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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TERRITORIAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF
COMMON SCHOOLS.
FOR THE YEAR 1867.

GEO. Q. CANNON, PUBLIC PRINTER, "DESERET EVENING NEWS"
OFFICE, SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TERRITORIAL SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
FOR THE YEAR 1867.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.,
February 19, 1868.

TO THE HONORABLE THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF UTAH TERRITORY:

Gentlemen:—The Superintendent of Common Schools herewith presents his annual report for the year 1867, with accompanying table of statistics, which is more full and complete than any hitherto presented.

The counties represented exhibit a school population of twenty-one thousand three hundred and sixteen, of which there are twelve thousand five hundred and thirty-nine, or fifty-eight and three-fourths per cent enrolled in school schedules; the average attendance being eight thousand seven hundred and forty-two, or forty-one per cent of actual school attendance. Schools are kept open throughout the Territory on an average, nearly six months in the year. Tuition fees range from three to six dollars per quarter for teaching the common English branches.

There are in the Territory one hundred and eighty-six school districts, of which one hundred and sixty-one are represented in this report, leaving only twenty-five unrepresented; some of these no doubt are isolated districts in which there are no schools, in such all the representation lacking, is the number of the school population. Washington county at the last August election changed their Superintendent which accounts for the meagre report from that county: it is seldom that new incumbents do better. In a few counties the returns as to the amounts paid to teachers have been omitted; in many of the counties these returns are tabulated imperfectly, owing to some districts failing to report the amounts so paid; for instance, Salt Lake county has four districts which omitted to return the amount paid to teachers, making the total when footed up fall short of three dollars per quarter per pupil,

whereas three dollars is the minimum charge per quarter for tuition in most of the counties.

Although the present school law permits trustees when authorized by a two-third's vote of the tax-payers in the district to assess and collect taxes for building school houses and also for the payment of qualified teachers, there are but few districts which operate in accordance with this provision; nearly all the school houses in the Territory have been built by the voluntary liberal donations of the citizens, and the teachers have almost invariably been dependent on the tuition fees obtained from their pupils.

Many school houses are being built, those built are generally reported good, but there is still much room for their improvement; as the surroundings of a child at school have much to do with the advancement of its education.

Perhaps at no time in the history of this Territory, have educational interests been less neglected than the present winter. Attendance upon schools, the procuring of libraries, the establishing of lectures, are among the leading topics engaging public consideration. The most isolated portions of the Territory have caught the educational inspiration, and are putting forth their energies in the laudable and God-like cause. So thoroughly does this sentiment permeate the community that even the inmates of the Penitentiary have petitioned the Warden, who has established a common school for the benefit of the convicts, and the guards have volunteered service for two additional hours, that the good work of education may go on.

The Superintendent takes great pleasure in seconding the efforts of President Brigham Young and the Board of Regents of the University of Deseret, in the introduction of the Deseret Alphabet. That English orthography needs reform is patent to all who have given the matter the slightest consideration. To follow in the footsteps of our venerated fathers in a system of orthography so inconsistent and ridiculous and which has never helped to make the comers thereunto perfect, is unworthy of a people whose constant and highest aspirations are to be associated with truth and intelligence, and who discard error in whatever form it is presented.

In the childhood of the English language the learned who wrote it, spelled the same word in many different ways. So much was this the case that the most simple words in the language admitted of the greatest irregularity. In the translation of the New Testament about a century after the era of printing, by Tyndale, who was distinguished for his talents and learning, the pronoun *it* is spelt in eight different ways. In the time of Shakespeare, orthography was so very unsettled that his name was written in thirty different ways. This was not the exception but the rule inasmuch that it has been truthfully said that bad as the orthography of the present day is, it is *order itself* when compared with that of a few centuries ago.

Dr. Webster said "Nothing can be more disreputable to the literary character of a nation than the history of English orthogra-

phy." Professor Hadley wrote: "The defects of English spelling have to a great extent arisen from the mixture of different elements in the language. Neither the Anglo-Saxon orthography, nor the Norman French was distinguished for its regularity. But when the two were thrown together, the result was a mass of confusion and anomaly hardly to be paralleled except, perhaps, in the spelling of the native Irish. The present system retains much of this chaotic character; it is perhaps too firmly fixed for extensive changes such as could alone effect a material improvement. But it is not creditable to the English name, nor accordant with the practical spirit of the English people. With a multitude of signs for the same sound, and a multitude of sounds for the same sign, it poorly fulfills the original and proper office of orthography, to indicate pronunciation; nor does it better fulfill the improper office, which some would assert for it, of a guide to etymology. It imposes a needless burden on the native learner. To a foreigner it seriously aggravates the difficulty of acquiring the language, and thus restricts the influence of English literature on the mind of the world."

