

of the finance committee on this subject and referred the preparation of a call for the meeting to vote on the question of issuing bonds to the president and clerk of this board, with Attorney P. L. Williams associated, and

Whereas, The last named parties without reporting to this board, or receiving an order from this board so to do, submitted said question to the Utah Commission, who thereupon undertook to issue a call for said meeting, and appointing a day therefor and stated in such call what the purposes of said meeting were, and have published the same in the daily papers, and

Whereas, serious doubts arise as to the validity of such acts and that serious and embarrassing questions are likely to arise as to the legality of any bonds that may be authorized and issued, and the probable refusal of capitalists to invest in such bonds, thereby delaying the procurement of the money needed for the construction of school buildings and purchasing sites, etc; and whereas it is our desire to act in harmony with the law creating this Board and proceed in accordance with its requirements, so that no legal question may arise concerning our acts, therefore, be it

Resolved, That all action taken by this Board relative to a meeting of the taxpayers to vote on the question of issuing bonds be and the same is hereby rescinded and made void and that we disavow all the responsibility of the meeting called for the registered voters, to take place on March 20th instant, and that all questions pertaining thereto be again referred to the finance committee, with instructions to report at an early date a call for a meeting of the taxpayers of this district, to be held at such time as the Board, by resolution, may authorize, and to further report all proceedings necessary for this Board to take, under the law, pertaining to the issuance of bonds, and that said committee be authorized to procure such additional advice as their judgment may deem best.

In support of the resolution Mr. Pike said [three questions were involved in the matter which ought to be legally and speedily determined; first, the legality of the bonds; second, the right of the tax payers who are not registered voters to vote at the coming school bond election; third, the authority of the Utah Commission to assume control of the election. By taking charge of the election, Mr Pike believed that the Commission would be usurping authority that rightfully belonged to the school board. In order, however, that the matter might be judicially settled he was in favor of carrying it into the courts, if necessary.

Mr. Young said that heretofore the Utah Commission had not interfered with such elections; why they should do so now he was at a loss to know. If it had the power to control the election in this district, it had the same authority with regard to every district in the Territory.

Mr. Nelson was of the opinion that the law had been fully complied with and that it would be folly in the extreme to adopt the resolution.

More discussion followed and the motion to adopt failed to carry.

TO ENJOIN THE UTAH COMMISSION.

Mr. Young then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, The right of the Utah Commission to manage and control the impending election concerning the issue of bonds is, under existing laws, involved in some doubt; and

Whereas, the interests of the schools demand that it should be speedily and

authoritatively determined whether said election should properly be held under the authority of the Board or under that of the Utah Commission. Now, therefore, in order to determine this question, be it

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be instructed to enjoin the Commission, in the name of this Board, from exercising any authority over or performing any acts in relation to said election.

The Board then adjourned.

PRACTICAL TALK TO FARMERS.

Editor Deseret News:

Spring time is coming and with it comes the question, "What can the farmers plant or produce, that will pay?" The farmers now work harder than any other class of people. Many, it is true, idle their time away and let the summer pass, not having produced enough to keep their families from want, living twenty years on a place with not a rod of fencing around their stacks, or a few trees that they could call an orchard.

The time has now come for planting trees. If you have not money enough to purchase trees go to the canyon and get them, set them out around your farm, the first year sixty feet apart; in a year or two you can purchase three to four barbed wires and nail them to the trees; the next year you can set out trees between the other trees, and so on. In a few years you will have your farms to yourselves.

The farmer should use his mind as well as his hands. There are now hundreds of papers in the United States that treat on stock, farming, fruits, hogs, chickens, dairies, and everything else, and many can be had from \$1 to \$2.50 a year. By reaching and getting the study and practice of successful men, you will save many a dollar and make many more. I have met many a conceited numbsku who would say to me, "What do those eastern farmers know about our country?" To them I have replied, and say those experienced farmers know more about farming than all the doughheads will ever learn to practice.

The farmer's own life and that of the community depend on him. Then should he not study to make the most out of his business? Almost everything will pay if well attended to. Anything will grow and thrive in this fat soil and climate, where you can make it rain when other States cannot. Let the farmer plant out an orchard, say pears, peaches and cherries. Whoever saw the time that they were a drug in the market? They can be canned and preserved. Thousands of dollars that are now spent in importations and freights can be saved. The grape can be grown on every farm, and what a nice thing a bunch of grapes is, to say nothing of the wine it makes. The time will come when grape-raising will be a lucrative industry from Cache Valley on the north to St. George on the south. The bench land, where there is nothing growing now, will be tilled up to the very rocks, away up into the canyon.

"What next?" The hog. Now is the time to raise him by raising lucerne. How would you do it? Put in more lucerne, and now is the time by breaking more ground and sowing it.

What others can do, so can you. Not many years ago the Greely settlement was established in northeastern Colorado. Here is what one of the settlers said to me:

"When we came here we planted wheat, corn and oats. We could make no headway, so we went to Utah and purchased lucern seed by the car load, and planted it. Next we went to the east and purchased young hogs, put rings in their noses, divided the fields, or made portable fencing. When a lot was eaten out they were turned then in the other, and so on, until winter, when we put a little corn or wheat into them to finish them, then they made bacon."

He asks one to come with him and see the county fair which was then on at Fort Collins. Many were the pens of hogs, fat and sleek, that had had nothing but lucern. Said he: "We are now making bacon and getting more for it than the eastern practice will bring." The fair, all through, was finer than our last year's Territorial fair was, and all on account of a frugal, industrious lot of eastern farmers.

I asked Mr. Beckwith what luck he had in hog raising. He said: "While I could superintend the business myself it made money. The last two hogs we raised weighed over one thousand lbs. each, and were grown on lucern." Our farmers will tell you it does not pay to raise hogs. Of course not when you will take a grist of wheat to the mill and have it chopped, feed the hog one day and starve him the next, fretting his flesh off thinking where the next meal will come from, instead of going to sleep and getting fat.

There is now near on to \$700,000 sent east for pork yearly. You do not, nor never have sold wheat out of the Territory to the amount of half of it. See the folly! Three or four hundred thousand dollars sent out, and a dead loss, say nothing of the chances of trichina, of which we have never had a case. Do you know what one dollar left in the Territory means? I will tell you the history of a hundred dollar bill.

In one day I drew the bill, paid it to a man, he handed it to another, he to another. This excited our curiosity. We took the number of the bill and by three o'clock we traced it back to the bank that we drew it from, it having paid five debts in one day. Think of it! What could it have done next day, providing some merchant had not sent it east for pork?

Travel through the Territory, and stop at many farmers' houses in the summer time, you will get eastern bacon fried into shoe leather, or bread and milk. Most of the farmers do not live; they simply exist. Go east, come in on a farmer when he sits down to eat, he has something on the table. Why is this? It is not but what we have the same chance that they do and five times better, but we send but little out and bring everything in. They raise everything they use, we go east for ours.

There is no better country to raise poultry in than this, and still poultry is imported by the thousands, sending thousands of dollars to Kansas and Nebraska that should go to the Utah farmers. I have tried poultry in a