

COLLEGE REGENTS CHOOSE TEACHERS

All Vacancies Existing in Teaching Staff of Logan Institution Are Filled.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

Board Issues Statement Defining Its Policy Under New Administration Of Dr. John A. Whitson.

NEW FACULTY MEMBERS.

Prof. J. C. Hogenson, agronomy.
Prof. E. G. Titus, associate professor of domestic science.
C. T. Catlin, football coach and athletic instructor.
Prof. Calvin Fletcher, art and manual training.
Miss Sara Huntsman, English and physical culture.
Mrs. Rena Baker Maycock, instructor in English.
ADDITIONAL RESIGNATION.
L. A. Ostien, professor of mathematics.

At the first meeting of the Agricultural college board of regents since the announcement that the faculty would be reorganized under Dr. John A. Whitson, a full staff of teachers for next year was appointed, and all existing vacancies filled, except that of the professor of English.

The meeting was held last night in the offices of President Lorenzo Stohl, and there was present every member of the board, which is composed of Lorenzo Stohl, Dr. A. S. Condon, S. W. Gates, Mrs. A. W. McCune, J. W. N. Whitson and President John A. Whitson, except Mrs. McCune.

One important feature of the meeting was a decision not to take advantage of the recently enacted legislation enabling them to raise the tuition fee from \$5 to \$10 per year for students registering from Utah, but the raise from \$10 to \$15 per year for outside students, which was made compulsory by the law, was made in the college regulations.

Beside appointing faculty members to fill existing vacancies, the resignation of L. A. Ostien as assistant professor of mathematics was accepted. Prof. Ostien having decided to go to Mexico to manage a rubber plantation.

Prof. Ostien was graduated from the Agricultural college in 1903, and after leaving to study, after which she will return to the domestic science department.

delegates to the meeting of the American Agricultural colleges to be held at Lansing, Mich., in May. Prof. Whitson and President Stohl were appointed.

Of the new faculty appointees, nearly all are well known men. Prof. J. C. Hogenson, who was elected to the chair of agronomy, is a graduate of the Agricultural college and of Cornell University, where he completed his course last year. Prof. E. G. Titus, who succeeds Prof. Ball, promoted to be director of the experiment stations, is a graduate of the Colorado Agricultural college, and was assistant entomologist at the University of Illinois in 1903. He takes charge of the work in entomology, and was engaged as a government agent of the bureau of entomology, since 1903.

C. T. Catlin, who comes from Iowa state university, to which he went after graduating from Chicago university. He is a good football man and a reputation as a college player. He succeeds Campbell, and as the Chicago and Michigan systems are similar, he may have more success than did Campbell with his Harvard methods of slow football.

Prof. Calvin Fletcher becomes professor of art and manual training, succeeding Joseph Jensen. He is a graduate of the Pratt Institute, New York, where he finished a post graduate course. Miss Sara Huntsman becomes instructor of English and physical culture, replacing Miss M. E. Wiant. Mrs. Rena Baker Maycock, who several years ago was a member of the Agricultural college faculty, will become instructor of English, succeeding Miss Moench.

With the plans as now perfected for next year, everything is prepared to go ahead along the lines laid down by the board in its address published in full in this issue.

ADDRESS TO PUBLIC.

Agricultural College Regents Make an Announcement of Future Policy.

The first definite statement of policy to be announced from the new president of the Agricultural college and the board of trustees, comes in the form of an address to the public, containing certain criticism against the school, and outlining the plan by which it is hoped to bring the college into thorough sympathy with the desires of the legislature in cutting down its curriculum and emphasizing the need of progress in the agricultural lines, distinct from the general college curriculum, into which the school was once spreading through the development of secondary courses.

According to this statement, it is the plan of President Whitson to build up a great technical school, instead of a liberal university, which shall turn out skilled men in the practical walks of life. The address in full is as follows: To the Faculty, Students and Patrons of the Agricultural college of Utah: Owing to the numerous unfounded rumors concerning the future of the Agricultural college, which have recently been circulated, we deem it wise to make this public statement of our policy.

The action of the last two legislatures has left little doubt as to what the state of Utah expects of the present time, and its Agricultural college and its university. Duplication of studies is definitely and specifically forbidden. The law declares that the course of instruction in the Agricultural college shall include agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal husbandry, veterinary science, domestic science and arts, elementary commerce, elementary surveying, instruction in irrigation, as applied to the measurement, distribution and application of water for agricultural purposes, military science and tactics, history, language, and the various branches of mathematics, physical and natural science, and mechanic arts, with special reference to the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes.

