

# REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, *October 2, 1893.*

SIR: In pursuance of your request of July 18, 1893, I have the honor of submitting the following report of existing conditions in the Territory of Utah during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

## POPULATION.

County.	Census report, 1890.	Estimated population, 1893.	County.	Census report, 1890.	Estimated population, 1893.
Beaver .....	3,340	3,550	Salt Lake .....	58,457	67,000
Boxelder .....	7,642	7,910	San Juan .....	365	475
Cache .....	15,599	17,100	Sanpete .....	13,146	15,100
Davis .....	6,469	6,660	Sevier .....	6,199	7,460
Emery .....	4,866	7,000	Summit .....	7,733	8,500
Garfield .....	2,457	3,520	Tooele .....	3,700	4,100
Grand .....	541	750	Utah .....	2,292	3,650
Iron .....	2,683	2,775	Utah .....	23,416	28,500
Juab .....	5,582	6,200	Wasatch .....	4,627	4,850
Kane .....	1,685	1,875	Washington .....	4,009	4,400
Millard .....	4,033	4,050	Wayne .....	642	1,000
Morgan .....	1,780	1,880	Weber .....	23,005	28,500
Piute .....	2,842	2,350			
Rich .....	1,527	1,650	Total .....	207,905	240,805

On account of the recent financial stringency and the violent decline in the price of silver, the population of the mining districts has decreased very materially the past six months, while in all other portions of the Territory there has been a steady growth. The above estimate shows an increase of 32,900 since the census was taken.

## UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.

*Statement of the business of the United States land office at Salt Lake City, Utah, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.*

Kind of entry.	Number.	Acreage.	Amount.
Cash entries (excluding area in commuted homestead entries and timber-culture entries) .....	180	8,883.69	\$25,025.44
Mineral entries .....	107	2,747.96	13,122.50
Mineral applications .....	107	3,235.31	1,070.00
Desert applications .....	253	42,024.98	10,506.31
Desert final entries .....	89	18,002.12	20,222.31
Homestead entries .....	687	96,372.02	10,535.35
Homestead final entries .....	179	27,826.68	1,166.29
Timber-culture final entries .....	5	666.20	24.00
Adverse mining claims .....	21	-----	210.00
Preemption filings .....	2	360.00	6.00
Coal filings .....	70	10,720.00	210.00
Coal entries .....	4	560.00	11,200.00
Railroad selections .....	5	139,389.94	802.00
Testimony fees .....	-----	-----	616.28
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,719</b>	<b>348,788.90</b>	<b>94,717.48</b>

## SETTLEMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Statement showing the disposition and settlement of public lands in Utah Territory and the total business of the land office at Salt Lake City from the time of its opening in March, 1869, to the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

	Number.	Acreage.	Amount.
Cash entries .....	4, 188	378, 727. 21	\$621, 841. 61
Mineral entries.....	1, 947	22, 811. 95	109, 589. 50
Mineral applications .....	2, 244	14, 223. 08	22, 440. 00
Desert applications .....	3, 818	758, 412. 28	197, 690. 52
Desert final entries.....	945	176, 711. 47	181, 651. 55
Homestead entries.....	10, 494	1, 330, 338. 26	160, 818. 00
Homestead final entries.....	4, 947	609, 376. 38	32, 482. 14
Timber-culture entries.....	1, 577	179, 303. 49	17, 902. 00
Timber-culture final entries.....	23	2, 566. 20	06. 00
Adverse mining claims.....	947	.....	9, 236. 00
Preemption filings.....	11, 995	1, 445, 087. 88	35, 985. 00
Coal filings.....	1, 214	154, 840. 00	3, 642. 00
Coal cash entries.....	109	190, 493. 80	24, 540. 20
Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad selections.....	5	778, 458. 24	8, 841. 64
Land warrants.....	.....	23, 957. 00	615. 00
Agricultural college scrip.....	.....	84, 912. 00	2, 232. 00
Valentine scrip.....	.....	280. 12	14. 00
Chippewa scrip.....	.....	479. 82	10. 00
Supreme court scrip.....	.....	4, 530. 02	.....
Sioux half-breed scrip.....	.....	360. 00	6. 00
Timber sold.....	.....	.....	127. 98
Timber depredations.....	.....	.....	15, 422. 31
Testimony fees.....	.....	.....	17, 759. 20
Total.....	.....	6, 245, 869. 20	1, 469, 941. 75

## REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY AND IMPROVEMENTS, 1893.

Statement showing the assessed valuation of real and personal property and improvements in the several counties for 1893.

Counties.	Real property.	Improvements.	Personal property	Total 1893.
Beaver.....	\$315, 362	\$242, 285	\$515, 431	\$1, 073, 078
Boxelder.....	1, 248, 218	415, 445	55, 770	1, 719, 433
CACHE.....	3, 771, 740	1, 376, 030	199, 783	5, 347, 553
Davis.....	2, 083, 740	589, 775	228, 025	2, 901, 540
Emery.....	405, 339	170, 240	1, 635, 774	2, 211, 353
Garfield.....	29, 349	15, 075	223, 779	268, 203
Grand.....	56, 997	20, 905	258, 091	335, 993
Iron.....	273, 390	159, 694	406, 322	839, 406
Utah.....	564, 775	1, 108, 867	754, 186	2, 427, 828
Kane.....	89, 382	119, 256	414, 617	623, 255
Millard.....	238, 949	1, 041, 741	398, 257	1, 678, 947
Morgan.....	317, 518	129, 825	142, 889	590, 232
Plute.....	91, 117	40, 730	157, 195	289, 042
Rich.....	532, 266	81, 445	260, 039	873, 750
Salt Lake.....	31, 456, 678	9, 232, 105	8, 400, 328	49, 089, 111
San Juan.....	2, 400	8, 770	370, 221	381, 391
Sanpete.....	1, 815, 455	859, 630	462, 816	3, 137, 901
Sevier.....	437, 601	294, 710	544, 884	1, 277, 195
Summit.....	1, 760, 880	861, 112	1, 340, 744	3, 962, 736
Tooele.....	545, 975	277, 525	408, 900	1, 232, 400
Utah.....	4, 293, 025	2, 000, 896	1, 548, 005	7, 841, 926
Uintah.....	181, 143	99, 462	302, 885	582, 990
Wasatch.....	548, 260	279, 618	286, 715	1, 114, 593
Washington.....	277, 639	265, 080	441, 004	983, 723
Weber.....	10, 628, 143	3, 629, 777	3, 523, 311	17, 781, 231
Wayne.....	54, 411	44, 850	196, 040	295, 301
Total.....	62, 019, 752	23, 364, 848	23, 475, 511	108, 860, 111

Statement showing the assessed value of the property of the incorporated cities and towns of Utah Territory, and the indebtedness of the same, for the years 1892 and 1893.

