

STATE TEACHERS ELECT OFFICERS.

Byron Cummings Succeeds Supt. Nelson as President of the Association.

CONTEST WAS QUITE SPIRITED.

Judge King Pays High Tribute to Teachers—Inspiring Talks in the Evening.

The annual election of officers of the State Teachers' association took place yesterday afternoon. Prof. Byron Cummings of the University of Utah, was made president; Miss Rosalie Pollock, primary supervisor of the Salt Lake schools, first vice president; Miss Elizabeth Orth, primary supervisor of the Ogden schools, second vice president, and Supt. A. L. Larson of Sandpet, the new director for the term of three years. The other directors are Miss Maud May Babcock for two more years, and Prof. J. H. Paul, who serves for another year. The office of secretary and treasurer will be filled by appointment of the president, whose salary shall be determined by the executive committee.

The contest for president was quite spirited, several prominent educators being placed in nomination for the position. Prof. George A. Eaton, principal of the Salt Lake High School, lost by a small margin, while others who received good votes were Prof. Richard E. Lyman of the University of Utah, Supt. E. Egerton of Utah county, Miss Rosalie Pollock was nominated by Prof. Paul, but the lady withdrew as she said she thought women should keep silent in such matters. It was a place she had never before occupied as a man.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The treasurer's report showed the sum of \$45 collected which, with \$129.25 as a balance from last year, made the total on hand \$174.25. Treasurer Bradford explained that this was not a full report as many of the teachers had not yet paid their dues. Resolutions were passed thanking all who had made the teachers' institute a success, while before adjournment Supt. Egerton introduced a resolution providing that if practicable the next convention of the association be held in Los Angeles, the executive committee being vested with authority to act upon the suggestion. This precipitated a lively discussion as to the advisability of the resolution was tabled and the matter left entirely with the committee.

JUDGE KING'S ADDRESS.

Preceding the business meeting of the congressmen King delivered a masterly address, in which he paid high tribute to the teachers' profession, stating that he did not see earth, nor any body of men, nor any body of ministers of the Gospel, who have as much influence in the world as teachers. To be successful, said he, the teacher must be enthusiastic, and his enthusiasm should be the best paid people in the world. Judge King was lavish in his praise of Utah's leading educators. Among those he mentioned were Judge Black-burn, who was a member of that court, and Dr. K. who had done so much to establish here an efficient system of education. He also paid tribute to Drs. Stewart, Allison, Eaton and Chamberlain, and to the teachers in the sense of the term, and men who were exerting a wonderful influence among their fellows. President Kingsbury of the University of Utah also came in for a good share of attention, the speaker ranking him among the greatest educators of the country. Concerning the University, the speaker said it should be supported by the people of this state. "Sometimes," he said, "statements have been made that there is infidelity in the University of Utah. This is not true. Where there is true education there can be no infidelity. The University of Utah has advanced especially in two lines—physical education and the study of biology. Biology ought to be taught in the children in the grades as well as in the universities. Biology, with all its ramifications, should be made the basis of the common school education."

DR. BRIMHALL'S TALK.

