

of such estimate. Notice of such meeting shall be given by the board at least ten days before the meeting, by advertising three times at least in some newspaper published in the county, having general circulation therein, or by posting notices in three public places in the sub-district. Said advertisement or notice shall state definitely the time, place and object of said meeting. The voting at such meeting shall be done by ballot and any resident tax-payer of the sub-district shall be entitled to vote thereat. At such meeting any member of the board may preside; if no member of the board be present then the local trustee shall preside; and such presiding officer shall have present a list of the sub-district for the previous year. In case of a challenge of a right of any person to vote on said tax, his oath as to qualification, his tax receipt for the past year, or a copy of the tax list showing that said person owes taxable property in the district shall be received as evidence of such right to vote. If a majority of the votes so cast shall be in favor of such tax, then the board of education shall submit said estimate to the county court as a requisition for the assessment and collection of the amount so estimated.

Sec. 13. The board of education shall determine the grade of intermediate and high schools, and as soon as necessary and practicable, establish one or more such schools at locations in the county the most available and eligible, and most convenient to the pupils of the section of the county they shall be designed to accommodate; which schools shall form part of the territorial district school system, and be entitled to all rights, privileges and benefactions appertaining to district schools under the law. Whenever it shall be necessary to erect and furnish school buildings for the accommodation of the intermediate and high schools aforesaid, the board of education shall prepare plans and specifications of the buildings proposed to be erected with an estimate of the approximate cost thereof, including grounds, buildings and furnishings, and submit the same to the county court for assessment and collection.

Sec. 14. All special school taxes within any county school district shall be determined and levied by the board of education and on a formal requisition from said board to the county court, setting forth the amount and purposes of said levy, the county court shall cause to be assessed and collected at the same time and in the same manner as territorial and county taxes are assessed and collected, the amount of said levy; which amount shall be paid into the county treasury to be kept as a separate and distinct fund, not to be applied for any other purpose than that for which it was levied nor to be paid out on any other order than that of the board of education, countersigned by the county superintendent. Provided, that no such school tax, in any year, exceed one-half of one per cent for general school purposes; one-half of one per cent for the erection of any intermediate or high school building and the purchase of grounds therefor; nor more than two per cent on the taxable property of any sub-district for erecting a school building therein, or purchasing grounds therefor.

Sec. 15. Whenever it shall seem to the board of education, that a majority of the legal voters in the county school district favor free tuition in the district schools thereof, then the board shall make an estimate of the approximate cost necessary to establish such free schools in the district for one year, and shall publish the same as a note of proposition to raise the amount of such estimate by taxation in some newspaper or newspapers in the county having general circulation therein, by at least three insertions, and also, by posting the notice in some public place in each sub-district at least twenty days before the general election at which it shall be submitted to vote; and such notice shall distinctly state the rate per cent of taxation proposed for the purpose described; and at the next general election, each legal voter may vote for or against the tax. If it shall be found that a majority of the votes so cast shall be in favor of said tax, then the county court, on application of the board of education, shall cause to be assessed and collected the amount so required.

Sec. 16. That the sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated annually to the University of Deseret, to be drawn by, and expended under the direction of the chancellor and regents; Provided, that fifty pupils shall be selected annually to be instructed free of charge for tuition for two years in the normal department of said university. Said pupils shall be selected by the commissioner of schools from persons nominated by the county school superintendent 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; Provided that notification of such apportionment of pupils shall be made to each county superintendent of any county, or, if notice has not been received by the commissioner of schools before the first day of September of each year, then the commissioner of schools shall proceed to select such pupils at large. Each pupil so educated shall sign an obligation to the commissioner of schools, conditioned that for such free tuition he will serve a period as district school teacher in the Territory equal to that during

which he received such free tuition; Provided, that in case he fails so to teach, he will refund to the commissioner of schools a sum equal to the tuition fees regularly charged for any pupil in the normal department of the University during the time of his attendance thereat. Such sum shall be applied by the commissioner of schools in payment of the tuition of some other pupil whom he shall select at large.

Sec. 17. Any city or corporate town of this Territory containing not less than five thousand inhabitants may, by a decision of its municipal council constitute one independent school district separate and apart from the county school district of the county in which it may be located, and shall have all the rights, privileges, benefits and powers of the county school district herein set forth; Provided, that the board of education of the independent school district, shall consist ex-officio of the mayor of the city, one citizen elector and householder from each municipal ward, elected at the time and in the manner prescribed by law for the election of Aldermen, and three persons of educational experience two of whom shall be appointed annually by the city council, and one who shall be denominated city superintendent of district schools, and so elected at the time and in the manner prescribed by law for the election of mayor; that the city council in its jurisdiction shall substitute the county court, and the city assessor, collector and treasurer the like officers of the county.

Sec. 18. That sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 16, 19, 20, 21, and such other portions of the act of which this act is amendatory, and so much of all other laws of the Territory, general and local, as may be inconsistent with this act, or any of its provisions are hereby repealed.

