

named. We believe that it would require much more than this amount to place the schools in the condition demanded by your necessities and rendered fitting by our prosperity, but we content ourselves with asking for the amount which, in the light of the following statements, we believe to be reasonable.

"The increased density of population in the centre of the city in all directions render necessary the purchase of many building sites, some of which will be costly. Many of the present sites are inadequate and must be added to or sold, and larger one purchased.

"Most of the present buildings are inadequate, and nearly all were built without those accessories to health and comfort usually found in such structures now, and proven to be invaluable by experience. A large number of buildings will be necessary to provide for the present overflow, to accommodate primary pupils in their own neighborhood, to provide instruction in the high school grades and generally to enable the board to inaugurate and successfully conduct a system of efficient and graded schools.

"Apparatus and furniture will be needed; while the improvement of grounds and other improvements of a permanent character will require an additional outlay.

"It is our intention to use the bonds at such times and in such amounts as may be necessary to provide for the needs of the schools. In view, however, of the fact that the courts have decided the law which authorized the board to use the taxes assessed by the former districts of this city in 1889, to be invalid, the board has determined to reimburse those who have paid the taxes thus levied, if authority exist under the law, or to seek legislative sanction to do so, in order that the inequalities of that levy may be adjusted and the burden evenly distributed. The additional expense that will be placed on the people of this city by reason of the issue of these bonds will be trifling viewed in the light of the advantages to be derived from adequate and efficient schools. That expense will consist of an annual tax of about one-tenth of 1 per cent. at present valuation, or \$1 on each \$1000 of taxable property. Of the amount thus raised \$30,000 will annually be paid in interest and \$30,000 will be set aside each year as a sinking fund; thus in twenty years the entire debt will be paid, the burden will be light and will be distributed among those who will reap the advantages. By building we shall save from \$7500 to \$10,000 per annum in rents.

"In explanation of our now asking for \$600,000, whereas we recently asked for but \$300,000, it may be added that upon mature consideration the board now favors the proposition formerly advocated by one-half of the members, of asking for the larger amount, believing that the smaller amount will no more than relieve the immediate present necessities of the schools; that we expect to reimburse those who paid the tax of 1889; that out of a total borrowing power in the municipality of \$1,800,000, the amount we ask for is not disproportionate as between the schools, whose only resource for permanent improvements is from the sale of bonds, and other municipal improvements which are largely made by individual property holders by local taxes; and finally, we believe that we should be recreant to our trusts and unfaithful to the highest interests of the community should we not do our share towards securing to the public schools, safe from any contingency whatever, a fund sufficient to meet their present and actual necessities.

"We therefore confidently submit our request to the voters of this city, and earnestly urge every voter who desires

that the public free schools of this city should be made reasonably capable of meeting the demands made upon them to be present at the polls on the 12th day of June to vote 'Bonds Yes.'"

H. T. DUKE,
GEORGE W. SNOW,
T. C. ARMSTRONG, JR.,
WM. J. NEWMAN,
JOHN N. PIKE,
R. W. YOUNG,
GEORGE D. PYPER,
L. U. COLBATH,
H. C. LETT.

Ten thousand copies of the address have been ordered printed for distribution among voters.

THE WESTERN CONGRESS.

DENVER, May 21.—At the morning session as the Trans-Mississippi Congress representatives of the different sections urged the selection of their cities of the next place of meeting. Omaha seemed to have many friends. The matter was not settled.

A large number of resolutions were introduced, favoring the Nicaragua and Hennepin canals, urging the early admission of Arizona and New Mexico, favoring a restriction of immigration, recommending amendments to the naturalization laws, favoring the free coinage of silver, defenses for deep water harbors and navigable rivers, the Torrey bankruptcy bill, etc.

Ex-Congressman Belford made a speech for free silver, river and harbor improvements, etc. The time was not far distant when the clamor of the West would demand that the nation give its attention to the development of the West's resources.

The committee asked further time for the selection of the next place of meeting. It was not accepted and the vote resulted: Omaha, 144; New Orleans, 105. The announcement of the selection of Omaha was received with cheers.

Hon. G. G. Sims spoke on free coinage. The East, he said, was misled by a pamphlet circulated by the Eastern bankers. Free coinage would break up three-quarters of the English commerce on the seas.

Ex-Governor Anthony of Kansas spoke against free coinage, and Chairman Ferry for it.

At the evening session, the committee on resolutions made two reports on the silver resolution. The majority favors the free coinage of silver, but limited to the American product, while the minority favors the free and unlimited coinage. Adjourned until tomorrow.

GOODWIN BITTERLY OPPOSES UTAH.

DENVER, May 21.—All day the committee on resolutions have been at work. Messrs. A. E. Hyde and C. C. Goodwin represent Utah on this committee. Yesterday a sub-committee on territories was appointed consisting of Messrs. Goodwin, of Utah; Catron, of New Mexico, and Jacobs, of Arizona. Today the committee reported in favor of the claims of Arizona and New Mexico for statehood, but Utah was not mentioned.

When the report was presented Mr. Hyde of Utah moved an amendment, including Utah in the list of prospective States.

Judge Goodwin then took the floor and in a vigorous speech opposed the amendment. He announced his in-

tention to fight it in the committee and on the floor of the convention if necessary. His speech contained his usual bitter denunciations.

Mr. Hyde replied to Mr. Goodwin, stating that he knew the latter to be a fighter, and said he was the only one left in the territory opposing statehood.

KIND WORDS FOR UTAH.

Judge Kerr, of Pueblo, favored the amendment. He was a Presbyterian, but believed the people of Utah were capable of managing their own affairs, and would conform to all the laws of the country as they were now doing. The way the Mormon people had been robbed and outraged by the territorial government was a shame and a disgrace to the country, and he wanted to see it stopped.

United States Senator Warren, of Wyoming, spoke feelingly in behalf of the people of Utah, and especially the Mormons, who had suffered so much under a territorial government. The amendment was defeated by twelve members not voting.

It is thought that the Utah men will accept this gracefully, and not attempt to push their claims before the convention, though there is a strong feeling among the delegates in their favor, led by the foremost men present.

DENVER, May 22.—The report of the committee on resolutions of the trans-Mississippi Congress, which was made last night, recommends that Congress pass the Burroughs bill, appropriating \$10,000,000 for the building and maintenance of levees on the Mississippi river; demands the Government supervision of railroads; recommends the granting of liberal charter and subsidies for steamship lines under the American flag; favors the admission of New Mexico and Arizona into the Union; asks Congress to pass the Torrey Bankruptcy law; to cede to the different States all the arid land, except mineral lands; to enact such legislation as will foster our mining interests; recommends more stringent naturalization laws; the immediate completion of the jetties at Galveston.

Upon the silver question it asks that Congress be petitioned to repeal all laws which in their effect work a dishonor upon, or in the least challenge the sovereignty of the silver dollar as an absolute measure of values, and to restore to silver the place given it as perfect money by the framers of our government.

The congress also asks the President and Congress to attempt to bring around an international recognition and adjustment of silver as money, or that a limited agreement be sought with the nations of the Latin union, whereby the mints of those nations may again be opened for the coinage of silver. It also favors the negotiations with the Spanish-American nations for a common currency for this continent south of Canada.

In the minority report the silver clause simply demands the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

The forenoon session today was entirely taken up in the discussion of the majority report, and at noon the congress took a recess without having taken final action.

The fine hand of the Louisiana lottery combination was manifested in the defeat of a resolution calling for a constitutional amendment in which