

is a sin, and a violation of agreement, which will render them liable to divine displeasure and to self-contempt.

"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy" is as binding today because of new revelation and commandment, as when it was thundered with awful voice from the summit of Mount Sinai.

### TALL FALSIFICATION.

THE prodigality in the use of falsehood and the rigid economy displayed in the utilization of truth associated with the Fourth of July celebration in this city and the carnival at Ogden are positively starting. This feature of the times is probably in unison with the "new order of things" since the "Mormons" went out of office and "Liberalism" had full swing.

Some of the fabrications have been notable for the lack of perception in regard to the association of statements. Flaming posters announced that fireworks to the value of \$20,000 would be fired into the air into this city on July 4th. Our morning contemporaries made a similar statement, but finally reduced the sum to \$15,800. In the same issue containing this magnanimous reduction, the conflicting announcement was published commending the liberality of the citizens who had generously subscribed \$7,000, which, it was estimated would "cover the entire expense of the celebration," which, of course, included the fireworks display. These discrepancies were harmonious with the announcements about Indian parades and war dances, special train from New York, etc., which were conspicuous by their absence.

Such deceptions are not at all creditable, besides tending to defeat the object in view—bousting a boom balloon from which the gas has wholly escaped, so it won't float. The barefaced, unvarnished whoppers that have been vented during the last few weeks have necessarily tended to destroy whatever of confidence may have existed in the sources from which they emanated.

### THE SCHOOL ELECTIONS.

SCHOOL meetings for the election of trustees are to be held in all the school districts of this Territory, on Monday, July 14th, 1890, and annually thereafter. At each of these meetings in the old districts

one school trustee, to serve for three years, is to be elected by the registered voters of the district. In newly organized school districts, three trustees are to be elected on that day; one for one year, one for two years and one for three years; all until their successors are elected and qualified.

This is a very important matter. Every citizen is or ought to be gravely interested in this election. Upon the selection of proper persons to conduct school affairs depends the cause of education for a considerable time. It is necessary that the provisions of the law be fully complied with. Some extracts therefrom are hereunto appended:

"Sec. 33. The board of trustees of the district shall, five days previous to the day of election for school trustees, obtain from the proper officer having the custody of the last preceding registration list, a certified copy of said registration list, showing the names of all registered voters, residing in the precincts, covered in whole or in part by such school district. The board of trustees of the district shall act as judges of election, and the clerk of the district school board shall act as clerk. The polls shall be open during four successive hours on the day of election. In case of vacancy occasioned by the absence of any of said officers at an election for trustee, the registered voters who are present at the time of opening the polls shall choose a person to fill such vacancy."

The trustees of the various districts should see to it that these lists are obtained within the time specified, and that the election is conducted as prescribed. The clerk of the Probate Court is the proper person from whom to obtain the registry lists. The polls must be kept open four hours in succession and a register of the voting must be kept as provided in

Sec. 36.—At all elections for school trustees, for levying taxes, for voting on the issuance of bonds, or for any other purpose, the judges of election shall register the name of each voter at the time his vote is cast, and shall file such register with the clerk of the district. Such register shall be a public record and subject to inspection by any person. Challenges for cause by any qualified voter shall be allowed at the polls and promptly decided under the provisions of this act by the judges of election."

When the election is over the following rules must be complied with:

Sec. 34. Immediately after the polls are closed, the judges shall proceed to count and canvass the votes cast at such election. And the person receiving the biggest number of votes shall be declared elected.

Sec. 35. The clerk of the school board shall within five days after such election, furnish each person elected with a certificate of election, a copy of which, with the oath of office, must be forwarded immediately to the county superintendent.

The law further provides that

Sec. 55. Any officer of a school district may resign, but such resignation shall not take effect until a successor has qualified according to law. Any office of a school district shall be deemed vacant if the person duly elected or appointed thereto shall remove from the district, or neglect or refuse for the period of twenty days after such election or appointment to accept and qualify for such office.

A previous section of the law reads in this wise:

Sec. 31. The trustees, or any two of them, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. They shall meet and organize on or before the last Monday in July in each year, by appointing one of their number chairman, another clerk and another treasurer, and shall at once notify the county superintendent of such organization. Said trustees, when thus organized, shall constitute the district school board.

Every school trustee should make himself thoroughly familiar with these provisions and requirements, and the more active and studious should converse with their fellow trustees until all are made acquainted with their duties under the law.

It will be observed that only registered voters can cast their ballots for the election of school trustees. But at the annual school meetings to be held on Monday, July 14, the financial and statistical reports of the districts must be presented by the trustees, and their compensation, if any, must be determined. At this meeting the taxpayers of the district may vote on the financial questions involved. If a special tax is to be assessed the taxpayers have the right to vote on it. The law says:

"Sec. 37. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, or over, who has been a resident of the territory for six months and of the school district for thirty days, both immediately preceding the day on which any meeting is held for the purpose of voting on the question of levying taxes or issuing bonds for any school district, and who has paid a territorial or county school tax in any such district during the preceding year, or who has been assessed for any Territorial or county school tax in any such district for the year in which any such meeting is held, shall be entitled to vote at any such meeting."

Of course no special school tax can be levied unless the trustees have given proper notice at least ten days before the time specified for making the assessment.

In the cities the election for trustees occur also on Monday, July 14th. In cities of the first class, that is with a population of 20,000 and over, two trustees are to be elected from each municipal ward. In cities of the second class, that is with population of between 5,000 and 20,000 one trustee is to be elected from each municipal ward. These trustees,