

Chief Executive Issues a Full and **Detailed Statement of** Policy.

EFFORT TO BRING HARMONY.

Outlines Plans With Object in View of Eliminating the Antagonism Between Utah's Two Big Schools.

Editor Desert News:

In view of misstatements that have gone out as to the policy of the state administration regarding the Agricultural college, which misstatements, so far as they are believed by the people of the state and especially the citizens of Cache county, will materially embarras and handicap President Widtsoe and his associates in their work, I consider it proper to make a full and detailed statement of this policy.

Before and immediately after my election as governor, I was struck with the feeling of rivalry, approaching antagonism, existing between the Agricultural college and the university. Leaving out for the present the cause of that feeling, I believed that should not exist. I thought there should be a feeling of help and co-operation, not of antagonism, between two institu-tions of learning supported by the rev-enues and patronized by the people of one state. Since they belong not to ene section of the state or to one fac-tion of the people, I feit that friendli-ness, not antagonism, should mark their work. Belleving that harmony should exist between them, I deter-mined that so far as it lay in my power to bring it about, it must exist. Un-friendly rivalry must stop; and this as much in the interest of the institutions themseives as in the interest of the state. For in order that the schools may accomplish their best work, it is necessary that they shall be controlled by the whole people of the state in its interest, and not by or for any faction, political or otherwise. Leaving out for the present the cause political or otherwise.

#### MUST BE REMEDIED

I was sure of being sustained in this determination, and in my efforts to bring about this harmony, by all citizens of the state who are devoted to citizens of the state who are devoted to its interests and acquainted with the facts. For it would naturally be the desire of all good citzens to get every possible bencht and suffer the least possible harm from the operaton of the state institutions. There was no question that an undesirable condi-tion existed. There was no question that this condition should and must be remedied. Neither should there be any question raised as to the patriotic and disinterested purpose of those entrust-ed with the large and general interests of the state, and with the responsibility of solving these problems. It does not enlighten the situation at all to make rash acgusations and false assertions enighted the situation at all to make rash acgustions and false assertions as to the motives of the state officers. Calling names and publishing charges against one's honesty and purity of motive will never help any good cause. For I believe that every true citizen of the state, whether in or out of office, whether living in Cache valley or elses whether living in Cache valley or else-where, has the interests of the state at heart, and is devoted to its welfare and the advancement of its institutions. I believe all are friends of the Agri-cultural college and the university, no matter how much they may differ as to the best way to benefit them, and at the same time preserve the interests of the state at large. I say this in all sinceriport.

#### SHOULD REASON TOGETHER.

The only difference of opinion, then, hat can arise and that has arisen, is as

DR PRICE'S WHEAT FLAKE CELERY It here. FOOD contributes more nutriment to

impoverished bad blood than any single article of diet known to men. Persons with rebellious stomachs can eat it with a sense of genuine relish.

> 10 cents a package For sale by all Grocers

# mon schools and other state institu-tions may be better supported. By re-sults secured in these two directions 1

desire my action concerning the Agri-cultural college to be judged. FAVORS ONE UNIVERSITY.

It is opportune at this point to say something about certain state institu-tions which must be provided for be-fore Utah can think of having two state universities to teach the lan-guages and the sciences to a limited and favored few. I am in favor of having one university, and of making it as thoroughly high class as possible. But until the nexts I shall name are sup-plied, I shall oppose the idea of two state universities. In some portions of the state the

state universities. In some portions of the state the children of grade school age must be content with five or six months of schooling each year, because of lack of funds. In very many districts it has so far been found impossible to establish and maintain high schools, for the same reason. Why should not some of the funds now being used to support two rival schools in their col-lege courses, be used to supply these abvious needs?

JUVENILE COURTS.

JUVENILE COURTS. A still more serious condition con-fronts us. We have in Utah a number of juvenile courts. The purpose of these is to take care of youthful of-fendrs, keep them out of jall, and turn them to lives of usefulness. Yet these courts are seriously handicapped and their usefulness is all but destroytd be cause no funds are available for the sup-port of detention homes. No one can compute the good that would come to these young people, and through them to the state, in the establishment of homes where they could be kept and taught trades and imbued with the idea of industry and self-support. Jalls will

of industry and self-support. Jalls will only hasten their ruin; and there is an unfortunate taint connected with the Industrial school, which should not be placed on a boy or a girl unless absolutely necessary. Instad of an ex-pense it should be a matter of ulti-mate economy for suitable places to be provided for these unfortunates.

