DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1905.

The Relations The Land-Grant Colleges The State Universities

(Synopsis of a paper read by Presi-dent W. J. Kerr at the 19th Annual Convention of the American Associa-tion of Agricultural Collegess and Experiment Stations held at Washington, D. C., Nov. 16, 1995.)

ROM the time of the establishment of the land-grant colleges the question has been agitated,

in one form or another, as to the extent and character of the field these institutions should occupy; the relations that should exist between them and other colleges and universities. During recent years the people have become better acquainted with the work the agricultural and mechanical colleges are accomplishing in promoting industrial education and the development of the industries and rescources of the country; and, consequently, there is a better understanding regarding the functions and scope of these institutions.

Even yet, however, there is a diver-gency of opinion on these questions. In some of the states there is still an agitation of the question as to whether the land-grant colleges should be primarily or exclusively trade schools, their object being to train farmers' sons for the practical work on the farm, and tradesmen in blackmithing, carpentering and other handicrafts; or whether they should be strict educational institutions of college ade. If the latter, should they be schools of agriculture only, or should their scope be broadened to include other courses? What place should these institutions occupy in the public school system of the country? What relationship should they bear to th state universities?

That these important questions are not yet definitely settled, and that there is no general agreement upon them, even among educators, are conclusions justified by the recent controversies in a large number of states about the distinctive spheres of the universities and land-grant colleges; and the wide-spread agitation, throughout the middle and western states at least, of the question as to the policy that should be purjued in the development of the state institutions of higher education. For example

In South Dakota, last year, the Governor, in his message to the State Leg-islature, reprimanded the State Univer-sity for unduly emphasizing, as he thought, the work in engineering; and censured the Agricultural College for offering courses in Latin.

In North Dakota, two years ago, the Governor recommended to the Legisla-ture that unnecessary duplication of courses in the State University and the Agricultural College be avoided, and that "each institution should be kept within its special sphere."

LEGISLATIVE INTEREST.

In Iowa, the Legislature appointed committees to visit the different state institutions for the purpose of investigating their needs and reporting on the appropriations required. The com-mittee appointed to visit the University recommended in its report that the en-gineering courses offered by that institution be discontinued, and that all engineering work be concentrated in the College of Agriculture and Me-chanic Arts. However, the Legislature made the usual apprepriation to the University for the maintenance of the engineering courses and a special appropriation for an engineering build. ing; but appointed a commission to advisability of putting all state educational institutions under a general board of control. In Colorado, a bill was introduced in

the legislature providing for the ap-pointment of a commission to adjust the work of the state university, the Agricultural college, the state school

investigated the work of these institu-tions and the conditions relating thereto, and by unanimous vote "declared that it was not feasible to attempt con-solidation." The governor in his message to the legislature in 1903 express-ed the belief that a further agitation ed the belief that a further agitation of the question would accomplish no good, and would "be altogether harmful to the state and detrimental to the cause of higher education.'

SITUATION IN IDAHO.

On the other hand, in Idaho, where the land grant college and the state university are united, a strong effort was made to secure the passage of a bill separating these institutions. While no definite action was taken at the last session of the legislature, there is still a strong feeling among a large num-ber of the people of Idaho in favor of separation

In Wyoming, also, there is talk of dividing the state university, and main-taining the land-grant college as a sep-arate institution.

arate institution. In California, \$150,000 was appropriat-ed by the last legislature for the pur-chase of a farm to be used in connec-tion with the work of the Agricultural college. Suitable land, it is said, can be secured in sufficiently large quanti-ties in the immediate vicinity of the university, and advantage is taken of this to agitate the question as to wheth-er the land-grant college should not be separated from the university.

IN OTHER STATES.

In some states, where the land-grant colleges are associated with the state universities, difficulties have arisen over questions relating to the rank of the colleges or departments of agriculture and mechanic arts with the other olleges or departments of the univering the earlier history of these institu-

The conditions affecting the work of the state universities and the land-grant colleges are so diverse, and depend so largely upon local environment, that it seems impossible to work out a general plan that shall be applicable throughout the country. But it should not be impracticable to reach an agreement upon a number of the most important matters bearing upon this question. In order to determine the relations that should exist between these institutions, it is necessary to consider: first, the origin of state universities and the object in view in their establishment: second, the func-tion and scope of state universities prior to 1862; third, the origin of landgrant colleges and the purpose of their establishment: fourth, the concurrent development of state universities and land-grant colleges since 1862; fifth, the present scope and character of these

natitutions. The limits of this paper preclude any-thing like a complete discussion of these questions. As a basis for the conclusions which are to follow, however, it is important that brief refer-ence be made to at least a few of the leading features.

ORIGIN OF STATE UNIVERSITY.

