

The Salt Lake Herald.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY BY THE HERALD COMPANY.

A DUTY OF SALT LAKE LEGISLATORS.

AN IMPORTANT DUTY rests upon those members of the legislature whose home is in Salt Lake City. It is to agree upon, and by a unanimous demand, insure the enactment of the legislation required in order that the schools of the most important city in the state may be kept open nine months in each year.

Upon the needs of Salt Lake's schools there is a vast amount of misinformation, studied and otherwise. Unfortunately for the schools and the pupils who attend them, an effort is manifest to make political capital out of a financial condition that has been, and is, inevitable. This is entirely wrong. It shows a mental obliquity on the part of these ready critics which should make all honest men suspect their motives and their judgment equally. The schools of Salt Lake have been administered honestly and well. For more than ten years a definite system has been in course of evolution that now, nearing completion, is threatened vitally through lack of sufficient funds.

Several years ago the legislature fixed 5 1/2 mills on the dollar as the limit of taxation for school maintenance in cities of the first class. At the time it was so fixed, but since then there has been a constantly decreasing valuation of property in the city and an equally constant increase of the school population and hence of expenditure. For instance, in 1890, the valuation of Salt Lake was \$44,000,000. It was in 1900 less than \$32,000,000. In 1890 the school census showed 8,818 pupils; the census of 1900 showed 14,428 children of school age. It is obvious, when the tendency of valuation is downward and the increase of school population constant, that a greater levy is required. Were the valuation the same year after year, a larger levy would still be necessary, for more money must be raised than in the past and it is altogether probable that five years hence the amount now adequate will be entirely insufficient, for schools, like any business, require more money for their maintenance on a large scale than on a small basis.

It would be possible to maintain the schools of Salt Lake on a 5 1/2 mill levy, but it would first be necessary to diminish already meagre salaries, the first result of which would be the immediate resignation of the most efficient teachers. The inefficient, second quality teachers, would remain, of course, and the schools would quickly fall from the high standard at which they have hitherto been maintained. The same result of lessened expense and deterioration could be obtained by the shortening of the school year.

There is but one solution of Salt Lake's school problem. It must be solved by the legislature's giving the board of education power to levy a 7-mill tax. This will raise the needed amount and still not bear upon the taxpayer a heavier burden than in past years when, with a higher valuation of his property, he paid a less tax.

If the Salt Lake members of the legislature can reach an agreement on this question it should not be difficult for them to do so—no other member of the legislature can well interfere with the passing of the bill now pending. A conference is first of all needed and it should be held quickly.

THE PASSING OF THE CONSTITUTION.

THE DEBATE PRECEDING THE PASSAGE of the amendment to the army bill which gives the president absolute and despotic power in the Philippines, threw some interesting sidelights on the attitude of the administration forces toward the constitution and the rights of man as set forth in the Declaration of Independence. Not only is it determined by a party vote that the constitution shall not follow the flag, but that it shall in no wise hamper the actions of officials appointed by the president in governing territory that the flag has conquered or brought under partial subjection. Amendment after amendment to the army bill was offered by Democrat and Republican reasserting principles that were at one time an essential part of the basis of American government, and each was in turn trumped on by the majority with little or no ceremony. The members of the majority did not even consider it worth their while to combat these principles with argument.

The first amendment offered was one by Senator Vest that the action of the government and its officials in the Philippines be governed by the constitution. It was promptly voted down. Mr. Rawlins ventured an amendment that it be the purpose of the United States to exercise sovereignty over the islands only to the extent necessary to pacify them and establish a stable government. It went by the board. A proposal to limit the grant of power until March 4, 1904, was as promptly squelched. A suggestion that all officials take an oath to support the constitution, and another that government be so exercised as to secure for the inhabitants the fullest participation consistent with safety were set upon without a murmur.

In view of the fact that any constitutional limitations were impossible, Senator Teller came forward with a request to prohibit ex post facto laws, and to require that all fines be moderate. It was all in vain; the majority voted it down. Finally Senator Hoar discovered one lone principle of the constitution that had not been walked on. He asked that no official be accorded both executive and judicial powers, but the administration forces would have none of it.