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE MINDED.

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE MINDED. Then there are the feeble-minded. There are in the state about as many of these of school age as take the act-ual college work of the Agricultural college each year. If a fraction of the \$1.117.43 that each of these college stu-dents is said to cost the state yearly, could be spent in providing a common school and industrial education for each of these unfortunates, scores of them could be lifted every year from beg-garly dependence to the dignity of self-support. But it semes to be the policy of the state so far to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to help young people who are in possession of all their faculties, and to neglect en-tirely this large and increasing class of deficient children. I am as willing as any one that the state shall have two or even a dozen universities when it is able to support them. But it is my firm conviction that only one can be thought of until something effective has been done to lift juvenile delin-quents and mentally deficient children to the plane of self-respect and self-sup-port. HARMONY ESSENTIAL.

### HARMONY ESSENTIAL.

In order to bring about harmony between the two institutions, and lead the way to this saving of the state's money, it became necessary that the boards of faculties of the schools be brought into barmony As state's' money, it became necessary that the boards of faculties of the schools be brought into harmony. As the legislature did not provide for one-board control- a policy, by the way, which I think would have been very destrable—I decided to replace the retiring members of the boards with ladies and gentlemen in accord with the policy of harmony. Antagonists have accused me of doing this, and I have never denied it. Indeed. I advocate it as the only feasible thing that could have been done under the circumstances. The board of the col-lege, thus reconstructed, elected as president of the faculty, a gentleman of scholarly attainments along agri-cultural lines who I believe can be depended upon to see to it that dur-ing his incumbency the Agricultural college will not again be sacrificed to an undue ambiton to take it out of its proper field and make it a university. Who recognizes the fact that agricul-ture and its kindred branches form a field of research and scholarship of the broadest kind, and of the greatest possible benefit to those who enter it, and to the communities of the state. Who fully understands how destruct-ive it is for the college to abandon or neglect this field for the field which belongs to, and is being so well filled by the University of Utah. ARE NOT IN ACCORD. score may now rest content. The policy of the administration is to make only a nominal charge to cattle and sheep men for grazing permits, so that rich and poor may have equal privileges. Any other plan would be to the interest of large and wealthy concerns, and would eventually driva the small owner from the field. Uni-form prices and at the lowest possible rate is what is aimed at, strict regula-tions being kept up so as to give each reserve no more cattle or sheep than will insure no over-feeding.

was only one thing to do, and it was done. If he can find in Oregon the field in which he desires to labor, I shal be pleased. But the field he sought to occupy with our Agricultural college was not the proper one; and I have told him so as plainly as I state it have

LOOKING FORWARD. And now as to the future. I am

And now as to the future. I am confident that the worst of our diffi-culties are over. Antigonism between the two schools will be eliminated. Co-operation will be established. Du-plication will be reduced to a min-imum. While the courses at the Agri-cultural college will be made broad enough to meet all consistent demands, they will not be made to endanuger its existence as an agricultural college, or render it an unbearable burden to the state. Due attention will be given to the essential branches of a great school of agriculture, domestic science, and mechanic arts, and these subjects will no longer be relegated to the background. Free exchange of ideas and mutual helpfulness will exist be-tween the university and the college. They will work together instead of fighting each other. And notwith-stunding the attempts of mistaken or vicious partisans of the former college administration to induce students to go elsewhere, I thoroughly believe that the institution will increase in attend-ance and influence. RESULTS MUST COME.

RESULTS MUST COME. RESULTS MUST COME. All these results can not be secured at once. But they must come sooner or later. If the policy now inaugurat-ed does not ultimately produce these results, then it is as mistaken a policy as the previous one. But I am not alone in thinking that it will be pro-ductive of such benefits. And I call upon the people of the state, and es-pecially the residents of Cache valley, who are most intimately interested in the making of a great Agricultural coi-lege at Logan, to help in the accom-plishment of this object. At any rate, as much in their own behalf as in be-half of the institution and the people as a whole, I ask them not to an-tagonize the plan that is being carried out with the purpose of reaching these worthy ends. worthy ends.

