

REPORT

OF

THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
SALT LAKE CITY, *September 9, 1890.*

SIR: In compliance with your request of July 28, 1890, I respectfully submit for your information the following report of affairs in Utah Territory during the past year:

A census of the inhabitants of the Territory was taken by the Government in the month of June last. I have not been able to secure an accurate statement of the population as shown by the returns now in the Census Office at Washington. From information furnished to me by A. S. Condon, supervisor of census for Utah, the population of the counties appears to be as follows:

County.	Population.		County.	Population.	
	1890.	1880.		1890.	1880.
Beaver	4,354	3,918	Salt Lake.....	59,521	31,977
Box Elder.....	7,722	6,761	San Juan.....	450	204
Cache	15,349	12,562	San Pete.....	16,600	11,557
Davis	6,788	5,279	Sevier.....	5,938	4,457
Emery	4,329	556	Summit.....	7,775	4,921
Garfield*	2,469	.....	Tooele.....	3,301	4,497
Grand.....	541	.....	Uintah†.....	2,319	799
Iron.....	3,658	4,013	Utah.....	23,300	17,973
Juab.....	5,591	3,474	Wasatch.....	5,113	2,927
Kane.....	4,711	3,085	Washington.....	5,736	4,235
Millard.....	3,881	3,727	Weber.....	22,901	12,344
Morgan.....	1,996	1,783			
Pi Ute.....	2,821	1,651	Total.....	220,932	143,963
Rich.....	1,838	1,263			

* New county, created in 1882 from Iron County.
 † New county, created in 1890 from Emery County.
 ‡ Indian reservation not included.

The above estimate does not include the military posts nor public and charitable institutions.

If this showing is correct the Territory has increased in population 77,019 since June, 1880; about 55 per cent.

The population in 1850 was 11,380; in 1860, 40,273 (increase 250 per cent.); in 1870, 86,786 (increase 110 per cent.); in 1880, 144,963 (increase 66 per cent.).

MORMON IMMIGRATION.

From the year 1881 to the year 1889 the foreign-born population of the Territory has been increased by Mormon immigration 16,094. During the present year the usual number of immigrants have arrived, mostly from Scandinavian countries. The average annual immigration to Utah of this character is about 1,800. It is very largely assisted immigration, many of the immigrants paying their passage money after their arrival here by installments, or as they are able to do so from their earnings.

POPULATION—ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY AND INDEBTEDNESS OF CITIES AND TOWNS.

Statement showing the population of the incorporated cities and towns of Utah Territory, the assessed value of the property, and the indebtedness of the same for the year 1890 and for 1889, together with the population in 1880 and 1890.

	Assessed valuation of property.		Compared with assessment for county purposes.	Amount of indebtedness (1890).	Population.		
	1890.	1889.			1880.	1890.	
<i>Cities incorporated under special charter.</i>							
American Fork	\$259,950	\$220,000	Less	\$1,100	1,825	2,070	
Alpine	70,000	70,000	Lower	150	319	465	
Beaver	284,878	251,171	Same	None	1,911	1,785	
Brigham City	315,056	300,000	Lower	None	1,877	2,918	
Cedar City	93,180	113,000	Lower	\$500	691	1,474	
Coalville	193,000	146,000	Lower	None	911	1,269	
Corinne	179,095	162,255	Lower	None	277	212	
Ephraim	131,550	120,000	Lower	None	1,698	1,918	
Fillview	74,000	80,000	Higher	None	863	1,020	
Falmore	111,000	100,000	Lower	\$1,200	987	980	
Grantsville	147,662	150,000	Much lower ..	None	1,007	1,100	
Hyrum	121,567	240,800	Half	None	1,234	1,306	
Kaysville	219,166	250,000	One fourth ..	\$5,000	1,187	1,770	
Lehi City	277,426	270,340	Half	None	1,538	1,903	
Logan	1,647,278	(*)	Same	(*)	3,396	4,689	
Mantle	254,337	225,000	Same	\$6,000	1,748	1,997	
Mendon	45,000	43,000	Lower	None	543	858	
Moroni	79,189	90,000	Same	None	538	1,000	
Mount Pleasant ..	200,000	180,000	Same	None	2,004	2,200	
Morgan	(†)	127,980	Same	(*)	None	433	580
Ogden	7,000,000	11,400,000	Same	\$150,000	6,069	14,919	
Park City	1,199,556	621,566	Half	(†)	1,542	4,977	
Parowan	101,380	100,000	Lower	None	957	1,072	
Payson	265,600	228,000	Half	(§)	1,788	2,120	
Pleasant Grove ..	321,000	228,850	Lower	None	1,775	2,140	
Provo	3,159,430	1,000,000	Same	\$5,000	3,432	5,004	
Richfield	159,539	143,521	Same	None	1,197	1,600	
Richmond	75,000	116,750	Much lower ..	None	1,198	1,390	
Salt Lake City ..	54,353,740	16,611,752	Higher	\$450,000	20,678	46,259	
Smithfield	153,390	147,640	Lower	937	1,177	1,390	
Spanish Fork	216,890	238,932	Lower	(*)	2,304	3,089	
Spring City	100,000	67,200	Lower	None	989	1,210	
Springville	420,000	420,000	Lower	None	2,312	2,947	
St. George	249,905	242,315	Higher	\$614	1,332	1,560	
Tooele City	117,500	107,909	Lower	2,000	918	1,072	
Washington	50,000	53,700	Lower	None	483	300	
Wellsville	114,097	100,000	Same	None	1,193	1,308	
Willard	75,135	73,653	Lower	\$63	412	700	
<i>Cities and towns incorporated under general laws.</i>							
Bear River	15,000	1,565	Same	None	340	349	
Fountain Green ..	70,782	71,420	Lower	None	691	740	
Heber City	(†)	(†)	Lower	(*)	None	1,291	1,492
Kanab	43,600	46,950	Lower	None	394	565	
Monroe	75,000	71,000	Lower	(*)	None	744	940
Salem	47,317	5,000	Same	None	510	713	
Nephil	827,324	(*)	Higher	\$12,000	1,797	2,084	
Total	73,913,927	30,837,269		632,564	80,810	128,150	

*No report.

†No assessment made.

‡\$10,176 surplus on hand.

§Surplus on hand.

The figures given above, of population for 1890, are based on estimates made by Dr. A. S. Condon, census supervisor for the district of Utah. The increase of value of property over 1889, as shown by the assessment rolls, is 139.6 per cent. The increase of indebtedness over 1889 is 27 per cent.

The increase of population, as shown by the figures above given, over 1880, is 58 per cent.

REVENUE FOR 1889.

Statement of the revenue from the tax levy for the year 1889, at the rate of three-fifths of 1 per cent., for Territorial and school purposes.

Counties.	Value of prop-erty assessed.	Territorial and school tax.
Beaver.....	\$637,017.00	\$3,822.10
Box Elder.....	2,457,015.00	14,742.09
Cache.....	2,349,670.00	14,098.02
Davis.....	1,552,178.00	9,813.07
Emery.....	1,432,780.00	8,596.68
Garfield.....	283,712.00	1,702.27
Iron.....	417,411.00	2,504.47
Juab.....	1,530,510.00	9,183.06
Kane.....	402,145.00	2,412.87
Millard.....	865,547.00	5,205.28
Morgan.....	494,930.00	2,969.58
Plute.....	325,568.00	1,953.35
Rich.....	430,677.00	2,584.06
Salt Lake.....	19,030,050.00	118,580.30
San Juan.....	214,068.00	1,584.06
San Pete.....	1,957,912.00	11,747.47
Sevier.....	809,475.00	4,856.85
Summit.....	2,157,922.00	12,947.53
Tooele.....	1,220,072.00	7,320.43
Uintah.....	332,317.00	1,993.90
Utah.....	4,287,433.00	25,724.60
Wasatch.....	666,066.00	3,996.40
Washington.....	675,810.00	4,054.86
Weber.....	5,353,415.00	32,120.49
Total for 1889.....	50,835,690.00	305,016.14
Total for 1888.....	47,106,102.00	282,636.61
Increase.....	3,729,588.00	22,379.53

Or nearly 8 per cent.

The assessors' tables, as returned to the county courts, showed a total in the Territory of \$51,917,312.38 $\frac{3}{4}$. This amount was reduced to the figures above given by the action of the equalizing boards.

The assessed valuation for 1891, as shown in the table giving the valuation for the year by counties, is \$104,758,755.06. The tax levy for the year at the rate fixed by law (one-half of 1 per cent.) will be \$523,793.77, an increase over 1890 of 71.7 per cent.

Statement showing total revenue for each year from 1854 and the total assessed value of property from 1855.

Year.	Territorial and school tax.	Total value of property assessed.	Year.	Territorial and school tax.	Total value of property assessed.
1854	\$6,386.31	(*)	1872	\$43,976.40	\$17,590,560.00
1855	17,348.89	\$3,469,779.00	1873	53,870.87	21,548,348.00
1856	16,999.38	2,937,977.00	1874	87,021.45	(*)
1857	12,892.43	2,578,486.00	1875	58,222.95	23,289,180.00
1858	9,032.32	(*)	1876	50,020.11	23,608,064.00
1859	9,957.17	3,982,869.00	1877	56,384.15	22,553,660.00
1860	23,369.50	4,673,900.00	1878	146,903.77	24,483,957.00
1861	25,160.92	5,032,184.00	1879	149,910.43	24,985,072.00
1862	47,795.18	4,779,518.00	1880	151,335.24	25,232,540.00
1863	50,482.00	5,048,200.00	1881	153,495.40	25,579,234.00
1864	33,480.02	6,696,004.00	1882	174,483.93	29,080,656.00
1865	47,269.65	9,453,930.00	1883	185,006.55	30,334,425.00
1866	52,338.98	10,467,796.00	1884	203,549.64	33,924,942.00
1867	53,239.13	10,647,826.00	1885	208,931.72	34,821,957.00
1868	52,669.36	10,533,872.00	1886	214,105.93	35,684,322.00
1869	59,968.03	11,393,606.00	1887	227,361.48	37,893,580.00
1870	33,639.09	13,455,636.00	1888	282,636.61	46,868,247.00
1871	38,163.56	15,265,424.00	1889	305,016.14	49,888,690.00

* No data from which to obtain the amount.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY AND IMPROVEMENTS 1890.

Statement showing the assessed valuation of real and personal property, and improvements in the several counties for 1890.

