

KILLED MORE THAN 100 INSURGENTS.

Details of the Battle Where Major John A. Logan Was Killed.

AWFUL TASK OF AMERICANS

A Mud and Water Wall Deep When Attacked—Never Wavered an Instant.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Mail advices have reached the war department in regard to the crushing defeat administered by Wheaton's brigade to the insurgents near San Jacinto, early in November, in which engagement Major John A. Logan, Jr., lost his life. According to the correspondent of the Manila American the Thirty-third infantry, under Col. Hare, encountered a force of the enemy between San Fabian and San Jacinto and brought on one of the sharpest engagements of the war, resulting in the death of more insurgents than in any other fight since the beginning of the insurrection. The battle raged for two hours and at its conclusion 7 dead Filipinos were found in the trenches. Many wounded were taken to the hospital in the high grass and creek bottoms. It is estimated that over 100 insurgents were killed in the fight from 20 to 30 being found dead together in several places. Twenty-nine prisoners and 100 rifles were captured. The Americans lost one officer killed and 16 men wounded by the enemy. The officer killed was Major John A. Logan, Jr., who was shot through the head during the first few minutes of the engagement. Logan was a native of Ohio, and was a member of the Twenty-third infantry, which formed an advance guard. He was in the act of assisting a wounded soldier and was hit by a bullet fired by a sharpshooter concealed in the top of a coconut tree. He died a few hours later.

A reconnaissance on the Tuesday preceding, made by Major Buck's company of the Thirtieth infantry, in the vicinity of San Jacinto, developed the situation. It was found that the enemy was assembling in strong force there for the purpose of preventing our control of the road from Capatzen north through San Jacinto by which it was considered probable that Aguinaldo's Tarlac army would attempt to retreat. The Thirty-third was ordered to move forward by a route which was not known to the enemy. The force consisted of the Thirtieth under the command of Capt. Howland, of Gen. Wheaton's staff. The troops encountered five miles of the worst road ever found in Luzon. The road was a succession of creeks and mirey ditches into which the men sank to their waists in mud and water. Every bridge was unserviceable and had to be repaired where possible, but in most cases the men with horses and guns plunged into the quagmire and struggled through as best they could.

Nothing but the indomitable energy of the Americans enabled the fighting to get into action. A score of times it was necessary to unhitch the horses and lead them around through the rice fields while a hundred soldiers dragged the guns and equipment over the mud. The fight was opened by the insurgents two miles from San Jacinto, while the leading battalion was passing a clump of native houses surrounded by a grove of coconut trees and the men were knee deep in mud. The first fire came from sharpshooters in trees and houses and from a small trench across the road, all at close range. The men were ordered to lie flat, but the enemy fired from the thickets more distant to the right and left. The aim of the sharpshooters was deadly and was directed at the officers, for the first five men that fell were either chevrons or shoulder straps. The officer hit besides Maj. Logan, was Capt. Green. He was also shot from a tree, but his injury was slight. The regiment never wavered. The crack companies of the Thirtieth, the natives and began knocking them out of trees like squirrels. The men rushed at the trench, through the mud, waist deep, and passed over it, leaving four and a half inches within. At the same time the regiment deployed as skirmishers. Maj. Logan's battalion in the center, Maj. Cronin's on the right, and Maj. Marshall on the left. Col. Hare and Lieut. Col. Breton directed the general movement. The skirmish line, which was nearly two miles long, rushed forward rapidly through water-soaked rice fields, ditches, creeks and thickets, firing all the time and doing deadly execution. The Filipinos made the best stand for a long time, several cases being reported of the enemy being killed by bayoneting. The Americans were within twenty feet of them. Major Marshall's battalion surprised a trench full of insurgents by coming up from their flank. They poured a terrible fire along the trench, slaughtering nearly all in it. Just before entering the town, the galling did good execution by killing a number of party that were guarding the bridges, and afterwards swept the country beyond the town, driving a hundred and fifty rebels into the hills.

Most of the survivors of the insurgent force are supposed to have escaped toward Magadan or Dagupan. It was impossible to pursue them further, as the troops were exhausted, the ammunition was low, and the troops only had two days' rations with them and no possibility of getting further supplies from San Fabian owing to the condition of the road. The column camped for the night at San Jacinto. Five more rebels were killed during the night by the outposts. Among the bodies found was that of a lieutenant colonel, supposed to be in command of the rebels at that point.

