

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LEASED.

Thursday, - October 13, 1892.

IMPORTANT TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

J. B. Walden, Esq., of this city, very kindly places at the disposal of the News the following correspondence, which is self-explanatory and which is gladly published because of the importance of the subject to school trustees throughout the Territory:

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 7, 1892.

Hon. Judge Foreman, Ogden, Utah.

My dear Sir:—For the purpose of securing the authority that school boards in the different districts throughout the Territory of Utah have, in the issuance of bonds, I call your attention to Article XIV, of the laws passed by the Legislature of 1890. Under this act, is any school district authorized to issue bonds, or are they restricted to a 2 per cent valuation upon the property in said district? The law as it reads appears somewhat ambiguous, and those desiring to buy these bonds, are necessarily obliged to pore over the law, and also in securing a legal opinion, before they venture to issue such bonds. Was it the intent of the Legislature to allow any school district to build a school house, and issue bonds to the extent of 2 per cent valuation on the property in said district? Will you please give me a ruling upon this proposition, and if it does not seem within your jurisdiction, kindly refer it to the proper source?

Yours very truly,
(Signed) J. B. WALDEN.

In answer to this query Judge Foreman, in his capacity of Territorial superintendent of district schools, writes as follows:

OGDEN, Utah, October 10, 1892.

J. B. Walden, Esq., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 10th inst. was duly received, but I was called out of the Territory for a few days and thus answer was delayed.

Under the sections (2 and 3) of the school law referred to by you, no school district containing less than five hundred inhabitants can issue bonds to a greater amount than three thousand dollars for any one school house; but where the district contains more than five hundred inhabitants, a greater amount of bonds can be issued, but no district shall the amount exceed two per cent of the assessed valuation of the district. Section 2 would seem to indicate that the two per cent valuation was intended to distribute having over five hundred inhabitants, but section 3 makes it apply to all districts, whether having more or less than five hundred inhabitants. It seems to be the intent of the law that in every case where bonds can issue (section 2) the entire statement of the trustees must show "that the amount of the bonds proposed to be issued does not exceed two per cent," etc. This requirement is not confined to districts of more than five hundred inhabitants.

I am, very truly, yours,
LESLIE M. ROBERTSON.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

A brand new industry is about to be created in the most northwesterly corner of our public domain, and if Congress were in session it would be a good scheme to call its attention to the matter, to the end that those who engage in such business might be sheltered officers of the government. There are not enough places to go around yet, and whenever so excellent an opportunity for creating a few more, and that, too, where they are likely to be needed, is developed, it should not be ignored.

A dispatch yesterday briefly announced the shipment of a herd of reindeer to Alaska for the use and sustenance of the Eskimoes there. As the latter never used the animals, and in most cases never even saw one, they will have to be taught and this necessitates teachers—"teachers of reindeer utility to the Eskimoes," by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, would do for an appropriate position, and then he would have to have numerous assistants—"keepers of the national reindeer," "herders of Federal reindeer," and so on. While ameliorating the condition and cultivating the morality of the dusky citizens of Oumalaska, why not, in patriotic fashion, do something for ourselves at the same time?

ASKING FOR TOO MUCH.

Over comes the New York *Realist* and Express with the suggestion that the railroads, during the World's Fair, enrich themselves while enlisting mankind by putting the show within the reach of all possible visitors. The plan proposed is for the roads to fix a minimum rate for which a train of 100 passengers can be taken from Chicago to Chicago, and the paper quoted thinks this need not exceed one dollar per capita. It is urged that inasmuch as the proposed train would form a separate classification from any now existing, it would in no wise interfere with existing arrangements nor open the way for rate demoralization. All of which is very true, but the truly good editor of the *Realist* ought to know if he does not that railroads are neither built nor run that way; that their shareholders are not in the business for the sake of conferring benevolence upon mankind, but, as Colonel Kitchcock once expressed it, for the purpose of pocketing dividends, and these would not be much of the latter in light of the result of a dollar rate for a thousand mile ride. Of course, the roads will make a reduction, but it will only be to such

extent as is likely to bring the receipts up to or above the normal through the increased patronage. Don't apply to railway corporations for public charities of any other kind, because you will not only lose your time and labor, but be tormented with the humiliation of refusal to listen.