JOHN C. CUTLER, Governor. Salt Lake City, July 20, 1907,

For Indigestion HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE An effective remedy for obstinate in-digestion, nervous dyspepsia, headache

and depression. ROBBED WHILE BATHING.

### Thieves Relieve Two Men of \$154,95

At Saltair Bathing Rooms.

A robbery is reported from Saltali esterday, in which Joe Fassnecht and William Keener are losers by \$154.95. No clue has yet been secured as to the robbers, although it is suspected that entrance was gained by climbing over the petition from the adjoining room. Fassnecht and Keenan occupled the same bathroom, and went in swimming, remaining about an hour, When they came out, it was to get when they came out, it was to get cigars instead of to dress, and they then found their clothes undisturbed. Keen-en went back into the water to enjoy his smoke while Fassnecht stayed on the pler about 20 feet from the bath-room. On returning to the room, which had been locked when left. Fassnecht found the clothes strewn about on the deer out the money group although a found the clothes strewn about on the floor and the money gone, although a watch and jewelry were undisturbed. A deputy sheriff at the resort was no-tified, but a search for the culprit pro-duced no results. The bathroom door was still locked, from which incident it is though that the room was entered from an adjoining room which is sep-arated by a partition extending only part way to the celling.

### NO INCREASED CHARGE.

Grazing Privileges on Forest Reserves Remain Within Reach of All.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, July 21 .- Contrary to the expectation of many western people, there will be no increase of charges for grazing privileges on the forest re-

vill insure no over-feeding.

高行意



Tribune Still Harps On Its Old Fake That He Was a "Mormon."

### SIX MEN GRANTED CLEMENCY.

#### State Board Acts on the Cases of Number of Convicts Serving Time for Crimes.

At the meeting of the state board of pardons Saturday afternoon at the state prison, six men were granted clemency and were turned loose. James Campbell, who is not a Mormon and never has been one so far as can be learned, the Tribune to the contrary notwithstanding, was granted a pardon. Campbell was sentenced ed a pardon. Campbell was sentenced in this county in November, 1905, to a term of three years for improper re-lations with his wife's sister and has been out on parol for some time. The morning knocker insists that he is a Mormon and that the young girl was his polygamous wife, but the man has repeatedly denied that he has ever been a member of the Mormon Church. While he was in prison his wife se-cured a divorce from him and he has now promised to marry the girl whom he rulned, hence he was granited a ruined, hence he was granted a pardon.

#### STOLE SOME FOOD.

Mark Larson and Harry A. Gress-Mark Larson and Harry A. Gress-well were granted pardons after hav-ing served since last March for burg-larizing a car in Cache county and stealing some food stuff. The peti-tions presented in behalf of the men showed that up to the time they com-mitted the offense mentioned they had borne good reputations and that they only took something to eat from the car, hence their petition was granted. BOY PARDONED.

Upon recommendation of Judge Joshua Greenwood, who sentenced him, the board pardoned John Pomato, who was sent up from Iron county in 1906 for five years for forgery. Pomato was only 16 years of age when sentenced, and Judge Greenwood declared that if he had known his age, he would have sent him to Orden to the reform school

#### TWO OTHERS.

Judge Howell and Dist. Atty. Hal-Judge Howell and Dist. Atty. Hal-verson of the Second district, recom-mended the pardon of Isaac D. Wood and it was granted. Wood was sentenced in May in Davis county to one year for foregry. Frank Wilson, who has been out on parole for some time, was given his complete liberty. He was sentenced in Utah county in 1904 to five years for arson and, counting his "copper," his term had about expired.

PETITION DENIED.