BIG FIRE AT FORT WAYNE

Rise in Pressure of Natural Gas Supposed to Have Started the Blaze.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Dec. 27.—Fire this morning destroyed the wholesale and retail dry goods establishment of George Dewald and company, and the grocery store of M. P. Kaag, causing an aggregate loss of \$200,000, on which there is a total insurance of \$135,000 distributed among several companies. The Dewald stock is \$100,000 on which there is insurance amounting to \$105,000. The loss on building is \$20,000 with \$12,000 insurance. The Kaag stock is \$15,000 on stock and \$10,000 on building, with insurance of \$17,000 covering both. The fire is believed to have originated

CHURCHILL HAS A LIVELY TIME.

Tells How He Made His Escape from Pretoria.

CLIMBED OVER THE WALL.

His Journey to Delagoa Bay—Wants the War Persistently Prosecuted.

London, Dec. 27.—Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill has cabled, and the Morning Post published today, an account of his escape from captivity with the Boers, after having been made a prisoner in the reconnaissance of an armored train at Estcourt. The dispatch, which is dated Lourenço Marques, Dec. 21, says: "On the afternoon of Dec. 12 the Transvaal secretary of war informed me that there was little chance of my release. I therefore resolved to escape, and the same night I left the state schools prison in Pretoria by climbing the wall when the sentries' backs were turned momentarily. I walked through the streets of the town without disguise, meeting many burghers, but was not challenged in the crowd. I got through the pickets of the town guards and struck the Delagoa bay railroad. I walked along it, evading the watchmen at the bridges and outposts, and waited for a train beyond the first station. The 11:10 goods train from Pretoria had arrived before I reached the place, and was moving at full speed. I boarded it with great difficulty and hid under coal sacks. I jumped from the train before dawn and was sheltered during the day in a small wood, in company with a hunter, a native who displayed a lively interest in me. I walked on at dusk. There were no more trains that night. The danger of meeting the guards of the line continued, but I was obliged to follow it, as I had no compass or map. I had to make wide detours to avoid bridges, stations and huts, and so my progress was very slow. "Chances are not a satisfactory food. The outlook was gloomy but I persevered with God's help. For five days my food supply was very precarious. I was lying up by daylight and walking by night, but did not sleep deep enough. "Meanwhile my escape had been discovered and my description telegraphed everywhere. All trains were searched and every eye was on the watch for me. Four times the wrong people were arrested. "The sixth day I managed to board a train bound for Middleburg, whence there was direct service to Delagoa. In the evening I concealed myself in a railroad truck under a great pile of sacks. I had a small store of good water. I remained hidden so, changing discovery. The Boers searched the train at Komatipoort, but did not search deep enough. After some sixty hours of misery I came safely here. I am very weak, but am free. I have lost many pounds in weight but am light in heart. "I shall avail myself of every opportunity henceforth to urge earnestly the unflinching and uncompromising prosecution of the war."

London, Dec. 27.—The steamer Dunstons castle having on board Lord Roberts of Kandahar, commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa, arrived here yesterday evening. Sir Kitchener, who came from England to meet Lord Roberts as his chief of staff, embarked on the Dunstons castle and the vessel sailed early this morning for Capetown.

PROMOTION FOR GENERALS

General Carpenter's Retirement Opens the Way.

Number of Gallant Officers to be Advanced—More Troops Reach Manila.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Gen. Gilbert S. Carpenter, who was recently confirmed as brigadier-general in the regular army, has been placed on the retired list on his own application after thirty years' active service. His last service was in command of the Eighteenth infantry, in the Philippines. He has been detached from further service in the field and ordered home. His retirement leaves two vacancies in the lists of brigadier-generals and results in promotions in every grade of the line, including the promotion of Lieut. Col. J. M. J. Samnow, of the Fourth infantry, to be colonel of the Eighteenth. The two vacancies in the list of brigadier-generals will be filled on the reassembling of Congress by the promotion and retirement of several officers who have distinguished themselves in action in the recent war. It is popularly supposed that Gen. MacArthur, Wilson, Lee, Wheeler, Bates, Young, Ludlow and Wheaton, all of whom hold volunteer commands, are to be made brigadier-generals in the regular army. That all but two of the number will be immediately retired, Gen. MacArthur will undoubtedly be retained in active service but there is less certainty as to the identity of the other general officers to be retained. The death of Gen. Lawton left a vacancy in the list of major generals of volunteers which will be filled by the promotion of Major General George Sanderson, which left San Francisco Nov. 21, and the transfers of Colonel George M. Smith, of the Fortieth volunteer infantry, Col. E. T. C. Richmond commanding, which left San Francisco Nov. 24. The Thirty-eighth was organized at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and the Fortieth at Fort Riley, Kans. Gen. Otis reports that there were no casualties in either regiment on the voyage.