Incorporated cities and towns.	Assessed valuation of property.		Amount of indebtedness.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
<i>Cities under special charter.</i>				
American Fork.....	\$325,000.00	\$354,730.00	\$2,500.00	\$1,130.00
Alpine City.....	40,000.00	*40,000.00	300.00	*300.00
Beaver.....	312,412.00	*312,412.00	911.00	*911.00
Brigham City.....	413,410.00	*413,410.00	24,000.00	*24,000.00
Cedar City.....	139,868.00	*139,868.00	450.00	450.00
Coalville.....	261,287.00	261,287.00	None.	None.
Corinne.....	182,235.00	*182,235.00	6,000.00	6,900.00
Ephraim.....	252,190.00	*308,495.00	2,000.00	1,000.00
Fairview.....	143,200.00	138,350.00	None.	None.
Fillmore.....	100,080.00	92,494.00	200.00	None.
Grantsville.....	150,000.00	265,000.00	None.	500.00
Hyrum.....	223,556.00	223,556.00	Do.	None.
Kaysville.....	1,000,000.00	No assessment.	5,000.00	5,000.00
Lehigh City.....	393,800.00	388,500.00	None.	None.
Logan.....	1,930,842.00	1,930,842.00	45,306.00	*45,306.00
Manti.....	362,041.50	468,964.00	12,600.00	12,000.00
Mendon.....	69,500.00	80,534.00	500.00	500.00
Moroni.....	95,373.00	143,844.00	None.	None.
Mount Pleasant.....	244,292.00	449,000.00	Do.	Do.
Morgan.....	210,009.00	229,800.00	Do.	Do.
Ogden.....	13,509,080.00	13,500,000.00	368,000.00	*368,000.00
Park City.....	1,309,000.00	1,327,959.00	None.	None.
Parowan.....	113,950.00	138,740.00	146.60	500.00
Payson.....	323,615.00	600,009.00	500.00	470.00
Pleasant Grove.....	244,030.00	234,775.00	None.	None.
Provo.....	8,618,646.00	*8,618,646.00	124,000.00	*124,000.00
Richfield.....	193,174.00	211,000.00	None.	1,200.00
Richmond.....	158,300.00	305,358.00	200.00	50.00
Salt Lake City.....	52,598,295.00	*52,598,295.00	1,500,000.00	*1,500,000.00
Smithfield.....	160,000.00	240,600.00	None.	None.
Spanish Fork.....	296,230.00	*296,230.00	Do.	Do.
Spring City.....	*83,000.00	147,249.00	Do.	Do.
Springville.....	430,000.00	563,092.00	Do.	2,500.00
St. George.....	272,692.00	284,952.00	2,970.23	3,110.00
Tropic.....	160,804.00	150,000.00	None.	1,000.00
Washington.....	48,700.28	*48,700.00	Do.	None.
Wellsville.....	113,690.00	147,000.00	Do.	Do.
Willard.....	102,156.75	141,971.00	Do.	Do.
<i>Cities and towns under the general law.</i>				
Bear River.....	30,000.00	36,406.00	None.	None.
Bountiful.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Fountain Green.....	70,695.00	100,000.00	None.	None.
Heber.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Kanab.....	53,347.00	67,960.00	None.	None.
Monroe.....	200,000.00	109,186.00	Do.	500.00
Nephi.....	779,854.00	*779,854.00	20,000.00	*20,000.00
Salem.....	144,710.00	144,710.00	None.	None.
Salina.....	111,272.00	134,000.00	Do.	Do.
Santaquin.....	81,968.00	75,000.00	Do.	Do.
Elsinore.....	106,450.00	63,000.00	Do.	98.00
Huntington.....	57,396.00	65,800.00	94.75	225.00
Total.....	87,200,081.53	94,533,352.00	2,115,678.58	2,098,030.00

\*No returns made for 1893; the figures given are for 1892.

While the assessed valuations have increased \$7,333,270.47 the aggregate indebtedness has decreased \$17,648.58.

Statement showing the number of residences and business houses erected in incorporated cities and towns, and the cost of the same, during the fiscal year.

Incorporated cities and towns.	Dwell-ings.	Value.	Business houses.	Value.
<i>Cities under special charter.</i>				
American Fork.....	16	\$16,000	3	\$13,000
Alpine.....	(*)	(*)	.....	.....
Beaver.....	(*)	(*)	.....	.....
Brigham City.....	(*)	(*)	.....	.....
Cedar City.....	(*)	(*)	.....	.....
Coalville.....	(*)	(*)	.....	.....
Corinne.....	(*)	(*)	.....	.....
Ephraim.....	13	21,200	.....	.....
Fairview.....	4	5,500	8	800
Fillmore.....	4	2,000	(*)	(*)
Grantsville.....	3	2,000	1	500
Hyrum.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Kaysville.....	3	3,000	.....	.....
Lehi.....	18	13,000	(*)	(*)
Logan.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Manti.....	8	5,400	2	500
Mendon.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Moroni.....	12	5,650	2	2,000
Mount Pleasant.....	12	15,000	7	20,000
Morgan.....	3	13,000	2	25,200
Ogden.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Park City.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Parowan.....	.....	10,000	.....	85,000
Payson.....	1	400	(*)	(*)
Pleasant Grove.....	15	15,000	(*)	(*)
Provo.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Richfield.....	6	7,000	1	1,200
Richmond.....	1	11,000	1	500
Salt Lake City.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Smithfield.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Spanish Fork.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Spring City.....	9	3,000	3	3,500
Springville.....	6	6,500	1	2,000
St. George.....	3	3,000	1	1,000
Tooele.....	1	1,200	(*)	(*)
Wellsville.....	6	3,000	(*)	(*)
Willard.....	3	4,500	(*)	(*)
Washington.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
<i>Cities and towns under general law.</i>				
Bear River.....	1	6,000	2	5,500
Monroe.....	7	18,000	1	800
Fountain Green.....	(*)	(*)	1	1,000
Heber.....	(*)	(*)	.....	.....
Kanab.....	5	12,500	1	2,500
Nephi.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Salem.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salina.....	15	12,000	4	6,000
Santaquine.....	1	500	(*)	(*)
Elsimore.....	3	1,500	1	850
Huntington.....	3	2,000	(*)	(*)
Total.....	182	218,850	42	179,500

\* No returns made.

