

fore it was known as Harrisville, and of their labors on the dittoes and in the bay and harvest field, and also of their close association while on an Indian mission. It was perceptible that he was much affixed in relating the love and affection they had for each other.

Bishop Taylor was then honorably released from the duties of the Bishopric of the Harrisville ward followed by a unanimous and hearty vote of thanks for the faithful services he had rendered for the last eighteen years as Bishop of the Harrisville and Far West ward when the two wards were one.

President Shurtliff then presented the new Bishopric which consisted of Levi J. Taylor, a son of Bishop Taylor, as Bishop, with Leander S. Harris, and Riley George Dixon as counselors, all of whom spoke of their littleness and inability to fill the positions without the aid of the Lord. All three were cradled and raised in Harrisville, and they are young men who are worthy of the confidence and support of the people, which they will no doubt receive. The other officers of the ward were also voted for and sustained.

Bishop P. G. Taylor was ordained to be a Patriarch by Elder Richards, who also ordained the new bishop. Elders Shurtliff and Middleton respectively ordained Brothers Harris and Dixon. Elder Richards then gave us some kindly talk upon the law of tithing and of our stewardship over the nine-tenths we had left, and showed plainly from the parole of the Savior that we would be held accountable for our stewardship. He was full of blessings for the people of the ward and plainly showed the folly of the use of narcotic stimulants.

In closing Elder Shurtliff moved a vote of thanks, which was unanimously carried, to the leader of the singing, Mr. N. J. Harris, and to the choir for the very beautiful and heavenly music they rendered. The twenty-four singers are all Harrisville born except two and these two have been here since they were little boys. It was indeed a devout gathering, and all went home with soul-inspiring expressions in their countenances.

Yours, P. L.

CITY AND COUNTY SCHOOLS.

SOUTH COTTONWOOD,
August 31, 1895.

Your favor in answering my question of the 20th inst. is appreciated. The view you take of the question is the opposite of the view I and others hold with regard to section 6, article 10 of the Constitution of Utah. Your comment on the section seems to be of a nature to invite further discussion of the issue, therefore I hope you will be as kind in presenting my views as you were in giving my last communication space in your paper. The only apology I offer is that of a difference of opinion; which being discussed, is always beneficial. I also believe this question should be placed squarely before the people, because, if my view be a correct one, there are consequences to be looked for of far reaching importance.

It would, indeed, be a satisfaction could I conscientiously agree with the interpretation you present.

But to me it seems there is an intended departure from the system now in vogue, with regard to the maintenance of the public schools. It is a question that has been before the legislature a number of times—that of separate taxation for city schools. It also appears that this fight is to be settled for all time by the adoption of the Constitution. I infer there is a change intended; if not why was that section placed in the Constitution? Is not the existing law sufficient to perpetuate the system? And why was the wording of the present law so materially changed when the substance was transferred to the Constitution.

Article 15, section 101, of the school law relating to cities of the first and second class says: * * * "All public schools and property shall be under the direction and control of the Board of Education." Section 112 of the same article says, "The Board of Education shall establish, locate and maintain" schools of the various grades. But here there is no chance for the question of taxation, or the meaning of the word "maintain," as the law specifically states how the funds for the maintenance of such schools shall be provided; this the Constitution does not do; it is truly silent on that subject."

We agree precisely in that the section implies that the schools of the cities of the first and second class "must be maintained separate and apart from those of the counties." Is that be true why is the converse not true also, there being nothing stated to the contrary? We do not agree in that the schools of the cities of the first and second class are now "maintained (supported) and controlled separate and apart from the schools of the counties." There is a uniform taxation for all property in the counties for county school purposes; whether that property be within a city corporation or not, and the money accruing therefrom is distributed equally according to the census enumeration, whether the children reside within or without the cities. The only separate fund provided for the maintenance of schools in cities separate from those of the counties is that furnished by special taxation, and that power of special taxation cities have only in common with other organized school districts in the counties. Hence, cities of the first and second class are not taxed "twice" any more than any country districts exercising the power, vested in them, of levying special school taxes.

There is a vast difference between constitutional or fundamental law, and legislative enactment permitted by the provisions of the fundamental law; and there must likewise be a difference in the scope of the meaning placed upon the constructions of the same. The Constitution provides for separate maintenance of schools in cities of the first and second class, and vests in the Legislature power to delegate to the authorities of cities or towns the power of taxation for corporation purposes. If there is to be any discrimination with regard to taxation for school or other purposes, it is a question of vital importance; one that affects the underlying principles of all democratic institutions, and one that demands the attention of every citizen.

D. W. MOFFAT.

SNOWFLAKE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The Sunday School conference of the Snowflake Stake of Zion convened in the Stake House, Snowflake, August 17th and 18th, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. Stake Superintendent John A. West presiding. On the stand, besides Assistant General Superintendents George Goddard and Dr. Karl G. Maeser, were all the Stake superintendency, President J. N. Smith, Bishops of wards, ward superintendents and many prominent Elders of the Stake. Also Elder J. W. Brown, Stake superintendent St. John's Stake.

Stake Superintendent John A. West reported all the schools of the Stake fully organized and doing a good work. He was exceedingly pleased and gratified that Brothers Goddard and Maeser were with us. They had come some 2,000 miles to meet with us in our conference. We no doubt would have a time of rejoicing.

A very interesting program was carried out during the two days' conference, consisting of music, songs, recitations, questions and answers from leaflets, etc. One very pleasing feature of the program was the reciting of the Two Great Commandments, Articles of Faith and Ten Commandments in concert by all the scholars at the conference.

There were four regular meetings and one officers and teachers' meeting held during the conference. The subjects treated upon by the speakers were punctuality, Word of Wisdom, prayer, observance of the Sabbath Day, etc.

Elder Goddard expressed himself as greatly pleased with the decorations and arrangements of the house for conference, and with the good order and punctuality in coming into the meetings; said he was glad to see so many young men at the conference, he felt like blessing them. His remarks were very instructive and encouraging and always closed by singing an appropriate song.

Elder Maeser said it was quite unusual to see so many young men in attendance at Sunday School conferences; it was very gratifying. It was very good for all the Sunday Schools to learn the Ten Commandments, Two Great Commandments and Articles of Faith. He was especially pleased with the full and complete answers to questions given from the leaflets. Teachers should require full and complete answers; for an illustration—Question: Where was Jesus Christ born? (Answer usually given—In Bethlehem of Judas) That was not a complete answer. We should say—Jesus Christ was born in Bethlehem of Judas. Brother Maeser said the best way to teach was by example. Teachers' meetings should be held at least once a month. The superintendency and teachers should meet together and make a program of lessons for all the departments. The lessons should be regular and in order in all the departments that there should be a regular progress and harmony.

All the schools were reported and all the reports were encouraging. Quite a number of the brethren and sisters were at the conference from the Pine school, which is over the mountain and over a hundred miles away.

The statistical and financial report