

collection. It is true that all of this was not accomplished without hard work. But nothing is worth receiving which does not require effort.

The consent of officials having been gained, it remained to the committee to arrange for the collection. Without a sympathetic public sentiment the plan would fail. We therefore endeavored to form a groundwork of favorable opinion by issuing an appeal to the citizens of the State which was printed in all of the papers of the State and sent by mail to hundreds of prominent citizens.

A letter was directed to each county superintendent of schools, requesting him to direct the work in his section by distributing the letters to the teachers under him. It was believed that the teachers would respond better to the request of the officer immediately over them. Almost every county superintendent in the State of Utah responded very cordially to our request.

Over seven hundred and fifty typewritten letters were thus distributed through the State. This large work was done by Miss Calne and Miss Mitchell, assistants in the office of Mrs. Margaret A. Calne, county auditor. Mrs. Calne visited several towns in the interest of the committee, and Mrs. E. B. Wells did likewise. The vice chairman visited Ogden for the committee and found the ground well prepared by Mrs. T. A. Whalon. Energetic work was also done in Provo and Park City. The schools of Salt Lake made the collection under the direction of the city superintendent. The work of attending to has been very heavy. The secretary, Miss Hosberse, has had much to do with sending out letters and documents. But the heavy burden has fallen upon our treasurer, Mrs. F. J. Fabian. The \$890 taken up in that collection came in in sums ranging from ten cents to twenty dollars, and the work of acknowledging amounts received has been very large. The committee should feel much gratified that the children responded so enthusiastically to our appeal. Twelve thousand individual certificates of subscription were issued to the school children by the committee. Almost every teacher in the State contributed a small sum to the collection, and it is sure that we owe much to their influence that the result was so gratifying.

To defray expenses for stationary, postage and printing, a colonial tea was given at the house of Mrs. G. M. Downey, which was a notable event, and assisted greatly in calling public attention to our work.

During the summer Mrs. Salisbury resigned her position as chairman, and I was appointed in her place. I accepted the position with hesitation, as I felt that the work she began should have her official leadership to the completion. It is very pleasing to the Utah committee that Mrs. Salisbury's service has been recognized in the national committee by her election to the office of national vice president.

Our final report to complete the one thousand dollars, which was Utah's quota, has been

It could not have been otherwise, when, at the beginning of our plans. Mrs. Salisbury tendered the use of her house for the entertainment. The program was made so attractive that tickets sold readily. The paper by Captain Arthur Ducat was expected to be of great interest, and more than fulfilled our expectations. In addition to its dramatic interest the paper had marked literary merit. The music furnished was of a high order, and the recitation of the Recessional eminently appropriate. The decorations were strikingly beautiful and the occasion altogether one long to be remembered.

Mention should also be made of the

successful guessing contest conducted by Mrs. Smedley Smith.

Taken altogether the work of the George Washington Memorial committee in Utah has been conducted very satisfactorily. What we have accomplished by this united effort seems to me to be typical of what might be done for many a worthy cause here at home. There are many important interests in Utah suffering for just such hearty efficient work as we have expended upon the George Washington Memorial. Where women of all classes and creeds unite for a common purpose, success will always be as great as in this cause.

Thanking the committee, one and all for their hearty co-operation.

Respectfully submitted,  
CORINNE M. ALLEN,  
Chairman G. W. Memorial Committee for Utah.

All members of the George Washington Memorial association pay \$5 to the general fund of the committee.

The charter members in Utah are as follows:

Mrs. A. J. Salisbury, Mrs. G. M. Downey, Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells, Mrs. Bertha Bamberger, the Reapers club, the Woman's Press club, the Woman's club, the Ladies' Literary club, Mrs. Margaret A. Calne, Miss Hester Harkness, Mrs. S. Siegel, Miss Calne, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. May Gilman, Miss Esther Allen, Mrs. Corinne M. Allen, Mrs. Mary H. Pierce, Mrs. Mary E. R. Webber, Mrs. J. L. Rawlins, Mrs. Martha A. Cannon, Mrs. W. L. King, Mrs. Emily K. Bannister, Miss Catherine A. Leone, Miss Helen Hanford, Mrs. Kate S. Williams, Mrs. Jane M. Kingsbury, Mrs. S. S. Nelden, Mrs. Katherine W. Smith, Mrs. G. S. Peyton, Mrs. Emily W. Bailey, Mrs. Helen M. S. Wygant, Mrs. G. Y. Wallace, Mrs. Fannie P. Morrison, Miss May F. Keel, Mrs. Kate Davis Holden and Captain Arthur C. Ducat.