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What Senator Beveridge Has to Say of the Quay Case.

Indianapolis, Dec. 27.—Senator Beveridge today made the following statement in regard to the Quay case: "The talk about Quay not having votes enough to seat him is nonsense, so are the claims that he has enough votes to seat him. Nobody knows just what the situation is. Nobody knows, for example, how I shall vote. I know that a great many other senators are exactly in the same situation. The whole matter is a pure question of constitutional construction. All this talk about corrupt elections, etc., has nothing to do with the case. Quay is not claiming through an election. He is claiming through an appointment by the governor. The question is whether or not the governor had a constitutional right to appoint him. I have not had time yet to give that question the special study which its immense importance deserves. When I have done so, I shall know how I shall vote. That consideration and that alone will determine the matter. This is also the case with a great number of other senators."

Col. Volkmar Transferred.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Col. William J. Volkmar, assistant adjutant general, has been relieved from duty in the department of the east and ordered on temporary duty at New York in the department of the east on the completion of which he will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for assignment to duty as adjutant general of the division of Cuba.

Shot His Wife and Himself.

Springfield, Ohio, Dec. 27.—Frank B. Coe, who killed his wife today, then shot himself. They were found side-by-side. Mrs. Coe dead, but Coe still alive. He was taken to the hospital.

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NOTICE.

The Christmas "News" consists of 40 pages, 5 sections, not including the cover. With the cover 44 pages. Purchasers should see that they are furnished with all the parts. The postage on the Christmas "News" will be 4 cents domestic, 7 cents foreign. Price 10 cents—bound in magazine form, 13 cents.

they would cause an annual expenditure of \$4,000. Should the \$21,000 Spanish war pensions claimed be allowed at the same rate it would increase the pension expenditures by \$2,750,000.

The Lawton Fund. Washington, Dec. 27.—The subscriptions to the Lawton home fund received by Gen. Corbin at the war department up to date amount to \$17,323. The total subscription list now amounts to \$31,404, including outside contributions.

THE DEAD OF THE MAINE.

Ceremonies of Burial in Arlington Cemetery on Thursday.

odies of 151 Dead Sailors Reach Washington—Waiting for the Funeral.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Capt. Sigbee and Chaplain Childwick called at the navy department this morning to consult with Assistant Secretary Allen respecting the ceremonies to take place tomorrow at Arlington, in connection with the remains of the bodies of the Maine's victims. The remains of 151 dead sailors arrived here this morning over the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad on a special train of six cars. They were escorted by a guard of honor composed of twelve men from the Texas, including one of the original Maine crew—Jerry Shea. The party was under the command of Lieut. Benham. The remains were conveyed to Rosslyn, Va., opposite the district, and then were transferred to the quarters belonging to the quartermaster's department, which removed them to the burial site in Arlington cemetery. The caskets have been placed in open hospital tents, and the guard of honor will be maintained over them until they are buried tomorrow.

The exercises will be as simple as possible. The President and members of the cabinet and a number of naval officers are expected to attend the funeral ceremonies. The navy department ordered a significant number of wreaths made of galax leaves to enable one to be placed on each casket.

TRAINMEN WERE TO BLAME

Their Neglect Caused a Loss of Five Lives and \$100,000 in Property.

Wreck of a Runaway Train on the Northern Pacific—Wreckage Turns a Creek.

Lewistown, Ida., Dec. 27.—Although ten days have passed since the tragic Northern Pacific wreck in Kendrick canyon, and the body of the fifth and last dead trainman has been taken out, the mass of railroad iron has not been cleared away. It is piled so high that it has turned the channel of Potlatch creek. The inquiry into the cause of the wreck just concluded shows that the trainmen were at fault. They had 13 flat cars loaded with steel rails for the Clearwater and were being pushed by a locomotive. The train was started down the tremendous two per cent grade in the canyon, as the tracks were slippery with a light snow. The heavy load got beyond control, and although the conductor and one brakeman saved themselves by cutting off the caboose, the train was wrecked, causing a loss of \$100,000 and a loss of five lives.

Cincinnati Hustling for It.

