

Compare the following levies for 1898 between our county districts and the Salt Lake City district, and you will see why the city newspapers love the Constitution and do not want it amended:

Name of district	Levy
No. 21, West Jordan	14 mills
No. 22, Draper	17½ mills
No. 27, East Jordan	9 mills
No. 29, Sugar	14 mills
No. 32, Brighton	19 mills
No. 33, East Mill Creek	10 mills
No. 35, South Jordan	11 mills
No. 40, Farmer's Ward	13 mills
No. 53, Brighton	24 mills
Salt Lake City	8 3-10 mills

With an average rate of nearly double what is levied in Salt Lake City, our country districts can barely pay their teachers for from seven to nine months, while the city can maintain a magnificent school system (including a free High school) for nine months, meet over \$40,000 in interest, and furnish all books and other supplies free to all pupils.

Never has there been raised but one objection to the amendment, and that is that the cities would be taxed without representation, inasmuch as the people who reside in cities of the first and second classes cannot vote for the county superintendent of schools.

This objection, however, is groundless because the county superintendent has nothing to do with levying the county school tax or any other tax. The rate is fixed and the levy is made by the board of county commissioners. Do the city people vote for these officers? Yes. And further, two of these commissioners now live in Salt Lake City. Yet they not only levy taxes upon the country part of the county, but have the power to direct how much of the money so raised shall be expended for the expenses of the county superintendent's office. Where does the taxation without representation come in?

This great injustice to rural schools was recognized by the State Legislature and the amendment proposed to section six, article ten, was passed almost unanimously by both branches thereof. By voting to amend the section referred to, we simply make it possible for the Legislature to regulate equitably the tax burdens of the people.

The people of Utah cannot afford to let this opportunity to right a wrong pass. The welfare of the free public schools demands that section six, article ten, of the Constitution of the State of Utah, be amended.

Yours respectfully,

OSCAR VAN COTT,

County Superintendent of Schools, Salt Lake County, Utah.

UTAH WOMAN AT OMAHA.

Omaha, Oct. 25th, 1898.

The coming of our Utah party was received with the utmost favor by press and people. It has been remarked since that President Watters made his best welcoming speech to the Utah delegation. The weather was very unpropitious, but the welcome of the people of Omaha was warm enough to offset all the rigors of winter.

And what of the exposition? It is as fine but not so extended as the World's Fair. It is almost more satisfactory to the observer, however, on the same principle that enough is as good as a feast. To carry the simile still farther when the food is well prepared and of the most nutritious character, less variety is more easily digested and less liable to produce indigestion and satiety.

Perhaps the most wonderful and beautiful feature of the fair is the grand court in the center of the build-

ings. There is more space, a richness of retail and a noble perspective which surpasses even the court of the Chicago White City. At night, with the many and glittering globes of fire, the effect is enchanting in the extreme.

No one gets the benefit of an educational effect such as is here offered by racing through the buildings, spending two-thirds of the time on Midway at dime shows, and then going away with the remark, "Oh, its only a pocket edition of the World's Fair."

There are some of the most wonderful pictures in corn, tassels, husks and silk, that have ever been produced. Indeed in the agricultural building corn has been fashioned and painted and wolded and bottled into many shapes and designs that one exclaims, "Surely, in Nebraska corn is king."

Being much interested in educational matters, the fine exhibit along these lines attracted my earnest attention. Any parent, as well as any teacher, can find enough food for thought in this exhibit to keep alive the interested attention for days.

I wandered one day up in the galleries of this building, and sitting down to rest in the tiny ten-foot square booth wherein was displayed the literature and propaganda of the W. C. T. U., I noted below me and opposite, in every direction arose magnificent cupolas and glittering shapes which were the exhibits of the liquor and beer vendors. What irony of fate! The defenders of morality and sobriety in the attic of obscurity, while the dispensers of death and destruction flourished in the most honored and conspicuous portions of the great show.

There are many fine state buildings. New York's building is a marvel of demin drapery. The hewed log house of Minnesota is the most popular spot on the grounds, because of the huge hickory log fire which burns on the capacious hearth.