The origin of the state university dates back to the famous ordinance of 1787 for the government of the northwest territory. This ordinance declared it to be the duty of the nation to support education, and reserved two townships of public lands in each state for the maintenance of seminaries of learn-ing. The states which were subse-quently organized out of the northwest territory carried out the educational provision of this ordinance; and provision of this ordinance; and through 32 separate acts of Congress, passed largely during the first half of the last century, all of the states west of the Mississippi received similar landgrants for the endowment of universi ties. Under these acts, approximately 1,500,000 acres of land were granted for the endowment of institutions of higher

Owing to the fact that during the week the commission appointed by Gov. Cutler to investigate the duplication of studies in the University of Utah and the Agricultural college, have been in session, and the further fact that some of the matters considered, are dealt with in the paper from Prot. Kerr, it is herewith reproduced. Its publication will be timely, too, for the reason that the State Teachers' association will meet in this city next week. The subject is one that is now attracting a vast amount of attention throughout the country. At the convention of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations held in Washington, D. C., recently, three entire days were devoted to discussing it.

the leading features of college work. The state universities were expected to be, as it was declared in the organic act that they should be liter or insti-tutions. They were confined for the most part to the traditional courses of the time, and differed little, if at all, from the old classical institutions.

During the years immediately preced-ing the passage of this act, extending over a period of about two decades, great progress was made in the de-velopment of the country, and there was an increasing consequent demand for trained men for responsible positions in the different industries. As stated by President Dabney, "Great railroads were to be huilt, but with the exception of the Military academy As at West Point, there was no schoo to train the engineers to survey them Mines of coal and iron were to be opened, but miners had to be im-ported to open thom. Factories needed to be built, but engineers had to be brought over from England or

Holland to build them. Iron works and many other important industries were calling loudly for chemists, who had to obtained from Germany or France. Moreover, the impairment of the nat ural productiveness of the soil, the de preciation of farm crops, and the resultant general deterioration of farm properties, earnestly called for the remedial applications of scientifi-methods in agriculture. It became evident, therefore, that the old college way

not meeting the new demands. A new type of education was required, an education bearing more directly upon the arts of life,

NEEDS TO BE MET.

It was to meet these particular needs of the people in the development of a new and rapidly growing country, that the Morrill act of 1862 was passed. the Morrill act of 1862 was passed. Under this act, nearly 11,000,000 acres of lands were granted to the different states for the endowment of colleges the leading objects of which should be "to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes i the several pursuits and professions o life." As explained by Senator Morrill. "The fundamental idea was to offer an opportunity in every state for a lib-eral and larger education to larger numbers, not merely to those destined to sedentary professions, but to those much needing higher instruction for the world's business, for the industrial pursuits and professions of life." It is clearly evident from the provisions of the Morrill Act, and from all the speeches delivered in Congress relating speeches delivered was to provide speeches delivered in Congress relating therto, that the object was to provide for a new type of institutions, occupy-ing a distinctive field, as scientific, technical colleges, adapted to the needs of the great laboring classes in the development of the industries and re-sources of the country. But it is also to be observed that a liberal as well as a technical education was contemplated -an education for skill and efficiency but for culture as well. The purp therefore, in the establishment of The purpose, the land-grant colleges was to provide an education, to quote again from Senator Morrill, which "should prove useful in building up a great nation-great in its resources of wealth and power, but greatest of all in the aggregate of its intelligence and virtue."

GROWTH OF HIGHER EDUCATION. The development of state universities

As

classics, literature and philosophy were , Act with those of the Ordinance of 1787 , and the supplementary acts of great for the establishment of state universities; but most of the states kept the Morrill grants separate and established special colleges of agricul-ture and mechanic arts. THIRTY-EIGHT UNIVERSITIES.

Thirty-eight state universities are now maintained in as many different states and territories. Of these, 20 are land-grant institutions, of which 16 were established after 1862, and owe their foundation to the storrin act; while in four of the states, the land grant went to existing institutions. There are 65 land-grant colleges and universities established in all the states and territories except Alaska. Of these, 20 arc united with state universities; and 15, under the Morrill act of 1890, are maintained in the southern states in colored students. for colored students.

for colored students. In 1903 the aggregate income of the state universities was approximately \$2,750,000; and the value of their equip-ment and permanent funds was nearly \$55,000,000. More than 45,000 students were in attendance, and the number of persons in the faculties exceeded 3,600. In connection with the above, it is in-teresting to note that the 18 universities which do not have the benefits of the acts of Congress of 1852 and 1830 had a total income of less than \$3,000,-000, with equipment and permanent funds estimated at less than \$15,750,000; while the attendance was 16,400, and the number of instructors about 1,200.

