

success of your administration, and for your personal welfare, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. A. MERRITT.

Laid over for one week.
Adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held last night, with Vice-President Nelson in the chair. The trustees present were: Snow, Young, Pike, Armstrong, Mitchener, Newman and Colbath.

THE COMMISSION ENJOINED.

On motion of Mr. Young, the regular order of business was suspended and the following report from the finance committee read and adopted:

"Your committee on finance, to which was referred the subject matter of the resolution of Thursday evening last, providing for a suit to enjoin the Utah Commission from holding the election to test the popular vote on the subject of the issue of \$300,000 in bonds for school sites and school houses, has attended to the duty assigned it. Messrs. Sutherland & Judd have been engaged to bring the suit contemplated, and the papers for the same were filed in the Third District Court this day. It has been urged by the committee that a speedy determination of the matter is essential, and counsel fully understand that fact."

MR. JOHNSON TO RESIGN.

Trustee Colbath stated that Mr. Johnson, one of the members of the Board, had moved from the precinct from which he was elected, and his office, under the law, was therefore vacant. No action will be taken until Mr. Johnson formally tenders his resignation.

REFERRED.

Mr. Snow suggested the advisability of adopting a rule requiring the students desiring to enter class B of the first grade to do so during the first and second weeks of each term. Referred to the committee on school work.

OVERCROWDED SCHOOL ROOMS.

Superintendent Millsaugh said that primary pupils were crowding into the schools at such a rate as would soon render it necessary for the Board to take further measures to accommodate them. The primary department in the Second Ward was greatly overcrowded. There was accommodation in that room for twenty-one pupils, and there were sixty-five attendants. In the Fourth and Sixth schools the situation was almost as bad. Referred to the committee on building.

The report of the finance committee was supplemented by Mr. Young, who stated that it was the intention of the Board to get a speedy hearing of the injunction against the Utah Commission. The question was an all important one, and whether or not the Commission had a right to control school elections would soon be decided.

Adjourned subject to call.

KANSAS CITY, March 27. — The farmers in the vicinity of Rosedale have been suffering from depredations of chicken thieves. A number of them placed spring guns in their chicken houses, and last night an unknown man was killed by one of them, probably a professional in the business.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

R. G. DUN & Co., for the week ending March 21st, 1891, report indications of slackening trade. In the West, collections and distributions are affected by cold, unfavorable weather, and by the bad condition of country roads. The low price of cotton in the South is discouraging. Uncertainty as to the monetary future checks operations in the principal Eastern cities. However, a feeling of confidence and hopefulness prevails as to the future.

Though the present effect of short crops is felt at the Northwest, yet the coming season has a bright prospect. The uncertainty regarding prices checks to some extent trade in manufacturing industries, but a hope is entertained that in this particular matters will soon right themselves. Much of the difficulty apparent in money, and other markets, is due to the very rapid expansion of many industries. The constant and rapid growth of the country supplies a lifting force which helps business over almost every obstacle.

Sales of wool at Boston, New York and Philadelphia this year thus far show an increase of 20 per cent over last year. The dress goods makers have had a prosperous season. In knit goods, though some complain of carrying too large stocks, yet orders are heavy. Speculation in hides and leather retards the boot and shoe trade. The iron trade is stationary, glass is fair, lead firm, but copper weak with Lake at 14 cents.

The report says:

"While continued heavy receipts and small exports on the Atlantic side have helped a decline of 2½ cents in wheat, with sales here of thirty-three million bushels, and oats have yielded a fraction, corn has risen 2½ cents, selling at 73½ cents per bushel. Pork, hogs and lard are all a little higher, in spite of the enormous packing. Coffee and oil are a shade lower, but cotton has risen a fraction, although receipts at ports for the week greatly exceed last year's, with no increase in exports. Tin has been hoisted by speculation abroad, and the ring at Para has again lifted crude rubber, so that the trade in rubber goods is rather unsettled. The anthracite coal trade is much affected by the decision of the Inter-State Commission in the case of Cox Brothers, the effect of which cannot yet be foreseen, but meanwhile the output continues to exceed last year's very largely. Sugar changes but little, though April contracts are being sold at 1½ to 1¾ cents lower for various grades of refined than the present quotations. The general average of all prices is still advancing, having risen half of one per cent for the past week."

General trade in merchandise at Boston is reported inactive owing to bad weather. In the boot and shoe trade there, strikes are expected. Leather is quiet and hides dull. At Milwaukee trouble is anticipated among the Lake region miners. They are several weeks behind in wages, and

if not paid soon, they will inaugurate a strike that will upheave that country.

"The money markets are easier at most of the interior cities, including Chicago and Boston. At New York rates have changed but little, 2½ to 3 per cent on call, but there is some difficulty in obtaining commercial loans. The Treasury has put out \$2,500,000 more money than it has taken in during the week, besides issuing \$1,000,000 more silver notes. But \$1,000,000 gold was ordered for export on Saturday, and the Treasury refused bars or selected large coins. It is apprehended by some that this step, in view of the probable demand for export during the summer, and the refusal to deliver gold for silver certificates or notes, may cause a premium on gold; but the stock market shows dulness rather than weakness, and has declined slowly but not largely during the week.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., The Mercantile Agency, by telegraph, number, for the United States, 230, and for Canada, 45, or a total of 275, as compared with a total of 273 last week, and 285 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 255, representing 215 failures in the United States, and 40 in the Dominion of Canada.

MOB VIOLENCE AND ITS EFFECTS.

GOVERNOR NICHOLLS of Louisiana wrote a good letter to Secretary Blaine. It was plain, simple, straightforward and truthful. There was no nonsense about it. There was no apology for what had occurred and no endorsement of the act of the populace. It correctly stated the situation, and conveyed the impression that the State was able to manage its own affairs and that the case was almost entirely if not altogether a matter for State investigation and settlement.

We repeat our opinion that nothing formidable, as between Italy and the United States, will grow out of this regrettable affair. But the indications are, as we intimated at first, that trouble will arise in individual instances, and by societies of Italians who may be hot-headed enough to seek for revenge, and thus stir up still more animosity against themselves.

The more the New Orleans tragedy is investigated the clearer it becomes that it was wrong and to be strongly condemned. Every argument that has been made in its approval is a plea for lawlessness and an endorsement of mobocracy. It is also in the nature of "snap judgment." It assumes that the Italians who were acquitted by the jury were all guilty of the crime of which they were accused. That they were members of a secret order. That one of the objects of that order was bloodshed. That the jury and the judge who tried the case were bribed to let the accused go free. That society was in jeopardy because of the killing of one man, sup-