Learned men for centuries have endeavored to introduce a uniformity in English orthography. Many of them sought to introduce systems that were practically phonetic, spelling words according to their pronunciation, omitting such letters as were deemed superfluous. But learned bigots regarded the efforts of these reformers as innovations that were not to be followed; and the usage of the proud and the learned was adopted as the edict of a higher power from which none could hope to appeal successfully.

In the late and valuable edition of Webster unabridged there is a list of words given (numbering upwards of sixteen hundred) which are spelled in two or more ways. Dr. Worcester has a list equally large of "words of doubtful and various orthography."

It may be looked upon as a herculean effort to attempt the reform of English orthography; but it is a reform so much in keeping with the progress of the age, in which we are privileged to live, and which portends so much advantage and blessing to our children, that we should be recreant to ourselves and to the cause of truth did we not unitedly take hold of the subject.

The moral training of our youth should not be neglected in the common schools of our country. It is a matter of paramount importance, and when it is so regarded and acted upon with spirit and diligence the result will be one of the most favorable kind; indeed, it will be like seed sown upon good ground yielding an hundred fold.

It is a principle conceded in merchandizing that to buy a good article is generally the cheapest, and *vice versa*; it is more so in hiring school teachers. The competent teacher who asks for a liberal compensation for his services, and whose ability merits it, should be preferred to the cheap one, who, for want of tact and ability to impart the necessary instructions at the proper time, allows the valuable moments of the youth entrusted to his charge to pass by unimproved. "As is the teacher, so is the School" is an old but true maxim

There are great apathy and indifference manifested by many of the trustees. The school code requires the trustees to visit the schools of their districts once in a quarter; many trustees, however, do not visit the school once a year. This is reprehensible. Furthermore, parents do not visit the schools as often as they should, so that there is but little stimulus to the indifferent school teacher and but little encouragement to the energetic and faithful.

To procure a uniformity of text books in our schools, the Superintendent in 1864, associated with G. S. L. county Superintendent and the principal teachers of Salt Lake City, counseled in relation to this subject and concluded to adopt Willson's series of readers, Wilson's speller, Colborn's mental arithmetic, Ray's arithmetic, Pinneo's grammar, primary and analytical; Monteith's geography and Goodrich's history of the United States. A circular was printed in April 1864 addressed to Utah merchants and importers of school books, and distributed to all concerned. The succeeding year these circulars were again distributed. Some counties have sent exclusively for these text books, while others, especially Salt Lake, have clung with tenacity to the Eclectic or McGuffey's series, which at the date of the circular were in use in the schools. These two series, however, are the only ones imported.

The School and University lands donated by the General Government to States and other Territories of the Union, having proved so powerful a lever in promoting educational interests, the Superintendent thought proper to confer with the Land Commissioner at Washington upon the subject. The communication, with the Commissioner's reply is annexed to this report.

During the past year a vacancy occurred in the office of County Superintendent in Sanpete County. In conformity with the provisions of the School Code, the Territorial Superintendent appointed Wm. T. Reid, of Manti.

A catalogue of books and documents belonging to this superintendency is appended, and a list of County Superintendents and their residences.

Respectfully submitted by

ROBERT L. CAMPBELL,
Territorial Superintendent of Common Schools.

Mid Book

Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, April 3, 1864.

TO UTAH MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Superintendent of Common Schools desirous of securing and establishing a uniformity of text books in our schools; and having consulted with the principal teachers in Salt Lake City, in relation thereto, unites with them in recommending the following:

Wilson's series of Readers.

Wilson's Speller.

Colburn's Mental Arithmetic.

Ray's Arithmetic—third part and higher.

Pinneo's Grammar—primary and analytical.

Monteith's Geography, second, third and fourth parts.

Goodrich's History (late edition.)

ROBERT L. CAMPBELL,

Superintendent of Common Schools.

