

would make of Louis Philippe, Duc d'Orleans an influential factor in the furtherance of their schemes.

The burial of the poet Robert Browning in Westminster Abbey has had the effect of calling pointed attention to ancient and modern modes of sepulture. In the interest of science, Sir Robert Rawlinson protests against any further burials in the great national mausoleum. The remarks of Rawlinson has brought out a sharp discussion concerning embalming both in ancient and modern times. On one side it is claimed that embalming may now be done with as perfect success as it ever was done in the palmiest days of Egyptian art. On the other side it is asserted that the Egyptians, with all their skill, the results of which have been well tested by the long centuries which have elapsed since then, never buried their dead in the vicinity of the living, but, on the other hand, interred them in a spot remote from habitation. This agitation will no doubt extend until the entire question of civic burials will be better understood. The interment of one hundred thousand persons annually in such great cities as London, must, it is thought, have a great effect on the health of the community.

Meanwhile there are other discussions going on in the great Imperial Gas Factory, sometimes facetiously termed the House, of Parliament. The questions of Land Tenure, Disestablishment, Tithes, and Imperial Federation are all waiting to be dealt with, but all these must stand aside until "My Lords and Gentlemen" have had an opportunity to fill the House and the newspapers with their grandiloquence.

The famous Mr. Stanley has not yet reached England. He is at present busy in Cairo, writing the history of his adventures. He will probably make the tour of Europe in the spring. When Barnum's show closes in London we may expect Stanley's to commence.

J. H. WARD.

EUROPE, February 24th, 1890.

#### VETO MESSAGES.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

SALT LAKE CITY, March 12, 1890.

Hon. F. S. Richards, President of the Council:

Sir.—I return disapproved C. F. No. 54, entitled "An Act to provide for a uniform system of free schools throughout Utah Territory." The act seems to be carefully drawn, is quite full and explicit in its details and from a casual examination of its principal features appears in many respects well adapted for the purpose intended. Some of the provisions, however, are in direct conflict with the well settled policy of Congress respecting the right to vote and to hold office in the Territory, and other provisions relate to matters which, properly speaking, have no place in the school law.

Section 2 of article 1 provides for the distribution of the Territorial tax to the several counties on the basis of the number of children in

each between the ages of six and eighteen years. This method of distribution has been much criticised with and apparent reason. Under its operation some of the most populous and wealthy counties have paid to the Territorial school fund a less amount than they receive. If the only inequality it affected arose from the difference in the number of children compared with the amount of assessable property the objection to it would not be so serious, for in such a case, as to the Territory, it would merely make the Territory a tax district for schooling all the children, but there is reason to believe that in many cases the inequality between counties arises from unequal assessments and the want of methods and means to equalize the assessments. A law requiring assessments to be made at the full cash value of the property is an insufficient remedy, unless all the assessors act upon it and have the same ideas of value. As a rule all laws require assessment at full value and yet inequalities exist. When the tax district is small enough so that the taxpayers and their local boards have the means of comparing the assessments, a nearer approach to equality is obtained. In the absence of equality in the assessments between the counties, I suggest that Section 2, of Article 1, be amended so as to provide in substance that no county having a population of 10,000 or over, as shown by the National census to be taken in June next, shall receive in the apportionment of the Territorial school fund a larger amount than has been raised and paid by said county, and that after an appropriation is made, the amounts remaining of such Territorial school fund undistributed shall be returned to the several counties by which the excess was paid, in due proportion thereof, and such payments shall be made to the treasurers of the several counties entitled thereto, and by such treasurers paid to the school superintendents, and by them apportioned annually to the several school districts of the county, in the same manner and on the same basis as other school funds.

Section 8, article 2, relating to county superintendents, should provide that before entering upon his duties a superintendent of district schools must be commissioned by the Governor.

Section 19, of the same article, should provide that the deputy superintendent, if appointed, must be a registered voter.

Section 21, of article 3, provides for a county board of examiners. The section should provide that no person shall be eligible to serve as examiner who is not a registered voter.

Section 30 of article 5 contains this provision:

"Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or over, who has been a resident of the school district for ninety days immediately preceding the day of election, and who is the parent of a child of school age residing in the district, or who paid a Territorial or county school tax in any such district, dur-

ing the preceding year in which any such election is held, shall be entitled to vote at any school district election."

Under the existing school law it is provided "there shall be elected by the registered voters of the district, three school trustees for each school district, etc." This law was in force at the time of the passage by Congress of what is popularly termed the "Edmunds Act." The act before me would, if approved, sweep away the restrictions which Congress has deemed it necessary to place upon the exercise of the franchise at these elections. I do not believe that the time has come for such action on the part of the Governor and Legislative Assembly, and, therefore, suggest that some provision be made for challenges at school elections, and requiring that a person to be eligible as trustee must be a registered voter.

Section 33 of the same article should provide that to entitle a person to vote he must have been a resident of the Territory for six months, and of the school district for thirty days. I further suggest that this section be placed at the end of the article. Section 79 of Article 11 seems to embrace a general revenue act, and provide for the general Territorial and County tax, as well as for a tax for school purposes. I cannot see why an act to establish a school system should contain a general revenue law. It seems to me to be more appropriate to leave out of this act all of such provisions, and to provide for only special school taxes in the various districts, and leave a general revenue act to be considered on its own merits.

This change in Section 1 may require suitable changes in Section 81 of the same article.

Section 83, Article 12, relates to the special school tax. The first nineteen lines of this section, except so far as they relate to the rate of tax to be levied, are fully covered by Section 33 of Article 5, and should, with the exception stated, be stricken out.

I suggest that section 101 of article 15, relating to schools in cities, be made to provide that the election shall be held on the day of the general election, the first Monday of August, annually. This will obviate the necessity for two elections within thirty days. This will require that section 102 be amended so as to provide for notice of election, etc., as for the general election, and suitable changes in section 103.

Section 105 of the same article should provide that the officers to be elected by the board shall be registered voters.

Section 113 of the same article should provide that the Examining Committee shall be registered voters.

Section 114 of the same article provides that the board of school trustees, together with the Mayor, shall be a body corporate, etc., but gives the Mayor no standing in the board.

If the Mayor is to be associated with the board, it seems to me that section 105 should be changed so as