County.	Real property.	Improvements.	Personal property.	Total 1890.	Total 1889.
Beaver	\$218,818.50	\$386,085.00	\$688,956.00	\$1,293,859.50	\$747,119.50
Box Elder	719,998.00	263,045.00	748,483.00	1,821,526.00	2,474,194.00
Cache	2,795,270.00	316,742.00	964,317.00	4,076,329.00	2,370,658.00
Davis	1,608,603.00	477,375.00	600,423.00	2,686,401.00	1,568,719.00
Emery	227,080.00	11,165.00	671,643.00	909,888.00	1,757,477.00
Garfield	37,961.00	52,782.00	243,906.00	334,649.00	240,831.00
Grand*	540,326.00	(||)	277,389.50	817,715.50	(†)
Iron	123,672.00	162,871.00	318,460.00	605,003.00	440,754.00
Juab	1,243,865.00	512,112.00	752,797.00	2,508,774.00	1,598,194.00
Kane	1,127,114.00	(§)	376,038.00	503,152.00	402,178.00
Millard	1,392,814.00	(§)	1,058,823.00	(||)	876,671.00
Morgan	263,245.00	122,860.00	149,660.00	535,765.00	497,287.00
Plute	123,021.00	89,073.00	298,910.00	511,004.00	321,536.00
Rich	380,548.00	65,440.00	231,568.00	677,556.00	438,645.00
Salt Lake	(||)	(||)	(||)	52,171,000.00	20,730,286.66
San Juan	47,500.00	(||)	264,964.00	312,464.00	264,069.00
San Pete	1,914,050.00	(||)	674,108.00	2,588,158.00	1,768,002.00
Sevier	423,078.00	125,716.00	297,163.00	845,957.00	810,486.00
Summit	1,411,018.00	1,210,557.00	767,607.00	3,389,182.00	2,056,941.56
Tooele	437,340.00	290,000.00	594,165.00	1,321,505.00	1,218,005.00
Uintah	154,468.00	81,825.00	66,103.00	302,396.00	332,316.00
Utah	(||)	(||)	(||)	10,216,916.00	4,436,866.00
Washington	181,420.00	209,505.00	379,775.00	770,700.00	668,400.00
Wasatch	511,655.00	157,935.00	320,648.00	990,236.00	675,827.00
Weber	10,285,422.00	1,696,065.00	2,587,110.00	4,568,597.00	5,221,849.00
	24,168,286.50	6,321,153.00	13,333,114.50	104,758,750.00	51,917,312.38†

* New county.

§ Included in real property.

† Included in Emery County.

|| No report. Included in total.

‡ Includes improvements also.

Increase in assessed valuation over preceding year \$52,841,421.12, or 100.1 per cent.

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, 1890.

Kind of entry.	Number.	Acreage.	Amount.
Cash entries.....	135	11,011.88	\$19,283.37
Mineral entries.....	90	1,408.8985	6,410.00
Mineral applications.....	90	1,799.1153	900.09
Desert applications.....	307	80,344.94	21,979.00
Desert final entries.....	96	24,898.73	24,938.73
Homestead entries.....	350	49,206.87	5,482.21
Homestead final entries.....	249	35,237.78	1,451.10
Timber-culture entries.....	257	18,611.57	1,917.00
Final timber-culture entries.....	7	720	28.00
Adverse mining claims.....	50	.....	500.00
Pre-emption flings.....	362	43,440	1,086.00
Coal flings.....	78	9,360	224.00
Coal entries.....	8	1,159	23,194.80
Railroad selections.....	.....	107,474.44	1,343.00
Testimony fees.....	.....	.....	1,684.42
Total.....	.....	384,673.2238	110,421.63

Total area surveyed in Utah to June 30, 1890.....	Acres.
Total area surveyed and approved during fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.....	12,431,745.60
	91,814.41

SETTLEMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Statement showing the disposition and settlement of the 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, 1889.

	Number.	Acreage.	Amount.
Cash entry.....	3,460	336,407.98	\$514,162.39
Mineral entry.....	1,558	13,168.8903	66,155.00
Mineral applications.....	1,788	2,391.8985	1,633.00
Desert applications.....	2,789	558,828.59	143,808.95
Desert final.....	551	93,237.03	93,237.03
Homestead entry.....	8,445	10,007,183.89	133,665.01
Homestead final entry.....	4,087	560,156.26	22,884.95
Timber culture.....	1,251	152,612.23	15,164.00
Timber final.....	7	780	28.00
Adverse claims.....	798	612.05	6,615.00
Pre-emption flings.....	11,401	1,371,942.70	34,203.00
Coal flings.....	981	122,720	2,943.00
Coal cash entries.....	.....	7,511,239.20	149,099.42
Central and Union Pacific sections.....	.....	348,282.23	4,407.64
Soldiers' and sailors' scrip.....	.....	13	27.03
Land warrants.....	.....	23,957	615.00
Agricultural college scrip.....	.....	84,912.04	2,232.00
Valentine scrip.....	.....	440	11.00
Chippewa scrip.....	.....	80	2.00
Supreme Court.....	.....	4,360.02	.....
Timber sold.....	.....	.....	127.08
Timber deprecations.....	.....	.....	12,632.59
Testimony fees.....	.....	.....	14,094.26
Stumpage.....	.....	.....	2,788.72
Total.....	.....	21,193,325.0788	1,228,270.44

LIVE-STOCK.

Statement showing the number of horses, cattle, and sheep assessed in Utah Territory for the years 1889 and 1890, and the assessed value for 1890.

County.	Horses.			Cattle.			Sheep.		
	1889.	1890.	Assessed value.	1889.	1890.	Assessed value.	1889.	1890.	Assessed value.
Beaver	1,866	2,574	\$80,281	4,917	6,392	\$64,861	32,950	48,061	\$46,160
Box Elder.....	4,220	1,477	117,135	10,849	10,094	141,410	74,521	80,215	200,537
Cache	5,057	6,262	271,664	9,243	9,988	123,873	4,234	4,010	9,629
Davis	2,346	5,060	165,340	4,456	9,538	149,426	897	4,962	10,680
Emery	2,544	2,626	90,519	12,342	9,707	123,329	99,293	150,440	351,990
Garfield.....	2,059	2,032	47,164	8,418	9,024	110,553	16,026	16,311	26,323
Grand*.....		1,131	27,310		23,543	238,220		(†)	
Iron	1,738	1,875	64,001	0,867	6,706	85,330	26,312	41,642	83,167
Juab	2,350	2,097	77,607	3,645	2,790	51,395	148,900	138,220	276,440
Kane	2,312	2,145	66,950	8,202	9,801	127,413	77,879	85,346	170,692
Millard.....	3,607	4,891	91,392	4,875	6,206	62,060	121,555	180,088	360,176
Morgan.....	1,066	1,233	50,625	3,107	3,547	38,235	937	947	2,875
Pi Ute	2,105	2,464	103,114	7,323	9,415	131,304	43,229	27,440	69,492
Riob	2,542	2,366	82,810	11,756	9,307	116,337	5,651	4,201	6,402
Salt Lake ..	5,032	(†)	(†)	6,226	(†)	(†)	10,862	(†)	(†)
San Juan.....	780	791	20,554	22,054	27,392	237,920	6,300	6,100	6,220
San Pete ..	5,186	5,002	194,415	9,364	9,711	84,298	45,800	2,423	3,605
Sevier	3,415	3,902	113,119	8,622	10,513	122,689	53,708	31,967	61,355
Summit.....	2,689	3,308	118,469	9,480	8,845	175,675	602	8,304	12,456
Tooele	3,854	3,682	96,330	4,790	4,844	48,785	237,620	189,088	332,094
Utah	6,740	6,781	386,005	13,192	12,013	187,225	69,625	63,347	134,910
Uintah.....	0,671	3,149	105,825	2,851	11,494	117,167	16,875	41,115	60,672
Wasatch.....	1,958	2,000	81,750	10,614	9,383	119,927	17,147	9,322	13,855
Washington..	1,686	1,965	89,410	9,041	10,402	143,318	15,100	11,843	21,695
Weber	3,900	4,082	157,950	7,333	6,841	106,740	2,190	4,903	10,160
Total.....	75,723	75,895	2,619,739	199,567	237,496	2,907,490	1,128,113	1,156,295	2,281,585

*New county created in March, 1890.

†No report.

Increase: Horses, 172; cattle, 37,929; sheep, 23,182.

In the year 1889 it was estimated that about 50 per cent. of the live-stock in the Territory was assessed. During the present year it is estimated that about 70 per cent. has been assessed. It is expected that when the provisions of the new revenue law are fully enforced there will be a complete assessment of all property, including live-stock.

The live-stock industry is rapidly growing to be one of the most important in the Territory. Many farmers find it much more profitable to feed the fodder which they raise to live-stock than to haul or to send it to a sometimes distant market. The horses, cattle, and sheep raised by them are a very attractive and striking feature of the annual Territorial fairs.

The wool clip for 1889 is estimated to be 11,575,000 pounds.

The number of cattle exported is estimated to be 30,000.

The number of sheep exported is estimated to be 260,000.

A very strong corporation is about to be formed for the purpose of establishing stock-yards at Salt Lake City and for the building of packing-houses. I am informed the site has been selected and that work will be commenced on the ground very soon. An enterprise of this character, if successful, will give to the farmer a home market for his live-stock.

THE UNOCCUPIED PUBLIC LANDS.

I again invite attention to the vast amount of unoccupied lands, about 31,000,000 acres, owned by the Government in Utah Territory.

Under the law of October, 1888, sites for reservoirs have been reserved on which water may be stored to be used for agricultural pur-

poses. It is anticipated that by means of these artificial methods a fair amount of land may be reclaimed. But natural conditions make it impossible to use much of the unoccupied lands for any other than grazing purposes. The people of Utah are largely interested in raising horses, sheep, and cattle. They have spent a large amount of money in improving their live-stock, and they are anxious to have the Government take some action that will enable them to acquire title to the grazing lands, or at least secure them in the use of them. This question will grow in importance with each succeeding year, and it would certainly be the part of wisdom to place these lands in the hands of people who are vitally interested in preserving the natural grasses which grow upon them. If these forage plants are destroyed the land will have no value.

I recommend that the title to these lands be vested in the Territory, the proceeds arising from the sales to be used for the improvement of the water-supply, or as an endowment for the public schools.

In support of this recommendation I again call attention to the unsatisfactory conditions under which the lands are occupied. The title being vested in the Government, they are looked upon as lands which may be used by any one. The result is that the man who to-day may find a place where he can feed and water his animals, may to-morrow find himself surrounded by other men with their animals, and in a short time the forage plants sufficient to maintain a limited number of animals are eaten out, or completely destroyed. Again, it is well known that between the cattle and sheep interests there exists a bitter antagonism, and it is proving to be a blight not only to these interests but to the Territory also.

If something is not done by the Government to protect these grazing lands, and to provide adequate protection to those engaged in raising live-stock, the time is not far distant when this valuable industry will be practically destroyed; a result which will seriously affect our food supply.

THE SCHOOL LANDS.

The total amount of the school land granted to the Territory is 46,080 acres. The water-supply has been appropriated for use on lands cultivated by the settlers, and when the school lands are offered for sale there will be no water to use upon them. This will render them or the greater part of them practically valueless.

I believe the grant should be increased and that the legislature should be authorized to take some action respecting the sale of the lands already granted.

IRRIGATION.

In my last report a table was given showing that 117,600 acres of land were under cultivation in Utah in 1889, and that a large number of acres could be brought under cultivation if new canals were built. The question of irrigation in the arid region is now receiving attention from Congress. It is now very plain that unless some artificial methods be employed the limit of cultivation will soon be reached. The water-supply in these arid regions is derived from the rivers which have their source in the heart of the great mountain ranges. They are fed by the melting snows and find their way to the valleys below through deep cañons. The water is diverted from these cañon streams at or near the mouth of the cañon by means of canals, and spread over the land.

Until the climate changes no other supply of water can be depended

upon for, owing to the limited water-surface, there is not sufficient solar evaporation to furnish the necessary rainfall.

It then becomes a matter of vital importance that something be done to store the great amount of water which pours down these cañons in the fall, winter, and spring. To do this successfully will require the construction of large engineering works on a scale and at a cost far beyond the financial ability of the settler.

I am of the opinion that any works which may be provided to properly husband the large amount of water which is now running to waste will have to be erected under the supervision and at the expense of the General Government.

It is probable that in Utah water is not now performing its full duty, but this will gradually be overcome by experience and better methods.

The experiments which are now being made elsewhere to obtain water from the depths are being carefully observed by the citizens of Utah. It is believed that the great rock basins which underlie the earth's surface hold vast bodies of water, and if the experiments are successful they may be repeated here.

