10-10-1887

Report of the Governor of Utah, 1887

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REPORT
OF THE
GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Salt Lake City, October 10, 1887.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report concerning the condition of affairs in this Territory.

No numbering of this people has been made since the last general census in the year 1880, which gave to Utah a population of 143,963. It is now estimated that we have a population of almost 200,000, and have an assessed taxable valuation of $35,865,865, distributed by counties as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Assessed valuation</th>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Assessed valuation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beaver</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>$771,805</td>
<td>Salt Lake</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>$12,457,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box Elder</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>2,208,425</td>
<td>San Juan</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cache</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>2,675,480</td>
<td>San Pete</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>1,297,323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis</td>
<td>6,250</td>
<td>1,244,713</td>
<td>Sevier</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>550,743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emery</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>225,011</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>725,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garfield</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>175,870</td>
<td>Tooele</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>1,012,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>494,415</td>
<td>Uinta</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>398,825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juab</td>
<td>4,200</td>
<td>1,078,751</td>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>3,240,675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kane</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>206,518</td>
<td>Wasatch</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>958,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millard</td>
<td>4,200</td>
<td>867,683</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>728,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>397,026</td>
<td>Weber</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>3,158,733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piute</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>219,888</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>196,500</td>
<td>35,865,865</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The population as shown by the census of 1880 consisted of 99,969 natives (of whom 80,841 were born in Utah) and of 43,994 foreign born. England, Denmark, Sweden, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Norway, Switzerland, Canada, and the German Empire contributed in the order named to the foreign-born population, England furnishing nearly one-half.

The foreign population has been increased since 1880 by Mormon immigration, chiefly English and Scandinavian, as follows:

1881 ........................................ 2,353
1882 ........................................ 2,633
1883 ........................................ 2,462
1884 ........................................ 1,720
1885 ........................................ 1,549
1886 ........................................ 1,544
1887 (to present time) ......................... 1,097

Another company will leave Liverpool October 8, which will probably swell the number of the present year to 1,500, making a total of 13,780.
SETTLEMENT OF LANDS.

As showing the settlement and disposition of the public lands in this Territory, the following statement of the total business of the land office from the time of its opening, in March, 1869, to the end of the present fiscal year is given:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind of entries</th>
<th>Number of entries made</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-emption declaratory statement</td>
<td>10,632</td>
<td>1,275,646.00</td>
<td>$231,966.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homestead</td>
<td>7,918</td>
<td>875,628.00</td>
<td>132,955.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final homestead</td>
<td>3,718</td>
<td>507,374.51</td>
<td>20,556.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash entries</td>
<td>3,143</td>
<td>412,738.75</td>
<td>470,770.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desert entries</td>
<td>2,209</td>
<td>423,688.77</td>
<td>163,466.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final desert entries</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>63,512.59</td>
<td>69,812.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber culture entries</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>97,632.25</td>
<td>9,612.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final timber culture entries</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>240.00</td>
<td>240.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal pre-emption filings</td>
<td>774</td>
<td>89,388.00</td>
<td>2,747.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal cash entries</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>10,676.33</td>
<td>130,452.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber culture entries</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>97,632.25</td>
<td>9,612.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral applications</td>
<td>1,598</td>
<td>1,443.00</td>
<td>14,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral entries</td>
<td>1,374</td>
<td>11,040.76</td>
<td>26,600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land warrants</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>40,126.00</td>
<td>615.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers’ and sailors’ scrip.</td>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>13.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural college scrip.</td>
<td>84,015.04</td>
<td>84,015.04</td>
<td>2,202.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valentine scrip.</td>
<td>440.00</td>
<td>440.00</td>
<td>11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chippewa scrip</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supreme court scrip</td>
<td>4,300.02</td>
<td>4,300.02</td>
<td>4,300.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse claims</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>612.05</td>
<td>6,125.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Testimony fees</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>49.00</td>
<td>49.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Testimony fees</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Testimony fees</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>43.00</td>
<td>43.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Testimony fees</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72.00</td>
<td>72.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Testimony fees</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31.00</td>
<td>31.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Pacific Railroad sections</td>
<td>360,088.89</td>
<td>3,767.40</td>
<td>3,767.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Pacific Railroad sections</td>
<td>556.00</td>
<td>556.00</td>
<td>556.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber sold</td>
<td>337.00</td>
<td>337.00</td>
<td>337.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber depreciation</td>
<td>12,632.59</td>
<td>12,632.59</td>
<td>12,632.59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total number of acres of public land surveyed in this Territory to June 30, 1887, amounts to 11,711,118.01.

THE COMMERCE OF UTAH.

I take great pleasure in reporting that the commercial affairs of this Territory are in a prosperous condition. We have not had a “boom,” but there has undoubtedly been a steady development of most of our material resources sufficient to arouse a hopeful feeling throughout Utah and to give promise of an era of still more rapid growth from now on. It would be difficult to assign any one special reason for this improved condition. I feel that it lies in the happy combination of a number of reasons all tending in the same direction. The mines have continued to yield up their hidden treasures and the soil has responded generously to the efforts of the husbandman; the cattle have done well on the range, and our sheep have brought us more than the usual quantity of wool; and while thus Providence has responded to human effort there has also been a change in the sentiments of the people as between each other, a change leading to a better appreciation of the motives and the acts of their fellow men—a drawing together, in matters of common weal, of those who have hitherto been at cross purposes. While there will continue to be directions in which the diversified classes of this Territory will probably disagree as long as either party maintains its integral existence, all seem to have had the one broad truth dawn upon them, that it is impossible to maintain commercial harmony and to give each other support in material progress without in some way compromising their differences of opinion on other subjects.
Under this improved state of affairs, which has sprung into being only in the last few months, a new impetus has been given to all our commercial enterprises and a feeling of hope generally prevails. Failures in business are rare, prices are maintained, the working classes are fully employed, real estate is in demand, business blocks and handsome residences are being erected, chambers of commerce are being organized in the principal cities, and a general determination is manifest to push the development of our wonderful resources to the utmost. But the growth is not confined to our larger cities, though there the evidence is more marked; it is general throughout the Territory. In the small towns and villages a sense of thrift is discerned in the increased comforts of the people, their freedom from indebtedness, the air of prosperity that pervades their homes, their barn-yards, and their grain-bins. All this is very gratifying to every resident, and the attention of the people of the East is being turned this way with a new and helpful interest vastly different to that with which our Territory has been viewed in the past.

It is difficult for any one here to make a close estimate of the commercial activities of Utah, because we have no bureau of statistics of any kind, but I have been able to figure up the traffic of the Territory as high as $120,000,000 for the year, which includes merchandising, mining, manufacturing, and the agricultural and stock interests. What the banking, railroad, and such traffic would amount to I do not attempt to estimate, but these will give an idea that our commercial concerns are by no means insignificant. In the matter that follows, I have thought fit to dwell at some length on those products for which we have a wide reputation. Though the facts have been gathered with much pains, I must admit that the figures given in many instances are only estimates, carefully made and subjected to every test within my reach.

It affords me pleasure to acknowledge my indebtedness to Messrs. W. H. and H. L. A. Culmer, of this city, for the careful collection and preparation of the information herein given.

Utah seems to me to present a most inviting field to the capitalist desirous of finding profitable investments, to the artisan seeking employment, and is not without attractions to the farmer willing to work out a home. As to the latter, however, when the manifold difficulties that beset the pioneer are considered, a liberal policy might well be recommended towards those who will undertake to redeem lands in Utah. Whatever can be done should be done to make easier the task of those who are nobly struggling, under grave difficulties, to wrench support from a soil which, however willing under proper circumstances, requires much labor and expense to prepare it and convey to it the waters, without which it will not yield its fruitfulness.

Manufacturing Industries.

It affords me great pleasure to be able to note the progress that has been made in the last year in this direction. Under the improved and more harmonious conditions that prevail, stimulated chiefly by the various trade organizations that have recently been created here, the people seem to have awakened to a knowledge of the wonderful possibilities that exist amongst us for industrial enterprises. As a result, the output of manufactures is steadily increasing. New industrial enterprises are being inaugurated, outside capital is beginning to come to our assistance, and the factories already established are increasing their capacities.
The aggregate value of the manufactured products of the Territory amounts to $8,726,500, giving employment to 3,573 persons, and capital amounting to $4,468,350, briefly detailed as follows:

Wood-working industries.—Utah has 8 factories engaged in making sash, doors, and blinds, 5 in making moldings, 16 in furniture, 7 in trunks and valises, 2 in making packing cases (besides 2 engaged in making paper boxes), 5 fence factories, having aggregate capital invested of $353,000, employing 475 hands, and producing $540,000 annually.

Soap.—There is but 1 soap factory in the Territory, and that is in Salt Lake City, having $35,000 capital, 6 employees, and producing $55,000 worth of laundry and toilet soap.

Metal workers.—This industry, including plumbing, tinning, roofing, and the manufacture of tin and sheet-metal ware, employs $130,000 capital, 165 workmen, and produces $320,000.

Foundries and boiler works.—Including brass foundries, iron cresting, and machine shops, Utah employs $281,000 capital, 130 artisans, and produces $300,000 worth of work.

Breweries.—Utah beer is one of the most important industries we have, and that made in Salt Lake City bears a high reputation wherever introduced. The largest of these breweries makes 20,000 barrels of beer per annum, and bottles 600 dozen per day, of which 500 dozen are exported. The total capital invested in this industry in the Territory will reach half a million dollars, and the value of the products for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, is $313,192.

Cars.—Until recently the manufacture of cigars has been confined to one concern only, but this industry, in common with most others here, is now growing, and two other factories have been added. Only high grades of cigars are made, the returns for the past year amounting to about $200,000. It is demonstrated that our climate is very favorable to the manufacture of fine cigars, and I am told the output will be doubled in the current year.

Tanneries.—Of the few tanneries in Utah the largest are in Salt Lake, employing 15 hands and producing nearly $75,000 worth of leather annually. It is chiefly sole leather, for use in the shoe factories here, of which they turn out 180 sides per week, requiring an importation for this purpose of 500 cords of California oak bark. Only the want of native bark prevents tanning being a large industry in our midst.

Clothing.—The most important clothing factory of this Territory is that of the Z. C. M. I., in Salt Lake, who manufacture twenty-five dozen garments per day, chiefly men’s overalls and underwear. The value of their product is $50,000 per year. They employ 42 hands and run 30 machines by power, besides the only steam cutting-machines used in the Western region. A smaller concern in Provo turns out considerable work, using principally the cloth made by the large woolen mills there. A thriving business is done in merchant tailoring here and in the other largest towns, and of such good quality that orders are received from long distances.

Flouring mills.—There are in Utah 120 flouring mills, 10 of which are rolled, or new process. The product of the best of these is not exceeded in quality by any in America. The aggregate capital invested in this industry is $1,375,000; the annual product is 100,840,000 pounds of mill stuffs, valued at $2,288,000. Such is the extent of our flouring interests that nearly all of these mills are in operation the year round. In addition to these there are mills for the manufacture of oatmeal,
rolled oats, cracked wheat, hominy, pearled barley, and other farina-
ceous goods.

Knitting factories.—There are five large and a number of small knitt-
ing factories in the Territory, employing over a hundred operatives in
the manufacture of hosiery, bathing suits, underwear, hoods, leggings,
mittens, jackets, etc.; product, $75,000, using native material almost
entirely, and exporting 50 per cent. of their output.

Silk manufacture.—About 10 looms are successfully employed for the
making of silk goods, chiefly handkerchiefs. Capital, $1,000; employ-
ing 10 hands; importing their raw material and turning out goods to
the value of $5,000.

Boots and shoes.—This industry gives employment to 350 persons in
various parts of the Territory, by far the largest concerns being in Salt
Lake City, where 2 factories alone employ 200 hands and turn out
excellent goods to the amount of $250,000. One of these factories is
the largest west of Chicago. The goods are sold in Idaho, Montana,
Wyoming, and Colorado, as well as in Utah. The number of pairs an-
ually produced in the Territory is estimated at 200,000, valued at
$350,000.

Woolen mills.—There are 8 woolen mills in the Territory, the largest
being at Provo, with a capacity of 1,000 yards per day. The others
are at Salt Lake, Washington, Springville, Brigham City, Ogden,
Kingston, Beaver, and West Jordan. Their aggregate capacity is
600,000 yards of stuffs per annum, 40,000 pounds of yarn, besides con-
siderable quantities of blankets. In this work they consume 100,000,000
pounds of native wool and 5,000 pounds of native cotton grown in sou-
thern Utah. The combined investment in these factories amounts to
$400,000, yielding profits of from 7 to 10 per cent. and giving employ-
ment to 400 operatives. The total value of these manufactured products
is $375,000. They consist of choice flannels, linseys, cassimères, doe-
skins, jeans, shirtings, blankets, carriage robes, table cloths, batting,
and yarns, fully one-half of which is exported, finding a market in Den-
ver, Chicago, and many other eastern points.