The statistics of the land-grant in-stitutions for the same year are as fol-lows: Income, \$10,700,000; value of equipment and permanent funds, \$70,2 000,000; number of students, 52,500; number of instructors, 3,600. During the year 1904, there was an increase in the revenue of \$2,300,000; in the value of property, of more than \$3,516,000; in the attendance, of nearly 4,000; and in the number of instructors, of more than

MODIFIED PUBLIC OPINION. As has been stated, the first univer-sities which were established under



the ordinance were much the same as the old colleges of the time, and were confined mostly to the classics, literature and philosophy. But the factors which combined in securing the pas-sage of the Morrill act of 1862 were also ture and philosophy. But the hactors which combined in securing the pas-sage of the Morrill act of 1862 were also potent throughout the country in modi-fying public opinion on questions of educational policy, relating not only to the work of the proposed institutions on higher learning, but also to the direc-tions in which the existing institutions should be developed. The people of Wis-consin, for example, in 1853, demanded that in the university of that state "a more distinct bias should be given to its instructions in the direction of the several arts and avocations as they existed among men." With the devel-opment of the state universities, there-fore, there has been a general broad-ening of their sphere, and a gradual in-troduction of professional and techni-cal courses, until at present these in-stitutions may be said practically to cover the entire field of higher educa-tion, the scope and character of the work offered being limited only by the extent of their income. The function and scope of the land-grant colleges are clearly defined in the federal law, which declares that "the leading object" of these institu-tions shall be, "without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and in-cluding military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts . In order to promote the liberal and practical education of the in-dustrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." The supplementary act of Congress of 1890 further emphasizes the character of the work that shall be provided for in these institutions wherein it specifies that the money appropriated shall "be ap-pied only to instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English lan-guage, and the various branches of

the mechanic arts, the English lan-guage, and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural, and economic science, with special reference to their applications in the industries of

"THE LEADING OBJECT."

It will be observed that particular stress is placed upon the "leading ob-ject"—to apply science "in the indus-tries of life;" to promote the education "liberal and practical," primarily of the "industrial classes," not only in the "several pursuits," but in the "pro-"several pursuits," but in the "pro-fessions in life." There is special emphasis upon "agriculture and the mechanic arts," and also upon the "branches of learning" related thereto, "without excluding other scientific and classical studies." As interpreted by the department of the interior, and agreed generally by educational au-thorities, the "mechanic arts" of the thorities, the "mechanic arts" of the congressional acts are not confined to mere manual training in the handl-crafts, but comprehend the most ex-

stitution should still occupy a distinc-tive field, to the extent at least (1) that the state university should not crafts, but comprehend the most ca-tended course in engineering—civil, mechanical, electrical, irrigation, etc. It is evident, therefore, that the work of the land-grant colleges should cover offer courses along any of the different lines of agriculture; and (2) that the agricultural and mechanical cellinge should leave the field in the averal arts and in the professions of law and medicine exclusively to the university. a broad field, including not only the technical courses required in the develresources of the varied industries and resources of the country, with thorough training in all of the fundamental cog-nate sciences; but also the general training in language, literature, his-REQUIREMENTS FOR A DEGREE. 5-In the foregoing discussion, the word courses is used to cover the retory, and civics, which constitutes an essential part of a liberal education. quirements for a degree. However de-sirable, and to whatever extent it may While the distinctive features are made clear, and emphasized, there is be practicable, to avoid a duplication of courses in the land-grant colleges and to inhibition as to the extent of the courses to be offered; and hence there are really no limitations to the scope of these institutions, except those con-ditioned by environment and income. ABOUT THE RELATIONS.

with comparatively small population and limited revenues, it is important that the respective functions of these institutions should be clearly defined in such way as to avoid, as far as practicable, the duplication of expensive courses, and to prevent either institution from encroaching unnecessarily upon the distinctive field of the other, (a) In the land-grant colleges special (a) In the land-grant conteges special emphasis should be placed upon the ap-plications of science. Scientific inves-tigations should be encouraged, but with the view of their practical value rather than for the purpose merely of extending the borders of knowledge. These colleges are primarily schools of technology in which excluding the borders.

technology, in which agriculture, the mechanic arts, domestic economy, and commerce, may be regarded as distinctive features the extent to which each institution should develop courses along these different lines varying v the conditions in the several states. with

(b) The state universities, in such states, should give prominence to the work in literature, classics, philosophy, and such professions as law and medi-cine. It should be recognized that one of the chief functions of the university is to encourage literary and scientific investigations, to discover truth for its own sake, to increase knowledge independent of the question of its possible applications.

THE LOGICAL DIVISION.

