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 Setate 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 Sanpete, 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 ex-

ecutive 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 R. Lyman of the University of Utah, and Supt. L. E. Eggertsen of Utah county. Miss Rosalie Pollock was nominated Miss Rosalie Policick was hormanical by Prof. Paul, but the lady withdrew as she said she thought women should keep slient in such matters. It was a place, she said, which properly belonged to a man.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The treasurer's report showed the sum of \$454 collected which, with \$129.28 as a balance from last year, made the total on hand \$583,78. Treasurer Bradford explained that this was not a full report as many of the teachers had not yet paid their dues.
Resolutions

ret paid their dues.

Resolutions were passed thanking all who had made the teachers' institute a success, while before adjournment Supt. Eggertsen introduced a resolution providing that if practical 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 some discussion as to rates, etc., and finally the resolution was tabled and the matter left entirely with the committee.

JUDGE KING'S ADDRESS. Preceding the business meetmasterly address, in which he paid high tribute to the teachers' profession,

stating that he did not believe there was any body of people of earth, not excepting ministers of the Gospel, who have as much influence in the world as teachers. To be successful, world as teachers. To be successful, said he, the teacher must be enthusias-tic. Such teachers should be the best paid people in the world. dge King was lavish in his pr

of Utah's leading educators. Among these he mentioned Dr. John R. Park, and Dr. Karl G. Maeser, who had done and Dr. Karl G. Maeser, who had done so much to establish here an efficient system of education. He also paid tribute to Profs. Stewart, Allison, Eaton and Chamberlain who were teachers in every 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. "Some-times," 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 taugh to children in the grades as well as in the universities. Biology, with all its ramifications, should be made the basis f the common school education."
Judge King's talk was well receive

and freely punctuated with applause. At the close thereof he was tendered a hearty vote of thanks for his able ad-Gress, after which musical numbers were rendered by Will D. Phillips and Wood and Noel Pratt, these also being much appreciated.

EVENING SESSION.

The closing session of the convention opened with music by students of the Brigham Young University at Provo, Master Ralph Booth charming the teachers with violin selctions, and Little Miss Ida Edmonds playing the plane with good effect. These numbers were under the direction of Prof. Anten Lund, who also assisted.

DR. BRIMHALL'S TALK.

President George H. Brimhall of the Y. University at Provo, gave an in-piring talk on "The Function of Snowledge in Education." He said the knowledge and education are obtained from two sources—experience and anthority. To show which was the high er he related an anecdote of his own child, whom he told to put sait on a bird's tail. He did so, the bird imme-diately flying away, wherupon the child, by reason of experience, called his father a liar. He had taken authority first but in. first, but it had given way to experi-

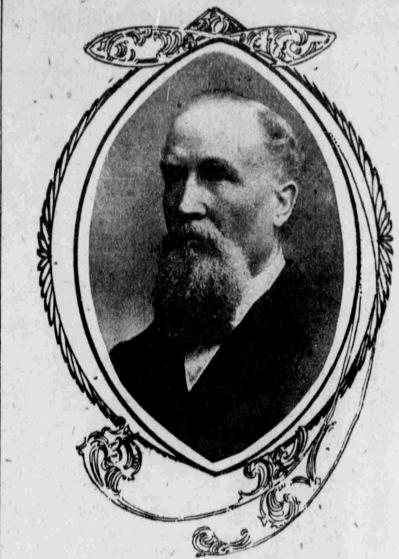
The object of education, he said, was The object of education, he said, was not only to teach the child from day to day in the schoolroom, but to inspire him for all future time. A man had once objected to "education on the ground that when you begin to educate a person he never seemed satisfied with the knowledge he had acquired, but always wanted more. He was answered thus: "When you buy a piece of land you are not satisfied until you buy more, but the extent of your property has its limitation unless you infringe upon your neighbor; but in education, no matter how much a man may want. no matter how much a man may want, he cannot infringe upon his neighbor, and there is no limitation to what he

PROF. PAUL'S PAPER.

Prof. J. H. Paul then discussed the following questions:

I. Does the pursuit of higher education tend to diminish the affections that cluster about home and to lessen that cluster about home and to lessen the desire to form the family tie? Is our present system of life and work among teachers and other votaries of the intellectual life destructive, in some degree, of the influences of home? II. Is the relation of higher education toward home-life equally true of both sexes in the vocation of teaching? III. What, in general, is the influence of higher education upon the home life?

IV. Are the home and family of such importance that it is the especial



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 or-

phan 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 posi-tion of Superintendent of the city schools of Shenandeah, 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 practised in his native state until 1886, residing there during the Molly Maguire troubles and living in the very thick of that dis-

In the fall of 1886 he removed to Colorado with his family and located in Canon City, where he soon built a good practise. Two years later he moved to Utah and settled in this city.