Cincinnati, Dec. 27.—Active business men of Cincinnati are making every effort to secure the location of the Democratic national convention in this city. The Cincinnati league has called a meeting to be held January 2, at which time steps will be taken to secure a guarantee fund and to make other necessary arrangements for fitting the city for the convention. It is assumed here that the competing cities will be Kansas City, Chicago, Milwaukee and New York.

A WOMAN HANGED.

She Murdered Her Mistress and Pleaded Guilty.

Brandon, Manitoba, Dec. 27.—Emily Hilda Blake, a domestic, was hanged here this morning for murder. The execution was private. Only a few persons witnessed it. Miss Blake, who was only 22 years of age, claimed firmly on the scaffold without assistance and was the coolest of the party, with the exception of Hangman Ratcliffe. She made no statement.

New Yorkers Lead the Pensioners.

New York, Dec. 27.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Applications for Spanish war pensions still continue to be received at the pension office from members of the 71st New York regiment, and the total filed on behalf of members of this regiment has now reached 318. Commissioner of Pensions Evans said today that he had no idea that any considerable percentage of the applications would be allowed, as it would probably be found when the cases were looked into that the disabilities on which pensions had been asked were of a temporary character and not pensionable. The commissioner said there was no way by which an estimate could be made of the total amount that would be paid to the members of the 71st regiment if all their claims should be allowed, for the claims do not set forth the amount of the pensions. They state the disabilities, leaving the rating to be fixed by the medical examiners of the pension office.

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Most of these claims are filed under the law of 1890. The average amount paid on each pension granted under that law is about \$109 a year, so that if all the claims filed by the 71st New York should be allowed at the same average

New Caledonia Is Afflicted—Australia Maintains Strict Quarantine.

Sydney, N. S. W., Dec. 27.—The British consul at Noumea confirms the report that the plague in a severe type is raging, and that many deaths from that cause have occurred in New Caledonia. The governments of Australia have taken stringent precautions for quarantining arrivals from Noumea.

UTAH TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Sixth Annual Session Convened at the Assembly Hall Today.

PREST. NELDEN'S WELCOME.

Response Made by President Kerr of Logan—President Tanner Speaks—President Allison's Address.

The sixth annual session of the Utah State Teachers' association convened at the Assembly Hall this morning, and the attendance was much larger than anticipated, delegates being present from nearly every section of the State. The proceedings were exceedingly interesting and the two important addresses, made by President Allison of Ogden, and Supt. Frank B. Cooper of this city, were listened to with rapt attention, while W. A. Nelden, President Kerr and President Tanner made informal talks that were appreciated.

It was not supposed that David Star Jordan would arrive until later in the day, and arrangements had been made for a committee to meet him, but he staid in upon them unawares, and on being introduced at the hour of the banquet, made some humorous references to his former visit here, remarking that the people had a long time ago named one of the Utah rivers after his family.

It was 10:30 when President Allison called the session to order, and Crissie Lawson gave as an organ solo the Intermezzo from Cavalleria de Rusticana.

PREST. NELDEN'S WELCOME.

W. A. Nelden, of the board of education, was then introduced and gave the address of welcome. President Nelden said he felt highly honored in helping to welcome to this city, such a congress of Utah's educators. He came before them with the biggest and heartiest welcome ever registered in the State of Utah. He said he had been specially identified with educational matters for any great length of time, still the months that he had spent in his work as a member of the board of education were among the noblest of his life. The greatest battles ever won had been won in the school room, and they were registered upon the hearts of the boys and girls in school rooms. Yes, and the victories were won more surely than in any other way. The teachers' employment was of the highest order. All tried to do the greatest good to the greatest number, and were inspired by a noble patriotism. The time was long past when any school was intended to turn out only those who intended to thereafter live upon their money or depend upon a profession for their support. The schools were for all classes, for the farmer's boy, the miner's boy and for the carpenter's boy. More practical work was needed in the schools, so as to make the boys and girls of the State more useful to the community. The time was long past when any school was intended to turn out only those who intended to thereafter live upon their money or depend upon a profession for their support. The schools were for all classes, for the farmer's boy, the miner's boy and for the carpenter's boy. More practical work was needed in the schools, so as to make the boys and girls of the State more useful to the community.

DAVID S. JORDAN.

Dr. Jordan, who had entered while Prof. Cooper was speaking, was introduced, and after a good natured reference to his first visit several years ago, the session adjourned.

PREST. KERR'S RESPONSE.