Great Salt Lake City, U. T., Sep. 26, 1868.

COMMISSIONER WILSON:

I beg leave to make inquiry concerning the school lands for Utah Territory.

I understand that school section No. 36, in Salt Lake City, is very valuable. Can any step be taken at present to secure a patent for the land?

The educational interests of this Territory need the financial aid of the General Government, but, up to date, there has not been the first dollar or acre of land realized to promote the education of our youth.

Should it be within the sphere of your department to aid in acquiring for this Territory patents for school or university lands, I trust that the promotion of the cause of education will be a sufficient incentive to induce you to do all for our school interests which the utmost limits of your prerogatives will allow.

Please advise me of the course to pursue to promote this matter, and oblige

Yours respectfully,

ROBERT L. CAMPBELL,

Superintendent of Common Schools.

Department of the Interior,

General Land Office, Oct. 14, 1867.

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Robert L. Campbell, Esq., Great Salt Lake City,
Utah Territory:

Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 27th ult., I have to state that sections 16 and 36 are reserved for schools in Utah Territory, but title thereto cannot be acquired until further legislation by Congress, making the "Grant in place," which is not usually done until the community passes from a Territorial condition to a State.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

JOS. S. WILSON, Commissioner.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS BELONGING TO THE OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS 1867.

For the year 1857.—Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the State Reform School of Connecticut.

For the year 1858.—Fifth Annual Report of the State Commissioner of Common Schools, to the General Assembly of Ohio.

For the year 1859.—Eleventh Annual Report of the condition and improvement of the Common Schools and educational interests of the State of Wisconsin.

Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Kentucky.

For the year 1860.—Eighth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Indiana.

For the year 1861.—Fifteenth Annual Report upon the Common Schools of New Hampshire.

For the year 1862.—Tenth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Indiana, to the Governor.

Sixteenth Annual Report upon the Common Schools of New Hampshire.

Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Michigan.

The Common School Laws of Pennsylvania, with explanatory instructions and forms.

Report of the Regents of the University of the State of New York

For the year 1863.—Rules of the Board of Education and Regulations of the Public Schools of San Francisco.

Wisconsin School Code with instructions to School Officers, etc.

Sixth Annual Report of the Regents of Normal Schools of the State of Wisconsin, to the Governor.

Rules and Regulations of the Public Schools of the City and County of San Francisco.

Proceedings of the California State Teacher's Institute, in session four days at San Francisco.

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of California—three copies.

Ninth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of New York.

Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools of Pennsylvania.

Twelfth Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Indiana, to the Governor.

Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Board of Education of Massachusetts.

For the year 1864.—Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools of Pennsylvania.

For the year 1865.—School Laws of the State of West Virginia, for the use of School Officers.

Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Schools of the State of New Jersey.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of New York.

For the year 1866.—First, Second and Third Reports of the Corporation of Brown University, in the State of Rhode Island, in one volume.

Making in all, twenty-nine volumes, all in good order.

NAMES AND RESIDENCES OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

COUNTIES.	SUPERINTENDENTS.	RESIDENCE.
Beaver	A. M. Farnsworth	Beaver
Box Elder	Wm. L. Watkins	Brigham City
Cache	Wm. Budge	Providence
Davis	Arthur Stayner	Farmington
Iron	John M. McFarlane	Cedar City
Juab	Thos. Ord	Nephi
Kane	Augustus P. Hardy	St. George
Millard	John Kelley	Fillmore
Morgan	John Boyden	Coalville
Piute		
Richland	James H. Hart	Bloomington
Salt Lake	Robt. L. Campbell	Salt Lake City
Sanpete	Wm. T. Reid	Manti City
Sevier		
Summit	Alonzo Winters	Hoytville
Tooele	A. Galloway	Tooele
Utah	Isaac Bullock	Provo City
Wasatch	Thos. H. Giles	Heber City
Washington	Richard Bentley	St. George
Weber	Wm. W. Burton	Ogden City