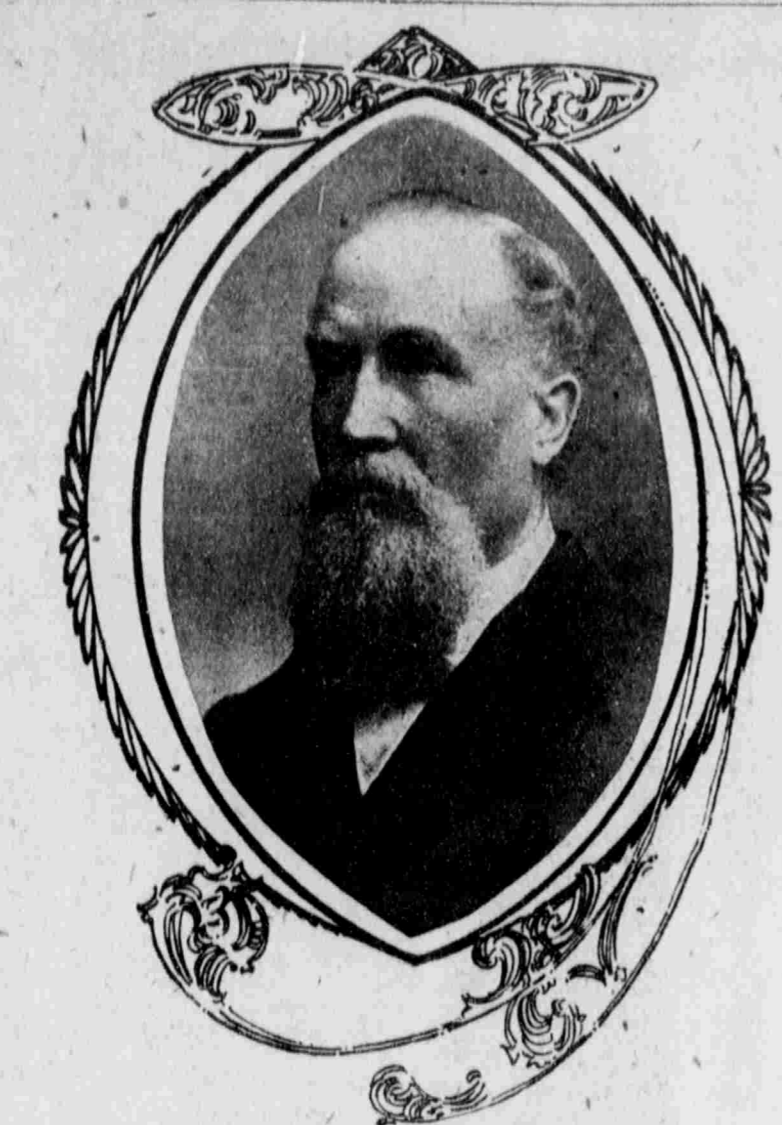
President George H. Brimhall of the R. Y. University at Provo, gave an inspiring talk on "The Function or Knowledge in Education." He said that knowledge and education are obtained from two sources—experience and authority. To show which was the higher, he related an anecdote of his own child, whom he told to put salt on a bird's tail. He did so, the bird immediately flying away, whereupon the child, by reason of experience, called his father a liar. He had taken authority first, but it had given way to experience.

QUALITY OF HOMES.

It was shown that the tendency to abstain from marriage is more pronounced among the female than among the male teachers. This is due to the fact that the homes of males and families thus formed, and by no means are the homes resulting from the fact that so many of the female sex now engage in the vocation of teaching, is not more than offset by the superior quality and the nearer approach to something of the ideal in the homes that are actually formed with the lady teacher as the chief ornament therein. In answering the fourth question it was argued that the worth, the ideality, and the nobility of the home life of the nation depend directly upon the extent to which the results of higher education and of scientific investigation have been impressed upon these homes and have taken up their abode in the home-life of the people. The conventional, the beauty and the sanitary healthfulness, at least of every home, must be strictly dependent upon the results of higher education, though this education is not largely shared in by the occupants. "The homes of the nation as a whole are made so much better that the teachers' sacrifice is less in the total, and would not be compensated if the teacher were less willing to devote to the training of the children of others the energy and time that might have been more selfishly diverted to his own family."

THE ETHICAL QUESTION.

The last question, the ethical writers have uniformly answered in the affirmative. The perfect individual cannot be produced except as a member of the perfected family; neither can the family justify itself except by the individual advancement of its members. It is probable that changes are imminent in the methods of higher education and in the modes of home-life—changes that will make possible and perhaps indispensable the formation of



CHIEF JUSTICE GEO. W. BARTCH, Whose Name Will Be Presented to the Utah Legislature for the Position of United States Senator.

Hon. George W. Bartch was born in Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, and is the son of Rev. John G. and Mary M. Bartch.

His parents died leaving him an orphan when eight years of age. He received his early education in the public schools, which he attended during the winter, spending the summer at work on the farm. He later entered the State Normal school at Bloomsburg, Pa., graduating from that institution in 1871, with the degrees of Master of Science and B. A.

After graduating, he taught school for a time, and the ability he displayed in this capacity won for him the position of superintendent of the city schools of Shenandoah, Pa., which he retained for 10 years. After this time he entered upon his chosen profession, law.

Judge Bartch was admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania and practiced in his native state until 1886, residing there during the Moly Maguire troubles and living in the very thick of that disturbance.

In the fall of 1886 he removed to Colorado with his family and located in Canon City, where he soon built a good practice. Two years later he moved to Utah and settled in this city. He was appointed probate judge of Salt Lake county by President Harrison. Later he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of Utah, being associated with Judge Blackburn, who was a member of that court. This position he continued to fill with ability and efficiency until Utah was admitted to the Union in 1896, when he was elected justice of the supreme court of the new state, where he was re-elected on the Republican ticket to that position by a large majority, and is now chief justice of the supreme court of this state. In political affairs the judge has always been a staunch Republican and has consistently followed the fortunes of that party throughout his career. A commanding presence, coupled with

function of higher education to promote their interests?