He was appointed probate judge of Salt Lake county by President Harrison.

son. Later he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of Utah, being associated with Judge Black-burn, 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 1895, when he was elected Justice of the supreme court of the new state. In 1900 he was re-elected on the Republican ticket to that position by a large majority, and is now chief justice of the su-preme court of this state.

In political affairs the judge has al-ways been a stanch Republican and has consistently followed the fortunes of that party thoughout his career. A commanding presence, coupled with I to President Roosevelt."

n judicial east of mind, a genial and pleasant manner and a warm heart have won for him a host of friends wherever he has been, and made him of the most popular men of his

Judge Bartch recently announced his candidacy for the United States sena-torship and has many friends who con-fidently believe he will be chosen as

Senator Kearns' successor. Under the heading "Will He Win?" the Bloomsburg, Pa., Republican has this article:
The following on Utah politics is contained in a Washington dispatch to

the Pittsburg Times:
"Already a large number of candidates have entered the genatorial race in Utah, that state having been carried by Republicans in the recent election, . . . One of the leading candidates for the place is Judge Geo. W. Bartch, justice of the supreme court of Utah. Judge Bartch is a native of Pennsylvania having been burn at Blooms. ania, having been born at Blooms burg, Columbia county. He was prominent in educational circles in the State, having graduated from the State Norman school at Bloomsburg and being superintendent of schools at Shennandoah. He was admitted to Shemandoan. He was admitted to practise law in Pennsylvania and in 1886 migrated west taking up his resi-dence in Utah. In 1893 he was appoint-ed to the Supreme bench of the Terri-tory of Utah by President Harrison, and has been a member of that body ever since. During the time of the translsince. During the time of the transi-tion of Utah from a territory to a state form of government, Judge Bartch oc-cupied a very prominent place in the territory, and aided materially in bring-

ing about its admission into the Union, Judge Bartch's large and intimate acquaintance with prominent men in the east, public men in the various de-partments and his personal acquaintance with a large number of senators would make him a formidable figure in the United States senate. He has often been consulted by those in authority relative to administration questions and the interests affecting the State of Utah... He was a close friend of President McKinley, and is favorably known

function of higher education to pro-

mote their interests? mote their interests?
The speaker showed that it has been claimed, and is quite generally accepted as true, that higher education and the home life are to some extent in-compatible. It was pointed out, in proof of this claim, that many of the votaries of higher education prefer the single life and scarcely find the time necessary to devote to matters of love courtship, and matrimony. This being the result in the comparative youth of the future scholar or investigator, it would be but natural to find that when marriage is undertaken and a home es-tablished by those devoted to the pur-suit of knowledge and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of culture, the home, and eyen, in some cases the family itself, are regarded, quite unconsciously, as secondary to the attainment of truth in the abstract and for its own sake. Compared with the alluring qualities of the abstract pursuit of intellectual moral, and other the moral provides more exact. ideals, the more prosaic, more exact-ing, and less imaginative duties of the home life are felt to be somewhat more onerous, somewhat less noble and beautiful, and somewhat more dis-tracting from the ideals of self-realization than are the ever-varying. inviting phases of intellectual achieve-

QUALITY OF HOMES.

ment.

It was shown that the tendency to abstain from marriage is more pro-nounced among the female than among the male teachers. This has to do mere-ly with the number of homes and fam-iles thus formed, and by no means ar-gues that the decreased number in 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 home and have taken up their abode in the home-life of the people. The convenience, the beauty and the sanitary healthfulness, at least of every home, must be strictly dependent upon the results of higher education, even though this education is not largely shared in by the occupants.

by the occupants.

The homes of the nation as a whole are made so much better that the teachers' sacrifice is no loss in the to-tal, 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 have been more selfishly diverted to his own family.

THE ETHICAL QUESTION.

The last question, the ethical writers have uniformly answered in the af-frmative. The perfect individual cannot be produced except as a member of the perfected family; neither can the family justify itself except by the in-dividual advancement of its members. It is probable that changes are imminent, both in the methods of higher ed-ucation and in the modes of home-lifechanges that will make possible and perhaps indespensable the formation of

homes by all individuals capable maintaining them and otherwise com-petent for that relationship to society. so that, in the educational millennium he homes of the teaching profession may be not only better, but more nu-merous than those of any other class of

society. EDUCATION BY CORRESPOND-ENCE.

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 and 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 su-gar, many people suffered from what is known as starch indigestion.
That was shown by gas and all sorts

of stomach and bowel trouble, (some-times ending in apendicitis) brought on by the undigested starch in wheat, oats, white bread, cake, puddings, etc.