ENGINEERING.

We intend to abide by the present laws in conducting the affairs of the Agricultural college. Engineering must, therefore, be excluded from the curriculum. However, when the above law was passed, there were students in the institution who had entered upon the work in engineering in good faith, and in simple justice, these students should be allowed to graduate from the institution. The students are now juniors, and will be ready for graduation at the close of the coming school year. It is

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

Made from cream of tartar derived solely from grapes, the most delicious and healthful of all fruit acids.

Our purpose, therefore, to provide the necessary instruction in engineering for these students during the coming school year. After the school year of 1907-1908 no engineering courses leading to degrees will be offered by the Agricultural college, unless, indeed, the present law is repealed.

Though the exclusion of engineering from the college narrows its field, yet there is within the law, as above quoted, a splendid chance for expansion and contraction. The policy of the Agricultural college of Utah must not, and shall not, be one of contraction; it must be a policy of growth. We must not destroy; we must construct.

BIG TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

The work of the Agricultural college falls into two somewhat distinct parts: First, the various short courses which lead to certificates, and secondly, the long courses which lead to degrees. The certificate courses are of high school grade; the degree courses naturally of college grade. It is our intention to develop as far as possible, within the law, both of these parts of the work of the institution. In the lower, or certificate grade, we desire to emphasize the preparation for various trades, such as virtual building up a trade school, designed for the purpose of preparing students for a college course, or because of circumstances, cannot pursue a college course. In this department, practical agriculture, commerce, carpentry, blacksmithing, iron machine work, carriage building, foundry work, house and sign painting, and calendering will be taught to the boys. As rapidly as possible other trades, such as bookbinding, photography, printing, etc., will be offered. In this trade department the girls will be taught cooking, catering, sewing, art, stenography and typewriting, and such phases of agriculture as may be followed successfully by women as means of livelihood (poultry-keeping, floriculture, etc.). The time has come when many women must depend upon themselves for support, and there are many avenues of endeavor which furnish an equal income with less confinement than the work of the stenographer, clerk, or dressmaker.

Along with these practical subjects are given the necessary fundamental studies of English, mathematics, history, etc. Those who finish the work in the certificate department, thus earning a livelihood, if they desire, they may continue their studies in the college department.

MECHANIC ARTS.

The work in mechanic arts is of special interest to the people of Utah. Skilled mechanics of all kinds are in demand, and the Agricultural college is doing its best to supply the need. The work in this department is being taught through the use of the latest machinery, and the students are being trained in the most practical manner. The work in this department is being taught through the use of the latest machinery, and the students are being trained in the most practical manner.

The law provides that elementary commerce shall be taught, but does not forbid instruction in advanced commerce. Since the commercial department, as now organized, would cost very little less, if the college courses are eliminated, there can be no real economy in destroying the present department in commerce, which has been established since the institution was founded. Degrees in commerce will, therefore, be given as in the past.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE AND ARTS.

The state demands a first-class school of domestic science and arts. In addition to the course in these subjects, leading to a degree, which has been given up to the present, another course for women will be organized, combining domestic science and arts with such branches of agriculture as may be pursued profitably and successfully by women. This course also will lead to a degree. The work of such a course is not an experiment. It has been tried elsewhere successfully. Any profession that will take women more into the sunshine and fresh air, and give them a practical education, we intend to impress upon the workers with the girls, who may attend the college, that their first work is the development of a womanhood that will be an aid to the commonwealth.

COURSE IN IRRIGATION.

Up to the present time, agriculture has been taught only in one course leading to a degree. We intend to amplify the agricultural work, and offer several distinct courses of an agricultural nature.

In place of the engineering, which has been taken from the college, a course in irrigation and drainage will be offered, which will cover all the phases dealing with the use of water.

by the farmer after the engineer has delivered it from the reservoir. There is need in the state of canal managers, that is, of men who can supervise an irrigation system and give expert advice to the farmers, as to the quantities of water required on various soils, and for different crops, and the best methods to measure and apply the water that may be at the disposal of the farmer. There is a wonderful waste of water in this arid country. We believe that the establishment of this course will be one of the greatest services that the college can render the state.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

We propose also that the college offer a course leading to a degree in veterinary science. There is scarcely a handful of veterinary surgeons in this state, in spite of the fact that our livestock interests are among the largest. There is room in every county for a good veterinarian. In some counties there is room for many.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

The general college course in agriculture will further be so arranged as to enable the students in their later college years to prepare as specialists in animal husbandry, including dairying, or horticulture, including entomology, or agronomy, including arid farming.

