

REPORT

OF

THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
Salt Lake City, October 1, 1891.

SIR: In compliance with your request of July 28, 1891, I respectfully submit the following report of the affairs, and of the progress and development of the Territory of Utah, since the date of my last report, September 9, 1890.

POPULATION.

Comparative statement of the population of Utah Territory, by counties, for the years 1890 and 1891.

County.	Census report, 1890.	Assessors' returns, 1891.	County.	Census report, 1890.	Assessors' returns, 1891.
Beaver	3,340	3,147	Salt Lake	58,457	59,201
Box Elder	7,642	6,695	San Juan	365	382
Cache	15,509	16,438	San Pete	13,146	*11,350
Davis	6,469	5,406	Sevier	6,199	7,101
Emery	4,866	5,706	Summit	7,733	8,252
Garfield	2,457	2,214	Tooele	3,700	†3,301
Grand	541	521	Uintah	2,292	3,000
Iron	2,683	2,850	Utah	23,416	27,368
Juab	5,582	5,786	Wasatch	4,627	3,222
Kane	1,685	*1,110	Washington	4,009	4,351
Millard	4,033	4,500	Weber	23,005	23,179
Morgan	1,780	1,600	Total	207,905	210,762
Piute	2,842	2,593			
Rich	1,527	1,489			

* Several precincts missing.

† Estimated.

The above statement is based upon the returns made by the county assessors under the law of the last legislative assembly, which made it their duty to collect such statistics. It will be noticed that in twelve of the counties there is an apparent decrease of 7,109 in the population, and in the other thirteen an increase of 9,965. I do not think the returns made are reliable as a whole, as some of the counties in which a decrease is shown are in a prosperous condition. On the face of the returns the population is given at 210,762, an increase of 2,857 over the year 1890. If it be assumed the increase for the year 1891 is at least equal to the average annual increase from the year 1880 to the year 1890, the total population would now be very nearly 215,000.

IMMIGRATION.

The foreign immigration to the Territory during the past year will not exceed 2,000 and has come mainly from English and Scandinavian countries. These immigrants have located principally in Salt Lake and Ogden, and in the more thickly settled counties. The domestic immigration has been confined largely to the counties of Salt Lake, Weber, Utah, Summit, Juab, Emery, and two or three others. Within these counties are the great commercial and mining centers. The extent of this immigration can not be stated. In Salt Lake City there was a large increase in the number of registered voters prior to the annual election in August last, which indicates a steady growth. In Ogden City, and in the mining centers of Park City, Eureka, and other places, there has also been a steady growth.

ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY AND INDEBTEDNESS OF CITIES AND TOWNS.

Statement showing the assessed value of the property of the incorporated cities and towns of Utah Territory, and the indebtedness of same, for the years 1890 and 1891.

	Assessed valuation of property.		Amount of indebtedness.	
	1890.	1891.	1891.	1890.
<i>Cities incorporated under special charter.</i>				
American Fork.....	\$250,950.00	\$300,000.00	\$2,400.00	\$1,100.00
Alpine City.....	70,000.00	50,000.00	100.00	150.00
Beaver.....	284,878.00	280,310.00	244.79	None.
Brigham City.....	315,056.00	464,180.00	None	Do.
Cedar City.....	93,186.00	145,784.00	do	500.00
Coalville.....	193,000.00	215,883.80	do	None.
Coriame.....	179,095.00	182,000.00	2,500.00	Do.
Ephraim.....	131,550.00	264,540.00	2,800.00	Do.
Fairview.....	74,000.00	120,000.00	None	Do.
Fillmore.....	111,000.00	100,000.00	1,500.00	1,200.00
Grantsville.....	147,662.00	150,000.00	None	None.
Hyrum.....	121,587.00	24,000.00	do	Do.
Kaysville.....	219,166.00	229,635.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Lehi City.....	277,426.00	280,000.00	None	None.
Logan.....	1,647,273.00	1,850,000.00	1,850.00	(*)
Manti.....	254,337.00	340,000.00	6,000.00	5,000.00
Mendon.....	45,000.00	66,000.00	None	None.
Moroni.....	79,189.00	91,284.00	do	Do.
Mount Pleasant.....	200,000.00	250,000.00	do	Do.
Morgan.....		207,900.00	do	Do.
Ogden.....	7,000,000.00	13,243,965.00	250,000.00	150,000.00
Park City.....	1,195,556.00	1,800,000.00	None	None.
Parowan.....	101,380.00	168,085.00	217.22	Do.
Payson.....	265,000.00	308,500.00	None	(†)
Pleasant Grove.....	321,000.00	350,000.00	do	None.
Provo.....	3,159,430.00	3,152,620.00	1,970.00	5,000.00
Richfield.....	159,539.00	177,600.00	None	None.
Richmond.....	75,000.00	145,000.00	300.00	Do.
Salt Lake City.....	54,353,740.00	57,965,668.00	1,000,000.00	450,000.00
Smithfield.....	153,390.00	192,210.00	537.50	937.00
Spanish Fork.....	216,890.00	237,750.00	None	(*)
Spring City.....	100,000.00	80,000.00	do	None.
Springville.....	420,000.00	680,000.00	do	Do.
St. George.....	249,905.00	252,698.00	2,722.28	614.00
Tooele.....	117,500.00	151,742.00	None	2,000.00
Washington.....	50,000.00	42,800.82	do	None.
Wellsville.....	114,097.00	93,000.00	do	Do.
Willard.....	75,135.00	98,986.45	do	63.00
<i>Cities and towns incorporated under general laws.</i>				
Bear River.....	15,000.00	22,430.00	None	None.
Fountain Green.....	70,782.00	70,782.00	do	Do.
Heber.....	(†)	(†)	do	Do.
Kanab.....	43,600.00	43,600.00	65.00	Do.
Monticello.....	75,000.00	75,652.00	do	Do.
Nephi.....	827,324.00	828,962.00	16,000.00	12,000.00
Salem.....	47,317.00	47,317.00	100.00	None.
Total.....	73,919,927.00	85,564,981.27	1,294,106.79	632,564.00

* No report.

† Surplus on hand.

‡ No assessment made.

The increase in municipal indebtedness for the year is 104.58 per cent. The increase in the assessed value of property within the corporate limits of the municipalities is 15.7 per cent.

REVENUE FOR 1890.

Statement of the revenue from the tax levy for the year 1890, at the rate of five mills on the dollar, for Territorial and school purposes.

Counties.	Value of property assessed.	Territorial and school tax.	Counties.	Value of property assessed.	Territorial [and school] tax.
Box Elder.....	\$3,969,438.00	\$19,847.19	Salt Lake.....	\$52,270,966.00	\$261,354.83
Beaver.....	1,004,896.00	5,024.48	Summit.....	3,794,826.00	18,974.13
Cache.....	4,002,866.00	20,014.33	San Pete.....	2,911,890.00	14,599.43
Davis.....	3,162,710.00	15,813.55	Sevier.....	1,050,644.00	5,253.22
Emery.....	1,294,926.00	6,474.63	San Juan.....	276,436.00	1,382.43
Garfield.....	366,312.00	1,831.56	Tooele.....	1,593,956.00	7,969.78
Grand.....	762,420.00	3,812.10	Utah.....	8,951,720.00	44,758.60
Iron.....	539,390.00	2,946.95	Uintah.....	582,046.00	2,910.23
Juab.....	2,305,320.00	11,526.60	Weber.....	14,661,756.00	73,308.00
Kane.....	374,794.00	1,873.97	Wasatch.....	1,086,068.00	5,430.34
Morgan.....	823,400.00	4,142.00	Washington.....	802,330.00	4,011.65
Millard.....	703,940.00	3,519.70	Total.....	108,612,216.00	543,061.08
Pi Ute.....	605,386.00	3,026.93			
Rich.....	658,730.00	3,293.65			

The assessment rolls as originally returned to the county courts gave the total valuation at \$104,758,750. This was increased to \$108,612,216.

The assessed value for 1891, as shown in the table giving the valuation for the year by counties, is \$121,146,648.37.

The tax levy for the year at the rate fixed by law, one-half of one per cent, will amount to \$600,233.44, an increase of 10.5 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.	Value of property assessed.	Year.	Territorial and school tax.	Value of property assessed.
1854.....	\$6,386.31	(*)	1873.....	\$53,870.87	\$21,548,348.00
1855.....	17,348.89	\$3,469,770.00	1874.....	57,021.45	(*)
1856.....	16,999.38	2,937,977.00	1875.....	58,222.95	23,289,180.00
1857.....	12,892.43	2,578,486.00	1876.....	50,020.11	23,608,064.00
1858.....	9,032.32	(*)	1877.....	56,384.15	22,553,660.00
1859.....	9,957.17	3,982,869.00	1878.....	146,903.77	24,483,957.00
1860.....	23,369.50	4,673,900.00	1879.....	149,910.43	24,985,072.00
1861.....	25,160.92	5,032,184.00	1880.....	151,335.24	25,222,540.00
1862.....	47,795.18	4,779,518.00	1881.....	153,495.40	25,579,234.00
1863.....	50,482.00	548,200.00	1882.....	174,483.93	29,080,656.00
1864.....	33,480.02	6,696,004.00	1883.....	185,006.55	30,834,425.00
1865.....	47,269.65	9,453,990.00	1884.....	203,549.64	33,924,942.00
1866.....	52,338.98	10,467,796.00	1885.....	208,931.72	34,851,957.00
1867.....	53,239.13	10,647,826.00	1886.....	214,105.93	35,684,322.00
1868.....	52,669.36	10,593,872.00	1887.....	227,361.48	37,893,580.00
1869.....	59,968.03	11,393,606.00	1888.....	282,636.61	46,868,247.00
1870.....	33,639.09	13,455,636.00	1889.....	305,016.14	49,883,690.00
1871.....	38,163.56	15,265,424.00	1890.....	543,061.08	108,612,216.00
1872.....	43,976.40	17,590,560.00			

*No data from which to obtain the amount.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY AND IMPROVEMENTS, 1891.

Statement showing the assessed valuation of real and personal property and improvements in the several counties for 1891.

Counties.	Real property.	Improvements.	Personal prop- erty.	Total.	
				1891.	1890.
Beaver	\$233,705.00	\$605,690.00	\$489,727.00	\$1,329,122.00	\$1,293,859.50
Box Elder	1,078,655.00	1,841,336.00	1,174,257.00	4,094,248.00	1,821,526.00
Cache	4,757,423.00	876,630.00	524,279.00	6,158,332.00	4,076,329.00
Davis	2,413,982.00	525,575.00	556,878.00	3,496,435.00	2,686,401.00
Emery	325,798.00	7,000.00	379,494.00	1,433,786.00	909,888.00
Garfield	73,827.00	81,147.00	333,984.00	489,958.00	334,639.00
Grand	27,675.00	550,244.43	290,908.00	810,032.43	817,715.50
Iron	203,096.00	151,000.00	362,589.00	716,685.00	605,003.00
Juab	711,963.00	468,890.00	637,803.00	1,818,656.00	2,508,774.00
Kane	68,565.00	63,470.00	207,764.00	339,799.00	503,152.00
Millard	670,245.00	160,710.00	873,901.00	1,204,856.00	-----
Morgan	368,375.00	377,970.00	161,375.00	907,720.00	535,765.00
Piute	129,537.00	61,803.00	279,840.00	471,180.00	511,004.00
Rich	487,268.00	72,635.00	236,447.00	796,350.00	877,566.00
Salt Lake	89,195,819.27	6,597,095.00	13,934,558.67	59,727,472.94	52,171,000.00
San Juan	3,400.00	800.00	330,478.00	334,678.00	312,464.00
San Pete	1,349,010.00	705,870.00	521,078.00	2,575,958.00	2,588,158.00
Sevier	415,972.00	216,870.00	559,073.00	1,191,915.00	845,957.00
Summit	1,699,238.00	1,472,938.00	789,417.00	3,961,593.00	3,389,182.00
Tooele	511,425.00	271,635.00	593,368.00	1,375,428.00	1,321,505.00
Uintah	187,257.00	100,230.00	341,528.00	629,015.00	302,396.00
Utah	6,284,902.00	2,442,780.00	1,623,925.00	10,357,607.00	10,216,916.00
Washington	193,800.00	229,050.00	229,050.00	852,226.00	770,700.00
Wasatch	558,060.00	251,540.00	251,540.00	1,192,730.00	990,236.00
Weber	10,826,000.00	2,617,000.00	4,604,000.00	18,047,000.00	4,568,597.00
Total	70,411,015.27	20,224,333.43	29,787,261.67	121,146,648.37	104,758,750.00

The increase in valuation over last year is \$16,387,898.37 or 15.65 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, 1891:

Kind of entry.	Number.	Acreage.	Amount.
Cash entries	226	19,160.16	\$36,893.88
Mineral entries	103	3,460.45	14,382.00
Mineral applications	134	4,354.58	1,330.00
Desert applications	245	43,305.22	12,609.80
Desert final entries	75	17,112.80	17,873.99
Homestead final entries	242	34,761.96	1,516.49
Homestead entries	373	51,415.26	5,778.58
Timber-culture entries	69	8,079.69	821.00
Timber-culture final entries	1	80.00	4.00
Adverse mining claims	40	-----	400.00
Preemption filings	226	28,960.00	678.00
Coal filings	45	6,500.00	153.00
Coal entries	10	1,401.96	20,048.90
Railroad selections	5	90,991.98	1,136.00
Testimony fees	-----	-----	575.60
Total	-----	309,634.07	114,201.22

Acre.

Total area surveyed in Utah to June 30, 1891..... 12,755,475.08
 Total area surveyed and approved during fiscal year ending June 30, 1891..... 332,729.08

SETTLEMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS IN UTAH TERRITORY.

Statement showing the disposition and settlement of public lands in Utah Territory, and the total business of the land office at Salt Lake City from the time of its opening in March, 1869, to the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

	Number.	Acreage.	Amount.
Cash entry	3, 821	366, 580. 02	\$570, 339. 62
Mineral entry	1, 751	18, 048. 2388	86, 947. 00
Mineral application	2, 012	8, 545. 5938	3, 883. 00
Desert applications	3, 341	682, 478. 75	178, 397. 75
Desert final	724	135, 248. 56	136, 049. 75
Homestead entry	9, 037	10, 091, 142. 72	140, 663. 71
Homestead final entry	4, 709	646, 809. 30	30, 114. 63
Timber culture	1, 577	179, 303. 49	17, 902. 00
Timber final	15	1, 580. 00	60. 00
Adverse claims	888	612. 05	7, 515. 00
Preemption filings	11, 989	1, 444, 342. 70	35, 967. 00
Coal filings	1, 104	138, 640. 00	3, 320. 00
Coal cash entries	18	7, 513, 800. 16	192, 343. 12
Central and Union Pacific selections	5	546, 748. 65	6, 886. 64
Soldiers' and sailors' scrip		13. 00	27. 03
Land warrants		23, 957. 00	615. 00
Agricultural college scrip		84, 912. 00	2, 232. 00
Valentine scrip		440. 00	11. 00
Chippewa scrip		80. 00	2. 00
Supreme Court		4, 360. 02	.....
Timber sold .....		.....	127. 08
Timber deprecations .....		.....	12, 632. 59
Testimony fees .....		.....	16, 354. 28
Stumpage .....		.....	2, 788. 72
Totals		21, 887, 642. 2026	1, 445, 158. 92

Number of acres under cultivation, irrigated, and under inclosure for pasture, 1890.

Counties.	Under cultivation.	Irrigated.	Under inclosure for pasture.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Beaver	5, 558	6, 350	2, 161
Box Elder	26, 177	9, 708	35, 938
Cache	54, 901	30, 951	23, 378
Davis	23, 161	10, 591	12, 232
Emery	14, 363	13, 062	3, 223
Garfield	1, 716	1, 990	1, 145
Grand	1, 416	1, 375	2, 827
Iron	4, 523	3, 956	1, 098
Juab	9, 489	4, 914	7, 372
Kane	1, 087	722	4, 931
Millard	8, 152	8, 152	7, 308
Morgan	5, 633	5, 633	3, 120
Piute	7, 779	9, 918	3, 425
Rich	15, 726	26, 099	16, 468
Salt Lake	30, 555	29, 107	14, 415
San Juan	809	927	2, 005
San Pete	47, 113	33, 859	11, 185
Sevier	8, 118	15, 340	6, 185
Summit	14, 508	14, 550	702
Tooele	7, 524	5, 343	11, 367
Uintah	8, 960	10, 054	1, 943
Utah	40, 195	36, 586	16, 008
Washington	4, 203	4, 203	.....
Weber	22, 450	17, 004	17, 107
Wasatch	10, 824	10, 365	352
Total	374, 340	310, 759	205, 895

UNOCCUPIED LANDS—IRRIGATION CONGRESS—PUBLIC LANDS.

In my annual reports for 1889 and 1890 I referred to the unsatisfactory condition of the unoccupied public lands in the Territory (about 31,000,000 acres), now mainly used for grazing purposes, and to the

necessity of improving the water supply. The grazing ranges are depreciating in value yearly and will continue to do so until some provision be made under which the title to limited tracts can pass to those who are directly interested in preserving the natural forage which grows upon them. Their condition is a matter of public concern and should receive immediate attention. The reclamation of the arid lands is of equal, if not greater importance. The amount of land which can now be irrigated in Utah is 735,226 acres. The amount which could be irrigated if the necessary work is done to increase the water supply is about 2,304,000 acres. In my last report I said—

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 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 average settler—

and recommended that the title to the unoccupied 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."

During the past year the people of the West have given the problem of reclaiming the arable arid lands of the West serious consideration. It seems that if the growth of the West is to depend upon the settlement of the public lands there must be some provision made to enable settlers to obtain water for cultivation at reasonable expense. There is but a small quantity of land now left, and in only few localities, for which water can be obtained without great expense. The drift of public opinion has been unmistakably in favor of the cession of the public lands, excepting the mineral lands, to the States and Territories for the purpose of developing the water supply, and in aid of the public schools. The Trans-Mississippi Congress, composed of delegates from all States and Territories west of the Missouri River, which met in Denver, Colo., on May 19, 1890, adopted the following resolution:

ARID LANDS.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this congress that the General Government should, under proper restrictions, cede to the several States and Territories of the arid region the public lands within their borders, excepting such lands as are more valuable for mining than agricultural purposes: *Provided*, That no State or Territory shall be permitted to sell such lands for less than \$1.25 per acre, nor more than 320 acres to one person, nor to any other than an American citizen, who shall, at the time of purchase, be an actual citizen of the State or Territory in which said land shall be: *And provided further*, That said State or Territory shall apply the funds arising from the sale of said lands to the reclamation of the same and to school purposes.

Resolved, That the National Government shall make such appropriations as may be necessary to place under irrigation those lands which have been settled upon as agricultural lands and proven unfit therefor.

A State irrigation congress was held at Lincoln, Nebr., in February last, and a resolution adopted calling for an interstate convention. This was brought to my attention, and the suggestion made that the congress should be held in Salt Lake City. The proposition seemed to

me to be worthy of immediate attention. I thought, however, that the call for the congress should be accompanied by some evidence showing that the people from whom the call emanated were in sympathy with it, and suggested that the chamber of commerce of Salt Lake City, the leading city of the Territory, should adopt resolutions urging that the congress be held. This action was taken, and thereupon, as the governor of the Territory, I issued the following call:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Salt Lake City, June, 12, 1891.

To His Excellency the Governor of the _____ of _____:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a resolution adopted at a meeting of the members of the chamber of commerce, held in this city on June 3, 1891, and in accordance therewith respectfully request that you appoint thirty delegates at large, to represent your State at a convention to be held in Salt Lake City, Utah, beginning on Tuesday, September 15, 1891, at 12 o'clock noon, and continuing through Wednesday and Thursday, September 16 and 17.

This convention is called to consider matters pertaining to the reclamation of the arid public lands of the West and to petition Congress to cede to each State and Territory the arid lands within its borders for purposes of reclamation, for the support of its public schools and for such other public purposes as the legislature of each State or Territory may respectively determine.