NOTE.—While returns have not been received from Salt Lake City, Ogden, Provo, and Logan (the four principal cities of the Territory), it is safe to say that hundreds of beautiful and permanent public and private buildings have been erected in these cities, and that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended in their construction.

REVENUE, TERRITORIAL AND DISTRICT SCHOOL TAX.

Statement of the revenue from the tax levy for the years 1891 and 1892 for school purposes.

Counties.	Territorial and school tax.	
	1891.	1892.
Boxelder.....	\$19,769.95	20,188.85
Beaver.....	5,783.53	5,877.95
Cache.....	30,863.60	31,919.18
Davis.....	17,482.47	17,943.95
Emery.....	7,739.62	9,253.41
Garfield.....	3,054.68	2,813.13
Grand.....	4,194.22	4,529.40
Iron.....	3,481.55	3,832.08
Juab.....	11,415.07	11,596.72
Kane.....	2,316.52	4,916.94
Morgan.....	4,606.67	3,878.77
Millard.....	5,914.89	6,219.04
Piute.....	2,444.30	1,328.13
Rich.....	3,829.15	3,977.12
Salt Lake.....	293,689.28	256,681.86
Summit.....	19,769.57	20,352.08
Sanpete.....	17,298.15	22,171.35
Sevier.....	5,776.48	6,720.28
San Juan.....	1,673.36	1,992.72
Tooele.....	7,751.67	8,653.35
Utah.....	48,175.41	50,151.23
Uintah.....	3,071.81	2,843.12
Weber.....	88,412.99	87,104.52
Wasatch.....	5,949.12	5,742.15
Washington.....	4,224.19	4,654.41
Wayne.....		1,428.75
Total.....	618,685.19	596,790.49

Statement showing the revenue for each year from 1854, and the total assessed value of property from 1865.

Year.	Territorial and school tax.	Value of property assessed.	Year.	Territorial and school tax.	Value of property assessed.
1854.....	\$8,386.31	(*)	1874.....	\$57,021.45	(*)
1855.....	17,348.89	\$3,469,770.00	1875.....	58,222.95	\$23,289,180.00
1856.....	16,999.38	2,937,977.00	1876.....	50,020.11	23,608,064.00
1857.....	12,892.43	2,578,486.00	1877.....	56,384.15	22,553,660.00
1858.....	9,032.32	(*)	1878.....	146,903.77	24,483,957.00
1859.....	9,957.17	3,982,869.00	1879.....	149,910.43	24,985,072.00
1860.....	23,369.50	4,673,900.00	1880.....	151,335.24	25,222,540.00
1861.....	25,160.92	5,032,184.00	1881.....	153,495.40	25,579,234.00
1862.....	47,795.18	4,779,518.00	1882.....	174,483.93	29,080,656.00
1863.....	50,482.00	548,200.00	1883.....	185,006.55	30,834,425.00
1864.....	33,480.02	6,696,004.00	1884.....	203,549.64	33,924,942.00
1865.....	47,269.65	9,453,930.00	1885.....	208,931.72	34,851,957.00
1866.....	52,338.98	10,467,796.00	1886.....	214,105.93	35,684,322.00
1867.....	53,239.13	10,647,826.00	1887.....	227,361.48	37,893,580.00
1868.....	52,669.36	10,533,872.00	1888.....	282,636.61	46,868,247.00
1869.....	59,968.03	11,393,606.00	1889.....	305,016.14	49,833,690.00
1870.....	33,639.09	12,455,636.00	1890.....	543,061.08	108,612,216.00
1871.....	38,163.56	15,265,424.00	1891.....	618,085.19	123,737,042.00
1872.....	43,976.40	17,590,560.00	1892.....	596,790.49	119,358,098.00
1873.....	53,870.87	21,548,348.00			

\* No data.

## LIVE STOCK.

Statement showing the number of horses and mules, cattle and sheep, assessed in Utah Territory for the years 1891, 1892, and 1893, and the assessed value for 1893.

## HORSES AND MULES.

Counties.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Assessed value.
Beaver.....	2,513	2,634	2,690	\$71,308
Boxelder.....	3,724	(*)	5,650	105,490
Cache.....	7,869	7,980	8,688	301,560
Davis.....	3,145	3,100	2,890	96,770
Emery.....	2,616	2,962	3,491	106,750
Garfield.....	1,208	3,438	3,438	(*)
Grand.....	1,504	1,488	1,563	39,875
Iron.....	2,202	2,082	2,248	67,697
Juab.....	2,093	2,031	2,031	71,285
Kane.....	3,160	2,791	2,808	70,017
Millard.....	3,662	2,792	2,792	72,980
Morgan.....	1,329	1,883	1,312	33,345
Piute.....	2,053	1,310	1,432	34,420
Rich.....	2,174	2,380	2,380	83,264
Salt Lake.....	8,438	7,060	7,215	315,495
San Juan.....	1,035	1,044	1,088	18,445
Sanpete.....	4,985	5,832	5,485	164,230
Sevier.....	2,790	4,126	4,551	109,954
Summit.....	2,911	2,982	3,161	129,364
Tooele.....	3,704	5,016	4,249	84,020
Utah.....	7,657	8,403	8,403	329,205
Uintah.....	3,542	3,836	3,290	74,863
Wasatch.....	2,360	2,387	2,387	86,085
Washington.....	2,397	2,635	2,657	93,253
Waynes.....	.....	3,119	1,551	46,100
Weber.....	4,498	4,646	4,646	213,040
Total.....	85,579	87,457	92,096	2,818,895

\*No report.

†New county; no report before 1892.