(c) The logical division of work between these institutions would be to have all the technical courses in the college, and the literary, classical, and professional work, in the university But this plan would not be feasible in all of the states. Local environment and policies previously established must largely govern in the final adjustment of this question. For instance, in some of the states certain engineering courses might be given more advan-tageously in the university. But in any case, in the states under discussion the same expensive technical course should not be given in both the college (d) Whatever division may be made

3-In the older and more populous

states, such as Michigan, Iowa, Indiana and possibly Kansus, the work of the

state university and the college of agri-culture and mechanic arts might con-

sistently cover a broader field, each in-stitution offering certain courses given

by the other, particularly in engineer-

ing. But even here a wide variation in the methods of development and in

the extent and directions of application will no doubt be found in the same courses offered by these different in-

the final division of work between these two institutions, and to whatever ex-

stitutions.

of the engineering courses, the work of the college should be that which relates most directly to the development of the resources and industries of each state; such, for example, as the irrigation enterprises so impotant in the reclama-tion of the arid and semi-arid regions,

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4-In any event, however, whatever One fare for round trip between any two stations in Utah. Tickets on sale Dec. 23, 24, 25, 30, 31 and Jan. 1. Final limit Jan. 4. See agents for particutent certain courses might be paralleled, even in the wealthiest states, each in-

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equipment of the old-time professions: it has become essential to modern in-dustrial life and a potent factor in the industrial progress."

THE UNIVERSAL AGITATION. 6. After all, the question which is being agitated in different states re-garding the relations which should ex-ist between the land-grant golleges and the state universities, is largely a ques-tion of income, and can not be settled tion of income, and can not be settled legislative enactment or otherwise which each institution should offer. So long as these colleges and universities are dependent for support upon period-ical appropriations from the legisla-ture, there will always be controversits sure to arise regarding the amounts each institution is entitled to receive from the state. These widespread agi-tations are not only expensive but pre-judicial to the interests of higher ed-ucation. It is important, therefore, that some means be devised by which per-manently to adjust the difficulties and establish more harmonious relations be-tween these institutions. In connection with the foregoing, the following plan is suggested: which each institution should offer. So

with the foregoing, the following plan is suggested: (a) That a thorough investigation be made under legislative authority to determine the proportion or amount of the annual state revenue that can be devoted to higher education. (b) That a similar investigation be made of the a similar investigation be made of the work and requirements of the higher educational institutions to determine the proportion of the amount provided by the state for higher education that by the should be given to each institution. (c) That a statutory levy be made on all the assessed valuation of state property sufficient to provide each institution

with the required annual income. If this plan were adopted as a per-manent polley, (1) it would provide a regular fund which would increase with the growth of the state; (2) it would enable the boards of control to know approximately what their income would be for years in advance, and thereby be for years in advance, and thereby to plan their expenditures more wisely and more systematically; (3) it would add stability to the policy of these in-stitutions, and insure the steady but healthful growth of each; and finally, (4) it would relieve the state of the em-barrassing and expensive contentions at each recurring assign of the Lords at each recurring session of the Legis-

at each recurring session of the Legis-lature over the question of appropria-tions and the attendant controversies regarding the comparative value of the work of the college and the University, No Case of Pneumonia on Record.

or certain manufacturing interests in other sections of the country. IN THE OLDER STATES.

HOLIDAY RATES

of mines and the state normal school. The introduction of this bill was the result of the agitation that had continued for a number of years regarding the respective fields that these institutions should occupy in the higher edu-cational work of that state.

THE STRUGGLE IN UTAH.

In Utah, after a protracted struggle between the University and the Agri-cultural college, extending throughout the entire session of the last Legisla-ture, over the question of uniting these fure, over the question of uniting these institutions, or of transferring all en-gineering courses from the college to the University, a bill was finally passed providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the question of college and university work, and to report, with recommendations, to the next Levislature. Pext Legislature. For a number of years the people of

Montana were agitating the question of the advisability of consolidating the university, the mining school and the agricultural college. In 1902, under the authority of the legislative assembly.

ritories. The purpose in view was the establishment of a university in each state under the control of the commonwealth to promote, in the language of the ordinance, "good government and the happiness of mankind." The char-acter of the work contemplated for these institutions is indicated in the provision of the ordinance, which declares that the land granted should be used for the support of a "literary institution, to be applied to the intended object by the legislature of the state." The oldest of these state universities established under the ordinance is the University of Michigan, founded in 1837. The University of Missouri was estab-lished in 1840, and the University of Wisconsin in 1848. Most of the other state universities have been established since 1868.

MORRILL LAND GRANT ACT.

