

SEC. 19. The annual school tax levied upon any railroad company in this Territory shall be reported to the County Collectors in the respective counties, and to be by them collected at the same time and in the same manner as prescribed for the collection of territorial and county taxes, and the amount thereof shall be paid into the county treasury, to be drawn by the trustees according to the school population of the several districts, upon the order of the County Superintendent. Provided such collectors shall receive for their services at the rate of three dollars per day for the time spent in collecting said tax.

SEC. 20.—That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars annually is hereby appropriated for the use of schools in this Territory; twenty thousand annually of which shall be for the use of district schools, to be drawn on the orders of the Territorial Superintendent of district schools in favor of the treasurer of each county, according to the school population thereof, and shall be paid to the trustees, by the County Treasurer, on the orders of the County Superintendent, as provided in the preceding section, and said moneys shall be used by the trustees in paying school teachers according to the average daily attendance of pupils; five thousand dollars annually to the University of Deseret, to be drawn by and expended under the direction of the Chancellor and Board of Regents. Provided, that forty pupils annually shall be instructed free of charge, for tuition, books, or apparatus, for one year in the Normal Department of said University, said pupils shall be selected by the Territorial Superintendent of district schools from persons nominated by the County Superintendents of the several counties, according to the district school population thereof, and his certificate shall entitle the holder to all the benefits of this provision. The character of the studies pursued by said pupils shall be such as may from time to time be advised by the Territorial Superintendent of District Schools. Each pupil so educated shall sign an obligation to the Territorial Superintendent of District Schools, conditioned that for each year's free tuition so received he or she will serve one year as a district school teacher, if required so to do, by their respective county superintendents.

SEC. 21. The county and district apportionment contemplated in the preceding section shall be made by the Territorial Superintendent of District Schools, based upon the annual reports of county superintendents during the first week in December in each year, according to the number of all the children in the districts between the ages of six and sixteen years, and forward a certificate to each county superintendent, setting forth the amount allotted to each county, and a copy of such certificate to the Territorial Auditor, whose duty it shall be to issue a warrant to each county treasurer, on application therefor, setting forth the amount allotted to his county.

SEC. 22. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to interfere with any assessment heretofore made, or contract entered into by the parties under the former law, or suits pending that have originated under any former act of this Legislature. Nor to appropriate any part of the school funds to any private, select or high school, or any boarding school, or academy, or any school whatsoever not under the immediate control and direction of the school district trustees, excepting as provided in Sec. 20. Nor to prevent the present Territorial and County Superintendents of Common Schools from continuing in office until superseded by election as herein provided for.

SEC. 23. After the passage of this act all the school property acquired, both personal and real, of any school district, shall be the property of such district for school purposes, and prior to the erection or construction of any school buildings on any lot or parcel of land (except on public domain), the school trustees shall first obtain from the owner of such lot or parcel of land a deed, in fee simple, by purchase or otherwise, the deed to run from the grantor to the school trustees of said school district, and their successors in office, as grantees, and shall record said deed in the proper office for recording deeds in that county.

SEC. 24. An act entitled "An act providing for the establishment and

support of common schools," approved January 19, 1866; and an act entitled "An act defining the meaning of the term common schools, and in relation to the further duties of County and Territorial Superintendents of Common Schools," approved February 21st, 1868; and an act entitled "An act further defining the duties of county and school district collectors," approved February 16, 1872; and an act entitled "An act appropriating money for school purposes," approved February 20, 1874, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved February 18, 1876.

#### MORE CARD.

r. Winslow Tries His Hand at Scurrying and Excoriating the Anti-McKeanites.

The following, purporting to be a card from Dr. C. F. Winslow concerning the current faction fight in the Republican family hereabout, has been published in the ring organ, apparently as a semi-editorial—

#### THE SITUATION DISCUSSED.

HOW A THIRD TERM CRUSADE STRIKES AN HONEST REPUBLICAN.

To the Republicans of Utah and the Union at large:

The undersigned was one of several Republicans who convoked a meeting of the party at Salt Lake on the 22nd ult., for purposes already well known.

Governor Emery declined to sign the call, and caviled at everything connected with it. The undersigned was even solicited to consent to so trifling a point as a change in name of the "party call" in order to please his Excellency; and it was stated that the Governor was opposed to Chief Justice McKean, styling the friends of the latter, the "McKean ring;" and that the prominence of his name connected with Republicanism in this Territory would be an insult to President Grant.