## CATTLE.

Counties.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Assessed value.
Beaver.....	9,740	9,287	10,532	\$111,474
Boxelder.....	13,297	(*)	12,076	155,120
Cache.....	12,913	11,937	11,876	140,005
Davis.....	5,530	5,254	4,442	59,735
Emery.....	5,530	15,001	16,115	171,420
Garfield.....	6,256	15,279	15,279	(*)
Grand.....	19,593	17,513	15,062	164,245
Iron.....	8,968	8,315	8,444	91,050
Juab.....	3,117	4,734	4,734	46,390
Kane.....	12,949	13,655	14,328	146,001
Millard.....	8,605	5,988	5,988	60,085
Morgan.....	3,333	3,635	3,862	43,060
Piute.....	4,582	2,063	2,770	27,135
Rich.....	8,563	8,489	8,489	94,006
Salt Lake.....	8,126	6,567	6,978	133,627
San Juan.....	26,362	29,722	30,571	306,105
San Pete.....	10,161	10,958	9,604	102,345
Sevier.....	14,719	10,067	10,204	99,587
Summit.....	8,966	8,364	8,212	126,708
Tooele.....	5,061	6,071	5,177	69,776
Utah.....	12,059	13,883	13,883	177,150
Uintah.....	9,469	8,791	7,140	66,805
Wasatch.....	10,211	6,917	6,917	76,500
Washington.....	10,209	17,329	14,988	170,206
Wayne.....	(*)	8,582	5,580	55,800
Weber.....	6,976	7,274	7,274	103,720
Total.....	242,235	255,675	259,925	2,678,055

\* No report.

Statement showing the number of horses and mules, cattle and sheep, assessed in Utah Territory, etc.—Continued.

## SHEEP.

Counties.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Assessed value.
Beaver	97,826	35,567	72,290	\$144,493
Boxelder	97,593	(*)	74,515	152,155
Cache	1,758	8,521	19,659	34,208
Davis	10,783	4,703	3,500	6,905
Emery	21,410	75,695	73,975	147,880
Garfield	26,402	26,775	26,775	.....
Grand	14,000	9	19,607	39,214
Iron	48,967	54,080	79,507	157,321
Juab	143,611	57,257	57,257	114,451
Kane	96,025	49,740	68,230	136,460
Millard	190,000	48,075	48,075	96,150
Morgan	4,568	4,407	6,282	9,907
Piute	36,735	11,944	18,179	36,355
Rich	6,640	(*)	(*)	(*)
Salt Lake	291,536	5,788	8,254	9,984
San Juan	9,850	12,200	11,200	22,400
Sanpete	105,136	216,272	252,313	504,626
Sevier	22,989	56,258	61,683	123,666
Summit	4,923	6,385	10,373	20,192
Tooele	162,469	187,167	278,810	547,620
Utah	101,605	74,306	74,306	148,280
Uintah	41,165	37,425	32,313	50,459
Wasatch	10,731	15,000	15,000	30,000
Washington	14,680	15,212	22,229	44,476
Waynes	.....	21,495	24,705	49,410
Weber	13,990	20,799	20,799	41,616
Total	1,485,392	1,045,080	1,374,836	2,648,128

\* No report.

† No report before 1892; new county.

## BANK STATEMENT.

Statements have been received from the following-named banks showing state of their business June 30, 1893, as follows:

Name.	Capital.		Deposits.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Brigham City: Bank of Brigham	\$35,000.00	\$30,000	\$61,324.15	\$40,000.00
Bank of Spanish Fork	19,425.00	25,000	10,550.79	3,861.57
Corinne: J. W. Guthrie	50,000.00	(*)	65,000.00	(*)
Davis County Bank	11,706.50	25,000	5,242.26	8,750.00
Kaysville: Barnes Banking Co.	25,000.00	34,000	43,045.78	19,087.08
Lehi: Commercial and Savings Bank	49,000.00	50,000	46,832.62	36,605.00
Logan: Thatcher Brothers Banking Co.	150,000.00	170,000	193,658.00	142,914.00
Manti: Manti City Savings Bank	25,000.00	50,000	112,328.17	99,334.90
Mount Pleasant: Commercial and Savings Bank	(*)	50,000	(*)	44,324.25
Nephi:				
Savings Bank and Trust Co	50,000.00	50,000	43,625.50	36,116.77
First National	50,000.00	50,000	113,330.74	41,227.63
Ogden:				
State Bank	125,000.00	137,500	145,000.00	176,909.10
Commercial National Bank	150,000.00	150,000	233,302.00	200,000.00
First National Bank	150,000.00	150,000	396,467.52	284,660.97
Utah National Bank	100,000.00	200,000	300,000.00	200,000.00
Citizens' Bank	150,000.00	150,000	232,873.50	116,140.42
Ogden Savings Bank	75,000.00	75,000	217,229.45	272,532.46
Utah Loan and Trust Co.'s Bank	215,000.00	200,000	108,437.09	137,137.91
Park City: First National Bank	50,000.00	(*)	(*)	(*)
Payson Exchange and Savings Bank	30,200.00	31,800	59,781.62	20,952.41
Provo:				
Commercial and Savings Bank	75,000.00	75,000	75,015.00	59,858.00
First National Bank	50,000.00	60,000	43,563.00	26,814.36
National Bank of Commerce	50,000.00	50,000	27,755.58	15,840.39
Utah County Savings Bank	50,000.00	50,000	50,000.00	51,554.97
Richfield: James M. Peterson	20,000.00	(*)	26,286.00	(*)
Springville Banking Co.	50,000.00	50,000	29,583.09	23,071.48
Salt Lake City:				
American National Bank	250,000.00	300,000	404,423.41	379,047.67
Commercial National Bank	300,000.00	350,000	459,767.81	388,539.62

\* No report.