When the final vote was taken the army bill went through triumphantly in a form that a Republican senator branded as "pure, simple, undiluted, un-checked despotism." The Cuban amendment in more than one clause directly violating the solemn pledge given to the world by congress and President McKinley prior to the declaration of war with Spain. It is not surprising that a government which utterly ignores its constitution and the principles on which it was founded should officially proclaim itself a confidence worker and a renegade to its promises. But it is none the less deplorable that honest people must be bound by these acts and share in the ignominy they bring upon the country.

Incidentally, it will be comforting to those who are expecting slices of federal pie via the Kearns sandwich cart to know that the genial Republican toga performer from this state was always careful to be encoined in the administration band wagon whenever a vote was taken.

DIPLOMATIC TRADE REVIEW.

IN LAST WEEK'S TRADE REVIEW by R. G. Dun & Co. is a paragraph concerning wool, which furnishes a beautiful example of the art of saying unpleasant things in such a cheerful way that the news sounds really good. Say the reviewers:

"Further increase appears in sales of wool at the three chief eastern markets, \$8,500,000 pounds changing hands for the week, against \$8,258,500 in the previous week. A year ago total transactions were less than half the present week's operations. There is still no reason to believe that the heavy buying results from better conditions at the mills, as orders for goods do not appreciably expand, except in a few specialties. If manufacturers were bidding for raw material largely the decline in prices would be checked, but the average on March 1 was the lowest since June, 1899."

In the early days of the Boer war, when the British were meeting with one reverse after another, the correspondents found great difficulty in keeping their papers informed on the true conditions. To say that the British had been defeated in an engagement meant death to the dispatch in the censor's office. The result was that the correspondents were driven to the language of diplomacy and the public was startled by hearing such reports as "after engaging with the enemy during the greater part of the day, the British forces succeeded in making a very successful strategic move toward the rear." In this country at the present time, when it is essential to the government and the good trusts that protection and prosperity always go hand in hand, the financial writers are having an equally difficult time in dishing up accounts of commercial reverses. But, judging by the foregoing paragraph, they are as able and resourceful as the war correspondents, for no more cheerful or inspiring account of the successful strategic move toward the rear that wool is making could be desired by any property boomer.

But in what different colors would the situation have been painted had the result of last fall's election been different or had the tariff been taken from wool. The story of the slump in wool would have been painted in colors that would have reminded the reader of the retreat from Moscow, for between the years 1892 and 1896 the eastern trade reviewers were not wont to serve up bitter doses of adversity in any such honeyed capsules as this.

THE SOCIAL TRUST OF OGDEN.

FROM OGDEN COMES THE STORY of trouble among the citizens of that metropolis over the recent visit of the legislators. The charge is made that a certain clique monopolized the tables and the society of the visiting solons to the total exclusion of other worthy and hungry souls. An indignation meeting has been held by the uninvited and the amount of acrimony that has been turned loose on the atmosphere is said to change the balmy breezes of early spring into wintry blasts to such an extent that it is feared vegetation will be greatly retarded.

Over the self-same junket there is something of a chilliness right here in Salt Lake. Solons with gems of after-dinner eloquence hidden away in their memories and on their cuffs, went to Ogden and returned with never an opportunity of unburdening their minds and their sleeves of these. This lack of opportunity is charged to the account of an eminent Ogdengian who occupies the speaker's chair in the house. This gentleman so engineered the programme, that only a favored few were allowed to set free their fountains of wit and wisdom.

Whatever may be the merits of the various controversies they indicate pretty plainly that similar tendencies to those which in the east are bringing about the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few are at work in Ogden, where, owing to the higher civilization, they take a social rather than a sordid commercial direction. It is a great pity that this could not have been foreseen, for then the matter might have been easily adjusted by the uninvited combining and giving an anti-trust banquet to the speakers who were to be frozen out by the Glasmann oratorical syndicate.

One of the papers to be read before the Woman's club this week is entitled "The ex-Convict; What Can He Do?" That depends largely whether he has been employed at a stone pile or the knitting machine.



SPIRIT OF THE MARCH WINDS.

AMUSEMENTS.

Gran's opera company begins a week's engagement at the New Grand tonight with "El Capitán." "Carmen" is the latest addition to the repertoire of Miss Eugenie Blair, and that play, together with "A Lady of Quality," will be presented during her engagement this week.

FOR HIS GOOD.