At the time of the passage of the Morrill Land Grant act in 1862, the accepted type of higher education was the four years' course of the old classic-al college. The conventional courses in

n 22 different states and terand agricultural and mechanical col leges since 1862 involves largely the history of the growth of higher educa-tion in the United States under federal and state control. While great interest had previously been taken in higher education, there was special emphasis, at this time, upon the necessity of the colleges and universities affording opcolleges and universities affording op-portunities for the special training re-quired in the development of the civic institutions, and particularly of the economic interests, of the country. The passage of the Morrill act gave new impetus to educational endeavor, and resulted in a general effort to se cure the establishment of a college o university, under the direct control of the commonwealth, in each state and territory. During the first decade, no fewer than 24 state institutions of higher education were established. the country developed, and new states and territories were organized, colleges and universities were founded, until at present every state and territory except Alaska maintains at last one such institution. Some of the states com-



STANDARD OIL MAN ELECTED MUTUAL LIFE PRESIDENT.

That there is a movement on foot to bring the three great insurance com-panies-Equitable, Mutual and New Tork Life-into the control of a Rocke-feller-Morgan-Ryan combination was feller-Morgan-Ryan combination was proven last week by the election of Charles A. Peabody, a Standard Oil wan, as president of the Mutual Life, and that company is now safely within the control of the combination. Mr. Peabody's salary is \$59,000 a year, one-third the salary of Richard A. Mc-Curdy. The Denitable was allowed in

Curdy. The Equitable was already in the combination. Steps were taken to bring the New York Life within the fold by the appointment of a commit-tee to clean house in that commany.

What, then, should be the relations existing between the land-grant col-leges and the state univertity?

1. In the states where these institu-tions are united, the agricultural and mechanical departments or colleges

should be co-ordinate with the classical, literary, and other departments or colleges of the university. Since the universities in these states are cs-sentially land-grant institutions, receiving the benefits of the income de-rived from the funds of the land-grant rived from the funds of the land-grant act, and the appropriations of the acts of Congress supplementary thereto, it is consistent to assume that the dis-tinctive features of the land-grant col-leges should be emphasized and given at least equal recognition with the oth-er courses. er courses.

2. In the states where the agricul-

courses in the state universities, it is impossible that a large part of the general work of these institutions should not be the same. As already indicated, and as clearly shown in the previous papers read at this convention, the distinc-tive courses of the land-grant read at this convention, the distinc-tive courses of the land-grant colleges rest fundamentally up-on thorough and extended train-ing in the mathematical, physi-cal, and natural sciences. These cal, and natural sciences. These sciences must also be taught in the state universities. Moreover, both in-stitutions should afford the general training in language, literature, his-tory, civics, etc., required in a liberal education. The modern demands in education forbid that any state in-stitution of learning should be confined to a narrowly prescribed course of instruction. Along with the distinctive work in any of the techni-cal courses, the demand for a liberal training is imperative and cannot be ignored. In the language of Dr. Jor-dan, "education in literature, philoso-phy and the sciences is now more than a luxury, more than the possession of-Piate Road. City Ticket Office, 111

ed by those who have patronized it as a most desirable line between Chicago and New York, Boston and other east-ern points, and takes its place among the first-class lines leading eastbound from Chicago. It is operating three through first-class trains, all daily, and equipped first-class trains, all daily, and equipped with modern improvements, for the convenience and comforts of the trav-eling public, and has succeeded, to a remarkable degree, in pleasing its pat-rons, growing in popularity every day. One of its attractive features and thoroughly appreciated by the traveling public, is its dining-car service, meals being served on American Club Plan, ranging in price from 35c to \$1.00; also service a la carte. Colored porters are in charge to look after the comforts of passengers in conches, and especially to assist ladies traveling with children. No excess fare on any train on the Nickel Plate Road. All passenger trains arrive at and depart from the La Salle Street