## BANK STATEMENT—continued.

Name.	Capital.		Deposits.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
<b>Salt Lake City—Continued:</b>				
Deseret National Bank .....	\$500,000.00	\$500,000	\$1,153,200.64	\$930,000.00
National Bank of the Republic .....	500,000.00	522,000	332,785.00	259,000.00
Union National Bank .....	445,000.00	441,000	847,408.50	(*)
Bank of Commerce .....	100,000.00	100,000	260,209.40	149,000.00
State Bank of Utah .....	500,000.00	500,000	422,948.30	342,149.66
Deseret Savings Bank .....	100,000.00	158,343	557,886.50	627,555.81
Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Co .....	400,000.00	400,000	1,033,496.24	1,145,370.57
Salt Lake Valley Loan and Trust Co .....	200,000.00	200,000	1,330,980.05	(f)
Utah Title Insurance and Trust Com- pany Savings Bank .....	150,000.00	150,000	161,220.65	(*)
Wells, Fargo & Co. (branch) .....	200,000.00	(*)		1,173,405.42
McCornick & Co. ....	200,000.00	200,000	1,200,000.00	600,000.00
Utah Commercial and Savings Bank .....	200,000.00	200,000	333,500.44	234,000.00
T. R. Jones & Co. ....		(*)	330,013.11	(*)
Utah National Bank .....	200,000.00	200,000	290,445.24	225,515.14
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>5,910,331.50</b>	<b>5,693,643</b>	<b>11,758,728.13</b>	<b>9,237,726.00</b>

\* No report.

† Receive no deposits.

## THE RAILROAD SYSTEM.

*The railroad system of Utah.*

Road.	From—	To—	Miles of line.	
			Gauge 4 feet 8½ inches.	Gauge 3 feet.
<b>Rio Grande Western—</b>				
Main line in Utah .....	Ogden	Colorado line .....	294.1	
Bingham branch .....	Bingham Junction	Bingham .....	14.15	
Alta branch .....	do	Wasatch .....	10.06	
San Pete branch .....	Thistle Junction	Manti .....	60.8	
Sevier Railway (leased) .....	Manti	Salina .....	25.7	
Tintic Railway (leased) .....	Springfield Junction.	Silver City .....	43.6	
Coal mine branch .....	Ploasant Valley	Coal mine .....	17.5	
Lake Park spur .....			1.5	
Utah Central coal mine spur .....			1.8	(*)
Diamond spur .....			1.4	
Bingham tramway .....				3.5
Alta tramway .....				7.8
<b>Total .....</b>			<b>470.61</b>	<b>11.3</b>
<b>Central Pacific in Utah, Ogden main line.</b>				
Utah Central—	Ogden	Nevada line .....	157	
Main line .....	Salt Lake City	Fort Douglas .....		6
Do .....	do	Park City .....		31
Do .....	do	Mill Creek .....		3
<b>Total .....</b>				<b>40</b>
<b>Union Pacific—</b>				
Main line in Utah .....	Ogden	Wyoming .....	73	
Do .....	do	Frisco .....	280	
Salt Lake and Western .....	Lehi City	Eureka .....	62	
Echo and Park City .....	Echo	Park City .....	31	
Utah and Northern .....	Ogden	Idaho line .....	96.3	
Utah and Nevada .....	Salt Lake City	Terminus .....		37
San Pete Valley .....	Nephi	Manti .....		52
<b>Total .....</b>			<b>542.3</b>	<b>89</b>
Great Salt Lake and Hot Springs .....	Salt Lake City	Farmington .....	18	
<b>Grand total .....</b>			<b>1,187.91</b>	<b>140.3</b>



Street-railroad system.

	Electric.	Steam motor.
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Salt Lake.....	58	
Ogden.....	10	
Provo.....		6
Total.....	68	6

RAILROAD EXTENSIONS.

During the past year 36 miles of new road have been constructed. This, added to our previous mileage, makes an aggregate of 1,327.94 miles now in operation within the Territory.

MINING INDUSTRY.

Statement of the mineral product of Utah for the year 1892.

[Furnished by J. E. Dooly, esq., cashier of Wells, Fargo & Co., Salt Lake City.]

	Copper.	Lead unrefined.	Silver in bars.	Silver in base bullion and ores.	Gold in bars.	Gold in bullion and ores.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>
Germania Lead Works.....	357,000	12,968,400		912,000		6,172
Hanauer Smelter.....	405,000	12,930,000		903,500		5,575
Mingo Smelting Co.....	333,116	16,166,854		1,292,172		11,651
Daly Mining Co.....		2,159,000	740,000	393,800	720	524
Ontario Silver Mining Co.....		3,327,756	820,195	893,903	361	914
Silver Reef District.....	727,500		25,740			
Other mines and placers.....			4,475		70	
Net product bars and base bullion.....	1,822,616	47,552,010	1,590,410	4,395,375	1,151	34,896
Contents ores shipped.....		43,665,097		2,983,871		12,195
Totals.....	1,822,616	91,117,107	1,590,410	7,379,246	1,151	37,091

RECAPITULATION.

1,822,616 pounds copper, at 5 cents per pound.....	\$91,130.80
91,117,107 pounds unrefined lead, at \$55 per ton.....	2,505,720.42
8,969,656 ounces fine silver, at \$0.867 per ounce.....	7,792,388.65
38,182 ounces fine gold, at \$20 per ounce.....	763,640.00
Total export value.....	11,152,879.87

Computing the gold and silver at their mint valuation and other metals at their value at the seaboard it would increase the value of the product to \$16,276,818.03.

Comparative statement showing the quantity of silver and gold contained in base bullion and ores produced in Utah.

Year.	Total silver produced.	Total gold produced.	Silver in ores and base bullion.	Gold in ores and base bullion.	Per cent of total silver product.	Per cent of total gold product.
	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>		
1877.....	4,359,708	17,325	2,102,098	11,035	48.2	63.6
1878.....	4,357,828	15,040	2,108,359	10,165	48.3	67.5
1879.....	3,835,047	15,932	1,797,589	5,693	46.8	35.7
1880.....	3,783,566	8,020	1,403,819	2,878	37.1	35.8
1881.....	5,400,191	7,958	2,643,899	2,622	48.9	32.0
1882.....	5,435,444	9,039	2,581,789	5,016	47.3	55.5
1883.....	4,531,763	6,901	2,351,190	5,597	51.8	80
1884.....	5,669,488	5,530	3,253,984	8,806	57.4	68.8
1885.....	5,972,689	8,903	3,139,576	7,289	53.4	81.8
1886.....	5,918,842	10,577	2,898,263	8,369	47.9	79.1
1887.....	6,161,737	11,387	5,049,273	10,714	65.7	94
1888.....	5,178,855	13,886	3,982,217	12,854	64.4	92.6
1889.....	7,147,651	24,975	5,270,256	24,276	73.7	97
1890.....	8,165,584	33,851	6,082,825	29,555	74.4	87.3
1891.....	8,915,223	36,160	6,616,198	31,240	74.2	86.4
1892.....	8,969,656	38,182	7,379,246	37,031	82.2	99.8

*Comparative statement of the value of lead bullion, including gold and silver necessarily produced in its manufacture west of the Missouri River.*

[Compiled from the annual reports issued by John J. Valentine, president Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.]