Cured meats.—This is a growing industry in Utah, in which it is diffi-
cult to secure figures; but from considerable data at hand there is cer-
tainly produced $300,000 worth, involving little capital, as the product
is mostly home cured.

Printing and publishing.—Including book-binding and paper ruling,
these involve a capital of $316,000, employing 187 persons, and turn-
ing out $443,000 worth of work.

Aerated waters.—The several concerns engaged in this industry re-
quire a capital of $75,000, giving employment to 123 hands. The
Idanha water of Soda Springs, Idaho, is a Utah enterprise, and of this
alone some 5,000 bottles per day are packed in the busy season, and
distributed throughout the United States. The aggregate value is
$130,000 annually.

Harness and saddlery.—This is an important industry in Utah, having
invested capital of $200,000, employing 185 skilled workmen, and pro-
ducing $385,000.

Crackers and confectionery.—Invested capital, $76,000; number of em-
ployes, 145; value of product, $252,000.

Brick and pottery.—There are some 75 firms engaged in these indus-
tries, employing $123,000 capital, 630 hands, and turning out $234,000
worth of manufactured material.

Paper.—A large paper-mill near this city, employing 25 hands, pro-
duces annually about $40,000 worth of paper. Of this the greater part
is print paper, such as is used for newspapers, and nearly all of the publications in Utah could be made on the product of this mill. They also manufacture manila wrapping of various weights and qualities, brown wrapping, and butchers’ straw paper. They have filled some large contracts for fine white and toned book papers, and make some little cover and flat papers. The buildings are situated at the mouth of Big Cottonwood canyon, near a splendid spring of crystal water, and are solidly constructed of granite. Some $140,000 is invested in the enterprise.

Butter and cheese.—Of these important staples it is estimated that we manufacture $620,000 worth of butter and $12,000 worth of cheese.

Timber interests.—From reports available, I find there are 15,000,000 feet of lumber cut in the Territory, which, at an average price of $25 per thousand feet, realizes $375,000. In addition to this there is cut for fences, mining timbers, and fuel, additional timber to the value of $125,000 annually.

Salt.—Some 30,000 tons of salt are annually sold, at an average price of $3 for crude coarse and $8 for refined table. The coarse salt, as taken from the evaporating ponds on the shores of the great Salt Lake, is suitable for the chloridizing of ores, and it is in this form that the greater part of the salt is exported. This industry produces a net revenue to the Territory of some $150,000 per annum, and furnishes employment to 150 men.

Sundry industries.—In addition to the activities itemized above, there are carried on throughout the Territory the manufacture of vinegar, pickles, glue, paints, charcoal, lime, cements, brooms, brushes, showcases, bottles, baskets, blasting powder, picture-frames, plaster of Paris, hats and caps, millinery, jewelry, wire-work, and cigars. There are also chemical works, canneries, marble works, and concerns for the packing of fresh fruits, weaving of carpets, engraving, and the putting up of patent medicines. These sundry industries have a total capital of $281,350, employ 563 persons, and turn out products valued at $988,500.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The singularly high qualities of our agricultural products having already forced themselves upon the notice of the country, I feel called upon to treat them in such detail that they will be more fully understood, hoping thereby to create a fuller appreciation of their merits and promote their exportation. In this labor I feel a constant pleasure in the comparison which our products bear towards those of other regions. The conviction has forced itself upon me that there is scarcely any agricultural product of the temperate zone which will not grow to perfection here. The varied contour of our Territory is such that at some places, if not at others, each of all the different varieties will thrive which go to support an agricultural community. The soil seems to be rich in the phosphates that fertilize vegetation, while the system of irrigation practiced here renders the farmer less subject to the caprice of weather than elsewhere. As a result the product per acre of some crops is simply astonishing, while qualities rank just as high. It would seem as if the cultivation of a given thing in Utah produces at once a high type suitable and in demand forever after in other districts for seed purposes; as, for instance, plant lucerne seed from California on Utah soil, and the product is a better seed which California is desirous of procuring for planting herself. With positive proof of these facts, it is difficult to repress some degree of enthusiasm in treating on these subjects, while they inspire confidence in the future of our exports.
Wheat.—Fair Utah wheat ranks in the East with the best No. 2 red, which is the highest grade that appears in most of the Eastern markets. Our choicest qualities are a unique product, with scarcely an equal in America. Last year some 200,000 bushels were exported, our wheat going west, as well as to Colorado and Kansas City. Utah wheat has a brighter, larger kernel than that of the East, and though no handsomer than that of California, it is firmer, and its nutriment more concentrated. As high as 60 bushels per acre have been raised here, but the average yield is not over one-half of that. A careful estimate shows that the wheat crop of 1887 must have been in the neighborhood of 3,250,000 bushels. That of 1886 was rather less.

The largest wheat regions are in Cache and Utah counties, closely followed by San Pete, Salt Lake, and Weber counties. The great staple is, however, raised throughout the entire Territory. Utah wheat rarely falls in price below 1 cent per pound free on board.

Oats.—I have known parties who were keeping up work-horses to pay 25 to 30 per cent. more for Utah oats of ordinary quality than for a fair grade of Eastern. This was several years ago, when a cut rate of freight permitted the bringing in of Eastern oats. Nothing more conclusive can be said of the real value of our oats than this, which, after all, only represents current opinion among those who have tried them. Utah oats have ranged in price during recent years from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents per pound on cars. Some 200 car-loads were shipped last year. Our estimated crop is a million and a quarter bushels this year, and large farms have been known to realize an average of 85 bushels to the acre by high cultivation.

Barley.—The general run of barley this year, especially the blue feed, is not quite as handsome as the average, but the feeding power is even greater, the dry season having, as with wheat, concentrated the kernel into a condensed form. Usually our barley is of magnificent appearance, and probably 50 car-loads of fine quality now remain here awaiting a market, which, strange to say, it is difficult for us to find. In 1885 our brewing barley was exported in great quantities to Saint Louis, Milwaukee, California, and other points, where it invariably graded as fully up to the best Canadian brewing. It is the use of this barley that gives Utah beer so high a standard. Indeed, our white-club brewing barley will hold its own anywhere as a strictly fancy product. Some 500 car-loads of barley, chiefly brewing, were shipped last year, not less than 75 of which went from the noted barley district of Spanish Fork. This year's crop is not less than 600,000 bushels.

Rye.—There are a few cars of rye annually offered here at figures ranging over 1 cent per pound. The quality is superb and the yield fair.

Corn.—Utah does not pose as a corn country and rarely has any for export. The hot, sultry nights which corn requires are not characteristic of our climate. East of the Wasatch mountains, however, especially at Green river, it is likely that corn-growing will prove a considerable industry. A farmer at Blake, Emery county, sent some corn-stalks into Salt Lake, 15 feet high, "just to show," as he said, "what kind of a country this is." Still, it must not be supposed that we can not raise corn all over the Territory, as 500,000 bushels are annually produced.

Lucerne.—In the improvement of our lands there remains untilled and scarcely prized a considerable area of rough ground too dry for grass and too broken and stony for grain. It is what is left after the
natural selection by farmers of the choicest tracts, and is looked upon
by superficial observers as not being arable land. A special providence seems to have reserved this for the cultivation of lucerne, often
called alfalfa, which the farming people of Utah have learned to look
upon as one of the greatest blessings that has yet been vouchsafed
them. The best crops come from lands that can not well be plowed
because of their rough character. Excellent results have been had
by merely clearing off the brush and casting the seed over the ground.
It takes longer to get a good start this way, and irrigation is more
difficult than if the ground were stirred up, but it thrives better in
the end. Lucerne will do better even on ground that is too steep
for a moving-machine, if only sufficient water can be got on it to
give it a start. To raise hay on such rough, rocky soil it is customary
to seed 20 or even 25 pounds to the acre; but for the raising of lucerne
for its seed, not over 5 pounds should be sown.

Even then the second year it will self-sow so thickly that it will be apt
to grow too close for seed and must be used for hay. The chief difficulty
in seed-raising is that it grows too well. Lucerne should be planted
early in the spring, choosing light calcareous soil off from bottoms. It
will not thrive on cold and wet ground. The first season it should be cut
as often as it is high enough to do so; the second crop will afford a little
hay; the third cutting about half a crop, making about one whole crop
for the season. The second year it will be as good as it will ever come
to, and will give three strong crops yielding about 6 tons to the acre.
Thereafter, no weed or plant, with the exception of the dandelion, can
drive it out. It is cut each time when it is well out in blossom. In exceptionnal cases one seed has been known to throw out 500 shoots, a good lift,
when cut, for a strong man. Its average growth is about 3 feet; though
we have known it to reach over 6 feet when left to seed. A serious
drought may spoil the crop for the time being, but the following year it
will come up as good as ever. Lucerne improves the quality of soil
which is otherwise worthless, so that in a few years it can be used for
grain. It is important that lucerne hay be stacked under cover or well
thatched. With care about three-fourths of the straw after thrashing
can be used for winter fodder for sheep and cows.

There is an average crop of alfalfa and other hays this year, with
rather more than average demand. There are probably 50,000 tons sur-
plus for export, the total quantity raised being about 500,000 tons.

Lucerne seed.—Utah is, par excellence, the country for lucerne seed,
and some 500 tons were exported at prices varying from 7 to 9 cents per
pound. In the dry sand hills they cut a good crop of lucerne hay in
June, as the result of winter moisture; then, in the dry summer, a lesser
crop matures, which is harvested for seed, and being more sparsely
grown than if irrigated, it is better for that purpose. A good average
yield of seed would be 600 pounds to the acre from such lands. Vast
areas of lucerne lands are now under cultivation in Utah, chiefly along
the benches on the western base of the Wasatch. Notwithstanding the
enormous yield, both hay and seed find a ready market at good prices.

We raise some red and white clover seed, but have little left, beyond
our own needs, for export.

A summary of the foregoing shows the total of our grain and hay
products to be for the year, $6,419,000.

VEGETABLES AND OTHER GARDEN PRODUCTS.

Potatoes.—The Utah potato has a reputation for excellence all over
America and even in Great Britain. Other climes have tried in vain
to match our product but the attempt seems futile. For many years
great quantities have been exported from this Territory, and it looks as if we shall continue to do so for all time to come. The export for this year will probably reach 12,000,000 pounds; last year it was 10,000,000 pounds. The qualities this year are fully up to our best standard, and the yield steadily increasing.

The Early Rose potato is generally in the market by July 1, and it is from this variety that our earliest shipments are made. The Willard, however, which comes a week or two later, is a better potato, being firm, white, and mealy. The crop depended upon for August is the Early Goodrich, a fine, full-sized, white variety. Being round and smooth they are the best to ship. The Neshannock is a favorite variety for home consumption, and is not surpassed for eating qualities by any other raised, but being rough and "knobby" are a little liable to break off and cause some trifling loss in shipping. It is the kind of potato, however, that Utah growth naturally runs into, and will probably represent our largest product on that account. The King of the Early is as good as any that is planted, realizing a very large white mealy variety of good yield. I have known of a lot of 16 bushels that went throughout 12 potatoes only to the bushel. The bulk of the potatoes raised and marketed here are of these varieties and the Peerless. The King of the Early, Peerless, and Compton's Surprise yield in favored localities about 400 bushels to the acre. With high cultivation I have even heard of 800 bushels being raised to the acre. With proper treatment potato-growing does not impoverish the land, some of the best results coming from ground that has been in potatoes right along for the last twenty years.

Other roots.—Utah has also a fine reputation for carrots, which sometimes yield, of good quality, as much as 1,000 bushels to the acre; also for tomatoes, onions, turnips, parsnips, radishes, etc. Beets thrive astonishingly well, and far-seeing men foretell that one day the large tracts of low-lying but now unwatered lands on the western side of the Salt Lake valley and elsewhere will be under cultivation to the sugar beet for the manufacture of sugar.

Green stuffs.—Of green stuffs we annually export large quantities of cabbage, cauliflower, melons, squashes, and celery, the latter growing exceptionally fine.

Hops are also native to Utah, its trailing vines literally overrunning every other kind of foliage in many of our canons. The picking of wild hops has yielded considerable pin-money to the country people, and nature could not tell in plainer words that this is pre-eminently a region favorable to their cultivation. One or two parties, notably on the Provo Bench, have heeded this suggestion, and several hop-gardens of wide extent have there produced many tons of very choice quality.

The net value of these garden products has been carefully estimated at $1,550,000.

THE ORCHARDS OF UTAH.

The same causes which give excellence to the grains and vegetables of Utah also stamp her orchard products with a high caste. Fresh fruits are exported in considerable quantities, and wherever sent take the highest place and command the readiest sale. In general terms, the superior characteristics are firmness, beauty, and, above all, fine flavor. The general fruit crop of Utah last year was good for quality, but far below the average for quantity. In the southern part of the Territory figs, pomegranates, grapes, and nearly all the fruits that grow...
in a semi-tropical climate thrive to perfection, but too far from the railroads to be marketed.

