

## WRESTLES WITH SCHOOL PROBLEM.

Geoghegan Makes An Argument And Offers Resolution.

## HIS SCHEME VOTED DOWN.

Board Is Anxious That Legislature Raise Tax Limit to Enable It to Borrow Money to Keep School Open.

The board of education was again engrossed last night with the hard problem with which it has been wrestling for some months viz: the raising of funds sufficient to keep the schools running the full school year. At present the board has only enough money to operate the schools until April 19th, six weeks before the year should expire. Mr. Geoghegan brought the subject before the board in a rather extended argument, placing the matter before it in a practical, lucid manner. His contention was that the law would not permit the board to borrow money in anticipation of the next year's taxes. Notwithstanding the fact that the attorney-general had given advice to the contrary. The purpose of Mr. Geoghegan's argument was as follows:

"An impression seems to be abroad that the first benefit which will come to our schools from the passage of a bill now before the Legislature raising the tax levy from five and a half to seven mills, will be the continuance of the present school year up to the regular time. I fear that this impression is entirely incorrect. I think at this time we should face the situation squarely and correct any mistaken ideas that may unconsciously have been authorized by any member of the board of education. A careful study of the law reveals the fact, the first of which is, that the board of education has no right to incur indebtedness in excess of the taxes for the current school year. Now it seems to me that there can be no misunderstanding whatever as to the meaning of this term—current school year. The law states that the school year is to begin on July 1st and terminate on June 30th. The law further states that the board of education shall on or before the first day of May of each year prepare a statement and estimate of the amount necessary for the support and maintenance of the schools under their charge for the school year commencing on the first day of July thereafter."

"The law does not state that in making this estimate any deficiency from a previous year shall be taken into account. Therefore, the expressed intention of providing for this year's school out of next year's finances would be in direct violation of law and could be assailed by every taxpayer, thus leaving the board in worse shape than ever. But the law is not incomplete in regard to this matter, it amply provides for a relief in such a condition as we find ourselves in."

"In chapter 12, section 2, of the school laws, I find the following: 'Wherever debts equal to the school taxes for the current school year shall have been created by the board of education, thereupon rendering it necessary to create and incur additional indebtedness, in order to maintain and support the schools for the current year, or any part thereof, then the board of education may cause the proposition to increase the school taxes to be submitted to a vote of such qualified electors as shall have paid the property tax in any school district or city in the year preceding such election.'

"It seems to me that this determines absolutely the question at issue. The law says that in a case such as we find ourselves in at the present, the people are the sole arbiters as to whether the school shall remain open or be closed. With such provision in the law, it seems to me that the suggestion that other methods shall be adopted for prolonging our school year is unwarranted and likely to create a precedent that may cause the school year to be extended indefinitely. The school year is a fixed thing, and the board of education should interpose to prevent such a proceeding."

"This policy of borrowing from next year to supply the wants of this year will create a precedent that will be dangerous, and that furthermore will encourage loose methods and extravagance in the administration of our school affairs."

"We should certainly now declare ourselves on this proposition. If the people want the schools to remain open during the full term, let them say so, but if they vote 'no' to that suggestion, the responsibility of the closed schools rests with them and not with the present board of education. Next year then, we start in with a perfect understanding as to what we have to do, and so far as I am concerned, with a determination to do it in a correct, business-like manner."

Mr. Geoghegan then offered the following resolution:

Whereas, A deficit exists in the fund necessary to carry on the school work to the regular closing time, and

Whereas, Unless some relief can be obtained the schools will have to close on or before the 19th of April, and

Whereas, The law provides a means for obtaining necessary relief, and

Whereas, The board of education can borrow, without interest, such a sum as will be necessary to complete the school year; therefore be it

Resolved, That the board of education, in accordance with the provisions of section 2, chapter 12, of the school law, submit to the people, at a special election to be held on the 2nd day of April, 1901, a proposition to create an indebtedness of thirty-seven thousand dollars (\$37,000), being the amount necessary to continue our school year to the regular time.

The resolution was opposed by Moly because of the effect that it might have on the Legislature, probably preventing the passage of the bill increasing the tax levy. Neither was he prepared to

## Sure Cure for Colds

When the children get their feet wet and take cold give them a hot foot bath, a bowl of hot drink, a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and put them to bed. They will be all right in the morning.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

will cure old coughs also; we wear the coughs of bronchitis, weak throats, and irritable lungs. Even the hard coughs of consumption are always made easy and are frequently cured.

Three sizes: 25c, 50c, \$1.00.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express a large bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office. Address: J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

say that the attorney-general was wrong in his opinion, but was rather inclined to believe that he was right. He declared that the proposed method of borrowing was legal and business-like. Even if the board were not allowed to borrow, the increase in the tax levy would insure a good financial standing for the board next year.

