

the Nineteenth at the Hooper site, and to pay not more than \$1000 for the same.

A majority and minority report on the bids for the four-room addition to the Twentieth ward elicited a warm debate, two bids, one of Joy for \$20,000 and another of Rife for \$17,750, being considered. The former was accepted and the committee authorized to close the contract.

RENAMING SCHOOLS.

On motion the following names were adopted: The Eleventh ward, Bryant; the Sixteenth ward, Jackson; the Nineteenth Ward, Washington.

A CERTIFIED COPY.

Mr. Newman was requested to procure a certified copy of the records of the Eleventh ward, relating to the transfer of the school site to the board.

AN INVITATION.

An invitation from the Salt Lake Tonic Sol-fa society, asking the board to attend a lecture by A. C. Smith, on "Vocal Culture," was referred to the committee on school work.

GRANTED.

The request preferred to Superintendent Millspaugh, asking that the school children be invited to bring floral offerings to the committee on decoration for May 30, was authorized to be granted.

ATTORNEYS' OPINION.

The following opinion from the board's attorneys caused some warm discussion:

Replying to the oral inquiry of a member of your board as to whether or not where a notice had been published inviting bids to build a specified schoolhouse (Twentieth) and bids had been received, the board might under the statute let a contract on one of those bids for another schoolhouse to be built on a different site, but of the same size and upon the same plans and specifications; we have to inform you that in our opinion the intention of section 139 is that the board shall advertise for each and every schoolhouse proposed to be built, and that letting a contract in the instance suggested would be a violation of the provision of the statute. We are, however, of the opinion that this provision is directory merely, and designed for the purpose of affording an opportunity to obtain the most favorable bid. However, if the school board should build a house without letting a contract or in the manner proposed by this inquiry, we still think the construction would be legal and that the expenditure for the schoolhouse would not be subject to legal objection. In other words, while the object of the statute is obvious, it would not preclude the school board from building a schoolhouse if no bid was offered satisfactory or none whatever were made. WILLIAMS & VANCOTT.

BILLS APPROVED.

Following bills were approved:

Herald Publishing Company, advertising.....	\$ 23 80
Tribune Job Printing Company, bond register, check book for special tax and teachers' report.....	39 50
Times Publishing Company, advertising Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company, rent of telephoae.....	12 80
Coun v recorder, recording deeds of school property.....	20 00
O. F. Blair, rent of Eagle Gate Hall for May.....	16 05
Henry Bippe & Co., canvas carpet cover to part payment to Monheim, Bird & Proudfoot.....	35 00
	10 25
	600 00
Total.....	\$ 757 40

ELEVENTH SCHOOL SITE TITLE.

Mr. Baldwin again called attention to the Eleventh school site title and submitted the following opinion by Messrs. Williams & VanCott, attorneys for the Board:

Board of Education:

Gentlemen—Referring again to the title to the east one-half of lot 3, block 59, plat B, Salt Lake City survey, and in explanation of our opinion of May 16, 1892, we may state that when this matter was brought to our attention by Mr. Baldwin it was stated that it was the desire of the Board to have an opinion whether, at the present time, it was probable that any person would question the title of the Board to this property, and it was answering that question that the opinion of May 16, 1892, was written. While there are technical defects, as stated in the opinion of October 11, 1899, yet we are of the opinion that the only substantial defect, if it be considered one, is that stated in the opinion of May 16, 1892.

WILLIAMS & VAN COTT.

Mr. Van Cott being present explained that there were legal defects in the title and it was doubtful whether they could be remedied. The all important question was whether or not the original had any heirs under disability. Another serious defect was that the ecclesiastical board of the Eleventh ward did not possess the power to transfer the property as they only held it in trust for the members at large. The only way to secure a perfect title was to commence suit against all the members of that ward.

THE TARIFF QUESTION IN ENGLAND

THESE promises to be a hot political time next fall in Great Britain, as well as in the United States. There will be elections in both countries. The tariff question will be conspicuous in each of the campaigns. Salisbury's recent enunciation to the effect that England has gone too far in free trade, have caused a great deal of stir in the mother country. It has been stated that the late Richard Cobden did not foresee the effect of England's policy in that line, but anticipated that the world at large would follow suit. This result has not been realized, and many thoughtful Britishers have begun to attribute the industrial distress in that country to some extent to her free trade system.

The agitation has been in progress in England for some years in favor of a moderate form of protection. Whenever the subject was broached in the House of Commons in the presence of John Bright—the associate of Cobden and sturdy advocate of free trade—he would arise like a slumbering lion suddenly confronted by an enemy, and fairly roar with rage, hurling against the person who had the temerity to insinuate that the trade depression was in any degree due to the operation of the theory he had done so much to establish, all the force of his powerful oratory. His speeches on such occasions were remarkable for bitter irony and withering sarcasm. But the anti-free trade sentiment has been gradually gaining ground. It is, however, doubtful whether even a moderate application of the tariff system would have any remedial effect upon the situation of British trade.

In this country politicians of both the great national parties are, as a rule, disgustingly unfair in their representations of each others views on theories and leading questions. It is rare that a controversialist will fairly state the position of his opponent. This is conspicuously the case in relation to the subject of tariff. It is absurd and unjust for Democrats to speak of the Republicans as a body as high protectionists, or for the latter to refer to the Democracy as an aggregation of free traders. The fact is that both parties favor tariff reform, the difference being the extent to which it should go, or what would constitute reformation.

It may be said safely that there must be few people of any political opinions who are not both free traders and protectionists. For instance, if all the nations were agreed upon a policy of trade unrestricted by tariff, there can be small doubt that it would be beneficial to the race. Those imbued with a humanitarian spirit would not object to such a condition of commercial brotherhood. While many nations are yet unwilling to establish their international relations on that basis, the country which drops to a condition of absolute free trade, must do so at the peril of being placed at a dangerous disadvantage, because, while its markets are open to all comers, other nations close theirs to it. Reciprocal free trade is beneficial to those who engage in it, but without reciprocity the protectionist nations must have the advantage.

If Mr. Cobden's anticipatory dea had become a reality, and all the nations had followed England's free trade policy, there is little room for doubt that she would have been much more free from distress than she now is. Her manufactures would now be finding extensive sale in marts now practically closed against her productions.

This subject will doubtless have a powerful bearing upon the issues of the approaching campaign in Great Britain. Recently Lord Salisbury has sprung several questions upon the British public. His animadversions upon what he claims to be the results of free trade, suggest one of them. It is a theme that will catch the popular ear, as the people are ready to grasp at almost any explanation of the cause of the prevalent distress ensuing from the industrial stagnation. The proposal of the Premier to bestow, under specified restrictions, the franchise upon women, is another evidence of his political shrewdness. These two questions will weigh in favor of the Conservative party in the election of this year.

It is surprising how early a young child can be taught to eat only at regular times, and never to expect food between meals. This always conduces to health. The habit of some mother to nurse a child every time it cries, when it goes to sleep and when it wakes up, is an injury rather than a necessity. Find out how often it needs to nurse and then hold steadily to the habit, whether the child cries or not. In a short time it only wants food at regular intervals. Irregularity and over-feeding cause the sickness and death of many infants.