The following telegram was received yesterday from the National President of the George Washington Memorial association:

Omaha, Neb.

Mrs. George J. Salisbury:

All honor and congratulation to Utah committee, first to fulfill subscription.

ELLEN A. RICHARDSON.

#### THOSE AMENDMENTS.

Salt Lake City, Oct. 28, 1898.

In your issue of the 25th inst., I find an editorial headed "Do not fail to vote on this," in the course of which reference is made to five proposed amendments to the State Constitution, and in which you say, "Among these is one to the effect that country districts may be required to contribute to the support of city schools without giving them any voice in the control of those schools," etc.

I feel that unintentionally you have erroneously stated the results which will follow the adoption of the amendment to which you refer.

The same impression is also conveyed, unintentionally I believe, in your editorial of Friday, Oct. 14th. If the proposed amendment to section 6 of article 10 of the State Constitution is carried, the result will be that all of the taxable property in a county will be assessed for county school purposes, and the amount so collected will be distributed to both city and county schools according to the school population, just as the taxes are now collected and distributed for State school purposes; and just as same were collected and distributed in the Territory of Utah, prior to Statehood.

The purpose of our law-makers seems always to have been to have the tax, both state and county, for school purposes, so levied that the wealthy and

populous counties and cities should help to support the weak and poor, and sparsely populated districts. I am aware that objection has been made by some to this method from the beginning, but there has never been a law-making body in Utah, from the time the public schools were inaugurated until the present, that has not, after deliberating on the matter, decided that the good of the commonwealth demands that the system spoken of and by which the strong and wealthy cities and counties help the weaker districts and counties shall prevail.

In section 6 of the article on education in our State Constitution (article 10), the following provision occurs: "In cities of the first and second class, the public school system shall be maintained and controlled by the board of education of such cities, separate and apart from the counties in which said cities are located." The word maintain as used in this section was not understood in the Constitutional Convention to mean "supported by separate taxation." A fight had been made upon the High school in the convention, a fight which was opposed by the majority of the convention, and which resulted in the adoption of Section 2 of the article referred to as it now stands. Section 6 was not debated in the convention (see page 1,289, Vol II, Proceedings of Constitutional Convention) and after being read was passed without a thought that the section contemplated that the county schools outside of cities of the first and second class should not share in the county tax assessed on all properties in counties containing such cities. Had it been known that such a change was contemplated the section could never have been passed. The question is simply this: Is the system heretofore (under the Territorial laws of Utah) a correct one? If so then the proposed amendment to the Constitution should be made. The fact that the Constitution was recently adopted should not prevent a correction of a defect which was never intended and which shortens the school year of every district school in those counties having cities of the first and second class. The first State Legislature attempted to correct by law the evil complained of, and this failing because of the decision of the Supreme court that the Constitution would not allow the tax collected that way; the next Legislature proposed an amendment to the Constitution to permit right to prevail, and on this the people should vote, and if the section is injurious to the public schools, it is not too early to correct the wrong.

Yours truly,  
GEORGE M. CANNON.

#### STRANGE STORY FROM YUKON.

Chicago, Oct. 30.—The Chronicle says: The family of Louis Scala, of this city, who left Chicago in quest for gold in Alaska last May, are convinced he was murdered. He was well provided with funds, purchased mining machinery and a steamer in Seattle and enlisted eleven men in the enterprise. Mrs. Scala says that she has strong reason to believe some one or more of the party killed him, took his money and equipment and started for the Yukon river gold district and that, by what she regards as a remarkable coincidence, or an act of providence, retribution over took the party on the trip north and nine of the eleven men were drowned during a storm.

Mrs. Scala declares that the peculiar manner in which the news of his death was sent home and conflicting stories as to the manner in which he met his