Branting seconded Geoghegan's motion to adopt the report, but it failed by a vote of 7 to 2.

The resignation of Miss Elizabeth Johns as teacher in the Lowell school was accepted and Miss Mabel Fitzgerald was appointed in her place at a salary of \$65 a month.

The following applications for positions as teachers were received and referred to the committee on teachers: school work. Emily Bonard, Stockton, Utah; Mary Gorman, Lake Shore, Colo.; Bessie Coomer, Des Moines, Ia.; Effie R. Doda, Cheyenne, Wyo.; George J. Fraser, Denver, Colo.; R. Ellen Gilmore, Ida Grove, Ia.; Adella Nelson Todd, Chicago, Ill.; Gertrude Nichols, Pocahontas, Ia.; Vinette Babcock, Red Wing, Minn.; Mary J. Maguire, Creighton, Neb.; Edna Claire Perria, Hampton, Ia.

Appropriations amounting to \$24,430.54 were made.

## FINANCIAL REPORT.

The report of the treasurer for February was received and referred to the committee on finance. It showed as follows:

Receipts—  
February 1, balance on hand, \$128,226.47  
February 7, December tax receipts, 14.63  
February 13, city taxes, 1,154.83  
Sundry receipts, 122.25  
Total, \$129,518.20

Disbursements—  
Paid clerk's warrants, \$27,084.94  
Balance on hand, 102,433.26  
Total, \$129,518.20

The summary of receipts and disbursements since June 30th last showed a balance on hand June 30th of \$5,108.40; receipts for eight months, \$304,654.90; total, \$309,763.30; disbursements for eight months, \$207,328.94; balance on hand, \$102,433.26.

## AMUSEMENTS.

Eugenie Blair, who has been advertised as a scintillating star of the full five point variety, was seen in a stellar capacity in Salt Lake for the first time last night. She had been here on other occasions, but always in the role of supporting lady. In these she had earned the reputation of being a strong and capable actress; and this reputation she re-emphasized last night, though under the influence of the "A Lady of Quality," an outline of which has heretofore been given in the "News," has its whole in an atmosphere that is not wholesome to Salt Lake. The temperature is altogether too low and at times the rigidity of the audience dangerously close to the shivering point. Occasionally a wave of finer moral air would sweep over the house in the form of a welcome chink, but it was unaccompanied by longevity, and would as quickly disappear as it came.

In some communities the production might meet with high favor, but in this it must be admitted that it rather irritates against the play. The play, as well as the production, is a masterpiece of dramatic art. It is full of passion and has little pathos and only the faintest suggestion of comedy. The scenic effects are most striking, and the costumes, creations of the dress maker's art. The scene in the rose garden presented as pretty a picture as has been set on the Salt Lake stage this season, and Miss Blair did an excellent piece of work in the best of the night, not excepting the part, where, with a riding whip, she strikes dead her impassioned and dissolute lover. Miss Blair's support was very far throughout, though a few lessons in education might have improved the voice of her leading man. James Carey in the role of Sir John Oxon, while his bosom friend could with profit to all concerned send his stage laugh to the repair shop. Katherine Leigh, as the sister of Glorinda Wild, also acquitted herself very creditably throughout. The attendance at the matinee this afternoon was good. The piece goes for the last time tonight. Tomorrow night Carmen will be the bill, and then comes "The Little Minister" for the rest of the week.

"El Capitán" pleased a fair sized audience at the Grand again last night, and this afternoon the house was crowded to hear.

"El Capitán" goes again tonight. Tomorrow night, "Isle of Champagne" will be put on. For both performances on Saturday comes "The Little Tycoon."

## THREE AMERICANS KILLED.

Insurgents Attack a Train Between Silang and Dasmariñas, Cavite Province.

Party Attacked Belonged to the Signal Corps and Was Taken by Surprise.

Manila, March 5.—A wagon train and a detachment of the signal corps, together with a Macabebe scout, were attacked by the insurgents about midway between the town of Silang and Dasmariñas, in Cavite. Three Americans were killed and two of the Macabebe scouts were wounded, while one man is missing. Four horses and one mule were killed. Capt. Blair, with detachments of infantry and cavalry from Silang, arrived at the scene of the surprise too late to intercept the enemy's retreat. It is persistently rumored that Col. Wilder, chief of the Manila police; Capt. Gaines, in charge of the Manila secret service, and Lieut. Gillespie will be ordered to rejoin their regiments. No orders to this effect have yet been issued. Gen. Davis, provost marshal of Manila, denied having recommended these changes. The officers themselves assert that the stories are circulated by persons interested in trading with the insurgents.