The question of the water-supply is a momentous one to the West, and should receive intelligent and friendly consideration.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

A public building is very much needed in Salt Lake City, Utah. The Territory has now a large population, as shown by the last census. The public records are growing in volume and in importance, and some place should be provided where they may be safely kept. To-day the Federal offices are scattered all over Salt Lake City, and the public records are liable to destruction by fire at any time. The land, court, and other records, if destroyed, would entail a very heavy loss. The post-office facilities are entirely inadequate for a city of 50,000 people and a distributing point for the entire southern portion of the Territory. The amounts now paid for rents will pay the interest on a very large sum, and it would seem to be wise economy to erect a building at once.

A bill is now pending in the National House of Representatives, having passed the Senate, providing for the erection of a building to cost \$250,000. I earnestly recommend its passage.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT OGDEN, UTAH.

A public building is also needed at Ogden, Utah, the second city in the Territory.

Ogden is the most prominent railroad center between Denver and San Francisco. It is also an important distributing point for the postal service, and for a large commercial trade in the Rocky Mountain basin.

No other city in the West has increased so rapidly in population during the past ten years; and, so far as I can learn, it is likely to continue.

A bill is also pending in the House of Representatives, having passed the Senate, providing for the erection of a building there, and I earnestly recommend its passage.

OLD CAPITOL BUILDING.

The old capitol building erected at Fillmore, Millard County, Utah, the former seat of government of the Territory, still stands, but is, I

am informed, gradually yielding to the ravages of time. A part of it is now being used for school purposes. It was erected at a cost of \$25,000, and I recommend it to be given to the Territory. Some controversy has arisen respecting the title to the land upon which the building was erected, and I am informed the capitol square is gradually being occupied by the citizens of Fillmore, several buildings have been erected.

The site for the building was selected by Orson Pratt, Albert Carrington, Jesse W. Fox, William O. Staines and Joseph L. Robinson, commissioners appointed by the legislative assembly for that purpose. Their action was ratified by the assembly. At the time the site was selected the title was vested in the General Government. If by any subsequent act of the Government the title was passed to other parties I am not aware of it, though it is probably the fact that the patent for the land embraced within the Fillmore City town-site may include the land on which the building stands. However this may be, I have no doubt the citizens of Fillmore will deal justly with the Government in the matter.

PENITENTIARY.

The Department of the Interior advertised for bids for the erection of an addition to the Utah penitentiary to cost about \$95,000, the amount appropriated by Congress. The bid of the Pauly Jail Building Company, of St. Louis, Mo., was accepted, and I am informed an agent of the firm is now here to make the necessary arrangements to proceed with the work. The buildings contemplated are very much needed.

I again renew my former recommendation that prisoners confined in the penitentiary be placed at work. Under the present system the weight of punishment falls upon his family, if the prisoner be married, or upon those who may be dependent upon him for support. He is given shelter, food, and necessary care, while too often his dependent ones suffer sadly for the necessaries of life.

Many cases have come to my attention wherein the innocent families have been the ones really punished. It seems to me that prisoners ought not to be allowed to lead a life of idleness, which is not likely to cause them to reform, but should be made to work, their surplus earnings to be given to those dependent on them, or to themselves when their term of imprisonment expires.

INDUSTRIAL HOME.

The affairs of the Home are under the supervisory control of the members of the Utah Commission, who are required by law to make an annual report to the Government.

DESERET UNIVERSITY.

This important institution received from the last legislative assembly an appropriation of \$75,000, for different purposes, notably the completion of the main building and for the completion of the building provided for the education of the deaf mutes.

The University opens this year under very flattering auspices.

REFORM SCHOOL.

This very important public institution was formally opened for the reception of inmates last fall. It has supplied a very urgent public need. Thirty-five thousand dollars was appropriated to complete it, and to meet the current expenses.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The college building was completed last spring, and the college formally opened on the fourth of the present month. The sum of \$33,000 was appropriated for necessary buildings, which have been erected; and \$15,000 for expenses. This institution will, I believe, prove to be a great benefit to the people.

The soil and climate of Utah, because of the wonderful natural features, is very much diversified. The experiments to be made on the college grounds will prove instructive and beneficial, and will give valuable information to agriculturists.

INSANE ASYLUM.

Owing to the crowded condition of the present asylum building (the southern wing) it was found necessary to complete the building, and the sum of \$163,000 was appropriated for the purpose.

The main building and northern wing are now being erected. When completed the asylum will rank in point of completeness with almost any other like building in the West, if not in the country. Certainly no Territory, and many States, have not provided as complete a building for the care and treatment of the insane.

CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The legislature did not see its way clear to provide for the erection of a capitol building. It, however, authorized the Capitol Building Commission to accept a plan for the proposed building, and appropriated \$10,000 for the improvement and care of the capitol grounds.

AGRICULTURAL EXPOSITION BUILDING.

The sum of \$34,217.42 was appropriated to meet a deficit, and for the erection of the southern wing to the main building. An annual fair will be held about the 1st of October. The indications are that it will prove to be one of the most successful ever held.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The sum of \$47,500 was also appropriated for the purposes of improving roads and bridges in the different counties.

INDIANS.

About fifteen hundred Indians, remnants of former Pi Ute, Shoshone, Pah Vants, Piedades and Ute tribes, are to be found scattered throughout the Territory, mostly in the southern and eastern counties.

About six hundred of these obtain a livelihood by farming, raising live stock, etc., and are gradually becoming accustomed to peaceful pursuits.

The remainder are engaged in fishing, hunting, begging and, too often, stealing. As a rule their condition is a pitiable one, but they must be seen before their condition can be appreciated. They long ago renounced their tribal relation and now roam at will. They are degraded and very ignorant.

I again recommend that the Government provide in some way for their care and support.

Several petitions have been presented to me signed by citizens residing in Grand and San Juan counties, asking me to lay before the Department of the Interior the fact that straggling bands of Ute Indians from the Uintah Reservation in Utah and the Pine Ridge Reservation in Colorado, and the Navajo Reservation in New Mexico, are committing serious depredations upon the property of residents in the counties named; that they are stealing horses, killing cattle, stealing produce from the farms and killing game for the hide alone. It is represented that large number of deer are being killed and that, in fact, they are being exterminated. It is further represented that they are a cause of fear to the settlers, and give aid and assistance to the thieves and outlaws who are said to infest this section of the country, and are a menace and hindrance to the officers of the law in their efforts to apprehend and bring to justice these outlaws.

These complaints are annually made, and for good cause. For some reason, during the summer season, the rule seems to be relaxed, and these straggling bands are allowed to leave their reservations. The portion of the country which is thus menaced by these Indians has only been settled within the past few years. If the settlers are afforded protection their number will rapidly increase.

REMOVAL OF THE COLORADO UTES TO UTAH.

The effort which is being made by certain citizens of Colorado to have the Southern Colorado Utes removed to Utah, has so far been unsuccessful, though still persisted in. The legislative assembly of this Territory at its last session adopted a memorial to Congress protesting against the proposed removal on the ground that the proposition receives no support from the citizens of the Territory, and that the feeling against it is universal and strong. The memorial further represented that the removal would work injustice and hardship to many deserving settlers; that valuable rights would have to be relinquished; that important and extensive resources, both natural and agricultural, would have to be abandoned, and would remain undeveloped; and that the presence of these Indians would be a menace and a hindrance to the settlement of the country. These are strong reasons, and are entitled to careful consideration. When it is remembered that quite a large portion of the limited amount of land available for settlers is now embraced within two Indian reservations in Utah, it will, I think, be admitted that Utah has now her share of Indians, and should not be made to receive more at the selfish behest of a neighboring State.

THE MINING INDUSTRY.

Statement showing value and amount of the principal mineral product of Utah from 1879 to 1889, both inclusive.

	Refined lead.		Unrefined lead.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
1879.....	2,301,276	\$103,557.42	26,315,359	\$592,095.57
1880.....	2,892,498	144,624.90	25,657,643	641,441.75
1881.....	2,645,373	145,495.51	38,222,185	955,554.62
1882.....	8,213,798	410,690.00	52,349,850	1,361,096.00
1883.....	3,230,547	161,527.00	63,431,964	1,585,799.00
1884.....	4,840,987	169,434.54	56,023,893	980,418.12
1885.....			54,318,776	1,222,176.43
1886.....	208,800	9,667.44	48,456,260	1,405,231.54
1887.....	2,500,000	111,750.00	45,678,961	1,196,788.77
1888.....			44,567,157	1,203,313.23
1889.....	2,359,540	89,662.52	59,421,730	1,378,584.13
Total.....	29,192,819	1,346,409.33	514,443,778	12,522,499.19

	Silver.		Gold.		Copper.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
	<i>Ounces.</i>		<i>Ounces.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
1879.....	3,732,247	\$4,106,351.70	15,732	\$298,908.00		
1880.....	3,663,183	4,029,501.30	8,020	160,400.00		
1881.....	4,958,345	5,503,762.95	6,982	139,640.00		
1882.....	5,435,444	6,114,874.00	9,039	180,780.00	605,880	\$75,735.00
1883.....	4,531,763	4,984,939.00	6,991	139,820.00		
1884.....	5,669,488	6,123,047.04	5,530	110,600.00	63,372	6,337.20
1885.....	5,972,689	6,211,596.56	8,903	178,060.00		
1886.....	5,918,842	5,860,837.34	10,577	211,540.00	2,407,550	144,453.00
1887.....	6,161,737	5,976,884.89	11,387	227,740.00	2,491,320	124,566.00
1888.....	6,178,855	5,787,527.51	13,886	277,720.00	2,886,816	288,681.60
1889.....	7,147,651	6,656,254.65	24,975	499,500.00	2,060,792	206,079.20
Total.....	59,370,244	61,355,576.94	122,022	2,424,708.00	10,515,730	845,852.00

The mining industry, like the agricultural, is always producing, but only after hard and unremitting toil on the sides and in the depths of almost inaccessible mountains. Since the year 1878, calculating from the most reliable data I can obtain, the yield of gold, silver, lead, and copper, as shown in the above table, has amounted to \$78,495,045.46. The yield in 1878 was \$5,100,912.69; in 1889, \$8,830,080.50, an increase of over 73 per cent. in eleven years. A large proportion of this amount, at least 60 per cent., has been expended for labor and supplies, thus affording a home market for surplus labor and products. The mining industry has been to a very large extent the basis of all the real prosperity which has come to the Territory. Commencing with the discovery of gold in California, which caused a ceaseless tide of emigration to flow through the valley of Utah, where thousands of dollars were spent for supplies to last them on their journey to the coast, down to the present time, this industry has been constantly adding to the material prosperity of the Territory. During the past year the miners have been very successful. Many important discoveries have been made in different mining camps. The action of Congress in passing the silver bill and the anticipated legislation imposing a tariff on lead ores imported from other countries has had a stimulating and beneficial effect, and it is probable the West is about to experience a revival of the mining industry on an extensive scale.

METAL PRODUCT FOR 1889.

I am indebted to Mr. J. E. Dooly, the cashier of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s bank at Salt Lake City, for the following very valuable and comprehensive statement of the mineral product of the Territory :

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s statement of the mineral product of Utah for 1889.