On Midway are one or two good things. The picture of Trilby seems to tremble on the line which separates indecency from the highest art. Everybody and the governors take in Trilby, so we all cast scruples to the wind and allowed Trilby to take us in.

The incubator in which are scientifically prepared machines to preserve the lives of prematurely born infants, is of the deepest interest. Physicians are in charge of this exhibit and every one interested in the preservation of life is glad to examine the nickel-plated, fresh aired, warmed glass cases where the tiny infants are housed and protected.

The Indian villages attract much attention. But with the cold weather the natives are feeling homeward.

The weather is, so the people here all say, of the most unusually severe character for this season of the year. But even this does not hinder thousands upon thousands of daily sight-seers thronging the grounds.

Our sisters from Utah, Mrs. E. B. Wells, Minnie J. Snow, Marla Y. Dougall, came in Sunday evening to be present at the business session of the N. C. W.

Mrs. Jane S. Richards and Susa Y. Gates were already here; the meetings of the council were opened Monday morning. Mrs. Dougall gave her brief and distinct response with such graceful, quiet dignity that it captivated even Susan B. Anthony, who caught her by the hand as she left the platform and said, "That was worthy of Brigham himself."

We have also with our party, President Franklin D. Richards and daughter, Mrs. Josephine West, with W. B. Dougall and daughter, Miss Kathie Dougall.

We are located, with the exception of Mrs. Wells, at the homes of two of Omaha's most hospitable and lovely women, Mrs. Mary Moody Pugh, who

stands at the head of the Domestic Science department in the Omaha Woman's club. The other lady is Mrs. Townshend, the wife of one of the army officers now located in Cuba. Nothing could exceed the gracious kindness of these and many other Omaha ladies to our whole party.

There was a fine reception given to the council last evening at the Omaha Woman's club rooms, and all of us who were present had a delightful time.

Today, Sister Jane S. Richards with others will meet with the female members of the Omaha branch of our Church, and will organize a Relief Society. There are about fifteen sisters living here, and a better or more earnest group of sisters I have never met.

Much satisfaction is expressed by the board of the National Council that Utah has sent such a strong and influential delegation to this important session of the council. We may have more to say of council matters in another letter.

Our party, at least most of them, will leave Omaha on Saturday evening, Oct. 29th, and notwithstanding the beautiful exposition, the lovely Omaha women and the hospitable welcome which has marked our stay, we will all be glad to get home to Utah.

SUSA Y. GATES.

NOVEMBER WEATHER FORECAST.

The following data, covering a period of twenty-three years, have been compiled from the weather bureau records at Salt Lake City, Utah:

Month of November for 23 years.
Mean or normal temperature, 40 degrees.

The warmest month was that of 1891, with an average of 44 degrees.

The coldest month was that of 1880, with an average of 30 degrees.

The highest temperature was 72 degrees on November 5, 1891.

The lowest temperature was 3 degrees on November 18, 1880.

Average date on which first "killing" frost occurred in Autumn, October 12th.

Average date on which last "killing" frost occurred in spring, April 1st.

Average for the month, 1.36 inches.

Average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 7.

The greatest monthly precipitation was 5.81 inches in 1875.

The least monthly precipitation was trace in 1890.

The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 1.56 inches on November 18, 1875.

The greatest amount of snowfall recorded in any 24 consecutive hours (record extending to winter of 1884-85 only) was 9.7 inches on November 24, 1892.

Average number of clear days, 12; partly cloudy days, 10; cloudy days, 8.

The prevailing winds have been from the northwest.

The highest velocity of the wind was 36 miles from the west on Nov. 23, 1891, and Nov. 6, 1881, and from the south Nov. 23, 1892.

Station: Salt Lake City, Utah.
Date of issue: October 31, 1898.

J. H. SMITH, Weather Bureau.

The murder of a prospector named Botleau on the Ashcroft-Glenora trail has been reported to the provincial police, British Columbia. The murderer is variously known as T. Wilson, McGregor and McGraw. The killing was the culmination of several weeks of quarrelling, induced by privation and disappointment on the desolate trail. The news reached Glenora October 10th and Wilson was believed to have passed there five days before. He has not yet reached Wrangle, and it is hoped to effect his arrest there.