The petition of Yoso Besich for commutation of sentence was denied. Besich was sentenced in this county for assault with intent to commit murder. The petition of Walter E. Burrill for commutation was contin-ued for 60 days. He is serving a term for robbery. The board denied the following ap-plications for pardon:

Cecil J. Plant, who is serving a sen-tence of three years for bigamy. He was convicted April 2, 1906, in Davis

James Francis Smith, from Weber county, attempting to pass a fictitious

check. John L. Thurston, serving a sentence for burglary from Boxelder county. Albert Allerton, from Salt Lake county, for attempt to cmmit a crim-inal assault. J. M. Brotherton, for petit lar.eny, sentenced from Weber county. W. G. Clark, for petit larcen<sub>2</sub>, Salt Lake county. check

Lake

### PILGRIMAGE OF THE UTAH PIONEERS SIXTY YEARS AGO TODAY.

#### WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1847.

Orson Fratt's advance company resumed the journey. "We traveled 21/2 miles," writes Mr. Pratt, "and ascended a mountain for 1½ miles; descende-ed a mountain for 1½ miles; descended upon the west side one mile; came upon a swift running creek, where we halt-ed for noon; we called this Last Creek (now called Emigration creck). Erastus Show (having overtaken our camp from the other camp, which he sold was but a few miles in the rear) and myself proceeded to advance of the camp from the other camp, which he said was but a few miles in the rear) and myself proceeded in advance of the camp down Last creek 4½ miles, to where it passes through a canyon and issues into the broad open valley below. To avoid the canyon the wag-ons last season had passed over an exceedingly steep and dangerous hill. Brother Snow and myself ascended this hill, from the top of which a broad open valley, about 20 miles wide and 30 long, iay stretched out before us, at the north end of which the broad waters of the Great Salt Lake glistened in the sunbeams, containing high mountainous islands from 25 to 30 miles in extent. After issuing from the mountainous islands from 25 to 30 miles in a moment such an extensive scenery open before us, we could not refrain from a shout of joy, which almost in-voluntarily escaped from our lips the moment this grand and lovely scenery was within our view. We immediately descended very gradually into the lower parts of the circuit of about 12 miles before we left the valley to return to our camp, which we found encamped 1½ miles up the ravine from the valley, and 3 miles in advance of thely noon halt. If was about 9 o'clock in the evening when we got into camp. The main body of the Ploneers who were in the rear were encamped only 1½ miles up the creek from us, with the exception of some wagons containing some who were sick, who were still be-hind."

some who were sick, who were still be-hind." The main company broke camp at 6:30 o'clock a. m. and crossed what afterwards was known as the Big Mountain. "From the top of this ridge," writes William Clayton, "we can see an extensive valley to the west, bounded on every side by high mount-ains, many of the peaks of which are white with snow. We halted on the ridge a little while and then prepared to des-cend, and in doing so many of the teamsters locked both hind wheels of their wagons. We found the road very steep and rendered dangerous by the many stumps of trees left standing in the road. About a mile and a half from the top is a spring and a stream of very good cold water, where we halted to let the teams drink. After this we found the road was not so steep but still very rough, winding between high hills or mountains, through willows, brush, wood and rocks and also over soft places, crossing the creek a num-ber of times After reveiling 4" only." hind. brush, wood and rocks and also over soft places, crossing the creek a num-ber of times. After traveling 4½ miles from the top of the ridge we came to a good spring of cold water, plenty of grass and a good place to camp. Our teams had now been in the harness about ten hours without eating, and some of the brethren desired to camp by the spring, but others wished to go further and so we continued. We soon began to ascend another high fidge (Little Mountain), and while ascending some of the teams commenced to fail, but all succeeded in reaching the top. The descent from this ridge is not so The descent from this ridge is not so steep as the other one. After descend-ing we came to another small creek and a very rough road. At 7 p. m. we formed our encampment near the creek, Adving traveled 14 miles in 13 hours. Orson Pratt's company is camped about a mile and a half ahead of us. Col-onel Markham joined us from the rear camp and reported several new cases of sickness, but most of the brethren were setting better.

President Young's rear company laid over for the day in consequence of the sick on East Canyon or creek.

#### THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1847.

THURSDAT, JULY 22, 1847. Elder Orson Pratt from the advance camp visited the main camp early in the morning and consulted with Wil-lard Richards and Geo. A. Smith, when it was decided that Orson Pratt, Geo. A. Smith and several others should go ahead into the valley and look for a place to plant, while Willard Richards should take the lead of the pioneers in traveling through the canyon. Or-son Pratt gives the following account of his exploring trip in the valley that of his exploring trip in the valley that day: "This morning George A. Smith and "This morning George A. Smith and myself, accompanied by seven others, rode into the valley to explore, leav-ing the camp to follow on and work the road, which here required considerable labor, for we found that the canyon at the entrance of the valley, by cutting out the thick timber and underbrusn. connected with some spading and dig-ging, could be made far more prefer-able than the route over the steep hill mentioned above. We accordingly left a written note to that effect, and passed on. After going down into the valley about five miles, we turned our course to the north, down towards the Salt Lake. For three or four miles north we found the soil of a most ex-cellent quality. Streams from the mountains and springs were very abun-Thomas Bullock, the camp historian, gives the following account of the Pio-neers entering the valley: cellent quality. Streams from the mountains and springs were very abun-9 o'clock; we soon passed the other company ground (the one occupied

dant, the water excellent, and generally dant, the water excellent, and generally with gravel bettoms. A great variety of green grass, and very luxurlant, covered the bottoms for miles where the soil was sufficiently damp, but in other places, although the soil was good, yet the grass had nearly dried up for want of moisture. We found the drier chacks and many dried the offer places swarming with very large crickets, about the size of a man's thumb. This valley is surrounded with mountains, except on the north; the tops of some of the highest being covtops of some of the highest being cov-ered with snow. Every one or two miles streams were emptying into it from the mountains on the east, many of which were sufficiently large to carry mills and other machinery. As we proceeded towards the Salt Lake the soil began to assume a more sterile unserned before mobable of some the soil began to assume a more sterile appearance, being probably at some seasons of the year overflowed with water. We found as we proceeded on, great numbers of hot springs issuing from near the base of the mountains. These springs were highly impregnated with sait and sulphur; the temperature of some was nearly raised to the boll-ing point. We traveled for about 15 miles down effect coming into the valmiles down after coming into the val-ley, the latter parts of the distance the soll being unfit for agricultural purposes. We returned and found our wagons encamped in the valley, about five and one-fourth miles from where they left the canyon." President Young's rear company re-

President Young's rear company re-sumed the journey early in the morn-ing stopped for breakfast after a five-mile's drive. President Young traveled in Wilford Woodruff's car-riage, and although the fever was still on him, he stood the journey well. Aft-er breakfast the company graveled about 10 miles over a very rough, moun-tainous road, and commed for the high

about 10 miles over a very rough, moun-tainous read, and camped for the night on East Canyon creek. "The road," writes Elder Clayton, "Is one of the most crooked I ever saw; there are very many sharp turns, and the willow stubs standing makes it very rough for the wagons." The encamp-ment for the night was formed on a video where there was a large script ridge, where there was a large spring of cold water and tolerably good graz-ing for the stock. The following incident illustrating the

The following incident informating the excessive toil endured by the chmp hunters in providing foed occurred on East Canyon creek: "There was no meat in camp," writes James A. Littie in his little work entitled "From Kirt-land to Salt Lake City," "and Joseph Hancock left it early one morning to make an effort to supply the want. He felt impressed that on the top of a high make an enort to supply the want. He felt impressed that on the top of a high-ridge which loomed up in the distance, in the clear mountain air, he would be successful. Arriving there, for the first time he saw a portion of Salt Lake val-ley, and realized his anticipations of the morning by killing a large elk. Making it lighter by leaving the offal her not the carcases on his back and Making it lighter by leaving the offai he got the carcass on his back and started in the direction of the camp. He travesed well into the night with-out fluding it. Attempting to cross a creek on a beaver dam, he broke through and found himself astride a large log with his extremitles in the water below. He was relieved of his burden as it lay on the log at his back. Excessively weary he felt content to Excessively weary he felt content to rest. Unconsciously his head dropped back on to the elk and he was sleeping back on to the elk and he was sleeping as only the weary can sleep. The first sound that greeted his senses was the crowing of a cock. This was assurans that he was not far from friends, and a little reflection showed him that he had been thus detained by a kindly Providence, instead of making fruit-less exertions in the darkness to find the object of his toil. As day was breaking he dragged the elk across the dam and again resumed his burden. By this time he was discovered by some of the men who were stirring early in the camp."

