

How the West is Getting the Brains of the East.

Is the east effete, jejune and decadent? Is the west getting and keeping the surplus brain of the nation?

No one doubts what Chicago thinks, but can anybody prove the contention? And can anybody, and to the alarm and terror of Boston and Connecticut, of New Hampshire and Hackensack, the fact has now been reduced to rational statistics, and we know beyond peradventure that always saving and expending the great and eminent New York, the east is fast yielding supremacy, not merely in population (which might be only the beggarly question of the foreign immigrants), but also and actually, says the World, in the relative numerical proportion in the identified list of "Who's Who."

Not that the east has lost the supremacy yet, but it is plain that the trend is such as to show that in a few years more the west will be the region of surplus brain as well as over-topping population.

eminence of the United States. To be specific, out of a collection of 14,500 names of Americans who have done something to make a public biography appropriate, New York furnishes 1,555 names. As more than 1,000 of these were not born here, this fact demonstrates that New York is an attractive place to somebody. As 55 per cent of all these eminences are college-bred, Boston and the whole state of Massachusetts must take a back seat, inasmuch as the number in the Bay state is but a beggarly 1,500.

In fact, all New England added together, with all her colleges and Eastern culture thrown in, cannot exhibit nearly half as many representatives of elite and select Americans as New York.

In fact, it is not until you leave New York out of the account that the east begins to "show with alarm" the showing the west makes, when we mention brains and culture, as indicated by fitness for biographical notice. And all this culture flows from the undeniable fact that brains migrate. If you doubt this, before you look at the statistics, go to any dead eastern town and ask where are the great and good men who once

gave tone and reputation to localities that are now heard of no longer. For one thing, they are dead. For another, the second generation of them—that is to say, their smart sons and daughters, having gone to two definite, or indefinite, localities. One of these is always New York. The other is "the west."

Maine, for example, gave birth to 419 of the eminent. The first, this land now living and embalmed in biography, but only 118 of them live there now, and this list includes statutory eminences, such as governors and other official accidents. Connecticut, which even Mark Twain has deserted, originated 457 of America's reputables, but only 308 remain to her, notwithstanding her contiguity to New York city, from whom she borrows lustre in a cluster, from Stamford all the way down.

New Hampshire is still deeper in the dumps, for out of 251 illustrious Americans to whom she gave parentage as a fostering-sire, only 50, counting in O. S. Sully and Mary Baker Eddy, remain to her in the list of the living great ones. Even Ohio, which now belongs to the east, sends her brains over the borders to Chicago when she is

not sending them east to New York. She has produced 348 eminent Americans who are now alive, but all except 553 of them reside elsewhere. Mark Hann and Tom Johnson help to conserve the reputations of the resident contingent.

South Carolina, the home of statesmen, including her accidental list of daily eminent today, but who will subside when the term expires, has only 22 names of sufficient eminence to get into the magical 14,500, out of 162 born within her borders.

And except New York and Florida (whither northern men of eminence have gone in numbers) almost every state east of the Mississippi, counting out Illinois, shows fewer, most of them decidedly fewer, people of talent and eminence than the number born to them. Counting Illinois as belonging to the west, and counting out New York and Florida, while 3,507 of the eminent men of the country were born east of the Mississippi, in the same territory today only 5,896 are living. As the gain in New York and Florida of eminent men in these states today over the number born there is only 1,076, it will be seen

that the east has lost to the west nearly 1,500 eminent names, in spite of the attractive hold-back of New York. Eliminate this and we have about 2,500 names to represent the draft of the west on the brains of the east. This is what is among living men, too.

That these eminences have gone west is a matter that can be rather definitely inferred, for if you take the western list, in every single instance—that is, in almost every western state, including Illinois—the number of eminent men, presumably of brains and culture, is greater than the number of such men who were born there. The new state-to-be of Arizona, for example, appears as the birthplace of only two of the eminent people included in America's list of greatness, but as the present residence of 24. Arizona and the honor to be the birthplace of only 23, but reports 50 now living there.

California does better yet. In the list of notable Americans she began only 27, but now claims 421 as residents. Not a person in the list was born in Idaho, from which 29 report residence. The comparatively old state of Illinois, having Chicago, with all its potent-

ness as a metropolis, boasts but 532 native born notables, the remainder of her 301 resident people of fame having been imported, presumably from Boston, since no one from New York ever goes there to reside except on compulsion.

In fact, the entire west has largely borrowed, and is still rapidly appropriating the brains and culture of the east and leaving it barren. Out of the entire number of eminent living men west of the Mississippi, and including Illinois, in number 3,284, only 1,511 were born in that territory. The remainder, counting out a few foreign born names, amounting to 1,773, came from the east. Reasoned from either direction, the result is nearly the same, therefore, and it means that brains are migrating to the west.