Sec. 19. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Religious services were held in the Assembly Hall, Salt Lake City, Sunday, Jan. 29, 1888, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m., High Councilor Elias Morris presiding.

The choir and congregation sang:
Great God attend while Zion sings,
The joy that from thy presence springs.
Prayer by Elder B. F. Cammings, Jr.
The choir sang:
We'll sing all hail to Jesus' name,
Honor and praise we give;
To him who died on Calvary's hill,
And died that we might live.

The Priesthood of the Seventh Ward officiated in the administration of the Sacrament.

ELDER E. G. WOOLLEY,

of Washington County, addressed the congregation. He realized the extent of the responsibility of standing before a large assemblage of people to instruct them. We meet in worship for the purpose of being instructed in the principles of life and salvation. A few may attend from curiosity, but the great body attend to be instructed. As has often been said the Latter-day Saints have many peculiarities, one of which is exemplified this afternoon by the calling from the congregation of those who are to address it. No set sermon has been prepared, and the speaker must depend upon the aid of the Holy Spirit.

The speaker regarded the present as one of the most important periods in the history of the Saints; one in which they must depend upon the Spirit of the Lord. They were not permitted to hear those whom they have been accustomed to look to for advice.

Our mission is to prepare for the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ who was appointed to preside over the true Church upon the earth. We think we form a part of His kingdom; but to fit ourselves for His coming Latter-day Saints must live according to their utmost faith, and the principles that have been revealed to them. The Latter-day Saints profess a great deal more, the speaker sometimes thought, than they practice. Man seems to be so constituted that he continually looks to something higher in the future. If we live according to God's ways it will be shown to us now we may inherit His kingdom. From time to time God has revealed certain laws to men, and if we live according to those laws, we shall attain an exaltation. Every blessing is predicated upon a law, and obedience to any law will bring a certain blessing: If the Saints will conform to the laws that have been revealed to them during the last fifty years they will certainly exalt themselves on the earth.

If we pursue evil practices, we shall do that which we have covenanted not to do, and will forfeit the blessings promised to the faithful. We are taught to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquor, and to observe many other restrictions in our conduct. That they might be better able to advance in morality the Saints have been commanded to gather out of the world and associate together. If we do not improve in the principles of morality and righteousness we certainly cannot set ourselves up as an example to the world. If we do not carry out the principles that have been revealed to us, we, as individuals will fail; but the work in which we are engaged will progress and finally triumph.

Mrs. Arnes Olsen Thomas sang "Come thou and help me."
PRESIDENT ABRAM HATCH, of Wasatch Stake, addressed the con-

gregation. He attempted to perform this duty because he had been asked to do so, but he felt that in order to accomplish it in a manner to be productive of good, he needed the help of the Lord.

He felt that in view of the great amount of instruction which the Saints have in the past received, they ought to be well versed in their duties and in the laws of life. He presumed that if notice had been given that some of the eminent apostles or elders of the Church would speak, a very large congregation would have assembled. The speaker had lately devoted his attention to matters other than religion, having been for some time engaged with others in making laws for the Territory. But he felt that law without religion would be oppression, while religion without law would be lunacy. The speaker cited from the Scriptures instances of religion and religious teachers being subject to and guided by law. Moses, the great law-giver, formed a code of laws, but it was based upon certain principles revealed by the Almighty to Moses. The speaker, to show the fundamental principles of the code of Moses, read the ten commandments, and remarked that these laws were as applicable today as they ever were. Wherever there exist homes in which honor, peace and innocence abound, they must be protected by law. If the Latter-day Saints would only obey in their letter and spirit, these laws, how vastly would their welfare and happiness be increased! It was customary for almost every man to seek to reform his neighbor rather than himself, but it was the duty of all of us to labor to reform ourselves. O, if we were all honest! O, if we would all tell the truth! And yet if we tell the truth as we see it, we shall often be criticised by those who differ with us, and it will be said of us that we are not honest, or that our faith is weak.

We must be honest with ourselves and with God. A man who will lie or steal is to be pitied, because of the shame and infamy that attaches to those offenses, and which he must endure. We should always tell the truth. When we go to a bank to borrow money, will the cashier ask us if we are a Methodist or a "Mormon?" No, he will ask us what security we can put up. After being a "Mormon" for many years it ought to be sufficient for us to tell the cashier, "I am a Mormon."

The speaker exhorted the Saints to do away with drunkenness and vices of every kind. He said that in civilized communities we find court houses, judges, law officers, etc. These were necessary, because there are classes of society who will not obey the law. The speaker thought it possible that, in some respects, it might be an advantage if society would adopt the primitive mode of life of ancient times, and deal at some length on the burden which crime places upon society, and upon the taxpayers. The speaker read the Lord's Prayer, and exhorted the Saints to imitate, in their prayers, its tone and spirit. He exhorted the Saints to avoid strife and bickerings; to settle their difficulties without the action of the Church courts, and to forgive one another as they expect and ask God to forgive them.