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SCHOOL STATISTICS, UTAH TERRITORY, 1867.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	No. of Districts in county.	No. of districts reported.	No. of schools.	Grade of schools.	No. of male teachers.	No. of female teachers.	No. of boys in county between 4 and 16 years.	No. of girls in county between 4 and 16 years.	Total children between 4 and 16 years.	No. of male scholars enrolled.	No. of female scholars enrolled.	Total enrolled.	Percentage of names enrolled.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of school population actually attending school.	Amount paid to male teachers.	Amnt. paid to female teachers.	Total paid to teachers.	No. of months schools have been taught during the year.	Present condition of school buildings.	Amount of building funds raised.	Amount of taxes appropriated to the use of schools.
Beaver	2	2	5	common	2	2	354	386	740	235	149	384	33%	300	42%	1228	919	2147	6	good	271	287
Box Elder	6	6	12	common	3	3	385	387	772	221	224	445	71%	397	51%	575	1467	7042	8	good	591	280
Cache	21	19	25	common	9	11	922	882	1804	589	516	1055	58%	757	41%	4977	1938	6915	5	good	4050	950
Davis	12	12	14	common	5	5	715	708	1423	417	366	833	58%	615	43%	4848	4722	19570	8	good	6830	200
Great Salt Lake	30	31	41	common	20	20	2928	2175	5103	1262	1094	2356	52%	1814	40%	14848	200	1500	4	good	3900	3900
Iron	4	4	6	common	2	2	272	316	588	171	125	296	53%	150	25%	700	300	1000	7	good		
Juab	4	4	4	common	2	2	272	316	588	171	125	296	53%	150	25%	700	300	1000	7	good		
Kane	6	6	11	common	3	3	408	344	752	248	184	432	58%	312	41%	945	433	1428	4	good		
Millard	10	7	7	common	5	5	180	157	337	142	121	263		216					6	good	200	5066
Morgan	7	7	5	common	4	4	181	186	367	124	108	233	63%	118	32%	4370	1902	6272	9	good		
Richland	8	8	14	common	11	12	1063	975	1978	560	520	1130	57%	704	40%	1800	150	1950	6	good		
Sanpete	6	6	9	common	4	4	200	268	473	117	169	286	60%	214	37%	1600	180	1880	6	good		
Saviler	8	8	9	common	4	4	301	268	569	174	174	348	63%	214	37%	1600	180	1880	6	good		
Summit	15	13	36	common	23	19	1850	1725	3573	1189	1090	2269	63%	1685	49%	2131	239	2431	10	good		
Tooele	4	4	6	common	3	3	231	228	459	164	134	298	65%	225	49%	1340	119	1450	7	good		
Utah	12	13	4	common	7	6	345	347	692	288	217	505	67%	381	36%	1415	696	2111	8	good	1150	1075
Wasatch	12	13	19	common	14	13	787	794	1581	568	507	1065	67%	587	36%	4468	1706	6222	8	good	5245	1075
Washington	12	13	19	common	14	13	787	794	1581	568	507	1065	67%	587	36%	4468	1706	6222	8	good	5245	1075
Weber	186	181	226	common	166	140	10933	10393	21316	6859	5850	12393	59%	8742	41%	49863	20146	61839	56	good	2777	19224

* Abandoned in consequence of Indian hostilities.

An ACT providing for the establishment and support of Common Schools.

SEC. 1.—Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That any School District heretofore established pursuant to any law of this Territory, shall remain as it now exists, until altered as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2.—The County Courts, at their regular or special sessions, shall divide their respective counties into School Districts, where not already done, and number the same, and prescribe such limits as will promote education and the convenience of the people.

SEC. 3.—The County Courts are hereby empowered to change the boundaries of School Districts, or consolidate two or more into one, if the public good require: Provided, that where School Districts have built school houses by a tax on the whole District, said District shall not be divided, until equitable provision has been made for school houses in the new Districts to be organized. Settlers on or near county lines of two or more counties, may be formed into a School District, by the mutual agreement of the County Courts of such counties.

SEC. 4.—In each School District there shall be three Trustees, residents and householders in their Districts, who shall be elected by a majority of the votes given at a meeting held for that purpose; and shall have power to appoint a Clerk, an Assessor, Collector and Treasurer, who may be of their own number or be selected from citizens of the District.