Peaches.—In the early part of the season the handsomest and best shipping varieties are the Alexander, Downing, and Saunders. The Carrington and Croft’s Red follow next in season, after which (about the middle of September) come the Honest John and the different varieties of orange peaches. This period is the climax of the season. Later some fine kinds appear, but in limited numbers and command a higher price. Utah peaches are shipped, wrapped and unwrapped, in boxes of about 20 pounds each, and find a ready market in adjoining States and Territories. Our peach trees thrive best on the light loam and gravelly soil. If planted on clay, except as a thin subsoil, the trunks are apt to turn black and split up the center.

Apples.—This fruit is now generally acknowledged to be more free from worms (codling moth) than for some years previous, and thousands of boxes have been shipped East and North by parties in Ogden, Salt Lake, Provo, Springville, and other places. It is probable that each succeeding year will see our apples freer from worms, and that in a few years they will have disappeared altogether. The bulk of the shipments made are the Pippins and Codlings early in the season, and later the Winesaps, Spitzenburgs, and Pear mains, which are shipped at prices to compare favorably with eastern competition. It is the custom among shippers to put them in boxes holding 44 pounds, but they can be packed in barrels if desired. By papering the apples and shipping in refrigerator cars they may be safely transported long distances late in the fall. Green apples are a staple product of the Territory, and notwithstanding the heavy shipments made the demand last year was not equal to the supply.

Plums.—There are many fine plums raised in Utah, the bulk of the crop being the Magnum Bonum variety. The growth of plums last season fell much short of our usual quantity and we were far from supplying the demand. Other kinds well liked are the Washington and St. Martin. But it is the German prune that is coming into prominence and seems destined soon to take the lead.

Pears.—There is a sure demand for more good Utah pears than have yet been produced. There is a lack chiefly of early varieties, of which we have few besides the Bartlett. Growers have paid overmuch attention to winter pears, which ripen too late to secure favorable sale. They now realize the fact, and it is likely that future years will find a better supply of earlier kinds. The Utah pear is an extremely rich fruit. The trees thrive best in this region when planted on clay soils, so that the very grounds that are not suitable for peaches are those which serve well for pears.

Other fruits.—In most seasons Utah has a good crop of apricots for export, and cherries in limited supply, while grapes are in good quantity, but at points favorable for shipping are not as handsome as those from California. In southern Utah they raise beautiful grapes of fine rich flavor, the average yield per acre being 6,260 pounds, according to the latest data. Strawberries and raspberries are both native to Utah, as is the red and black currant. Under cultivation the yield is very large and of surpassing quality.

UTAH DRIED FRUITS.

Such is the wide reputation which Utah enjoys for the excellence of her dried fruits that they command a fancy price throughout the entire United States. In competition with the best Tennessee they bring in
Chicago and other cities from two to four times the price. The cause of this is, of course, primarily the excellent quality of our fruit, with its fine, rich flavor; but we owe to the peculiarity of our climate the ability to sun-dry with success. In the month of September the average number of stormy days for ten years past is four, being the fewest of any month in the year. It is at this time that the drying of peaches, apples, plums, ground cherries, &c., takes place, and this lack of rain is another factor to their excellence. A third reason is the singular rapidity with which moisture evaporates in this region, enabling the drying process to take place rapidly in the day-time, while the absence of dews prevents backsets during the night. Fruits dried by artificial processes lose part of their virtues, and it is doubtful whether much of it would be done were other climates as favorable as our own to sun-drying. Thus it is that Utah sun-dried fruits occupy a place by themselves in the markets of America. They do not come in competition with any other and may be regarded as a special product. Indeed, they are so esteemed wherever they are known, and the price they fetch warrants the assumption. There is scarcely a home here but has its orchard, many of which are too remote from transportation facilities for the shipping of fresh fruits. It is therefore the custom of the housewife and her family to busy themselves during the brief season with fruit drying. The product is sold to the country stores in barter for the family requirements, and in turn is sent, as soon as a shipment is gathered together, to jobbing houses in the larger cities, who soon accumulate car-load quantities. It is these houses who attend to their distribution, and the aggregate shipments sometimes amount to forty car-loads in a single year.

Of dried peaches, those dried in September, in the middle and southern counties, are the brightest and best looking of our supply; but the means by which large quantities are gathered together in our jobbing centers, as stated above, show that few lots can be acquired that are not of a mixed character. Indeed, it has been the custom with large dealers to bulk all their receipts, and by a thorough mixing to secure a uniform grade. When so served, Salt Lake peaches have a definite value, depending only on supply and demand, just like any other staple. Those dried in August are from large fruit, much of it from orange peaches, and the hot sun makes them dry dark. It is doubtful whether these are not the best fruit, but their appearance is against them. Then, again, their size tempts driers to "quartering," and this at once gives them a foreign look that lowers their market value, and is much deprecated. The later peaches are smaller and lighter in color and produce the best results. More unpeeled peaches are dried and sold in Utah than of all the other fruits put together.

A fancy article, that has never yet been produced here in anything like the quantity that could be sold, is the Utah peeled peach. There is nothing like it for fine flavor anywhere. It keeps well and commands twice or thrice the figure of the unpeeled. Probably the reason why more are not dried is because the season is short; they require time for the work, and have to be done when everybody is busy. They sell for a price higher than the best raisins and equal to figs.

On the supply of dried apples the low prices that have ruled in the last two years have had their effect; that is, they are called low prices here, but in other parts the going figures are much lower than ours ever were. But it must not be forgotten that the labor bestowed on them here is far greater than elsewhere. An unpeeled, uncored dried apple, such as they market in California, never appears here; consequently
there is no trouble in marketing all that are produced. The demand from surrounding regions usually consumes the entire supply, and they are rarely shipped as far as the Missouri river.

The apricots here invariably find a ready market, it being an exceptional year when they are not cleared out before Christmas. The price always ranks high, and the fruit is a general favorite.

Sometimes as many as 100,000 pounds of plums find their way to this market, although last year the yield fell far short of this. They are always halved and pitted when dried, no one here having yet resorted to punching out the stone, as is generally done elsewhere, and which does not result as well. As with the other fruits, all kinds are bulked, making one grade, which is necessarily much mixed. Attention is now being turned to the German prune for drying purposes, and these will probably be kept separate. The time is at hand when these will take the place of those imported, and in a few years exports are sure to follow.

In the matter of nursery products it stands to reason that the acclimated growths of our mountain nurseries, with their reputation for fine fruits and hardy nature, should bring about a considerable traffic in young trees born of our native soil and air. We believe the reason why there are not a great many shipped to points where our fruits are envied but not matched, is because they have not been produced on a large enough scale, nor their merits advertised.

In this land of gardens and groves we also know what shade trees best thrive, and a demand for them from abroad has sprung up within the year, some 100,000 young trees having already been exported.

**STOCK INTERESTS.**

If our climate is too dry for the luxuriant growth of grasses, the conformation of our territory is such that it fully offsets to the stock-raiser whatever drawbacks may be laid to the want of summer rains. As the feed begins to give out on the lower benches in the spring, the snow line is receding on the foot-hills, and stock is pastured at higher altitudes as the season advances, until in the midsummer they graze among the grassy valleys of the mountains and on the cool, high plateaus. When winter approaches they gradually retire again, and by the time of general snow-fall are roaming over low, wide ranges where they cannot exist in summer for heat and want of water. This changing life brings them health and hardihood. They have a "summer out" every year, and are thus developed into the sturdiest races of America. The ranges of one season are held in reserve at another. During the summer, on the millions of acres of the interior basins, too dry for summer ranges, the native bunch grass is maturing and cur, standing, ready for the immense flocks and herds which will winter there. In these regions the snow-fall is light enough to furnish water for the stock, but not to bury the dry, fattening, bunch grass, famous for its nutritive qualities. Such, in round terms, is the manner of raising cattle, horses, and sheep in Utah, and the quintupling of these interests in the last six years is sufficient proof of its excellence. Taken altogether, there are not fewer than 3,000,000 animals herded in Utah, against 504,520 reported by the Bureau of Statistics in 1876. Besides this increase in numbers, the intrinsic value per head of cattle and horses is almost doubled, while that of sheep has been greatly improved.
Cattle.—The cattle interests of Utah are rapidly improving in every respect. Much more attention is being paid to breeding up than ever before. No State or other Territory, in proportion to its population, is bringing in as much stock for this purpose as we are. As a result, our beef steers are very blocky, desirable cattle and average well in any market. There are few herds in the Territory which are not now crossed with either Durham or Hereford blood, while for domestic purposes the Holstein are attracting much attention for milk, butter, and beef. Although an average of all the opinions we have obtained is that stockmen cannot go far from the short-horn for best beef results, a mingling with other breeds to greater or less degree is unanimously recommended for special purposes. There are several extensive concerns engaged solely in the high breeding of cattle for our ranges, and the result must soon be seen all over the Territory. It has been pretty well demonstrated that the number of cattle in Utah is almost half a million, valued at $11,500,000. While this is comparatively few in numbers, the average value per head is high. The low price of beef in the East prevents any great exports, which in 1885 amounted to $500,000 from shipments made to Wyoming and Chicago, but in 1886 did not amount to more than half that, the most of them going to Nebraska for feeders. More than one prominent stockman says there is no place on earth where they eat such good, juicy beef as in Utah.

Horses.—So far as Utah is concerned, the cayuse is practically extinct. Such has been the care exercised in breeding up during recent years that the Utah range horse is a better animal for his weight and size than any other in America. He is being crossed from the native (which has been considered the best horse for toughness, lungs, feet, spirit, and endurance outside of Arabia) with the Hambletonian for the sake of appearance and speed, and with the leading breeds of America for other qualities, particularly for size. Utah is now, therefore, an important horse market, with a wide reputation for the excellence of her stock, which excel for street-car, light driving, and saddle purposes. There is a large, active demand for them every spring in Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico, the fact that they come from Utah giving them increased value. Many parties are engaged here in the improving of horses. The cow-punching horse is raised from thoroughbred stallions and native mares that have been reared on hilly country. He requires fleetness, wind, and endurance to the greatest degree, and nowhere else can they be produced with these qualities so marked. Besides these, work and farm horses, fancy roadsters, fine carriage and heavy freight horses are being raised. The mountain qualities of fine feet and lungs remain with the horse for the remainder of his career, no matter where he may go, and for this reason the whole United States will ultimately be a market for Utah-raised horses. There is said to be at present 250,000 head in the Territory, worth $10,000,000.

Sheep.—If the census reports of 1880 were true, the growth of our sheep interests is the most remarkable of all our industries. They claimed to find only 233,121 head in our Territory. To-day, averaging the opinions of the best-informed sheep men among us, and counting lambs, there are not less than 2,400,000, worth $7,000,000. The same figures are arrived at by figuring back from the wool clip of last year. Notwithstanding these great numbers, Utah is still a buyer of sheep and the tide is inward, especially for heavy shearsers, sheep men having all learned that it costs as much to herd flocks yielding 3 pounds as those yielding 8 pounds per head. A sudden grading up has taken
place among large holders in the past three years from the original Mexican stock through Cotswold and Spanish Merinos, and latterly through French Merino. This has given good results in fineness of wool, but some feel that the stock is rendered too fine and delicate by this means, and are breeding back through Cotswolds and Lincolns. There are probably 100,000 sheep in Utah that average a 10-pound clip, but the whole average is less than 5 pounds. It is still considered good doctrine that, by working for the best mutton, the sheep men got the best results in wool. Some claim that our ranges are now filled, and that, unless new and more remote regions are explored, such as exist in southeastern Utah, an outward movement must soon begin. If so, it would probably be in the direction of southern Colorado or Idaho. The bulk of our sheep is held in San Pete, Emery, Tooele, Box Elder, Juab, Willard, and Summit counties, although, of course, every county has large holdings.

**Hogs.**—There are probably 100,000 swine in Utah worth $500,000. None are exported, and the number killed annually is not over 150,000. Fresh lucerne, for summer feed, enables us to raise hogs cheaply, and if the curing of the meat were being done on a larger scale, there would be many more grown.

**ANIMAL PRODUCTS.**

**Wool.**—Utah wool men handled last year 9,000,000 pounds, for which they paid an average of 19 cents, making $1,710,000. Of this amount 1,000,000 pounds were consumed by the woolen factories here.

**Hides, pelts, etc.**—Some 500,000 pounds of sheep pelts are exported, worth $60,000, and about 500,000 pounds of hides, valued at $50,000. One or two concerns here consume 50,000 pounds of sheep-skin in manufacture, and the tannery uses about 300,000 pounds of hides per year. Most of the tanned sheep-skin is exported. Some 30,000 pounds of excellent flint deer-hide and 15,000 pounds of buckskin are also exported. Furs, such as muskrat, wolf, beaver, mink, fox, bear, badger, lynx, wildcat, and otter are shipped in quantities, whose aggregate value is $25,000.