Even brains and cultivated New York cannot restore the balance, nor prevent the inevitable march. How long will it be before Massachusetts, seeking a really first class college for the sons of her effete sires, will be sending them to higher before the educated foreigner, having tarried duly in New York, will only strike the next seat of culture on the plains of Kansas?

LIFE IN CHILI.

Its Educational and Charitable Institutions—A Sample Of Chilean Self-Concept.

Special Correspondent. Santiago de Chile, Dec. 10.—About the most self-improving set of people on the face of the earth, particularly as regards their beloved republic, are these Chileans. A fair sample of the national self-concept was displayed to a commission from the United States which came down here a few years ago to talk about respectability, and if possible to foster closer friendly and commercial relations between the two countries. Our representatives were politely received by the chosen men of Chili, and a lengthy but rather one-sided conversation was held. Finally, after listening attentively to all that the Americans could briefly speak her mind, she gracefully admitted the truth of all the flattering things which the gentlemen from the north had said about her—that she was a great, a rich, a prosperous and a beautiful country—but assured them that the half had not been told. She acknowledged that it might readily be discerned, with half an eye, as it were, how much it would be for the interest of the United States to have dealings with her, but—really, begging pardon for the seeming discourtesy—where would the benefit to Chili come in? In some respects the Chileans are not without grounds for their self-esteem. Their educational institutions, for example, are ahead of those in many older republics, and certainly far surpass any others in South America; and their progress in literature, the arts and sciences, has been truly remarkable, considering that this ribbon-like little strip

and of late years it is becoming the fashion to study English, after the "dead" languages have been acquired—as in the United States. Spanish is about the last language the student thinks of applying himself to, except at West Point and Annapolis, where, I believe, it is compulsory. This is not as it should be considering that they are the languages of the western world. The last statistics I have had an opportunity of seeing gave the average annual attendance at the university as 931, and of the Instituto Nacional as 1,150. The former has a splendid library of about 10,000 volumes, and all manner of scientific apparatus for the use of the students. It is filled with earnest and thoughtful young men, scores of whom may be seen, book in hand, pacing the extensive inner corridors and reading or studying aloud, after the southern fashion. In the law department I noticed several young ladies—an altogether new departure for Chili, not looked upon with favor, so that the position of the señoritas can hardly be enviable. Had they taken to the medical department instead, possibly they might have been forgiven, but nobody hereabouts can see any sense in women studying law. Santiago also supports a flourishing school of arts and trades; a school of agriculture; a conservatory of music; and numerous other public and private seminaries, all well filled and doing creditable work. The military academy is another government institution, for the education of young men intended for the army and navy, and is

sides that of 10,000 volumes in the national institute. There are at least a dozen printing establishments in Santiago, publishing four daily newspapers, besides the official journal and a number of reviews and serials. The Ferro-Carril railway (train), established some 50 years ago, is the leading paper of the capital and enjoys a daily circulation 9,000 or 10,000.

SPLENDID HOSPITALS.

Though cruel as the grave in winter, the Chileans are justly celebrated for their care of the sick and afflicted. The first hospital in Santiago was established almost as soon as the city by Valdivia, the founder. Those of San Juan de Dios, for males, and of San Francisco de Borja, for females, are the most noted. These, as well as many other hospitals scattered all over Chili, in every town and city, are under the care of the sisters of Saint Vincent de Paulo, who have their central convent in Santiago. They are aided by the government, but have also considerable revenues of their own, derived from gifts and legacies. In the capital city there are asylums also for the blind, the insane, widows, orphans and sick and homeless of all classes. The asylums for widows and orphans are mostly in charge of the Sisters de la Providencia, from the Dominion of Canada. During the last fifty years they have established and nobly sustained eight convents—in Santiago, Valparaiso, Concepcion and other places in Chili, and have given shelter to thousands of unfortunates. In various wars and epochs of epidemic these good women have shown the most heroic devotion.

Speaking of Chilean generosity, it is asserted that the owners of Santiago's marble palaces are so free with their wealth toward the Irish and American tramps easily make from \$10 to \$20 a day by begging at their doors! This careless giving, however, should not be called charity, but rather a weak indulgence in the luxury of spending money which can

residences of Europe or the United States. The true name of this ancient capital is Santiago del Nuevo Esmeraldo—"Saint James of the New Beginning"—a strange title, bestowed upon it by the conqueror Valdivia, nearly 400 years ago, in conformity with the jurisdiction that had already been set up at Cuzco, under the first bishop of South America. The history of its standing roads like a romance—how Pizarro's faithful friend, Diego de Almagro, tried hard to conquer the tribes of this valley, but failed disastrously; of heroic endurance and deeds of valor on both sides; of the direct interposition of the Virgin Mary, who appeared standing in the clouds to the confusion of the savages, and of that blessed spook, Saint James, the Spanish patron, who seems to have had a habit of riding downward from the skies on a milk-white steed at critical junctures; and of the later vicissitudes of Pedro de Valdivia, who came soon after Almagro's defeat, with only a few of his countrymen, but a great following of friendly Peruvians, and established the town on the right bank of the river Mapocho, in front of an Araucanian village. FANNIE B. WARD.

