

of bonds for school purposes. That voting places for said election will be as follows:

First precinct, Ninth Ward schoolhouse.

Second precinct, Independence Hall, Third South Street west.

Third precinct, Seventh Ward schoolhouse.

Fourth precinct, Twentieth Ward schoolhouse.

Fifth precinct, Thirteenth Ward schoolhouse.

The polls will be open one hour after sunrise and will be kept open until sunset of said day.

The amount of bonds proposed to be issued is \$300,000, of the denomination of \$100,000 each, to bear interest at 5 per cent per annum, one-half of said bonds to be made payable in ten years, and the other half in twenty years from their date. The said bonds proposed to be issued to procure sites for schoolhouses and the erection of school buildings.

The judges of election will make their returns to the Utah Commission.

By order of the Utah Commission.

ELIJAH SELLS, Sec'y."

The said Board of Education, believing that the said Utah Commission are acting without jurisdiction, and interfering in the business of said Board of Education respecting the calling, conducting and ascertaining the result of said election, and in excess of the jurisdiction of said Commission in appointing five voting places instead of one, as prescribed in section 123 of said act, and thereby requiring more than three judges of election as prescribed in said section, this affidavit is made for the purpose of procuring a writ of prohibition to be issued out of this Court to the said G. L. Godfrey, J. A. McClelland, A. B. Williams, Alvin Saunders and F. S. Robertson, constituting said Utah Commission, to prohibit and restrain the said Commission and each of the members thereof from further publishing said notice, from holding any election pursuant thereto, or further interfering in the matter of calling or holding the said election or receiving returns thereof.

Wherefore he, in behalf of said Board of Education, prays for the issuance of such writ, and for such other and further relief as said Board may be entitled to.

RICHARD W. YOUNG.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-third day of March, 1891.

J. B. MORETON,

Notary Public.

A motion and order was also served by the same officer on A. B. Williams, acting-chairman of the Utah Commission, asserting that the Board of Education, through its attorneys, Sutherland & Judd, would at the opening of the Third District Court on Friday, March 27th, ask that a permanent writ of prohibition be issued deterring the Commission from assuming charge of the coming school bond election.

By order of Judge Zane, Friday, March 27th, was set as the date of hearing such motion.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

What more can a farmer do that will pay besides raising potatoes? He can raise a good horse. This is the way he can do it. Get you as good a pair of mares as you can to do your farm work with; breed them to the largest

horse you can find; have the colts come as early as possible, so that when the spring work begins the mares will be strong and the colts will be old enough to eat grass and keep out of the way. The horse business has changed more than any other business. Electricity has taken the place of the all-purpose horse to a great measure. Here in Salt Lake alone it would take six hundred horses to do the work that electricity is now doing. What would this be at the same rate all over the United States? It is the hand-writing on the wall that means change. What is the change? To me it is plain: you must take your choice of two kinds of horses—the roadster, which means the trotting family's, or the draft horse.

These are my reasons for the production of the latter: Go to the harbors of New York, Boston, New Orleans, and in fact all harbors, and see the ships come in from other parts of the world heavily laden. When they anchor and begin to discharge their hundreds of tons of freight, then what? The horse is on hand to move it to the railroads, to the stores or warehouses. Can you do this with power? Not much. The bigger the horse the better. There are other reasons for producing the big horse. The feeding of two horses is an item; the room in the big city is also an item; the driver of the one horse costs less. The demand and supply is what controls the markets.

Take a carload of our good hearty horses to the eastern market; what will you get for them? You would be in big luck if you came back home with fifty dollars in your pocket for each horse after the expenses were paid. What is the price of the big horse? If you had a carload, or a train load, that would weigh from sixteen to twenty-four hundred pounds each, they would not bring less than \$200 to \$500 a head.

There can be seen at the Safe Company's office, at Broadway, New York, four gray horses that are used for hauling safes. The least one weighs twenty-two hundred; their cost was four thousand dollars; it was no more trouble, nor cost to raise them than any other horses.

What the practice has been of our farmers is too well known to be dwelt on now; only this: If a farmer had a good mare, or mares, what would he do if there was a horse standing in the neighborhood that cost the owner two thousand dollars, and the charge was twenty dollars, and the offspring would be worth one hundred dollars when born? Why, he would say, Mr. Jones has a horse that I can get for five dollars, and I guess I will save the fifteen by breeding to him; what is the result? It is just this: The country is swarmed with scrubs that you cannot sell, and the time will come that you cannot give them away. The owners in many instances would be better off if they could trade them even for a sheep. What would you do? Is the question asked me often. You can breed up. Our mares in most instances are good enough to breed to, either the roadsters or the draft; you must use some judgment and common sense.

There is one way out, and as I have had many years of experience in breeding, I can safely say that if you will breed to good horses you will be remunerated.

There is one thing that I have always been opposed to, and am more so now—that is to eastern breeders culling their stock, and bringing their culls here, and palming them on us. In one case I was called on to pick one horse out of four, for a friend. We measured the muscle of the front leg, and out of the four horses weighing over eighteen hundred and upwards each, we only found one that measured twenty-four inches, just what any common horse ought to measure.

If a good horse comes in, purchase him. If you are not a judge of the horse, get some one that is to select him for you.

I still think that the plan of making stock companies is the best, for these reasons: There are but few men who can afford the ready cash, and it is well known that it is a poor investment to buy stallions, unless you have use for them yourself. Let ten men, or any other number, take shares to the amount that they have money, and according to the number of mares they have. By so doing they can purchase a better horse, and each man will receive his dividend.

Many men will say it cannot be done. Why not? Is it not a fact that almost all business is carried on by stock companies and the most money is made by them? Then why cannot you do the same? The only reason I can see is the indolence and indifference of many, and this is why the farmer has to continue to raise potatoes and live on them. H. J. FAUST.

THE WILMOT PROVISIO.

A CORRESPONDENT from Kingston, Utah, asks, "what was the Wilmot Proviso?" It was so called from its author, David Wilmot, who was born in 1814, at Bethany, Pa., and died in 1863, at Towanda, in the same State. Wilmot supported Martin Van Buren in the presidential canvass of 1836, and thereby gained for himself considerable publicity.

David Wilmot served in Congress from December 1, 1845, to March 3, 1851. During the session of 1846, while a bill was pending to appropriate \$2,000,000 for the purchase of a part of Mexico, he moved an amendment "that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory." This, which became known as the "Wilmot Proviso," passed the House, but was rejected by the Senate, and gave rise to the free soil movement.

Wilmot went to Congress as a Democrat, but afterwards became a Republican. He served as delegate at the National Republican Conventions of 1856 and 1860, and ever acted as temporary chairman of the latter.

When Simon Cameron became Secretary of War in Lincoln's cabinet, Wilmot was elected to Cameron's place in the United States Senate, where he served from March 18, 1861, to March 3, 1863. In this latter year, President Lincoln appointed Wilmot Judge of the U. S. Court of Claims, which office he held at the time of his death in 1868.

C. Hansen, a merchant and ship-owner of Flekkefjord, is dead.