TEXT BOOKS WILL BE FREE.

That Was the Decision of the School Board Last Night.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT MADE.

"National" Music Course Substituted For Normal—Bills Up for Sym-pathy—Appropriations.

The city school board met in regular session last night. Vice-President Nelson in the chair. The members in attendance were Pike, Newman, Ballantyne, Young, Dealy, Dickson and Allen.

PAY ROLLS.

The following was read and referred to the committee on sites and buildings:

To the Salt Lake City School Board:

GENTLEMEN—I will be able from now (Friday) evening to give the information asked for by your committee on sites and buildings as to the cost and charges necessary to put the buildings for the proper installation of the system known as "National" Music Course.

SCHOOL SITE.

F. W. Cleveland offered to sell to the board lot 6, block 15, and F. Dickson, on the west, lot 5, block 15. Committee on sites and buildings.

JANITORIAL APPROPRIATION.

The application of Sylvanus H. Booth for a janitor's position was referred to the committee on furniture and supplies.

AUTHORITY TO LEASE.

The committee on sites and buildings reported, recommending that the board of Education be authorized to execute a lease with Mr. Davis for his building over the river opposite the Twenty-second ward (the same as occupied last year), from July 1st, 1892, to June 30th, 1893, for the sum of $[illegible], payable monthly on and after September 1st, 1892, at $50 per month; also to execute a lease with Mr. Hoberg for the Hoberg's building in Cole's addition (the same as occupied last year), from July 1st, 1892, to June 30th, 1893, for $[illegible] payable monthly on and after September 1st, at $[illegible] per month, it being understood that either of these parties will starve anything from July 1st to August 31st, 1892.

Adopted.

The same committee reported recommending that the president and clerk of the board be authorized to execute a lease with the Eight Ward Educational Association, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893, for the sum of $[illegible] payable monthly on and after September 1, 1892, at $[illegible] a month, it being understood that no rent will be paid for the rooms for July and August, also, that a lease be executed with said association for right of way to and from the back part of the property owned by the board, adjoining from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893, for the sum of $1, and that said association be paid $[illegible] for the right of way to said property during the last year as the execution of a properly verified voucher of $[illegible] Adopted.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The finance committee reported as follows:

To the President and Members of the Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN—Your finance committee respectfully submits the annexed report as required by law.

The receipts from all sources during the year of 1891, were as follows, for the year ending June 30, 1892:

[illegible]

The expenditures for the same period, on all accounts, were:

[illegible]

For the detailed expenditures of this account we refer you to the report of the clerk, filed.

This shows an apparent overdraft of $[illegible].

The board appear account had advanced to the building account proper the previous year and this year, the sum of $[illegible]. This account, however, is good since the bonds were sold, and there is still due to the account where loan the sum of $[illegible]. We recommend that these accounts be squared on the book, that the warrants be transferred accordingly and that the clerk be instructed to make the proper entries on the books to wipe this entire account out, that therefore the receipts and the accounts for the same be kept separate.

For comparing year the following statement is submitted:

[illegible]

Note—The balance of moneys to be drawn during August, 1892, and September and August, 1893, as in accordance with the provisions made after the last annual meeting.

[illegible]

Leaving a balance on hand in excess of the year of [illegible]

From this statement the need of keeping up the appropriations cannot be seen by the committee. These accounts are increased over last year's actual cost under each head; and it seems to us, and we think with us we are compelled to be acute for all necessary expenditures. We therefore recommend that such accounts be not primary diversed by the board to keep the expenses within a par to charge which the taxes are assessed.

F. Dick.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following appropriations were made:

[illegible]

The report of the committee on school sites was the question of the evening but some few were taken up and adopted, only two unanimously being made. One was by unanimous "Gallery" for "Sympathy" in the minute course on a site of six to three and the addition of Knight. Pike and Ballantyne to the.

Personal.

Colonel Hoberg of the Utah Commission was in town yesterday.

Thomas Fell and family of Ogden, Washington County, are in the capital.

Colonel H. Wolcott of Wolcott, England, is a stranger within our gates.

George H. Dale and wife, prominent Nephi people, are spending a few days in the city.

Colonel H. Dibble returned from the Park yesterday where he has been attending a medical college for the last year.

SOAPING GEYSERS.

Playing Tricks on Them to Make Them Spout Between Periods.

Tourists in the Yellowstone Park have long been aware that the hotel some years ago of soaping the geysers to make them spout, and the park authorities were compelled to enforce the rule against throwing objects of any kind into the springs, because some of them had been permanently injured by the practice. The art of soaping geysers was accidentally discovered by a Chinese laundryman in the Upper Geyser basin in the summer of 1883.

One day he threw some soap into the hot spring from which he was accustomed to draw water, and proceeded to do his washing. He produced enough to make a big lather, and the Celestial was astonished to see the geyser begin to spout. Tourists who happened long afterward to see explosions began to experiment on the larger geysers with some success. They found that they could coax the smoking geyser to perform, and if the practice had been continued it is probable that the geysers would long before now have lost much of their spouting value.

Mr. Arnold Hague investigated the curious phenomenon. By a series of experiments on the effect of soap in solution on the eruptions of geysers, he found that some were much more susceptible to the treatment than others. He found that many of the hot springs and geysers were quiet even when the station temperature of the water was above the boiling point for the altitude. Any disturbance, therefore, was likely to cause the ebullition to begin, as the water was in a state of unstable equilibrium. It may be conceivable that he was asked, a curious fluid was produced which seemed to cause the retention of steam, just as the use of super heated waters, when the temperature stands above the natural boiling point, explosive ebullition must follow.