of the men who were stirring early in the camp." The main company broke camp at 8:30 o'clock a. m. and soon came up with Elder Pratt's advance company. There were several bad places in the road, and the brethren spent consid-erable time in fixing them. Elder Clayton writes: "It is evident that the emigrants who passed this way last year must have spent a great deal of time cutting a road through the thickly set timber and heavy brushwood. It is reported that they spent 16 dar- in making a road through Weber river, a distance of 35 miles. It has taken us over three days to travel that distance as we had to spend many hours in improving the of 35 miles. It has taken us over three days to travel that distance as we had to spend many hours in improving the road. After traveling 1% miles we found the road crossing the creek again to the south side and then ascend a very steep hill—so very steep that it was almost impossible for heavy wa-gons to ascend, and so narrow that the least accident mikht precipitate a wa-gon down a bank 300 or 400 feet, in which case it certainly would be dash-ed to pieces. To avoid this very dan-gerous place the brethren set to work making a new road down the canyon, along the creek, which took them about four hours, after which the company resumed their journey and soon emerg-ed into the open valley, traveled 5½ miles further and encamped by a small creek. Days' journey 7½ miles." Thomas Bullock, the camp historian, J. Strickley.

the previous night by Orson Pratt's ad-vance company), went through a heavy willow bed, overtook the last teams (of Orson Pratt's advance com-pany) and graded the hill on each side of the creek, the teams haiting and extra hands going to repair the roads. We then crossed over and en-tered the canvon. It required much hard work to make a road through. At this point the emigrants of last year got thred of cutting trees and turned to the left, going over a very sizep hill which seemed almost impassable. We succeeded in getting through the harrow part of the canyon about 4 o'clock p. m. When we turned around the hill to the right and came in thil view of the Salt take in the distance, its islands with their lofty hills tow-ering up in hold relief behind the sil-very lake. A very extensive valley butst upon our view, dotted in three or four places with timber. I judge the valley to be about 30 miles long and 20 miles wide. I could not help shouting, "Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, here is my home at last." The sky is very clear, the air delightful and every-this jooks giorious. The only draw-back appears to be the absence of tim-ber, but there is an "ocean of stone" in the mountains with which to build stome houses and walls for feocing. If we can only find a bed of coal, we can do well, and be hidden up in the mountains unto the Lord. We descend-ed a gently-sloping table land to a lower level, where the soil and grass improved in appearance. As we pro-gressed down the valley, small clumps of dwarf oak and willows appeared; the previous night by Orson Pratt's adiower level, where the soil and grans improved in appearance. As we pro-gressed down the valley, small clumps of dwart oak and willows appeared, the wheat grass grows six or seven feet high: many different kinds of grass appear, some being 10 or 12 feet high. After wading through thick grass for some distance, we found a place bare chough for a camping ground, the grass being only knee-deep, but very thick. We camped on the banks of a beauti-ful little stream, skirted by very tall grass. The mosquitoes in the evening were numerous; a rattle snake was killed near the campi & scorpion was seen by young Brother Crow. Many of the brethren met in the evening around the cump fires to hear the re-port of Orson Pratt, Geo. A. Smith and several others who had been out on an explaring expedition on horseback,hav-ing traveled about 20 miles. About four miles north of this camp ground, they said, are two beautiful streams of water with stony bottom. Beyond that is a saline country, and about 50 mineral springs. One will do for a barber's shop, and the larger styling water with stony bottom. Beyond that is a saline country, and about 50 mineral springs. One will do for a barber's shop, and the larger styling water with stony bottom. Beyond that is a saline country, and about 50 mineral springs. One will do for a barber's shop, and the larger the sould make a first-rate Smithsonin steam-house. Elders Pratt and Smith have picked out a place for a permanent camp ground. I saw a mappie, several sand hill cranes, a hawk, the wader-ing milch weed and other herbs." President Young's rear company again resumed the journey, traveled a few miles and camped another night on East Canyon creek.

on East Canyon creek.