It is charged in certain quarters that the police are over-zealous in making arrests of alleged insurgents under Gen. MacArthur's proclamation. No notification has been given concerning the trial of Carmen, Carranza and others, who were arrested by the police on charges of dealing with the insurgents, and the police have been ordered to refer all cases in which they shall subsequently obtain evidence to the provost marshal general for report to the military governor for investigation before making arrests.

The commission has decided to double the appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the improvement of Manila harbor and has passed a bill accepting the transfer of the Manila public library.

## ULTIMATUM TO CUBA.

That is What Platt Amendment to Army Bill Amounts to.

Washington, March 5.—No credence is given here in official circles to the report that General Wood has informed members of the Cuban constitutional convention that the declaration of Congress as contained in the Platt amendment in the army bill is a base for further negotiations as to the relations between the United States and Cuba, and that the rejection of the amendment by the convention would be followed by the convening of the American Congress in special session.

There is authority for the statement that the remarks attributed to Gen. Wood are contrary to the view of the matter held by the principal officers of the administration. Briefly stated, the expectation in Washington is that the Cuban convention will accept the conditions laid down by the American Congress eventually, if not in the immediate future, and that the Cuban delegates will be given to understand that the action of Congress was final, having been taken after thorough consideration of the subject, and that such action is not likely to be modified or amended by that body, even if called together again expressly for that purpose, except in the event of the development of a radical and unlooked for change in the situation.

As one official expressed it, the action of Congress on the Cuban question was taken with the view of obviating an extra session of Congress as well as to acquaint the Cuban constitutional convention with what was expected of it. He said that the declaration of Congress will stand until the convention is ready to act in accordance therewith, otherwise, the existing military government will continue in power, at least until December next, when Congress will reassemble in regular session and the Cuban question can be again taken up for such legislation as may seem to be necessary.

## TRIP FOR CONGRESSMEN.

Going to Havana, Puget Sound and Philippines on Inspection Tour.

Washington, March 5.—The House committee on rivers and harbors today arranged the details of two trips of inspection which they will make. The first will be to Havana. The members will leave tomorrow evening. In June they will make a trip to the Pacific coast, going first to Galveston and other Gulf points, then on to Los Angeles and northward, visiting all the harbors as far north as Puget sound. The committee has no official relations with the military government, but the trip is a private inspection. All, however, are members of the House and doubtless will be on the committee in the next Congress.

Some of the members of the military committee have decided to visit Cuba and Porto Rico to inquire into conditions there, and will leave in a few days. The members of the naval committee of the House, it is understood, also have a similar trip under contemplation.

Although the bill to create a special committee of the insular affairs committee to visit Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines failed, Chairman Cooper and several of the members of the committee are going to the islands at their own expense. They consider the need of first-hand information is imperative. No definite decision, however, has been reached.

## EMMONS BLAINE INSTITUTE.

It Is to Become a Professional School of the Chicago University.

Chicago, March 5.—The following formal notice of consolidation with Chicago university was issued last night on behalf of the Emonso Blaine Institute:

"The Chicago institute is to become a professional school of the University of Chicago and will include a school of pedagogy and an elementary school and kindergarten. Associated with it will be a secondary or high school for the present under the leadership of Dr. John Dewey, of the university; and, moreover, to become a part of the Chicago institute."

"Col. Parker is to be the head of the institute and his successors are to be appointed by the university trustees upon the nomination of the Chicago institute trustees."

"With the institute the university receives \$1,000,000. Part of this is to be used in furnishing a home and equipment to be devoted, chiefly as a school fund, to the maintenance of the institute. The university expects to expend from its own funds between \$10,000 and \$20,000 a year for the support of the work."

## THE PORTO RICAN BATTALION

Reach New York and Go Aboard the Transport Salsolito.

New York, March 5.—The battalion of Porto Rican troops, which attracted so much attention at Washington on inauguration day, arrived on special train, and just aboard the transport Salsolito and will sail for Porto Rico at once. The men found the weather colder than they were accustomed to and the army overcoats which had been issued to them were of great value. None of them had ever worn an overcoat before and when they first put them on they had to be taught how to button them properly. They ran about the decks of the Salsolito in their overcoats over their heads and heavy gloves on their hands. As the commander, said that the trip had been one of great pleasure to them. They were greatly interested in the strange locomotives and thought the trains traveled very fast indeed. The national capital was to them a wonderful place. As they rounded the Battery on the ferry from Jersey City, they tried to pick out the thirty story buildings of which they had heard and looked in wonder at the span of the Brooklyn bridge. Throughout the trip only one man became ill.

# "I am not Well enough to Work."

## To Women who Work.

What tragedy for the wage-earning woman is hidden beneath the words "I am not well enough to work!"

Every penny of her slender income is needed for the necessities of life for herself and others. Seldom, indeed, is it that the girl or woman who works in a factory, or in some business office or store, has merely herself to support. Nearly always there is an invalid mother or sister, perhaps a brother or father.