SEC. 5.—The Trustees now in office, or who shall be elected or appointed, shall qualify, by taking an oath of office and giving bonds to the County Court of the county where they reside, in such sums and with such securities as the Clerk of the County Court may approve, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties; and shall continue in office for two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 6.—The Trustees shall be elected by the voters, residents and owners of taxable property in their respective School Districts. For the election of Trustees and for the vote on the rate per cent. on the taxes to be assessed, notice shall be given; at least one week before the time appointed, by notifying each tax-payer, either in person or by leaving a written notice at his residence, of the time, place and object of the meeting; said notice shall be given by at least five permanent residents of the District; but if the District be organized, then said notice shall be given by the Trustees. At such meeting Trustees may be elected or a tax levied viva-voce, or by ballot, as the meeting may determine.

SEC. 7.—The Trustees shall provide a suitable school house, or school houses and keep the same in repair, for which purpose they are hereby empowered to assess and collect annually a tax on all taxable property within their District, not exceeding one-fourth of one per cent.; should more than one-fourth of one per cent. be needed per annum to build and repair school houses, or for other school

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SEC. 13.—Teachers of schools shall furnish their respective Trustees with a quarterly report of their schools, in the following form:

<p>FORM OF SCHOOL TEACHER'S REPORT.</p>		<p>Teacher.</p>
<p>Quarterly Report of School No. , District No. , County of , U. T., ending , 188-</p>		
<p>BRANCHES TAUGHT.</p>	Alphabet.	
	Spelling.	
	Reading.	
	Writing.	
	Geography.	
	Grammar.	
	Arithmetic.	
	Book-keeping.	
	Algebra.	
	Geometry.	
	Astronomy.	
	History.	
	Languages.	
	Music.	
	Drawing.	
Painting.		
Age.		
Total number of males.		
Total number of females.		
Daily attendance.		
Average daily attendance.		
NAMES		
OF		
PUPILS.		

SEC. 14.—There shall be elected annually, by a vote of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, a Superintendent of Common Schools for said Territory; and said Superintendent shall make his report annually to the Legislative Assembly, during the first week of its session; before entering upon the duties of his office, he shall qualify, by taking and subscribing an oath to faithfully perform the duties of his office.

SEC. 15.—The Territorial Superintendent shall keep a record of the condition of common schools throughout this Territory, as reported to him by the County Superintendents; and he shall furnish each County Superintendent with a blank record headed according to form for Trustees' reports, and also forms of said reports, together with forms of School Teachers' reports, as contemplated in this Act; and he shall cause to be printed such a number of blanks after the forms described in this Act, as will be necessary for distribution to the Trustees and Teachers throughout the Territory, and distribute the same.

SEC. 16.—The Territorial and County Superintendents shall decide what text books shall be adopted in the schools; and the County Superintendents, with the Trustees in their respective Districts, may regulate in their respective counties the school terms, allowing such holidays and vacations as may be advisable.

SEC. 17.—At the general election held on the first Monday of August, each county shall elect, for the term of two years, a County Superintendent of Common Schools, who shall hold his office until his successor is elected and qualified; and he shall qualify, by taking and subscribing an oath to faithfully perform the duties of his office.

SEC. 18.—The duties of the County Superintendent shall be: First, to take the general supervision of schools in his county, and visit officially, at least once in each year, the schools under his supervision, and see that the School Trustees are diligent in the discharge of their duties; Second, to superintend, in the manner and to the extent to be prescribed by law, all business matters connected with Public School Domain within his jurisdiction; Third, to keep a correct account, with the County Treasurer and with the Trustees of School Districts, of all funds received or disbursed for school purposes, arising from the General Government or by Legislative enactment of the Territory; Fourth, to audit all school accounts against the County Treasury, and deliver his warrants for the payment thereof; Fifth, to make an annual report to the Territorial Superintendent of Common Schools, on or before the first Monday in November in each year, and said report shall be in the following form:

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for

FORM FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

County, *Superintendent's*

Annual report of County, ending first Monday in November, 186--

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	
No. of Districts in county.	
No. of Districts reported.	
No. of schools.	
Grade of schools.	
No. of male Teachers.	
No. of female Teachers.	
No. of boys in county between 4 and 16 years.	
No. of girls in county between 4 and 16 years.	
Total children between 4 and 16 years.	
No. of male scholars enrolled.	
No. of female scholars enrolled.	
* Total enrolled.	
Per centage of names enrolled.	
Average daily attendance.	
Per centage of school population actually attending school.	
Amount paid to male Teachers.	
Amount paid to female Teachers.	
Amount paid to Teachers.	
No. of months schools have been taught during the year.	
Present condition of school buildings.	
Amount of building funds raised.	
Amount of taxes appropriated to the use of schools.	
REMARKS.	

