SALT LAKE STAKE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Statistical and Financial Report for the Year 1898.

MEETING OF THE S. S. UNION

Addresses on School Finances, Branch Sunday Schools, and Sunday School Government.

Notwithstanding the very disagreeable weather there was a very large attendance of Sunday school workers at the Union meeting held last night. All the city schools were represented except the Third, Sixth and the branch school of the Twenty-second ward. The following schools of the country were fairly represented: Big Cottonwood (both schools), Brighton (both schools), Canyon, Cyprus, East Jordan, Farnham, Forest Dale, Hunter, Midvale, Sugar, Union, West Jordan and Willow Creek.

The excellent singing exercises were given by the children of the Eleventh ward school, under the direction of Prof. H. A. Tuckett.

Opening prayer by Elder Joseph A. Cornwall of Mill Creek.

State Superintendent T. C. Gregory presided and made a few opening remarks upon the Word of Wisdom and other subjects in which the Sabbath school teacher should be exemplary.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1898.

He also referred to the excellent showing made by the 100 report of the State Sunday schools just completed. The footings of the report show a total of 66 organized schools in the Salt Lake Stake. Average attendance during the year 11 and better; number of male officers and teachers 336, female 300, total 1,352; average attendance of scholars 4,99; number male pupils 2,625, female 2,186, total pupils 4,811; average attendance of pupils 4,401 (per cent), total officers, teachers and pupils 6,151; number of Sunday school officers and missionaries 32; Sunday school rolls, primary and infant departments, 2,807; Old Testament classes 1,241, second Intermediate, 1,041, the Bible or theological, 1,025. In financial matters the schools are found on the last year: amount on hand Jan. 1, 1898, $1,347; amount collected, $2,198.06; total, $3,500.40; disbursed, $2,144.31; balance Dec. 31, 1898, $1,356.09.

There are three schools of the Stake with an enrollment of 500 or more, Twenty-second ward with 705, Nineteenth ward 572, Sixteenth ward 555. The Twenty-second ward had a branch school with an enrollment of 115, making a total of 820 for the ward. The three schools of Mill Creek have a total enrollment of 749. The three schools of South Cottonwood claim 776, the largest in the Stake.

In Summer the Tenth ward school leads with 1,200, but falls during the rest, followed by the Seventeenth ward with 1112, Cannon 1101, First ward branch 1,14.

SUNDAY SCHOOL FINANCES.

Superintendent Charles W. Nibley of the Tenth ward school delivered an instructive address on Sunday school Finances. He said the Sunday school, he said, is having abundant reasons for furnishing all the text and music books, etc., necessary for the writers, teachers and Bulletin Secretaries, etc., for temporary and public use, also established by the example of the Stake schools. Aid was also extended to foreign missions and to a Domestic mission belonging to the school. The method of obtaining means was illustrated. A committee was appointed to notify those whose labors extended throughout the year, and whose special duty is to pay any finances for the year into the treasury. Concerts, theatrical entertainments (not) and so ward school, lawn parties and social gatherings were suggested by this committee, with the result that the school always had means to get what was needed in the Stake.

BRANCH SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Superintendent Charles Cottrell, Jr., of the Fourth ward branch, was the next speaker. Branch Sunday Schools was his theme, which he treated in an able and entertaining manner. Where, he said, he became convinced, of where the borders of the Stake of Zion in this had become extended so far from the place of meeting so as to make it wrong or inconvenient for the little ones to travel to and from the school, a branch school should be organized. A number of branch Sunday schools had really organized in this Stake, and notwithstanding the objections some have had towards them, they have done the work of accomplishing very much good. Not only have the souls of some of our people been brought within the pale and influence of the Sunday school who were those from the fold, but many of the children of the strangers within our pales have become members of the branch schools, and in many instances they and their parents have been led to identify themselves with the Church, whose membership may be traced directly to the influence of the branch Sabbath school.

Superintendent Orgill endorsed the suggestion of Elder Cottrell that there was room yet for quite a number of branch schools in the Stake, and desired that superintendents should confer with the Bishop of their ward in relation to the establishment of a branch school where there was room to establish one.

"My Valley Home," was beautifully sung by the children.

SUNDAY SCHOOL GOVERNMENT.

"Sunday School Government" was the subject of a strong address by Supt. Charles H. Pett of the Seventeenth ward. That there should be good and efficient work done in the school under the direct superintendent should be chosen by the Parents, who should work properly confer with the Bishop concerning in relation to his appointment. That harmony, unity and good feeling should be between the superintendent and his aids he should be permitted to select the aids and assistants he desires and that they would be able helpful and not in some way. The teachers feel that, while the superintendent should be respected, and was always responsible for the conduct of the Sunday school whenever he was present, the assistant superintendents should always be consulted, take part in all the management and teaching of the school and should labor with the superintendent as officers of the day. The secretary should keep accurate brief and true minutes which should be recorded by the secretary and open for inspection of superintendent on the case of the teachers as also visited upon. That everything should be done in an orderly and pleasant and efficient manner, every part of the work should be done promptly and at the time appointed, everyone knowing what he was to do and how to do it, and always being ready at the proper time to perform his part of the work, quietly and reverently, promptly and well in every particular. In this said he an example was placed before the children that was contagious; for as with the officers so with the children. If the officers and teachers carried out their work in a prompt, orderly and reverential manner, the children would come readily to lead to do the same.