	Lead.			Silver.		Gold.	
	Copper.		Refined.	Unrefined.	In bars.	In base bullion and ores.	In bars.	In bullion and ores.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.
Germania Lead Works.....	141, 767	2, 359, 540	4, 761, 686	.....	372, 875	.....	4, 368
Hanauer Smelter.....	.....	.....	9, 260, 000	.....	562, 650	.....	6, 250
Mingo Furnace Company.....	538, 610	.....	11, 278, 690	.....	692, 517	.....	6, 107
Daly Mining Company.....	.....	.....	2, 124, 841	764, 357	450, 770	297	712
Ontario Silver Mining Company.....	.....	.....	2, 604, 280	972, 442	969, 622	.....	1, 614
Silver Reef district.....	.....	.....	.....	134, 407	.....	.....	.....
Other mines and placers.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 200	.....	442	.....
Net product bars and base bullion.....	680, 377	2, 359, 540	30, 029, 497	1, 877, 406	3, 048, 434	739	19, 051
Contents ores shipped.....	.....	.....	28, 380, 048	.....	2, 103, 111	.....	4, 846
Contents copper ore, bullion, and matte shipped.....	1, 380, 415	.....	1, 012, 185	.....	118, 705	.....	339
Total.....	2, 060, 792	2, 359, 540	59, 421, 730	1, 877, 406	5, 270, 250	739	24, 236

RECAPITULATION.

2,060,792 pounds copper, at 10 cents per pound.....	\$206, 079. 20
2,359,640 pounds refined lead, at 380-100 cents per pound.....	89, 662. 52
59,421,730 pounds unrefined lead, at \$46.40 per ton.....	1, 378, 584. 13
7,147,651 ounces fine silver, at \$0.93½ per ounce.....	6, 656, 254. 65
24,975 ounces fine gold, at \$20 per ounce.....	449, 500. 00
Total export value.....	\$8,830, 080. 50

Computing the gold and silver at their mint valuation, and other metals at their value at the sea-board, it would increase the value of the product to \$12,352,414.53.

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

Year.	Silver produced.	Gold produced.	Silver in ores and base bullion.	Gold in ores and base bullion.	Silver product.	Gold product.
	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1877.....	4, 359, 703	17, 325	2, 102, 098	11, 055	48. 2	63. 6
1878.....	4, 357, 328	15, 040	2, 103, 339	10, 165	48. 3	67. 5
1879.....	3, 835, 047	18, 932	1, 797, 589	5, 693	46. 8	35. 7
1880.....	3, 783, 560	8, 020	1, 403, 819	2, 878	37. 1	35. 8
1881.....	5, 400, 101	7, 958	2, 043, 899	2, 622	48. 9	32. 9
1882.....	5, 435, 444	9, 039	2, 581, 789	5, 016	47. 3	55. 5
1883.....	4, 531, 763	6, 991	2, 351, 190	5, 597	51. 8	80
1884.....	5, 609, 488	5, 530	3, 263, 984	3, 806	57. 4	68. 8
1885.....	5, 972, 669	8, 903	3, 189, 576	7, 269	53. 4	81. 8
1886.....	5, 918, 842	10, 577	2, 838, 263	8, 369	47. 9	79. 1
1887.....	6, 161, 737	11, 387	4, 049, 273	10, 714	65. 7	94
1888.....	6, 178, 855	13, 886	3, 982, 217	12, 854	64. 4	92. 5
1889.....	7, 147, 651	24, 975	5, 270, 250	24, 236	73. 7	97

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

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

Year.	Value of precious metals, including lead.	Value of lead bullion, including gold and silver contents.	Percent. 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	28,114,564	35.
1881	84,504,417	30,253,430	35.8
1882	92,411,835	35,798,750	38.7
1883	90,313,612	34,510,022	38.5
1884	84,975,954	31,191,250	36.7
1885	90,181,260	35,731,711	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	127,677,836	42,378,063	33.5

The metals, lead, silver, and gold, are obtained in small quantities in almost all the productive mines located in this inter-mountain region. The ores are mostly low grade, and the assimilation of the metals causes the process of smelting to be the favorite and most economical method of reduction. This fact will explain the increase in the percentage of gold and silver produced in the manufacture of base bullion. It demonstrates conclusively that any legislation having for its object the repeal of the present tariff on lead, or the placing of the product of lead or lead ores on the free list, must diminish its production, and decrease in the same ratio the gold and silver product of the United States. This injury to our great mining industry is augmented by the action of the Treasury Department in admitting foreign ores (notably from Mexico) free of duty under a strained and doubtful interpretation of the present laws.

PUBLIC AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

At the last session of the legislative assembly, held at the beginning of the present year, a new school law was passed. The leading changes made in the school law by the act are:

(1) The schools are made free. Under the law of 1880 tuition might be charged in any or every district.

(2) (a) Cities of the first and second class are now organized under one central authority, while before there were as many boards of trustees as there were districts. Thus Salt Lake City had twenty-one districts and twenty-one boards of trustees, each distinct from and without legal knowledge of the others, hence there could be no system or economy. (b) Under the present law there may be established, in cities of these classes, schools from the kindergarten up to and including high schools, together with manual training schools. (c) Cities of these classes may levy a tax for the special support of their schools; they may also bond for the erection of buildings, etc.

(3) The commissioner of schools now has a salary, and is not left to the mercy of each legislature for support.

(4) The law carefully classifies and sets forth the duties of all officers created by it.

(5) It provides for compulsory education, but not in a manner which will in my opinion be effective.

In my last report I expressed the opinion that there was but little prospect for a change in the school law. I am glad to be able to say that the legislative assembly did make an agreeable change by passing the law above referred to. Whatever may have been the motives

which prompted the assembly to pass the law, it is only just to say that it was a patriotic act, and one for which the assembly should receive proper credit. A very important step has been taken in the direction of placing the school system on a proper basis. By this law the Territory has probably gone as far as the present condition of the Territorial finances will permit.

With a free-school law in force throughout the Territory, the necessity for the schools established by the different religious denominations opposed to Mormonism will gradually cease.

These schools have performed a valuable work. At a time when the district schools were under Mormon control, and Mormon history and doctrines taught in them, they afforded the non-Mormons the opportunity of having their children educated under different and better influences.

But denominational schools are opposed to the principles upon which our Government was established, and the non-Mormons will be glad to see the day come when the last one will have closed its doors forever.

I know of no reason why I should qualify the opinion previously expressed, that the Mormon Church has determined to, and is now engaged in the work of establishing church schools throughout the Territory. The number of these schools is being gradually increased, with but one object in view—that of teaching their children the principles of their religion as a part of their education.

Statement showing the number of schools established and maintained by religious denominations, excepting the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, for the years 1889 and 1890, and the number of teachers and pupils; also the number of churches and ministers for 1890.

Denomination.	1890.			1889.			1890.	
	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Churches.	Ministers.
Methodist	24	35	1,767	21	35	1,396	28	23
Protestant Episcopal	6	23	550	6	27	800	8	7
Catholic	7	40	800	6	50	900	10	14
Congregational	24	50	2,380	24	48	2,490	5	8
Swedish Lutheran	1	3	60	2	5	75	5	4
Baptist .....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	150	2	4
Presbyterian	32	61	2,250	32	62	2,150	15	21
Total	94	212	7,807	93	230	7,961	73	81

BUSINESS PROSPERITY.

The business prosperity which caused so great an advance in values in the commercial centers of the Territory, and which commenced about two years ago, has continued until it has now reached nearly all of the central and northern counties. In these localities the sales of real property has amounted to millions of dollars, and this transfer period, if I may call it such, has now been succeeded by an era of building.

As a consequence the Territory is in a remarkably healthy condition, financially, and those who have come here from other States and have invested in real property have had no reason to regret their action. In all probability this prosperity will continue.

In mineral and agricultural wealth Utah can not be surpassed by any portion of the West. There are vast deposits of minerals, particularly of coal and iron, and other minerals which only await the touch of indus-

try to make them yield a hundred fold. When the time shall come that these deposits shall be utilized, Utah will enter upon a period of development which will far exceed that of the present time. Her soil, climate, and natural resources have attracted the attention of investors and of those who are seeking new homes in the West.

For these reasons the tide of immigration has steadily continued and will probably continue for some time to come. Many of the new citizens who have come here to cast their lots with us are enterprising and public spirited to a marked degree, and their inspiring presence has been felt in many business enterprises.

Under these new conditions the leading cities of the Territory, especially Salt Lake and Ogden and Provo, have grown very rapidly.

The following statements will give a pretty clear idea of the value and character of the improvements of real property made in the incorporated cities and towns of the Territory during the year ending June 30, 1890; of the condition of the banks; of the corporations formed; of the commodities shipped over the railroads; of the number of miles of railroads; of the labor supply, etc.

Statement showing the number of residences and business buildings erected or under contract for erection in the cities and towns for the year ending June 30, 1890.

	Dwell- ings.	Value.	Business houses.	Value.
<i>Cities incorporated under special charters.</i>				
American Fork.....	7	\$6,700	2	\$3,000
Alpine.....	1	1,000		
Beaver.....	12	15,000	(*)	
Brigham City.....	24	14,000	4	4,000
Cedar City.....	1	500		
Coalville.....	8	7,500	5	5,750
Corinne.....			2	1,000
Ephraim.....			1	2,500
Fairview.....	13	8,500	3	2,500
Fillmore.....				
Grantsville.....				
Hyrum.....	7	6,500	3	16,000
Kaysville.....	7	7,500	5	5,100
Lehi City.....	4	5,000	1	5,000
Logan.....	60	12,500	† 5	115,000
Manti.....	7	6,000	7	8,500
Mendon.....				
Moroni.....	10	5,000	2	3,000
Mount Pleasant.....	10	7,500	4	12,200
Morgan.....	5	6,500	3	12,000
Ogden †.....	749	949,119	‡ 105	773,260
Park City.....	70	42,000	3	11,000
Parowan.....				
Payson.....	13	13,690	8	16,650
Pleasant Grove.....	3	3,000	3	1,150
Provo.....	5	75,000	20	60,000
Richfield.....	5	3,000	4	2,500
Richmond.....	4	2,000		
Salt Lake City †.....	1,556	3,176,770	193	3,512,500
Smithfield.....	3	2,500	‡ 2	2,000
Spanish Fork.....	10	8,000	3	16,000
Spring City.....	6	4,000	2	2,000
Springville.....	19	20,000	2	3,000
St. George.....	1	1,500		
Tooele.....	3	2,000		
Washington**.....				
Wellsville.....	5	5,000		
Willard.....	3	1,250	1	800

* One court-house, value \$14,000; one woolen-mill, value \$10,000.

† Three school-houses, value \$6,500; two churches, value \$14,000.

‡ Report is for a period of fifteen months.

§ Nine churches and schools, value \$207,800; one school-house, value \$13,000.

¶ The city and county of Salt Lake have entered into an agreement to erect a large building for county and city purposes at an estimated cost of \$200,000.

‡ Two roller-mills, valued at \$12,000.

** The mayor writes, "No improvements this year on account of heavy floods destroying crops."

Statement showing the number of residences and business buildings erected, etc.—Cont'd.

	Dwellings.	Value.	Business houses.	Value.
<i>Cities and towns incorporated under general laws.</i>				
Bear River.....	1	\$400	1	\$600
Fountain Green			†† 1	12,000
Heber City	16	16,000	2	1,800
Kanab	3	1,500		
Monroe	8	6,000		
Nephi.....	31	26,450	4	14,950
Salem.....	7	1,800	1	600
Total	2,741	4,473,179	402	4,626,960

†† One school-house, value \$2,500.

The above information was principally obtained from the mayors of the cities.

BANK STATEMENT.