Nature ultimately punishes anyon who continually takes some medicine or drug to smooth over or nullify bad conditions of the body. The only safe way to cure such is to correct or re-move 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 afest and truest way to do this would e to imitate nature and avoid al be to initiate 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 the moisture or juices of the mouth and stomach, then warmth or mild heat from the body grows or develops diastase from the grows of the state of the stat ain. Time is also an important ele-ent 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 time are the only things used to turn starch into sugar, thus imitating na-ture and keeping the human food it original purity, free from outside things and just as Mother Nature intends it shall be kept for advantageous use by her children. The food is fully cooked at the factories, and as crisp and de-licious 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 gums to go to the stomach and help digest the entire meal, besider 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 alls resulting from undirected food. sulting from undigested food.

SCOTT'S EMULSION Scott's Emulsion

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-the old story, told times without number and repeated over and over again for the last thirty years. But it's always a welcome story to those in need of strength and health. There's nothing in the world that steps wasting diseases as quickly as Scott's Emulsion.

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conditions which would make an other means an impossibility. 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 teach ers and the press for the kindnes shown him while here, and the teach ers in turn extended a vote of thanks

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 Nottingham-shire, England, Oct. 2, 1821. She identi-fied herself with the Church of Jesus. ned herself with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the year 1881, and emigrated to Utuh 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 grand-children and 36 great-grandchildren.

The funeral will be held from the Sixth ward meetinghouse Sunday, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock noon, Friends are invited to attend. The remains may be viewed from 10:39 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. Policek & Co., over their private wire, on the grain and provision situa-

Chicago, Jan. 6 .- Wheat-Our ket has again ruled very nervous. While trade is slow, market continues ex-tremtly sensative to any little buying demand. The action of the market to-day rather tends to confirm our former opinions namely: That wheat is strongly 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
hand is bullish and while market may 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 fractional setback at which point support seemed to be tendered by strong interests. The market looks to us like a scalping affair but we feel 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

Oats-The strength in the corn market contributed to bringing about a re-covery, the market closing practically unchanged, however, we are unable at the moment to see anything likely to bring about an improvement.

Provisions—The action of the mar-

ket is more encouraging but when we think of the local receipts of hogs and the indifference of the packing element we are somewhat skeptical about any sustained advance at this time. Looks a scalping market.

BEET SUGAR BOUNTY LAW. One Passed by Nebraska Legislature Unconstitutional.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 6.—The supreme stitutional the sugar beet bounty law enacted at the legislative session of 1895. The law provided a bounty on manufactured from Nebraskagrown beets.

Bp. Talbot Case.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6.—The report that Philadelphia aftorneys 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.

Disayowal of any Intention to take

new charges will be filed.

Disavowal of any intention to take part in a canonical prosecution of Elshop Tajbot was made today by Rev. Dr. A. J. Arnold, Rev. S. Lord Gilberson and J. Frederick Jenkinson.

Cancer Non-Contagious.

Boston, Jan. 6. The Advertiser to-nerrow will say that the Harvard medcal commission, which for the past two cars has been making a study of caner, will, in its report to be made in a cay days, declare the malady to be on-contaglous.

Concorragious.

The commission will find:

First—Cancer is not infectious.

Second—It is a hereditary affliction.

Third—Its cause is as mysterious as hat of human life. Fourth-The remedies are either a

knife or a serum.

Dr. E. H. Nichols is at the head of the cammission which was made possible by a request from Mrs. Caroline

Brewer Crofts, who gave the Harvard medical school \$100,000, the interest of

BISHOP LEONARD'S SUCCESSOR HERE.

Right Reverend Franklin Spencer Spalding Now in Charge of

HOME AT UNIVERSITY CLUB.

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

Rt. Rev. Franklin Spencer Spaiding, the new Episcopal Bishop of the district of Salt Lake, arrived last midnight, over the Rio Grande from Erie, Pa., where he has been a rector for several years, and was warmly welcomed by Dean Eddie of St. Mark's cathedral. The dean escorted the new prelate to the University club, where comfortable quarters had been engaged for him, and where he was found this morning by a "News" reporter after

Bishop Spalding sald that he had yet to become acquainted with his new field of labor, as his previous acquaintance with it had been gleaned only by several brief trips en route to points beyond. The district is of fairly good size, including all of Utah, that part of Colorado included in the Pacific slope, Uinta county, Wyoming, and the eastern half of Nevada, the porth and south line running between Tonopah and Goldfield. So in view of lack of and Goldfield. So in ylew of lack of familiarity with the field, beyond that gained by cursory observation. Bishop Spauling remarked that he would wait awhile until he had given the field a looking over before making any state-

TALKS OF HIS CALL.