Year.	Total value of precious metals, including lead.	Total value of lead bullion, including gold and silver contents.	Per cent of entire product.
1878 .....	\$81,154,622	\$14,740,581	18.1
1879 .....	75,349,501	19,234,394	25.5
1880 .....	80,167,936	28,114,594	35
1881 .....	84,504,417	30,253,430	35.8
1882 .....	92,411,835	35,798,750	38.7
1883 .....	90,313,612	34,810,022	38.5
1884 .....	84,975,954	31,191,250	36.7
1885 .....	90,181,260	35,781,711	39.6
1886 .....	103,011,761	44,635,655	43.3
1887 .....	104,645,959	41,595,853	39.7
1888 .....	114,341,592	38,004,826	33.2
1889 .....	129,677,836	42,873,063	33.5
1890 .....	127,166,410	46,852,367	36.8
1891 .....	118,237,441	39,106,577	33

One of our great and heretofore most prosperous industries has been metal mining, producing annually about \$16,000,000. Owing to the low price of silver and lead some of our great mines that have paid regular dividends for years have ceased their payment. The working force has been reduced in some, while others have been closed entirely. A great many honest, thrifty, and industrious miners have been thrown out of employment. The depression in this great industry has injuriously affected all the various activities and interests of the Territory. Our people almost universally favor the maintenance of the parity of value between silver and gold and the coinage of both metals as money without discrimination against either.

#### COMMERCIAL.

The vexed and unsettled condition of the silver question has had a very unfavorable effect upon the commercial affairs of the Rocky Mountain States and Territories. Many of the mines have shut down, the miners thrown out of employment, and business to a considerable extent crippled thereby. It is to be hoped that an early and favorable solution of the problem will result in a speedy resumption of our mills and mines and an increased activity in all branches of commerce.

#### LABOR SUPPLY.

We are well supplied with all classes of workmen, from the ordinary laborer to the most skillful mechanic or artisan.

Statement showing rate of wages for certain kinds of labor and hours employed.

	Month.	Week.	Day.	Hours employed.
Bricklayers.....			\$4.50 to \$5.50	8 and 9
Brickmakers.....			2.50 to 3.00	9
Blacksmiths.....			3.00 to 4.00	9
Boilermakers.....			3.50 to 4.00	9
Brewers.....		\$70		9
Bakers.....		\$21		9
Boot and shoe makers.....			2.75 to 3.00	8
Clerks.....	60 to 100			10
Carpenters.....			3.00 to 3.50	9
Cooks and waiters.....	40 to 75			10
Electricians.....			3.50 to 4.50	8
Harness-makers.....			2.25 to 3.00	9
Hod-carriers.....			2.25 to 2.75	8 and 9
Iron molders.....			3.00 to 3.50	9
Lathers.....			3.00 to 3.50	9
Laborers.....			2.00 to 2.50	8-9
Linemen.....			3.00 to 3.50	8
Machinists.....			3.50 to 4.00	9
Printers.....		21 to 25		9
Pressmen.....		18 to 25		9
Plumbers.....			4.50 to 5.00	9
Painters.....			3.00 to 3.50	9
Plasterers.....			4.00 to 4.50	8
Stonecutters.....			4.00 to 4.50	8
Stone masons.....			4.50 to 5.50	8
Steam and gas fitters.....			4.50 to 5.00	8
Street car employes.....			2.00	8
Tinners and cornice-makers.....			3.50 to 4.00	8
Barbers.....		15 to 20		10
Cigar-makers.....		20 to 25		8

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The population, business, and wealth of the Territory has increased so rapidly during the past few years that great inconvenience is experienced from the want of public buildings for Federal offices in Salt Lake City and Ogden. The offices are scattered, in some instances very poor accommodations are provided for the transaction of the public business, and large sums are appropriated annually for the payment of rents. To this must be added the insecurity of the public records and papers and the liability of their destruction by fire at any time. I urgently recommend the passage of bills authorizing the erection of suitable buildings for the transaction of public business at the earliest moment consistent.

#### OLD CAPITOL BUILDING.

The old capitol building at Fillmore is of but little value and should be granted to the Territory to be disposed of for school or other public purposes.

#### THE INDUSTRIAL HOME.

This public institution has never had a successful career and seems to have been an unnecessary and almost unappreciated public burden. The building was vacated by the inmates and management during the month of June, 1893, and has been turned over to the Utah Commission. The commissioners have taken possession of the premises and are using them for their offices, but the buildings are so constructed that they are suitable only for school, hospital or other similar purposes. Beside they are located so far from the center of business that

they are not sufficiently convenient for the public. I therefore recommend that the entire property be granted to the Territory, to be devoted to some public use to be determined by the Territorial legislature.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

The university, situated at Salt Lake City, has steadily increased in its popularity and usefulness. The legislature has been liberal in its appropriations to foster the institution, and the people are availing themselves of the increased educational advantages placed within their reach. The standard of the university has been materially advanced the past five years, and while the resulting consequences would necessarily be a falling off in the attendance there were enrolled on September 1, 1893, 368 pupils. Satisfactory educational progress is being made, and in the near future we expect the university to be one of the leading institutions of learning in the far West. In this connection I desire to call attention to the fact that early in the settlement of the Territory the university site was fixed in the city of Salt Lake. A beautiful square of 10 acres, in a quiet part of the city, was set apart for the purpose and the buildings erected thereon. Within the past few years, however, the population and business have increased and extended so rapidly that the university is now so near the lines of business and confusion that its removal to a quieter location where a larger tract of land can be secured is much to be desired. I therefore recommend the early passage of the act now pending in Congress granting to the Territory a portion of the Fort Douglass military reservation for university purposes.

#### AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

This institution is located at Logan, about 90 miles north of Salt Lake City. It was created by act of the legislative assembly at the session of 1888. Since that time \$180,000 have been appropriated by our legislature to erect suitable buildings and establish the necessary farms and experimental stations. Very rapid and satisfactory progress has been made and the attendance has been steadily increasing until it now numbers nearly 400. This college is a favorite with the people and is destined to do a great work in its sphere.

#### REFORM SCHOOL.

This worthy institution is located at Ogden, the second city of the Territory, 37 miles north of Salt Lake City. The legislative appropriations have been ample to construct suitable school rooms, work shops, dormitories, etc., to accommodate 100 children, and all necessary educational and manual training are furnished the inmates. The grounds consist of about 60 acres, which are under the highest state of cultivation in parks, orchards, etc. The institution is continually receiving and discharging inmates, and much good is being accomplished at this home for the wayward.

#### INSANE ASYLUM.

This institution is situated at Provo, about 50 miles south of the capital.

It is an institution that any of the States might well feel proud of, and is sufficient to care for our unfortunate insane in the wisest and

most humane manner. One hundred thousand dollars was appropriated by our legislature to maintain this home for the unfortunate during the years 1892 and 1893.

#### THE PENITENTIARY.

This institution is still under the control of the United States marshal. The new buildings recently constructed are a great improvement and were much needed.

#### INDIANS.

The Indians of the Territory are all quiet and peaceably disposed. The number upon the Uintah and Uncompahgre reservations is about 2,000, and the number of acres within the reservation aggregate about 4,000,000. The lands included within this reservation are some of the most fertile and well-watered lands within the Commonwealth. As the acreage per capita for the Indians is so unnecessarily large as to be entirely beyond reason, I have to recommend that early provision be made for the allotment in severalty of suitable quantities of such land to the Indians, and that the remainder of the lands be then thrown open to the public for settlement. I ought also to say that any further removal of the Indians from Colorado or elsewhere to this Territory, would be such a grave injustice and impediment to the progress of the Territory that it ought not to be considered, much less permitted.

#### THE SCHOOL LANDS.

These lands as a rule are unoccupied and unproductive and are of little value without irrigation.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

In addition to the educational facilities afforded by the Territorial University and Agricultural College, which are maintained by direct appropriations from the general fund by the Territorial legislature, there are paid into the public treasury general school taxes aggregating \$360,000 per annum. This tax is apportioned according to the school population, by the Territorial superintendent of district schools, and is expended for the support and maintenance of free public district schools throughout the Territory. In the two cities of Salt Lake and Ogden, during the past two years, more than \$750,000 have been raised on bonds alone and expended in the erection of free public district schoolhouses. These buildings are of the most modern architecture, supplied with the very latest appliances, accommodate more than 7,000 children, and would be a credit to any city of the American continent. Besides these, during the same period, hundreds of other cities, towns, and districts have expended large sums in the erection of modern school buildings, and when the scores of magnificent and costly colleges and academies, which have been built by the different churches, are taken into consideration, it is not speaking extravagantly to say that no State or Territory has better educational facilities than can be found in Utah. Heretofore the illiteracy of the Territory has been less than 4 per cent., and with such an increase in school buildings we have great hopes of very materially reducing this figure in the near future, and of standing foremost among the States.

## AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural lands of the public domain are being settled upon and titles taken therefor as rapidly as irrigation can be procured for the same. The expense of constructing canals is very heavy, and as title to the lands can not be procured without conducting water upon the several subdivisions, it necessitates the formation of companies and the investment of large sums of money to convey the water upon the land. As capital is slow to invest in enterprises promising indefinite returns, the complete settlement of these lands will of necessity be protracted. The lands that are provided with sufficient water for irrigation are being rapidly brought under a high state of cultivation, and our valleys are dotted with orchards and vineyards bearing the choicest fruits and yielding steady and satisfactory returns to the owners.

## FORESTS.

There are no forests of importance in the Territory. The limited supply of timber growing on the sides of our mountains is of such a character as to be better adapted to railroad building, mining, and for fuel than for other purposes.

## UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES.

There are within the Territory mountains of the richest iron and copper ores, vast beds of coal, sulphur, and other valuable deposits, which only need the touch of capital and access to railways to bring into the market of the world untold hidden treasures.

## LEGISLATION.

On the 6th of May, 1886, I first qualified as governor of the Territory. At that time conditions were vastly different commercially, socially, and politically from those now existing. The enactment of and enforcement of the laws for the suppression of polygamy had produced a feeling of intense bitterness. Strife and contention prevailed throughout the Territory. The Mormon and non-Mormon people held themselves separate and apart from each other as if they were of different races. Each looked upon the other as enemies to the public good. I have noted with the most profound gratification a progressive and continuous improvement, and have witnessed the creation of a new era wherein our people unitedly and harmoniously are striving for the good of all. While the embers of the old hate are occasionally revived into a feeble flame by the breath of bigotry or prejudice, peace prevails within our borders and our people are happy. The sources of difference, which have in the past divided and kept separate the two elements of the community, Mormon and non-Mormon, viz., polygamy and the maintenance of a political party composed almost, if not entirely, of members of the Mormon Church, and, as contended by those opposing it, dominated and controlled by its priesthood, happily no longer exists. The practice of polygamy has been abandoned by the church and people. Polygamous marriages are forbidden by the authorities of the church, and those who would contract such marriages now would subject themselves to excommunication from that body. The People's or Church party was formally disbanded by its constituted leaders more than two years ago, and its former adherents allied themselves

and have since acted with the two great national parties. So long as the Mormon Church authorities held an attitude of defiance to the laws I favored the strongest and most rigorous measures. Now that they and the people have yielded and conformed to the law and are doing all within their power to establish and maintain harmonious relations with the people of the whole country, they should be encouraged, if not by liberal and generous consideration, at least by fair and just treatment. A careful review of our past history and the situation locally confronting us imperatively demands, in my judgment, the enactment of two measures of relief, the repeal of the provision of the law of March 3, 1887, escheating the property of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints and an act restoring the property to the church.

By an act of Congress of March 3, 1887, the corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints was dissolved and the attorney-general directed to take the necessary proceedings to wind up the affairs of the corporation and escheat its real estate held in violation of the act of July 1, 1862.

