the Dollar.

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\$1.00 JAP SILK WAISTS, NICELY

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