I have received from the following-named banks the following statement of their business on June 30, 1890:

Name.	Capital.		Deposits.		Increase.
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	
Union National Bank, Salt Lake	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$985,461.53	\$1,586,570.99	60
Deseret National Bank, Salt Lake	250,000	250,000	1,566,379.91	1,625,311.79	3
Park City Bank	30,000	30,000		102,578.56	1
Deseret Savings Bank		*100,000		506,491.24	
First National Bank, Ogden	100,000	150,000	541,662.91	603,003.00	11
First National bank, Provo	50,000	50,000	154,000.00	175,000.00	14
J. W. Guthrie, Corinne	50,000	50,000	18,210.00	21,800.00	20
Thatcher Bros., Logan †	100,000	100,000	97,196.18	231,415.00	138
Wells, Fargo & Co., Salt Lake †	200,000	200,000	1,200,000.00	1,484,574.67	23
Zion's Saving Bank, Salt Lake	100,000	100,000	539,629.58	911,193.57	68
Payson Exchange Savings Bank		*25,000		*10,988.37	
Commercial National, Ogden ‡	150,000	250,000	364,673.50	390,744.58	7
Utah National, Ogden	100,000	100,000	415,000.00	535,000.00	28
National Bank of the Republic, Salt Lake|| .....		*500,000			
State Bank of Utah, Salt Lake		*500,000		*178,010.09	
Utah Commercial and Savings Bank, Salt Lake		*200,000		*300,502.66	
Utah Title Insurance and Trust Company Savings Bank|| .....		*160,000			
Commercial National, Salt Lake		*250,000		*330,000.00	
Ogden State Bank		*103,750		*160,557.31	
Utah County Savings Bank		*30,000		*58,672.39	
Ogden Savings Bank		*57,780		*134,885.70	
Provo Commercial and Savings Bank		*75,000		*50,645.80	
Citizens' Bank, Ogden					
Nephi National Bank ¶	50,000	50,000		212,960.91	40
Utah National, Salt Lake		*200,000		*81,686.47	
Total	1,500.00	3,951,530	5,882,213.61	9,572,286.45	

* First year.

† Capital increased \$50,000 July 1, 1890.

‡ The Salt Lake branch of Wells Fargo & Co. has no capital, but draws on the parent bank in San Francisco. The \$200,000 given is surplus.

§ Surplus \$50,000.

|| Opened for business after July 1, 1890.

¶ Surplus \$25,000.

Increase in number of banks reporting, 15; increase of capital over amount given in report for 1889, 61.1 per cent.; increase of deposits 62.7 per cent.

Statement showing the amount of salt produced by evaporation of the waters of Salt Lake during the year 1889.

	Tons.
Adams & Kiesel Salt Company, Syracuse.....	15,000
Deseret Salt Company, Farmington	9,051
Jeremy & Co., North Point	10,000
Gwilliam Bros., Hooper	6,000
Inland Salt Company, Saltair	40,000
People's Forwarding Company, Lake Shore.....	6,000
A. H. Nelson, Brigham City.....	2,500
Total.....	88,551

The production from the waters of the Salt Lake, by evaporation, was commenced by the first settlers in the Salt Lake Valley. Since then the industry has grown to quite large proportions. Along the shores of the lake salt farms have been taken up. These farms are divided into blocks of 2 or more acres. A hard bottom is prepared and the salt water is run in to the depth of about 6 inches. Because of the dry atmosphere the salt crystallizes rapidly. As soon as a surface of salt is formed the water is drawn off, and, after a day or two, the salt is gathered into piles and is finally shipped to the mining camps, where it is used for chloridizing ores, and to points east and west. When the crude salt is refined it makes a superior article of table salt. The price of the crude salt now ranges from \$1 to \$2 per ton, but the price is being reduced by competition. In the near future salt will be produced from the waters of the lake, which are, according to the latest tests, about 18 per cent. salt, on a very large scale. The crude methods now used will be succeeded by more complete methods, and refined salt will be supplied to the West. I am informed that salt refined by the Deseret Salt Company, one of the largest on the lake, was sent to the Armour Packing Company, at Kansas City, and was pronounced to be a very superior article for curing meats, and that if it could be supplied at anything like the price of Eastern salt they would buy it. The long freight haul, however, is against the Salt Lake industry.

List of companies organized and incorporated in Utah Territory and filed in the office of the Secretary thereof during the year ending July 1, 1890.

MINING COMPANIES.

	No. of shares.	Par value of capital stock.
Albion Mining Company	500	\$50,000
Clayton Mining and Smelting Company	2,500	250,000
Consolidated Julian Lane Silver Mining Company	25,000	500,000
Chalk Creek Coal and Mining Company	100,000	50,000
Carbonite Hill Consolidated Mining Company	100,000	1,000,000
Glencoe Gold and Silver Mining Company	100,000	2,500,000
Gold Note Mining and Milling Company	100,000	1,000,000
Jumbo Gold Company.....	200,000	2,000,000
Mill Fork Stone Company.....	50,000	50,000
Mercur Gold Mining and Milling Company.....	200,000	5,000,000
Northern Spy Mining Company	100,000	1,000,000
Nephi Plaster and Manufacturing Company	1,000	100,000
Nephi Salt Mining and Manufacturing Company	250	25,000
Ogden Natural Gas and Oil Company.....	200,000	200,000
Ogden Coal Company.....	500	5,000
Putnam Mining Company	100,000	1,000,000
Sears Lime and Rock Company	400	40,000
South Fork Consolidated Mining Company.....	50,000	50,000
Sparrow Hawk Mining Company	200,000	100,000
Salt Lake Lithographing Stone and Marble Company.....	150,000	150,000
Treasure Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company	250,000	2,500,000
Total capitalization		17,570,000

List of companies organized and incorporated in Utah Territory, etc.—Continued.

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

	No. of shares.	Par value of capital stock.
Anderson Pressed Brick Company	500	\$50,000
Boyle Furniture Company	1,500	150,000
Deseret and Salt Lake Agricultural and Manufacturing Company	10,000	50,000
Fillmore Roller Mill Company	1,500	15,000
Great Salt Lake Salt Company	15,000	150,000
Idaho Milling, Grain, and Power Company	1,000	50,000
Keyesville Brick and File Manufacturing Company	600	30,000
Layton Milling and Elevator Company	500	500,000
Mountain Ice and Cold Storage Company	10,000	100,000
Ogden Saddlery and Harness Manufacturing Company	1,000	25,000
Ogden Clay Company	2,000	100,000
Pittsburgh Fire Clay and Brick Company	10,000	100,000
Park City Ice Company	1,000	10,000
Riverside Milling and Elevator Company	60	80,000
Salt Lake Stone Sawing Company	25,000	25,000
Standard Red Brick Company	120	12,000
Salt Lake Construction Company	5,000	50,000
Totman House Building Company	1,000	50,000
Utah Manufacturing and Building Company	2,000	200,000
Utah Canning Company	500	50,000
Utah Mattress and Manufacturing Company	300	30,000
Utah Sugar Company	1,500	15,000
Western Cement Company	1,000	10,000
Total capitalization		1,797,000

LAND, STOCK, AND WATER COMPANIES.

Buckhorn Reservoir and Canal Company	4,000	100,000
Bear Lake and River Water Works and Irrigation Company	21,000	2,100,000
Bear River City Irrigation and Manufacturing Company	2,500	25,000
Cacho Valley Land and Stock Association	1,000	50,000
Fulton Middlemiss Land Company	1,000	100,000
Farmington Stock and Dairy Association	200	20,000
Glasgow Canal and Irrigation Company	20,000	2,000,000
Hydraulic Canal Company	150,000	150,000
Josepa Agricultural and Stock Company	3,000	75,000
J. S. Painter Town Lot Company	1,000	100,000
Mutual Stock Association	5,000	50,000
Martin and Drake Live Stock Association	800	80,000
N. Farr Land Trust and Loan Company	500	50,000
Newton Irrigation Company	1,000	10,000
North West Field Canal Company	200	10,000
Parowan Co-operative Sheep Raising Company	500	50,000
Payette River Canal and Land Improvement Company	10,000	100,000
Plain City Land and Stock Association	400	30,000
Snake River Canal and Power Company	100,000	1,000,000
Tooele City Water Company	250	25,000
Utah Water Company	30,000	3,000,000
Wellington Irrigation Company	1,000	10,000
Total capitalization		9,135,000

MERCANTILE COMPANIES.

H. S. Blake & Co., incorporated	250	25,000
Ballantyne Brothers Lumber Company	600	60,000
Best Marshall Mercantile Company	2,000	100,000
B. K. Bloch & Co.	500	50,000
Boyle & Co.	1,000	100,000
Carver Grocery Company	100	10,000
Charleston Co-operative	2,000	10,000
Dalley, Higbee & Co.	400	10,000
Dalton, Nye & Cannon Company	200	20,000
E. C. Coffin Hardware Company	1,000	100,000
John Adams & Sons Company	500	50,000
Kelly & Co.	350	35,000
King Mercantile Company	500	50,000
Mansfield, Murdock & Co.	200	20,000
Ogden Lumber Company	2,500	25,000
Ogden Equitable Co-operative Association	5,000	50,000
Ogden Commission Company	200	10,000

List of companies organized and incorporated in Utah Territory, etc.—Continued.

MERCANTILE COMPANIES—Continued.

	No. of shares.	Par value of capital stock.
Provo City Lumber Company	300	\$15,000
Salt Lake Hardware Company	750	75,000
Snyder & Robinson Hardware Company	250	25,000
Tenth Ward Lumber and Building Association	3,000	30,000
Union Mercantile Company	500	25,000
Western Shoe and Dry Goods Company	500	50,000
Wallace, Smain & Co.	1,000	100,000
Total capitalization		1,045,000

BANKS.

	No. of shares.	Par value of capital stock.
Ogden State Bank	1,000	100,000
Ogden Savings Bank	750	75,000
Provo Commercial and Savings Bank	750	75,000
Payson Exchange Savings Bank	250	25,000
State Bank of Utah	5,000	50,000
Utah County Savings Bank	300	30,000
Total capitalization		355,000

MISCELLANEOUS CORPORATIONS.

Box Elder Building, Benefit, and Loan Association	1,000	100,000
C. E. Mayne Company	1,000	100,000
Commeroe Block Association	1,250	125,000
Citizens' Electric Light Company	1,200	30,000
Fourth Ward Amusement Company	100	5,000
Grand Hotel Company	1,340	134,000
Inter-Mountain Printing and Publishing Company	150	15,000
Little Gem Light and Heating Company	1,000	10,000
Mountain Summer Resort Company	200	20,000
Merchants' Collection and Detective Company	100	10,000
Millard Investment Company	5,000	50,000
National Building and Loan Association of Salt Lake	100,000	10,000,000
Ogden Military Academy	500	25,000
Ogden Investment Company	1,500	15,000
Ogden and Hot Springs Health Resort Company	2,000	200,000
Ogden Syndicate Investment Company	800	80,000
Ogden Power Company	2,500	250,000
Ogden Marriage Endowment Company	200	20,000
Pacific Investment Company	3,000	300,000
Pioneer Loan and Homestead Association	50,000	5,000,000
Swan, Holmes & Co., incorporated	30	1,500
Salt Lake Valley Loan and Trust Company	3,000	300,000
Salt Lake Stock Exchange	100	10,000
Salt Lake Building and Loan Association	10,000	1,000,000
Salt Lake Fraternal and Mutual Accident Association		Mutual
Salt Lake Lithographing and Publishing Company	600	30,000
Salt Lake Abstract, Title, Guaranty and Trust Company	1,000	100,000
Security Abstract Company	750	75,000
Utah Mortgage Company	150	15,000
Utah Improvement and Construction Company	50	5,000
Wasatch Publishing Company	1,000	5,000
Total capitalization		18,030,500

Total number of companies incorporated, 126; total capitalization, \$47,932,000.