President W. J. Kerr, of the B. Y. academy, Logan, responded to the welcome. He referred to the large attendance as indicating the interest taken in educational work. What was being done in the schools of Salt Lake was widely known abroad, and the people of Utah were proud of the public schools here. It was a pleasure to hear President Nelden of the board of education, so kindly of the teacher profession, and show such high appreciation of their efforts. He, too, thought teachers should be paid for what they did, just as men and women in other professions were. The visitors to the convention had come in order to receive helpful suggestions. Utah now ranked well along with the other States in the amount of money expended for education. Here, too, the average salary paid the teachers was higher than in some Eastern States. He again returned thanks on behalf of the visiting teachers, for the hearty welcome extended.

PREST. J. M. TANNER.

Supt. Nelson, of Sanpete county, being unavoidably absent, President J. M. Tanner, of the Agricultural College, was introduced and made an eloquent address. He was much impressed by the words of Prest. Nelden with reference to the practical side of education, and his education developed the judgment and fitted both men and women for the responsibilities of life. There was something of a chasm between the school and the practical affairs of life. The relationship between the school room and the farm and workshop was not yet quite close enough. To make that relationship closer, manual training was required. Germany, of all nations of earth the foremost in educational matters, made this feature very prominent. And so in England, which had made more progress than any nation in power of the workshop had been seen. The moulding of our own commonwealth was largely in the hands of the teachers and the importance and responsibility of the profession should be fully appreciated. He represented those teachers from the outside towns, and they came here to get new ideas in educational work. For these, they all looked to Salt Lake. They appreciated the welcome given them, and believed they would have a profitable time.

An innovation was here introduced, the children from the Ogden school, under Principal McCoy, rendering a chorus in a manner that brought forth rounds of applause.

PRESIDENT ALLISON.

President Allison read a valuable paper on school work, of which any synopsis would fail to do justice. It was filled with thoughtful utterances, and helpful suggestions. As to the elementary common school, he thought there were too many units or centers around which the work was grouped, and believed the studies should be fewer in number and the course followed on well defined lines. Reducing the number of main subjects and grouping the incidental work would, he thought, give better results. One of the cardinal purposes of the elementary school was to enrich the child. The nearest approach

was to enrich the curriculum, and generally enrich the child. The child's skill and strength were not to be acquired in any school where the pupils did a little of everything in a hurry and nothing thoroughly and slowly. The greatest gift a child received in an elementary school was the gift of language, the power to talk and write with facility. Involved abstractions could only make the child dull. Rather than attempt to satisfy every desire of the child to learn the offer should be to make the child eager to learn and equip the pupil with the means of learning. Light methods of thought were needed. The child should feel that he knows rather than know that he knows. The world of the useful is the world of fact, but fact must be transmitted by the imagination. He believed in conducting the school on the same principles that refined parents conducted the home.

SUPT. COOPER.

Supt. Frank Cooper of the city schools was then introduced and warmly received. There are two kinds of people, said Mr. Cooper, the theoretical and the real. The former was always normal, the latter sometimes normal, sometimes an aberration, and sometimes abnormal. The word "cripple" might define the mental or emotional condition. These aberrations made people run too fast on one side, and hence they ran in circles. He was reminded of Pudd'n-head Wilson and the thumb marks—no two men alike. So with these circles, no two of them were alike. The characters of all boys were different. Into their lives, aside from their own differences of training, flowed the racial, family influences, always at work, always felt. These influences might be multiplied almost indefinitely, and they all were to complicate the work of the school teacher. In France was the duty of the school to make Frenchmen out of the sons and daughters of Frenchmen. In Germany it was the duty of the schools to make Germans out of Germans and so on. But in America it was the duty of the schools to make Americans out of—Dutchmen. Yes, and out of Italians, out of Frenchmen, out of Ethiopians, out of the sons of all nations. At the same time, the duty of the school was to make Americans out of all these. This was one of the difficulties, one of the problems, met in every American school every day. Then there were some laws of childhood that were not laws of adulthood. Every child, too, desired to learn, but differed widely as to what is desired to learn. The maxim "treat everybody alike" would be most disastrous if applied to all pupils, and when it was disregarded altogether it would be a good thing. To treat everybody alike, in the school, would imply that every school child was alike in his capacity to learn. This would be illustrated by taking a blue pencil and making a mark on papers of different tints, in each case the mark being radically different from that obtained by making a mark on a sheet of white paper. In school government, the treatment must be suited to the individual. So with the courses of study. They might be made, but the character of the pupil could be changed up to the needs. There must be more frequent classification. It is difficult to hold the quick pupil back to the pace of the slow and the quick to the pace of the slow. That means frequent reclassification and a readjustment of fixed limits. The same thing in the same time is not good, emphasizing the fact that the teacher should not need new consecration, but new direction, so as to give it new force. The individual must be respected, and standing on the threshold of a new century, the teacher should have better things, especially for children.