The Twelfth ward school was represented by Prof. Joseph Ballantyne, who spoke of the Jubilee of the Twelfth ward the following schools of the country were fairly represented: Big Cottonwood (both schools), Brighton (both schools), Cannon, Cyprus, East Jordan, Farnham, Forest Dale, Hunter, Midvale, Sugar, Union, West Jordan and Willow Creek.

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BILLS APPROVED AND DISAPPROVED.

Governor Wells Affixes His Signature to Eight New Laws.

THREE MEASURES VETOED.

Executive Advances Reasons for Disapproving House Bills 170, 156 and 103.

Governor Wells has affixed his official signature to new laws passed by the recent Legislature and has disapproved of three.

BILLS APPROVED.

H. B. No. 112, "an act to amend section 1395 of the Revised Statutes, to provide 200 free school scholarships of State normal school and extend the term of appointment thereof."

H. B. 26, "an act to amend section 125 and 139 of the Revised Statutes relating to elections."

H. B. 50, H. "an act to amend section 214 of the Revised statutes relating to officers of cities, their duties and the fees."

"S. B. No. 95, "an act to provide for the holding of primary elections and to punish offenses connected therewith."

"S. B. No. 98, "an act to amend section 1 of the Revised Statutes relating to conservation and classification of cities."

H. B. No. 148, "an act amending section 185 of the Revised statutes, relating to voting where and when the terms of the Supreme court shall be held."

H. B. 178, "an act making provision for the transmission by the county treasurer to the county clerks of certified record of tax sales, and for abstracting of such records by the county recorders."

H. B. No. 19, "an act to establish a bureau of statistics in the Agricultural College."

THOSE DISAPPROVED.

The bills disapproved are: House bill No. 156 "An act to amend the payment of expenses incurred in other cases of lunacy and to provide for the transfer of insane persons from one county to another."

The Governor's objections are as follows:

The Revised Statutes, section 1027, provides that it shall be the duty of the prison board to meet at least once in six months to examine the books of productive labor shall be pursued in the prison, and to so determining the board shall select therefrom such branch of industry with reference to interference as little as possible with the same lines of industry outside of the prison walls of this State. This provision, together with the one necessary that convict labor must be contracted, is sound protection to the home industries of the State. The convicts should be, and are, kept constantly at work and the taxpayers are entitled to the benefits of their labors, to the end that values be not greatly the earnings of the prison factory and farm will support the convicts and leave a surplus in the hands of the bodies of prison maintenance. Anything that tends to place an embargo upon the labor of convicts, or to convert in the State prison to the free directly opposed to the interests of the taxpayers and contrary to a sound public policy.

House bill No. 156 "An act declaring what shall be public works."

Says the Governor:

I am no purpose to be subserved by the bill, it appears, to define what is merely everything that shall be known as public works. It includes roads, highways, bridges, ferries, dams, canals, ditches, reservoirs, dams, fences and appurtenances thereto, owned by or in any manner controlled by the State, county or municipality of the State, or parks and prisons, but it omits to include the state capitol building, a court house or a city hall. Certainly, if the work of convicts, but omits the well known rule of law expressed using no excuse, it would be well to place into effect they could not be so regarded.

I am informed the object of the bill is to prevent the employment of convicts upon any public building outside the prison grounds. The Constitution already provides such a rule as to public buildings outside the prison grounds and instead of proving helpful it would be subject to. I know of no good reason that prevents the labor of convicts in county or city prisons on public works and think it is a wrong construction of the Constitution that has caused the operation of prisons on roads and other public improvements. The rule, only however, if one is needed, has reference to the employment of the convicts in a law enforcing what are public works.

House bill No. 103, entitled, "An act relating to admission of attorneys and counsellors at law to practice in the courts of this State."

The following reasons for disapproval are given:

This bill has no repealing clause and, if it does not repeal the provisions contained in section 2 of tit. 2 of the Revised Statutes, it leaves two methods for the admission of attorneys will have been provided for.

"The Supreme court is now clothed with the power to admit attorneys to practice in the courts of this State. Under this bill it would appear that this power is to be exercised by the several district courts in the counties of the State, in addition to the power of the court. The purpose of the bill appears to be to extend to be minister, were taken from the report of a committee, whose committee have recommended and who rightly the court to be competent to determine, and it is hard to believe that this tribunal cannot be more safely left with the Supreme court than with the district courts. The bill does not provide for a board of examiners, nor of the law, as has been suggested, is to provide a method by which non-residents, who have already passed the capital, may be examined without being put to the expense and trouble of going back to Salt Lake City. It seems that the power already in the court by the bill, would be sufficiently broad to effect that purpose.

"I do not see how any one can be a lawyer, who, if he knew it, would be ashamed to be a member of the bar, who would be willing to take the oath of office, who would be willing to take the oath of office, who would be willing to take the oath of office