We are looking into the future. The agricultural conditions of the state are changing rapidly; today there is a demand for 15 to 20 young men in this state who can assume the management of large arid farm enterprises, at salaries superior to the incomes of the average professional men of the state. Co-operative orchards are becoming the order of the day. Each one is looking for an expert horticulturist, who can advise him in the proper cultivation of his orchard, and who can combine with suitable practical skill, to make him competent to manage the enterprise. Good salaries are offered for such men. The growing livestock interests in this state also demand expert help. Above all, the soils and climate of this state are such as to offer splendid possibilities for a profitable and happy life to any young man who has been trained in scientific agriculture.

It must not be thought, from the distant advertisements, that the work outlined for the Agricultural college, that the art of living is forgotten. The farmer, housewife or mechanic of the future, must be skilful of mind as well as of hand. Nothing is too good for the industrial worker. Music and poetry are his heritage. We believe that the college has done its duty only half way if it has not been training a livehood has been shown, but the best way of living, among the glorious results of the ages, has been overlooked. It is our intention to carry on and maintain the present musical department and to add to it as funds allow and have in and about the rooms and halls of the college the spirit of music and the joy it gives.

For the same reason the work in art will be emphasized. The principles of true art must be correlated with the work in the shop, in the field, in the laboratory, and in the home. We have engaged a thoroughly trained professor for this purpose.

Language, mathematics, history, economics, and sciences and all the branches of learning that belong to a liberal education will be given as heretofore. The rule that all such studies will be eliminated is wholly without foundation. The modern workman on the farm or in the shop, must work with head and hand. If he is to make a success of his labors, it shall be our effort to maintain a good moral influence in the Agricultural college. The ideals of youth are not too high to carry the individual through the storms of later life. A clean career in youth will purify the whole of life.

NO CHURCH SYSTEM.

It has been charged that the college is under church influence. The charge is false. We will not permit any system of theology to be taught in any manner within the walls of the college. We know that the majority of the constituency of the college are Christians, and we shall endeavor to have the ideal of Christ be the ideals of the student body and of the teaching force. Further than this, no religion will be tolerated in the Agricultural college.

FREE FROM POLITICS.

Politics do not belong with education. Political intrigue, if applied to an educational institution, will destroy it. No political party has attempted to dictate the policy of the Agricultural college, and we shall not permit any such interference should it be attempted. We shall use our best endeavor to have the students of the college taught loyalty to our country, and the spirit of our Americanism. We desire to train the young people of this state into the highest type of citizenship, love of country, love of law and order, and the willingness to subject individual opinions to the public good.

Athletics and physical education are not to be neglected, but given every possible encouragement. One of the leading successful athletic instructors of the east has already been engaged for this work. Physical education ought to be stimulated. The athletic work in the institution will be fostered and developed. We believe in the well-balanced man—mental, mental and physical. We also recognize the healthful influence of honest athletics upon the student body.

CONCLUSIONS.

It is well known that the "tentative" act down our appropriation very materially, yet we believe that with economy, the plans and ideas herein outlined can be carried to successful completion. The college was founded broadly. Those who have conducted the affairs of the college in the past have done their work well. We hope only to build upon the old foundation, to expand and strengthen the present work. We shall do our best to promote the interests of the college along these broad lines, and believe that we can consistently ask the people of the state to hold in abeyance their judgment until the results of this policy are manifest.

Drop by drop the offensive discharge caused by Nasal Catarrh falls from the back of the nose into the throat, setting up an inflammation that is likely to reach the lungs. The only rational cure for Catarrh is Ely's Cream Balm, and the relief that follows even the first application cannot be told in words. Don't suffer a day longer from the discomfort of Nasal Catarrh. Cream Balm is sold by all druggists for 50 cents, or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren street, New York.

For a relish of incomparable flavor and indisputable purity, ask for MOUNT'S Chow Chow.

AFTER LAND GRABBERS.

Property Owners Who Have Encroached Upon Sidewalks.