SEC. 19.—The County Superintendent shall enter in his records every official return made to him by School Trustees and Teachers, and keep the same in his office, subject to the inspection of the Territorial Superintendent and the County Court of his County.

SEC. 20.—A majority of the Board of Trustees shall have power to transact business, and in case of a vacancy in the Board in any School District, by death, resignation or otherwise, the remaining Trustees shall have power to fill such vacancy, until the next general election.

SEC. 21.—The Territorial Superintendent of Common Schools is hereby authorized and required to proceed against all delinquent parties, on their bonds, who fail to pay the percentage to common schools prescribed by their grants or charters; and the said Superintendent shall pay all moneys obtained under the provisions of this Act to the Territorial Treasurer, and annually report his doings to the Legislative Assembly.

SEC. 22.—Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to interfere with any assessment heretofore made or contract entered into by parties under the former law, or suits pending that have originated under any former Acts of this Legislature.

SEC. 23.—“An Act authorizing the Territorial Superintendent of Common Schools to collect certain moneys,” approved Dec. 20, 1864,” and any provision in “An Act consolidating and amending the school laws,” approved Jan. 13, 1865,” conflicting with this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved Jan. 19, 1866.

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An ACT defining the meaning of the term Common Schools, and in relation to the further duties of County and Territorial Superintendents of Common Schools.

SEC. 1.—Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, that all schools organized by the direction of the Board of Trustees in the respective School Districts of this Territory, which are under the supervision of said Trustees, shall be known, in law, by the name and title of Common Schools,

and shall be entitled to a just and equitable proportion of any public School Fund, arising from the General Government or by Legislative enactment of the Territory.

SEC. 2.—The County Superintendents of Common Schools, now in office, and their successors, before entering upon the duties of their offices, shall respectively give bonds with approved security in such sums as shall be approved by the County Court, which bonds shall be filed with the Clerk of said Court.

SEC. 3.—The Territorial Superintendent of Common Schools, now in office and his successor, before receiving or disbursing any public School Fund, shall give bonds with approved security, in the sum of ten thousand dollars to the Auditor of Public Accounts, who shall file the same in his office and the said sum may be increased or diminished by the Legislature, according to the magnitude of the Public School Funds entrusted to said Superintendent.

SEC. 4.—The Trustees of Common Schools shall be elected by the voters, residents and owners of taxable property in their respective School Districts. For the election of Trustees and for the vote on the rate per cent. on the taxes to be assessed, notice shall be given, at least ten days before the time appointed by advertising in some newspaper having a general circulation, or by posting up notices in three of the most public places in the District, of the time, place and object of the meeting; said notice shall be given by at least five permanent residents of the District, but if the District be organized then shall notice be given by the Trustees. At such meeting Trustees may be elected or a tax levied *viva voce* or by ballot, as the meeting may determine.

SEC. 5.—The County Superintendents of Common Schools are hereby authorized and required to proceed against all delinquent County Pound Keepers, or other parties who have failed or shall fail to pay into the respective County Treasuries the School Funds due to said Treasuries or which may hereafter become due arising from the sales of stray cattle or from any other sources and shall pay all amounts thus collected into said Treasuries.

SEC. 6.—The personal property of any resident in a School District which may be without the bounds of any School District shall be taxed by the Trustees of the District in which he resides.

SEC. 7.—It shall be the duty of the Territorial Treasurer to report to the Territorial Superintendent of Common Schools, on the first of December annually the amounts received for school purposes.

SEC. 8.—It shall be the duty of County Superintendents to report annually to the Territorial Superintendent the amount of moneys received and how disbursed, who shall embody these items to him so returned, and all other receipts and expenditures of School Funds in his annual report to the Legislature.

SEC. 9.—Nothing in this Act or in any former Act shall be construed so as to appropriate any part of the public School Funds to any private, select or high school of any boarding school or academy, or any school whatever not under the immediate control and direction of the School District Trustees.

SEC. 10.—That section, sixth, of an Act entitled "An act providing for the establishment and support of Common Schools," approved January nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty six, is hereby repealed.

Approved, February 21, 1868.