The various commercial, agricultural, scientific, and mechanical associations, together with each municipal corporation, in the several States and Territories west of the Missouri River, are also requested to send delegates to this convention.

I have the honor to remain, respectfully,

ARTHUR L. THOMAS,
Governor of Utah.

The call met with a very favorable reception, and on September 15, 1891, the congress convened at Salt Lake City, and remained in session for three days. The personnel of the congress was quite impressive, including many of the leading men of the West. After full and intelligent discussion, the sentiment of the congress crystallized in the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the committee selected to propose and present to Congress the memorial of this convention respecting public lands should ask, as a preliminary to the cession of all the land in the Territories in accordance with the resolutions of the convention, a liberal grant to said Territories and to the States to be formed therefrom of the public lands to be devoted to public school purposes.

Resolved, That this congress is in favor of granting in trust, upon such conditions as shall serve the public interest, to the States and Territories needful of irrigation, all lands now a part of the public domain within such States and Territories, excepting mineral lands, for the purpose of developing irrigation, to render the lands now arid fertile and capable of supporting a population.

The subject of the support of the public schools, especially in Utah, was fully discussed in the Congress. I take this occasion to present some statements bearing on the subject, and which I hope may serve to show that legislation is needed to put the educational interests of Utah on an equal footing with the States and other Territories which have been benefited by Government donations.

The Territory contains about 52,601,600 acres, an area about five-sixths of all New England. The larger part is so mountainous that it can never be tilled, and tillage of the small part of the lands which lie in and on the borders of the valley is further limited by the supply of water for irrigation. Nearly one-fourth of this area—about 12,500,000 acres—has been surveyed. The land office here was opened in March, 1869, but the Territory had considerable settlement in the year 1850 and prior thereto, and previous to the Government surveys the best land in the Territory, and that which could most easily be irrigated (including school sections), was taken up, and has since been conveyed to the settlers.

Under the land laws the schools and university have only for lieu lands a choice from lands not tillable and of little value.

If the entire revenue derived from the sale of agricultural lands in Utah was donated to the public schools it would not, for many years, make a school fund equal to the revenue derived by some States from the sale of the school sections. It is probable that the revenue from the sale of agricultural lands will greatly decrease so soon as payments for entries now made are completed, for the demand and search for land which can be tilled and irrigated has been such that by the time lieu lands can be selected for schools the remaining lands will be nearly worthless. Even where school lands in desirable locations were surveyed before settlement, and are reserved, the water in the vicinity is all appropriated, and the lands reduced to nominal value. This same condition of affairs exists in regard to the university lands, which have been recently selected but not utilized, and at the time of the selection the best lands in the Territory and the water for irrigation had been appropriated. The result is that the educational interest of the Territory will not have the benefit of any considerable fund, and must always be supported by direct taxation. The large area of the Territory, sparsely settled except at a few points, will make the support of the public-school system expensive in proportion to the amount of the taxable property and number of the pupils. In 1890 there were 213 organized school districts, with a total population of about 207,000.

To put the Territory on an equality with the States and the Territories where public surveys preceded or accompanied settlement and where lieu lands could be selected in place of those previously occupied will require legislation, and there occurs to me two ways: Either to donate to the Territory non-mineral lands, as suggested by the resolutions adopted by the irrigation congress, or to give a percentage from the sale of non-mineral lands, to be invested as a fund for the support of the schools and university.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

I respectfully renew the recommendation made in former reports for the erection of public buildings at Salt Lake and Ogden cities. The Senate of the United States passed bills introduced for this purpose, and in the House of Representatives the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds reported the bills with a favorable recommendation and they were placed on the Calendar, where they remained, despite the most earnest efforts to have them brought before the House for consideration.

If the Congress could be made to fully appreciate the urgent needs of the public service in these cities there would be no delay in authorizing the erection of the buildings.

OLD CAPITOL BUILDING.

The old capitol building at Fillmore is still used for school purposes. The Presbyterian mission school and the Millard Stake Academy occupy the building with the understanding that they must keep it in repair.

PENITENTIARY.

The addition to the Utah penitentiary authorized by Congress has been completed at a cost of \$95,000.

On June 1, 1891, the Department of the Interior appointed the gov-

ernor, secretary, and surveyor-general of the Territory, a committee to examine and deliver to the United States marshal for Utah, representing the Department of Justice, the building, if completed in accordance with the plans and specifications. The committee visited the penitentiary and carefully inspected all the new work, and finding the building to have been properly constructed, on July 8, 1891, they delivered the keys to the United States marshal, and took his receipt therefor, on behalf of the Department of Justice.

INDUSTRIAL HOME.

The Utah Commission will make their annual report respecting the Home before the meeting of Congress.

DESERET UNIVERSITY.

During the past year the university has advanced rapidly in popular favor. The attendance for the coming year will be the largest in its history. There is no reason to doubt that the university is destined to become the leading educational institution of the Territory if not of the intermountain country.

REFORM SCHOOL.

The school has been gradually meeting the necessity which prompted the passage of the law creating it. Unfortunately for the Territory, on June 24, 1891, the building was almost destroyed by fire. The insurance of \$30,000 enabled the trustees to commence the work of rebuilding. It will probably require an additional appropriation from the Territorial treasury to complete the building.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

On September 30, 1891, the attendance at the college was about 175, with increasing numbers. The college is meeting with a most generous support, and promises to be of great benefit to the Territory. During the past year about \$50,000 have been expended in the erection of new buildings and improving the grounds.

INDIANS.

I have nothing new to add to my former statements respecting the 1,500 or more Indians who have renounced their tribal relations and are scattered throughout the Territory. At the last session of Congress an appropriation of \$10,000 was made for the relief of the Shebit Indians in Washington County, Utah. The law provided the money should be used for their temporary support, and to enable them to become self-supporting. Similar action should be taken for the relief of the Indians in Tooele County, who are anxious to own their land, and those in Garfield, San Juan, Sevier, Kane, and Iron counties.

REMOVAL OF THE COLORADO UTES TO UTAH

If newspaper statements are to be accepted as reliable the attempt to remove the Colorado Utes to Utah, which failed to receive the sanction of the last Congress, is to be renewed at the next session of Con-

gress. The people of the Territory through their legislative assembly have protested against the unloading of the Indians upon them. After a full investigation of the matter by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs it was decided not to recommend the passage of the bill authorizing the removal. In justice to the Territory the matter should no longer be agitated. Because of these determined attempts to remove these Indians to Utah, the public lands in San Juan County, embraced within the limits of the proposed reservation, have been withdrawn from settlement. I have received many letters from settlers and others earnestly requesting me to urge the General Land Office to revoke the order of withdrawal. I have no doubt if this is done that many persons will avail themselves of the opportunity to obtain homesteads in this sparsely settled county. I trust this matter will receive immediate attention from the Department and the settlers be permitted to enter the lands.

The lands were withdrawn from entry on November 15, 1888. The following correspondence will explain the matter.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 15, 1888.

You are hereby directed to refuse until further orders all entries or filings for land in San Juan County. Copy of letter of November 14, 1888, from honorable Secretary of the Interior will be forwarded.

S. M. STOCKSLAGER,
Commissioner.

REGISTER and RECEIVER,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 30, 1888.

GENTLEMEN: Referring to my telegram to you of November 15, 1888, I inclose herewith copy of Secretary's instructions of November 14, 1888, withdrawing from entry until further orders, all the public land in San Juan County, Utah Territory, for the use of the Southern Utes.

Very respectfully,

T. J. ANDERSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

REGISTER and RECEIVER,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., November 14, 1888.

SIR: I am advised by the Secretary of the Commission appointed to negotiate for the removal of the Southern Utes from Colorado that negotiations with those Indians have reached such a state of progress as to indicate that San Juan County in Utah Territory may be set apart for their use, and I have therefore to direct that, until further orders, no entries or filings be allowed upon the public lands in that county and to request that you will communicate such instruction to the register and receiver of the district within which the county lies, by telegraph.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. F. VILAS,
Secretary.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

LIVE STOCK.

Statements showing the number of horses, mules, asses, cattle, sheep, milch cows, goats, and swine assessed in Utah Territory for the years 1889, 1890, and 1891, and the assessed value for 1891.

Counties.	Horses.				Cattle.			
	1889.	1890.	1891.	Assessed value.	1889.	1890.	1891.	Assessed value.
Beaver.....	1,866	2,574	2,513	\$73,322.00	4,917	6,392	6,740	\$85,217.00
Box Elder.....	4,220	4,477	5,724	103,332.00	10,849	10,094	13,297	159,764.00
Cache.....	5,057	6,262	7,869	369,412.00	9,243	9,988	12,913	151,032.00
Davis.....	2,346	5,060	3,145	148,989.00	4,456	9,538	5,530	93,625.00
Emery.....	2,544	2,626	2,616	86,373.00	12,342	9,707	5,530	57,360.00
Garfield*.....	2,059	2,032	1,208	80,200.00	8,418	9,024	6,256	76,536.00
Grand.....		1,131	1,504	36,539.00		23,543	19,593	196,120.00
Iron.....	1,738	1,875	2,202	69,885.00	1,867	6,706	8,968	114,373.00
Juab.....	2,350	2,097	2,093	73,429.00	3,645	2,790	3,117	46,021.00
Kane.....	2,312	2,145	3,100	61,813.00	8,202	9,801	12,949	203,680.00
Millard*.....	3,607	4,891	3,662	67,092.00	4,875	6,206	8,605	109,713.00
Morgan.....	1,066	1,233	1,329	52,420.00	3,107	3,547	3,333	37,375.00
Pi Ute.....	2,105	2,404	2,053	59,931.00	7,323	9,415	4,582	54,486.00
Rich.....	2,542	2,366	2,174	74,343.00	11,756	9,307	8,503	106,277.00
Salt Lake.....	5,032		8,438	(†)	6,226		8,126	(†)
San Juan.....	780	791	1,035	29,190.00	22,054	27,392	26,362	263,625.00
San Pete.....	5,186	5,002	4,995	190,907.00	9,364	9,711	10,161	119,899.00
Sevier.....	3,415	3,902	2,790	84,767.00	8,622	10,513	14,719	185,079.00
Summit.....	2,689	3,308	2,911	134,893.00	9,480	8,845	8,966	134,378.00
Tooele.....	3,854	3,682	3,704	97,047.00	4,790	4,844	5,061	72,447.00
Utah.....	6,740	6,781	7,657	335,840.00	13,192	12,013	12,659	156,550.00
Uintah.....	6,671	3,149	3,542	97,361.00	2,851	11,494	9,469	95,439.00
Wasatch.....	1,958	2,000	2,360	90,366.00	10,614	9,383	10,211	125,285.00
Washington.....	1,886	1,905	2,397	90,575.00	9,041	10,402	10,209	131,836.00
Weber.....	3,900	4,082	4,498	184,065.00	7,333	6,841	6,976	95,900.00
Total.....	75,723	75,895	84,371	2,642,021.00	199,567	237,496	232,933	2,794,977.00

Counties.	Sheep.				Milch cows.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.	Assessed value.	Number.	Standing, in order of number.	Value at \$30 per head.
Beaver.....	32,950	48,061	97,826	\$190,836.00	1,036	17	\$31,080.00
Box Elder.....	74,521	80,215	97,593	195,186.00	2,327	9	69,810.00
Cache.....	4,234	4,010	1,758	3,835.00	5,276	1	158,280.00
Davis.....	897	4,962	10,753	19,344.00	2,507	7	75,210.00
Emery.....	99,293	156,440	21,410	42,820.00	974	19	29,220.00
Garfield.....	10,026	16,311	26,402	42,243.00	1,649	13	49,470.00
Grand.....			14,000	24,000.00	64	25	1,920.00
Iron.....	26,312	41,642	48,967	97,079.00	1,797	12	53,910.00
Juab.....	148,900	132,220	143,611	287,314.00	2,428	8	72,840.00
Kane.....	77,879	85,346	96,025	192,050.00	1,134	16	34,020.00
Millard.....	121,555	180,088	190,000	375,000.00	934	20	28,020.00
Morgan.....	937	947	4,568	9,135.00	703	22	21,090.00
Pi Ute.....	43,229	27,440	36,735	73,538.00	1,629	14	48,670.00
Rich.....	5,651	4,201	6,640	13,280.00	861	21	25,830.00
Salt Lake.....	10,862		201,536	(†)	5,095	2	152,850.00
San Juan.....	6,300	6,190	9,850	13,700.00	213	24	6,390.00
San Pete.....	45,800	2,423	105,136	210,272.00	3,885	5	116,550.00
Sevier.....	53,708	31,967	22,988	120,317.00	4,249	3	127,470.00
Summit.....	602	8,304	4,925	8,236.00	2,305	10	69,150.00
Tooele.....	237,620	189,088	162,469	250,421.00	2,321	18	30,630.00
Utah.....	69,525	63,347	101,605	182,035.00	4,190	4	125,700.00
Uintah.....	16,875	41,115	41,165	61,876.00	1,021	4	19,170.00
Wasatch.....	17,147	9,322	10,731	21,395.00	1,625	15	43,750.00
Washington.....	15,100	11,843	14,680	29,000.00	1,835	11	55,050.00
Weber.....	2,190	4,903	13,990	27,955.00	3,690	6	110,700.00
Total.....	1,128,113	1,156,295	1,495,392	2,490,866.00	52,066		1,561,980.00

* The total assessed value of horses, sheep, and cattle in Salt Lake County is \$237,909.

† Estimated.

LIVE STOCK—Continued.

Statements showing the number of horses, mules, asses, cattle, etc.—Continued.

Counties.	Goats.			Swine over 6 months old.		
	Number.	Standing, in order of number.	Value at \$2.50 per head.	Number.	Standing, in order of number.	Value at \$8 per head.
Beaver	1	14	\$2.50	690	9	\$5,520.00
Box Elder	9	8	22.50	751	8	6,008.00
Cache				1,792	5	14,336.00
Davis				1,443	6	11,544.00
Emery				390	17	3,120.00
Garfield	19	6	47.50	88	23	704.00
Grand				53	24	428.00
Iron				351	18	280.00
Juab	6	10	15.00	600	11	4,800.00
Kane	1,080	1	2,700.00	120	22	960.00
Millard				448	14	3,584.00
Morgan				478	15	3,824.00
Pl Ute	2	13	5.00	413	15	3,304.00
Rich	10			188	21	1,504.00
Salt Lake	22	5	55.00	1,915	4	15,320.00
San Juan				19	25	152.00
San Pete	1	14	2.50	2,067	2	16,536.00
Sevier	18	7	45.00	1,398	7	11,184.00
Summit	25	4	62.50	252	20	2,016.00
Tooele	8	9	20.00	299	19	2,392.00
Utah	4	12	10.00	1,953	3	15,624.00
Uintah	190	2	475.00	669	10	5,352.00
Wasatch	5	11	12.50	410	16	3,280.00
Washington				504	12	4,032.00
Weber	118	3	295.00	120	1	24,960.00
Total	1,508		3,770.00	20,411		168,288.00

Counties.	Mules.			Asses.		
	Number.	Standing, in order of number.	Value at \$75 per head.	Number.	Standing, in order of number.	Value at \$40 per head.
Beaver	59	9	\$4,425.00	4	11	\$160.00
Box Elder	64	8	4,800.00	1	14	40.00
Cache	67	7	5,025.00	3	12	120.00
Davis	24	16	1,800.00			
Emery	87	4	6,525.00	100	1	4,000.00
Garfield	16	19	1,200.00	7	9	280.00
Grand	19	18	1,425.00	54	2	1,360.00
Iron	9	22	675.00	10	8	400.00
Juab	59	9	4,425.00	32	3	1,280.00
Kane	11	21	825.00	14	6	560.00
Millard	47	12	3,525.00	15	5	600.00
Morgan						
Pl Ute	31	14	2,325.00	5	10	200.00
Rich	77	6	5,775.00			
Salt Lake	1,404	1	109,800.00	3	12	120.00
San Juan	25	15	1,875.00	15	5	600.00
San Pete	80	5	6,000.00	5	10	200.00
Sevier	53	11	3,975.00	11	7	440.00
Summit	20	17	1,500.00			
Tooele	57	10	4,275.00	5	10	200.00
Utah	105	3	7,875.00	2	13	80.00
Uintah	42	13	3,150.00	15	5	600.00
Wasatch	12	18	900.00	2	11	160.00
Washington	19	18	1,425.00	23	4	920.00
Weber	124	2	9,300.00	10	8	400.00
Total	2,571		192,825.00	318		12,720.00

Increase for the year:	No.	Per cent.
Horses	8,476	10.1
Sheep	339,097	20.5
Decrease for the year:		
Cattle	4,563	1.9
Wool clip for the year (estimated)	pounds	12,000,000
Number of cattle exported (estimated)	do	35,000
Number of sheep exported (estimated)	do	310,000

In my last report I said a corporation was about to be formed for the purpose of establishing stock yards and packing-houses at Salt Lake City. The corporation was formed, and is now engaged in preparing the land purchased for use.

THE MINING INDUSTRY.

Statement showing value and amount of the principal mineral product of Utah from 1879 to 1890, 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	144,624.00	25,657,643	641,444.75
1881	2,645,373	145,495.51	38,222,185	955,554.62
1882	3,213,798	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	160,434.54	56,023,893	980,418.12
1885			54,318,776	1,222,176.46
1886	208,800	9,667.44	48,456,260	1,405,231.54
1887	2,500,000	111,750.00	45,678,961	1,496,788.77
1888			44,567,157	1,203,313.23
1889	2,350,540	89,662.52	59,421,730	1,378,584.13
1890	5,082,800	203,312.00	63,181,817	1,895,454.51
Total	34,273,619	1,549,721.32	577,625,595	14,417,953.70

	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	6,221,596.56	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
1890	8,166,586	8,492,209.44	33,851	677,020.00	956,708	76,536.64
Total	67,535,830	69,848,786.48	155,873	3,101,728.00	11,472,438	922,388.64

INCREASE OVER 1890.

In pounds of unrefined lead	Per cent	6.33
In pounds of refined lead		115.33
In ounces of silver		14.10
In ounces of gold		35.53

DECREASE.

In pounds of copper	115.40
---------------------------	--------

METAL PRODUCT FOR 1890.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s statement of the mineral product of Utah for 1890.

[Furnished by Mr. J. E. Dooly, cashier.]

	Copper.	Lead.		Silver—		Gold—	
		Refined.	Unrefined.	In bars.	In base bullion and ores.	In bars.	In bullion and ores.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>
Germania Lead Works	257, 270	5, 082, 800	2, 198, 776	418, 526	91, 544	8, 728	1, 030
Hanauer Smelter	150, 000	.....	8, 240, 000	.....	710, 250	.....	4, 170
Mingo Furnace Co	530, 538	.....	10, 075, 171	.....	1, 251, 986	.....	12, 987
Daly Mining Co .....	.....	.....	1, 417, 274	629, 675	159, 582	481	216
Ontario Silver Mining Co .....	.....	.....	3, 204, 578	985, 231	801, 611	.....	1, 090
Silver Reef District	18, 900	.....	.....	43, 513	.....	.....	.....
Other mines and placers .....	.....	.....	.....	5, 816	.....	87	.....
Net product bars and base bullion	956, 708	5, 082, 800	25, 135, 799	2, 082, 761	3, 024, 973	4, 296	19, 493
Contents ores shipped .....	.....	.....	38, 046, 018	.....	3, 057, 852	.....	10, 062
Totals	956, 708	5, 082, 800	63, 181, 817	2, 082, 761	6, 082, .	4, 296	29, 555

RECAPITULATION.