In pursuance of the law of 1887 suit was brought in the supreme court of the Territory of Utah and a receiver was appointed to take possession of all the property of the church, real and personal, who still retains possession of the same.

The value of the real property is about \$285,000; that of the personal property, about \$450,000, making a total valuation of about \$735,000.

The supreme court of the Territory decreed that the personal property had been escheated to the United States, but on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States the decree of the lower court was so modified as to direct that the personal property should be devoted to some charitable use, lawful in its character, to be determined by a master appointed by the supreme court of the Territory. Subsequently the latter tribunal decided that the property should be vested in a trustee, to be appointed by the court, and the proceeds of the fund devoted to the support and aid of the poor of the church and to the building and repairing of its houses of worship. The United States appealed from this decision and the case is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Suit was brought to escheat all the real estate belonging to the church except the Temple Block in Salt Lake City, which has been set apart for church purposes under the provisions of the law. The supreme court of the Territory recently decided that the church had a vested interest in the tithing house and grounds and in the historian's office before the passage of the act of July 1, 1862, and that therefore these pieces of property were not subject to escheat, but that the residence of the president of the church, the church farm, and an interest in some coal lands were escheated to the United States. These cases have also been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States and are now pending there.

The legislation above referred to was enacted for the express purpose of suppressing polygamy, and was justified alone upon the grounds that the property and funds would be used in the support and aid of that unlawful institution. The church has abandoned the practice of polygamy and no longer teaches it, or permits its members to enter into the relation. There is left neither reason nor excuse, in my judgment, for taking from the Mormon Church and people this property, and it ought to be restored to them. The courts should no longer be cumbered with the question of its disposal and the fund consumed in

costs of litigation. The Mormon people, while undergoing the many hardships and deprivations of the pioneer frontier life through many weary years, by their voluntary subscriptions created this fund, and when it is beyond all question that it would be devoted to no unlawful purpose, but to commendable and charitable uses, it ought to be returned to them. Such fair and just action by Congress would give great satisfaction to the people of the Territory and encourage and strengthen the constantly growing sentiment of cordiality and good feeling among the people. I earnestly urge that Congress be recommended to promptly pass the desired relief, because "He gives twice who gives quickly."

#### STATEHOOD FOR UTAH.

This Territory has been settled for almost a half century. The pioneers came to the site of the present city of Salt Lake on July 24, 1847. Our state of probation has been long. Our schooling for statehood full and complete. As illustrative of our probationary period I quote as follows from an article on the subject of Statehood for Utah, by the Hon. George Q. Cannon, in the May number of the Utah Monthly Magazine:

"We are to-day passing into the fourth generation—not of time, but of people—in Utah who have never known from practical observation what the glories of our free institutions in America mean. I have in mind the case of a man who came to Utah very soon after he had reached his majority. Almost his sole relation to the political affairs of the United States has been through the medium of Territorial government, which is merely a form of political slavery for the inhabitants. His son was born in Utah in 1848 or 1849 and has dwelt here all his days. That son's son was born in Utah in 1870. And that grandson's son is here to grow into boyhood and eventually into maturity if he shall live—without experiencing in himself one throb of the mighty exultation which comes to the free born, unless Utah shall receive her rights or unless he shall remove from kindred and home to find a larger sphere for the exercise of ability and patriotism."

We now have a population of about 240,000. An assessed taxable valuation of \$109,000,000. It is scarcely necessary to dilate upon or go into particulars as to Utah's population, wealth, stability, and material development entitling her to statehood.

It is fully covered and established by the favorable reports made to the House of Representatives from its Committee on Territories at the first and second sessions of the late Congress, and indeed it is now conceded by all as indisputable. Our population is active, enterprising, industrious, and thrifty and will compare favorably in all the elements of good citizenship with any people.

Our improvements, both public and private, are upon a liberal and generous scale, commensurate with our wealth and ability. Educational and school advantages are good and constantly being improved. We have an enlightened, well ordered, strong, self-sustaining community, enjoying all the advantages and comforts of modern cultivation and civilization.

I suppose it will not be disputed, but for the teaching and practice of polygamy, and as contended, the existence and rule of a political party in the Territory under the direction and control of the Mormon church and its priesthood, Utah would long ago have become a sovereign State. As hereinbefore stated the practice of polygamy has been absolutely abandoned. The People's or Mormon Church party has been dissolved and no longer has either an organization or membership. The highest authorities of the Mormon Church, their chief men and leaders, upon all proper occasions have publicly denied that



they claim the right to, or do, or will attempt to exercise any church influence or power to control the political action of its members.

It would seem that with the removal of the only causes heretofore hindering and obstructing admission, and a constant increase in population, wealth, and development of the Territory, that none should now be found to oppose Utah's entering the Union.

It is true, however, that a small minority continue to interpose objections to the conferring of this great boon upon the Territory. Those composing it found their opposition upon a doubt as to the sincerity of the Mormon people in the action they have taken toward the settlement of the old questions of disturbance. Compelled to admit the actual occurrences which have taken place within their own knowledge, they take counsel of their prejudice and fears, and deny to the Mormon people the common justice of being judged according to their declarations and deeds, ascribing to them motives and purposes which they expressly disclaim.

It affords me pleasure, however, to be able to state that this class is constantly growing less and its numbers rapidly decreasing. Many of those who have opposed in the past all movements looking to Utah's admission have abandoned their opposition and now heartily favor it, and give their earnest support to the present movement.

I know of no people who, in their preparation for statehood, have been confronted with as delicate and grave questions and as radical differences, requiring the cultivation and exercise of the highest public qualities, yet the responsibility has been met with patience and forbearance, and our people, after years of earnest effort, have peacefully solved their difficulties and satisfactorily settled their differences. The salutary lessons inculcated in the school of actual experience have admirably trained and fitted them for the duties and responsibilities of a State government.

Being aware of the great amount of business that will be brought before Congress, and that much legislation which would otherwise receive favorable action must necessarily be deferred in consequence of lack of time for consideration, I have purposely refrained from suggesting other necessary and desirable measures of legislation and confined myself to urging the prompt and favorable action upon the two suggested in view of their overwhelming importance and the benefits to accrue from their enactment into law.

I sincerely trust, Mr. Secretary, that you may find it in consonance with your views to recommend their early and favorable consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CALEB W. WEST.

Hon. HOKE SMITH,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*