

## VALUE OF SONGS IN SCHOOL ROOM

Entertaining Lecture Delivered by  
Miss Emily C. Jessup Last  
Evening.

### POINTS MADE BY THE SPEAKER

The Mission of Music and How to  
Teach it to the Children—An In-  
teresting Program.

Miss Emily C. Jessup's lecture last evening, in the Lafayette school assembly room, on children's songs and the philosophy of teaching music to children, was attentively listened to by a large audience composed mostly of public school teachers. The occasion was of additional interest from the fact that Miss Jessup illustrated all of her song quotations by singing. Mrs. A. H. Peabody playing the piano accompaniment, and as the lecturer had established a reputation for fine voice, and thoroughly understands her topic, she was able to make the program more interesting, and held the attention of her listeners to the close of the evening.

#### TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Miss Jessup was introduced by Prof. W. A. Wetzel, supervisor of music in the public schools, and in her address made these points: Music as a recreation; its value in the public schools; the aesthetic possibilities of music in the realm of feeling and emotions; moral help of music to the child; early training in music for children so that when they have left school they may be better able to appreciate the higher realms of the art; suggestions as to gaining the desired end—teaching music to the young; and the historic approach to art, the correlation of music with the studies in the regular curriculum; creative work, the creation of a class of listeners who will have a more adequate and intelligent comprehension of music which they never would have, had not a careful beginning been made in early life. Enlarging on the above, the lecturer said in part:

#### THE MISSION OF MUSIC.

"Music in the schools is the united movement of all children, and that which promotes unity and suppresses any extreme individuality is the ultimate aim of the public schools. Athletics is the only other subject in the schools similar to the chorus in this respect. The value of music in the schools is its aesthetic possibilities in the realm of feeling, its social character in promoting unity in the schools; in giving immediate pleasure and recreation, and in giving a general education to the child which may lay a foundation for a specific one after leaving school. Music is an agent in the cultivation of feelings. Train the thoughts and feelings, and conduct will take care of itself. It is not enough to train the thoughts of the individual, for his every-day existence, his emotions, his higher thoughts should be so fostered that he may be fitted to take part in the ethical problems of civilization. Some may say:

"For what use are the 12 minutes a day during which children sing the scale and a few exercises?" The answer is that, by awakening the imagination, the feelings, the emotions, in their songs, and by being able to listen intelligently to good music, they are laying a foundation for the higher duties of life, which, in the long run, override the social part of the lives of men."

"With this point in view, we shall try to see how our end can be accomplished. At the end of six or eight years of music study the child should be able to sing a piece with more understanding of its subject than that it varies a few degrees in difficulty.

"Ein Freude Burg," by Martin Luther, should have more significance than "Für all die Shore." The different terms of musical forms should have meaning to him—definitions of fugue, canon, ballad, chorale, etc., studied in the lives of composers for the upper grades. Elementary harmony and the simple uses of chords can be taught so that the student can better study the works of the masters. The character and significance of the songs can be developed from year to year, until at the time of leaving school the children have the same study of the subject that is given us as a special course in higher institutions."

#### HOW TO TEACH MUSIC.

Correlation. Even now music is sometimes taught in an isolated manner. It is sometimes a subject put in the middle of the curriculum, and nothing else. In the higher grades the music is apt to go with less spontaneity and life than in the lower grades. Does it not seem that this comes through lack of contact with other interests of the pupil? What does the average boy care for the sentiment, "Wide o'er the world thro' field and fold, the wind moans

SIR KNIGHT  
WM. H. MANEELEY

32d Degree of Mary Commandery, Phila-  
delphia, Recovers From Bright's  
Disease.

During convalescence in San Francisco, Sir Knight Wm. H. Maneeley of 1804 N. Seventeenth street, Philadelphia, of Mary Commandery, called at the office of the Jno. J. Fulton Co. to report his recovery.

He stated that he had both Bright's Disease and Diabetes for 3 years and had gotten so low he could not speak for a half hour at a time, and had to be put in ice packs. A leading physician sent him word that he had had several cases recover under a preparation made in California, so-called Fulton's Compound. Maneeley sent for it. The first dose was the first natural sleep in months and improvement was then gradual but continuous until he is now the picture of health.

Among other well-known Philadelphians who had recovered he mentioned Richard Ellbert, Mrs. E. T. Snow of 1815 Columbia avenue; also two residents of Kensington, whom he told of it; also the wife of a physician and several others. Masons will know how to approach Mr. Maneeley to get the eternal truth as to the genuineness of this profound discovery.

We again announce to the world the curability of chronic Bright's Disease and Diabetes in fully 87 per cent of all cases.

F. J. HILL DRUG CO., AGTS., Salt Lake.

When to suspect Bright's Disease—swelling or loss of weight; puffy ankles, hands or eyelids; dropsey; kidney trouble after the third month; urine may show sediment; falling vision; drowsiness; one or more of these.