956,708 pounds copper at 8 cents per pound	\$76, 536. 64
5,082,800 pounds refined lead at 4 cents per pound	203, 312. 00
63,181,817 pounds unrefined lead at \$60 per ton	1, 895, 454. 51
8,165,586 ounces fine silver at \$1.4 per ounce	8, 492, 209. 44
33,851 ounces fine gold at \$20 per ounce	677, 020. 00
Total export value	11, 344, 532. 59

Computing the gold and silver at their mint valuation, and other metals at their value at the seaboard, it would increase the value of the product to \$14,346,783.33.

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

Year.	Silver produced.	Gold produced.	Silver in ores and base bullion.	Gold in ores and base bullion.	Silver product.	Gold product.
	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1877	4, 359, 703	17, 325	2, 102, 008	11, 035	48. 2	63. 6
1878	4, 357, 328	15, 040	2, 108, 359	10, 165	48. 3	67. 5
1879	3, 835, 047	15, 932	1, 797, 589	5, 693	46. 8	35. 7
1880	3, 783, 566	8, 020	1, 403, 819	2, 878	37. 1	35. 8
1881	5, 400, 101	7, 958	2, 643, 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, 669, 488	5, 530	3, 253, 984	3, 806	57. 4	68. 8
1885	5, 972, 689	8, 903	3, 189, 576	7, 289	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	5, 049, 273	10, 714	65. 7	94
1888	6, 178, 855	13, 886	3, 982, 217	12, 954	64. 4	92. 6
1889	7, 147, 651	24, 975	5, 270, 250	24, 236	73. 7	97
1890	8, 165, 586	33, 851	6, 082, 825	29, 855	74. 4	87. 3
Total	76, 917, 800	189, 414	44, 655, 131	139, 929	.....	.....

In my last report I expressed the opinion that—

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.

This has been more than verified. The present may be said to be a phenomenal period in the history of mining in Utah Territory. New

discoveries have been made in the old reliable mining camps of Park City, Tintic, and Bingham Cañon, and at Dugway, Fish Springs, La Plata and Ohio mining districts, and in other places. The figures given above show a marked increase in the mineral product. This increase will probably continue, unless there shall be adverse legislation by Congress, and will contribute very largely to the material prosperity of the Territory. The influence of the new discoveries, and of the increased product, is felt in every class of business, benefiting the producer and the consumer alike. A visit to Park City, Utah, the home of the Ontario mine, which has paid nearly \$12,000,000 in dividends, and will continue to pay them for many years to come, and of other dividend-paying mines, or to the Tintic mining district, also the home of many dividend-paying mines, will show to any one how vast are the interests involved, and also suggest how serious a blow it would be to the prosperity of the Territory and country if, because of unfriendly legislation or from any cause, mining could no longer be prosecuted with profit.

The persons engaged in the mining industry are among the most energetic, wide-awake, and enterprising men of the West. They are public-spirited and loyal always, and they confidently expect the important interests which they represent will receive due and equitable consideration at the hands of Congress.

SULPHUR.

The sulphur deposits of Utah are practically inexhaustible and of superior quality. The sulphur taken from the Cove Creek mines is said to be 98 per cent pure, and is deposited in such a way that it can be mined at very little expense. There are also deposits near Frisco, in Beaver County, and in other parts of the Territory. The pyrites which abound in the mining camps are said to be sufficient to produce all the sulphur and sulphuric acid required by the West. The Cove Creek mines are about to resume their output of sulphur in various marketable forms.

THE ASPHALTS OF UTAH.

The asphalts of Utah are not only the purest in the world, but are found also in literally inexhaustible quantities, single veins of which contain more asphalt than does the famous Pitch Lake of Trinidad.

The most notable deposits are in a location far from railroad transportation, and so it is made necessarily costly, but not so much so but that it competes successfully in the European markets for application in various industrial pursuits.

The large use of it as a paving material is yet to be made when facilities for its economical transportation shall have been provided. Then, Utah can easily supply the asphalt for the paving of all the streets in every American city, and continue to do so for a long period of time to come.

The comparative scarcity of asphalt in the civilized regions of the world has led to its being used for selected uses; but with Utah's vast deposits available other uses may be made of it. It can be distilled for gas, and oil of superior excellence; can be used as it was by the people of the ancient world as a cement for masonry construction with a probable special fitness for reservoirs and like applications.

MINERAL WAX.

The northeastern section of the Territory abounds in deposits of mineral wax or ozokerite, a solid hydrocarbon of great industrial value, which should contribute millions of dollars annually to our productions. The nature of the deposits so far discovered impose difficulties and expense of the mining of them which will doubtless soon be overcome. This mineral is by suitable treatment converted into gas, oil, a high grade paraffine, and a hard white wax. Every candle burned in Utah should be manufactured here, from the mineral wax of our mines.

COAL AND IRON.

The coal and iron interests of Utah have long since received national attention. The coal measures and iron-ore bodies exposed in the counties of Uintah, Summit, Wasatch, Emery, San Pete, Pi Ute, Garfield, Iron, and other counties show that nature seems to have done her utmost to give to Utah and the West an almost inexhaustible quality of coal and of iron ore, and to encourage the development in this Territory of vast industrial enterprises and populous communities. Much of this mineral-wealth is locked up in the fastnesses of the mountains, but the steadily advancing march of progress is gradually giving them commercial importance, and in the near future they will lay the foundation of substantial and enduring prosperity.

There is said to be one coal vein in Utah 32 feet thick, and in Iron County there is a deposit of iron ore of superior quality, sufficient in quantity to meet the needs of the West for centuries, and close to this vast deposit are large veins of excellent coal.

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

Nearly every form and variety of marble is found in Utah. There is a form of fossil marble known as geodic marble, which is, for purposes of interior ornamentation, unsurpassed by any in the world, and beautiful and rare as it is the deposits are so vast as to be almost beyond comprehension. I can not here convey an idea of the beauty of this marble. In a polished surface of 1 foot square there may be a hundred geodes. The nucleus of the geodes vary in form and character. It may be a worm, a seed, a shell or twig, or any substance around which the concretion could gather. The concretion forms in concentric circles of varying shades of brown, the whole presenting a remarkably beautiful surface when polished. There are other marbles of rare beauty and in inexhaustible quantities.

SANDSTONES.

In every part of the Territory can be found deposits of sandstone. In Dry and Emigration Cañons, just east of Salt Lake City, the red sandstone cliffs rise for thousands of feet above the level of the valley. This stone is largely used in the foundations of the buildings erected in the Salt Lake Valley. The most valuable sandstones for commercial purposes are found on the line of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company, in the Spanish Fork and Price River Cañons. The brown sandstone found here is of good color, is easily worked, and is used in the erection of fronts in the better class of buildings. There is also found

here a dove-colored sandstone, known locally as the kyune stone. It has a very attractive appearance, and, like the brown, is very valuable and largely used. I am informed that both these sandstones are being exported, and the demand for them is growing.

GRANITE.

A few miles southeast of Salt Lake City the granite peaks rise nearly 9,000 feet above the level of the valley. At its base, in the Little Cottonwood Cañon, the ledge is about 5 miles wide. Enough boulders have rolled from off this mountain to build a thousand cities of the size of New York.

Probably this is the most extensive deposit of granite available in the western country. It is gray in color and is easily worked. The temple now being erected by the Mormons in Salt Lake City is being built with this granite. It is said it will eventually be largely used for paving material.

The above references are only briefly indicative of the extensive character of the wealth of Utah in this respect, as building materials of every kind and character are found all over the Territory.

The General Government, holding a paternal relation toward the people in its Territories, is looked to by them for fostering aid in the work of developing the Territory in many ways, and especially in matters beyond private control, as in the matter of undeveloped mineral deposits within the limits of our Indian reservations. Much land within these reservations is useless for either cultivation or grazing, while some of it is of immeasurable value for mining. When such circumstances are combined, the effect of the reservation is clearly that of restriction of the best interests of the Territory and its people, and without any advantage to anyone else. The early adoption of an Indian policy which will abolish the tribal organization of the Indians, and give them in severalty whatever land they can use, will be worth millions of dollars to the people of the Territory.

PUBLIC AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Under the influence of the free-school law, which first went into operation at the beginning of the last school year, September, 1890, there has been a marked increase in the attendance of pupils and a visible improvement in the methods and manner of teaching.

There now seems to be a growing desire throughout the Territory to give these schools the support which they are entitled to. In Salt Lake City the schools have been crowded beyond their capacity, and the board of education has found it difficult to supply the needed room. To remedy this a special election was held and the citizens voted to bond the city in the sum of \$600,000 for the purpose of building and furnishing schoolhouses. This great interest in the cause of popular education is an encouraging feature and speaks well for the Territory and its people. One noticeable feature of the influence of the free-school law is the decline in the attendance at the non-Mormon denominational schools. By the tables published below it will be seen that, compared with 1890, there has been a decrease of 11.56 per cent.

The public schools and the cause of education are deserving of more extended notice at my hands, and would receive it but for the fact that under the provisions of the Edmunds-Tucker law the commissioner of

public schools appointed by the supreme court of the Territory is required to make a complete report respecting them to Congress.

In previous reports I have called attention to the action of the Mormon church authorities in establishing denomination schools throughout the Territory, and probably in the adjoining States and Territories.

The church has appointed a board of education, and, I am informed, the Territory has been divided into school districts, and it is only a question of time when the church schools will enter into competition with common schools. This action on the part of the Mormon church is wrong, as it would be on the part of any church. The work of the free public schools, which are the pride and strength of our country, ought not to be imperiled by denominational schools, which can only serve the purpose of narrowing the minds of those educated under their influence.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

Statement showing the number of schools established and maintained by religious denomination, excepting the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, for the years 1890 and 1891.

Denomination.	1890.			1891.		
	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.
Methodist	24	35	1,767	25	38	1,400
Protestant Episcopal	6	23	550	5	18	500
Catholic	7	40	800	6	50	800
Congregational	24	50	2,380	21	45	2,269
Swedish Lutheran	1	3	60	(*)	.....	.....
Baptist .....	.....	.....	.....	(*)	.....	.....
Presbyterian	32	61	2,250	31	61	1,935
Total	94	212	7,807	88	212	6,904

* No report, on account schools discontinued.

Statement showing the number of churches and ministers maintained by religious denominations, excepting the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, for the years 1890 and 1891.

Denomination.	1890.		1891.	
	Churches.	Ministers.	Churches.	Ministers.
Methodist	28	23	33	26
Protestant Episcopal	8	7	8	7
Catholic	10	14	6	15
Congregational	5	8	5	8
Swedish Lutheran	5	4	6	4
Baptist	2	4	(*)	.....
Presbyterian	15	21	17	19
Total	73	81	75	79

* No report.

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Statement showing the amount expended for schools by the various religious denominations, excepting the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, prior to June 30, 1890, and during 1891.

Denomination.	Expended for schools to June 30, 1890.	Expended maintaining schools, 1891.	Expended for school grounds and buildings, 1891.	Total expended for schools.
Methodist	\$324,000	\$20,600	\$5,000	\$349,600
Protestant Episcopal	(*)	15,000	(*)	.....
Catholic	373,000	40,000	60,000	473,000
Congregational	341,169	40,000	5,000	386,169
Swedish Lutheran	16,500	(†)	.....	.....
Baptist .....	(*)	(†)	.....	.....
Presbyterian	335,000	29,750	9,500	374,250
Total	1,389,669	145,350	79,500	1,583,019

* No report.

† Schools discontinued.

Statement showing the amount expended for churches by the various denominations, excepting the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, prior to June 30th, 1890, and in 1891.

Denomination.	Expended for grounds and buildings and maintenance.		
	To June 30, 1890.	1891.	Total.
Methodist	\$178,000	\$39,500	\$217,500
Protestant Episcopal	(*)	(*)	(*)
Catholic	103,000	10,000	113,000
Congregational	20,000	(*)	20,000
Swedish Lutheran	32,700	13,200	45,900
Baptist .....	(*)	(*)	.....
Presbyterian	61,000	28,700	89,700
Total	394,700	91,400	486,100

* No report.

BUSINESS PROSPERITY.

While the Territory is now in a very healthy condition, industrially, commercially, and financially, the degree of activity which existed last year does not prevail. It may be said that the speculative period has been followed by the more substantial methods which build up a country on a solid and lasting basis.

The great depression which exists in other commonwealths of the West is scarcely felt here. In the different cities and towns there has been a steady progress in the number of buildings erected and the promotion of industrial enterprises. It is quite likely there will be a steady advance for many years to come because of the large number of dividend paying mines and the certainty of obtaining remunerative crops from irrigated lands. There is another good reason why this should be so. The climate of Utah is unsurpassed by any in the West. We have as many clear days as any other part of our country and a bracing atmosphere. The extremes of temperature common to other portions are unknown here; consequently Utah has long been celebrated as the land of rich and grand mountains, fruitful and beautiful valleys, and a fine climate.

Every person who visits Utah, on business or pleasure, goes away her friend.

UTAH SUGAR MANUFACTORY.

On the border line of Lehi and American Fork cities, in Utah County, Utah, there has been erected what is said to be the largest sugar manufactory in the United States, and equipped with machinery of American manufacture, at a cost of some \$500,000. It was built by a corporation formed under the laws of Utah. The stock is owned by citizens of Utah. The sugar will be manufactured from the beet root. The soil of Utah in some places is said to be especially adapted to the cultivation of the sugar beet.

If the enterprise shall prove successful, and there seems to be no doubt of it, it will prove a valuable aid to the business interests of the Territory, and will be an effective object lesson of the value of home industries.

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, 1891.

	Dwellings.	Value.	Business houses.	Value.
<i>Cities incorporated under special charters.</i>				
American Fork	17	\$10,600	7	\$19,300
Alpine	2	2,000		
Beaver	3	1,200	1	1,500
Brigham City	24	26,500	4	25,900
Cedar City	6	5,000	1	2,000
Coalville	14	6,950	2	4,500
Corinne			2	1,500
Ephraim	8	10,800	3	2,300
Fairview	8	5,000	2	800
Fillmore			1	350
Grantsville	None			
Hyrum	1	1,000		
Kaysville	3	1,500	4	4,000
Lehi	12	9,600	4	13,000
Lehi	15	7,800	5	5,050
Logan	70	95,000	11	50,000
Manti	6	3,500	3	6,500
Mendon	None	None	3	2,000
Moroni	4	2,000	1	2,000
Mount Pleasant	12	16,000	2	4,000
Morgan	9	7,000	5	12,000
Ogden	590	634,840	52	813,524
Park City	75	50,000	3	12,000
Parowan	1	500	1	700
Payson	10	8,000	10	15,000
Pleasant Grove	7	8,000	5	10,000
Provo	40	120,000	9	115,000
Richfield	2	1,000	3	7,000
Richmond	None		1	600
Salt Lake City	971	1,349,759	126	2,131,001
Smithfield	14	10,000	1	1,000
Spanish Fork *	10	8,200	2	21,000
Spring City	16	6,000	2	2,000
Springville	45	70,600	4	23,000
St. George	8	7,600	1	1,000
Tooele	4	2,000	1	600
Wellsville	3	3,000		
Willard	3	3,000	1	1,000
<i>Cities and towns incorporated under general laws.</i>				
Bear River	2	900	1	1,400
Monroe	8	3,000	5	5,000
Fountain Green †				
Heber	1	500	1	1,500
Kanab	2	3,000	2	3,000
Nephi	28	43,195	7	12,450
Salem	5	925	1	520
Total	2,059	2,545,469	300	3,334,995

* One district school; value, \$6,000. † No report.

The following cities are lighted by electricity: Salt Lake, Ogden, Provo, Park City, Payson, and Logan.

Salt Lake has $0 \frac{1}{2}$ miles electric railway. Provo, 6 miles motor street railroad, and Ogden has changed its extensive street-car system from horse to electric power.

BANK STATEMENT.

Statements have been received as follows from the following-named banks, showing state of their business June 30, 1891:

Name.	Capital.		Deposits.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Brigham City:				
Bank of Brigham *		\$25,000.00		\$61,275.48
Branch Ogden, Utah Loan and Trust Co.				
Corinne: J. W. Guthrie	\$50,000.00	55,000.00	\$21,800.00	20,000.00
Kaysville: Barnes Banking Co. *		25,000.00		25,367.15
Logan: Thatcher Brothers Banking Co.	100,000.00	150,000.00	231,415.00	162,821.21
Manti: Manti City Savings Bank*		25,000.00		78,396.07
Nephi:				
First National Bank *	50,000.00	80,000.00	212,960.91	117,861.24
Nephi Savings Bank and Trust Co. *		50,000.00		43,184.46
Ogden:				
Commercial National Bank	250,000.00	150,000.00	390,744.58	230,000.00
First National Bank	150,000.00	75,000.00	603,003.00	191,295.00
Utah National Bank	100,000.00	200,000.00	535,000.00	325,000.00
Citizens' Bank *		145,290.00		113,364.52
Ogden State Bank	103,750.00	138,000.00	160,557.31	105,000.00
Ogden Savings Bank	57,780.00	75,000.00	134,885.70	177,365.41
Utah Loan and Trust Company's Bank*		200,000.00		91,033.30
Park City: Park City Bank	30,000.00	50,000.00	102,578.56	88,127.06
Payson: Payson Exchange and Savings Bank	25,000.00	25,000.00	10,988.37	26,443.14
Provo:				
First National Bank	50,000.00	50,000.00	175,000.00	57,503.47
National Bank of Commerce*		53,654.28		27,230.96
Provo Commercial and Savings Bank	75,000.00	75,000.00	50,645.80	68,066.00
Utah County Savings Bank	30,000.00	50,000.00	58,672.39	52,553.67
Richfield: James M. Petersen*		20,000.00		22,660.65
Salt Lake City:				
American National Bank		265,000.00		296,222.54
Commercial National Bank	250,000.00	330,000.00	330,000.00	334,469.82
Deseret National Bank	250,000.00	500,000.00	1,625,311.79	841,073.00
National Bank of the Republic†	500,000.00	505,000.00		331,488.44
Union National Bank	400,000.00	440,000.00	1,586,570.99	908,834.17
Bank of Commerce		100,000.00		162,948.89
State Bank of Utah	500,000.00	500,000.00	178,010.09	250,286.81
Deseret Savings Bank	100,000.00	100,000.00	506,491.24	424,941.23
Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Co	100,000.00	127,287.50	911,193.57	927,596.46
Salt Lake Valley Loan and Trust Co. †				
Utah Title Insurance and Trust Co. Sav- ings Bank †	160,000.00	160,000.00		77,725.64
Wells, Fargo & Co. §	200,000.00	200,000.00	1,484,574.67	1,324,940.63
W. S. McCorminck & Co. ‡				
T. R. Jones & Co. †				
Utah Commercial and Savings Bank	200,000.00	200,000.00	300,502.66	240,272.00
Utah National Bank	200,000.00	200,000.00	81,686.47	150,236.47
Total	1,500,000.00	5,148,231.78	9,572,286.45	8,355,684.39

* New bank.

† Opened for business after July 1, 1890.

‡ No report.

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

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	2,350
Members of trades unions, not federated	1,250
Trades labor men not members of trades unions, about	1,320

Ogden:

Members of trades unions, federated	840
Members of trades unions, not federated	475
Members of trades unions outside of Salt Lake and Ogden	2,450

Total 8,685

The supply of skilled laborers in some of the trades is slightly in excess of the demand.

WAGES PAID AND HOURS EMPLOYED.

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

Name of trades.	Wages per month.	Wages per week.	Wages per day.	Hours employed.
Bricklayer			\$5.00 to \$6.00	8
Brickmakers			2.50 3.00	9
Blacksmiths			3.50 4.00	9
Brewers	\$65.00 to \$70.00			10
Barbers		\$15.00 to \$20.00		10
Boot and shoemakers			2.75 3.00	10
Clerks	60.00 100.00			10
Cooks and waiters	40.00 75.00			10
Carpenters			3.50 4.00	10
Cigar-makers		20.00 25.00		9
Harness-makers			2.25 2.75	9
Hod-carriers			3.00 3.50	8
Iron molders			3.00 3.50	9
Lathers			3.00 3.50	9
Laborers			2.00 2.50	9
Linemen			3.00 3.50	8
Machinists			3.50 4.00	9
Printers		20.00 25.00		9
Plumbers			4.00 4.50	8
Painters			3.50 4.00	9
Plasterers			4.00 4.50	8
Stonemasons			4.00 4.50	8
Stone masons			4.00 4.50	8
Steam and gas fitters			4.00 4.50	8
Street-car employés			2.00	9
Tinners and cornice-makers			3.50 4.00	9

THE RAILROAD SYSTEM.