Mr. Henry M. Cadell, the English geologist, who visited the Yellowstone park and gave some attention to the soaping of geysers, says that the famous old Faithful geyser seems to be proof against such unjustified treatment, but some of its more timid and feeble brethren, that have experience of uncertain intervals, pay more attention to the art of the dodge, and use them in action. Among these is the Beehive, which has no fixed period, but is susceptible to the action of soap. In general, however, it seems doubtful whether much advance can be placed on that method of producing eruptions.

In a paper on soaping geysers, which Mr. Hague read before a scientific society a while ago, he said: "Outside of a few exceptional instances, which could not be repeated, and in which action was probably anticipated by only a few minutes in time, geyser eruption problems of soap or Alkali appear to demand two essential requisites. First, the surface caldron or reservoir should hold but a small amount of water, exposing only a limited area to the atmosphere; second, the water should stand at or above the boiling point of water for the altitude of the geyser basin, above sea level."—New York Sun.

Made a Child's Son.

Let the parents watch the boy of the child's inclinations and judge from them only what calling he might most fitted for. In the vast majority of cases, where it is ascertained that the child should be a brain worker no one need be allowed years of discretion. It may be necessary for him to do much work that is irksome and for which he has no special adaptation before he can choose a calling of his own.

The man who is compelled by poverty to carve out a career for himself is always at a great disadvantage by the side of those who have had their paths made smooth for them by more fortunate circumstances.—New York Tribune.

Why Some "Fingered" Bullings Burn.

The best note in the music of one of your wood partitions, sheathing, etc., is what proverts to be a slow burning catchpenny of heavy will construction difficulties be found and found to supply charcoal enough to build a large charge of pig iron in a puddling furnace. It thus happens that one often finds in the papers a record of the complete destruction by fire of what has been called either a fireproof building, or a building of so called mill construction, or a slow burning building, from joists hollow spaces and free from many of the faults which lurk in the crannies of engineers' and architects' architecture.—Engineering Magazine.

The Great Geyser Tower.

In 1878-A. D., after nineteen years of research, labor and an expenditure of about $[illegible] the Chinese government finished the wonderful porcelain tower in Nankin, which stood for nearly four and a quarter centuries, until 1856, the most ancient man building ever erected by human hands. It was 200 feet in height, 20 feet in height, with nine stories, each having a cornice and a gallery without.—New York Recorder.

At the close of 1891 the number of breweries and malt-houses in the states and territories was 1,[illegible]. Thousand was computed to be $[illegible] and their value is estimated at $[illegible].

Rubber Stamps.

The setting of letters that are intended to be used for regular support on the end is supplanted of impression, because an effective method to influence to interchange the letters in the rubber stamp, by the letter groove, also tends to make the investment with no other grade than course. And reliable in the selection of appropriate and reflection among the good side of an event is nearly impossible.

An instance of a carefully hoped name may be cited in Ward Twain, who called his home Hadley. "Twain" is a nickname of "Twain." "Twain" is the little sycamoreth mentioned "the less plant." It is not given to all names to be very fortunate name in life, but the list of successful men of the by people which necessity and affects in becoming fully so numerous.

Jealous the great long domestic name and the site of the Tuscan Lodgings, was so named in honor of the "Gallery" the nineteenth, and after the Rochester, and a "cotton mill" in Lowell, Lowell, but more generally known in Boston, and the letter support the home because to one purchased with the property of a family name.—Boston Transcript.

Gold Dust by the Wagon Load.

There is an enormous amount of Bonanza Bill about Mike Lynch, a very rich man. He says he gets gold by the wagon load. He is a California "forty niner," who came as a prospector to Montana, and since discovering his lode has lived upon a scale of magnificence and luxury. He is a bachelor. He says his money is safe in a safe deposit vault. When he reports that he says he has to have out a wagon load of ore, ships it to Omaha, sells it, and lives on the return until he feels another wagon load.—Julius Ralph in Harper's.

When "Pickwick" Was Published.

The evening out of the "Pickwick" mission was a reported, but to which months looked longer forward. Judges and dons which in the new Administration and owners between their relations to patient. And Carlyle and Forster of a clergyman who as he left the room of a sick person to whom he had been ministering heard him say, "Well, then, God, 'Pickwick' will be out in two days anyway."—London Spectator.

Why Our Women Fade.

Many anxious mamas confront us to "why our women fade," but I shall touch upon only a few of the important. I look at the many women of my acquaintance, and I see on faces which was only to be brought forth by many, and "carry" I take to be one of the greatest sins to a woman's youth. Turn products to use, who never think, work or not. I do not here discuss such creatures, but women who are for treasure, is a sentient being. In this country, as in no other, do women have to struggle in the effort to keep up an appearance of good health they do not possess.—Mrs. Mary A. Livermore.

NOTICE.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, July 6th, 1892.

A REGULAR QUARTERLY CONFERENCE of the Salt Lake Library Association, Annual Meeting of Stockholders and Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors, will be held at the Public Library, in the city and county of Salt Lake, on the 20th day of July, 1892, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of receiving the reports of the general officers of the association, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Ballots will be received for and against the proposition to dissolve the association, and for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Ballots will be received for and against the proposition to change the location of the association from Salt Lake City to Ogden, Utah Territory.

Ballots will be received for and against the proposition to change the name of the association to the Ogden Library Association.

Ballots will be received for and against the proposition to change the name of the association to the Salt Lake City and Ogden Library Association.

Ballots will be received for and against the proposition to change the name of the association to the Ogden and Salt Lake City