**Poultry, etc.**—It would be difficult, indeed, to gather data by which one could form a reliable estimate of the quantity of poultry exported or even sold. There is hardly a town near a railroad from which dressed or live chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, etc., are not shipped in greater or lesser quantities. In the largest cities there are some who gather small shipments from country stores and do a jobbing business in that way, but the bulk of the traffic is done by the small country stores themselves shipping to correspondents in the adjoining States. An estimate, necessarily unreliable, of the aggregate of these shipments places them at about $20,000 per year.

It is not so difficult to learn the proportions of our egg business, which is a steady and ready-selling article with us. Several dealers make a regular pursuit of this alone, and from them the annual exports are put at 1,250,000 dozens, valued at $225,000 free on board. Many car-load lots are shipped in different directions, California being generally a buyer of our eggs.

In the matter of honey, there is produced probably 200,000 pounds per annum, worth $16,000. The bees feed on locust blossoms and wild flowers, but chiefly on white clover. These yield a honey of very light color, clear, and of rich flavor. As the moisture evaporates rapidly here, it is in a highly concentrated state and candies quickly, but it is
absolutely pure and of good commercial value. Nearly all of it is extracted, only a small proportion being sold in the comb. The beeswax produced is mostly consumed at home.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

Intelligent examinations of our mountains have revealed that, aside from the deposits of precious metals which have already made the Territory rich, they are a wonderful laboratory on a gigantic scale, wherein Nature has worked with infinite cunning for countless centuries and stored up vast treasures from which manufacturing and commercial communities may yet draw their supplies of crude material.

In the neighborhood of Spanish Fork canyon, and elsewhere in the Territory, are to be found beds of niter, commonly called saltpeter. It occurs in large quantities, in soft white masses slightly translucent, resembling damp white sugar. It is sufficiently pure to fuse briskly when thrown upon hot coals.

Near Pleasant Valley junction, at the head of Price canyon, the Ozocerite Mining Company, of New York, is engaged upon deposits of ozocerite or mineral wax, which oozes from the rocks near the coal measures of this district. But little has been known of this mineral until now, as it is nowhere else found in sufficient quantity to create any degree of interest. It is of a brownish-black hue, almost inodorous, and some tons of it have been extracted for experimental purposes. Fabrics treated with this substance are rendered water, air, and acid proof, it being soluble only in benzine or naphtha. As an insulator it is perfect. It can be rendered white as snow, and makes excellent wax candles, and, indeed, will fill all the purposes to which ordinary paraffine wax is put. If, by boring or other means, the large quantities are found which it is fully believed exist in this neighborhood, there will be no difficulty in establishing an important industry in this connection, as there is an active demand for this mineral.

In various portions of Spanish Fork canyon and vicinity there are deposits of asphaltum of different varieties, sometimes occurring as native pitch, quite pure, at others as a highly saturated bituminous shale, and at many places the deposits are of great extent and richness, quite near to the railroad, and capable of producing at a low cost an enormous quantity of asphalt which may be used for foot-pavements, for indurating piles and posts as a preventive of rot, for the making of black varnish, and various other uses. An analysis of one of these seams yields naphtha, paraffine, picric acid, and a residuum which proves a good lubricator.

But the most important development of this character is the Gilsonite mines, near Ashley, Uintah county. A prominent chemist of Washington, D. C., to whom samples of this mineral were submitted, declared it to be different to any other known substance, and gave it the name it now bears. An analysis is as follows:

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<td>Nitrogen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oxygen</td>
<td>8.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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</tr>
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</table>

This shows it to be almost absolutely pure asphalt. It has only a trace of foreign matter, the remainder being carbon and volatile mat-
The only other deposit I know of in America of merchantable quantity is in California, but there the best samples yield, I believe, only 20 to 28 per cent. carbon and 20 to 80 per cent. sand and ash. It is on the singular purity of Gilsonite that its unique character is based. This mineral is quickly soluble in bisulphate of carbon and in chloroform, also, and less rapidly, in ether, benzine, and turpentine; but it utterly resists the action of water, air, or the acids. It is black in color, has no odor unless heated, is bright, brittle, and by no means waxy. It melts at 285 degrees Fahr., and, as it hardens quickly at a lesser temperature, is a non-conductor of heat. Its principal value will probably be on account of its insulating properties, some of the best electricians of the United States having proved it to be the best insulator known. By mixing with sand it makes good paving-blocks, and may be used largely in this way, and for making the best qualities of asphaltum varnish and black enamel; also for coating canvas to render it water-proof. It is found in a perpendicular fissure, cutting through the horizontal sandstone strata. The vein is three feet in thickness, is evidently of great depth, and is exposed edgewise for at least 5,000 feet. The supply is, therefore, practically limitless.

Coal.—The coal-measures of Utah are vast in extent, and are exposed in several widely separated districts. It is all bituminous and of good quality. There are large veins in Iron county, in the southern portion of the Territory, in close proximity to immense deposits of iron. But these are too remote from railroads to have much importance at present, as it is now impossible to work either the coal or iron mines to any extent. Excellent coal is also mined for local consumption in San Pete, Uintah, Box Elder, and in remote parts of Emery county. But the bulk of our productions is from the Pleasant Valley and Weber districts.

In Pleasant valley the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railway operates a mine which, in 1886, produced 71,814 tons, and the Utah Central Railway Company produced from its mine in the same neighborhood 32,100 tons. In the Weber region the Union Pacific Railway Company produced 32,000 tons and the Home Coal Company 24,025. At Wales, San Pete county, a company mined 1,500 tons of coal of good quality. The value of the total production, 161,439 tons, which is all merchantable coal (exclusive of slack), is $347,134 at the prices charged at the mine. By the time it reaches the consumer it is sold for almost $1,000,000.

It would be strange indeed if, in the midst of these bituminous deposits and in the neighborhood of the great coal-measures, there were not to be found evidences of petroleum; therefore there are many signs, both in Price canon and extending as far east as Green River station, that only intelligent prospecting is required to find oil wells of considerable volume. For the first time since their discovery attempts are now being made to develop these oil fields.

A singular deposit is being opened up in the eastern part of our Territory at a point about 7 miles southeast of Cisco, towards Green river, in the shape of extensive agate fields. Agates and chalcedony are found in many portions of the United States, but never of such enormous size and beauty as in these fields, which have been located upon by citizens of our Territory, and will be extensively worked in connection with Philadelphia parties. Here are found boulders of most beautiful water agate as large as 5 feet in diameter, without flaws and of delicate tints. Throughout these immense gems are portions of carchelian, one piece of which has been cut out 5 inches in diameter. The carnelian spots, however, vary in size and opacity, and, in some speci-
mens, where the chalcedony is green, the spots are of jasper red, forming bloodstones of great beauty. That agates of such size and quality are to be found in abundance has excited no small degree of interest, and thousands of acres of these fields have been taken up under the placer act, while plans are being formed for the establishment of works to cut up and polish the stones, many of which are large enough to furnish slabs for table tops, mantel-pieces, etc.

A natural product for which Utah is famous is salt, and large quantities are exported for use in silver mines in Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, and Colorado, in addition to what is required at home. A great deal of rock salt for stock is mined in San Pete and Sevier valleys, but by far the greater quantity of salt shipped is manufactured from the waters of the Great Salt lake. It will easily be believed that the supply is ample for all time to come, it being estimated that the waters of the lake alone, if evaporated, would yield 143,000,000,000 cubic feet of solid salt. About 15 per cent. of the lake is solid matter, and of this about 90 per cent. is pure chloride of sodium, the remainder being chiefly sulphate of soda with a little chloride of magnesium. By improved processes adopted for evaporation, however, the manufactured article is from 95 to 99 per cent. pure.

At certain low degrees of temperature the Great Salt lake yields up vast quantities of sulphate of soda, which the winds blow to the shores, where hundreds of tons are sometimes piled up in a single night. The Salt Lake Chemical Works are now starting up their plant intended to convert this hitherto undeveloped resource into soda-ash, sal-soda, carbonate of soda, etc.

In the matter of building stone Utah is to be envied. Within her boundaries she contains an inexhaustible store of handsome limestones, marbles, granites, magnesium limestones, most of which are along the lines of the railroads and easy of access. Large quantities of our sandstones are being shipped to the East, and I have no doubt our marbles will follow as soon as the quarries are opened up.

A very superior quality of roofing slate is found on Antelope island, one of the islands of Great Salt lake. It is gray, green, and purple, and experts say is not surpassed in quality by any in America. The different varieties afford material for any purpose to which slate is usually put.

A supply of fire-clay exists in Bingham cañon, which has been drawn upon by Salt Lake parties to make all the fire-brick used in this region, and considerable has been exported. Further supplies are to be found throughout the Wasatch mountains, where it underlies the sub-carboniferous limestones.

In Immigration cañon, near this city, and other places not far distant, carbonate of soda exists as an efflorescence on the soil.

At several points in the Cottonwood cañons good qualities of asbestos are found, much of it being exceedingly flexible and of slender fiber. A similar deposit is reported near Milford, in Beaver county.

A vein of copperas is also known. It is located in Spanish Fork cañon, and is 6 to 8 inches in thickness.

The mineral waters of Utah, though possessing medicinal qualities of strange virtue, have not, until recently, been bottled for export. During the past year, however, those from the wells at the Hot springs, several miles north of Salt Lake City, have been bottled and sold in considerable quantities, having found favor with the public as efficient seltzer. Prominent physicians have indorsed it, and it is likely
that considerable will be exported in the future. An analysis gives the following:

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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Warm Sulphur springs, still nearer the city, have long been famous for their baths, and invalids have come from all parts of America to test their virtue. For rheumatism and most cutaneous diseases they are very effective, and some remarkable cures have been reported. The waters contain salt, sulphur, magnesia, lime, and iron. There are many other springs in the Territory of a mineral character.

There is in various portions of Utah, and in such quantities that the East may well look here for its supply, sulphur, which occurs as a natural deposit of an average purity of .65 at Cove creek, Millard county, where large quantities are being refined for export. Some large specimens found are almost absolutely pure, while the enormous extent and thickness of the beds and the ease with which they are worked, warrants the belief that we shall, ere long, supply the entire United States with this mineral, as it is nowhere else to be mined to such good advantage. A lake in San Pete county yields, when evaporated, a residue of which one-fourth is pure soda, the remainder being chloride of sodium and sulphate of soda. In southern Utah borax is found in paying quantities. It is 25 per cent. pure as found. It also occurs at a point 25 miles southeast of Pleasant Valley junction.

At a convenient point for shipment there are known to be large deposits of apatite rich in phosphates and suitable for artificial manures or fertilizers. Deposits of chromite, graphite, and of alumina sulphate are reported.

MINES AND MINING.

From an interesting paper on gold and silver mining in Utah, prepared and read by Col. O. J. Hollister, of this city, before the American Institute of Mining Engineers at their meeting here in July, I extract the following:

Let me now pass our mines briefly in review by counties, beginning with—

Beaver county.—About 17 miles west of and 1,700 feet above Milford a contact of trachyte and dolomite strikes north and south along the east base of the Grampian mountain. The principal mine of Beaver county, so far as known, is an immense ore chimney in this contact. Early in 1876 it passed from the hands of the discoverers into those of Campbell, Cullen & Co., and in February, 1879, was by them sold to the Horn Silver Mining Company. The new company took a one-fourth interest in the extension of the Utah Central Railway from Juab to the mine, 140 miles. The extension was completed in 1879–80. They established refining works in Chicago, and in 1881 built five smelting stacks within sight of this city, thereby reducing the cost of smelting, which had been before carried on in Frisco, near the mines, from $29.41 to $14.73 per ton.

The total output of the mine to the end of 1884, when production comparatively ceased, was 204,607 tons of ore. The yield of this ore was 69,389 tons of lead bullion and 7,290,566 ounces of fine silver. The lead and silver sold for $13,190,828, of which $4,000,000 was disbursed in dividends.

There is no water in the mine and but very little in the vicinity. During the year 1884 it cost $5.07 per ton to place the ore on the cars. Cost of supplies, inclusive of
1,451,000 feet of timber, was $57,942.23. There were 27,000 days work on ore, 52,524 pit cars hoisted, 3,600 railway cars of ore shipped, 427 tanks of water used. Cost of transporting to smelter was $225,000. The smelter reduced 103,079 tons of material. Cost of smelting was $13.29 per ton of ore; per ton of bullion, $38; refining the same in Chicago, $3. More than 100,000 feet of timber per month went into the mine, yet it does not 50 cents per ton of ore to timber.

The walls of this great ore chimney have come close together twice, in a vertical depth of 1,300 feet, dividing it into three almost distinct ore bodies. It has been found impossible to support the trachyte-hanging country, which disintegrates upon exposure to the air by the extraction of the ore; and two caves have occurred in the history of the mine, too late, however, to do much harm.

About the end of 1884 the mine had been newly equipped with power to go to a depth of 2,000 feet. A new shaft had been sunk, well out in the hanging country, and connected with the seventh level of the old shaft by drift, equivalent to the tenth level of discovery shaft. Preparations had been made to drive different levels the entire length of the ground, 2,940 feet.