The railroad system of Utah is herewith given:

Road.	From—	To—	Miles of line.	
			Gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.	Gauge, 3 feet.
Union Pacific:				
Main line in Utah	Ogden	Wyoming line	73	
Salt Lake and Western	do	Frisco	280	
Echo and Park City	Leli City	Eureka	62	
Utah and Northern	Echo	Park City	31	
Utah and Nevada	Ogden	Idaho line	96.3	
San Pete Valley	Salt Lake City	Terminus		37
	Nephi	do		34
Total			542.3	71
Rio Grande Western:				
Main line	Colorado line	Ogden	310.1	
Bingham branch	Bingham Junction	Bingham	16.3	
Alta branch	do	Alta	18.2	
Pleasant Valley	Pleasant Valley Junction	Coal mines	17.3	
Coal Mines			6.1	
Springville		Payson	9.1	
Total			377.1	
Central Pacific in Utah:				
Ogden main line	Ogden	Nevada line	157	
Total			157	
Utah Central:				
Utah Central	Salt Lake	Fort Douglas		6
	do	Park City		31
	do	Mill Creek		3
Total				40
Grand total			1,076.4	111

Street-railroad system.

	Electric.	Steam motor.
	Miles.	Miles.
Salt Lake	66½	9
Ogden	6	6
Provo		
Total	66½	15

Increase in railroad mileage, standard gauge, 110.4 miles Decrease, narrow gauge, 76 miles.

Statements showing the tonnage shipped over the railroads in Utah for the year ending June 30, 1890, as reported by the companies.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Articles.	Tons.	Articles.	Tons.
Alfalfa seed	1,056,505	Lumber	206,501,467
Beer	9,730,106	Machinery implements	21,576,105
Building material	96,901,301	Marble	112,845
Bullion	11,092,639	Merchandise	96,475,196
Brick	17,830,915	Oil	6,831,978
Brick, fire and clay	463,650	Ore and matte	385,036,183
Coal	548,291,240	Plaster	6,249,353
Coke	3,152,755	Poultry	42,631
Eggs	1,378,558	Posts	4,884,142
Fruit, dried	903,234	Railway material	16,711,433
Fruit, green, and vegetables	12,803,913	Salt	104,128,757
Flour and mill stuff	27,844,797	Sand	460,000
Furniture	2,463,290	Slag	13,171,748
Grain	54,935,639	Sulphur	526,090
Groceries	33,937,221	Sundries	28,913,077
Granite rock	14,373,980	Stone	41,261,578
Hardware	10,620,481	Ties	12,286,035
Hay and straw	18,201,105	Vehicles	1,228,806
Iron pipe	2,764,478	Wood	8,242,800
Junk	4,307,639	Wool and hides	16,502,076
Lead	2,647,840	Water	7,390,707
Limestone	47,859,861		
Live stock	23,821,612	Total	1,929,695,766

Increase in pounds over 1890, 148 per cent.

RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY.

Articles.	Tons.	Articles.	Tons.
Products of agriculture:		Products of mines—Continued.	
Grain	6,252	Coke and charcoal	29,191
Flour	1,173	Products of forests:	
Other mill products	737	Lumber	40,428
Fruits and vegetables	8,767	Manufactures:	
Hay	2,475	Petroleum and oils	4,094
Canned goods	4,219	Sugar	8,078
Products of animals:		Castings and machinery	7,825
Dressed meats	1,852	Bar and sheet metal	2,886
Other packing-house products	3,190	Cement, brick, and lime	18,320
Wool	1,562	Agricultural implements	1,282
Hides and leather	580	Wagons and carriages	2,933
Live stock	5,525	Wines, liquors, and beers	3,468
Products of mines:		Household goods and furniture	3,778
Anthracite coal	13,017	Iron and steel nails	4,569
Bituminous	225,325	Merchandise	48,032
Ores	65,724	Miscellaneous	8,906
Stone, sand, and clay	38,403		
Bullion	6,618	Total tonnage	569,209

Increase in pounds over 1890, 48.81 per cent.

Movement of freight traffic in Territory of Utah during year ending December 31, 1890.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

Classification.	Received.	Forwarded.
<i>Received at and forwarded from Ogden.</i>		
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Merchandise.....	66,170	127,145
Hay and grain.....	5,150	1,793
Fruits and vegetables.....	89,482	7,664
Live stock.....	2,400	495
Dressed meat.....	10	9,672
Stone.....	453	648
Brick.....	200	405
Pig iron.....		72
Lumber and wooden material.....	40,393	13,932
Coal.....	223	148,478
Coke and charcoal.....		699
Ore.....	13,624	1,052
Total.....	218,105	312,055
<i>Forwarded from points other than Ogden.</i>		
Merchandise.....		237
Hay.....		451
Grain.....		278
Potatoes.....		11
Mill stuff.....		10
Live stock.....		1,337
Hides.....		121
Wool.....		184
Ore.....		27
Salt.....		114
Brick.....		200
Ice.....		62
Lumber, etc.....		34
Total.....		3,066

List of companies organized and incorporated in Utah Territory and filed in the office of the secretary thereof during the year ending July 1, 1891.

MINING COMPANIES.

	No. of shares.	Par value of capital stock.
Alamo Mining Co.....	125,000	\$620,000
American Mining and Development Co.....	20,000	100,000
Ashley Coal, Asphalt and Gilsomite Co.....	1,400	140,000
Australian Russell Process Co.....	2,500	250,000
Bee-Hive Reservoir Coal and Mining Co.....	30,000	1,500,000
Buckhorn Gold and Silver Mining Co.....	100,000	1,000,000
Buffalo Gold and Silver Mining Co.....	300,000	1,500,000
Busby Mining Co.....	10,000	500,000
Biddlecome Mining and Melting Co.....	400,000	400,000
Buffalo Bill Mining Co.....	400,000	400,000
Corego Mining Co.....	300,000	3,000,000
Cosmos Mining, Land and Investment Co.....	400,000	2,000,000
Cleveland Consolidated Mining Co.....	125,000	125,000
Dalton Gold Mining and Milling Co.....	500,000	2,500,000
Diamond Consolidated Mining Co.....	200,000	1,000,000
Dixie Mining and Smelting Co.....	125,000	125,000
Emery County Coal Co.....	100,000	5,000,000
Elizabeth Consolidated Gold and Smelting Mining Co.....	1,500	150,000
Greeley Mining Co.....	500,000	2,500,000
Golden Breeze Mining and Milling Co.....	300,000	1,500,000
Gold Shoup Gravel and Quartz Mining Co.....	250,000	2,500,000
Gold Mineral Mining Co.....	100,000	1,000,000
High Creek Mining and Milling Co.....	200	20,000
Lucky Hill Mining Co.....	500,000	500,000
Lackawawa Coal Co.....	250,000	250,000
Mammoth Hill Mining Co.....	100,000	1,000,000
Modoc Chief Mining Co.....	200,000	1,000,000
Mears Silver Mining Co.....	400,000	10,000,000
Mammoth, No. 2, Mining and Milling Co.....	200,000	2,000,000
North Eureka Mining Co.....	100,000	300,000
Nelson Consolidated Milling and Mining Co.....	100,000	1,000,000

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

MINING COMPANIES—Continued.

	No. of shares.	Par value of capital stock.
Nabob Mining Co	200,000	\$1,000,000
Ophir Hill Mining and Concentrating Co	1,000	25,000
Old Jordan and Salina Mining Co	20,000	2,000,000
Passadena Mining Co	1,000,000	1,000,000
Pioneer Mining and Milling Co	100,000	100,000
Peruvian Consolidated Mining Co	150,000	150,000
Paxman Mining Co	100,000	500,000
Pioche Consolidated Mining and Reduction Co	2,000,000	20,000,000
Resolute Mining Co	100,000	1,000,000
Sevier Mining and Milling Co	250,000	1,250,000
St. George Mining and Milling Co	100,000	1,000,000
Salvator Mining Co	100,000	1,000,000
Salina Gold and Silver Mining Co	400,000	2,000,000
Salt Lake Asphalt Co	10,000	100,000
Silver King Mining Co	50,000	500,000
Southwestern Coal and Iron Co	200,000	10,000,000
Salt Lake Improvement Co	10,000	1,000,000
Stanley Mining Co	300,000	3,000,000
Scandinavian Coal Co	20,000	1,000,000
Sioux Consolidated Mining Co	100,000	1,000,000
Snow Flake Mining Co	100,000	500,000
The Trapper Mining Co	100,000	1,000,000
Trinity Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Co	1,500	150,000
Tintic Mining and Milling Co	700,000	700,000
Union Pacific Mining Co	125,000	1,250,000
Willard Silver Bill Mining Co	20,000	200,000
Total capitalization		94,305,000

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

Central Contract Building Co	2,000	\$20,000
Consolidated Lumber and Milling Co	500	50,000
Cooper Pyper & Co	400	10,000
Central Milling and Elevator Co	450	45,000
Farmington Commission and Manufacturing Co	5,000	50,000
Foots Refrigerator and Mantel Manufacturing Co	2,500	25,000
Fillmore Dairy Co	5,000	5,000
Geo. Q. Cannon & Son	10,000	100,000
Heesch & Eilerbeck Electric Co	500	50,000
Jeremy Salt Co	10,000	100,000
Layton Milling and Elevator Co	500	50,000
Lehi Mill and Stock Co	4,000	40,000
Northwestern Construction Co	400	20,000
Ogden Cracker Co	1,000	10,000
Pacific Paving Co	1,000	100,000
Richville Milling Co	50,000	50,000
Sun Foundry and Machine Co	20,000	200,000
Standard Combination Fence Co	400	10,000
Salt Lake Pressed Brick Co	50	50,000
Utah Mining and Irrigation Pump Manufacturing Co	15,000	150,000
Utah Manufacturing and Building Co	2,000	200,000
Utah Mattress and Manufacturing Co	300	30,000
Total capitalization		1,365,000

List of companies organized and incorporated in Utah Territory, and filed in the office of the secretary thereof, during the year ending July 31, 1891.

LAND, STOCK, AND WATER COMPANIES.

	No. of shares.	Par value of capital stock.
Alturas Land and Irrigation Co.....	5,000	\$500,000
Buffalo Park Land Co.....	5,000	500,000
Carlton Town Lot and Resort Co.....	7,500	75,000
Deseret Live Stock Co.....	9,000	90,000
East Canyon Water Co.....	1,000	5,000
Marble, Land, and Irrigation Co.....	250,000	500,000
Oquirrh Water and Land Co.....	4,000	400,000
Roscoe Stock Co.....	500	50,000
Swan Lake Reservoir and Canal Co.....	750,000	750,000
Utah Water Co.....	30,000	3,000,000
Total capitalization.....		5,870,000

MERCANTILE COMPANIES.

The Arbogast Confectionery Co.....	2,000	\$50,000
Adams & Son's Co.....	5,000	50,000
American Investment Co.....	1,000	100,000
Barton & Co.....	500	50,000
Barnes, Lewis & Co.....	1,200	30,000
Blythe-Nease Mercantile Co.....	2,500	25,000
Croyden Sandstone Co.....	5,000	50,000
Central Progress Co.....	7,500	75,000
Central Utah Wool Co.....	1,000	10,000
David James & Co.....	5,000	50,000
Deseret Investment Co.....	2,000	200,000
Earl's Furniture and Carpet Co.....	1,000	100,000
Eclipse Grocery and Fruit Co.....	500	50,000
Eagle Cracker Manufacturing Co.....	2,500	25,000
Reed Furniture and Carpet Co.....	600	30,000
The Fair.....	1,000	50,000
F. Platt Co.....	500	50,000
Godbe Mercantile Co.....	5,000	50,000
Gates-Snow Furniture Co.....	500	50,000
Henry Dinwoodey Furniture Co.....	2,000	200,000
Hudson-Hadley Mining and Milling Co.....	200,000	2,000,000
Hardy-Young Co.....	1,200	120,000
Kaysville Cooperative Mercantile Co.....	3,000	30,000
Lynne Mercantile Co.....	500	50,000
London Tailoring Co.....	1,500	15,000
Midgley & Sons Co.....	5,000	50,000
Mill Creek Lumber and Building Co.....	2,000	20,000
Metropolitan Stone Co.....	100,000	100,000
Mountain Stone Co.....	50,000	50,000
Mason & Co.....	1,500	150,000
Ogden Lumber and Building Co.....	500	50,000
Parker & Depew.....	500	50,000
Price Trading Co.....	400	40,000
Pacific Lumber and Building Co.....	15,000	150,000
Rowe, Morris, Summer Bag Co.....	650	65,000
Strong Brothers Co.....	1,000	10,000
Sells Lime, Cement and Rock Co.....	100,000	100,000
Sears & Liddell Co.....	1,000	50,000
Smoot Drug Co.....	75	7,500
Salt Lake Free Stone Co.....	50,000	500,000
Sears & Jeremy Co.....	5,000	50,000
Taylor Brothers.....	5,000	50,000
Utah Book and Stationery Co.....	1,000	50,000
Utah Plumbing and Supply Co.....	100,000	100,000
Utah Canning Co.....	500	50,000
A. H. Wright, Son & Co.....	1,000	100,000
Women's Cooperative Mercantile and Manufacturing Institution.....	1,000	5,000
W. P. Noble Mercantile Co.....	1,000	50,000
Washington Rock Co.....	200	20,000
Wasatch Stone Co.....	5,000	10,000
Taylorville Cooperative Mercantile and Manufacturing Association.....	5,000	10,000
Total capitalization.....		5,397,000

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

BANKS.

	No. of shares.	Par value of capital stock.
Bank of Commerce.....	1,000	\$100,000
Barnes Banking Co.....	500	25,000
Citizens' Bank, Ogden, Utah.....	2,000	200,000
Manti City Savings Bank.....	500	25,000
Park City Bank.....	500	50,000
Total capitalization.....		400,000

MISCELLANEOUS CORPORATIONS.

American Hotel and Improvement Co.....	200	\$20,000
American National Gas Co.....	500,000	4,000,000
Brigham Young Trust Co.....	5,000	500,000
City Theater Co.....	100	10,000
Central Hotel Co.....	500	50,000
Citizens' Building and Loan Association.....	10,000	100,000
Dooly Block.....	2,000	200,000
Empire Steam Laundry Co.....	2,500	25,000
Eureka Gas Saving Co.....	2,500	25,000
Farnum Building Co.....	1,200	30,000
Gurney Cab and Delivery Co.....	5,000	50,000
Green River Consolidated Oil Co.....	100,000	1,000,000
Home Saving and Building Association.....	50,000	5,000,000
Iowa and Utah Fruit Co.....	200	10,000
Junction City Driving Park Association.....	500	50,000
Jennings Bros. Investment Co.....	3,000	300,000
Logan Building and Benefit Society.....	10,000	1,000,000
Miller-Windsor Co.....	10,000	100,000
McCormick Building Co.....	3,000	300,000
Ogden Driving Park and Fair Association.....	800	20,000
Ogden Club.....	200	20,000
Ogden Steam Laundry Co.....	120	12,000
Odd Fellows Building Association.....	4,000	40,000
Provo Lake Resort Co.....	1,000	50,000
Pioneer Library Association.....	4,000	100,000
Parley's Park Scenic Resort Co.....	300	15,000
Riter Bros. Drug Co.....	500	50,000
Saltair Beach Co.....	2,500	250,000
Trades Union Building Co.....	5,000	500,000
Times Publishing Co.....	300	30,000
Tribune Job Printing Co.....	300	30,000
Utah Slaughtering Co.....	1,500	150,000
Union Publishing Co.....	5,000	50,000
Utah County Troy Steam Laundry Co.....	200	10,000
Utah Gas Co.....	200,000	200,000
Utah Oil Co.....	100,000	1,000,000
Western Bill Posting Co.....	500	5,000
Western Light and Fuel Co.....	100,000	1,000,000
Wasatch Driving Park and Fair Association.....	200	5,000
Total capitalization.....		15,802,000

Statements showing the production of wheat, oats, rye, barley, corn, potatoes, beets, hay, lucerne, orchard fruits, vineyards, vegetables, cotton, wool, butter, cheese, dried fruits, honey, vinegar, sorghum, wine, and cider, as reported by the county assessors.

WHEAT.

[80 cents per bushel.]

Counties.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average number of bushels to acre.	Standing, in order of production.	Standing, in order of yield per acre.	Value.
Beaver.....	1,756	32,291	18	10	19	\$25,832.80
Box Elder.....	9,445	144,128	15	13	6	115,302.40
Cuche.....	27,083	517,131	19	9	1	413,704.80
Davis.....	11,309	179,021	16	12	5	143,216.80
Emery.....	2,577	59,107	23	6	9	47,285.60
Garfield.....	801	17,159	21	8	21	18,727.20
Grand.....	32	363	11	14	25	290.40
Iron.....	1,469	43,317	29	2	13	34,653.60
Juab.....	1,793	40,977	23	6	15	32,781.60
Kane.....	205	5,306	26	3	23	4,244.80
Millard.....	2,309	50,120	22	7	10	40,096.00
Morgan.....	1,444	35,655	25	4	18	28,524.00
Pi Ute.....	2,510	42,631	17	11	14	34,104.80
Rich.....	651	16,069	25	4	22	12,855.20
Salt Lake.....	7,077	184,846	26	3	4	147,878.80
San Juan.....	67	1,292	19	9	24	1,033.60
San Pete.....	12,051	311,606	26	3	2	249,284.80
Savier.....	4,550	109,970	24	5	8	87,976.00
Summit.....	1,833	44,149	24	5	12	35,319.20
Tooele.....	1,548	39,059	24	4	17	31,247.20
Uintah.....	1,871	40,650	22	7	16	32,520.00
Utah.....	8,777	304,010	35	1	3	243,208.00
Washington.....	1,176	26,338	22	7	20	21,070.40
Weber.....	5,199	114,899	22	7	7	91,879.20
Wasatch.....	2,581	49,410	19	9	11	39,528.00
Total.....	110,114	2,409,454	22			1,927,563.20

OATS.

[47 cents per bushel.]

Beaver.....	896	22,493	25	19	15	\$10,571.71
Box Elder.....	787	39,666	50	12	1	18,643.12
Cache.....	3,856	104,791	27	4	14	49,251.77
Davis.....	553	23,222	42	18	4	10,914.34
Emery.....	1,783	58,120	33	6	9	27,316.40
Garfield.....	459	10,008	22	21	16	4,703.76
Grand.....	8	270	34	25	8	126.90
Iron.....	650	27,144	42	15	4	12,757.68
Juab.....	398	11,153	28	20	13	5,241.91
Kane.....	143	3,564	25	24	15	1,675.08
Millard.....	796	26,716	34	16	8	12,556.52
Morgan.....	731	23,334	32	17	10	10,966.98
Pi Ute.....	1,800	56,261	31	7	11	26,442.67
Rich.....	1,303	54,200	42	8	4	25,474.00
Salt Lake.....	1,639	47,842	29	10	12	22,485.74
San Juan.....	143	3,400	27	23	14	1,833.00
San Pete.....	3,398	120,906	36	2	7	56,825.82
Savier.....	2,952	118,045	40	3	5	55,481.15
Summit.....	1,488	51,392	34	9	8	24,154.24
Tooele.....	716	31,594	44	14	2	14,849.18
Unitah.....	1,400	35,225	25	13	15	16,555.75
Utah.....	3,120	132,846	43	1	3	62,437.62
Washington.....	150	5,045	34	22	8	2,371.15
Weber.....	2,149	84,091	39	5	6	39,522.77
Wasatch.....	1,445	40,390	28	11	13	18,983.30
Total.....	32,763	1,132,218	34			532,142.46

Statements showing the production of wheat, oats, rye, etc.—Continued.