A good many people in this corner of the Republic would be awfully well pleased if they could get the corporate highways just laid out above described; this plan is a very respectable one, embracing nearly every merit and devoid of any kind in the country. They are petitioned, remonstrated, supplicated, everything, but provided themselves, but the heavy weight of charges which amount to some cents to get in and out of, and a large fee (from a business point of view) is still upon them. Nobody here asks for a dollar or even a ten dollar ride to Chicago, and all do ask for and ought to have is a full schedule that will enable both the railways and themselves to realize something, upon the shipwreck; and it is indeed a demand large for so long, how much time will it require the kind of Colonel Foreman to finally be consumed in acquiring a propulsive movement?

BISMARCK'S PERSECUTION.

Prince Bismarck is one of those men who forget very slowly and who even go to pains to mislead the world, and who, in the exercise of the craft in proceeding backward is not one of their weaknesses. In his opposition to the Kaiser, which was never more pronounced than now, he has of late been furnishing the aid of the press, being determined that if possible the German people shall view the situation through the same kind of spectacles that he employs.

The ground most recently taken by the Chancellor, which the Boston *Herald* pronounced well calculated to efface all suggestions of personality, is that "the Roman Catholics of Germany are acquiring altogether too much political importance, and late in consequence of the fact that the Emperor, finding it necessary to secure a majority in his majority, has granted concession after concession to them in consideration of their support of the various measures he has advanced." Prince Bismarck, says the authority quoted, affirms that the way to effect this is to have a parliamentary constitution formed among the representatives of the emperor, right thinking German people, who, by commanding a majority in the Reichstag, can overthrow the Roman Catholic party, and compel the Emperor to rule in accordance with parliamentary methods. If the ex-Chancellor were a man wedded to the notions of consistency, he would realize as he really does the personal character of front involved in his present pretensions that he would not have the face to put them forward; for he is now trying to undo and reverse the theories and practices of imperial control and parliamentary management for which, more than anyone else, is responsible.

It should be remembered that it was Bismarck who made concessions to the Catholics for the same reason that many politicians nearer home do similar things—to get their vote, and the record further shows that he has repeatedly promised how impossible it was to maintain parliamentary government in Germany. The vacillating course of the emperor leading and controlling mind in the councils of the empire stands out in strong and strange contrast with the deportment of the young ruler, who, however much he may have repented himself liable to criticism for alleged arrogance and self-sufficiency, has nevertheless under all trials preserved his equanimity and maintained his dignity throughout. To the impartial mind it looks very much as though Bismarck were gnawing a file and had so far outgrown his judgment as to be unconscious of it.

SUICIDE CLUBS.

Occasionally the reading public is shocked by the announcement that some member of a suicide club has completed with the edict thereof by taking his own life. Such clubs are not so very frequent, but they come along with tolerable regularity, albeit they lose none of their grotesqueness nor generally shipshape nature in the well balanced mind by reason of it.

There are two or three of these regular organizations in this country if report may be believed. One is at Bridgeport, Conn., one each in Philadelphia and Chicago, and perhaps one in New York, though there is no certainty regarding either of them excepting the first, the existence of which seems well authenticated.

And officers of the law do not make an effort to reach the inner workings of these business organizations and make a few examples, for in some such manner as that outlined in the extract they are almost being laughed at or charged with indulging in a few minutes of silliness, but organized murder under the auspices of the suicide club is a reality all the same.

THE OWNERSHIP OF AEROLITES.

The supreme courts of the country are having a good deal that is important and interesting to pass upon now, and occasionally, also, they have to contend with a proposition that is novel. One of the most astonishing questions that ever reached the attention of any tribunal was recently adjudicated by the supreme court of Iowa, dealing as it did with matter out of the earth, the subject in controversy being nothing more or less than a meteor. The question as to the ownership of the meteor from other realms was in dispute, and the court held that a "ball from heaven" which has become partly buried in a farmstead (or, we presume, anywhere else) and is placed there by nature and belongs to the land, and to the owner of the land. A stranger or outsider who may have seen the meteorite first, have been the only one in attendance when it arrived, and who under ordinary circumstances would have "one right in the premises as the owner of the land," is not "in" at all; he has no more right in the meteorite stone than he has in any other boulder or another man's ground.