She taxes her endurance, therefore, to the last limit before giving up.

She knows her place will be filled by some one else.

She has no money laid up. Her wages have been insufficient for her pressing needs, and she has spent money on doctors, trying to keep at work and hold her place.

But it's no use—she has reached the limit. In her fight with female troubles she has come off second best, as myriads of women have before her.

What will happen, now that she has lost her place and has broken down in health?

These heart-stirring stories are being lived all around us in large cities, and every one of them might have been a story of health and energy, if the young woman had but written to Mrs. Pinkham when she first felt ill. She would have been told just how to make herself well and strong, as many other women have, and this advice would have cost her nothing.

And it is not alone in factories and business places that women are forced to give up on account of ill health. It is quite as often the woman who does her own work at home. This means, generally, doing the work for a household of seven or eight.

She also compels herself to attend to the daily round of duties when she ought to be in bed, and does not know where to look for that reliable help that will put her on her feet and stop those awful aches and pains.

The sure help for all ailing women, who work at home or elsewhere, is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Women who have used it testify to this with one voice.

When the periods are painful or too frequent; when the backaches and headaches drive out all ambition; when the heart-breaking, "dragged-down" sensation attacks you; when you are so nervous that every trivial thing excites you, you may be certain that there is some growing trouble fastening itself upon you. Do not let disease make headway. Write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for her free advice, and begin at once the use of

## From Women Cured by Mrs. Pinkham.

MISS KATIE R. JUNGLAS

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I write to thank you for the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sensitive Wash have done me. It is now six years since I was taken sick. I had falling of the womb and ovarian trouble. I suffered untold pains; sometimes was so bad that I thought I could not live. I used the Vegetable Compound steadily for some months and am now well. If you like, you may use my letter for the benefit of others."—Miss KATIE R. JUNGLAS, New Salem, Mich.

MRS. E. F. MORTON

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It affords me a great deal of pleasure to express my praise of your valuable Vegetable Compound. Words cannot tell what your medicine did for me. I saved my life. I was so weak and nervous, would have very bad hemorrhages. I did not do anything for a year, not even attend to my own family. I suffered beyond description; my physician said I could not get well without an operation, which I refused to have. I tried all kinds of medicine, but they did me no good. A friend recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I used it and the Sensitive Wash, and am now enjoying the best of health. I hope that all suffering women will take your medicine."—Mrs. ELLA LONG, 323 Pearl St., Bridgetown, N. J.

MRS. W. P. VALENTINE

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been so delighted with your Vegetable Compound I thought I would write and thank you. My system was entirely run down; I suffered with terrible backache in the small of my back and could hardly stand upright; was more tired in the morning than on retiring at night. I had no appetite. Since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I have gained fifteen pounds, and am gaining every week. My appetite has improved, have no backache, and I look better than I ever looked before. I shall recommend it to all my friends, as it certainly is a wonderful medicine."—Mrs. E. F. MORTON, 323 York St., Cincinnati, O.

MRS. M. W. MILLER

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I had been in poor health for twenty years, having inflammation of ovaries and womb trouble. Although treated by physicians, I could not seem to gain any strength, and could not do my work, and was so low spirited and tired of life. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The first bottle strengthened me and I wrote you. After taking six bottles, can say that I am well and can even do my washing. I cheerfully recommend your Vegetable Compound to every one with any female weakness, and cannot praise it enough."—Mrs. M. W. MILLER, 1033 Canal St., Gulfport, Miss.

MRS. W. P. VALENTINE

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to your list, hoping it may induce others to avail themselves of the benefit of your valuable remedy. Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt very sharp pain in stomach, sick headaches, no appetite, gnawing pain in stomach, and pain in my back and right side; was tired and nervous, and so weak I could scarcely stand. I was not able to do anything, had sharp pains all through my body. Before I had taken half a bottle of your medicine, I found myself improving. I continued its use until I had taken four bottles and felt so well that I did not need any more. I am like a new person."—Mrs. W. P. VALENTINE, 566 Ferry Ave., Camden, N. J.

## "Take it back"

—go to some grocer who will give you Pearl-line. That's the only way to do when they send you an imitation. The popularity of Pearl-line begets the habit of calling anything that's washing-powder, "Pearline." Those who notice the difference in name, think perhaps "it's about the same thing." It isn't. Nothing else equals Pearl-line, the original and standard washing compound.

# Pearline

## Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

# \$5000 REWARD

Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, Mass., \$5,000, which will be paid to any person who will show that the above testimonials are not genuine, or were published without obtaining the writers' special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO., LYNN, MASS.

## BUY THE GENUINE SYRUP OF FIGS

MANUFACTURED BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SP. NOTE THE NAME