### FUNERAL OF MRS. MORETON.

#### Impresive Services Were Held Yesterday at the Family Residence.

Solemnly impressive were the services held yesterday afternoon over the mortal remains of Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper Moreton. The family residence, 618 east Third South street, was the scene of the obsequies, and not only was the of the obsequies, and not only was the house filled, but the apacious lawns were scarcely adequate to furnish room for the many friends who assembled to pay respects to the deceased. Mayor Thompson, the members of the city council and nearly all the officials of the city attended in a body. The flow-ers contirbuted by relatives and friends required two carriages to convey them to the last resting place. Mrs. Moreton was a member of the Christian Science church, and the serv-ices were under the auspices of that organization. Readers H. B. Prout and Mrs. Harriet Price read the ritual, and music was rendered by a quartet com-

Mrs. Harriet Price read the ritual, and music was rendered by a quartet com-posed of Miss Hallie Foster, Mrs. C. H. Miller, John Sands and F. G. Vin-cent. The selections were "Lead. Kind-ly Light," "I Need Thee Every Hour" and "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Miss Foster sang "Shepherd, Show Me How to Go O'er the Hillside Steep." "The line of certiagnes that followed the

to Go O'er the Hillslde Steep," The line of carriages that followed the remains of Mrs. Moreton to their rest-ing place in Mt. Olivet cemetery was four blocks long. The pallbearers were three brothers of the deceased, namely, Albert Cooper, LeRoy Cooper and Wil-liam Cooper, and three brothers-in-law, Amos Moreton, William Pack and W eton, William Pack and W.

to the proper method of accomplising a worthy purpose. It is on this point that we should reason together in all earnestness, and not allow passion or prejudice or misrepresentation or selfprejudice or misrepresentation or self-interest to sway our judgment. And f any man is unwilling to make a frank and free and open statement of this views, or to listen patiently and respectfully and believingly to the statement of the views of others, he publishes thereby the weakness of his case. I am suspicious of the honesty of such, and of those who are continu-ally attacking the motives of others. ally attacking the motives of others.

#### TO GET TO THE BOTTOM.

To GET TO THE BOTTOM. To GET TO THE BOTTOM. Now as to the attempts to eliminate the antagonism, between the two score the real cause of it, also whether or not there was unnecessary and appensive duplication of studies. I therefore welcomed the opportunity of appointing a commission to inves-therefore welcomed the opportunity of appointing a commission to inves-shoet, willing to get the facts and form their conclusions accordingly. Those from Cache county and those from other portions of the state A hook upon as equally fair and broad. That they were honest is shown in their unanimous decision that antagonism existed; that there was unnecessary duplication of studies that the institutions were costing that a betterment of these conditions was urgent. Their three reports dif-the best way to improve the situation. One recommendation was to be best way to fields. The indings and recommendations of all astitutes in commendations of all stitutions were trying to set the best way to fields. The indings and recommendations of all stitutions were trying to set the interment of these control, but a stitut limits to small, and will a stitut limits commission prov-dualities and separate control is and astitute limit atom as to fields. The indings and recommendations of all a still the state increases materially in the members of this commission prov-dualities the there are trying to solution the scale increases materially in the for some time to come, at least in the state increases materially in the for some time to come, at least is the the state increases materially in the for some time to come, at least is the the state increases materially in the for some time to come at the state increases in th

#### CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE. Being thus unmistakably confirmed a my opinion that some remedy was becessary. I proceeded to investigate he cause of the difficulty; for I real-zed that the greatest step toward using a disease is to discover jts ause. The diagnosis is as important is the prognosis, and in many cases more so. As a result of my inquiries. became thoroughly convinced that the cause of the trouble was in the college itself; that internal conditions were responsible for it; that the col-ege was committed to a wrong policy; hat it was trying to accupy a rival position to the university; that its he disease could not possibly be cur-d without the absolute removal of he cause.