The choir sang an anthem.
Benediction Elder George Dunford.

Stephen De Wolf has been confirmed associate justice of Idaho and assigned to the Bozeman district.

A few years ago Wilton was one of the most flourishing villages in Minnesota. A railroad built through that section left the village at one side, and now the place is dead. One of its original proprietors has just sold 115 lots to one purchaser, and the old town site is converted into farming land.

The following circular has been issued by the general superintendent of the Utah Central: "John H. Rumel, Jr. is hereby appointed agent at Salt Lake station, and train dispatcher of the first division of the Utah Central Railway. Thomas J. Mackintosh is hereby appointed chief clerk in the general freight and passenger department of the Utah Central Railway. The above appointments to take effect February 1, 1888."

PACIFIC COAST NOTES.
CULLED FROM LATEST WESTERN EXCHANGES.

—A dispatch dated Spokane Falls, W. T., Jan. 29, says: At a late hour last night a report reached this city that the steamer *Kostenai*, belonging to the Coeur d'Alene Railway and Navigation Company, had been lost on Lake Coeur d'Alene. She was built in Portland with powerful engines, and was steel-armored to break ice and keep navigation open. She started out from Coeur d'Alene City five days ago with six days' rations for the crew and was breaking her way through 18 inches of ice on the lake, headed for Mission, to connect with the Corbin Railway. News has, however, just been received of her safe arrival at Mission, having opened navigation, which will not be closed again this season. This is good news, as hundreds of tons of ore are awaiting shipment to the reduction works at Wickes, M. T., Portland, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco and Newark, which could not be got out of the country any other way.

—Just before the curtain rose on "A Dark Secret" at the California Theatre last night, says the *Chronicle* of the 20th ult., a man in the gallery was thrown by three roughs and robbed of \$800 in gold. The theatre was packed and the members of the orchestra were flung to their places, when Albert and Louis Mundneck, two young Germans, entered the gallery accompanied by their sister, a young lady. Albert carried in a sack, tucked away in his right hip pocket, \$800, mostly in double eagles. A dense throng of people stood behind the rear tiers in the gallery and the little party had to fall in single file to move down to their previously retained seats. Louis pushed on in advance, with Albert close at his heels and the sister following. Albert had just begun the descent of the aisle when he felt a hand at his hip pocket. He turned quickly, but at the movement both of his hands were seized and wrenched in a rough and painful way behind him. He was bent forward, a knee was pressed on his back and he fell to the floor. There was a surge in the crowd and a great trampling about. Albert's pantaloons were torn at the knee, and his right hand as he lay prostrate was trod upon and crushed.

In another moment the grasp upon him relinquished and he leaped to his feet. He saw three men retiring through the crowd and shoving people violently about until they were lost to view.

CHANGING THE POSTAL LAWS.

MORE PRINTING PERMITTED ON MAIL MATTER OF THE SECOND, THIRD, OR FOURTH CLASS.

Official notice has been sent out that the laws in regard to permissible writing or printing on mail matter of the second, third and fourth classes have been changed, and were now:

"Second-Class Matter—Matter of this class shall contain no writing, print, or sign thereon or therein in addition to the original print, except the name and address of the person to whom the matter shall be sent, index figures of subscription book, either printed or written (which figures may indicate the number of copies sent), the printed title of the publication and the place where it is published, the printed or written name and address of the publisher or sender, or both, (without the addition of any advertisement), and written or printed words or figures, or both, indicating the date on which the subscription to the matter will end, the correction of any typographical error, a mark—except by written or printed words—to designate a word or passage to which it is desired to call attention, the words 'sample copy' where the matter is sent as such, and the words 'marked copy' when the matter contains a marked item or article. And publishers or news agents may inclose in their publications bills, receipts, or orders for subscriptions thereto; but the same shall be in such form as to convey no other information than the name, place, and subscription price of the publication to which they refer and the subscription due thereon.
"Third-Class Matter—On matter of this class, or on its wrapper or envel-

ope, or on a tag or label attached, the sender may either write or print his own name, occupation, and residence or business address, preceded by the word 'from,' and may make marks (other than by written or printed words) to call attention to any word or passage in the text, and may correct any typographical errors. There may also be placed upon the blank leaves or cover of any book or other matter of this class a simple manuscript dedication or inscription not in the nature of personal correspondence. There may also be placed upon the envelope, wrapping, tag or label of matter of this class any printing that is not in its character unmailable as third class matter, provided there be kept sufficient space for a legible superscription and the necessary postage stamps.

"Fourth class matter.—With matter of this class, properly prepared as such, the sender may enclose third-class matter, and he may write or print upon the cover, wrapper, or label thereof his name, occupation, residence, or business address, preceded by the word 'from,' and any marks, numbers, names or letters for purpose of description. He may also print upon the same anything that is not unmailable as printed matter and that is not in the nature of personal correspondence, provided there is left sufficient space for a legible superscription and the necessary postage stamps."

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