**“77”**

Dr. Humphreys' Seventy-  
Seven breaks up Grip and  
**COLDS**

The important time to stop a cold is at the start, because one person in five dies of diseases caused by neglected colds. Grip, Pneumonia, Consumption and Diphtheria, supply the harvest for the grip reaper. You can be safe, you can be protected, you can be fearless if you will carry or keep handy Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven" and take it at the start, the easy time to cure a cold. "77" breaks up a neglected cold that hangs on but it takes a little longer. At Druggists or mailed, 25 cents.

Medical Guide mailed free.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

cold and high in sadness?" Some more imaginative child might feel the color, but none would understand the meaning. The inclination is not dead, however, as witnessed by his love of singing college songs and the attraction of rhythm in street songs.

The immediate interests of the pupil are the keynote to the restoration of song as an art. The other subjects in the curriculum are not closely classed connected with his life. Songs should be taught so the singer should have something to tell his audience. In the middle ages words were of more importance than the melody. Epics, chanting and recitative, were the first vocal forms. If the pupil understands the story of the song, or the significance of the words, as in a patriotic song, he can tell this story in melody as well as in speech. His words will not run one into the other as an Indian chanted.

Banman. "Tramp the world from the words of the song." A vocal exercise of benefit if sung over and over again in a mechanical fashion.

Song making is not introduced into the music study in order to produce composers. It is for the purpose of awakening desire for expression, to stimulate the imagination.

In the first impulse toward song-making, words and tunes are usually brought together. This produces, by far the happiest results, as any effort to fit the factors together afterward is stilted and formal. It is interesting to observe in this spontaneous, natural thought and tone a natural cadencing on which music can truthfully be built.

#### OBJECT LESSON CITED.

Miss Jessup, in referring specifically to correlation spoke of the red and green drawing teacher had for giving the apple as an object lesson. Finally one boy started in to draw a horse, and when asked why he had not taken the apple as directed, replied he was drawing a horse to eat the apple up.

A special feature of the evening was the piano playing of Mrs. A. H. Peabody, who favored the audience with several instruments, and stand commercial bands, which required a high order of technical powers. She showed herself an accomplished pianist, and was encored. Both lecturer and pianist were congratulated by many friends at the close of the evening.

When you buy at a store that does not advertise you are giving your patronage to a store that has not asked for it—and not caring enough for it to seek it, will, presumably, care no more about keeping it.

#### FRANCE WILL COMPEL VENEZUELA TO COME TO TIME

Washington, Oct. 13.—American grievances against Venezuela may be settled by diplomacy, while France, in the absence of any diplomatic relations at Caracas, may yet be compelled to resort to a show of force. Despite the assurances of foreign office officials at Paris it is said here that the French ultimatum has been practically ready to dispatch for a week or more and that France has the full intent of the Washington government to adopt an effective course against Venezuela to affect the renewal of diplomatic relations and the restoration of French property seized by the Caracas government.

This briefly is the situation tonight. The French ultimatum will be held up until further conferences have occurred between the French embassy here and the state department. So far as Judge Cahoon, the American special commissioner, has reported to the department there is nothing in the situation at Caracas that can be settled by patient and firm diplomacy. American and French property, it is contended, has been seized unjustly by President Castro, but ample precedent is found in history for the settlement without resort to force of problems far more complicated than the present issue.

While not prepared to announce definitely its exact course of action, the Washington government has let France know informally its belief that American grievances against Venezuela can be settled without the assistance of American warships. This information was not communicated with any intention of forestalling a resort by France to force, but was in answer to the earnest request of the Paris government. Public opinion in France is rapidly becoming exhausted over the delay of the government in proceeding against Venezuela and this fact necessarily acts as a spur in the conference between Paris and Washington. This government will give France every possible assistance toward a diplomatic adjustment. A thorough understanding exists between Paris and Washington on the subject and even if France should find it necessary to establish a partial blockade against Venezuela the Washington government will offer no objection, having already assured itself that the Monroe doctrine is not involved in any way.

In diplomatic circles the opinion is expressed that the Venezuelan president would yield before a pacific blockade is established. The aversion on the part of France and the United States to the use of warships in the case arises from the fact that the blockade of Venezuela is not such as it will affect the custom houses to whom a portion of the customs receipts has been awarded by The Hague tribunal until their claims shall have been paid in full.

#### Colonist Rates.

Harmann Lines Announced Their Pro-  
gram for the Coming Year.

Following the meeting of the Trans-  
continental Passenger association in Chicago yesterday the following self-explanatory telegram was received here this morning from General Passenger Agent E. L. Lomax of the Union Pacific:

"The Union Pacific Railroad an-  
nounces a continuation of its policy of  
making low second class one-way rates  
to assist in the development of the  
country, Washington and California, and  
will sell colonist tickets daily from  
Chicago to Portland, Puget Sound,  
San Francisco, Los Angeles and other  
coastal points, on Feb. 15 to April 7.