Property owners who have encroached upon the sidewalks and fenced in part of the public thoroughfares will be compelled to move all obstructions from the same as fast as Street Supervisor Raleigh can get to them. The city council has ordered on Monday night to remove all fences, walls or other obstructions which have been placed on the sidewalks and he is now sending his men to remove them. The city council has ordered on Monday night to remove all fences, walls or other obstructions which have been placed on the sidewalks and he is now sending his men to remove them. The city council has ordered on Monday night to remove all fences, walls or other obstructions which have been placed on the sidewalks and he is now sending his men to remove them.

"I have been somewhat covetive, but Dean's Regulets gave just the results desired. They act mildly and regulate the bowels perfectly."—George B. Krause, 206 Walnut Ave., Altoona, Pa.

MOUNT'S pickles are always reasonable, always savory and the purest of the pure.

G. A. R. COMMITTEES.

Roster Prepared for the Proper Observance of Decoration Day.

The G. A. R. Veterans met last night and completed the roster of committees for the observance of Decoration day. The Memorial service will be preached the Sunday previous to Decoration day, in the First Methodist church, by Rev. Benjamin C. Jones. The following committees were decided on:

General Committee—Henry P. Burns, J. C. Kinman, Philip Noder, G. S. Slater, Mrs. E. V. Buras, Mrs. M. J. Hoge, Mrs. W. H. Pease.
Finance—H. B. Hines, Mrs. Margaret Harvey, Mrs. J. A. Carter.
Transportation—Alfred Kent, R. L. Patterson, Mrs. Mary Lawrence, Mrs. Hal Owen, Mrs. E. V. Burns.
Decorations and Flowers—Lillian Duncan, Philip Noder, Mrs. M. L. Grever.
Program—R. G. Slater, George B. Squibb, Mrs. M. J. Hoge.
Mrs. J. W. Campbell, Mrs. Lillian Duncan and Mrs. E. V. Pease were added to the general committee on entertainment.

Dyspepsia is our national ailment. Burdock Blood Bitters is the national cure for it. It strengthens stomach membranes, promotes flow of digestive juices, purifies the blood, builds you up.

There are many appetizing relishes in the MOUNT pickle line.

RODE ON SIDEWALKS.

Three Boy Bicyclists Fined by the Juvenile Court for Offense.

Three boys whose names are Marvin Zeigler, Eugene St. Clair and John Ohlad were each fined \$5 by Judge Gowans in the juvenile court yesterday afternoon for riding their bicycles on sidewalks. The fine was suspended in each case during the good behavior of the lads.

Willie Smith, aged 14 years, was placed on probation for stealing bottles from a saloon.
Lillie Edgar, 13 years of age, was also placed on probation and given one month's detention in the city hall for the same offense.
Her mother was in court and pleaded for the girl to keep her from being sent to Ogden so the judge decided to give her another chance.

GOVERNMENT SALARIES.

Princely Stipend of \$50 a Month for Exhaustive Scientific Requirements.

Civil service examinations will be held in this city May 15, next, for the position of farmer, at \$1,440 per annum, in the quartermaster's department, at Fort Riley, Kan.; also, for the position of plant pathologist (male), department of agriculture, at \$1,200 per annum, also, May 22, for the position of scientific assistant in the department of agriculture, at \$1,000 per annum. There will be an examination for the position of medical intern, government hospital, for the insane, Washington, D. C., June 18, at \$400 per annum. This cash pay salary, with exhaustive scientific requirements, requiring costly years of study, will hardly be likely to attract any really competent physician or scientist. A practitioner qualified to answer the questions prepared for the examination, is competent to earn at least five times the salary offered, in practice.

For fifty years a staple remedy of superior merit. Absolutely harmless.

R. G. Dun & Co.
120 Office.
THE MERCANTILE AGENCY.
George Rust, General Manager, Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming.
Offices in Portland, Salt Lake City, etc.

PROPOSED BASIS OF ARBITRATION

C. O. Pratt, Representative of Streetcar Men, Gives Out Synopsis.

MEET ON SQUARE FOOTING.

Employees, He Says, Do Not Desire to Try to Enforce Unreasonable Demands, They Ask a Hearing.

Should the negotiations looking towards arbitration of the differences between the street car men of Salt Lake and the Utah Light & Railway company be successful, the basis of arbitration will probably be a set of grievances submitted to the company by the men at the beginning of the present difficulty.