Of the present condition of the mine I am not prepared to speak. It is understood that the thirteenth level has been reached and opened, and that there is a great deal of ore which, from its poverty or baseness, or both, can not be profitably taken out at present. Occasional shipments are made, however, and it is very improbable that the history of this great mine is a tale that is told.

If the contact fissure in which it occurs contains but one ore pipe in its course of 2 or 3 miles, it will be strange. The showing is promising both north and south of the Horn Silver ground, and in both directions prospecting has been done, resulting, however, in failure. Either the prospectors became discouraged too easily, or their operations were ill-advised.

The Carbonate and the Rattler are locations on a strong fissure in trachyte striking at right angles with the Horn Silver fissure. The vein filling is chiefly decomposed trachyte, soft and light, mixed with ore in the ore chimneys in the proportion of four parts of trachyte to one part of ore. From 4 to 8 tons of this material are concentrated into one by the Krom process at a cost of $1.50 per ton, six men dressing 30 tons a day of ten hours. The product is half lead and contains 60 to 100 ounces silver per ton. The mines are opened to a depth of 600 feet, and furnish their own water.

The Cave property comprises 200 acres on the western slope of Cave mountain, a section of the Granite range, 7 miles southeast of Milford. The formation of stratified blue and white dolomite, dipping into the mountain at an angle of 45 degrees, has been twisted and broken vertically, and along this break there is a series of caves, containing ores (sand carbonates and limonites) bearing gold and silver, fine fluxing material, worth on an average perhaps $25 per ton. The workings extend into the mountain nearly 2,000 feet, and vertically 1,000 feet. These properties belong to the Frisco Mining and Smelting Company, which is not doing much with them at present.

The mountains and hills bordering Beaver River valley in the vicinity of Milford were the scene of great activity in the early days of Utah mining. The surface bonanzas gave employment to several mills and smelters, although there was then no railroad. The surface deposits exhausted, the energetic men of those times soon found the country too slow for them and sought other fields. Men, for the most part of small means, have stuck to these mines, however, shipping a little ore every season, and thus keeping the pot boiling, patiently awaiting the time when capital shall seek them.

The country is dry and forbidding in the summer, but there is water and wood enough, and outdoor operations are never interfered with by snow or cold weather. There are ores of all grades and varieties, in large quantity and small. They are wagoned to Milford from Lincoln, and Star and Bradshaw districts, 10 to 15 miles, and carried by rail to this city for $6 or $7 a ton.

**Box Elder county.**—The country west and northwest of Great Salt Lake to the limits of the Territory is in Box Elder county. There are several mining districts in that part of the county, but, as I have said, their development to any considerable extent awaits the building of railroads to get in and out upon.

**Juab county.**—Tintic is the principal district of Juab county, and a very interesting district it is. There are supposed to be three main ore channels, located and worked under various names, from 1 to 3 miles in length, each of them about one-half a mile apart, and striking north and south.

The Eureka Hill group is the great mine of one of these ore channels and of the district, so far as known. I think it is safe to say that the Eureka Hill mine has turned out 50,000 tons of $40 ore in the last four years. The formation of these mines is stratified blue limestone standing vertically on edge and striking north and south. The ore makes between the strata, appearing to have replaced the limestone. Sometimes it is the thickness of one stratum, sometimes of several strata, and it occasionally makes across the stratification, so that the openings present a labyrinth now 600 feet.
mainly on their product for development, they are slow in becoming important. Proposits were worked out, comparatively poor in silver, low in lead, and base, the mass profitably wrought.

The locations named, most of the surface bonanzas were exhausted at an insignificant depth. The Northern Spy, worked in a moderate way, has paid for a 10-stamp chloridizing mill, $30,000 in dividends, $32,000 for adjoining ground, and is said to have $100,000 worth of ore in reserve ready for stoping.

Ores of lead, copper, gold, and silver are found to the westward of Tintic, for a distance of 50 miles; wherever, indeed, there are mountains or even hills. All that can now be said of them is that the conditions are not such as to permit of their being profitably wrought.

Salt Lake county—The mines of Salt Lake county are at Bingham cañon in the Ogden, and on the Little and Big Cottonwoods opposite, in the Wasatch. The ores of Bingham are principally lead-silver, and, since the backs of the veins or deposits were worked out, comparatively poor in silver, low in lead, and base, the mass of them requiring concentration before they can be marketed.

The main ore channel starts near the top of the range and strikes northeastward to the valley, 3 miles, crossing Upper Bingham cañon, Bear gulch, and Copper gulch, varying from 12 to 190 feet in thickness—a contact between quartzite foot and lime-shale hanging country. The ore makes in pipes 100 to 150 feet through on the course of the ledge, and from 2 to 20 feet in thickness. The ledge pitches northwest about 45 degrees, and the ore pipes pitch in the vein toward the southwest.

The ledge is located as the Nest, the Saturn, the Utah, the Jordan, the Spanish, the Old Telegraph, the Brooklyn, the Miner’s Dream, the Wasatch, etc., and within fifteen years vast quantities of ore have been taken from it, chiefly out of the ridges between the gulches where surface agencies had oxidized and concentrated the ore.

The Old Telegraph, a consolidation of twenty-one locations covering a mile of the ledge, under a former ownership turned out 60,000 to 70,000 tons of ore, which sold for $1,500,000. The Jordan group is a mile long, and is crossed diagonally by the Galena, which, with the American Flag, and the Excelsior, belong to the property. At the intersection of the Galena and the Jordan 100,000 tons of lead-silver ores were formerly taken out, which sold for about $2,000,000, and there is said to be now lying there 1,000,000 tons of $20 quartz, in which gold and silver are so combined that it, has as yet been found impossible to work it to advantage.

The Brooklyn lies east of the Old Telegraph, and covers half a mile of the ledge. Its yearly output is not far from 10,000 tons. The Yosemite and the Lead mines are on a similar ledge, 20 to 30 rods distant from the ledge I have been talking of. They have been, and still are, large producers, with the moiety of their ground yet untouched. The Lead is said to have a breast of clean shipping ore 30 feet thick on its lowest (7) level. Pretty well down toward the valley, and having a southern exposure, the Brooklyn, the Yosemite, the Yosemite No. 2, the Lead, the Miner’s Dream, and the
Wasatch have not reached the iron pyrites, lean in both lead and silver, upon which the deposits of these great ore-channels higher up and with a northern exposure, have bottomed. Their product is principally carbonates and sulphates. The shipping ores contain about 10 ounces of silver and 40 to 50 per cent. lead. Twenty tons of the low-grade ores are cheaply dressed to 4 or 5, the gain being in lead rather than in silver. Such ores were worthless ten years ago, and there can be no doubt, I think, that millions of tons of Bingham ores, which are now considered worthless, will in like manner be profitably handled in a few years.

There are, of course, many valuable mines in Bingham which are not on this principal ore-channel. The Winnemucc and the Dixon, the first mines encountered on entering the cañon; they are immediately at the railroad station and open on a level; some $1,500,000, the ores averaging 60 ounces per ton; three times the average of the run of Bingham ores, even those of the surface. There are vast deposits of quartzite on Carr Fork similar to that of the Jordan, bearing both gold and silver. A gold mill does not catch the gold closely in this material, and it is too lean to justify costly processes of reduction, and so it lies bleaching in the sun and leaching in the rain.

The South Galena, the Live Yankee, the Aladdin, the Live Pine, the Silver Shield, the Last Chance, the Lucky Boy, and many other mines, fifty or sixty in all, help to swell the output of the district. Some of these are first-class mines, but more than half of them ship less than 100 tons each per year. They are worked by "leasers," and necessarily in a small way.

The Cottonwood cañons ship about 9,000 tons of ore in a season, chiefly from half a dozen mines. The great one is the Emma, of dolomite limestone, 150 to 250 feet thick, pitching up the mountain at an angle of 45 degrees, known in these days as the New Emma, the Joab Lawrence, the Flagstaff, and the Eclipse. The Emma and the Flagstaff ceased their enormous production ten or twelve years ago, but prospecting from tunnels for new ore bodies of greater depths has been carried on ever since, with only occasional interruptions. The productive stage of the Eclipse is still ahead, and the Joab Lawrence is a steady producer.

On the ridge above the Emma ledge are the Prince of Wales, the City Rock, the Evergreen, etc., which are regular shippers of ore. Below the town of Alta, on the long steep slopes facing each other, operations on various mines seem never to cease or to amount to much. Among the reasons are lack of means and short seasons.

There are或许 deposits of quartzite on Carr Fork similar to that of the Jordan, bearing both gold and silver. A gold mill does not catch the gold closely in this material, and it is too lean to justify costly processes of reduction, and so it lies bleaching in the sun and leaching in the rain.

Summit County.—Uintah district, in Summit county, is the name of that part of perhaps the greatest mineral field in Utah, which lies east of the dividing ridge at the head of the Cottonwoods, and contains the Ontario, the Daly, the Crescent, etc.

The Ontario ledge, inclusive of the Daly, is opened continuously for a distance of 6,000 feet. The main working shaft rests at present at the tenth level, there being some years' work for the mill above that level. From this ground about $30,000,000 has been taken in the last twelve years, nearly half of which has been disbursed in dividends. Eastward the vein is interrupted by an outburst of porphyry, but westward there are openings and the assurances all favor the belief that it extends to the divide, 2 or 3 miles, with perhaps one or two similar veins accompanying it.

The Uintah is a wet district, there is a heavy drift, and mines cannot be opened without the use of money to start with. Lack of money has kept the district back, but the extensive exploitation of the Ontario vein and of the adjacent country by the Ontario and the Daly companies has been suggestive of the great possibilities of the ground on their general course westward, that on the strength of these developments, taken together with the surface indications, money is at last forthcoming to exploit this ground, although still somewhat timidly. The locations are being combined in groups and gathered into the hands of parties able to improve them. The new shaft of the Ontario has cut a vein between its fifth and sixth levels as rich and strong as that of the Ontario. This shaft is half a mile west of the Daly shaft. The Anchor is troubled with water, and is at this moment advertising for bids for the excavation of a drain tunnel more than a mile long, which will draw off to a depth of 1,000 feet.

The Ontario is a small vein in quartzite, but its average output for ten years has been about 20,000 tons of dry ore per year—the ore shrinks 25 per cent. in drying—worth in round numbers $100 a ton. The mine has paid its one hundred and thirty-second dividend of 50 cents per share, 64 on 100,000 shares, 68 on 150,000 shares, in all, $3,500,000; $66 on the old shares; $34 on the new shares.

Four hundred and fifty men are employed at the mine and mill, at an average wage of $3.50 a day. The mine consumes 15,000 tons of coal in a year, 400,000 feet of lumber, 200,000 running feet of round timber, 45,000 pieces of lagging. The mill reduces 65 tons a day, using 15 tons of coal, and 15 to 20 cords of wood, the latter in the driers and Steifelfeld furnaces. Coal costs $4.50 a ton, wood $5 a cord, lumber $35 per
Great difficulties have been met and conquered in the history of the Ontario. The gangue is composed of iron, quartz, spar, and clay. The ore is silver-lead, mostly carbonate free from base metals and very desirable as a flux. It stratifies average, perhaps, 30 ounces silver and 60 per cent. lead. Until recently, when the smelters materially increased their working charge on carbonate ores, the Ontario would have been a comparatively inexpensive undertaking. An outlay of $10,000 a month for three years would probably accomplish it, working on a single heading. Along its course are the Hawk eye, the McHenry, the Lowell, and the Parley's Park, upon each of which shafts have been put down 300 to 400 feet, and levels and crosscuts and adits driven, and then the drivers themselves driven out by underground water-spouts. The Ontario could probably excavate this tunnel at less expense than it will cost to sink its main shaft from the tenth to the fourteenth level.

I think there are possibilities in Uintah district worthy of the attention of mining engineers. Although it has turned out over $20,000,000, it is, without doubt, still in the earlier stages of development and production. It contains no Comstock, but its veins and deposits are of a character more profitable to exploit and to work as a whole than the vast barren Comstock ledge with its two chief bonanzas, one for each mile of its length and for each fourteen years of its life.

Tooele county.—The mines of Tooele county are in Ophir and Dry canons, opposite Bingham cañon, on the western slope of the Oquirrh, and near Stockton, between Ophir and Great Salt Lake, in the foot-hills. One goes out there in an hour via the Utah and Nevada Railway, rounding the point of the mountain by the lake shore. The country at Stockton is quartzite and lime, underlaid by syenite. Granite porphyry dikes disturb and cross the veins, which strike mainly with the formation. The gangue is oxide of iron, quartz, spar, and clay. The ore is silver-lead, mostly carbonate, free from base metals and very desirable as a flux.