(Bertrand Shadwell, in Chicago Record.) "I bring you the stately matron named Christendom, returning bedraggled, besmirched and dishonored from pirate raids in Kiao-Chow, Manchuria, South Africa and the Philippines, with her soul full of meanness, her pocket full of 'boodle' and her mouth full of pious hypocrites. Give her soap and towel but hide the looking glass." Mark Twain's Greeting to the Twentieth Century, written for the Red Cross Society.

If you see an island shore Which has not been grabbed before, Lying in the track of trade as islands should.

With the simple native quite Unprepared to make a fight, Oh, you just drop in and take it for his good.

Chorus: Oh, you kindly stop and take it for his good. Not for love of money, be it understood, But you pray yourself to land, With a Bible in your hand, And you pray for him, and rob him, for if he honors, then you shoot him—for his good.

Yes, and still more far away, Down in China, let us say, Where the "Christian" robs the "heathen" for his good.

You may burn and you may shoot, You may fill your sack with loot, But be sure you do it only for his good.

Chorus: When you're looting Chinese Buddhas for their good, Picking opals from their eyeballs made of wood, As you prize them out with care, Please a little pray, To the purport that you do it for their good.

Make his pocket-picking clearly understood. Or this lesson I can shape To campaigning at the Cape, Where the Boer is being hunted for his good.

When you would welcome British rule If he were a Brit, Thus you see that it is only for his good.

Chorus (pianissimo): So they're burning burghers' houses for their good, As they pour the kerosene upon the wood, I can prove them, if I list, Every man an altruist, Making hell-ness women homeless for their good.

Leaving the children homeless—for their good. MORAL: There's a moral to my song, For I couldn't make it plainer if I would. If you dare commit a wrong, Or abuse weak because you're strong, You may do it—if you do it for his good.

SPIRIT OF UTAH PRESS.

Measuring a Man. (Ephraim Enterprise.) A true measurement of a man is not on the street corner, nor amen corner of the church, but at his own fireside. There he lays aside his mask and you can tell whether he is a devil or an angel, hero or humbug. If his children dread his homely and his wife swallows her heart every time she asks for something, he is a fraud of the first water, even though he prays until he is black in the face, and shouts hallicujah until the hills shake.

Want Christiansen. (Gunnison Gazette.) The citizens in the south end of the county are almost unanimous in their desire to have Parley Christiansen of Mayfield appointed on the state land board. Mr. Christiansen is a man well posted on land matters and in every way qualified and fitted for the position. The south end of the county, too, should receive some recognition at the hands of Governor Wells in his appointments with which he favors Sanpete.

Randolph Getting Ambitious. (Rich County News.) Quite a number of our prominent citizens have recently expressed themselves as being in favor of having our town incorporated. We think it would be a good thing for the community in many respects, and we are quite sure that we are large enough to stand what additional expense that would be incurred, and moreover we feel sure that if we once tried the new government no one would desire to go back to our present condition.

For a Starch Factory. (Wasatch Wave.) A bill was introduced in the legisla-

JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER.

Story of a Mountain Boy Who Became a Senator. (Success.) He wasn't much of a boy to look at, this Dolliver boy of 10, trudging off to school every morning in the West Virginia hamlet of Kingwood, where the mountains are so brown in winter and green in summer. To the master of the little subscription school he was Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver; to the comrades of sport and study he was "Prent," a sturdy little chap, whose hair refused to stay combed, whose clothes showed the rough-and-tumble of play, whose love for the mountains far exceeded his love of arithmetic.

Somebody lost a copy of the Congressional Record about that time—a bound volume, containing many speeches of senators and representatives. "Prent" found it. His boyish imagination was fired. Hour after hour he pored over its pages, committing to memory many of the passages in the speeches.

One day the school committee called an auspicious event in the little school house. Young Dolliver was asked to give a declamation. To the astonishment of all the boy performed his task with force, vigor, clearness and almost eloquence. Where did he get it?

"Oh, I can talk," he declared; "dad's a preacher, you know."

Thus climbed into his first forum the witty, eloquent, magnetic Dolliver, a United States senator from the state of Iowa at 40 years of age.

The match of ambition having been thus applied, the young lad studied to greater advantage, a superlative mother made sacrifices to aid him. How these American mothers have ever helped! He took a course at the state university at Morgantown, W. Va. This was in 1875, and Prentiss was only 17 when he stepped forth with his diploma in hand.