As the question never arose in court before, so far as the records show, and is not likely to occur again, it may be considered as thoroughly settled. Indeed, the decision should cause to take his case to the United States Supreme Court on the ground that it is in conflict involving a foreign country.

A London writer, who, it is fair to state in advance, was one of the staff of *Truth*, thus inventories the articles left on the sidewalk by a lady who lifted her train to avoid a puddle: Two glass nails, nine cigarette cases, a portion of a pearl pin, four handkerchiefs, two hairpins, one comb of ivory, three fragments of orange peel, one slice of cake's crust, half the side of a loaf, one plug of tobacco (chewed), screw, mud, scraps of paper and miscellaneous street refuse at \$10.

NEW YORK city is agitated because of a franchise recently granted an electric railway company. The discussion of whether or not the people will submit to the trolley system sounds strangely enough out here, where it has not only been established but regarded as an indispensable, almost necessary and even dangerous commodity, for two or three years.

EDITOR CHARLES A. DANA, of the New York Sun, took the pains to follow the example of Mr. Blaine before leaving for Europe the other day; that is, he "checked off" for station purposes, with a friend, a list of the things he would like to see in the city. He was so much surprised to find that he had not only been established but regarded as an indispensable, almost necessary and even dangerous commodity, for two or three years.

THE NEW railway between Jaffa and Jerusalem will soon be opened for traffic. A station is being built on the road between the latter place and Jerusalem. A month ago the first engine was sent to this place and hundreds of Arabs and Turks, Christians and Jews, fellows and Bedouins had gathered to view the novel sight.

Now THAT Charles Mitchell, "praised" by sporting sentimentalists as the "gentleman pugilist," has been sentenced to imprisonment and the tread mill for fraudulently swindling an old man, there can be nothing so unjust in the emphatic and very doubtful decision that he is a disgrace even to the prize ring.

WITH JOSEPH J. HAWLEY repudiating the principles of Democracy and Frank J. Cannon doing the same for Republicanism, in their respective plenary suffrages, it would be a little interesting to know just what Charles E. Allen is going to find to talk about in his particular piece for the same kind of voters.

NO BETTER proof need be given of the fear and adoration in which Judge Powers is held by the Liberals than the fact that of their Territorial convention yesterday they didn't make upon him, why only the admiration to be glorified about that he has been in the habit of diffusing so generously among them.

A CHURCH BAYER fees high and nine feet in diameter is being constructed at Fort, Ontario, for the World's Fair. The bulk of the hundred cone for three days will be required to make it. We hope it will not be many in proportion to the size.

THE CHURCHMANHOOD seems that ex-President Cleveland has contributed \$10,000 in the Democratic campaign and suggests the reflection that his contribution of this same amount last year was not a profitable investment.

THE PROSECUTION libelists at the Ogden convention yesterday appear to have given their undivided attention to the business of denigrating the name of the Territorial Legislature. In this particular they were delightfully unanimous.

DEMAND "ROYAL CHRYSTAL SALT."

"There is no use of any one suffering with the children when Chamberlain's Cough, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can be procured. It will give relief in a few minutes and cure in a short time. I have tried it and know it." W. H. Clinton, Helena, N. J. The epidemic at Helena was at first believed to be cholera, but subsequent investigation proved it to be a violent form of dysentery, almost as dangerous as cholera. The remedy was used there with great success. For sale by J. C. M. J. Drug Dept.

Patent No. 100.

Woodland, Summit City, Utah,

Received of the New Zealand Land

Company of Auckland, N. Z., by U. H. Colby, manager, the sum of three

hundred and eighty-seven dollars, in

full satisfaction for one lot of my

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HAT QUAKER OATS



THE BEST, THE CHEAPEST.

A well-known remedy for the invalid.

(Delight for the children.)

Prepared by J. C. M. J. Drug Dept.

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WHEN THE EX