In response to questions, he said that his appointment had come an en-tire surprise, as he was not expecting anything of the kind. However, now that the call had come through no effort of his own, he was not disposed to avoid the responsibility, and was pre-pared to undertake in a willing spirit and a firm purpose whatever duty might be required of him.

The bishop was welcomed this morn-ing at the club by Rev. Dr. Paden who,

ing at the club by Rev. Dr. Paden who, ilke the bishop, is a graduate of Princeton, and other clubmen, and was made to feel perfectly at home. He will remain for the present at the club and become a member there. He remarked that the club surroundings were of the most comfortable and congressly, because and he was delighted. genial character, and he was delighted with his new abode. The bishop is looking around town today, and meet-ing prominent members of the Episcopal church, and will preach his first sermon tomorrow morning, in St. Mark's cathedral.

Mark's cathedral.

Bishop Spalding is a young man, not quite 40, just at that age when the fires of youthful enthusiasm have not yet lost their force, but which are being tempered with that maturity of judgment and sound discretion that come with advancing years. The new prelate must be a good judge of men, a spiritual man himself and a sound theologian, for his church, else the house of Bishop Spalding is no stranger to west-ern progress and ideas, though mostly a stranger to this particular section, as his father was bishop of Colorado from 1874 to within two years ago, when he was called home after a strenuous and valuable career.

HIS CAREER.

The young man prepared for college at Jarvis hall, 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. ation, Mr. Spalding taught school in the local preparatory school in Princeton. N. J., and then entered the General Theological seminary in New York, graduating as at Princeton, with honors, in 1891. Mr. Spalding had charge of Jarvis hall from 1892 to 1896, accepting a call to Erie, Pa., in the fail 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 district of Sait Lake. He was consecrated bishop Dec. 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

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 making friends wherever he goes. 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 he was at the front in athletics. So he is sound in his physical as well as in his soliritual make up and his enterior 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" be-cause of stage and toll roads he built through the mountains. One of his through the mountains. One of his stage lines was over Marshall lass. He was constantly censuring his drivers for being slow. The result was that every man was anixious to get him alone in a stage and demonstrate that they could go fast enough to please him. One morning he waited at the summit by Henry Burns, 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 linen was spotlessly white. He which is to be spent on original medi- was the only passenger.

"I'll give him the ride of his life."

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 18 roads sold in this manner, the smallest number since 1876 when the heavy bankruptcy sales began to occur, TEN YEARS AGO TODAY.

Fjeld Marshal Oyama 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 baited breath for many hours, began. The first reports from British commanders in South Africa pointed to a British victory.

Four of the best horses on the line were hooked up. Mears stopped into the stage with a fresh cigar in his mouth and Burns clambered on the box. He cracked his whip with a volley of curses, and the leaders nearly jumped out of the horness. He sent the four down the screening road in record time, the stage banging against ord time, the stage banging against the side of the mountain, grazing the edges of precipices, whirling around sharp curves on two wheels, and

bounding over rocks with jars that raised the heavy vehicle three feet and lunged it forward with a bump that started every bolt and nall. The horses were white with lather, but still Burns Utah Diocese. arged them on.
At the foot of the pass Burns pulled

up his feaming and well-nigh spent horses, and Mears climbed out. His slik hat was a battered wreek, his clothes were torn in dozens of places, and his hands god face were scratched and bleeding, for he had been tossed about in the stage like a pea in a can: but his eigar was still gripped in his teeth. He said nothing, however, until the stage was driven up to continue on its way, when he remarked to

Henery, I tink I vill ride on te out side mit you. I vas so ionesome inside I couldn't keep avake."—Denver Post.

Don't Miss the Gamble Recital Com-pany at the Tabernacle Monday Eve-ning.

MONKS AS FARMERS.

In the heart of the Charnwood For est, 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 n Great Britain and until recently the mly mitered 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 becomes a number of his order; he does no grumble at the failure of a crop he murmurs not at the parched ground; he tolis on sliently, automatically, working an agricultureal salvation out of one of the most barren soils in Eng-

From early morn to eve, with slight break for a meal the most hun-gry 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 nutil 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 monk cares not for, but the Leicestershire show records pay tribute to his worth as

farmer. The monastic farm is a triumph over nature. The ground was unfitted for coultivation, but years of labor have reclaimed it. Buother Alberic, a genial-faced, kind-hearted Irishman, in the evening of his life, is the head farmer 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 about 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 Hest.

Publicity. We can furnish that-If your business has morit.

353 TRY THE "NEWS."

Are You Getting Your

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with banks in all principal cities of the
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