#### PROOF IS AT HAND.

PROOF IS AT HAND. Indisputable proof of this condition is at hand, and I am prepared to fur-nish it to anyone who is willing to make investigation. I stated this fact as emphatically to the president and many of his supporters as I state it fere. And it was on proof of it that I proceeded with the work of re-organ-sing the college and re-shaping its policy. My aim has been two-fold First, to bring about a perfect har-mony between the Agricultural college and the University, without climinat-as a single essential feature of either. Second, to may some of the expense of higher education, in order that the com-

#### ARE NOT IN ACCORD.

ARE NOT IN ACCORD. If the election of Dr. Widtsoe has been followed by the resignation of some of the former members of the faculty, that is only an additional proof that these ladies and gentlemen are not in accord with the agricultural policy he is instituting, and therefore tho college can get along better with those who are. Such will, I hav no doubt, be universally selected by the president. In that case, the resigna-tion of many or even all of those who are not in harmony with this pol-icy will be a benefit to the college, not a detriment. An the attempts made by themselves appear martyrs for the college, sacrificed by an imaginary "hierarchy" or an imaginary "ma-chine," are too ridiculous to deserve more than this passing mention. PRESIDENT KERR.

#### PRESIDENT KERR.

PRESIDENT KERR. As to the equally absurd charge that personal or political antagonism to President Kerr was a basis for the action taken, very little need be said. It was his educational policy, not he bimself, that was opposed. I am as willing as any one to recognize and praise his executive and administrative ability. But I do not hesitate to say that this spiendid ability was being employed, whether purposely or not. I can not say, in such a way as to in-crease the difficulties under which the state was laboring. As he seemed de-termined to continue this policy, there

### THE CHILD'S

SYSTEM

Is sure to be injured by common Coffee.

makes children well and strong "THERE'S A REASON." Constant and the second s

serves. Such are the assurances give out by the department, and interested DEATH OF MRS. TARBET. people who felt uneasiness on that core may now rest content.

#### Mother of Well Known Mining Man Passes Away in This City.

Mrs. Delia Geoghegan Tarbet, mother of Alex. H. Tarbet of this city, died Saturday evening at her residence in this cit,, at the age of 70. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and had re-sided in Salt Lake for the greater part of 40 years. Mr. Tarbet is now on his way home from a trip to Ireland, and the funeral will be held on his return.



#### Good Suit, Room and Key, 25c.

PRIZES STILL UNCLAIMED.

People who are entitled to prize winnings on real estate day are slow about coming in to secure their rewards. The following numbers are still unclaimed: 50, 703, 1528, 1588, 1707, 2195, 2395, 3243, 3301, 3593, 4014, 4039, 4664, 5836, 5928, 5959, 6639, 6810, 6346, 7708, 5809, 8830, 9772, 10001, 10052, 10069, 10075, 11426, 11905, 11857, 12826, 12527, 18232, 18554, 1361' 13933, 13989, 14309, 14338, 15251, 15274, 15331, 15426, 15643, 15716, 16216, 15274, 15331, 15426, 15643, 15716, 16216, 15274, 15331, 15426, 15643, 15716, 16216, 15409, 16901, 16950, 17235, 17285, 17507, 7557, 16109, 10140, 10200, 16200, 164000, 164000, 16400, 16400, 164000, 164000, 164000, 1640 11426. 13554. 15251. 15251. 16210. 17507. 19424. 20777. 22442. 
 9772.
 10061.
 10052.
 10687.

 11905.
 11877.
 1236.
 1286.

 1361\*
 13833.
 13939.
 14309.

 15274.
 15331.
 16426.
 15643.

 16730.
 16901.
 16500.
 17235.

 17957.
 18103.
 19149.
 19200.

 19613.
 20017.
 20130.
 20426.

 19058.
 20831.
 21040.
 21487.

 22583.
 23942.
 23958.
 24556.
19296 20462, 21950, "We gathered up and started about

80

いである

On account of Pioneer Day, this Store will close on Wednesday.





### Slightly solled linen jacket suits in white and colors. To be closed out regardless of \$9.75 to \$32.50, for ......

### Dofted Net Princess Dresses

Made over Swiss in pink, blue and yellow; elbow tucked with deep tucks in clusters \$19.75

Shown in net, made of taffeta; waist handsomely trimmed with medallious and lace in \$19.75

## Neat Home Dresses

Shirt walst suits for house and morning wearin French lawas, percales and ging-hams; also white Persian lawn, Sale price \$2.95