C. O. Pratt, representative of the men, has given out a brief synopsis of this proposed agreement, although he declares that the men are not ready to discuss technicalities, or try to enforce unreasonable demands, but merely to meet the company on a square footing, as ready to give in as to enforce demands, once it is shown that injustice would be worked by them.

BINDING ON BOTH.

In section 1, the employees request that the company recommend that in the future all motormen and conductors be bound by the company and subject to its provisions by affiliating themselves with the organization. In discharging the duties of the company, the company's rules or unbecoming conduct, it is impossible to be made effective without the cooperation of the company. It is further provided that the company should be placed upon a member of the organization he would evade compliance by passing outside of the organization if the company would so permit, therefore, in section 1 the men have asked for this protection on the part of the company.

RECOGNIZE UNION.

In section 2, it is asked that the company will agree with the duly accredited officers and committees of the association upon all questions of differences that may arise and upon the event of failure to bring about an amicable solution of such differences shall be submitted to a board of arbitration as further provided for in the agreement at the request of either party during such period as may be required for the purpose of the case the employees shall remain at their posts of duty.

AS TO ARBITRATION.

In section 3, a provision for arbitration is outlined the company to select one member, the association to select one member and the two thus selected shall constitute the board. The finding of the majority of said board shall be final and binding upon both the railway company and its employees who are members of the association. It further provides that no agreement can be reached within a certain time limit as to who the third arbitrator shall be, then the third arbitrator shall be appointed by the mayor of the city of Salt Lake, or if the district in which Salt Lake is situated. It further provides for both parties to share equally in the expense of arbitration. This clause is to preclude the possibility of strikes or lockouts and if agreed upon would establish a method of permanent peace.

ON REINSTATEMENT.

In section 4, it is asked that whenever an employee is suspended or discharged from the service and after a thorough investigation it is found that he was not at fault or guilty of the offense for which he may be discharged, it is asked that he be reinstated to his former position without prejudice and paid for the time lost.

In section 5, it provides that all members of the association who are charged with the company shall be allowed free transportation over all the lines operated by the company.

In section 6, it provides that where an employee feels that he has been unjustly dealt with he shall have the right to have his case taken up with the proper officials of the company through the proper officers and committees of the association, and the purpose of obtaining a more satisfactory understanding, and if no amicable adjustment can be determined upon and after careful consideration it is believed that this is a matter of further consideration, he shall be allowed the privilege of having his case passed upon by a board of arbitration as here provided for in this agreement for the adjustment of disputes. It further asks that when a member is discharged from the company's service that he be given cause for such suspension or discharge. This is for his protection as it is often misconstrued to mean when a conductor is excused that it is for dishonesty and it is desired to protect him in that matter that a reason is asked for of the company.

In section 7, it provides that in the absence of an employer or a day of any of transacting business for the association that though he may be gone for an indefinite time he shall be allowed his former position in the employment of the company.

DISTRIBUTION OF RUNS.

In sections 8 and 9, it provides for the seniority rights in the distribution of all runs and requests that all runs shall be completed within 12 consecutive hours. For the purpose of adjusting the schedule runs to conform to the conditions of the company, it further provides that the company shall appoint two and the association two to act in accordance therewith. The purpose of this clause is that the older men in the service may select the choicest runs such as the daylight and to further provide for the abolition of the split runs which compel men to work 12 and 14 hours a day and receive only 5 or 6 hours' pay therefor. This is not to interfere with the service of the company in any way nor to prevent the company from providing emergency time schedules in the event of extra heavy travel on account of excursions, picnics, shows, etc.

In section 10, it provides that all motormen and conductors who are held at the car stations for a longer period than the time called for by their scheduled runs shall receive full pay for such time.

In section 11, where employees are required to lay off duty for the purpose of seeing to it that they give testimony in the case of accidents they ask for pay for that time at the same rate they would have received had they been operating their cars, provided the employees had carried out the rules of the company at the time of the accident.

In section 12, the employees ask for the privilege of wearing blue serge uniforms to be purchased in the open market, style and cut to be named by the company.

In section 13, they ask for the privi-

PE-RU-NA A SPRING TONIC GOLDS AND INDIGESTION.



MAJOR GENERAL JOHN HAMMOND.

