

## TO FURNISH FLAGS.

Superintendent Millsbaugh stated that he had been requested by the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America that they be allowed to furnish the school children with flags, on the occasion of the visit of President Harrison and party to this city. Referred to the superintendent with power to act.

## FIRST DISTRICT PROPOSITION.

Joseph Warburton, on behalf of the the ecclesiastical organization of the First ward, offered to sell to the board a lot on the west end of lot 8, block 12, plat B, 10x12 rods, for \$5000, of which \$3000 was to be paid in cash. Referred to the committee on sites.

## ANOTHER TEACHER.

Superintendent Millsbaugh recommended the employment of Miss McGinnis as a teacher in the Twentieth district school, at a salary of \$65 per month. Committee on teachers.

## FINANCIAL REPORT.

The treasurer of the board filed a statement of the finances of the board as follows:

|                                   |           |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Amount in treasury April 1st..... | \$9275 35 |
| Credit Eleventh district.....     | 3 80      |
| Total.....                        | \$9279 25 |
| Paid clerk's warrants.....        | 3600 32   |
| Balance.....                      | \$5678 83 |

Committee on finances.

## WARRANTS TO BE ISSUED.

As the amount of money in the treasury was not sufficient to pay all the teachers for the present month, the clerk was instructed to issue warrants. Committee on finance.

## MAY HOLIDAY.

On recommendation of Superintendent Millsbaugh it was decided to celebrate May 1st as a holiday in order to allow the school children to enjoy themselves.

## ON CROWDED SCHOOLS.

The committee on school work, to whom was referred the matter of the crowded schools, reported that the third grade of the Twentieth school had been transferred to a vacant room in the Lutheran church. Approved.

## NOT ALLOWED.

In regard to a claim of Mr. Newburn for additional compensation for some additional work which he had performed in the Tenth school, the committee on teachers recommended that it be not allowed. Adopted.

Mr. Nelson prepared and read the following memorandum:

"The recent decision of the Territorial Supreme Court in the matter of the school taxes for last year in this city, releases the contestants in suits of resistance to that taxation from the obligation of paying the same, on the ground that the proper year's assessment roll was not taken in the reckoning of the tax levy. It follows, therefore, that those who have paid their special school taxes for that year have yielded to an improper levy and should have relief. It is likely that they would find it impracticable to recover by lawsuit, and much difficulty certainly surrounds the whole subject, but nevertheless, in order that the burdens of the maintenance of the schools may be equally distributed among the taxpayers, a way out of the dilemma, and for the refunding of the money, should be found. That is the purpose of this memorandum.

"Let the money received on the school tax levy of last year be treated as a loan, a debt to be repaid to those who have ad-

vanced it. This will be legal on the concession that the board receives from the people of the several districts, school sites and school houses to many times the value of this money so advanced; in fact, a large percentage of the money received from that taxation was meant for the purpose of paying for sites and building school houses, and has been so applied. This construction will bring the money so advanced, and to be treated as an indebtedness, within the statutory specification of purposes for which bonds may be voted and issued.

"Let the amount of bonds proposed to be issued be increased from \$300,000 to \$450,000, and the \$150,000 so added to be sold and the proceeds used in refunding to Collector Hardy the money he has turned over to the treasurer of this board on said special school taxes, to be by said Collector Hardy repaid to those who advanced it on last year's school tax. This amount named being the almost exact sum of the total of said taxes in this city, it could all be thus repaid by the sale of the bonds proposed. In the faith of this repayment, let those who have objected to the payment of the tax now come forward and pay it. But in case they do not, there would be so much the less to repay to the collector, and the residue could be available for public uses.

"The late election for bonds having been declared invalid by the supreme court, no special inconvenience as regards the new election would result in the adoption of the above, while it would be absolutely fair, and just to all, in that it would apportion the school taxes of the city upon the people at large therein, according to the valuation of their property, contemporaneously with the adoption of the general school system."

After a brief and unimportant discussion the matter was referred to the finance committee. The Board then adjourned for two weeks.

## WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

DUN & Co. in their trade report for the week ending April 18, 1891, say that there is a visible improvement in trade and collections. The outlook is good. Crop prospects are excellent, monetary pressure is disappearing at many points, and there is a brisker demand in many industries. The coke strike question is not settled, the Morocco workers at Lynn have compromised, and the demand for eight hours in the building trade is being granted in many cities.

The agitation relating to the universal demand for eight hours by the miners goes on. It is thought, however, that they cannot command the whole strength of the trade. The shrinkage in the iron trade output is very great. But stocks unsold are now being reduced, and idle furnaces will soon start up again. Wool is dull, Boston sales being but 2,282,100 pounds for the week, but old supplies are well-nigh exhausted, and until the new clip comes forward, much activity is not to be expected. There is a strong demand for dress goods, but men's wear woollens are still weak.

"In speculative markets there has been a general advance in breadstuffs, hogs and lard, a decline in oil, and no change in cotton and coffee. Larger export demand, and reports of scarcity abroad, have lifted wheat 2½ cents to 1.19½ with sales of forty-six million bushels in New York city, and oats have risen two cents to 61½, and corn 5½ to 82½ on small sales. The actual scarcity of corn and

oats makes an advance easy, but of wheat the receipts at western ports continue larger than a year ago, and the exports until very lately have been much smaller. It is noteworthy that in all winter wheat sections the prospect is considered exceptionally good, and the acreage is reported as largely increased. Raw sugar has yielded a shade this week, but all refined above granulated is a shade higher. With breadstuffs and vegetables unusually high and wool about the same as a year ago, cotton is much lower, drugs and chemicals lower, iron and its products and the range of manufactured products generally rather lower, notwithstanding the expansion of more than \$90,000,000 in the circulation during the year."

The Treasury paid out more than it took in during the week. It also issued \$1,100,000 more of silver notes, but gold continues to be exported. The rate of discount in the Bank of England advanced from 3 to 3½ per cent., owing to its loss of \$3,000,000 in gold. The March exports in New York for 1891 were \$52,499,637 against \$52,766,262 for March, 1890. The imports increased for March this year as compared with March, 1890. But this is owing to sugar imports, that article alone having raised the aggregate imports in New York by \$8,400,000.

Business failures for the week in the United States were 217, and in Canada 34. The corresponding week last year had 181 failures in the United States and 33 in Canada.

## A "COUNTERFEIT MONEY" SWINDLER

A CORRESPONDENT at Leeds, Utah, forwards a communication received by him, purporting to emanate from a person in New York City who claims to have in his possession a quantity of original government greenback plates, stolen from the Treasury Department at Washington, and to be able to furnish bills printed there in denominations of from one to twenty dollars. It pretends to be a confidential letter, and is an imitation of type-written manuscript; but a person accustomed to handling the latter can detect the imposture at a glance, and perceive that it is a printed circular.

It opens with an appeal to the recipient, which is ostensibly designed to arouse his cupidity and smother his conscience, but the real purpose of which is to hoodwink him, and convince him that he has actually received a proposition from a counterfeiter who is able to furnish the "goods" described in the communication. These are represented as being absolutely indistinguishable from genuine notes, and are offered at a small percentage of their face value. Not less than \$300 worth of "goods" will be sold at a time. Following is the closing portion of the letter:

"First—Don't as long as you live, ever write a letter to me until I give you permission. If you do it will be refused. See? I mean exactly what I say, and furthermore, all business relations between us will end.

"Second—If you wish to come on here and see me, send the following telegram (Remember telegram ONLY will be received), and simply say: 'SEND INSTRUCTIONS,' then sign your name as per 'pass word and number' given you.