THE RAILROAD SYSTEM.

The railroad system of Utah is herewith given:

Road.	From.	To—	Miles of line.	
			Gauge, 4 feet 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.	Gauge, 3 feet.
Union Pacific—				
Main line in Utah	Ogden	Wyoming line	73	.....
	Ogden	Frisco	280	.....
Salt Lake and Western	Lehi City	Eureka	62	.....
Echo and Park City	Echo	Park City	31	.....
Utah and Nevada	Salt Lake	Terminus		37
Utah and Northern	Ogden	Idaho line		70
San Pete Valley				34
Total Union Pacific			441	147
Denver and Rio Grande Western—				
Main Line in Utah	Colorado Line	Ogden	310.1	.....
Bingham Branch	Salt Lake	Bingham	16.3	.....
Little Cottonwood	Bingham Junction	Alta	18.2	.....
Pleasant Valley	Pleasant Valley Junction	Coal Mines	17.3	.....
Coal Mines			6.1	.....
Total Denver and Rio Grande Western.			368	.....
Central Pacific in Utah	Ogden	Nevada Line	157	.....
Utah Central	Salt Lake	Fort Douglas		6
	Salt Lake	Park City		31
	Salt Lake	Mill Creek		3
Grand total			966	187

The line from Ogden to the Idaho line is now being changed to broad gauge. The work will be completed about November 1, 1890. The line from Salt Lake City to Frisco is being extended to Pioche, Nev., about 100 miles.

The street-railroad system.

	No. miles run by electricity.	No. miles run by horses.	No. miles run by steam motor.	Total.
Salt Lake City*	24	4		28
Ogden †		6	9	15
Provo			5	5
Total	24	10	14	48

* About 10 miles more of railway to be run by electricity are now being built. Transfer lines are also being constructed to different points outside of the city.

† Arrangements are about being made to change the larger part of the service to electric service. A motor line 8 miles in length running north from the city line to the hot springs is nearly completed.

Freight classifications for twelve months ending June 30, 1889, and 1890, shipped over the Union Pacific lines in Utah.

Commodities.	Pounds.	Commodities.	Pounds.
Hardware	9,243	Eggs	143,795
Wool and hides	11,112,627	Lumber	30,000,000
Flour and mill stuff	11,467,445	Beer	793,715
Grain	13,801,005	Marble	24,950
Green fruit and vegetables	20,468,882	Oil	3,500,000
Ore and matte	261,348,795	Bullion	11,682,430
Hay and straw	6,058,651	Coke	295,655
Coal	115,203,904	Posts	2,061,400
Live-stock	33,250,720	Slag	1,944,700
Building material	28,151,647	Granite rock	1,028,000
Railway material	9,461,593	Water	3,520,000
Alfalfa seed	2,648,341	Sulphur	97,760
Limestone	30,179,690	Groceries	12,460,139
Machinery implements	1,561,000	Merchandise	50,501,404
Salt	91,439,725	Sundries	16,941,324
Plaster	4,779,100	Ties	380,150
Dried fruit	283,000		
Poultry	52,156	Total	777,971,796
Junk	1,920,950		

Statement of commodities shipped over the Rio Grande Western Railway for the twelve months ending June 30, 1890.

Commodities.	Tons.	Commodities.	Tons.
Products of agriculture:		Coke and charcoal	22,910
Grain	13,095	Products of forests: lumber	20,259
Flour	11,355	Manufactures:	
Other mill products	580	Petroleum and oils	3,251
Hay	3,857	Sugar	5,165
Fruits and vegetables	2,201	Iron, pig and bloom	465
Canned goods	3,806	Other castings and machinery	2,293
Products of animals:		Bar and sheet metal	1,903
Live stock	6,413	Cement, brick, and lime	9,329
Dressed meats	282	Agricultural implements	727
Other packing-house products	1,013	Wagons and carriages	1,143
Wool	1,161	Wines, liquors, and beers	1,394
Hides and leather	202	Household goods and furniture	1,634
Products of mines:		Iron and steel rails	1,824
Anthracite coal	7,584	Merchandise	28,902
Bituminous coal	145,601	Miscellaneous	5,764
Ores	57,683		
Stone, sand and clay	24,362	Total	382,502
Bullion	6,344		

THE LABOR SUPPLY.

The number of men belonging to the trades-unions in Salt Lake City and Ogden is as follows:

Salt Lake—	
Members of trades-unions, federated	1,475
Members of trades-unions, not federated	640
Trades labor men not members of trades-unions, about	800
Ogden—	
Members of trades-unions, federated, about	640
Members of trades-unions, not federated, about	275
Total	3,830

The following statement will show the rate of wages paid for certain kinds of labor, and the hours employed:

	Wages per week.	Wages per day.	Hours employed.
Brick-layers.....		\$4.50 to \$6.00	9
Brick-makers.....		2.50 3.00	9
Blacksmiths.....		3.50 4.00	10
Carpenters.....		3.50 4.00	9
Cigar-makers.....	\$20.00 to \$25.00		8
Brewers.....	*60.00 75.00		10
Boot and shoemakers.....		2.75 3.00	10
Harness makers.....		2.25 2.75	10
Hod-carriers.....		2.75 3.00	9
Iron-moulders.....		3.00 3.50	9
Lathers.....		3.00 3.50	9
Laborers.....		2.25 2.50	9
Machinists.....		3.50 4.00	10
Printers.....	18.00 25.00		9
Plumbers.....		4.00 4.50	8
Painters.....		3.00 3.50	9
Plasterers.....		4.00 4.50	8
Stone cutters.....		4.00 4.50	9
Stone masons.....		4.50 5.50	9
Street car employes.....		2.00	9
Tinners and cornice makers.....		3.50 4.00	9

* By the month.

The supply of skilled laborers is now about equal to the demand, excepting brick and stone-masons; this class of labor is probably 20 per cent. short of the demand.

But few strikes have occurred in the Territory during the past season, and they have proved of short duration and resulted in a victory of the laboring men. The trades striking were the carpenters, plumbers, hod-carriers, and plasterers. The strikes were settled by arbitration. It is estimated that there are about four hundred and fifty trades-union men, outside of Salt Lake and Ogden cities, and about eight hundred miners belonging to a Miners' Union. It is proposed by the leaders of these unions to as soon as possible organize in all the cities and towns in the Territory.

PISCICULTURE.

Since my last report the General Government has sent into the Territory about 6,000 carp, all of which were put in private ponds. It was confidently expected that a large consignment of shad fry would have been sent into the Territory last June, but, unfortunately, unfavorable conditions caused a cessation of shad propagation and distribution, and prevented the expected shipment.

One and possibly two car-loads of Mississippi fish are expected here in a few days from Quincy, Ill.; they will be placed in Bear and Utah Lakes and the Weber River.

There is abundant proof that the shad fry put into the Jordan River and Utah Lake in 1887-'88 are making rapid growth.

We are promised for the next season a car of white fish from the Northern lakes and a further consignment of shad.

The legislative assembly has provided for the protection of the fish placed in the waters of the Territory.

CERTAIN OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

I recommended in my report for last year that some Federal agency be authorized by Congress to appoint the following county officers: Select men, clerks, recorders, superintendents of district schools, and assessors.

This recommendation received the approval of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate of the United States, and was embodied in a bill reported from the committee to the Senate, and placed on the Calendar. The bill provides that the governor shall make the appointments, subject to confirmation by the Utah Commission. It is the opinion of the non-Mormons that such a law would be a very effective aid to the Government in its work of reforming Utah, and removing the extraordinary and opposing conditions which have taken deep root in its political system.

The general effect of such a law would be to place in the hands of men loyal to the Government, in every respect, the control of the twenty-five county governments. This control would mean the administration of county affairs, the appointment of road supervisors and other district officers, the filling of vacancies in county and precinct offices, the appointment of examiners to examine applicants for employment as school teachers, the assessment of property, etc.

It would leave the offices of collector, treasurer, sheriff, surveyor, coroner, and prosecuting attorney to be filled by election by the people.

To persons who are acquainted with the situation it seems to be absolutely necessary that a population should be built up in the counties in sympathy with the Government. To-day, in the great majority of the municipal subdivisions, the Mormon people are in undisturbed control. If the Government ever expects to make a complete and thorough reform it must have here a population in sympathy with that reform. There is now no inducement to any one to desert the ranks of Mormonism, in a political sense. The Mormon who pays his tithing to an organization which defies the law, and votes for and supports that organization, occupies the same political plane and enjoys the same political privileges as the American citizen who has been taught to believe that unqualified allegiance to Government should be exacted from every man who enjoys the political privileges conferred by that Government. It seems to be an anomalous condition of affairs which draws no line between the open friend and the covert enemy. When it is remembered that apostasy from Mormonism involves loss of friends, in many cases deprivation of means of support, and many hardships, it will, I think, be conceded that every encouragement should be offered to the apostate. I also call attention to the necessity of a reapportionment of the Territory into legislative districts. The facts presented in my last report clearly show this necessity. The bill reported by Senator Edmunds provides for this.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

In my last report it was stated that at the municipal election held in the city of Ogden, in February, 1889, the Liberal party (non-Mormon) carried the city by 433 majority, and that at the election for members of the legislative assembly held in August, 1889, the Liberals again carried Ogden, and also carried Salt Lake City by 41 majority. The opinion was also expressed that at the municipal election to be held in Salt Lake City, in February, 1890, the Liberal party would carry the city. The election was held, and after one of the most exciting contests in the history of the Territory, which awakened national interest, the Liberals were victorious by 807 majority.

This was the first time in the history of the city that it passed from under Mormon control. The two most important cities in the Territory in point of population and wealth, and educational and commercial

interests are now controlled and governed by the non-Mormons. This result has made a deep and lasting impression upon the political situation, and will exercise a strong influence upon the political future of the Territory. Much will depend upon the manner in which the Liberal party will administer the affairs of these cities. If they are wisely managed it will strengthen the party in the other portions of the Territory. At the school election for trustees held in the Territory in July last the non-Mormons elected a majority in Salt Lake and Ogden cities.

At the general election held in the Territory on the first Monday of August last for county officers, the People's party carried twenty-one and the Liberal party four counties by the following majorities, giving in each county the highest majority received by any one candidate :

	People's party.	Liberal party.		People's party.	Liberal party.
Beaver*	269	.....	Salt Lake.....	.....	117
Box Elder.....	283	.....	San Juan.....	24	.....
Cache*.....	904	.....	San Pete*.....	1,000	.....
Davis*.....	377	.....	Sevier*.....	312	.....
Emery*.....	303	.....	Summit.....	.....	539
Garfield*.....	156	.....	Tooele*.....	216	.....
Grand.....	.....	34	Uintah.....	190	.....
Iron†.....	179	.....	Utah*.....	1,365	.....
Juab†.....	148	.....	Wasatch†.....	233	.....
Kane†.....	124	.....	Washington†.....	343	.....
Millard†.....	262	.....	Weber.....	.....	269
Morgan†.....	207	.....		
Pi Ute†.....	86	.....	Total.....	7,088	956
Rich.....	107	.....		

A Mormon majority in the Territory of 6,130.

* There was no active campaign by the Liberals, though opposing candidates were voted for.

† No opposition to the People's party.

‡ In this county the Liberal party is said to have 100 majority at this time.

The Liberal party was not thoroughly united in Salt Lake, Weber, and Juab counties because of divisions. It only elected six of nine candidates in Salt Lake County, losing three important offices; seven of ten candidates in Weber County, losing three important offices, and was defeated for every office in Juab County.