hority of the legislative assembly,	al college. The conventional courses in	bined the land grants of the Morrill	tee to clean house in that company.	tural and mechanical colleges and the	the recluse, more than the necessary	Adams St., Chicago.
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy	J. H. Liborous 525 109 5.09 J. H. Liborous 901 500 25.09 J. H. Liborous 824 300 15.09	said company, 316-18 Deseret News Build- ing, Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 9th day of January 1906, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said	DELINQUENT NOTICE.	in said article that the general fund shall be credited with: (a) The proceeds of the sale of the	stance, the plan under which the Com- pany makes its loans.	IN THE DISTRICT COURT. PRO- bate Division, in and for Salt Lake Coun
the same part of the second	J. H. Laborous	day, to pay the above assessments.	Balilmore Mining Company. Location of	(b) Ten cents (lic) per share per month	stance, the plan under which the Com- pany makes its loans. XII. To provide in a new article that the foregoing amendments, or such as may be adopted, are made to confor- to the legislation enacted by the State	estate of Ruby S. Ericzon, Deceased, No
DELINQUENT NOTICE.	Juna E. Rawlins	(Signed) A. W. GALLACHER, Sec.	principal place of business. Salt Lake City, Utah. Notice. There are delinquent	(c) Such amount upon all other classes	to the legislation enacted by the State of Utah since the adoption of the Char-	ministrator of the estate of Ruby S. Erec
he Century Gold M. & M. Co., Principal ce of business. Sait Lake City, Utah.	Mrs. E. W. Madsen 1493 139 6,90	Dated this 20th day of December, 1905.	upon the following described stock on ac-	of stock which may now exist or may be created as the Board of Directors shall	the and to obtain the benefits of such	i of anal account of said administrator an
ticeThere are delinquent on the fol- ving described stock on account of as	Samuel J. Paul		day of November, 1905, the several	(d) All fines and fees except attorney's	legislation and for the purpose of har- monizing the established plans and prac- tices of the Company in every respect	estate to the persons entitled, has been set for hearing on Saturday, the 13th da
sment No. 17, levied on the 15th day Nov. 1905, the several amounts set op-	M. Huff	The Ione Mining & Milling Co. Prin- cipal place of business Salt Lake City.	amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows:		the extent that shall appear to be wise	of January, A. D. 1905. at 10 o clock a. m.
ders as follows; No. of No. of	O. R. Hardy	Litab Notice-There are delinquent on	the second se	ings of the Company on the full amount to the credit of said stock during a divi-	and expedient to the stockholders and to make such other changes and amond-	Room of said Court, in Salt Lake City Salt Lake County, Utah.
Part Chant Arest	Geo. Tristram	day of July, 1904, the several amounts	Name. Cert. Shrs. Amt.	dend earning period. Also to provide in said article for a savings dense impart and providing that	ments as shall appear wise, expedient or necessary to the stockholders.	the seal thereof affixed this 28th day o
8. Rosevear	Wm. T. Mauidin	shareholders as follows:	Wm. Knox	the operation of said department and shall	Dated at Salt Lake City, Utah, this 15th day of December, A. D. 1995, and ordered to be published by resolution of the Board	December, A. D. 1905. (Seal) J. U. ELDREDGE, JR., Clerk. By W. H. Farnsworth, Deputy Clerk.
 Rosevear	Wm, T. Mauluin	Name. No. of No. of Cert. Shrs. Amt C. J. Peterson	And in accordance with law and an or- der of the Board of Directors made on the	be entitled to its earnings; to provide in said article that the loan fund shall	of Directors at a regular meeting of the	James H. Moyle, Attorney for Estate.
os. R. Cutler	A. Alexander		shares of each parcel of such stock as	be charged with the expenses of with-	A. D. 1965, at 8 o'clock p. m. P. W. MADSEN.	
os, R. Cutler	spencer Clawson 277 1500 75.00 Thos. Miller	E. W. Madsen 32 2.35 6.20	may be necessary will be sold at the of fice of the company, room 44 Commercial	the Board of Directors shall have author- ity to agree to the return of the ex-	H. M. H. LUND,	IN THE DISTRICT COURT, PRO bate Division, in and for Sait Lake Coun
J. Armstrong	C. H. Hussey	E. W. Madsen	Block, Salt Lake City, Utah, on Friday, January, 12th, 1996, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. to pay the delinquent as-	ity to agree to the return of the ex- penses paid by withdrawing stockholders in such cases as they deem for the best interests of the Company; and to pro-	Assistant Secretary.	ty, State of Utah. In the matter of the estate of William J. Lloyd, Deceased, No
J. Armstrong	der of the Board of Directors made on	E. W. Madeen	sessment thereon together with the cost	vide further that a failure to enforce a contract on account of the fact that the courts shall hold it to be inegal or un-	SUMMONS.	tice. The petition of John H. Lloyd, ex- ecutor, of the estate of William J. Lloyd deceased, for confirmation of the sale of the following described real estate of