At 18 he was a country school teacher himself. The scene is laid in Victorville, Cal., in a yellow school house; and while it is only a stepping stone in a career full of more exciting episodes, it is worth while to note that the youth was able to do what his predecessors had failed to accomplish—make an orderly, successful school out of a very turbulent lot of youngsters. On one occasion he quelled a fight by simply looking at the combatants.

The law, and the wide, free west captured the young man few years later, for the former for a profession, the latter for a home. Fort Dodge, Ia., welcomed the little family in 1880, and there the future senator wrestled with life's serious problems in earnest. Inevitably he was drawn into politics, that field of brain and silver tongue. Dolliver had both. James G. Blaine, for whom he delivered scores of speeches, predicted in 1884 that this dark-haired, young orator of the west would enjoy a conspicuous future. The prophecy was long in reaching fulfillment.

From 1890, when he was first elected to congress, until 1900, when he took his seat in the senate, he rose steadily in reputation, until he had become a great leader and the great force of the nation.

His wit is one of the most attractive of his gifts. He can tell a story with a wonderful effect. His keen sense of humor would have made him a comedian if nature had not cast his other faculties in a more serious mood. Therefore, his fun only crops out at times.

When I asked him when and where he first began to consider himself famous, he said: "My first term in congress gave me my first sense of exaltation. The people in the Iowa hills had a little joke, and they named it after me. Then a new postoffice was named in my honor, and a colored woman named her baby after me. I began to think of engaging a niche in some temple of fame."

But, in my second term, I was disillusioned. A climatic disturbance dried up the lake, free delivery wiped out the postoffice, and the child died—and I found myself back at the very place where I had started!"

A few years ago Mr. Dolliver was invited to deliver a lecture in St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., before the Young Men's Christian Association. In each city the hall was crowded when he spoke, some 1,500 young men attending. His topic was, "Chances For Young Men."

"That," said he to me, "was a favorite topic with me. As in the case of your own publication, I believed in young men, and liked to talk with them, knowing full well that if one can stir them up to energy and ambition, he is doing a grand work in the world."

"Well, I have not changed my opinion since the delivery of that lecture; but, when I got back to Washington

to resume my congressional duties, a week later, I began to hear from those particular young men. Letters began to pour in on me. They came in bunches of two or three; then in dozens, and finally in basketfuls. Every St. Paul and Minneapolis young man who had heard me declare that this is the young men's age, wrote that he fully agreed with me—and asked me to get him a government job."

Mr. Dolliver's services to his party were particularly great in the controversy over the Porto Rican change of front by the administration. The president had, in his message to congress in December, 1899, favored the annexation of the Porto Rican islands, but later, seeing that such a course was opposed by many influential persons and by several strong arguments, he advised the imposition of light duties and the application of the proceeds to the island's own use in the compact which a caucus arose in congress. Dolliver's strong and eloquent plea alone saved the measure from defeat.

When I asked him what the true idea of success is, he replied, without a moment's hesitation: "Money-making is the cheapest kind of success. It doesn't indicate the highest development, by any means. I will give you a simple illustration, embodied in an incident which occurred on this very day. A friend of mine, a professional gentleman of high mental attainments, had been offered a salary of \$10,000 a year by a corporation which was in transportation. He was strongly tempted to take it, for he is working for the government at a salary of only \$5,000 a year. He is a man who is very capable of far greater usefulness in his present work, than he would be in the employment of the railroad. Therefore, I strongly advised him to reject the larger offer, and he has done so. My reason was simply that money does not measure one's place in the world, one's mental triumphs, or one's usefulness to humanity."

"But money is a helpful factor in life," I urged, "and is considered indispensable, nowadays, in climbing up the ladder." "Well," he replied, "if I had a son and \$10,000 would keep him in school, I in the senate, a new member is not supposed to take part in debates, or even discussions. The atmosphere is not only dignified, but the representatives anticipate, however, that there will be a thawing out before long. The presence of Mr. Dolliver ought to act like an old-fashioned array of books in a storage room. When Mr. Roosevelt gets into the chair there will be another pole established in this magnetic circuit."

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THE JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR managers have recently inaugurated a unique scheme to invite attention to their advertising pages. A phrase is taken from one of their advertisers' copy and made into a riddle or illustrated sentence, a solution for which a prize is given. In the February number the puzzle was too easy and as a result their mail was fairly deluged with answers, but one patent was demonstrated, the Juvenile Instructor is read-for answers were received from Utah, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and other states, while answers are still coming in from more distant readers.