The speaker showed that it has been claimed, and is quite generally accepted as true, that the higher education and the home life are to some extent incompatible. It was pointed out, in proof of this claim, that many of the votaries of higher education prefer the single life and security of that condition. This position he continued to fill with ability and efficiency until Utah was admitted to the Union in 1896, when he was elected justice of the supreme court of the new state, where he was re-elected on the Republican ticket to that position by a large majority, and is now chief justice of the supreme court of this state. In political affairs the judge has always been a staunch Republican and has consistently followed the fortunes of that party throughout his career. A commanding presence, coupled with

EDUCATION BY CORRESPONDENCE.

A. S. Brown of the Brown school of Correspondence, dealt with the subject, "Education by Correspondence," in which he said that the correspondence course enables the laboring man or the farmer to gain an education under

THE POST DISCOVERY.

A Revelation in Human Food. Previous to the discovery of the Post process of changing the starchy part of Wheat and Barley into a form of sugar, many people suffered from what is known as starch indigestion. This was caused by gas and all sorts of stomach and bowel trouble, (sometimes ending in appendicitis) brought on by the indigestible starch in wheat, oats, white bread, cake, puddings, etc., etc.

Nature ultimately punishes anyone who continually takes some medicine or drug to smooth over or nullify bad conditions of the body. The only safe way to cure such a condition is to remove the cause. Therefore it was plain to Mr. Post, in working out his discovery, that people who show some weakness in digesting the starchy part of food, (which is much the largest part of all we eat) must be helped by having the starch digested or transformed before being eaten. And of course the safest and truest way to do this was to be to imitate nature and avoid all chemicals or outside and unnatural things. The body digests the starchy food by the following process: first it is mixed with moisture or juices of the mouth and stomach, then warmth or mild heat from the body grows or develops diastase from the grain. Time is also an important element and when all work together and the human organs operate properly the starch is slowly turned into a form of sugar, as it must be before the blood will absorb it and carry the needed energy to different parts of the body. Of course if the body fails to do its work perfectly trouble sets in.

So in the making of the famous food, Grape-Nuts, moisture, warmth and time are the only things used to turn starch into sugar, thus imitating nature and keeping the human food in original purity, free from outside things and just as Mother Nature intends it shall be kept for advantage use by her children. The food is fully cooked at the factories, and as crisp and delicious with a little thick cream poured over.

IT CAN BE SOFTENED FOR PEOPLE WITH WEAK TEETH, BUT IS MOST VALUABLE TO OTHERS WHEN IT MUST BE ENERGETICALLY CHEWED, THUS BRINGING DOWN THE SALIVA FROM THE MOUTH TO THE STOMACH, AND HELPING DIGEST THE ENTIRE MEAL, BESIDES THE USE OF THE TEETH STRENGTHENS AND PRESERVES THEM. NATURE BLESSES THE PARTS OF THE BODY THAT ARE USED, AND NOT ABUSED. GRAPE-NUTS FOOD BRINGS PEACE, HEALTH AND COMFORT WHEN PEOPLE ARE IN DESPAIR FROM THE AILS RESULTING FROM UNDIGESTED FOOD.

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Well, send you a sample, free. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

conditions which would make any other means an impossibility. Mr. Brown's talk was witty and contained a number of pleasing anecdotes, which the teachers appreciated quite highly. Before the close of the session, Dr. Hubert M. Skinner, thanked the teachers and the press for the kindness shown him while here, and the teachers in turn extended a vote of thanks to Dr. Skinner.

DEATH OF MRS. HILL.

Aged Resident of Sixth Ward Enters Into Her Rest.

At the home of her daughter, Mrs. Rachel Leatham of 334 south Fourth West street, this city, Mrs. Hannah Hill, a native of England, but for the past 24 years a resident of Salt Lake, passed quietly away at 7:40 Thursday evening.

Deceased was born in Nottinghamshire, England, Oct. 2, 1821. She identified herself with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the year 1881, and emigrated to Utah and settled in the Sixth ward, where she has resided ever since. Deceased was the mother of seven children, four of whom survive her. She also had 34 grandchildren and 36 great-grandchildren.

The funeral will be held from the sixth ward meeting-house Sunday, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock. The remains may be viewed from 10:30 to 11:30 a. m. at 334 south Fourth West street.

DAILY GRAIN LETTER.