The leading mine is the Honorine. The ore occurs in well-defined chimneys, of which there may be half a dozen in the course of 1,000 linear feet. The workings strike water 800 to 900 feet from the surface. Four-fifths of the ore requires concentration, which is done in a mill near the mine. The shipping ore and the concentrates average, perhaps, 30 ounces silver and 60 per cent. lead. Until recently, when the smelters materially increased their working charge on carbonate ores, the Honorine was selling in this market 400 tons per month. The output is somewhat less now. The mine has paid $100,000 in dividends, is pretty well equipped, and has 10,000 tons of ore ready for stoping in reserve. A dozen or twenty mines at Stockton, at Dry cañon, and at Ophir, similar in character and in nature and quality of their ores to the Honorine, are wrought with more or less success, according to the means and the enterprise and energy of their owners.

The output of Tooele county might as well be 30,000 or 50,000 tons per annum as 3,000 or 5,000; and this is true of the mines on the American Fork, in Utah county, which used to be heavy shippers, but are so no longer. "Assessment work" never makes mines.

Washington County.—In this county the Silver Reef mines turn out about 250,000 ounces of silver per year, chiefly from the properties of the Christy and the Stormont companies. The ores contain, perhaps, 20 ounces of silver per ton, one-fourth of which is profit, speaking roughly. For the past ten years the output of Silver Reef has been in the neighborhood of 3,000,000 ounces. The workings of the two companies named are quite extensive, and they have a good deal of unexploited ground.
TERRITORY OF UTAH.

There is no reason to suppose that this silver-bearing sandstone reef, which is 100 miles long, contains ores rich enough to pay only in the locality where they have so far been wrought.

This ends my review by counties. I have aimed to give a general idea of the subject without incumbering it with details. I think all Utah men conversant with the facts would agree with me in saying that as respects Utah mining the harvest is great and the laborers are few. The output of Utah might be made equal to that of Colorado by the judicious application of money to the business. With more eastern and local railroads, which the coming years are certain to bring us, a rush of people to Utah may confidently be expected, with money to use and with sense enough to ascertain where it can be used to the best advantage. There is no need for agriculture in this Territory. It is to support more than about a quarter of a million inhabitants, the mining foundation of its industries must be greatly broadened. It certainly can be. Nature has done her part. The mines are here. The mountains are full of mineral from Franklin to Saint George, from the Wasatch to the Sierras.

Some fifteen years since, a mining craze having been worked up on the extraordinary output of the Emma and other newly-discovered mines, many Utah mines were sold abroad or in the East at extremely high prices, but the money for the most part went into the hands of the promoters and middle-men. Very little of it was ever expended in improvements or in mine development in Utah. I believe the business of mining has had to depend more upon itself in Utah, and that it has been conducted more on the profits or product realized, than any other State or Territory. Hence, when the surface bonanzas were exhausted, many good mines were virtually abandoned. In some cases new funds have been got hold of, or a long siege without adequate means, depending altogether on product, has enabled owners to strike the second and even the third bonanzas.

The Winnamuck and Dixon, mentioned before, is an instance of abandonment at water-level, after an output of 25,000 tons of 60-ounce ore. Almost all the mines of Bingham, now altogether turning out 50,000 tons a year, were long since thought to be exhausted.

At Stockton the Honerine is a resuscitated mine, and so are all the mines now worked in Tooele county.

At one time the Ontario ore ran only $67 a ton for a year. A one-fourth interest in the mine was offered for sale at $375,000. The mine was carefully examined and the offer declined. That one-fourth interest has since earned for its owners in dividends five times $375,000.

The Eureka Hill mine was offered for sale and partly sold in the East at what were regarded as extortionate figures. Somehow the sale miscarried; local owners after a time got hold of it, carefully resumed work, carrying it on with the proceeds, shipping some seasons hardly twenty car-loads of ore. But in the last four years the yield of the mine has been enormous, and as yet there are no signs of exhaustion.

When the Horn Silver mine was sold by Campbell, Cullen & Co., all the experts could see 500,000 tons of ore in it. When 50,000 tons had been extracted that body of ore was all gone, but two distinct ore bodies of usual dimensions have been since found below it.

The point I seek to impress is that constantly there has been a lack of means on the part of the Utah miners to employ in extensive appliances and deep and wide working. It is ten years since the enormous output of the Emma and the Flagstaff ceased. Exploitation has been carried on ever since in both of them under unusual natural difficulties, without satisfactory result. With plenty of means, justifying enlarged plans and more push, and enabling work to be done to better advantage, it is likely that new and even larger ore deposits than those found near the surface would ere now have been disclosed. These two mines turned out in their earlier years $7,000,000 or $8,000,000.

Aside from the mills at Silver Reef, there are in Utah the Northern Spy chloridizing mill at Tintic, and the Ontario and the Daly chloridizing mills at Park City. There are two or three gold mills, now idle. There are three smelters, the Germania, the Hanauer, and the Mingo, running two or three stacks each, and the Horn Silver smelter, with five stacks, the latter idle at present.

Perhaps 20 per cent. of our ores are bought by the smelters East and West, competition between them forcing them to offer prices for certain kinds of ores which the Utah smelters decline to give.

The reduction of the cost of coke to $6 or $7 per ton—it is now twice that—and additional smelters in this valley, would of itself largely increase the output of our mines, and these conditions will be secured by the construction of additional railroads from the East to this valley. This is being done at this moment, so that the outlook for mining in this Territory and in districts naturally tributary to this valley may safely be regarded as promising.
The mineral product of the Territory for the calendar year of 1886, carefully prepared from reliable sources by Mr. J. E. Dooly, manager of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s bank, of Salt Lake, is here given:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BASE BULLION.</th>
<th>Copper.</th>
<th>Lead re·</th>
<th>Lead tare·</th>
<th>Fine silver.</th>
<th>Fine gold.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germania Lead Works</td>
<td>208,800</td>
<td>9,834,700</td>
<td>609,106</td>
<td>1,693</td>
<td>2,374</td>
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<td>Hanauer Smelter</td>
<td>11,741,763</td>
<td>903,302</td>
<td>1,460</td>
<td>55</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mingo Furnace Co</td>
<td>523,631</td>
<td>23,645</td>
<td>1,618</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other smelters</td>
<td>33,843,843</td>
<td>1,270,693</td>
<td>5,922</td>
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<td>Net product base bullion</td>
<td>13,024,502</td>
<td>619,578</td>
<td>1,291</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contents ore shipped</td>
<td>1,057,685</td>
<td>211,652</td>
<td>636</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contents ore and matte shipped</td>
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<td>2,838,393</td>
<td>8,389</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,407,550</td>
<td>2,838,393</td>
<td>8,389</td>
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<th>DORE BARS.</th>
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<td>Daly Mining Company</td>
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<td>Ontario Silver Mining Company</td>
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<td>Silver Reef District</td>
<td>388,591</td>
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<td>Other mills and places</td>
<td>25,569</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total dore bars</td>
<td>3,080,579</td>
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RECAPITULATION.

2,407,550 pounds copper, at 6 cents per pound.
208,800 pounds refined lead, at 4.63 cents per pound
48,462,290 pounds unrefined lead, at 58 cents per ton
5,918,842 ounces fine silver, at $0.9902 per ounce
10,577 ounces fine gold, at $20 per ounce

Total export value: $7,631,729.32

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

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>1877</td>
<td>4,259,703</td>
<td>17,725</td>
<td>2,102,098</td>
<td>11,015</td>
<td>48.2</td>
<td>63.6</td>
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<td>15,010</td>
<td>2,108,339</td>
<td>10,185</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>67.5</td>
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<td>4,835,047</td>
<td>15,933</td>
<td>1,797,589</td>
<td>5,699</td>
<td>48.8</td>
<td>57.7</td>
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<td>1880</td>
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<td>6,220</td>
<td>1,405,819</td>
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<td>57.1</td>
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<td>7,938</td>
<td>3,543,899</td>
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<td>48.9</td>
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<td>9,039</td>
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<td>5,016</td>
<td>47.3</td>
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<td>2,351,190</td>
<td>5,597</td>
<td>51.8</td>
<td>59</td>
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<td>1884</td>
<td>5,499,483</td>
<td>5,530</td>
<td>2,252,944</td>
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<td>68.8</td>
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<td>5,972,699</td>
<td>8,909</td>
<td>1,829,766</td>
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<td>53.4</td>
<td>81.8</td>
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<td>1886</td>
<td>5,918,842</td>
<td>10,577</td>
<td>2,888,263</td>
<td>8,309</td>
<td>47.9</td>
<td>79.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Comparative statement of the value of lead bullion, including silver and gold necessarily produced in its manufacture west of the Missouri river.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Total value of precious metals, including lead</th>
<th>Total value of lead bullion, including gold and silver contents</th>
<th>Per cent of entire product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>$81,154,623</td>
<td>$4,740,581</td>
<td>18.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>76,349,501</td>
<td>19,234,894</td>
<td>25.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>80,167,936</td>
<td>22,114,564</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>84,504,417</td>
<td>20,263,430</td>
<td>25.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>92,411,835</td>
<td>28,798,750</td>
<td>32.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>90,313,612</td>
<td>24,110,032</td>
<td>26.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>84,995,954</td>
<td>19,111,192</td>
<td>39.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>90,181,260</td>
<td>23,721,711</td>
<td>31.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above statement shows a marked annual increase in the percentage of precious metals produced in the manufacture of base bullion. It demonstrates conclusively that the process of smelting is in the ascendant for the reduction of ores, and that any causes tending to decrease or discourage the production of lead will produce a corresponding decrease in the gold and silver production west of the Missouri river.

RAILROADS.

There has been no increase in the railroad mileage of this Territory during the year past, but in the general awakening of our material interests there are unmistakable evidences that railroad building will soon begin. The Colorado Midland has been incorporated in this Territory, to connect on our eastern border with the new road now pushing westward through Colorado. A broad-gauge road has also been projected to strike westward from Salt Lake City, tapping a number of important mining districts on our western border and in Nevada, and opening up a vast range of fertile country now very isolated, but abounding in resources. Its ultimate destination is Los Angeles, Cal., and a number of wealthy and influential Californians have the project in hand in concert with some of our own citizens.

The railroad system of Utah is herewith given:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Road.</th>
<th>From—</th>
<th>To—</th>
<th>Miles of line</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Union Pacific:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main line in Utah</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah Central</td>
<td>Ogden</td>
<td>Wyoming line</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt Lake and Western</td>
<td>Echo</td>
<td>Frisco</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echo and Park City</td>
<td>Echo</td>
<td>Silver City</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah and Nevada</td>
<td>Salt Lake City</td>
<td>Terminus</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah and Northern*</td>
<td>Ogden</td>
<td>Idaho line</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah and Eastern</td>
<td>Coalville</td>
<td>Park City</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Union Pacific</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver and Rio Grande Western:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main line in Utah</td>
<td>Colorado line</td>
<td>Ogden</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bingham Branch</td>
<td>Bingham Junction</td>
<td>Bingham</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Cottonwood</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Alta</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasant Valley</td>
<td>Pleasant Valley Junction</td>
<td>Coal mines</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal mines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Denver and Rio Grande Western</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Pacific in Utah</td>
<td>Ogden</td>
<td>Nevada line</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Pete Valley</td>
<td>Nephi</td>
<td>Chester</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>593</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Total length Ogden to Silver Bow, 410 miles.
THE INDIANS OF UTAH.

Being without reports from the agencies located in this Territory, it is difficult to give more than a general treatment of this subject. I believe there are some 2,000 to 2,200 Indians in Utah altogether, the greater number of whom are at the Uintah and Ouray agencies on the eastern boundary of the Territory. The remainder exist partly in roving bands and partly in the settlements they have made for themselves at different places. There are three such communities where the Indians, by abjuring their tribal relations, have taken up the lands permitted them by law and have done much to improve them and their own condition. These Indian towns are at Deep Creek, Thistle Valley, and at Washakie, near Bear river. At the latter place they have a school, store, decent houses, and some comforts. The roving bands acknowledge some one or other of the well known chiefs; those in the northern part of the Territory being chiefly Shoshones, and those to the south Putes. There is not the slightest sign of hostility on the part of the Indians away from the reservations, those who rove being unambitious and without spirit, while as to those who gather in their farming villages, all their paths are peace.

LABOR SUPPLY AND WAGES.

As a general proposition it may be stated that the labor supply of Utah is not greater than the demand, and the indications are that in the near future there will be a demand for certain classes of labor that we cannot fill. So far, however, during the past year, all willing to work have been able to find employment and there need not have been an unoccupied man in our midst. There have been weeks when it was difficult for employers to get sufficient help, but on the whole the supply has been about equal to the demand. In a few lines of trade, notably plumbers and steam fitters, skilled labor has been sent for, and just at present there are, besides these, barely enough for present needs of carpenters, masons, stone cutters, and wood-working machinists. Whether this demand will continue this fall I cannot say, but there is a general feeling that we shall need, in the spring, more of such skilled labor than will be at our command. Farm labor is not over plentiful and in the season difficult to secure. Experienced cattle and sheep herders are also scarce and hard to get. A number of reliable hands of this sort would find certain employment in this Territory.