m. Wood, Jr	shares of each parcel of such slock as	C. S Price	of advertising and expenses of the sale. M. S. PENDERGAST. Secretary.	I chforeible shall not be considered a loss	In the City Court of Salt Lake City, State of Utah. Western Lumber & Pole	the following described real estate of said decedent to wit:
W. Madsen, Trustee, 1245 100 5.00 W. Madsen, Trustee, 1380 100 5.00	nce of the company, 51 East First South	Louise Madsen	Office Room 44 Commercial Block, Sali Lake City, Utah.	IV. To make the article now known	Company, a Corporation, Plaintiff, vs Yel- lowstone Park Telephone and Telegraph	Commencing 8 rods W. of the S.E. cor
D. Higginbotham. Jr.1452 50 2.50 W. Madsen, Trustee, 1620 200 10:00	day of January, 1905, at 3 p. m., to pay the delinquent assessment, together with	Stella Jenkins 64 350 .05		(11th) article, and to strike from said article all reference to an advisory	Company, a Corporation, Defendant. The State of Utah to Said Defendant: You are	I said decedent, to-wilt: Commencing S rods W. of the S.E. corner of iot I. block SI, pint "A." Sait Lake City survey, running thence N. 12 rods thence W. 3 rods, 12 feet, thence S. 1 rods, thence E. 3 rods 12 feet, to poin of bectweine being mart of lots 1 and
E. Schaufelberger1599 1600 50.00 E. Schaufelberger2171 1000 50.00 E. Schaufelberger2178 500 25.00	R. W. MADSEN, Secv.	Stella Jenkins	NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.	director may resign, or for good cause,	hereby summoned to appear within ten days after the service of this summons	rods, thence E. 3 rods 12 feet, to point of beginning, being part of lots 1 and
. Geoghegan	No. 51 East First South Street, or P. O. Box 1925, Salt Lake City, Utah.	1 H. M. H. Lund	Notice is hereby given by WESTERN LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY, a Utah	of Directors may fill such vacancy. V. To provide in the tenth (10th) arti-	upon you. If served within the County in which this action is brought, other-	of beginning, being part of lots 1 and s, block Sl, plat "A." Salt Lake City sur yoy, for the sum of \$3,300, And upon the
encer Clawson, Tr1515 700 35.0.0 encer Clawson, Jr1517 500 25.00		H. M. H. Lund	Corporation, that at the next annual	cle for the term of office of the officers. the election of a Board of Directors by	wise within twenty days after service, and defend the above entitled action; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment	following terms, to-wit: Cash upon con- firmation as appears from the return of
Encer Clawson, Jr 1517 500 25.00 B. Dailey 2175 800 40.00 a. A. Pollock & Co. 2122 100 5.00 J. Dailey 200 200 200 200	DELINQUENT ASSESSMENT	S. L. Hague	stockholders meeting of said company to be held on the second Monday in January, to-wit. On the 5th day of Jan-	the stockholders and for the election by	will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you in	following terms, to-wit: Cash uped of firmation as appears from the return of sale, filed in this Court has been set for hearing on Saturday, tae 13th day of January, A. D. 1996, at 10 o'clock a. m.
 a. Pollock & Co2121 100 5.00 b. A. Pollock & Co2086 100 5.00 A. Naylor		Lloyd T. Meeds	uary, A. D. 1305, at the hour of 8 o'clock	Company from said board.	a copy is herewith served upon you in said Court.	at the County Court House, in the Court Room of said Court, in Sait Lake City
A. Hardy	Company. Principal place of business, 316- 18 Descret News Building, Salt Lake City,	of each parcel of stock as may be neces-	p. m., of said day at the office and pince of business of said company, No. 49 East First South Street, Sait Lake City, Utah.	VI. To provide in a new article that the management of the affairs of the Company shall be vested in a board of	BOOTH & LEE. Plaintiff's Attorneys.	
M. Benedict manufalla 116 5.80	Utah. There is delinquent upon the fol- lowing described stock on account of as-	sary will be sold at the office of the com- pany, 51 East First South Street Salt	it is proposed to make several changes and amenoments in the Charter or Arti-	I board shall constitute a quorum.	Plaintiff's Attorneys. Western Lumber & Pole Company, a Cor- poration. Plaintiff.	Witness the Clerk of said Court with the seal thereof affixed this 28th day of December A D 1905.
T. Plummer	senament No. 3, levied on the 4th day of November, 1965, the several amounts set	Lake City. Utah. on the 29th day of January, 1996, at 3 p. m., to pay the	cles of Incorporation of the Company.	VII. To provide in a new article for the existence of an executive finance com-	P. O. Address 501 Auerbach Building, 162 South Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.	December, A. D. 1995. (Scal) J. U. ELDREDGE, JR., Clerk. By W. H. Farnsworth, Deputy Clerk. Thomas & Maycock, Attorneys for Es-