In Salt Lake County after the Liberal candidates were nominated a "workingmen's meeting" was called and an opposition ticket nominated composed of Mormons and Gentiles. The people's party subsequently indorsed the opposition ticket, with one exception.

I am informed that prominent leaders of the People's party made a secret arrangement with the promoters of the "workingmen's meeting," by which the political combination was effected, its object being to defeat the entire ticket of the Liberal party, if possible.

In the four counties carried by the Liberal party there was returned by the census of 1890, as shown elsewhere in this report, a population of 90,738; in the twenty-one counties carried by the Mormons, a population of 130,194. These figures show that while in the more thickly-settled counties the two political parties are about evenly divided, in the agricultural or more remote counties, the People's party is overwhelmingly in the majority; that in the Liberal counties the majority is 9 per cent., and in the People's party counties 52 per cent. of the total vote.

These facts emphasize the conclusion stated in my last report, that those who expressed the opinion that because of the victories in Ogden and Salt Lake cities, the Mormon rule was at an end in Utah, were in error; that it will be many years yet before the Gentiles will be in the

majority. These conclusions I still adhere to and believe that time will prove them to be correct, unless Congress shall by appropriate legislation hasten the end.

THE MORMON PEOPLE.

Referring to the characteristics of the Mormon people in my last report I said:

The early Mormons were mainly native Americans and religious enthusiasts; that under a vigorous system of proselyting they had been largely recruited from all parts of the world; that either by chance or from policy these recruits had been gathered from the parts of the country where the average rate of intelligence is the lowest; that for a long time the bulk of these converts have come from the lower classes of Great Britain and Scandinavian countries; that they were picked up by a process of "natural selection;" that the doctrine as expounded by the missionary fits the mental condition of the convert; that as a rule they are law abiding, especially as far as the law is confirmed by the priesthood; that they have accepted the doctrines of plural marriage in all sincerity and as a radical and necessary part of their religion; that while the Mormon masses are too sincere to voluntarily make false pretenses they could be induced to accept and adopt any form of words, however contradictory, if advised to do so by the priesthood, for obedience to the priesthood is diligently inculcated as a first duty; that the orthodox Mormon in every political and business act puts the church first the country afterward, etc.

Referring to political and official Mormonism I said:

It was probably sincere, but that when it had any point to attain in behalf of Mormonism it deals in evasions, meaningless words or words of double meaning, hypocritical pretenses, false assertions, and every helpful evasion of word or act. Its attitude in regard to the status of the Mormon people in regard to polygamy is delusive to the last degree. It knows there has been no change on the subject, but it seeks to convey the impression there has been, etc.

I further said that it was a very poor tribute to pay to the Mormon people to say they have abandoned the doctrine of polygamy as a part of their faith. These views I still entertain. Nothing has transpired during the past year which would lead me to change them. Statements have been made by prominent church leaders that the church does not sanction violations of law. Two years ago the president of the Salt Lake stake before a United States commissioner, in his examination in proceedings by the receiver to reach church property, in the suit of the United States against the church, and other parties, testified that since the death of John Taylor (the former head of the church) the present head of the church had refused to grant permission to persons desiring to enter polygamy. Since then the present head of the church (Wilford Woodruff) has stated in a private conversation that polygamous marriages are not now allowed to take place. When his attention was called to a notorious case which had been discovered in the first district court, he disclaimed any knowledge of the fact. In proceedings before an examiner appointed by the Supreme Court to investigate the accounts and proceedings of the receiver of the Mormon church property escheated under the provisions of the Edmunds Tucker law, a prominent Mormon testified that the church does not now sanction polygamous marriages. This is the only evidence which has been produced, or which has been offered, that the church does not now sanction violations of the law prohibiting polygamy.

The testimony of the two church officials, unsatisfactory as it is, is subject to the suspicion that it was colored by a desire to show that church property is not now used for unlawful purposes. The statement of the head of the church is answered by his statement that he knew nothing of the polygamous case developed in the first district court. But admitting the statements and testimony to be literally true, it does

not prove that the church has met the public sentiment of the nation as expressed in its laws, and has abandoned polygamy. Nor does it prove what is more essential to know—that the church is loyal to the law. In recent years important gatherings have been held under the auspices of the Mormon church, and resolutions have been adopted by which they have vigorously declared their intention to remain true to the old faith, with all its teachings and practices. These have gone to the world with the sanction and approval of the leaders and the great body of the people. Are these solemn declarations to be brushed aside by the declarations of men who are interested in the determination of a legal proceeding, or by the unofficial, unsupported statements of the head of the church, made in a private conversation, or by statements which are made in language intended to convey a definite meaning to others, but under mental reservations and careful wording explainable so as to mean nothing? The non-Mormons believe that polygamous marriages are being entered into, and that the effective enforcement of the law prohibiting them has driven the church to more secret methods.

Under its system of government the church has but one way of defining its position, and that is by a public declaration either from the head of the church addressed to the people or by the action of the people in conference assembled. No such declaration has been made nor action taken, and probably never will be. There is no reason to believe that any earthly power can extort from the church any such declaration.

It may be truthfully said that the church has determined that if polygamy is to be uprooted the Government must perform the task, as it will never do on its part any act that will indicate an abandonment of polygamy.

The claim is also made that the church does not in any way influence political action, and any statement to the contrary is declared to be a falsehood. If, in order to prove that it does so interfere, it is necessary to show that specific orders emanate from the church office directing the people in their political action, then the statement may be successfully denied. But there are many ways in which the political action of a people may be influenced. When a people during a long period of years have been taught from the pulpit, in official organs, by pretended revelations and otherwise, that the Lord has bestowed upon them certain leaders, and upon these leaders His priesthood, with power and authority to do His work upon the earth, and that they must obey these leaders in all things, temporal and spiritual, and, as a result of such teaching, the entire body of the people act in unison in all matters, it may not be necessary to issue a specific order in each case directing the people how to act. This is the condition of affairs in the Mormon community to-day. From the time of Joseph Smith down to the present time the burden of the church teachings has been unity. A Mormon leader rarely rises to speak without impressing upon the people the importance of unity. The result is no orthodox Mormon entertains the idea of acting for himself. He may think for himself, but his thoughts never crystallize into independent action. When they do he leaves the church. The orthodox Mormons believe they are discharging a religious duty when they obey their leaders and act in unison.

People outside of Utah may wonder that such a condition of affairs exists in this land, and may also wonder that the Mormons have not passed this age of faith and enthusiasm (through which it is said all religions must pass) and reached the age of more critical examination

and inquiry. But this may be explained by the fact that for many years they were isolated in a territory distant from more civilized communities. Since the Territory has been better opened and more easily accessible they have shunned as far as possible outside associations and influences. They are constantly advised to beware and avoid associations with the wicked world; informed they are the chosen people of God, and that they must consecrate themselves to his service; and that in the fullness of time all nations and peoples will accept their doctrines and look to them as the great light shining upon the darkness of all nations of the earth. The mental energies of the people have all turned to religious subjects, and their reading, instruction and literature have been largely confined to the Bible, Testament, and Mormon publications, and their enthusiasm recruited by the accessions of new converts. These teachings and influences have cemented them together, and they obey their leaders with enthusiasm and without regret.

Again, there are certain fundamental ideas which control Utah Mormonism in its public relations and lead to the views which characterize it, a statement of which may explain more fully their complete devotion to the teachings of their leaders. The Mormon people are sedulously taught that their mission is to convert and reform the people of the whole world; that everything which comes to them is directly from the Lord. If they attain success, either in a religious, political, or business way, or if those whom they choose to term their enemies are unfortunate or discomfited in any way, it is the work of the Lord. If misfortune overtakes them or if their political enemies are successful the Lord is disciplining them or is punishing them for some disobedience or lack of faith and unity and that in the end it will prove a blessing.

They are taught that everything is according to prophesy, whether it be good or an apparent infliction. This optimism has been carried so far that it has practically become fatalism. The will of the Lord may be revealed to any member, but the priesthood is the only authorized medium to reveal and declare His will, and obedience to the priesthood is practically obedience to the Lord.

It is useless to point out that their prophecies have failed; that the inimical world still exists unsubdued and apparently enjoying a fair measure of success; that their political fortunes are waning, and that their leaders are influenced in worldly affairs by the same motives that govern others, and are not always models of perfection. When good or evil come alike from the Lord the logic of events has no place or persuasive force, and it is useless to suggest to them the doubt that Mormonism will ever subdue the world. They pretend to think that the Lord is lying in wait for a proper time to punish the enemies of Mormonism. In one respect their optimism fails and their illogical conduct is strikingly apparent. While they assert that their political enemies are merely the Lord's instruments for their discipline or chastisement, they speak of them and criticise their motives with the scant courtesy they would give the emissaries of the evil one. Their acts and laws are not only charged to be unconstitutional and wicked, but their officials and their supporters are charged with malice and a desire to rob the Lord's people of their property and political rights.

They are so accustomed to judge of the constitutionality of laws and the justice of public measures that they do not fail to censure the means the Lord provides for their discipline and which are to contribute in the end to their success, and it must be a source of continual regret to them that He fails to employ constitutional means and methods to

accomplish His purpose. The discipline is deserved, but they object to His discretion in the manner of administering it.

The people are also taught to be charitable in all things, something which these leaders do not always practice for themselves. They claim the right to act upon their convictions and denounce others who exercise the same right, and profess a superior Christian character, yet it is a matter of common occurrence for one of these leaders, claiming to hold the keys to heaven and earth, to go around using his religious offices to further the secular concerns of life. The laymen of the church are far superior to their leaders in point of sincerity and religious devotion. They are the props which uphold this fabric of superstition and ignorance. They labor for others. While their leaders are generally well to do, have comfortable homes, and see the pleasant side of life, they are doomed to a life-time of toil, and when the close of life comes they have practically nothing to leave to their families.

It will now be seen why the Mormon people are the willing servants of their religious masters and why the civilization of the age and contact with modern influences and associations have not worked the change which many have hoped for. It is because Mormonism involves slavery of the mind and the subjecting of the energies of the people, in a physical, moral, and religious sense, to the control of men whose motives are too often controlled by ambition and love of power.

Of course there are some who are groping their way out of the atmosphere of bigotry and darkness. There is no doubt but that the number of those who question the doctrine of blind submission to priestly authority and claim the right to criticise and exercise reason is yearly increasing. This is especially so in the districts which have the largest commercial relations and where there is a more extensive contact with those of other sects. The urgent demand of their leaders for unity and obedience is sufficient proof if no other proof existed. Recently a public speaker declared it was useless to attempt to conceal that dissensions existed, and the people were warned that, unless they remained united and obedient, Mormonism was doomed. There is no reason to believe that dissensions which arise from the exercise of private judgment can ever be healed, for the cause which creates them can not be reached or removed without a retrogression to the stagnant mental condition of blind obedience, which is not likely to occur.

FUTURE LEGISLATION.

The bill now pending before Congress, called the Cullom or the Struble bill, has renewed the discussion which attended the passage of the bill providing for the admission of the State of Idaho, which, by its terms, made what is known as the "Idaho test oath" a part of the election law of the new State. It is contended by the Mormons that the measure is an encroachment upon the liberty of conscience, the freedom of religious belief, and, notwithstanding its constitutionality has been affirmed by the highest court in the land, that it is unjust and unconstitutional. It is denied that the Mormon Church is political in character or exercises any political influence or that membership involves any hostility to the laws of the land or the political principles of the Government. For those who believe there can be no valid or just law or any correct political principle which is in conflict with their revelations, doctrines, or discipline, such assertions are not difficult.