The following will indicate what wages are paid in the larger cities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Laborers</th>
<th>Wages.</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenters</td>
<td>$2.50 to $3.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joiners</td>
<td>2.30 to 2.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood-working machinists</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood turners</td>
<td>2.30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steam fitters and plumbers</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>Stiff; fully employed in good weather.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masons</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>In good demand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers (stationary)</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone cutters</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacksmiths and shoers</td>
<td>3.50 to 4.00</td>
<td>In strong demand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In town</td>
<td>2.30 to 2.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In camp</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plasterers</td>
<td>3.00 to 3.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slaughtermen</td>
<td>60.00 to 60.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tailors</td>
<td>16.00 to 20.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakers</td>
<td>45.00 to 50.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miners</td>
<td>3.50 to 4.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laborers</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mason's tenders</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm hands</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castle and sheep herders</td>
<td>30.60 to 40.00</td>
<td>A good supply just now.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*With board.
Women's labor is easily secured by the few concerns employing them. They earn in the shoe factories from $5 to $9 per week; the machinists making from $12 to $20 per week.

EDUCATION.

The commissioner of schools of the Territory appointed under section 25 of "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes,'" is now collecting information for his report in conformity with that law, and so soon as the same can be completed it will be sent to the Department.

SCHOOL LANDS.

No disposition other than as follows have been made of school lands in this Territory. The full complement of lands (two townships) granted by the Government for university purposes, have been located, as required by law, in the counties of Cache, Juab, Piute, San Pete, Salt Lake, Sevier, Tooele, and Utah. These lands are without water right, and for this reason are of comparatively little value, most of our farming depending upon irrigation, and their future value will depend in a great measure upon the adoption of an improved system of storing water, or the sinking of artesian wells. It would seem, considering the value of these lands, that Congress should supplement its gift and make additional grants for university purposes.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Territory has no public building in Salt Lake City for the accommodation of its officials and for the meetings of its legislative assembly. Offices in private buildings are rented for its officers, and the legislative assembly holds its sessions in the City Hall. At Fillmore, in Millard county, the former capital, an expenditure of an appropriation by the Government of $15,000 was made, and a large two-story adobe building erected. This building is now in the custody of Mr. Kelly, of Fillmore, and the small revenue realized from it is used in the care of the building. A part of the building is occupied as a school. I am informed that the ground belonging to this public square has been incroached upon by private parties. The property is without value to the Government, and should be sold.

I renew my recommendation of last year, that an appropriation should be made for a suitable public building here.

POLYGAMY.

In the past year there have been 160 convictions for polygamy and unlawful cohabitation, 71 in the first, 26 in the second, and 63 in the third district court. Of the convictions, 3 were for polygamy. Sentence was suspended as to 15 upon their promising to obey the law in the future.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION AND STATEHOOD.

I had occasion in my last annual report to set forth the situation here as follows:

The all-absorbing question in this Territory, dominating all others, hurtfully affecting its prosperity, impeding its advancement, and disturbing the quiet and happiness of its people, and the one question of the utmost concern and solicitude to the
whole country, is the attitude of defiance assumed and maintained by the Mormon people, who probably are five-sixths of the whole population, to the law of Congress for the suppression of polygamy, known as the "Edmunds law." In all questions affecting the Mormon Church and people the polygamous and monogamous Mormons make common cause, stand together, and are united. They maintain publicly, through their leaders and teachers, in their houses of worship, through their press, and privately in social and business circles that the law is infamous, an interference with and a denial to them of that religious freedom guaranteed to all by the Constitution; of their right and religious duty to continue in violation of the law their polygamous relations, and they deny the authority of Congress to regulate and interpose any restrictions as to the marital relation; that the obedience which they owe and will cheerfully render to a power higher than any earthly power compels them to exercise their religious rights and privileges in the face of and in violation of the law; that they are prepared to and will, if required of them, sacrifice their personal comfort, their property, suffer indefinite imprisonment, and surrender life itself rather than yield and promise obedience to the law and forego the privileges they claim. The Government can have and hold but one position towards this people, which is of easy statement: Its authority must be respected, its laws must be obeyed.

It is true, however, that a large majority of the people stoutly and stubbornly affirm, publicly and privately, that the enforcement of certain laws is destructive of their rights as freemen, an assault upon their religion, and an invasion of the sanctity of their homes. The minority with equal vigor and openness proclaim that the practices of those people are immoral; that they are disloyal to the Government, and that their attitude of defiance to the laws interferes with the advancement and prosperity of the Territory, and inflicts injury upon all of its interests.

It follows necessarily that the people here with a bitterness of feeling are divided as they are nowhere else in the country. The division is clear, distinct, and palpable. The causes of division, in language not distinguished for its mildness, are constantly, earnestly, and vehemently discussed through the press, in the houses of worship, and in the social circle, engendering an intense feeling of bitterness. The vigorous enforcement of the unpopular laws against the people in the majority, with a prospect of further stringent legislation, does not tend to soothe or make them more amiable.

I then recommended the enactment by Congress of the Senate bill, as amended and reported from the Judiciary Committee of the House, entitled, "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes,' approved March 22, 1882, as healthful and wise legislation for the improvement of and an aid to the final settlement of our troublesome condition. Congress saw fit to make important modifications of said bill before enacting it. But a little more than six months have elapsed since the bill became a law, yet within that short period a material and wonderful change has taken place in the situation here. Almost the entire adult Mormon population, except actual polygamists, have professedly yielded the position heretofore maintained by them, and held when my last report was made, and have taken and subscribed to the following oath, prescribed by law, to qualify themselves as electors and office holders:

**TERRITORY OF UTAH,**

**County of --:**

I, ---, being duly sworn (or affirmed), depose and say that my full name is ---; that I am --- years of age; that my place of business is ---; that I am a (single or) married man; that the name of my lawful wife is ---; that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully obey the laws thereof, and especially will obey the act of Congress approved March 22, 1882, entitled "An act to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes," and that I will also obey the act of Congress of March 3, 1887, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to amend section 5352 of the Revised statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes," and that I will also obey the act of Congress approved March 22, 1882, in respect of the crimes in said act defined and forbidden, and that I will not, directly or indirectly, aid or abet, counsel or advise any other person to commit any of said crimes defined by acts of Congress as polygamy, bigamy, unlawful cohabitation, incest, adultery, and fornication; and I further swear (or affirm) that I am not a bigamist or polygamist, and
that I have not been convicted of any crime under the act of Congress entitled 
"An act to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in refer­
ence to bigamy, and for other purposes," approved March 22, 1882; nor under the act
mendatory thereof of March 3, 1887, and that I do not associate or cohabit polygam­
ously with persons of the other sex.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this — day of — , 188—.

Following the taking and subscribing of this oath of registration, the
Mormon people, upon the invitation of their territorial committee, sent
dele~ates to a convention which assembled in this city on the 30th of
June last, which, during its sittings, formulated and adopted with the
approval of almost their entire people a constitution for the pro­
posed State of Utah, and abolishing and forbidding polygamy and big­
amy. Congress at its next session will be petitioned to admit Utah into
the Union of States under this constitution.

Invitations couched in similar language were addressed to the chair­
men of the Democratic and Republican territorial committees and pres­
ident of the Democratic club to take part in the constitutional con­
vention. I herewith embody the invitation addressed to the chairman of
the Democratic committee, his reply, also the replies of the Republican
committee and the president of the Democratic club:

HEADQUARTERS PEOPLE'S TERRITORIAL CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
Salt Lake City, Utah, June 17, 1887.

J. B. Rosborough, Esq.,
Chairman Central Committee Democratic party of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah:

DEAR SIR: The territorial central committee of the People's party, considering
that the time is propitious for an application for admission into the Union of the
Territory of Utah, has called mass conventions to be held in the several counties June
25, to nominate delegates to a constitutional convention to be held in this city June
30, 1887. It is desired that this movement be made as general as possible, and that
all classes of the people of the Territory shall participate in it. We therefore solicit
the co-operation of the Democratic party of Utah, and through you as its chairman
we respectfully invite your committee and your party to take an active part in the
mass conventions, and to assist in the nomination of delegates to the constitutional
convention, with the understanding that if you accept this invitation your party
shall be accorded a fair representation in the convention.

By order of the People's territorial central committee.

JUNIUS WELLS,
Corresponding Secretary.

JOHN R. WINDER,
Chairman.

CHAIRMAN ROSBOROUGH'S REPLY.

JOHN R. WINDER, Esq.,
Chairman People's Territorial Central Committee:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on Sunday the 18th instant,
of your favor of the 17th instant, announcing that your committee had called "mass
conventions" to meet in the several counties on the 25th instant to nominate delegates
to a constitutional convention to be held in this city on the 30th instant, and inviting
the co-operation of the Democratic party of Utah in the movement, with the under­
standing that they will be "accorded" a fair representation in such convention.

Having determined the propriety of the measure and taken action, you ask our co­
operation. The brief interval of less than a week has precluded the possibility of
getting our committee together to consider and answer in a more formal manner
your proposal, or present it to you such counter proposal as is hereinafter indicated,
looking to a previous consideration and discussion of the propriety and expediency
of such a movement under existing conditions in the Territory.

Your proposition, in plain words, is that the Democrats in the Territory unite with
you in asking Congress to retire from the issue forced upon the Federal Government
by opposition to its laws maintained by the dominant party in the Territory, and in­
vest Utah, under the continued domination of that party, reinforced by its lately dis­
franchised members, with the power of State government. Now, so far as I know,
there is not a Democrat, or, as for that matter, a single non-Mormon of any shade of
political faith in Utah, who is willing to co-operate in the proposed measure, or would not regard its consummation as not only destructive of their individual rights and interests, but suicidal to the peace and prosperity of the Territory. A long residence here, and a familiarity with the discussions elicited by the abnormal condition of affairs in Utah, have impressed me with a sense of the unanimity of that opinion and belief and the reasons therefor. In giving expression to the same and of their unwillingness to join in your design of a State government, it is proper that I should here state some of these reasons in order that the same may be better understood, and that the country may judge whether the time is "propitious" or the Territory prepared for Statehood.

(1) It is the duty of Congress to secure to the several States in the Union a government republican in fact and in spirit, as well as in form, and this obligation imposes the further duty of seeing, before the admission of any new State, that its people are prepared for the safe exercise of State control, and in harmony with our political institutions. Utah under the control of your party, invested with delegated powers, has stood for a quarter of a century, and still stands, arrayed against national laws, and used these delegated powers to defeat their operation.

(2) Your party is the dominant church, and that church, as a political organization, constitutes your party; nothing contained in one is wanting in the other, and neither contains what is not tolerated in the other; they are one and the same in their membership, so that independent political action by an individual can never occur except with apostasy from the creed. The theory upon which our republican institutions are based is that all political power is derived from the people. On the contrary, the leaders of your party claim and teach, that all rightful political power is derived from God, and is delegated to his chosen ministers, who have a divine commission to rule over the people, whose first duty is to obey counsel (i.e., submit to dictation) in temporal as well as spiritual concerns; and they further hold that, as a political maxim as well as a dogma of a creed, that this divine commission entitles them to the present right to, and the near future possession of, universal sovereignty to be founded upon the ruins of all secular ("man-made") Governments. Such assumptions are utterly repugnant to American institutions, but at the same time these pretensions gauge the patriotism of these leaders and denote the intelligence and other qualifications of their followers for citizenship and Statehood.

(3) The assumption of political power under ecclesiastical organization has been the chief cause of the trouble in which your party has been involved wherever in contact with State governments in former times, as in the State of Ohio, Missouri, and Illinois, and with Federal authority in Utah. Not satisfied with taking equal chances under the law with other-religious sects, your party adopted and has always pursued the policy in these States, and later in Utah, of gathering their followers together in compact bodies; organized to act as a unit; in an Ishmaelite spirit, for the purpose of securing and holding political control. A convincing proof of this fact is that a branch of your faith, which early repudiated these ambitious purposes, is scattered in many States, in the enjoyment of undisturbed peace. If clothed with the powers of a sovereign State, an organization which has defied the laws of States and waged a contest with the Government of the United States in opposition to its laws, and in disregard of decisions of the Supreme Court, with the limited powers of a Territory, can not be trusted to forego the use of those largely increased powers in the same manner and spirit as must necessarily lead to collision with the Federal Government. In the very nature of things, this would be inevitable; and instead of settling the vexed Utah question finally and peaceably, the admission of the Territory as a State would enlarge and embitter the contest, and render more destructive and deplorable the mode of final settlement.

(4) The hasty and irregular mode you have adopted without any enabling act, without consideration or discussion, without the formality of election of delegates, where elective franchises is restricted and qualified, and without any popular demand, is objectionable, and would tend to defeat the purpose of the movement, even if more serious objection did not exist. After more than thirty years of abuse of delegated legislative and judicial powers by the Territory, Congress in 1882, and again in 1887, revoked some of these powers and vested them in Federal agencies with the express declaration in each of these acts that such revoked powers would be withheld until the Territory, by fair and appropriate legislation, should provide for the proper exercise of the same. The party has recoiled, and Utah has made no provision to meet the fair offer, but, on the contrary, has continued to the present time a factions and unremitting contest with the Federal authority.