RYE.

[61 cents per bushel.]

Counties.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average number of bushels to acre.	Standing, in order of production.	Standing, in order of yield per acre.	Value.
Beaver.....	13	136	10	14	8	\$82.96
Box Elder.....	1,377	13,775	10	1	8	8,402.75
Cache.....	431	3,162	7	7	10	1,928.82
Davis.....	32	204	6	12	11	124.44
Juab.....	318	3,030	11	6	7	2,214.30
Kane.....	62	662	10	10	8	403.82
Millard.....	184	5,664	31	2	1	3,455.04
Pi Ute.....	3	5	2	17	12	3.05
Rich.....	13	182	14	13	5	111.02
Salt Lake.....	550	3,680	7	5	10	2,244.80
San Pete.....	240	4,880	20	4	2	2,976.80
Serier.....	34	498	15	11	4	303.78
Sunmit.....	5	103	20	15	3	62.83
Tooele.....	54	743	14	9	5	456.28
Uintah.....	2	26	13	16	6	15.86
Utah.....	203	5,640	28	3	2	3,440.40
Weber.....	238	2,209	9	8	9	1,347.49
Total.....	3,759	45,204	12	.....	.....	27,574.44

BARLEY.

[50 cents per bushel.]

Beaver.....	39	1,160	30	16	8	\$580.00
Box Elder.....	302	5,405	18	13	16	2,702.50
Cache.....	304	7,107	23	10	13	3,553.50
Davis.....	1,626	40,097	25	2	11	20,048.50
Garfield.....	14	734	52	20	1	367.00
Grand.....	15	346	23	23	13	173.00
Iron.....	314	8,365	27	7	10	4,182.50
Juab.....	302	11,604	38	6	4	5,802.00
Kane.....	25	798	32	19	7	399.00
Millard.....	155	4,972	32	14	7	2,486.00
Morgan.....	180	5,872	32	11	7	2,936.00
Pi Ute.....	18	187	10	24	17	93.50
Rich.....	30	908	30	17	8	454.00
Salt Lake.....	885	18,538	20	3	15	9,269.00
San Juan.....	28	409	20	22	15	204.50
San Pete.....	129	5,679	44	12	2	2,839.50
Serier.....	210	7,854	37	9	5	3,927.00
Summit.....	18	593	33	21	6	296.50
Tooele.....	361	13,190	37	5	5	6,595.00
Uintah.....	73	1,598	22	15	14	799.00
Utah.....	1,221	49,795	40	1	3	24,897.50
Washington.....	325	8,112	25	8	11	4,056.00
Weber.....	763	18,390	24	4	12	9,195.00
Wasatch.....	29	833	29	18	9	416.50
Total.....	7,358	212,546	29	.....	.....	106,273.00

Statements showing the production of wheat, oats, rye, etc.—Continued.

CORN.

[72 cents per bushel.]

Counties.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average number of bushels to acre.	Standing in order of production.	Standing in order of yield per acre.	Value.
Beaver	89	870	10	20	15	\$626.40
Box Elder	523	9,305	18	6	8	6,699.60
Cache	489	12,842	26	5	3	9,246.24
Davis	328	6,610	20	8	6	4,759.20
Emery	669	13,007	19	4	7	9,365.04
Garfield	154	1,911	13	18	13	1,375.92
Grand	370	6,070	16	.....	10	4,370.40
Iron	391	3,745	10	13	15	2,696.40
Juab	180	2,495	14	16	12	1,796.40
Kane	115	3,705	32	14	1	2,667.60
Millard	148	1,275	9	19	66	918.00
Pi Ute	168	2,471	15	17	11	1,779.12
Salt Lake	731	15,051	21	2	5	10,836.72
San Juan	100	2,920	29	15	2	2,102.40
San Pete	9	121	13	21	13	87.12
Sevier	168	4,023	24	12	4	2,896.56
Tooele	363	6,890	19	7	7	4,960.80
Uintah	498	6,105	12	9	14	4,395.60
Utah	2,273	48,658	20	1	6	33,593.76
Washington	300	5,153	17	11	9	3,710.16
Weber	717	13,840	19	3	7	9,964.80
Total	8,776	165,067	19	.....	.....	118,848.24

POTATOES.

[53 cents per bushel.]

Beaver	248	20,059	81	9	18	\$10,631.27
Box Elder	320	38,577	120	7	4	20,445.81
Cache	784	83,434	106	4	11	44,220.02
Davis	303	38,320	124	8	3	20,309.60
Emery	119	13,491	113	15	8	7,150.23
Garfield	56	4,530	81	22	18	2,400.90
Grand	8	931	116	25	6	493.43
Iron	200	10,143	51	18	23	5,375.79
Juab	98	8,631	88	19	16	4,574.43
Kane	66	3,428	52	23	22	1,816.84
Millard	112	8,300	74	20	20	4,399.00
Morgan	360	42,998	119	5	5	22,788.94
Pi Ute	131	12,126	92	17	14	6,426.78
Rich	112	12,797	114	16	7	6,782.41
Salt Lake	865	117,956	136	2	2	62,516.68
San Juan	14	1,282	91	24	15	679.46
San Pete	533	40,650	76	6	19	21,544.50
Sevier	206	19,290	93	10	13	10,223.70
Summit	164	18,129	110	11	10	9,606.78
Tooele	137	14,397	105	14	12	7,630.41
Uintah	130	17,794	136	12	2	9,430.82
Utah	1,683	283,784	168	1	1	150,405.52
Washington	70	5,107	73	21	21	2,706.71
Weber	910	102,107	112	3	9	54,116.71
Wasatch	211	17,616	83	13	17	9,336.48
Total	7,845	935,874	119	.....	.....	496,013.22

Statements showing the production of wheat, oats, rye, etc.—Continued.

BEETS.

[35 cents per bushel.]

Counties.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average number of bushels to acre.	Standing in order of production.	Standing in order of yield per acre.	Value.
Box Elder	575	1, 119	194	5	6	\$391.65
Cache	525	2, 152	410	3	2	753.20
Davis	325	1, 018	313	6	4	356.30
Juab	225	55	24	10	11	19.25
Kane	50	54	108	11	8	18.90
Millard	25	6	24	14	11	2.10
Morgan	25	50	200	12	5	17.50
Salt Lake	2, 100	8, 054	383	1	3	2, 818.90
San Pete	200	62	31	9	10	21.70
Tooele	125	170	136	8	7	59.50
Uintah	125	714	571	7	1	249.90
Utah	2, 250	1, 982	88	4	9	693.70
Washington	200	37	18	13	12	12.45
Weber	2, 000	6, 253	313	2	4	2, 188.55
Total	8, 750	21, 726	248	.....	.....	7, 604.10

HAY.

[\$13.58 per ton.]

Counties.	Acres.	Tons.	Average number of tons to acre.	Standing in order of production.	Standing in order of yield per acre.	Value.
Beaver	1, 504	2, 419	1.60	14	8	\$32, 850.02
Box Elder	5, 910	8, 756	1.48	6	11	118, 906.48
Cache	12, 560	17, 522	1.39	1	15	237, 948.76
Davis	3, 130	6, 284	2.00	8	25	85, 336.72
Emery	883	760	0.86	19	5	10, 320.80
Garfield	550	1, 204	2.27	17	4	16, 350.32
Grand	90	157	1.74	25	7	2, 132.06
Iron	469	682	1.45	20	12	9, 261.56
Juab	2, 388	2, 545	1.06	13	23	94, 561.10
Kane	234	321	1.37	22	16	4, 353.18
Millard	248	381	1.54	21	9	5, 173.68
Morgan	574	1, 841	3.20	15	1	25, 000.78
Pi Ute	1, 796	1, 735	0.97	16	24	23, 531.50
Rich	11, 730	12, 588	1.07	4	21	170, 945.04
Salt Lake	3, 245	9, 507	2.93	5	2	129, 105.06
San Juan	302	305	1.01	20	23	4, 141.60
San Pete	7, 165	8, 056	1.12	7	20	109, 400.48
Sevier	2, 767	3, 345	1.21	11	18	45, 425.10
Summit	9, 236	13, 783	1.49	3	10	187, 173.14
Tooele	1, 906	2, 727	1.43	12	13	37, 032.66
Uintah	861	981	1.14	18	19	13, 321.98
Utah	7, 539	14, 661	1.94	2	6	199, 096.78
Washington	169	228	1.35	24	17	3, 096.24
Weber	1, 690	4, 521	2.68	10	3	61, 395.18
Wasatch	3, 721	5, 263	1.41	9	14	71, 471.54
Total	80, 647	120, 572	1.49	.....	.....	1, 637, 367.76

Statements showing the production of wheat, oats, rye, etc.—Continued.

LUCERNE.

[\$8.87 per ton.]

Counties.	Acres.	Tons.	Average number of tons to acre.	Standing in order of production.	Standing in order of yield per acre.	Value.
Beaver	1,694	3,807	2.25	19	22	\$33,768.09
Box Elder	7,036	11,605	1.65	9	24	102,936.55
Cache	7,902	23,217	2.94	5	11	205,934.79
Davis	8,421	19,374	2.30	6	21	171,847.38
Emery	4,708	28,260	6.00	4	1	250,668.20
Grand	4,577	2,129	3.69	21	3	18,884.23
Iron	1,314	3,800	2.89	20	13	33,706.00
Juab	2,687	7,038	2.62	13	16	62,427.06
Kane	331	1,048	3.16	23	8	9,205.76
Millard	1,868	9,217	4.93	11	2	81,754.79
Morgan	2,338	7,772	3.32	12	7	68,937.64
Pi Ute	1,084	2,043	1.88	22	23	18,121.41
Rich	1,518	4,251	2.80	18	14	87,706.37
Salt Lake	13,119	43,854	3.34	2	6	388,984.98
San Juan	137	331	2.41	24	20	2,935.97
San Pete	7,039	17,908	2.54	7	17	158,843.96
Sevier	4,455	12,314	2.76	8	15	109,225.18
Summit	1,742	5,883	3.38	16	5	52,182.21
Tooele	2,480	6,016	2.42	15	19	53,361.92
Uintah	3,156	9,271	2.93	10	12	82,233.77
Utah	14,320	45,021	3.14	1	9	399,936.27
Washington	1,406	4,963	3.53	17	4	44,021.81
Weber	9,715	30,390	3.13	3	10	269,550.30
Wasatch	2,682	6,588	2.46	14	18	58,435.56
Total	101,729	306,100	3.00			2,715,107.00

ORCHARDS.

[2½ cents per pound]

Counties.	Acres.	Pounds.	Average number of pounds to acre.	Standing in order of production.	Standing in order of yield per acre.	Value.
Beaver	78	7,740	99	16	18	\$193.50
Box Elder	556	331,975	597	7	10	8,299.37
Cache	285	663,025	2,344	4	4	16,700.63
Davis	464	736,940	1,588	3	6	18,423.50
Emery	86	30,110	350	11	13	752.75
Garfield	31	26,620	859	13	7	665.50
Grand	61	29,840	489	12	12	746.00
Iron	535	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Juab	133	489,375	3,679	5	2	12,234.37
Kane	44	354,520	8,057	6	1	8,863.00
Millard	159	53,500	337	9	14	1,537.50
Morgan	7	5,565	795	18	8	139.12
Pi Ute	69	7,400	107	17	17	185.00
Salt Lake	417	320,353	768	8	9	8,008.53
San Juan	19	11,200	590	14	11	280.00
Tooele	116	38,700	334	10	15	967.50
Uintah	76	8,879	117	15	10	221.98
Utah	1,299	3,004,850	2,313	1	5	75,121.25
Weber	840	2,120,470	2,525	2	3	53,011.75
Total	5,275	8,246,062	1,563			206,151.55

Statements showing the production of wheat, oats, rye, etc.—Continued.

VINEYARDS.

[6 cents per pound.]

Counties.	Acres.	Pounds.	Average number of pounds to acre.	Standing in order of production.	Standing in order of yield per acre.	Value.
Box Elder	8	10, 125	1, 265	8	10	\$607. 50
Davis	16	26, 775	1, 673	5	6	1, 606. 50
Emery	15	9, 000	600	10	13	540. 00
Grand	17	28, 500	1, 676	4	5	1, 710. 00
Juab	1	1, 300	1, 300	12	9	73. 00
Kane	8	18, 060	2, 258	6	3	1, 083. 60
Pi Ute	1	1, 000	1, 000	13	12	60. 00
Salt Lake	8	9, 360	1, 170	9	11	561. 60
San Juan	2	3, 000	1, 500	11	7	180. 00
Tooele	7	14, 700	2, 100	7	4	882. 00
Uintah	2	1, 000	500	14	14	60. 00
Utah	117	153, 450	1, 312	2	3	9, 209. 40
Washington	50	200, 000	4, 000	1	2	12, 000. 00
Weber	13	89, 250	6, 865	3	1	5, 355. 00
Total	265	565, 560	2, 174	.....	.....	33, 933. 60

AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

[3 cents per pound.]

Beaver	114	144, 195	1, 265	7	15	\$4, 328. 85
Box Elder	107	837, 500	7, 827	5	4	25, 125. 00
Cache	75	974, 690	12, 996	4	2	29, 240. 70
Davis	616	8, 403, 730	13, 642	1	1	252, 111. 90
Emery	22	41, 650	1, 893	17	13	1, 249. 50
Grand	16	31, 825	1, 989	13	12	954. 75
Juab	10	88, 282	8, 823	12	3	2, 648. 46
Kane	7	49, 700	7, 100	16	5	1, 491. 00
Millard	9	6, 800	756	19	18	20. 40
Pi Ute	130	128, 300	987	8	7	3, 849. 00
Rich	27	102, 750	3, 805	10	8	3, 082. 50
Salt Lake	108	251, 120	2, 325	6	11	7, 533. 60
San Juab	6	1, 380	230	20	20	41. 40
San Pete	200	75, 000	375	14	19	2, 250. 00
Sevier	36	84, 050	2, 335	13	10	2, 521. 50
Summit	22	123, 470	5, 612	9	7	3, 704. 10
Tooele	79	97, 044	1, 229	11	16	2, 911. 32
Uintah	41	63, 000	1, 536	15	14	1, 890. 00
Utah	567	3, 782, 405	6, 670	2	6	113, 472. 15
Weber	405	1, 401, 950	3, 461	3	9	42, 058. 50
Total	2, 597	16, 688, 841	6, 426	.....	.....	500, 665. 23

Statements showing the production of wheat, oats, rye, etc.—Continued.

WINE AND CIDER.

[Wine, 90 cents per gallon; cider, 35 cents per gallon.]

Counties.	Wine.			Cider.		
	Gallons.	Standing in order of production.	Value.	Gallons.	Standing in order of production.	Value.
Beaver.....				25	13	\$8.75
Box Elder.....	314	7	\$282.60	420	7	147.00
Cache.....	1,028	4	925.20	726	5	254.10
Davis.....	196	8	176.40	565	6	197.75
Emery.....	20	14	18.00			
Grand.....	1,056	3	950.40			
Juab.....	82	10	73.80	375	8	131.25
Kane.....	150	9	135.00	137	10	47.95
Millard.....				31	12	10.85
Morgan.....						.10
Rich.....				10		
Salt Lake.....	73	11	65.70	3,550	3	1,242.50
San Juan.....				10		
San Pete.....				1,952	4	683.20
Summit.....	20	13	18.00			
Tooele.....	930	5	837.00	200	9	70.00
Utah.....	3,520	2	3,168.00	49,637	1	17,372.95
Washington.....	23,987	1	21,588.30	100	11	35.00
Weber.....	480	6	432.00	3,650	2	1,277.50
Wasatch.....	30	12	27.00			
Total.....	31,886		23,697.40	61,368		21,478.80

COTTON.

[11 cents per pound.]

County.	Acres.	Pounds.	Average number of pounds to acre.	Value.
Washington.....	7	4,200	600	\$462.00

WOOL.

[16½ cents per pound.]

Counties.	Pounds.	Standing in order of product.	Value.
Beaver.....	196,993	10 or 13	\$32,503.84
Box Elder.....	243,670	10	40,205.55
Cache.....	6,302	23	1,039.83
Davis.....	36,785	20	6,069.53
Emery.....	590,550	5	97,440.75
Garfield.....	88,940	16	14,675.10
Grand.....	15	25	2.84
Iron.....	933,400	2	154,011.00
Juab.....	664,737	4	109,681.60
Kane.....	456,356	6	75,298.74
Millard.....	230,122	11	37,970.13
Morgan.....	22,211	21	3,664.82
Pi Ute.....	132,225	14	21,817.12
Rich.....	1,100	24	165.00
Salt Lake.....	889,017	3	146,687.81
San Juan.....	41,010	19	6,765.00
San Pete.....	1,477,968	1	243,864.22
Sevier.....	325,805	8	53,757.82
Summit.....	19,983	22	3,297.20
Tooele.....	395,239	7	65,214.43
Uintah.....	245,466	9	40,501.89
Utah.....	228,588	12	37,717.02
Washington.....	54,000	18	8,910.00
Weber.....	113,268	15	18,689.22
Wasatch.....	57,612	17	9,505.98
Total.....	7,451,252		1,229,456.58

Statements showing the production of wheat, oats, rye, etc.—Continued.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

[Butter, 17½ cents per pound; cheese, 15 cents per pound.]

Counties.	Butter.			Cheese.		
	Pounds.	Standing in order of production.	Value.	Pounds.	Standing in order of production.	Value.
Beaver	28,023	17	\$4,904.03	120	23	\$18.00
Box Elder	77,422	8	19,548.85	14,662	5	2,199.30
Cache	238,275	2	41,698.12	56,016	2	8,402.40
Davis	161,543	5	28,270.03	225	20	33.75
Emery	37,470	13	6,557.25	1,500	14	225.00
Garfield	14,137	22	2,473.98	58,625	1	8,793.00
Grand	3,430	25	425.25	630	18	97.00
Iron	20,940	20	3,664.50	26,820	4	4,023.00
Juab	39,429	12	6,900.07	125	22	18.75
Kane	17,192	22	3,008.60	8,730	9	1,309.50
Millard	28,822	16	5,043.85	125	22	18.75
Morgan	45,495	11	7,961.63	3,530	10	529.50
Pi Ute	29,600	14	5,180.00	27,720	3	4,158.00
Rich	29,405	15	5,145.87	660	17	99.00
Salt Lake	201,894	4	35,331.45	.....	.....	.....
San Juan	2,824	24	493.50	1,080	16	162.00
San Pete	155,400	6	27,195.00	2,000	13	300.00
Sevier	50,200	9	8,785.00	13,960	6	2,094.00
Summit	93,381	7	16,841.68	2,225	12	333.75
Tooele	19,390	21	3,382.75	150	21	22.50
Uintah	25,360	18	4,438.00	320	19	48.00
Utah	206,149	3	36,076.07	10,372	8	1,555.80
Washington	23,760	19	4,158.00	3,500	11	525.00
Weber	249,970	1	43,744.75	13,580	7	2,037.00
Wasatch	49,000	10	8,575.00	1,200	15	180.00
Total	1,877,447	.....	323,303.24	247,875	.....	37,181.25

DRIED APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PEARS.

[Apricots, 12½ cents per pound; plums, 12½ cents per pound; pears, 10 cents per pound.]

