

in the construction of school buildings to increase the size of the footings to foundation walls, and have iron rails imbedded in the concrete thereof. Adopted.

FROM "SIXTH" TO "LINCOLN."

It is now proposed to name all the schools instead of numbering them, and in accordance therewith the "Sixth" school was changed to "Lincoln."

BAD STREETS.

The committee on sites and buildings recommended that the clerk of the board be instructed to ask the City Council, in the name of the board, to grade Fifth South street from West Temple to Fourth West street, as the street is in very bad condition.

Also, to ask that another sidewalk district be created on both sides of said Fifth South street, from West Temple to Fourth West street, provided it is not already included in a sidewalk district. Adopted.

REJECTED PROPOSITIONS.

The same committee reported that it has considered numerous propositions to sell real estate to the board, and the committee recommended that all offers not accepted be rejected, as they were too high. Adopted.

CITY IRON.

On motion of Duke it was decided to ask the city to donate some of its iron rails to the board to be used in the foundations of new buildings.

THE WORK OF REFUNDING.

The special school tax, Mr. Pike said, had been completed and the assistants to the clerk dismissed from further service.

Colonel Nelson said that it would perhaps be found, as there is but slow application to the clerk of the Third District court for the refunding of the school taxes of 1890 paid under protest and turned into court for reimbursement, that quite a sum will remain uncalled for in the court clerk's hands; therefore it might be well for the board of education to apply for this residue, as its use for school purposes would be the most appropriate that could be thought of.

Mr. Pike said, in furtherance of the remarks made by Vice-president Nelson, that it seemed to him that a wrong had been done those taxpayers who had paid their taxes without protest or suit and who had no disposition to do so, wherein they had been brought in to court without their knowledge or consent, to the amount of over \$20,000, and these parties had been called upon to pay the expenses to the amount of fourteen per cent., while some of those who had been plaintiffs in the suits had presented their tax receipts to the board and had been paid in full. This he considered wrong altogether, and as this board had declared in the first place, when the legality of the taxes was first questioned, that it would do all in its power to protect those taxpayers who voluntarily paid their taxes, and thereby make it possible for the board to keep the schools running. The board, as he understood it, felt the same way, and if it were possible for it to still do something whereby this imposition could be prevented, he was in favor of doing so. There had been consent given by the attorneys for the board to questions which he believed should have been submitted to the board for

its action before consenting thereto. He was not prepared to believe that the court was aware of the construction that was applied to the decree, in taxing up the costs and percentages allowed to attorneys on the \$20,000 and upward paid by those without protest or suit, and thereby increasing the amount received by the attorneys to over \$2000 more than he thought they were entitled to receive.

Mr. Dooley said it was true that property owners had been dragged into court in the way spoken of; they had employed no counsel, didn't want any counsel, and merely desired that what rights they were entitled to should be protected. Now their money lay with the clerk subject to rebates they have not consented to and did not desire. Undoubtedly a good deal of this money would remain uncalled for, and as it was paid as school tax, no more appropriate thing could be done than to apply it to school use.

On motion of Mr. Young the matter was referred to the finance committee for investigation.

Pike moved that the committee on sites and buildings report what rented schoolhouses can be dispensed with at the end of the present year. Carried.

TO REDEEM IT.

Money was appropriated to redeem and pay the delinquent taxes on the eleventh school site, it having been sold by the county for unpaid taxes.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Twenty-first Ward Ecclesiastical Corporation, rent.....	\$ 20 00
Salt Lake Gas Co., gas.....	35 00
Henry Hicks, rent.....	20 00
Peter Sinclair, rent.....	30 00
A. C. Smith & Co., supplies for High School.....	8 23
Mary Bright, rent.....	30 00
Sierra Nevada Lumber Co., glazing.....	8 00
S. P. Teasdel, janitor's supplies.....	22 81
P. V. Coal Co., coal.....	259 50
T. C. Armstrong, Jr., rent.....	100 00
Geo. E. Blair, services.....	82 50
Arthur A. Pratt, services.....	67 50
C. Forrester, services.....	26 50
Utah National Bank, rent.....	70 00
Eleventh Ward Ecclesiastical Corporation, rent.....	30 00

Total.....\$ 811 69

Adjourned for one week.

SILVER COINAGE.

I had not intended to write you again on the silver question, until I read your comments on my letter, which you printed a few days ago, nor do I intend to have much to say now.

I have not denied the right nor the power of Congress, under the Constitution, to adopt either a single or a double standard, and in the main I coincide with your position on that point.

I infer from what the NEWS says on the subject that it does not sympathize with my idea (but rather objects to it), "that our money ought not to be so regulated as to be made available as money in other countries," and asks, "What possible objection can there be to that?"

One objection I would urge is that the money as a measure of values, which our government is bound, I think, to provide for the necessities of internal trade and commerce, would better subserve the purpose designed by being kept at home. Why is it that all the business interests of this

country became so greatly excited and alarmed when large shipments of gold are made from our shores?

Would not the business men in the United States have greater cause for alarm if silver dollars as well as gold were to be withdrawn from circulation in this country? Such might, and perhaps would be the case if American silver dollars were recognized in foreign countries as money.

If other governments had made overtures to us to join them in such conference I would have no objection to consent, as a matter of policy and good feeling. What I do object to, however, is that the United States, which for a hundred years has arranged its financial matters without consulting other countries, and having during all these years grown in wealth, population, importance and influence, should now humbly bow the knee to foreign governments and beg them to agree with us upon some plan in relation to currency.

Regarding what the NEWS says I have proved, and which it seeks to turn against me, I desire to say that, while I proved that Congress did "coin silver and regulate its value," so far as half dollars, quarter dollars and ten cent pieces are concerned, I also by the same means proved that such coins were not made legal tender money, and I proved further that Congress had also, through indirection, "refused to coin and regulate the value" of the silver dollar of our fathers.

As to greenbacks, I, like the NEWS, do not care to re-open that question; it is closed for the present; but when, if ever again, the necessity shall arise for the direct issue by the United States of such paper as money, I shall, if alive, advocate it.

Money we must have. If gold and silver prove inadequate to supply the demand for currency, then a recourse must be had to other means, and I know of no more sound or safe security than the paper issued by the greatest government in the world.

H. D. JOHNSON.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing I see from a dispatch that enough responses to the invitation of President Harrison have been received to render it tolerably certain that a conference will be held. Whether a satisfactory agreement will be entered into is not so well assured, however, and in my opinion is doubtful.

DEATHS.

MORTON.—In Farmers Ward, Salt Lake County, May 5th, 1892, of paralysis superinduced by a gun shot wound in the brain, Edgar T., son of Thomas H. and Julia A. Morton; in the thirteenth year of his age.

CLINTON.—At his residence in the Fourteenth Ward, of this city, at 7 o'clock this morning, after a lingering illness of over one year, Elder Jeter Clinton, in the eightieth year of his age.

JENKINS.—In the Eighth ward, Salt Lake City, May 6, 1892, of dropsy and old age, William Jenkins, son of Amey and Edward Jenkins, born December 23, 1812, at Mica county, Monmouthshire, South Wales.

Millennial Star, please copy.

DUNN.—At Tooele City, Utah, on Saturday, May 7th, 1892, after more than a year's illness, William Dunn, late of Kirkintilloch, Scotland, aged 53 years. The ward and local officers, at the funeral exercises which were held at the meeting house on the 9th inst., testified to the uprightness and honesty of the deceased. They also spoke of him very highly in other respects.