In addition to the above no less than  
7,500 passengers to and from the Pa-  
cific coast passed through Denver, en-  
campment week, nearly all of whom  
switched off. These tickets are not in-  
cluded in the above figures, though  
probably it would be permissible to in-  
clude them in the grand total of visitors  
in Denver during the Grand Army encampment, and this would bring the  
aggregate attendance to 92,125.

This mighty host was housed, fed and  
entertained with the greatest of ease  
and not without complaint of extortion has  
been recorded.

Denver's claim to being the foremost  
convention city of America can now  
easily be disputed.

#### COTTON COLONISTS RATES.

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#### Winter Limited Service.

San Francisco, Oct. 14.—The Southern  
Pacific and Rock Island systems today  
decided to inaugurate their Golden  
State Limited service to accommodate  
the winter travel to California, leaving  
Chicago Sunday, Nov. 25, and leaving  
Los Angeles Thursday, Nov. 29, with a  
through car attached to the Owl train  
for San Francisco.

The Indictment which was found by a  
grand jury in Washington on Oct. 3, is  
against Edwin S. Holmes, Jr., as well  
as against F. H. Case and M. H. Hailes.  
It charges the three collectively with hav-  
ing conspired to defraud the government  
of its right to the use of the railroads  
in the construction of the Panama Canal.

It sets forth in full many copies of  
telegrams and also of checks which  
passed between the accused, tending to  
show that a conspiracy existed.

One of the checks dated Dec. 12, 1904,  
drawn on the Second National bank of  
Hoboken, and signed by Lewis C. Van  
Riper, calls for the payment of \$24,250  
to M. H. Hailes, of which sum it is alleged  
Hailes paid Holmes \$14,250 in cash. Many  
other minor checks for sums ranging  
from \$100 to \$2,000 were set forth in the  
indictment, in addition to another check  
signed by Van Riper and payable to  
Hailes on the same bank for \$38,322, dated  
Dec. 31, 1904. Of this sum it is claimed  
Holmes got \$10,567.

Counsel for the defense today moved  
for the discharge of the prisoners on  
the ground that the charges as alleged  
did not constitute an offense against the  
government. The hearing on the motion  
was adjourned until Oct. 21.

#### Marvelous Escape from Death.

Bellingham, Wash., Oct. 14.—Five  
men in the cab had a marvelous es-  
cape from death on a locomotive of the

Seattle and North Idaho system.

Two were hurt, but in the cab house,  
one so seriously that he did not live.

George Kelly, Homer Harvey, Richard  
Harsh, Richard Moffy, Louis Lor-  
rigan, Leslie Bernardini.

The burned men are:

L. D. Wood, burned about face and  
back.

Robert Virgin, frightfully burned  
about body; cannot live.

Nearly 200 men were in the mine  
when the fire started today. All but  
the six named escaped.

Six Miners Injured in Mine.

Richard Ellbert, Mrs. E. T. Snow of 1815  
Columbia avenue; also two residents of  
Kensington, whom he told of it; also the  
wife of a physician and several others.

Masons will know how to approach  
Mr. Maneeley to get the eternal  
truth as to the genuineness of this  
profound discovery.

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trouble after the third month; urine  
may show sediment; falling vision;  
drowsiness; one or more of these.

## SALT LAKERS ARE AFTER CONTRACTS

Engineer Jacobs and W. H. Hen-  
derson Leave Today for Western  
Pacific Headquarters

## TO WORK NEAR ORVILLE, CAL.

Work at This End of the Line is Being  
Pushed and Contractors Are Catch-  
ing Their Stride.

## CO-OPERATIVE STOCK OWNERSHIP

THE betterment of the live stock  
industry accomplished by individual  
effort is naturally re-  
stricted for the want of ade-  
quate capital, says a writer in Drovers'

Journal. Co-operative ownership of registered  
sires enables a community to improve  
the quality of the stock of any locality,  
which would be an impossibility if at-  
tempted by individual effort. This  
proposal applies more specifically to  
the betterment of the horse industry.  
The average farmer raises only two or  
three foals per year and cannot there-  
fore afford the ownership of a private  
stallion of the improved breeds.

Stock companies for the introduction  
of full-blood sires therefore are an im-  
perative necessity. There are probably  
29 farmers in every locality with an  
interest in the ownership of a commer-  
cial horse and who could easily furnish  
work for a registered stallion, and if  
the expense of purchasing a choice sire  
were divided among them the cost  
would not be burdensome.

In organizing a stock company the object  
should be the improvement of the horses  
of the community. This attracts buyers to  
the district and enables breeders to  
obtain stronger prices than could be  
obtained if there were only 29 farmers  
in the community.

There is no objection to the ownership of  
a stallion by a single farmer, but the  
best results are obtained by a co-opera-  
tive arrangement.

Some of the best results are obtained by  
the ownership of a stallion by a co-opera-  
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