Counties.	Dried apricots.			Dried plums.			Dried pears.		
	Pounds.	Standing in order of production.	Value.	Pounds.	Standing in order of production.	Value.	Pounds.	Standing in order of production.	Value.
Box Elder	50	5	\$6.25	480	5	\$60.00	50	7	\$5.00
Davis	75	3	9.38	415	6	51.88	75	6	7.50
Garfield .....	.....	.....	.....	125	10	15.63	7,200	1	720.00
Juab .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	5	10.00
Kane .....	.....	.....	.....	220	8	27.50	.....	.....	.....
Millard .....	.....	.....	.....	170	9	21.25	.....	.....	.....
Pi Ute .....	.....	.....	.....	300	7	37.50	.....	.....	.....
Salt Lake	25	6	3.12	1,539	2	192.37	1,404	2	140.40
San Juan .....	.....	.....	.....	25	14	3.12	.....	.....	.....
San Pete .....	.....	.....	.....	65	12	8.13	.....	.....	.....
Tooele	100	2	12.50	100	11	12.50	100	5	10.00
Uintah .....	.....	.....	.....	30	13	3.75	.....	.....	.....
Utah	55	4	6.88	757	4	94.63	292	4	29.20
Washington	11,590	1	1,448.75	855	3	106.87	.....	.....	.....
Weber .....	.....	.....	.....	1,650	1	206.25	700	3	70.00
Total	11,895	.....	1,486.88	6,731	.....	841.38	9,921	.....	992.10

Statements showing the production of wheat, oats, rye, etc.—Continued.

DRIED APPLES AND PEACHES.

[Apples, 6 cents per pound; peaches, 11 cents per pound.]

Counties.	Dried apples.			Dried peaches.		
	Pounds.	Standing in order of production.	Value.	Pounds.	Standing in order of production.	Value.
Box Elder.....	3,202	10	\$192.12	7,738	2	\$851.18
Cache.....	29,911	2	1,794.66	.....	.....	.....
Davis.....	8,650	8	519.00	2,726	4	299.86
Emery.....	100	17	6.00	50	14	5.50
Garfield.....	140	16	8.40	625	9	68.75
Grand.....	.....	.....	.....	1,902	6	909.22
Iron.....	500	12	30.00	.....	.....	.....
Juab.....	12,079	6	724.74	.....	.....	.....
Kane.....	5,820	9	840.20	426	10	46.86
Millard.....	2,018	11	121.08	.....	.....	.....
Pi Ute.....	400	14	24.00	400	11	44.00
Salt Lake.....	11,989	7	719.34	1,524	7	167.64
San Juan.....	.....	.....	.....	380	12	41.80
San Pete.....	18,173	4	1,090.38	100	13	11.00
Sevier.....	350	15	21.00	.....	.....	.....
Tooele.....	462	13	27.72	800	8	88.00
Utah.....	68,922	1	4,135.32	3,638	3	400.18
Washington.....	13,276	5	796.56	153,284	1	17,191.24
Weber.....	21,175	3	1,270.50	2,000	5	220.00
Total.....	197,167	.....	11,830.02	178,593	.....	19,645.23

BEEES AND HONEY.

[Hives, \$7 each; honey, 9 cents per pound.]

Counties.	Hives of bees.			Honey.		
	Number.	Standing in order of number.	Value.	Pounds.	Standing in order of production.	Value.
Beaver.....	37	19	\$259.00	1,655	19	\$148.95
Box Elder.....	580	10	4,060.00	12,433	13	1,118.97
Cache.....	2,431	2	17,017.00	78,552	3	7,069.68
Davis.....	2,125	4	14,875.00	81,875	2	7,368.75
Emery.....	935	7	6,545.00	42,720	7	3,844.80
Grand.....	68	18	476.00	3,870	17	348.30
Iron.....	536	11	3,759.00	23,269	10	2,094.21
Juab.....	701	9	4,907.00	26,015	9	2,341.35
Kane.....	262	15	1,834.00	19,732	11	1,775.88
Millard.....	70	17	490.00	2,553	18	229.77
Morgan.....	235	16	1,645.00	5,170	16	465.30
Pi Ute.....	14	21	98.00	158	22	14.22
Salt Lake.....	1,953	5	13,671.00	67,978	4	6,118.02
San Juan.....	15	20	105.00	1,460	20	131.40
San Pete.....	1,623	6	11,361.00	54,381	6	4,894.29
Sevier.....	845	8	5,915.00	28,305	8	2,547.45
Summit.....	4	22	28.00	.....	.....	.....
Tooele.....	272	14	1,904.00	7,054	15	634.86
Uintah.....	409	12	2,863.00	17,940	12	1,614.60
Utah.....	4,699	1	32,893.00	311,009	1	27,990.81
Washington.....	351	13	2,457.00	7,308	14	657.72
Weber.....	2,137	3	14,959.00	59,750	5	5,377.50
Wasatch.....	68	18	476.00	1,200	21	108.00
Total.....	20,371	.....	142,597.00	854,387	.....	76,894.83

Statements showing the production of wheat, oats, rye, etc.—Continued

VINEGAR AND SORGHUM.

[Vinegar, 25 cents per gallon; sorghum, 65 cents per gallon.]

Counties.	Vinegar.			Sorghum.		
	Gallons.	Standing in order of production.	Value.	Gallons.	Standing in order of production.	Value.
Beaver	159	13	\$39. 75	.....	.....	.....
Box Elder	1, 103	6	275. 75	980	10	\$635. 00
Cache	465	7	116. 25	13, 726	1	8, 921. 90
Davis	3, 098	3	774. 50	7, 073	1	4, 597. 45
Emery	25	17	6. 25	500	15	325. 00
Garfield .....	.....	.....	.....	40	19	26. 00
Grand	280	10	65. 00	790	13	513. 50
Juab	213	12	53. 25	574	14	375. 10
Kane	105	16	26. 25	100	18	65. 00
Millard	108	15	27. 00	3, 120	6	2, 028. 00
Pi Ute	460	8	115. 00	3, 678	5	2, 390. 70
Salt Lake	1, 525	4	381. 25	3, 062	7	1, 980. 30
San Juan .....	.....	.....	.....	910	11	591. 50
San Pete	1, 250	5	312. 50	1, 700	9	1, 105. 00
Sevier	405	9	101. 25	265	17	172. 25
Tooele	120	14	30. 00	807	12	524. 55
Uintah	213	11	54. 50	276	16	179. 40
Utah	9, 653	1	2, 413. 25	1, 470	4	4, 205. 50
Washington	260	10	65. 00	10, 549	2	6, 856. 85
Weber	8, 480	2	2, 120. 00	2, 980	8	1, 937. 00
Total	27, 907	.....	6, 976. 75	57, 600	.....	37, 440. 00

Industrial and commercial statement by counties for the year ending December 31, 1890.

Counties.	Expended for private buildings.	Expended for public buildings.
Beaver	\$11, 050	\$800
Box Elder	53, 450	7, 500
Cache	143, 640	32, 350
Davis	74, 766	14, 125
Emery	56, 425	8, 350
Iron	11, 400	4, 500
Juab	86, 495	30, 123
Kane	7, 130	2, 000
Morgan	7, 009	.....
Pi Ute	7, 700	450
Rich	14, 750	2, 350
Salt Lake	5, 826. 451	.....
San Pete	67, 300	15, 400
Sevier	33, 125	15, 325
Summit	49, 900	500
Uintah	13, 375	1, 000
Utah	406, 321	220, 050
Weber	1, 481, 645	87, 000
Washington	15, 400	.....
Wasatch	18, 000	7, 100
Total	8, 385, 323	448, 923

Industrial and commercial statement by counties, etc.—Continued.

INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS.

Counties.	Number operating in 1890.	Hands employed.	Wages paid.	Value of plant.	Value of raw material.	Value of annual product.	Horse-power employed.	Capital invested.
Beaver	8	64	\$23,688	\$35,930	\$17,150	\$13,764	135	\$47,600
Box Elder	5	15	5,700	22,950	25,000	75,888	.....	30,100
Cache	14	85	28,670	146,900	190,800	260,020	509	165,900
Davis	14	211	82,700	40,200	311,075	247,300	244	74,000
Emery	7	496	451,755	233,000	69,000	502,050	85	223,500
Garfield	10	24	4,982	3,270	3,775	8,900	35	4,175
Grand	1	1	.....	500	.....	.....	16	500
Iron	4	27	14,175	38,800	4,040	31,400	.....	54,540
Juab	19	121	60,341	110,850	1,122,252	270,360	268	91,375
Kane	3	16	3,370	5,200	5,998	14,298	46	5,500
Millard	1	2	333	10,000	6,483	8,012	35	10,000
Morgan .....	.....	10	2,200	2,900	36,000	19,600	20	6,400
Pi Ute	11	26	3,900	10,500	21,450	23,380	122	47,500
Rich	4	17	2,000	11,250	26,300	32,800	80	18,250
Salt Lake	88	1,512	883,177	1,701,500	939,417	2,485,875	.....	2,082,915
San Pete	34	331	76,330	52,825	84,595	258,135	683	78,050
Sevier	5	7	3,460	22,000	52,200	6,120	124	24,000
Summit	8	162	75,986	260,466	24,200	103,886	197	189,066
Tooele	5	30	1,300	21,800	.....	60,000	45	36,500
Utah	23	317	38,134	244,830	259,920	374,821	371	501,480
Weber	33	405	268,800	531,400	337,200	189,300	990	539,400
Washington	8	79	18,800	62,000	7,000	151,000	125	106,000
Total	305	3,908	2,050,801	3,569,071	3,533,855	6,366,409	4,130	4,336,751

STORES.

Counties.	Number.	Capital invested.	Amount of annual sales.	Number of employes.	Wages paid.
Beaver	26	\$97,485	\$271,534	29	\$15,280
Box Elder	38	127,770	407,800	55	23,705
Cache	60	666,007	1,265,653	173	87,636
Davis	40	133,267	320,840	45	20,430
Emery	34	152,339	381,971	61	28,840
Garfield	6	31,300	54,000	13	4,380
Grand	2	1,500	6,000	1	500
Iron	11	41,832	92,500	19	5,633
Juab	53	231,827	1,194,838	89	42,130
Kane	7	26,426	63,000	11	4,660
Millard	24	50,630	125,500	33	10,035
Morgan	9	29,000	67,500	13	5,575
Pi Ute	16	20,220	74,800	11	3,350
Rich	7	8,515	35,000	6	1,680
Salt Lake	876	14,702,078	29,794,370	5,667	3,819,232
San Juan	4	6,000	17,800	7	2,520
San Pete	80	233,838	783,295	140	58,350
Sevier	23	60,000	212,210	40	12,600
Summit	43	327,220	872,548	76	63,768
Tooele	19	47,475	160,150	18	9,800
Utah	112	689,250	2,141,660	288	142,572
Weber	186	2,174,300	6,909,715	827	467,470
Washington	20	87,900	233,400	33	16,675
Wasatch	13	66,960	143,600	14	7,800
Total	1,709	20,013,139	45,629,684	7,669	4,854,641

Statement showing the amount of coal mined in Utah, 1890.

County.	Locality.	No. of mines.	No. of hands employed.	Wages paid annually.	Value of plant.	Amount of annual product.			
						Lump.	Slack.	Nut.	Cake.
Emery	Castle Gate...	1	200	\$150,000	\$150,000	Tons. 92,422	Tons. 25,641	Tons. -----	Tons. 8,394
Emery	Scofield	2	235	186,255	70,000	174,649	27,233	-----	-----
Summit	Coalville.....	1	139	64,996	250,000	27,733	-----	-----	-----
Total	-----	4	574	401,251	470,351	294,804	52,874	8,173	8,394

County.	Locality.	Value of annual product at mines.	Horse-power employed.	Character of horse-power.	Capital invested.
Emery	Castle Gate	\$173,527	250	Steam	\$200,000
Emery	Scofield	335,756	40	do	215,000
Summit	Coalville	63,236	140	do	175,000
Total	-----	572,519	430	-----	590,000

Statement showing the amount of salt produced by evaporation of the waters of Great Salt Lake during the year 1890, as reported by the persons manufacturing it.

	1891.	1890.
Adams & Kiesel Salt Co., Syracuse	Tons. 20,000	Tons. 15,000
Dcseret Salt Co., Farmington.....	10,000	9,051
Jeremy & Co., North Point.....	13,000	10,000
Gwilliam Bros., Hooper.....	7,000	6,000
A. H. Nelson, Brigham City	(*) -	2,500
People's Forwarding Co., Lake Shore.....	8,000	6,000
Inland Salt Co., Saltair	90,000	40,000
Total	148,000	88,551

* Discontinued for this year.

The increase in the production over 1890 is 78.44 per cent.

PISCICULTURE.

Two million five hundred thousand shad fry were sent to the Territory in 1891, and put into the Bear River and the Bear and Mud Lakes. The shad fry put into the Jordon River and Utah Lake in 1887-'88 will soon be ready for the market.

LEGISLATIVE REAPPORTIONMENT.

I went to Washington City in January last, and presented to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate statistical tables showing the gross injustice done to the rapidly growing portions of the Territory by the existing apportionment. This apportionment was made in 1887, and was based upon the estimated population of the counties at that time. The census of 1890 showed very clearly the necessity for the reapportionment. The Judiciary Committee sent to the Senate Committee on Appropriations an amendment providing for a reapportionment, with a recommendation that it be placed in the legislative and executive and judicial appropriation bill, which was done, and it passed both Houses and became a law. Under the authority given by the law the Utah Commission met as a board of apportionment and reapportioned the Territory.

It is but just to the Commission to say that the work was done in a careful and conscientious manner and with a due regard for the interests of all. I do not think there is on the statute books of any State or Territory of the Union a fairer apportionment.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

DELEGATE ELECTION.

At the election for Delegate to Congress held November 4, 1890, John T. Caine, the candidate of the People's party received 16,353 votes; Charles C. Goodwin, the candidate of the Liberal party, 6,912 votes, and 28 votes were cast for other persons. The contest was a most aggressive one. For the first time the Liberals made an effort to reach the Mormon voters in the outlying counties. Political mass meetings were held which were well attended, and considerable enthusiasm manifested. The Mormon people made special efforts to poll a large vote against Judge Goodwin because of the conspicuous part he has taken as a leader of the Liberal party during the past 10 years, and increased their vote 3,428 over the Delegate election of 1888. The vote polled for Judge Goodwin was the largest ever cast for a candidate of the Liberal party, or for any non-Mormon candidate. The Mormon majority was 9,411.

OGDEN MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

A municipal election was held in Ogden in February last. The contest was between the candidates of the Liberal party and the candidates of a combination formed between the People's party and a number of dissatisfied Liberals called the Citizens' party, and resulted in the election of the Citizens' candidate, a non-Mormon, by 15 majority. The Liberals elected the other city officers and a majority of the city council.

ELECTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

On August 3 last elections were held for members of the legislative assembly, and for Territorial, county, and precinct officers. This was in some respects the most important election ever held in the Territory. Previous to the election the People's party had formally disbanded and its members commenced to unite with Republican and Democratic organizations formed throughout the Territory. Tickets were nominated by Liberal, Republican, and Democratic conventions, and after an exciting and interesting campaign the election resulted in the Democrats carrying the Territory, on the basis of the votes cast for the members of the House, by 6,413 majority over the Liberals, and 7,022 majority over the Republicans, 374 votes less than the combined Liberal and Republican vote. On the vote for members of the legislative council the Democratic majority was 6,958 over the Liberals and 7,972 over the Republicans, or 561 plurality.

The election returns can not be regarded as reliable so far as the strength of the parties is concerned. In about one-half the Territory the Republicans had effected no organization, and in some of the legislative districts had no tickets at the polls. The Liberal vote polled was larger than at any previous election despite the defection of Liberals who had joined the Republican and Democratic parties. In the county elec-

tions the Liberals carried Salt Lake, Summit, Juab, and Grand counties by decisive majorities. In the former Liberal county of Weber the Democratic ticket was elected, but the combined Liberal and Republican vote was 279 in excess of the Democratic vote.

POLYGAMY.

In my report of September 9, 1890, I discussed at some length the statements which had been put forth to the effect that the Mormon Church had refused some time previous thereto to sanction polygamous marriages, and, referring to the unsatisfactory character of the evidence furnished, said:

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 ever 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.

My opinion was based upon the course of the Mormon people in the past. I do not think there is anything in their history up to the date of the report which would have justified any one in saying they had abandoned a practice which they declared to be a vital part of their religion in the following emphatic language:

Among the principles of our religion is that of immediate revelations from God. One of the doctrines so revealed is celestial or plural marriage, for which ostensibly we are stigmatized and hated. This is a vital part of our religion, the decisions of courts to the contrary notwithstanding.

I accepted this as being a correct statement of their position. It was only corroborative of the opinion which it seems to me every man would have formed who had studied their history. I believed they were sincere in supporting polygamy, and would remain so, and said so.

On September 25, 1890, sixteen days after I filed my report, the president of the church issued the following proclamation or manifesto:

To whom it may concern:

Press dispatches having been sent for political purposes from Salt Lake City, which have been widely published, to the effect that the Utah Commission, in their recent report to the Secretary of the Interior, allege that plural marriages are still being solemnized, and that 40 or more such marriages have been contracted in Utah since last June or during the past year; also that in public discourses the leaders of the church have taught, encouraged, and urged the continuance of the practice of polygamy:

I, therefore, as president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, do hereby, in the most solemn manner, declare that these charges are false. We are not teaching polygamy, or plural marriage, nor permitting any person to enter into its practice, and I deny that either 40 or any number of plural marriages have during that period been solemnized in our temples or in any other place in the Territory.

One case has been reported, in which the parties alleged that the marriage was performed in the endowment house, in Salt Lake City, in the spring of 1889, but I have not been able to learn who performed the ceremony; whatever was done in the matter was without my knowledge. In consequence of this alleged occurrence the endowment house was, by my instructions, taken down without delay.

Inasmuch as laws have been enacted by Congress forbidding plural marriages, which laws have been pronounced constitutional by the court of last resort, I hereby declare my intention to submit to those laws, and to use my influence with the members of the church over which I preside to have them do likewise.

There is nothing in my teachings to the church or in those of my associates, during the time specified, which can be reasonably construed to inculcate or encour-

age polygamy, and when any elder of the church has used language which appeared to convey any such teaching he has been promptly reproved, and I now publicly declare that my advice to the Latter Day Saints is to refrain from contracting any marriage forbidden by the laws of the land.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

And on October 6, 1890, twenty-seven days after, at the general conference of the church, on motion of Lorenzo Snow, an apostle of the church, the action of the president was indorsed, and the manifesto accepted by the people in the following language:

I move that, recognizing Wilford Woodruff as the president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and the only man on the earth at the present time who holds the keys of the sealing ordinances, we consider him fully authorized by virtue of his position to issue the manifesto which has been read in our hearing and which is dated September 24, 1890, and that, as a church in general conference assembled, we accept his declaration concerning plural marriage as authoritative and binding.

The unexpected had happened, and the president and people had taken action in the most authoritative way. This was an event which can not fail to vitally affect the future of the Territory. The addresses made to the people at the time the proclamation was ratified should be read in connection with the proclamation in order to understand the force of this action in prescribing a rule of conduct to the Mormon people. It is generally known that the doctrine of polygamy rested on a supposed revelation to Joseph, Smith, the founder of the sect, and so long as this revelation remained unrevoked and not suspended, to the orthodox Mormon it was superior to any human laws in conflict with its scope and meaning, and while he might submit to the force of a conflicting law, he never could give it more than a passive obedience.

This proclamation, in the proceedings of the conference, is not called a revelation, and, perhaps, it is not considered as strictly such, but it is distinctly asserted it is put forth by permission of the Lord, granted in answer to prayer on the subject, and by the only man on earth who holds the keys of the sealing power. Whether it is put forth as a command from the Lord or only as permissive I have no doubt that, as they have been led to believe it was put forth by divine sanction, it will be received by the members of the Mormon Church as an authoritative rule of conduct, and that, in effect, the practice of polygamy is formally renounced by the people.