Messrs. Logan-Bryan of Chicago telegraph their local correspondents, James A. Pollock & Co., over their private wire, on the grain and provision situation, as follows:

Chicago, Jan. 6.—Wheat—Our market has again ruled very nervous. While trade is fractionally better, it is extremely sensitive to any little buying demand. The action of the market today rather tends to confirm our former opinions namely: That wheat is strong, held with interests in control able to support prices on all sinking spells. Market looks congested to us and we are not in sympathy with the short side at this time. News coming to us is likely to increase and pending for a time hang fire and make several false starts we have a feeling it is destined to do better.

Corn—Liquidation in early dealings caused a fraction setback at which point support seemed to be tendered by strong interests. The market looks to us like a scalping affair but we feel very much inclined to believe that with any improvement in price receipts are again likely to increase and pending an improvement in the cash situation we doubt if the market will go much on the up side.

Cattle—The strength in the corn market contributed to bringing about a recovery, the market closing practically unchanged, however, we are unable at the moment to see anything likely to bring about an improvement. So that, in the opinion of the market, it is more encouraging but when we think of the local receipts of hogs and the indifference of the packing element we are again likely to see a market of sustained advance at this time. Looks a scalping market.

BEEF SUGAR BOUNTY LAW.

One Passed by Nebraska Legislature Unconstitutional. Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 4.—The supreme court of Nebraska has declared unconstitutional the sugar beet bounty law enacted at the legislative session of 1895. The law provided a bounty on sugar manufactured from Nebraska-grown beets.

Ep. Talbot Case.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6.—The report that Philadelphia attorneys are preparing new charges against Bishop Talbot cannot be confirmed. Andrew McBride, one of the signers of the charges against the bishop, knows of no new proceedings. Attorneys of Philadelphia who prepared the former charges do not think any new charges will be filed. Disavowal of any intention to take part in a campaign of prosecution of Bishop Talbot was made today by Rev. Dr. A. J. Arnold, Rev. S. Lord Gilchrist and J. Frederick Jenkinson.

Cancer Non-Contagious.

Boston, Jan. 4.—The Advertiser today says that the Harvard medical commission, which for the past two years has been making a study of cancer, will in its report to be made in a few days declare that cancer is not contagious. The commission will find: First—Cancer is not infectious. Second—It is a hereditary affliction. Third—Its cause is as mysterious as that of human life. Fourth—The remedies are either a knife or a serum. Dr. H. H. Nichols is at the head of the commission which was made possible by a request from Mrs. Caroline Brewer Crofts, who gave the Harvard medical school \$100,000, the interest of which is to be spent on original medical research.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY.

(DO YOU REMEMBER?) The record of railway sales under the hammer on account of bankruptcy for 1884 was published, showing a total of 15 roads sold in this manner, the smallest number since 1876 when the heavy bankruptcy sales began to occur.

TEN YEARS AGO TODAY.

Field Marshal Okama of the Japanese army, who had captured Port Arthur from the Chinese four days previously, was attacked by the European press for allowing plundering and lawlessness in the captured city. He was styled a "laquered barbarian."

FIVE YEARS AGO TODAY.

The great battle of Ladysmith, for which all England had been waiting with bated breath for many hours, began. The first reports from British commanders in South Africa pointed to a British victory.

BISHOP LEONARD'S SUCCESSOR HERE.

Right Reverend Franklin Spencer Spalding Now in Charge of Utah Diocese.

HOME AT UNIVERSITY CLUB.

Will Preach His First Sermon at St. Paul's Episcopal Church Tomorrow—Gives "News" Interview.

At the foot of the pass Burns pulled up his teaming and well-nigh spent horses, and Mears climbed out. His silk hat was a battered wreck, his clothes were torn in dozens of places, and his hands and face were scratched and bleeding, for he had been tossed about in the stage like a pea in a can; but his cigar was still gripped in his teeth. He said nothing, however, until the stage was up with a bump on its way, when he remarked to Burns: "Hienerly, I think I will ride on to outside with you. I was so lonesome inside I couldn't keep a chair."—Denver Post.

Don't Miss the Gamble Realty Company at the Tabernacle Monday Evening.

MONKS AS FARMERS.

In the heart of the Charnwood Forest, Leicestershire, within twenty miles of the center of England, the most quaintly dressed farmers in the world are now gathering in the oat crop. They are the monks of the Abbey of Mount St. Bernard, the only Cistercian abbey in Great Britain and until recently the only monastic abbey.

Clad in monastic garb, with hood thrown back and sleeves rolled away from the wrists, the monk pursues his labors in the field. He does not look like a farmer. There is more of the air of the study about him than of the country. He works in silence as he comes a member of his order; he does not grumble at the failure of a crop; he murmurs not at the parched ground; he toils on silently, automatically, working an agricultural salvation out of one of the most barren soils in England.