The non-Mormon of Utah can not be convinced that the Mormon Church, both in its doctrines and practices, is not palpably a political

body. To his mind a belief in polygamy based on revelation brings the church and all its members who believe in the revelation in direct conflict with the laws and political principles of the country, and this hostile political attitude can not be removed except by an abandonment of a fundamental principle of the organization. To his view, the church does not hesitate to dictate in political affairs when it can obtain some benefit, but when political action or legislation is likely to be disadvantageous it wholly renounces politics. It is willing to become a politician when benefits will follow, but refuses to accept the fate of a politician.

The non-Mormons do not understand the Cullom or Struble bill deprives any one of entire freedom of religious belief. They are willing to let any one who disbelieves in the law of the land or who joins an association which refuses allegiance to the laws keep his conscience and his belief intact so long as his conduct is not unlawful, but they urge he is not entitled to the reward of the elective franchise or a voice in the Government to which he will not give an unqualified allegiance. A contrary course puts the loyal and the disloyal on the same basis. They also urge the passage of the law as a duty to the whole people. It is over twenty-eight years since Congress condemned polygamy in Utah. The laws of Congress have been ridiculed and treated with contempt so long as such a course was safe, and then evaded and resisted as far as possible, and during all this time no change has taken place in the counsels or aims of Mormonism, and the conflict to-day is as clearly defined as ever.

The enactment of such a law would hasten the end and be better for all parties, even for the Mormons, than temporizing methods which only serve to prolong the strife.

A statement respecting the Josephite Mormon Church may prove interesting and suggestive with reference to the claim that the passage of either one of the bills referred to would be an attempt to punish the Mormon people for their religious belief. The Josephite Mormon believes in the Book of Mormon and the fundamental principles of Mormonism, and only differs from the Utah Mormon on the question of polygamy and a few doctrines and practices, which they do not consider justified by the Book of Mormon. They have established churches in Utah and elsewhere in the United States and are not opposed to the contemplated legislation and have no fear of its consequences or that it will disfranchise them or in anywise encroach upon their religious faith or liberty of conscience.

It is true that non-Mormon immigration and the growth of two or three cities have helped the situation in some localities, but the greater part of the Territory is not reached. It is true that from various causes some decades yet to come may correct the evil, but the large Mormon immigration has enabled them to disturb the political relations of an adjoining State or a Territory for every city they have lost in Utah. The difficulty does not end with the Mormons becoming a minority. When legitimate political parties are formed, with aims and purposes that are for the good of all, they hold the balance of power and are ready to use it for their benefit, without regard to the interests of the Government.

The non-Mormons of Utah, who so many years have carried on this contest, reasonably urge that they should have the same laws and as much consideration from Congress as the people of Idaho, who have wisely guarded themselves against this evil. They ask for the passage of the Cullom or the Struble bill and the bill reported from the

Judiciary Committee of the Senate, by Senator Edmunds, elsewhere referred to.

I desire to again call attention to the fact that the peculiar political conditions which exist here are wholly new to our system of government and are not so easily controlled and remedied as many people not acquainted with the situation may suppose; that these conditions involve the question of unrestricted immigration and cheap citizenship, and in a larger sense the principles upon which our Government has been established; that in Utah that love of country which animates the American people and has been the glory of our history as a nation is unknown to the large majority of the people, and that in support of the measures now pending in Congress looking to a peaceful and safe settlement of the evil conditions here both parties, Democratic and Republican, are united. In urging their passage I but give expression to the wish of the great majority of the non-Mormons of Utah and perform the duty which I owe to the Government and the people.

In September, 1886, an editorial appeared in the *Juvenile Instructor*, edited by George Q. Cannon, who is regarded as the actual leader (though not the nominal head) of Mormonism. This periodical is intended to give the youth of Utah literary, religious, and political instruction superior to that which can be otherwise obtained. I annex the article as an appendix and ask that it be read by the light of the history of Mormonism. The sentiments of this article have never been retracted or denied. It has greater weight because it is considerably put forth and in language more temperate than many of the former harangues of Mormon leaders, and it is a truthful exponent of the attitude of the Mormons toward the Government and its laws. The laws are unconstitutional and oppressive; their enforcement a wicked persecution; conviction and punishment an honor; the officers who enforce the laws are ruffians; and the good Mormon people are informed that the Government in its action is inspired by fear of the Mormon people. This article can not be set aside as a Gentile fabrication devised to falsely impeach the loyalty of the Mormons, but, as to the grounds it covers, is a complete justification of the complaints made against Mormonism.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

ARTHUR L. THOMAS,
Governor.

Hon. JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX.

[Editorial from the *Juvenile Instructor* of September, 1886, edited by George Q. Cannon.]

When the Edmunds law was first rigorously enforced with but little regard to law or evidence against the people of this Territory, it was confidently hoped they would become terrified at the prospect and abandon their religion. The rules of law and courts which prevailed elsewhere in the administration of justice were deliberately set aside. The presumption that the accused was innocent until proved guilty was completely reversed. Every one accused was presumed to be guilty. He had to prove himself innocent.

It was fully expected by those who conducted this persecution that the sending of men to the penitentiary, clothing them in prison garb, and making convicts of them, would be so disgraceful that, rather than be subjected to this punishment, they would recant.

But to the great disappointment of those who have been conducting this crusade all, with very few exceptions, who have been convicted have cheerfully gone to the

penitentiary. They have esteemed their imprisonment as an honor, and have appeared to be thankful to have such an opportunity of showing to God and men their devotion to their religion.

Could anything be more vexatious to the ruffians who have engaged in this persecution than such a spirit as this?

What is the use of punishment if it does not punish? Any attempt to degrade a man is a miserable failure if he accepts the intended degradation as an honor.

This is the case with all those convicted and sent to the penitentiary in this Territory, in Idaho, in Arizona, or in Detroit, for plural marriage or what is called "unlawful cohabitation."

The design has been to attach the stigma of criminality to them. Thus far the design has utterly failed.

The men sent to prison know they are not criminals. Neither while in prison nor after they emerge therefrom do they view themselves in any other light than as martyrs. This also is the estimate placed upon their conduct by all their co-religionists; they esteem them as sufferers for righteousness, the defenders of the great and sublime principle of religious liberty.

But it is not only themselves and their friends who take this view of their conduct; their chief enemies and persecutors feel their superiority. They are forced to acknowledge that, with all the machinery of punishment at their control, they can not make the Latter-day Saints bow to their wishes. This utter inability to bring the people to their terms causes them to boil with rage.

Instead of being impressed and softened by the spectacle of a people willing to endure these punishments for their religion, they become more and more exasperated. They are filled with diabolical hatred, and would, if they had the power, spill the blood of their victims.

In this way they show that they are conscious of the great superiority of the people whom they would destroy.

It is always an evidence of a base and craven nature in a man to resort to such methods as are at present employed against the Latter-Day Saints.

Whenever a man refuses to meet another upon equal terms he proclaims that he considers his opponent as his superior.

Whenever men or women exhibit jealousy toward inferiors in station they lift them up to their own level. Their jealousy of them is a proof that they view them as their equals on the point at least concerning which they are jealous.

So it is with the representatives of the nation in our midst. They are conscious that there is a power here, and their actions prove that in their secret hearts they fear it; they are jealous of the qualities which the Latter-Day Saints possess.

How is it with the nation? Do not the men in power manifest an extraordinary solicitude concerning the Latter-Day Saints?

If we were a power equal in strength and numbers they could show no more jealousy concerning us than they do.

The Congress of the United States, by its legislation, lifts us out of comparative obscurity into public prominence. It places us upon its own plane, and it says:

"We look upon you as a power to be dreaded. You contain the elements of great strength, and we think it is necessary to crush you while we can do so. If we let you alone you will grow beyond our reach, and we can not overpower you."

This is the secret of all those unjust laws against us and their cruel enforcement. This accounts for the readiness with which men in power trample upon the Constitution, the laws and the rules which prevail in courts of justice, that we may be reached and stricken down.

The conduct of the nation towards us is a tribute to our strength and power. It is a most excellent indication of the fear entertained concerning our future.

Yet how ridiculous it is for a nation of nearly sixty millions to feel and act in this way towards a community numbering a quarter of a million! What a spectacle for God and man! To see a great nation like ours trampling upon its charter and its laws to enable its officials to reach a people as numerically weak as the Latter-Day Saints.

If it were not afraid of us would its legislators do this?

But to return to the subject of the degradation inflicted upon those people who are convicted of plural marriage or so-called unlawful cohabitation.

Has any man in this community been degraded by being sentenced to the penitentiary? Our enemies themselves can answer this question. They know that instead of such confinement being a mark of dishonor it is a mark of honor, and that the men who have gone through this ordeal are enobled by their submission and have become heroes.

Today, on the streets of Salt Lake City, among the most rabid of our enemies they would trust the men who have been in prison for their religion sooner than they would any others. The reason is before us. These men have shown their devotion to principle; they could neither be frightened, nor bought, nor bullied into a denial

of their religious convictions. Such men possess the highest type of manhood as mankind everywhere on the earth recognizes.

The day will yet come when the children of these heroes will mention with gratification and pride that their fathers were imprisoned in the penitentiary for their religion. No parent of nobility in the old world could bring more distinction upon the families of those who obtain it than will the statement of this fact upon the descendants of those who have been incarcerated behind prison bars because they would not deny their religion.

In a recent conversation with Bishop Hyrum B. Clawson we were given a most interesting illustration of the manner in which men of the world look upon those who have suffered and are now suffering through this prosecution.

Bishop Clawson was returning from Arizona, and on the way to San Francisco became acquainted with Monsignore Mori, a prominent member of the Pope of Rome's household, who had been sent to this country as the bearer of the beretta for the new cardinal that has been recently elected—Cardinal Gibbon, of Baltimore.

In conversation, the Monsignore expressed a desire to visit Salt Lake and see the city, the beauty of which he had heard greatly praised; but he did not want to see the people, as he thought them very wicked.

When he made these remarks he did not know that Brother Clawson was a resident of Salt Lake, but soon learned that fact. He was profuse in his apologies to him for what he had said, and hoped he would take no exception to it.

The Bishop proceeded to inform him concerning the people of Utah, and the condition of affairs here, of all of which he was very ignorant. The conversation turned also upon the present persecution, of which the Monsignore had heard something. Bishop Clawson told him that he was one who had been in prison. He was surprised. Instead, however, of withdrawing from him or shunning him, this announcement made him more interested. He could not repress his admiration for the Bishop's zeal and fortitude, and expressed the great pleasure it gave him to meet a man who had had such an experience.

Upon parting at San Francisco, he exhibited the warmest interest in the Latter-day Saints, and especially in Bishop Clawson, and urged upon him that if he or his friends ever visited Rome to be sure and give him an opportunity of showing them every attention in his power.

In the course of the conversation he learned that Brother Clawson had a son who was an artist. He thought no artist, who possibly could, would fail to visit Italy, and of course, the "Eternal City." And if the young man ever did visit there to perfect himself in his profession, he must give him the opportunity of showing him every attention in his power.

Here is an illustration of what I have before said, that confining men in the penitentiary as is now being done with the Latter-day Saints leaves no stain upon them either in their own estimation or in the estimation of men of the world. They are not criminals. They are not degraded. They are men of honor; men of high conceptions of right, who are willing to suffer, and, if necessary, die for the principles they have espoused. This is the true light in which to view their conduct, and this is the light in which it is being viewed by many at the present time, and in which it will be viewed by future generations.