At the general conference October 6, 1891, action was taken reaffirming the action of October 6, 1890, with respect to polygamy. The action of the Mormon people has not wholly removed doubts in the minds of some as to its sincerity or finality, and it is urged that it is not a revelation, but is revocable, and with the power and opportunity given it would be revoked; that it does not advise obedience, but only submission. When the Mormon people declared at a general gathering that polygamy was a vital part of their religion I accepted their action as a sincere expression of their views. Now that they have in the same public way resolved to refrain from violating the law prohibiting polygamy in the future, I think their action should be regarded as sincere until there is good reason for thinking otherwise. Every non-Mormon has believed the time must come when polygamy would be renounced. No one believed it could perpetually withstand the power of the law, the influence of the age, and comparison with its surroundings, and there is nothing strange in believing the time has come for the fulfillment of this expectation.

The only danger which threatens the situation is the possibility of immediate statehood, which I have discussed elsewhere.

POLITICAL ACTION.

While in every other portion of the country the people have united with some one of the great national parties, the Mormon people of Utah, from the date of their first settlement in the Territory on July 24, 1847, down to the present year, have had their own political organization, and have acted as a unit in political matters. They neither acknowledged nor professed allegiance to any national political party.

The non-Mormons of the Territory, while identifying themselves with national parties, have acted as a unit in local political matters, and the contests of the past have been Mormon *vs.* non-Mormon. This anomalous political condition was produced by extraordinary causes which were entirely new in our country and not easily to be removed.

The Mormon people throughout all their strange and eventful history have been taught by their leaders (the high priests of the church) that it was their religious duty to act as a unit in all matters temporal and spiritual; that such a course was necessary to their safety, and that division would place them at the mercy of their enemies, the non-Mormons; that if they remained united they would undoubtedly triumph over their enemies and become the ruling power in the land politically and otherwise. This dream of power has undoubtedly controlled them in all their actions in Utah down to the present time.

The non-Mormons have yielded their political convictions in local matters that they might more effectually combat what they believed to be an attempt to establish in Utah, and ultimately throughout the country, a system of government unknown to the Constitution and the laws, and foreign to the genius and spirit of our institutions.

On these sharply defined lines the contest has been waged during all these years without any indication of a change. Of course it has been the hope and belief of every citizen during the long contest that each succeeding year would witness a change, and that under the influence of a changed policy and happier conditions the people would gradually bring the Territory into harmony with the laws and institutions of the nation.

During the present year there has been unusual political activity. On February 22, 1891, the Ogden Daily Standard, a paper published in the interests of the Mormon people, announced in a leading editorial that it would hereafter be published in the interests of the Republican party. On February 16, 1891, a mass meeting of Republicans of Weber County was held at Ogden City, in which Mormons and non-Mormons participated, and a declaration of principles was adopted which favored a protective tariff, reciprocity, the support of the common schools, pensions to Union soldiers, free and unlimited coinage of American silver, and the following general declarations:

We affirm our unswerving allegiance and loyal devotion to the national Constitution and the indissoluble union of the States.

We believe in the supreme and lawful right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot at public elections, and have the ballot honestly counted.

In support of these principles we solicit the coöperation of all patriotic citizens who are willing to accept them as their confession of political faith, without regard to color, nativity, previous condition, religious belief, or past political affiliation.

A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the Territory, urging the organization of the Republican party in Utah. The address was issued, and, briefly stated, claimed that the Republican party was the result of Democratic aggressions and misrule, and

of a determination that slavery should not be extended in the United States. It then proceeds to arraign the Democratic party as a party having but one principle, expressed in but one word, "policy," and declares that the Republican party "is a party of advanced thought, of patriotism, and courage."

On February 21, 1891, a mass meeting of Democrats was held at Ogden City, in which both elements of the population participated. A declaration of principles was adopted which, among other things, recites:

We, the Democracy of Weber County, in mass convention assembled, hereby declare that, in our judgment, it is now proper and expedient that the Democratic party of Weber County should be more efficiently organized for the furtherance of the principles and doctrines of the party in the government of the county and its municipalities, and of the Territory and the nation.

They also declared in favor of freedom from class legislation, individual liberty, against interference by the church with the affairs of state, or by the state with the church, against the "force bill," for revenue reform, and against free trade, and in favor of the free coinage of silver.

On May 5, 1891, the Salt Lake City Democratic Club adopted an address to the people of Utah, which contained the usual declarations made in a Democratic platform, and further declared:

Believing as we do that the changed as well as the rapidly changing conditions in social and political status of this Territory justify the abandonment of the political organizations which have heretofore existed, and that the time has now arrived when the political parties of the Territory should be formed upon the lines of national politics, leaving each individual citizen to choose for himself his affiliation with one or the other of the two great political parties of the country, according to his preference, and confident of the virtue, patriotism, and integrity of the mass of the people, we most cordially invite the people of Utah, without regard to previous political affiliations, who are willing to subscribe thereto, and abide the action of the Democratic party in its organized capacity, to join with us in our effort to build up a party in Utah in sympathy and harmony with the Democratic party of the nation.

We are unalterably opposed to the disfranchisement of any citizen except for crime, whereof he shall have been first duly convicted.

Subsequently a call was issued, signed by leading Democratic Liberals, for a mass meeting to be held in Salt Lake City on May 15, 1891, to ratify the address put forth by the Democratic club on May 5, 1891. The meeting was held, and speeches were made by leading Liberals and Mormons, and a resolution adopted indorsing the address.

On May 20, 1891, pursuant to a call signed by leading Republican Liberals, a mass meeting was held at Salt Lake City for the purpose, as stated in the call, "to organize the Republican party in Utah upon national party lines." The meeting was largely attended, and the question as to whether the organization should take place ably presented on both sides by Liberal and Mormon speakers. The following resolutions were offered, and, being put to a vote, declared adopted, despite the protest of a large number who declared the chairman in error:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that political parties in Utah should be organized with reference to national questions and politics, and to act in harmony with the national parties. That the general principles of the National Republican party are best adapted to promote the welfare of Utah and its people, and that the material and political condition of our Territory make it the duty of Republicans to at once organize in harmony with the national Republican party. And invite all voters of whatever former party or political affiliations to join our party and assist in perfecting such organization.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of seven to take steps to perfect a county Republican organization for Salt Lake County, and a committee of seven to take steps to perfect a Territorial Republican organization in conjunction with committees from other counties.

On May 23, 1861, a call was published, signed by leading Democratic Liberals of Salt Lake City, inviting the Democrats "who believe that the time has not yet come to abandon the Liberal party," to meet on Monday, May 25, 1891. The meeting was attended by a large number, and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, By the Democrats of Salt Lake City in mass convention assembled, nearly 1,000 in number, that the Democrats of Salt Lake City are true to the Liberal party and ask all loyal citizens to stand with them shoulder to shoulder for American principles.

On May 23, 1891, the Territorial Liberal committee met at Salt Lake City, Utah, and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

We, the Territorial Liberal committee of Utah Territory, in meeting assembled for the purpose of considering the question as to the future interests and welfare of the Liberal party in Utah, present the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas for upward of twenty years last past there has been a party in this Territory that has stood for American principles and American ideas, composed of men of all shades of national political belief, and who have stood here shoulder to shoulder, fighting a theocracy; and

Whereas during all that period, and for twenty years prior to that time, this theocratic government stood as a menace to American institutions, and with a solid front opposed to the just execution of Government laws; and

Whereas during all these years they were bound by political, social, and commercial ties such as never before bound a people together in this country, and

Whereas the opportunity of dividing on national party lines has been ever present, they have, with a unanimity remarkable in its character, never suggested or intimated the advisability of so doing until the present time; and

Whereas the reasons for their present anxiety is so patent and unmistakable as to make their pledges of party fealty, to say the least, questionable; and

Whereas we believe a great part of the mission of the Liberal party has been fulfilled, yet there still remains important work for it to do: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we do not indorse, sanction, or countenance in any way the attempt on the part of a few men who formerly affiliated with the Liberal party to disrupt that organization, because we believe that dismemberment means statehood, and in our opinion Utah will not be prepared for statehood until the iron hand of the church is removed from the political throat of its adherents.

Resolved, That while we congratulate the Mormon Church on the stand it has taken on polygamy and trust our belief in its sincerity is not misplaced, and while we hope that, with education, from within their own ranks the time may speedily come when their constituents shall be able to take part intelligently, from individual conviction and not from priestly dictation, in national politics, yet we can not believe from their past record that their sudden change of heart can with safety be relied upon.

Resolved, That we hereby appeal to all Liberals of Utah, irrespective of party, to stand firm in advocating and disseminating the doctrines that have won for us such splendid victories and so magnificently advanced our material prosperity throughout the Territory, believing as we do that the great majority of the Liberal party will in its wise judgment be able to decide when the time is ripe and proper for national division on party lines.

On May 24, 1891, the Salt Lake Herald, having passed, as was claimed, under the control of Democrats formerly identified with the Liberal party, announced that it would hereafter be published as the organ of the Utah Democracy.

Previous to this time the Salt Lake Evening Times had given its support to the movement in favor of the organization of the Republican party.

On May 29, 1891, in response to a call issued by the central committee, the precinct committees and the club officers of the People's party (Mormon) of Salt Lake County met and, after a spirited discussion, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas the People's party has been maintained for the purposes of resisting attempts to curtail and destroy the political rights and privileges of the majority of the people of Utah, and its chief opponent has been the so-called "Liberal" party, whose members, while entertaining different views on national politics, have combined on local issues; and

Whereas there is a manifest disposition on the part of both the Republicans and Democrats to dissolve the unnatural union that has heretofore bound them together, to accord full rights and privileges to all citizens, and to afford them opportunity for organizing with the national parties and espousing the respective political creeds to which their individual consciences may incline; and

Whereas the existence of local political parties to the exclusion of the great political parties is an anomaly which ought not to exist in any part of the nation unless made necessary by special conditions and emergencies, a fact which has ever been recognized by the members of the People's party; and

Whereas the necessity which has heretofore existed for the maintenance of the People's party seems to be passing away in the change of conditions, and its members are desirous of realizing the hope they have long entertained of resuming and taking their respective places in the national parties as soon as the public safety would permit;

With the hope that former animosities may be obliterated and local differences forgotten in a united effort, by all classes of citizens, to promote the growth, development, and progress of that grand Commonwealth which our fathers founded in the great American desert: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the People's county central committee, the precinct committees, and the officers of the political clubs in Salt Lake County that the People's party should be dissolved and its members left free to ally themselves with the respective national parties according to their individual preferences.

On June 10, 1891, the "People's Territorial central committee" (Mormon) met at Salt Lake City, Utah, and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas a radical change has taken place in the political situation in this Territory the progressive people of various parties having determined to bury old strifes, to dissolve merely local combinations, and to make national questions paramount;

Whereas both Democrats and Republicans, who formerly united with the so-called "Liberal" party for the purpose of overcoming the People's party, have severed their connection and have organized under their respective party titles and principles;

Whereas each of these organizations has repudiated the "liberal" policy, designed to destroy the political liberties of the majority of our people, and have declared against disfranchisement except for crime determined by due process of law;

Whereas they have each invited the citizens of Utah, regardless of difference in religious views, to join with them in working for the political redemption of this Territory;

Whereas the chief necessity for the existence of the People's party has been the compact union and destructive designs of the "liberal" faction, which is now in process of reluctant dissolution;

Whereas the People's party has always cherished the great principles of popular sovereignty, local self-government, and national supremacy in national affairs, which both the great political parties recognize while differing as to minor matters;

Whereas several of the county organizations of the People's party have determined that the time has come when they can safely dissolve their local party associations and can labor more efficiently both for the welfare of Utah and the growth and glory of the United States by uniting with one or other of the national parties; and

Whereas it is desirable that the dissensions and struggles which have heretofore hindered the development and progress of the Territory should be left behind and obliterated in the march of its people toward their high destiny. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Territorial central committee of the People's party of Utah that the party throughout the Territory should dissolve and leave its members free to unite with the great national parties according to their individual preferences.

On June 13, 1891, in response to a call issued, a meeting of the Territorial Republican committee was held and the following resolutions unanimously adopted, with but one exception:

Resolved, That the declarations made by the convention which appointed this committee are still binding upon this committee.

Resolved, That we hold that the division by loyal men on party lines in Utah at this time would be an irrevocable fatal mistake, as it would place the absolute rule of the Territory in the hands of the first presidency of the Mormon Church; as it would speedily result in giving statehood to the Territory, and that statehood would be under control of the Mormon theocracy.

Resolved, That Utah is not yet prepared to accept the trust of statehood, because

a majority of her people still maintain a higher allegiance to the theocracy, under which they have all their lives served, than to the Government of the United States.

Resolved, That the material and political interests of Utah imperatively demand the united action of all loyal people in this Territory until there shall be an absolute and unqualified abandonment of polygamy, and until reasonable evidence shall be supplied that the men who control the Mormon Church have finally determined upon a complete separation of church and state in this Territory.

Resolved, That this committee views with sincere regret the drifting of a few Republicans on party lines and looks with confidence to their speedy return to the party that has made possible such advances in the political, social, and material progress of Utah as have thus far been accomplished.

To this action of the committee the dissenting member filed the following protest:

As a member of the Republican Territorial committee I protest against these resolutions.

This committee is unauthorized to act in opposition to the party we were appointed to preserve and extend its influence.

These resolutions attempt to deliver this Territory over to the Democratic party and to prevent the Republican party from obtaining the supremacy to which it is entitled.

The Mormon people, who have heretofore belonged to the People's party, are now prepared to disband to join other parties. A large majority of them, governed by their material interests, by the broad principles of education and civilization and protection contained in the platform of the Republican party, would join us. These resolutions are designed to prevent them from organizing with us and to prevent the Republican party from organizing and obtaining the victory to which it is entitled. They are in the interest of those that oppose the Republican party, and I therefore protest against them.

On June 21, 1891, a meeting of the Democratic Territorial committee was held at Salt Lake City, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted with but one exception;

Whereas the People's party, at the desire of its members, by its constituted authorities has been dissolved and no longer exists; and whereas it is the expressed desire of those who formerly composed that party to divide upon national lines in harmony with American politics and methods, and many have already done so by attaching themselves according to their preferences to the Democratic or Republican parties; and

Whereas in Utah, as elsewhere in our common country, the Democratic party seeks to enlist the service of every patriotic citizen, to secure the triumph of its principles, that the best interests of the whole country may be subserved: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, First, that it is the sense of this committee that the Democratic party of Utah accept the act of dissolution of the People's party as done in all sincerity and good faith, and will give to its former members who may unite with it a cordial welcome. Second, that it rejoices in the belief that we are now entering upon an era of good will wherein the animosities engendered by past local contentions will be healed, and that the people of the Territory, while contending for the supremacy of the national party of their choice, will unitedly work in peace, and without bitterness and strife, for the prosperity and happiness of the Territory. Third, that a committee composed of the chairman and three other members of the committee prepare and issue an address to the Democrats of this Territory, calling upon them to unite as one man in an effort to build up the party in Utah.

The following resolution offered by the dissenting member was voted down:

Whereas, believing that the time is not yet opportune for the Gentiles of Utah to divide on party lines, and regarding the dismemberment of the People's party as a ruse of the leaders of the Mormon Church for the purpose of obtaining statehood and ultimately obtaining its practical control to the detriment of the best interests and welfare of the Territory:

Resolved, That this committee take no action towards a division on party lines, believing that it is not in their province to do so.

Resolved, That when, in the opinion of this committee, the time shall have come to divide on party lines, a Democratic Territorial convention shall be called to act on the matter, and the chairman and secretary of this committee shall be authorized to issue such call.

The present attitude of the three political parties in the Territory will be seen in the declaration of principles adopted by each.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE LIBERAL PARTY ON JULY ———, 1891.

Whereas for forty years institutions of the free Government of the United States have been menaced in this portion of American territory by a theocracy so despotic in its exercise of power as to suppress all freedom of thought or action in the individual; and

Whereas during all of said time the people acknowledging its authority have been directed and educated in lines of thought tending to induce the conviction that the Government of the United States was a league with death and a covenant with hell, and an enemy to them and their institutions; and

Whereas in the past the subordination of temporal government to ecclesiastical power in the Territory of Utah has made life unendurable and the pursuit of liberty and happiness impossible for all true Americans within its sovereignty; and

Whereas the Liberal party, born of the necessities of the hour, and made possible by the union of brave and true men and women, by its strong and steady opposition for these many years past to the insolent demands of an arrogant and alien priesthood, had touched the pulse and quickened the conscience of the great people of these United States; and

Whereas the political conditions of the 150,000 people produced by years of mental slavery and superstition in the natural order of things can not possibly be changed in a day; and

Whereas all revelations, judging from the lessons of history, come from within and not from without; and

Whereas the political power of the Mormon Church in the Territory of Utah as exercised in the past, and as it now exists in the present, is a menace to free institutions too dangerous to be suffered: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Liberal party of Salt Lake County in convention assembled, That we announce to our fellow citizens of the United States that there is no question of a national political character which at the present time can serve to distract the attention of them and ourselves in the single one that here confronts us.

Resolved, That the efforts of a few designing place hunters, coupled with those of the agent of the Mormon theocracy, to place the American citizens of this Territory in a false light before the country, do and of a right should receive our condemnation. There is nothing in the past nor present life of the Mormon Church which indicates to us that it has taken its priestly hand from the throat of the citizen. For years we have been fighting for the supremacy of the principle, and the veteran experience of many conflicts enables us, as we believe, to judge better than mere theorists and holiday soldiers as to present conditions.

Resolved, That the Liberal party has no animosities to gratify, no revenges to accomplish, but that it loves the principles of American liberty and reveres its institutions; that its hatreds are directed alone against the methods and madness which would subject the government, overwhelm the family, and degrade the man.

Resolved, That the men and women who are educated under and believe in the principles of free government are not prepared to say to the people of the United States at this time that the Territory should become a State. When the people here shall have become emancipated; shall have renounced all dependence in secular matters upon a hierarchy; when they evidence by their own honest endeavor in a bona fide struggle for freedom that the spirit which leavens the institutions of the country prevails indeed with them; when in fact there shall be no question that proper conditions exist; when that time comes, and not until then, are we willing that Utah shall become a free and sovereign State; because every interest of Utah, both Mormon and Gentile, forbids the admission of this Territory to statehood under present conditions, inasmuch as it would destroy values, demoralize business, and stretch around a polygamous theocracy the protection of State lines.

Resolved, That we stamp upon the attempt to divide Gentiles upon party lines as but another attempt of the Mormon leaders to accomplish by stealth and fraud and with the help of Gentile allies what they have so often failed to attain unaided, and we deplore the blindness which has led a few former friends astray.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY ON JULY 21, 1891.

(1) We believe that the Government of the United States is a national sovereignty supreme within its sphere as delegated and defined in the Constitution, and to that Government our first allegiance is due; and we believe in a willing and loyal obedience to all its laws and a strict enforcement of the same.

(2) We believe that the several States of the Union are sovereign within their

sphere, and that upon the preservation of their autonomy depend the benefits of local self government, the liberty of the citizens and the perpetuity of the Union.

(3) We are opposed to the idea of centralized or paternal government, believing that the best government is the one that governs least; and therefore we believe in the largest liberty to the individual citizen consistent with good government.

(4) We are opposed to any legislation by the Federal Government which looks to or operates in levying taxes for the benefit of any one class at the expense of any other, but we believe that the primal idea of all taxes should be revenue, and that confined to the needs of the Government economically administered.

(5) We are opposed to any legislation tending to build up monopoly, as the result is to make rich the few to the hurt of the many, and we believe that the rule of the Government should be the greatest good to the greatest number; special privileges to none; equality to all.

(6) We are unalterably opposed to force and fraud in the conduct of elections, or to any interference with them by extraneous power or means. The Constitution of the United States should not be vitiated by makeshift legislation to facilitate party advantages.

(7) We favor the full restoration of silver to the position it occupied in our national currency before its demonetization by the Republican party.

(8) The Democratic party being naturally the friend of labor, we ask the workingmen of Utah to carefully consider which of the two great national parties is best calculated to promote their welfare, and pledge to them on our part all legitimate and proper assistance to further their well being. We are opposed to Chinese or imported contract labor, and opposed to the Republican plan in vogue in Pennsylvania of discharging workmen for striking against pauper wages.