T. Plummer	opposite the names of the repective share- holders as follows:	of advertising and expense of sale. R. W. MADSEN, Secy.	A full attendance of all stockholders of the Company is desired. The nature of the proposed charges and amenuments	mittee which shall have charge of applications for stock and loans, the prepara-	PROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP	Thomas & Maycock, Attorneys for Es-
s. Ingebretsen	Cert. Name. Shrs. Amt.	Dated December 28th, 1905.	the proposed changes and amenuments are substantially as follows: I. To substitute "Stale of Utah" for	tion of the literature, employment of agents and employees, the fixing of com- pensations, the handling of the finances, including the issuance of vauchers and	NOTICES.	
s. Ingebretsen	41-45 Mrs. H. Harris 500 1.65	ASSESSMENT NO. 12.	"Utah Territory," in the rourth article. 11. In the fifth article to provide for a	including the issuance of vouchers and	Consult County Clerk or respective sign-	In the District Court of Salt Lake Cous- ty, State of Utab. NoticeIn the matter
11 Allen, Jr. 2159 500 25,00 11 Allen, Jr. 2169 600 25,00 11 Allen, Jr. 21,11 5.0 25,00 11 Allen, Jr. 21,21 5.0 25,00 11 Allen, Jr. 21,42 5.00 25,00	69 H. A. Smith	Peruvian Consolidated Mining Company Location and principal place of bus ness.	capital stock of five million dorlars (\$0,00,- 000,00) divided into fifty thousand (50,000) snares in place of a capital	signing of warrants and checks and dis- bursements of funds; and providing for a report of all proceedings of said com- mittee to the Board of directors and that	Consult County Clerk or respective signers for turther information. IN THE DISTRICT COURT, PRO- bate Division, in and for Sait Lake 6 un- ty. State of Utah. In the matter of the estate of Albertina Cirison, deceased No- ticeThe petition of Simon Carlson, pray- ing for the issuance to Carl H. Carison, of letters of administration in the estate of	of the estate and guardianship of Liter D. D. Rumel, heretofore a minor, Walter D.
11 Allen, Jr	79 S. W. Richards 500 1.65	I Salt Lake City, Utah. Notice is hereby	of one million dolars (\$1,000,00,0);	mittee to the Board of directors and that its action shall be unanimous.	IN THE DISTRICT COURT, PRO- bate Division, in and for Sait Lake 1 un-	Rumel, a minor, and Bertha D. pri of the minor. The hearing on the report of the
rs. H. H. Bennett	81 F. Regers	Directors held on the 1st day of Novem- ber 1905, an assessment of one (1) cent	and to rathy such increase of capital and to provide for and confirm the crea- tion of another class of stock to be known	VIII. To provide in a new article the annual stockholders meeting shall be	estate of Albertina Cirison, deceased. No-	to Ethel D. Rumel her proportion of the
A. Fuller	117 R. E. Evans	per share was levied on the capital stock of the corporation, payable Jan. 1, 1908, to	as "General Fund Stock;" said stock to guarancee the payment of expenses by	in each year, at 8 o'clock p. m. for the	liceThe petition of Simon Carlson, pray- ing for the issuance to Carl H. Carlson, of letters of administration in the estate of	final account and application for dis
A. Fuller 2179 200 10.60 hild, Cole & Co. 2110 100 5.40 hild, Cole & Co. 2111 109 5.40 uida Englehard 2115 506 25.60	121 H. M. Thatcher 509 1.65 123-4 G. H. Backman1,509 5.00	Adam Snyder, acting secretary and treas-	for that purpose; and providing for and			
bhn E. Ericson	1 158-0 A D Dupford 1.001 9.991.9	Any stock upon which this assessment may remain unpaid on the 1st day of Jan-	penses raid Account to be called "Ex-	IX. To provide in a new article that if	Albertina Carlson, deceased, has been set for hearing on Saturday, the 6th day of January, A. D., 1995, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the County Court House, in the Court Room of said Court, in Sait Lake City.	m., at the County Court House in th Court room of said Court in Sait Lak
. J. Huddy	182 H. M. Thatcher 250 .81	uary, 1906, will be delinquent and adver- tised for sale at public auction and un-	drawing stockholders of the amounts	Company to its officers, such salary shall not exceed a definite amount to be de-		
amuel J. Paul		I on the 15th day of January 1958 to now	contributed by them for expenses and pro- viding that such account shall be deduct-	termined in said Charter or Articles of Incorporation.	Witness the Clerk of said Court with the seal thereof affixed, this 23rd day of	ember, 1905.
	der of the Board of Directors made the	the delinguant assessment forether				
. H. Liborous	der of the Board of Directors made the 4th day of November, 1905, as many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary will be sold at the office of	the cost of advertising and expense of	III. To provide in the seventh article for the deduction of expenses paid from interests and pronts. Also to provide	X. To provide in a new article how the Charter of the Company may be amend-	Dec. A. D., 1965. (Seal.) J. U. ELDREDGE, JR. Clerk. By W. H. Farnsworth, Deputy Clerk.	(Seal.) J. U. ELDREDGE, JR., Clerk (Seal.) J. U. ELDREDGE, JR., Clerk By David A. Smith, Deputy Clerk, Frick, Edwards & Smith, Attorneys for