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DEPARTMENT MEETINGS.

This afternoon, department meetings were held in the new building and the laboratory building of the University. The subjects considered were primary work, grammar, preparation for a college course and the Spencer arithmetic. The sessions were held from 2 to 4 p. m. when Dr. Jordan will speak on "Agassiz as a Teacher."

SHERIFF'S DEEDS TO PROPERTY.

Sheriff's deeds were made out today by Chief Deputy Montgomery by which title to property formerly owned by David Duncombe and wife, situated in lot 6 block 13, plat A, the same being on Seventh South and First West, passes to Aaron Keyser. The consideration was \$1,000. The foreclosure and sale was the result of an action in which Frank D. King was plaintiff, Duncombe and wife were defendants. Another deed was issued to Frank Thompson, as executor of the last will and testament of James Thompson, deceased, and Joe R. Lane, as administrator, covering property in lot 2 block 22, plat A, Salt Lake City survey, being 5310 rods, situated on Seventh South between East and West Temple streets. The amount bid for the property was \$2,000. The sale grew out of foreclosure proceedings in which the two first named parties were plaintiffs, and Charles E. M. Jones, R. H. Haynes, First National Bank, Des Moines, South Dakota, Edward Home, W. M. Wall, C. E. Louder, G. L. Hunt, L. C. Crossman and Nellie B. Crossman, defendants.

YOUNG THIEF CAPTURED.

Robbed a Room in the Clift House—Caught in the Act.

About 1:30 this afternoon Officer Dillon was approached by a man who stated that a burglar had been captured at the Clift house.

The officer at once proceeded to the place stated and found a most interesting state of affairs. In one of the wash rooms surrounded by a score of persons was a young man who gave his name as Chas. E. Dune. From what the officer could learn it appears that a lady named Mrs. Hughes had been absent from her room, No. 10, but a few minutes and when she returned discovered it was locked. She became frightened and ran crying through the hall "there's a man in my room." A couple of gentlemen rushed to her assistance and as they did so, saw young Dune sneak out of the room and enter a wash room. There he was captured and held until Officer Dillon arrived and took him to headquarters. At the station Dune feigned drunk but made a poor show of it. He said that he was 18 years of age and that he just came to town. Among the articles found on him were three watches, three watches, one a lady's gold watch; seven handkerchiefs, two pair of spectacles and a purse containing some change in silver and a few odd trinkets of jewelry. Dune was booked for housebreaking.

DAVID S. JORDAN ARRIVED TODAY.

Is the President of the Leland Stanford Junior University.

WIDELY KNOWN EDUCATOR.

Probably the Highest Authority on Seals—Has Visited Utah Twice Before—Reception Tonight.

David Star Jordan, president of Leland Stanford Junior University, California, and one of the most noted educators in the west, arrived here this morning, having accepted an invitation to address the State Teachers' Association.

Dr. Jordan is no stranger to Utah. His first visit was twenty years ago, "and then," said he this morning, "I went up on the hills above the city to see how Utah looked. I did some exploring in Utah, my work being largely south of here and around Utah Lake. Near Provo I made the acquaintance of Peter Madsen, a Mormon. I do not know whether he is living or not, but I have a high regard for him."

"Well, after leaving here, I prepared a lecture presenting some political and social aspects of 'Mormonism,' this was in 1880, and I delivered it in the east, making a plea for education and for moderation in dealing with the people of Utah for whom I entertain a most kindly feeling."

Dr. Jordan is a distinguished looking gentleman of most genial nature. He is a very high authority on all subjects pertaining to fishes, and is conceded to be the greatest authority on seals. He has spent many years in explorations, and has frequently visited Alaska. In the seal disputes, he was the expert upon whom this government relied.

This evening Dr. Jordan delivers his lecture on higher education at the Assembly hall, and immediately after, will be tendered a reception by the faculty of the University of Utah, from 9:30 until 11:30.

CROOK SENTENCED.

Six Months in County Jail for Having Burglar Tools in His Possession.

The case against Henry Wilson and Lillie Mitchell, charged with having burglar tools in their possession,