Up to that moment the undersigned had entertained respect for Governor Emery. He lost respect for President Grant's administration, when that servant of the people assumed arbitrary power, and insulted the country by interfering with the judiciary of this Territory, and humiliating a spotless and incorruptible judge by unlawfully removing him for rendering decisions adverse to the President's will; law, evidence, impartiality and justice, being thus overridden; as if judges on the bench could be cashiered by a sort of military despotism.

With regard to the present Republican *embroglio*, Governor Emery is the secret agent of it all. The irregular and disgraceful proceedings of the Federal officials at that meeting, with his Excellency behind the curtain pulling the wires and their subsequent misstatements, are not only an insult to the bone, muscle and brain of Utah Republicanism, but are also an outrage upon the National party at large. Such proceedings as these gentlemen instituted to suppress freedom of Republican action are calculated to react disadvantageously upon the President's aspirations, and bring his statesmanship into greater contempt than is already felt for it by the majority of our party. The appearance of some names upon Governor Emery's advertisement is to be regretted, but we may be morally certain they would never have been approved except for influences not creditable to his Excellency's freedom as a politician.

The fact is, Governor Emery is responsible to his party for the confusion which prevailed at that convention, and to those who know the "inside" and have thoroughly diagnosed this disorder, his Excellency appears much like the ostrich which conceals his head in the thicket and supposes his dignified carcass and tail feathers are also out of sight. But in this matter he is mistaken, and will learn that servants of the people, whether President or appointee, must obey the people, or forfeit the public confidence. And it is to be hoped that prior to the 8th of this month all independent delegates to the convention will become well informed in the premises, and rise above the influence of every officeholder, money dealer and aspirant for position in the Territory. When despots have axes to grind, it is

only meaner stuff that turns the crank.

Another point is, if the Governor be acting under instructions from Washington in forcing inferior office-holders and persons expecting favors, and through them all other Republicans to adopt his policy and crush that pure, firm and incorruptible gentleman, Chief Justice McKean, and drive him into obscurity and out of President Grant's sight and memory, he is mistaken again, and the sooner Republicans and Democrats, both Mormon and Gentile, convince his Excellency of his error and impolicy, the better. McKean must ever be to President Grant like Banquo's ghost. He will never down; and Grant may never expect to rid his conscience of that tyrannical stretch of authority in removing a Judge—and such a fearless and impartial Judge—from a United States Bench for decisions adverse to his own notions of policy or propriety.

When the President of a Republic assumes the power of dictator in running the courts of Territories, or constitutes his Cabinet or Attorney General a sort of appellate court for police and divorce cases, occurring there, it is high time for him to address a letter to his countrymen as frank as Sherman's and declare his intention to retire to private life, rather than by a doubtful refusal imply hankering for an office which his blunders show him unfitted to occupy.

In referring to federal officials, the undersigned must, in justice, except the Secretary of the Territory, Hon. George A. Black, from any animadversions contained in the foregoing remarks. His course in this contest has been governed by frankness, and a decent prudence, and the undersigned will further say to all Republicans, far and near, and especially the delegates to the Territorial Convention, that in his closest intimacy with Secretary Black and Judge McKean, he has never heard those gentlemen express other than kindly sentiments towards the President of the United States, nor reveal their views relative to a third term for President Grant. The opinions of their friends, whether prudently or imprudently expressed, must not be construed as theirs. But were the undersigned a delegate to the Territorial Convention, he would propose a resolution instructing both Judge McKean and Secretary Black, should they be elected, to vote against the nomination of U. S. Grant for a third Presidential term.

The manliness of *The Tribune* in this conflict of officials with the people, is worthy of the highest commendation, and its editors should be sustained by the entire confidence of the people. For when a Government officer like Col. Patton (said to be Grant's relative) boasts of suborning other newspapers with money and patronage, and declares his intention to crush *The Tribune*, and to this end withdraws the patronage of his office, it is time Republicans from one end of the country to the other began to consider the relations existing between their elected and appointed officers, and the public interests and public liberty.

C. F. WINSLOW.  
Salt Lake City, March 1, 1876.

—There is such a diversity of laws regarding marriage in the various States of the Union that the question is becoming important—"Who is married and who is not?" Those who are married ought to know it. If they don't they can ask mother-in-law.

—The London *Sporting Times* says James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York *Herald*, was willing to pay Prince Batthyany 12,000 guineas for the Derby winner, Galop, but would not agree to the Prince's proviso that the horse should not leave England.

Woman's Exponent of March 1, contains "A Word to Girls," "Essay on Blessings," "R. S. Reports," "How to Resist Temptation," "A Good Beginning," "Woman's Wrongs," "Forethought," "Courage for Women," "Home Affairs," "An Address to the Relief Society of the 17th Ward," "To Hal," "Centennial Suffrage for Women," "Turkish Ladies," etc.

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