(9) We are in favor of the eight-hour per day law on all public works, and not less than the minimum rate of wages shall be paid to the various trades.

Be it resolved, That we accept the declarations and action of the Mormon people abandoning the practice of polygamy, and the People's party in disbanding the same, as done in good faith and all sincerity; and we favor the restoration of the franchise to all disfranchised citizens who will obey the laws of the United States.

(2) That the changed conditions in this Territory leave no room save for national parties.

(3) That, as Democrats, we avow our allegiance to the party that has maintained its existence since the Government was formed, and will live as long as it lasts.

(4) We adhere to the time-honored principles of Democracy, and such as are set forth in the national platform adopted by the last national Democratic convention.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ON SEPTEMBER 2, 1891.

The Republicans of Utah in convention assembled congratulate the people of the Territory that the time has come when they can push old differences behind them and move forward upon these lines that tend most directly to the public good.

We hold that it is the part of wisdom and of patriotism to recognize the changes that have occurred and to accept their inevitable tendency, and we maintain that any effort to force conditions under which old lines would be reestablished and old bitterness revived is to be condemned as inimical to the best interests of all the people of Utah.

We congratulate the Republicans of Utah upon the large vote polled at the recent election. Circumstances were such that the party could scarcely hope to make more than a beginning, and the splendid proportions of that beginning encourage our confident belief that the time is near at hand when a large majority of the people of the Territory will be found arrayed under the banner of the party of progress.

Believing that the party upon which communities finally rely for the best results of government should clearly define its position before the people upon all questions of general interest and importance, we hereby enunciate the following as the platform of principles of the Republican party of Utah:

We are unalterably attached to the principles of the Republican party and are prepared to maintain them before the people of this Territory, believing that they are best calculated to foster the interests of the section in which we live as well as the interests of every other section of our common country.

We affirm our unswerving devotion to the National Constitution and to the indissoluble union of the States, to the authority reserved to the States under the Constitution, and to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the States and Territories.

The Republicans hold that all political power is of the people, that national authority is derived from the people of all the States and State authority from the people of the particular State; that the Government of the United States possesses the powers named in its Constitution and those necessary to their exercise; that the

people of the State possess the powers not so conferred or denied to them by that instrument; that the State government may exercise such powers as remain with its people as they have not in their constitution forbidden the use of; that the national and State governments are sovereign in their respective spheres, and that there can be no conflict between their rights so bounded. And we further affirm that the allegiance of the citizen of the United States is direct and immediate and that his allegiance to the State can not intervene and that from this it follows that the United States is a nation. This doctrine was first announced in the Kentucky resolutions of 1799, penned by Thomas Jefferson. They declare that the State is authorized to judge of any infraction of its rights under the National Constitution and that nullification by the State is the rightful remedy when it decides that they are invaded. This right of the State as claimed to decide upon the authority of the National Government and to annul it, was defined as State rights and led to nullification in 1832, and in 1861 to nullification, rebellion, and treason. To defend the United States Government from the assaults of the Democratic adherents and champions of States' rights so defined by them and to preserve its existence cost American people the lives of hundreds of thousands of patriotic and brave men, untold suffering, and incalculable treasure.

We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. We protest against its destruction proposed by the Democratic party. It serves the interests of Europe. We will support the interests of America.

The protective system must be maintained; its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests except those of the usurer and the sheriff.

We condemn the proposition of the Democratic party to place wool on the free list. This policy, persistently urged by that party, would work measureless disaster to one of our most important industries, bring ruin to many, throw a vast number of men out of employment, and lose to Utah a very large part of her income now annually received from the wool clip.

We view with undisguised alarm the persistent efforts made by the Democratic party to admit Mexican lead ore free of duty. That party supported that proposition in the last Congress, and would carry it through if it should be permitted to come into complete control of the National Government. The Republican party has given our great mining industry protection against the peon product of the Southern Republic, and has thereby conferred an inestimable blessing upon Utah; and it is entitled to the unswerving support of all who depend for their individual prosperity upon the prosperity of the Territory.

We take pride in the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States for homesteads for American citizens and settlers, not aliens, which the Republican party established in 1862, against the persistent opposition of Democrats in Congress, and which has brought our great Western domain into such magnificent development.

And in contrast to the Republican party's record in this respect we point to the failure of the Democratic administration, under Grover Cleveland, "to execute the laws securing to settlers their titles to homesteads."

We endorse the administration of President Harrison and particularly commend the course pursued by our State Department. We heartily approve the reciprocity policy inaugurated by this administration, believing it will open new and enlarged markets for American farmers and manufacturers and be of the greatest value to this country.

We point with pride to the record of President Harrison's administration in connection with Federal appointments in this Territory, the appointments having been made from among the bona fide residents of Utah, this being in marked contrast with the record of the Democratic administration that preceded it.

We are loyally attached to those principles of the Republican party under which it strives to build up the American merchant marine and the American navy, to protect the right of franchise, to maintain free schools, to encourage temperance, to maintain the honor of the American flag, to protect American citizens at home and abroad, and to secure proper and adequate pensions for the veterans of the war, and for the dependent families of deceased soldiers.

We demand that silver shall be restored to the position that it held before the passage of the demonetization act of 1873.

We will carry forward popular government in Utah regardless of religious distinctions, by our united efforts, free from all distinction.

We are opposed to the disfranchisement of any citizen except for crime of which he shall have been convicted by due process of law, and we favor the free exercise of the power of amnesty to all citizens disfranchised on account of polygamy or polygamous relations, who will obey and uphold the laws of the United States.

We assert and recognize the dignity of labor and the necessity of proper legislation to protect its interests, that home laborers and contractors, who contribute to

the public funds, are justly entitled to the preference in all public works, and that Utah work should go to Utah workmen.

The National Republican party, in its platform adopted in 1888, declared, "The government by Congress of the Territories is based upon necessity only, to the end that they may become States in the Union. Therefore, whenever the condition of the population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to insure a stable local government therein, the people of the Territories should be permitted, as a right inherent in them, to form for themselves constitutions and State governments and be admitted into the Union."

We deny that the Republican party in Utah is organized to unduly hasten statehood. The question of statehood for Utah is not involved in the present political issues, or in the division of the people of the Territory on national party lines.

We urge the enactment of laws which will establish uniformity and equity in the application of the general laws of the United States Government in respect to the location and development of mining property, so that prospectors may be more greatly encouraged to continue their explorations in our great mining districts.

We demand the enactment of a law making it a misdemeanor for employers to practice what is known as blacklisting, or to interfere with the freedom of their employes in the exercise of the franchise by any sort of coercion.

We hold that eight hours should be made by law a day's work on all public works.

We are in favor of equitable railroad legislation under which railroad companies shall be encouraged to build the lines that are needed for the further development of Utah's great resources, and which shall at the same time fully protect the interests of individuals and communities in their relations to the common carriers.

We demand such legislation as will satisfactorily equalize the assessment and taxation of property.

We favor the enactment of a personal registration law which shall compel voters to register in person or by satisfactory vouchers, giving their exact residence; and we urge the adoption of a ballot law modeled after the Australian system, so that the disgrace of fraud at the polls, heretofore too familiar in some places in this Territory, may not hereafter attach to the fair name of Utah.

During the period in which the political action above referred to was occurring, meetings were being held in the different cities and counties of the Territory, by Gentiles and Mormons, for and against the national party movement. In every instance the local committees of the People's party formally resolved to dissolve their party, and in favor of the party movement, while the Liberal committees resolved to oppose it. The Provo Enquirer and the Logan Nation, both Mormon papers, supported the Republican movement. The Provo Dispatch and the Logan Journal, also Mormon, supported the Democratic movement. The Salt Lake Tribune and the Ogden Commercial, the Park City Record, and Miner earnestly opposed party division on the part of the Liberals, while the Deseret Evening News, the Mormon Church organ, remained neutral as to the merits of the claims of the two parties, but earnestly supported division.

I have presented at some length the details of the movement to organize the people on national party lines, because of its importance and the influence it will have on the future of the Territory, and because it is a step which probably will never be retraced.

It will be seen by reading the resolutions of the People's party that there has apparently occurred among the majority of the people of Utah a political revolution; that the People's party, the dominant party in the Territory, has voluntarily ended its existence, leaving its members free to form other political alliances. It was to be expected that the sudden and unexpected dissolving of a political party which had been the strength of Mormonism, in a political sense, would excite general and varied comment, both as to the motives which inspired it and its probable effect.

The formation of political parties commenced in Ogden City. The Republicans were the first to organize and were immediately followed by the Democrats. The organizations were extended throughout Weber County, and were joined by a large part of both the Liberal and People's

parties. So long as the movement was confined to Weber County it did not seriously affect the existing political conditions in the Territory, but somewhat later the Democrats of Salt Lake County organized with a view of extending the organization of their party throughout the whole Territory, and this action precipitated the party movement. They made considerable progress with the organization in Salt Lake City and County before the Republicans made any movement towards organization here.

Some Republicans then commenced an organization in Salt Lake City and based their action on these considerations: That the majority of the Mormons had previously considered that they were more in sympathy with the Democratic party and its doctrines than with the Republican party and its doctrines; that it was evident the People's party considered the old local issues dead, and would be disbanded; that if the Democrats proceeded to organize throughout the Territory (and there was no doubt concerning their intention), and the People's party disbanded, its members from necessity would go to the Democratic party unless the Republicans organized and presented and discussed the doctrines of their party, and that delay would sacrifice the interests of their party in Utah. The Republicans claimed that statehood was not a political issue; that no one changed his opinion or pledged his future actions by joining either the Democratic or Republican parties; that all now agreed the time for asking statehood had not arrived, and that if statehood should be asked the matter was in the hands of Congress, which has refused and would again refuse statehood until in its opinion it could be properly granted. For these reasons a few Republicans in good faith commenced to organize their party. A small per cent of the Democrats in Salt Lake City, and a smaller per cent of the Republicans, left the Liberal organization, but the increase of voters in Salt Lake City supplied the loss of those who had left the Liberal party.

In Ogden, prior to the general election in August last, Liberals who had joined the Republican and Democratic organizations left these organizations and returned to the Liberal Party.

Many Liberals were of the opinion that the object sought to be accomplished by the Mormon leaders was the division of the Liberal party; that they realized so long as the Liberal party was united it would command and receive the confidence of the nation, and therefore division would defeat the aims and purposes of the Liberals. Other Liberals believed that a desire to prevent the stringent legislation threatened by Congress, and fear of the new apportionment to be made, was the controlling motive; still others believed it was the natural result of the action of the Mormon people in their general conference last year, when they voted to sustain the action of their president, advising them not to practice polygamy thereafter, combined with the influence and spirit of the age, the habits and customs of the times, education, business considerations, the enforcement of the laws, and contact with the new population coming into Utah, and still others believed the Mormon people had finally and in good faith yielded to the necessities of the situation and had wisely determined to abandon their former anomalous political policy and unite with the great political parties of the Union.

It will be noticed by the resolutions given elsewhere that the Democratic Territorial committee resolved, with one dissenting vote, to unite with the People's party in organizing political parties. The resolution offered by the dissenting member really represents the views of the majority of the Democratic non-Mormons of the Territory.

While the Liberals were far from being united in their opinions as to

the cause of the party movement, the large majority were glad the People's party had formally disbanded. It has been recognized from the beginning that the unity of the People's party, based upon the connection of its members with the Mormon Church, was a serious obstacle to a change.

When the majority of a whole people belong to one church and one political organization, and the church and party influences are the same, and when political issues are subject to such influences, it will be readily understood that any movement which would lead to a change would be welcomed by the Liberals. They applauded it as a wise action which would, if honestly supported, finally bring the Mormon people into harmonious relations with the Government, and hasten the coming of the time when legitimate politics will be discussed and individuals vote according to their personal interests and opinions instead of the interests of an organization, and there existed a general feeling of regret that they could not see their way clear to disband their own party and join in the national party movement. They were induced to withhold their acquiescence in the new movement by what seemed to them to be prudential and patriotic motives. They reasoned that the change in the policy of the dominant party was very sudden, that the interests at stake were of great importance, reaching so high as to involve our theory of government, and that patriotism demanded they should suppress the natural desire which every American citizen has to act with his party until time proved the Mormon people had taken the step in absolute good faith and were ready to accept our system of government in the same spirit as do the great body of the American people. Without desiring to appear unduly cautious, and with a genuine feeling of regret, they believed it would be the part of wisdom to wait until the Mormon people should have some experience in the new political departure. The Mormon people had been banded together so long, in ties so close, that they appeared to act as one man. Now, they said, they were going to divide and introduce into their former harmonious councils the clash of conflicting political interests. This was a crucial experiment, and the majority of the Liberals felt it was their duty to wait until it was clear there could be no possibility of their making a mistake.

There was another strong reason which inspired the Liberals to take such a course. Many of them would have joined the party movement but for the fear that behind it there was a deep-laid scheme to obtain statehood, and it is a singular fact that they suspected the motives of some of the non-Mormons, who had left the Liberal party, just as strongly as they did the motives of the Mormons. In other words, the great majority of the Liberals believe there are men supporting the party division movement, non-Mormons as well as Mormons, who would sacrifice the interests of the Territory and its people to promote the interests of the party to which they belong.

It is to be regretted that any reason should exist for doubts as to the sincerity of a movement which, if upheld in good faith, will result in so much good to the Territory, or that it should be made to bear the burden of political schemes.

It was to be expected that the determined policy of the General Government in punishing the practice of polygamy, and in withdrawing from the people political privileges usually enjoyed by the people of other Territories, together with the influence of our civilization, would gradually force the people to make a change, and that whenever the change would come it would lead to the organization of political parties.

There is no doubt the mass of the Mormon people have been silently hoping for such a change for many years, and have been waiting for the opportunity to step out from under the shadow which has so long darkened their homes. That they have remained passive so long is a testimony to the force of the influence which religious belief has upon the minds and actions of men.

I believe the mass of the people have gone into the party movement in perfect sincerity, and that it is their present determination not to retrace their steps.

What might happen if statehood should soon come and their leaders should raise the old standard, I can not say; but I believe if sufficient time is not given by the Government to enable them to outgrow the influences of the past they would submit to the will of their leaders, because we must not forget that they have been taught to believe and do believe that when their leader speaks with a "thus saith the Lord" he but gives utterance to the will of the Divine Master. It is because I believe they are sincere in their profession of religious faith that I fear what might happen should the power and opportunity be given to restore the old condition of affairs. We have an illustration of the power of the priesthood in the recent action respecting polygamy.

The Mormon people hold the key to the situation, and much will depend upon their future course. If they act in a manner that will command confidence the present opposition will cease. In the mean time the building up of political parties in their ranks will lead to the exercise of private judgment and gradually to more independent action, and result in good to the Territory.

Every person who has had the welfare of the Territory at heart has recognized that an essential requirement to the solution of what has been termed the "Mormon problem" was the division of the Mormon people, politically, on the same lines as the people elsewhere divide; that so long as they were held together by religious ties, which they deemed superior to their political ties, there could be no improvement in the situation. In every step which they have taken to destroy this unity of action they deserve to be encouraged. Certainly, if it is their intention to meet the demands of the law and conform to our institutions, no man, unless he be destitute of the nobler instincts of his race, would place an obstacle in their path. I believe it is the intention of the Liberal party to deal fairly with the Mormon people; to give them every opportunity to prove their faith by their works; to ask of Congress no further hostile legislation unless the present attitude of the majority shall be changed. And, finally, when they can do so consistently with what they deem to be the best interests of the Territory and its people, join with them in their political organizations, and when that time comes Utah will stand in complete harmony with the Government and its people, and show a progressive development corresponding with her natural resources and advantages. In the mean time the Liberal party will maintain its organization and oppose statehood with all the ability and power it possesses.

STATEHOOD.

I have elsewhere stated the fear of statehood is the principal reason why the non-Mormon citizens of Utah refused to support the movement to organize the people on national party lines. They think, or at least the great majority of them do, that admission now would be a mistake which can be called nothing less than a political crime. They will re-

joyce to see the day come when Utah can safely be admitted. They have the interests of the Territory quite as much at heart as have the men who to further their party interests and their political ambition would hasten statehood. It is no reflection on the good intentions of the Mormon people to say that the effect of statehood now would be to place the Territory under the control of the Mormon Church, if it chose to assume control, because its members form a large majority of the whole people. We ought not expect too much of the Mormon people or put to too severe a test their abandonment of cherished religious practices. It should not be forgotten that the Mormons have, during all the years of their past history, run their religious and political beliefs, and the local political issues on parallel lines, and the sole political issue has been the maintenance of a church doctrine. While the church leaders have always denied that they influenced or dictated the vote of their people as churchmen, and claimed that the influence they exercised with their people was only the same political influence that the leaders of any political party exercise, still, the result is that when a church includes a whole political party, and each has the same leaders, and the religious and political interests are blended, it is impossible to draw the line between church and political influence.

Ordinarily, to make the assertion that in an American community a church could control the votes of a majority of the people would be to ascribe too much potency to the influence of the church and too little to the intelligence and good faith of the people, because we live in a land where, under constitutional guarantees, there is supposed to be an effectual divorce of church and state. And yet this has been the exact condition of Utah in the past. It has been but little over a year since the first formal announcement was made to the world by the Mormon people of their intention to renounce what they have said was a vital principle of their creed, and but little over six months since they formally dissolved the political organization which has been the chief element of the strength of the church in its contest with the Government. Is it unreasonable or unkind to suggest that if the power and opportunity were given to them to restore polygamy before they had fully outgrown the influence of the past they might do so? Is it any reflection on their sincerity to intimate that human nature does not change by the kind of church it enters; that they might be like other people who, in other times, have made all things subordinate to their religious zeal? We must remember that they believe their reward beyond the grave will be the greater if they enter into plural marriage; and while I believe that polygamy will never again be openly practiced in this land, still I also believe it will be better for the Mormon people, and for the American people, if the matter be placed as far from doubt as possible.

It is but natural to expect that for some years to come old influences will be discernible, and every consideration of prudence and justice suggests that time be given them to complete the work of emancipation.

These appear to me to be the political considerations involved, but there is the business view to be considered also. Elsewhere I have referred to the unfortunate condition of Utah in regard to the common-school fund, a condition that has arisen out of a state of affairs which were unavoidable. With her schools wholly maintained by a direct tax and no provision in that respect for the future, the burden of statehood, with the consequent increase of expenses for the support of the State government in its legislative, executive, and judicial branches, and for the registration of voters and the conduct of elections, and the other

expenses now met by the General Government, would, in my opinion, be too severe for the welfare of the people in the present state of development in the Territory, and especially for the agricultural class, who form a majority of the people, whose incomes and profits are small, and whose property can not escape taxation. It is believed that the majority will oppose statehood until the Territory is more fully developed and has more wealth. Utah has provided for her insane, for wayward youths, and for education, by establishing proper institutions, and these are now being gradually equipped and extended as the revenues of the Territory will permit. The demands made upon them by these institutions, and the other Territorial, county, and municipal expenses, entail a heavy annual burden upon the people.

Of course, every Territory ought to be admitted into the Union as soon as possible, consistent with the welfare and needs of the people. The Territorial system is contrary to the principles upon which our Government was established. It denies to the people living under it any voice in the affairs of the General Government; but statehood should never come until all the conditions which are necessary to build up a great and patriotic commonwealth are perfectly fulfilled.

UTAH COMMISSION.

It is stated that at the coming session of Congress an effort will be made to abolish the Utah Commission.

The demand will come from persons who have never been in sympathy with the law creating the Commission, or with the work of the Commission under the law.

In its sphere the Commission has performed efficient work and has been a valuable auxiliary to the work of other Federal departments in Utah. It is well to remember that the non-Mormons of Utah are not in sympathy with the demand, but desire that the Commission shall be retained.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

ARTHUR L. THOMAS,
Governor.

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