John Hammond, Maj. Gen'l Commanding Div. of Potomac, Div. F. U. Vet. Union, 92 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C., writes: "I really feel that I owe it to you to tell you of having been cured of indigestion and catarrh by Peruna. I improved while taking the first bottle. We keep it in the house and use it as a tonic as well as for colds. 'I would not be without Peruna, as it was my salvation.'"

Pe-ru-na Restores Appetite. MR. SAMUEL D. RHODES, a prominent insurance man of Lansdowne, Pa., writes as follows: "I heartily and unreservedly wish to give my endorsement to Peruna as a catarrh cure that is not approached by any other medicine, at least in my observation and experience, and noting what it has done for members of my family. 'Its crowning virtue, after it has cured the catarrh, is as a tonic and restorative of appetite, strength and good spirits.'"

Stomach Trouble Fourteen Years. Mr. Albert Christian, R. F. D. 2, Box 62, Lindley, N. Y., writes: "I was sick for fourteen years with my stomach and back. Half of the time I could scarcely work, and I would have vomited spells for weeks at a time. I have paid out hundreds of dollars for medicine and doctors, yet I was running down until June, 1901, when I got a bottle of Peruna and took that, and since that time I have been well, and can work and eat. I know that Peruna is what saved my life. I recommend Peruna to all my friends. A Saving to the People. The patent medicine industry is a tremendous saving for the people. It enables the householder to purchase a useful remedy, together with directions and other medical advice, at a cost far below the average price of a doctor's visit. Like the shoe factory, the wagon factory, and the clothing factory, it lowers the price at the same time it perfects the product. The patent medicine business enables families far removed from doctors, to avail themselves of the medical advice of specialists, and to profit by their favorite prescriptions. All this is brought to the home for a small fraction of the amount it would otherwise cost the people.

lege of bulletin boards to be placed at the car houses for the use of the association in the posting of notices for meetings, etc.

In section 14, it provides for the wage scale asking that motormen and conductors who are beginners shall receive 25 cents per hour for the first year of service and 30 cents per hour thereafter. It further asks for a 10 per cent increase in wages for all car barn and repair shop employees, said increase to apply also to track sweepers.

FOR PERMANENT PEACE.

In section 15, a provision is made whereby both parties agree that the foregoing conditions shall be complied with for a period of time to be agreed upon and from year to year thereafter unless mutually agreed to be changed by both parties hereto. A further provision is arranged for the opening of this agreement for any adjustment that may be desired and agreed upon by the parties hereto from time to time and the findings shall be entered into and become a part of the agreement.

In section 16, the employees further bind themselves to the best of their ability to work at all times for the best interests of the company, to maintain a strict compliance with all rules and regulations, to conform to all rules and scale of wages entered into and to protect the property of the company from injury so far as lies in their power, and in the handling of cars to exercise good judgment, use every effort to prevent injury to the property, person and traveling public.

Any skin itching is a temper-taster. The more you scratch the worse it itches. Dean's Ointment cures piles, eczema—any skin itching. At all drug stores.

STEEL BRIDGE FOR JORDAN.

Plans in Preparation to Surplant White Bridge With Modern Span.

The old White Bridge over the Jordan river at North Temple street is to give place to a modern steel bridge. A pole bridge was built across the stream in 1831, in place of the ford, and in 1833 this was replaced by the present structure. As it was an expensive luxury in those days, the bridge was put up.

In section 17, it provides that in the absence of an employer or a day of any of transacting business for the association that though he may be gone for an indefinite time he shall be allowed his former position in the employment of the company.

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"There's a Reason"

Why Brain Workers should use

Grape-Nuts

This food supplies to the Brain and Nerve Centres microscopic particles of Phosphate of Potash, found in wheat and barley, which combine with Albumen to make the gray matter to daily refill the Brain and Nerve Centres.

Anyone can learn the reason by trying

Grape-Nuts



For fifty years a staple remedy of superior merit. Absolutely harmless.

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George Rust, General Manager, Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming.
Offices in Portland, Salt Lake City, etc.

KEITH O'BRIEN

\$3.50

Women's Oxfords

Patent Pumps, Gun Metal Pumps, Gibson Ties—Patent, Kid, Gun Metals, Demi Patents (the new leather.) Bufton Oxfords (all leathers.) Every Pair Worth \$4.00 to \$5.00.

We have just received new Shipment of Tan Bufton Oxford.