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TWO FAMILIES OF FOUR GENERATIONS.

Interesting Group of Two Pioneer Salt Lake Households.

The portraits in the picture above are as follows: Commencing at the upper left hand corner is that of (1) Thomas L. Woodbury, aged 29 years; to the right, (2) Thomas H. Woodbury, 51 years; (3) Elizabeth Bowring; (4) M. Maude Woodbury, 25 years. Beginning at the lower left hand corner, (5) M. A. Woodbury, 32 years; next, (6) Mary Alice Lambert, 25 years; (7) H. E. Bowring, 32 years; (8) Wallace C. Bowring, 13 years; in front, (9) Maude Bowring Woodbury, 4 years.

Old residents of this state will recognize in the cut, the familiar features of H. E. Bowring—Harry Bowring, of dramatic fame, who was one of the earliest actors on the Salt Lake stage, the companion and associate of "Phil" Altagatti and other celebrities of those times. At his right hand is Mrs. Mary Alice Lambert, sister of George Q. and Angus M. Cannon, also well known in this city and state. The little girl in front of them is the great-granddaughter of each side of the house. Mr.

Bowring's son Wallace and his wife Elizabeth are the parents of M. Maude Woodbury, the mother of little Maude; the father being Thomas L. Woodbury, son of Thomas H. Woodbury and his wife M. A. Woodbury, who is the daughter of Mary Alice Lambert. Thus, the three-year-old Maude is the fourth generation of both families. The portraits are good, and each member of the united families will be readily recognized by a multitude of friends and acquaintances.

of territory—swaled by the mighty Andes on one side and washed by the limitless Pacific on the other—is more remote from the world's great centers of population than any other civilized land. For many years past education has been a government hobby in Chili, and to pursue of expense have been spared in discovering the best methods, securing the most competent instructors and opening up a "royal road" to learning, for the masses as well as for the wealthy few.

CHILIAN COLLEGES.

The oldest college in Chili, the Instituto Nacional, received its charter from the king of Spain a century and a quarter ago, and up to 1842 was known as the Colegio de San Serrito, when it was reorganized and renamed. It occupies a handsome building in the Alameda, alongside the great university. The latter is divided into five faculties, and it is the sons of wealthy families who are designed for the learned professions, finish their education. Its course of study covers a period of six years and embraces mathematics, practical surveying, physics, natural history and other sciences, besides ancient and modern languages, medicine, law and all well educated young people in this country learn French and German.

said to have done much toward improving both services. It is conducted on the French system, and, like that in Valparaiso, occupies a very handsome and extensive group of buildings. The normal schools of Chili are a later experiment, and are designed especially for the training of those who are to become teachers in the government schools. They are under the general supervision of the minister of finance, and directly superintended by a commissioner of education—a very learned gentleman who has been sent to all the civilized countries at government expense, expressly to study the different methods of conducting schools in order to decide upon that which is best for Chili. I am told that he borrowed most extensively from Switzerland, Germany and the United States in the order named.

PINE NATIONAL LIBRARY.

The national library, located in a fine, large building near the central plaza, contains upward of 50,000 volumes, and is open every day in the week to all classes. Its collection dates back to the year 1818, but was greatly augmented by many valuable books, manuscript and records stolen from the once rich library of Lima during the Peruvian civil war. There is also a small public library in another college, be-

scarcely be counted among the saving virtues.

DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE.

Few cities can boast of a more delightful climate, finer situation, or grander scenery than this. Though barely 1,800 feet above the sea, it is far enough from the equator to escape excessive heat, yet not so distant as to be subject to extreme cold. Set in the midst of a great, green valley, the mighty Andes that stretch away to the horizon on every side, enclose it as within walls, 8,000 to 2,000 feet high, their snowy bulwarks in dazzling contrast to the cloudless blue above, the "living green" below, and the golden sunshine that envelopes all as with a garment. From every street and balcony the most glorious views may be obtained—of mountains towering above mountains, with such rosy tints upon them at sunrise, and evening shades of amethyst darkening to purple, as no brush can paint or pen describe. The country immediately surrounding Santiago is made up of small estates, with handsome villas upon them, belonging to wealthy families who have the good taste to forsake the city's glare in summer time for a few months of pure life in the country. Many of the suburban estates are fitted up in a style of elegance rarely surpassed in similar