From early morn to eve, with a slight break for a meal, the most hungry laborer would look askance at he does not rest. He works that others, battered by the blows of adversity, may be fed. His wages are not reckoned by coin—they accumulate until the greatest of all settling days. The yeoman who does not live within reach of Charnwood Forest would regard him as a second-rate amateur, but the hardy farmer of Leicestershire does not want to see a better man in the field. Worldly triumph the monks care not for, but the Leicestershire show records pay tribute to his worth as a farmer.

The monastic farm is a triumph over nature. The ground was unfitted for cultivation, but years of labor have reclaimed it. Brother Alberic, a genial-faced, kind-hearted Irishman, the evening of his life is the head farmer. The cattle, the horses, and even the ducks know his voice. He rules all by kindness. The farm comprises about 300 acres, of which nearly 250 are under cultivation. When necessary, outside labor is employed. The produce of the work is devoted to the needs of the poor.—London Express.

TEA

"Will you come over to tea next Tuesday?" "Delighted." "Not said." "What sort of tea?" "I wonder!"

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Best.

HIS CAREER.

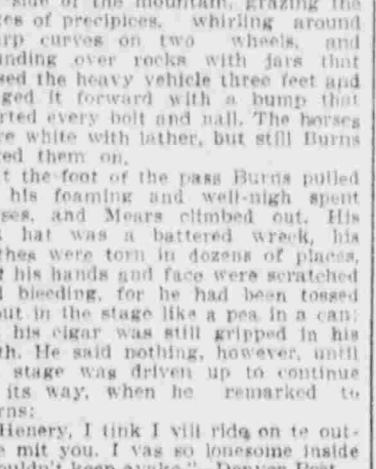
The young man prepared for college at Jarvis in the former well known Episcopal school in Denver, and graduated from Princeton in the class of 1887. He was a native of Erie, Pa., but had removed with his parents to Colorado, on his father's appointment to that diocese. For a year after graduation, Mr. Spalding taught school in the local preparatory school in Princeton, N. J., then entered the Episcopal Theological seminary in New York, graduating as at Princeton, with honors, in 1891. Mr. Spalding had charge of Jarvis hall from 1892 to 1896, and during a call to Erie, Pa., in the fall of the latter year, and there he remained in active pastoral work as a beloved and honored rector until the call came for him to return west, this time as bishop of the diocese of Salt Lake. He was consecrated bishop Dec. 14 last, Salt Lake's old time friend, Bishop Tuttle, presiding; and now he is here to take up his new lines of work with a consecrated purpose and firm intention.

Bishop Spalding is unmarried. He is a man in love with his work, and if the conversation held with him this morning, is any indication, his people will shortly be in love with him, for Bishop Spalding is a man with the reputation of making friends wherever he goes. It is interesting to note that he was an athlete of prominence while living in Denver, having been a member of the Denver Athletic club, and played important positions both on the football and baseball teams, and in college was at the front in athletics. So he is sound in his physical as well as in his spiritual make-up, and his entering on his labors in Salt Lake will be noted with special interest.

STAGE OWNER SATISFIED.

Otto Mears is known in Colorado as the "Pathfinder of the San Juan" because of stage and toll roads he built through the mountains. One of his stage lines was over Marshall Pass. He was constantly cursing his drivers for being slow. The result was that every man was an expert driver. He was a stage and demonstrate that they could go fast enough to please him. One morning he waited at the summit of Marshall Pass for the stage driven by Henry Arns, a reckless driver, to leave for the foot. He was dressed in a black suit that was molded to him, and on his head was a new silk hat, and his lines was spotlessly white. He was in the act of saying: "I'll give him the ride of his life."

ALL KINDS OF LEATHER GOODS AT MEREDITH'S Trunk Factory, 155 Main Street. East Side. REPAIRING.



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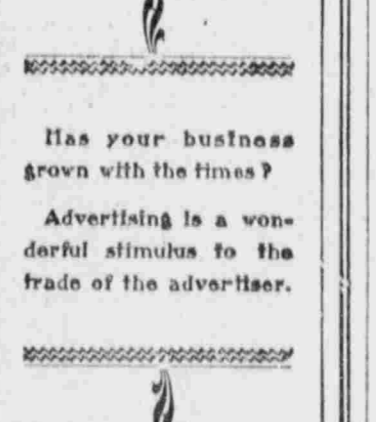
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