

know why it is done. I know that the educational interests need means, but there are departments of the city government which need means just as badly. Besides this, the city does not wish to exhaust its borrowing powers, as will certainly be done if this kind of a policy is pursued. I was in hopes of seeing a more reasonable amount named tonight than \$600,000.

Mr. Pike said the board had been trying for some time to provide adequate accommodations for the school children, and in spite of all their efforts the children were still herded. Education was a necessity and in his opinion it was more important than even street paving. The city council, which went into office pledged to provide free schools, should keep its pledge and see that the necessary accommodations were provided. If this was not done, the council would go back upon its pledge and its party. He felt confident that the board could go before the people and get a full vote in favor of \$600,000.

Mr. Young contended for \$600,000. In the opinion of many that amount seemed excessive, but upon consideration it would be found that it was not. The taxes assessed and collected by the county and territory for school purposes was nearly equal to that of all other taxes combined, while the amount asked for by the school board was only one-third of the amount of bonds that might be issued. The city, too, could call upon abutting property owners to assist in making improvements, while the issuing of bonds was the only resource of the board. While he did not doubt but that the mayor was sincere in his desire to reserve some of the city's credit, still he thought it was likely that the city might get tangled up and go to the limit. Therefore he was in favor of taking a mortgage on that \$600,000 while there was a chance.

Mr. Colbath said if the board obtained \$600,000 bonds, it did not follow that that amount was to be used this year, or until it was necessary. The mud holes might be filled up later on, and in the meantime the children should not be allowed to grow up in ignorance. He was in favor of the \$600,000 first, last and all the time.

Colonel Nelson said that first of all the board asked for \$450,000; that was all sufficient for the present. It now seemed that the board was entering into a grabbing game with the City Council. This plan would simply invite opposition, and he didn't approve of it. He did not think that the limit of the city's bonded indebtedness would be reached. He was in favor of \$450,000, as originally proposed and agreed upon.

Mr. Pypers said he was formerly in favor of the \$450,000 proposition, but he had been converted to the \$600,000 idea, and he saw no reason to change his opinion. It had been said that if the board asked for \$600,000 it would cripple the city government; that was a matter which ought to be discussed. The ordinary expenses of the board were close up to the expenses of the city government, and while the latter was wrestling with one public building, the former was wrestling with fifteen. This seemed to be an expending era. The billion dollar Congress had just adjourned and the million dollar council would soon adjourn.

Mr. Lett said he had listened to the discussion with much interest, because he was a new member of the board and wanted to hear all he could. In his judgment the schools were the permanent thing in this community. He would be willing to wade through the mud for some years hence and have proper educational facilities provided.

Mr. Pyper—We might hear from Mr. Young as a member of the City Council.

Mayor Scott—It's inconsistent to be a member of both bodies.

Mr. Young—Well, I will commend the board for its moderation rather than criticize it for its extravagance. [Laughter.]

The vote was then taken on the motion to insert \$600,000 and was as follows: Yeas—Duke, Colbath, Newman, Young, Pyper, Pike, Lett, Snow, No, Nelson.

On motion of Mr. Young the finance committee was instructed to prepare an address to the public in regard to the issue of the bonds, and report at next meeting.

Mr. Young moved that the matter of re-engaging teachers for next year be left with the committee on teachers. Carried.

Mr. Young then offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the committee on buildings and sites be instructed to report to this board at its next regular meeting their recommendations as to the number, estimated cost and location of buildings and the location and estimated cost of sites to be built and purchased this year at the aggregate cost of \$300,000.

Adjourned for one week.

REPUBLICANS MOVING.

A representative of the News learned late on Saturday, May 16, that a number of prominent Republicans of this city had agreed to meet informally for the purpose of discussing the subject of the organization of a Republican club, with a view to a campaign on party lines at the next election. The movement was a hasty one, and not very distinctly defined, but as a knowledge of it spread, the number of gentlemen who determined to attend rapidly increased. The meeting was held in the Mining Exchange, and was called to order soon after 8 o'clock, about fifty Republicans being present among whom were W. S. McCornick, Judge Bartch, Fred Simon, E. H. Parsons, Hoyt Shearman, John W. Donnellan, H. G. McMillan, N. Treweek, John M. Zane, Colonel Shaughnessy, Arthur Pratt, J. K. Gillespie, Arthur Brown, E. B. Critchlow, J. C. Devine, J. M. Ricketts, Judge Bennett, R. Mackintosh, C. E. Stanton, Frank Stephens, W. G. Galligher and Jake Greenwald.

Mr. McCornick was elected chairman. After some discussion Judge Bennett was requested to draft a call for a general meeting. A resolution was then presented by Judge Bennett declaring it to be the sense of those present that the Republican party should be organized on national party lines.

The resolution was placed before the meeting and discussion invited. It was supported by Judge Bennett in a short speech, in which he declared his belief that the time for Republican

party organization had arrived. He had long favored the idea and was convinced that the movement could no longer be delayed.

Mr. Ricketts, who is chairman of the "Liberal" central committee, opposed the proposition, holding that the People's party should first disband.

Judge Bartch stated that he had given the matter the most serious thought and had arrived at the conclusion that the only course for the Republicans was to organize.

Arthur Brown, upon being called for, made a strong plea in favor of organization. It could not be expected, he said, that the People's party would disband as long as there was no place for it to go. It was waiting to be swallowed up, and the Republican party should swallow its share of it. This had been repeatedly declared by its leaders, and he believed that they spoke in good faith.

John M. Zane responded to repeated calls and delivered a telling speech in favor of organization. He declared that polygamy was the keystone that supported the arch upon which had rested the system which the "Liberal" party had contended against, and the keystone having been removed, the fabric no longer existed as an organization to be opposed politically. The force of events, which could not be staid, compelled both the old parties to disband, and the Republicans must organize in order to receive their share of the members of the People's party.

N. Treweek briefly expressed his approval of the proposition to organize, and was followed by E. B. Critchlow, who clearly and correctly described the status of the "Liberal" party. Its members were not harmonious, and there had long been among them a state of expectancy that, sooner or later, national party lines would be drawn. Consequently a Democrat was reluctant to lend support to a Republican, and *vice versa*, for fear that advantage would be lost when the division came. The party was so luke-warm that a few of its members had to bear campaign expenses, and it was, as a political organization, a bastard that in the nature of things must perish soon. Messrs. W. G. Galligher and Jake Greenwald were opposed to organization on national lines, and when he was reminded that the meeting was held for the benefit of gentlemen who took the opposite view, and that his rights were those of courtesy only, he talked about an attempt to enforce "gag law," and made threats of what would be done if the movement to organize on national lines were pushed.

It was decided that a meeting, as heretofore arranged, should be held at the district court room this evening, for the purpose of organizing a Republican club. Those who were present and favored the movement signed the call that had been read.

The committee of three agreed to meet at 11 o'clock today to decide upon the time for holding a general meeting at the Salt Lake Theatre. This committee was also to circulate the call and secure as many signatures as possible. This closed the proceedings, and the meeting broke up in a spirit of enthusiasm, it being apparent that Republican organization was inevitable.

Mr. Stanton said it was danger-