Can it, with any reason, be expected that Congress will acknowledge defeat and retire from the contest, and vest in such hands the immense increase of power demanded?

In view of the history and conditions of Utah in its political relation to the Federal Government and the spirit of opposition to its laws, if there ever was a reason for an enabling act according to the usage, in any instance, this Territory presents the most conspicuous case for such prerequisite.
(5) No matter what provision or guarantees you may put in your constitution, there can be no assurance that the powers of a State government, if conceded, would not be perverted and abused by unfriendly and prescriptive legislation, and by an equally vicious administration, to the extent of driving the hopeless minority from the State as "cursed outsiders," as non-Mormons, citizens of the United States, are usually designated in fashionable pulpit oratory. Constitutional declarations require legislative enactments to put them in force, and these require judicial and ministerial action to give them effect. These functions would be committed to the covenant-bound men of your party, re-enforced by their associates now disfranchised in exile or in prison (the "élite" of the Territory, as they are styled by one chief among them), who maintain that existing laws on like subjects are contrary to the commands or license of divine and natural law, and therefore void. And besides, in a progressive creed like that of your party, which claims cumulative new revelations from time to time, there may be room and occasion for abrogating constitutional provisions in obedience to emanations of this kind. Constitutional guarantees have no force with a majority who consider them null, as opposed to "higher law" or divine revelations.

(6) A most serious apprehension exists in the minds of all non-Mormon people in Utah as to what would be the condition and destiny in store for them if subjected to the unrestricted power of the dominant majority who are not a homogeneous American population, such as exists in other Territories and States. A very large population has been recruited from the countries of the Old World, with little knowledge and less interest in our republican ideas, history, and institutions. It has come or been brought here by assisted immigration for the purpose of building up a temporal kingdom, and are thoroughly imbued by sinister teaching with the idea that the people and Government of the United States are their enemies. From the beginning systematic efforts have been employed by the dominant majority to discourage and deter non-Mormon American citizens from settling in Utah, and such as have come here have been constantly boycotted in their business. They have been misrepresented and maligned as adventurers seeking to rob Mormons of their property. By pre-occupation under bounty of the Government and by reason of unfriendly neighborhood deterring settlement by others, the dominant sect obtained and hold substantially all rural property suitable for agriculture. Yet the non-Mormons of the Territory, by the enterprise and capital they have opened the mines and developed therefrom within the last seventeen years more than ninety millions of dollars; have expended hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in wages paid to Mormon laborers without distinction, and furnished markets for their agricultural products before a drug; purchased and improved city property, and contribute at least one-third of the taxes paid. Before the development of this wealth, though the Territory had been settled twenty-three years, its entire annual revenues did not exceed $20,000, and the Territory had no hospital, or asylum, or college, or system of common schools. Men settled twenty-three years, its entire annual revenues did not exceed $20,000, and the Territory had no hospital, or asylum, or college, or system of common schools. Men who have accomplished so much insist upon an equal protection of the law and the prerogatives and rights of a sovereign State and will concede the representation you propose action and call public meetings at some dates mutually agreed upon, to discuss and with you those questions, at which time we will undertake to show from the record and history of your own party, written by your own leaders, and by other evidence, proof of the truths of the facts herein aforesaid, as reasons why Utah should not seek or be accorded statehood, under existing conditions.

Respectfully,

J. B. Rosborough,
Chairman Democratic Territorial Committee.
REPLY OF THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 24, 1887.

JOHN R. WINDER, Esq.,
Chairman of People's Party Territorial Central Committee, Salt Lake City, Utah:

DEAR SIR: Your letter addressed to the chairman of the Republican Central Committee was not received until three days since, by reason of his temporary absence, and the brief time since has precluded consultation among the entire committee, but having had a meeting of a majority for the purpose of considering your letter, we now return you this reply, and wish to say that it is the unanimous conclusion of all who have been consulted.

Your letter invites the Republicans of Utah, through their central committee, to take part in mass meetings, called by the People's party "to select delegates to a convention which is to prepare a constitution, with a view to an application by the Territory of Utah for admission into the Union as a State." We acknowledge with pleasure the courtesy which prompted your invitation, while we sincerely regret that the brief time permitted us for a reply, as well as for consultation, will not allow us to answer your invitation as we would desire. The exigencies of your call for the meetings to which we are invited entitle you to an immediate reply, and we must necessarily abridge rather than elaborate this response.

We acknowledge the importance of the subject of your letter. The question of statehood for Utah involves to a great degree the most vital interests affecting the welfare and prosperity of the people of Utah, and has, as we conceive, even a greater importance to the Gentile or non-Mormon portion which we represent than to those of your committee. We concede freely the gravity of the proposition, and shall discuss it, we hope, with the solemnity which properly attaches to it.

We regret exceedingly that your invitation by its terms assumes that the propriety and expediency of Utah becoming a State is not a question to be considered. As this is the most vital question in issue we shall, before concluding, discuss it, because while we can not for other reasons accept your invitation, we regard this question as by far the most important one belonging to the discussion.

Preliminary to that, however, we call attention to the manner in which our co-operation is sought.

You say, with a manner bordering upon the patronizing, that your committee solicits "the co-operation of the Republican party of Utah" in your movement for statehood, and invite that party to take an active part in the mass conventions called by your committee, with the assurance that if we do so we "shall be accorded a fair representation" in the proposed convention. As we are advised by the public press that a like invitation has been extended to the Democratic party of Utah, we may fairly assume that the proposition amounts to this: The People's party by its committee having called upon its followers to elect delegates to the proposed convention which it has decided to hold, proposes that the Republicans and Democrats shall enter the People's party organization and meetings and allow such meetings to select delegates from the entire mass assembled, with the assurance that a fair representation will be "accorded" to Republicans and Democrats. Instead of our political organization choosing its own representatives from among the party, we are invited into the camp of another party, or rather two other parties, and told that these two and ourselves may select a number of Republicans, each as the whole shall decide is "fair," as delegates to the convention. Instead of the Republican party, therefore, being called upon to send delegates of its own choosing to the convention, it is asked to allow those not of its party to select its representatives for it. Perhaps if a proposal of this kind were made by the two great national parties to each other—that is, each party should allow its opponent to select its candidates for public station—the substance of the proposition would be more readily understood; but, we take it, there would be no difference between such a proposition and the one submitted to us, except that while you propose to select the Republican delegates, you do not indicate any willingness to "accord" to the Republican party the like privilege of selecting the delegates of the People's party. Passing this, however, there is another view of the subject to which we desire to call attention. The People's party is admittedly a local party in Utah Territory. It claims neither connection nor affiliation with either of the great national parties of the country, and even in the situation of a candidate for the national Congress it maintains its opposition to both those parties. It is not only a distinct party, but its followers, as is well known, are made up exclusively of one class of people in Utah—those who are adherents of the Mormon Church. This party has hitherto, as we shall show, been unsuccessful in the frequent applications it has made to secure the admission of Utah into the Union as a State, and finding this in their opinion, a "propitious time" to renew their former efforts in that direction, desire to enlist the co-operation of these organizations which have political relations and influence with the two great parties of the country to aid it in securing the success of its scheme. We are asked by the Mormon Church party, speaking
This brings us naturally to the discussion of the State movement—its object, purpose, and result, its wisdom and expediency. This, in the limited time at our disposal, we can only do in a very general way, leaving much unsaid which the occasion demands, and which we would not willingly omit.

Applications for the admission of Utah to the privileges and powers of a State have been repeatedly made heretofore by those who compose the “People’s party,” to the Congress of the United States. A constitution was framed in 1850, and an application based upon that was made for admission as the State of Deseret. The application was refused. In 1872 another constitution was framed and again presented to Congress with a petition for admission. This was also rejected. In 1882, still another constitution was formed, and application for admission again denied. Petitions and memorials of the legislature of Utah, under control of your party, and at public conferences called and controlled by the Mormon Church, through its political committees, have again and again urged the Congress of the United States to give statehood to Utah. They have uniformly been disregarded, and in the discussion of other questions relating to this Territory the sentiment in the national Congress on the question has been unmistakably adverse to the proposition. The formal attempt made in 1873 to secure the passage of that measure in Congress was not only a failure, but it was shortly after emphasized by Congressional legislation for Utah, which very clearly indicated the public sentiment of the country at that time on the subject. The calling of the constitutional convention in 1882 met with a rebuke in further special legislation by Congress for Utah. Instead, therefore, of Congress having given any indication of a desire to extend the powers of the Mormon Church by giving over the control of Utah to it, through a State government, it is only a few months since—whatever may be said as to the effectiveness of the legislation enacted—that Congress unmistakably indicated its purpose to restrict the powers of the organization to still narrower limits. In view of this condition of things, known to all intelligent people, we may be permitted to ask, Why do your committee assert that now is a “propitious” time for the renewal of the many rejected applications of Utah for admission? What change in the public sentiment of the people of the United States has taken place which justifies the assertion that now is a propitious time for your application? What change in the attitude of the People’s party (the Mormon Church in political harness) on those subjects which have always presented such obstacles to statehood has been undergone, which enables you to make such a confident announcement? If any such changes have occurred, either on the part of your party in Utah, who are anxious for admission as a State, or on the part of the national authorities or national public sentiment, we are not advised of it. And even if we were favorable to the objects of your convention, we could not with our limited information assert this to be an opportune occasion for the effort. In truth, to be frank, we suspect that in the present closely balanced condition of political parties in the United States, and in the anxiety of each to strengthen itself for future interests, your committee have a hope that by some political alliance appealing to the necessities of one or the other of the great parties, your object, otherwise hopeless, may be secured.

Your call for a convention implies, by the fact of its being made under the circumstances, that your party, and the church organization it represents, have concluded to modify its position in some essential features.

We are free to say (and we oppose the State organization and admission on that basis) that in so far as the institution of polygamy has been an obstacle in the way of the success of the scheme of statehood, we suppose that your organization is prepared to surrender to the public sentiment of the country and abandon it. Any effort for admission without such concession would be preposterous, in view of the known public sentiment throughout the country. Therefore we, in announcing our position, do so under the supposition that all objection to the admission of Utah as a State because of the attitude of those hitherto wielding her political power on the subject of polygamy will be met by a real or seeming abandonment of this custom for the future.
This question aside then, we desire to say that our objections to Utah becoming a State are still untouched. These objections, simply stated, are: The masses of the people of Utah are adherents of an ecclesiastical system which forbids all harmonious relations with any system of civil government founded on the right of man to govern himself. The central idea of your system is, that all lawful government emanates by revelation from God to His priesthood, and that it is the duty of all its followers to be advised by that priesthood on all subjects of a governmental as well as spiritual character. Adhesion to this theory, which negatives all faithful allegiance to any authority which it does not control, has been the main cause of all the hostility which the system has ever encountered among just and fair-minded people who are not Mormons.

The kingdom of God on earth is the Mormon Church, as its followers assert, and is destined to supplant all other governments, or rule through them. A people who believe such a doctrine cannot be entrusted with the powers of government without the destruction of all the rights that others are guaranteed under the Republican system. A people entertaining these views are, in our opinion, unfit to be trusted with political power. As a matter of demonstration, we know how grossly it has been abused in the past, when they enjoyed it without restraint, and we see nowhere the slightest evidence which gives us any hope that you have in this particular "seen the error of your ways." A people who acknowledge this theocratic idea of government cannot be true and faithful citizens of any other form of civil government; they have no proper guiding principles for its administration.

If Utah should be clothed with the forms of a State, the result would be a theocratic State in which, as Mr. Cannon, one of your ablest and wisest oracles, expressed it, "The voice of God would be the voice of the people," and this voice find expression through the chosen mouthpiece—the head of the Mormon Church. This political axiom of your People's party is announced by its recognized leaders and is accepted with full faith and obedience. It reverses the entire theory upon which all Republican governments are founded, and derives the authority to govern, not from the people, but from those appointed, as you claim, by a divine commission to rule over them. These differences are too radical for accommodation, for our fundamental idea of all civil government is, that it is derived from the people. In a State established under a theocratic idea a free public sentiment finds no place. It extinguishes and annihilates all the fundamental beacons of the Republican government around us, and reverts us to the darkness of that superstition and fanaticism which the world of intelligence and law has been struggling to escape. This element of your system, or faith, if you choose to call it such, renders it impossible for your people to live in harmony with any other community in our land. These pretensions forced your earliest leaders, almost at the dawn of your career, to leave the State of Ohio, one of the most tolerant portions of our Union, and to seek the frontier of civilization on the western boundaries of Missouri. The attempt to condemn the laws of that State, on your theory that God's people—whom you claim to be—"were a law unto themselves," soon led to that exit from the State which forms so prominent a chapter in your list of grievances against the United States Government.

The same pretensions compelled you to abandon Illinois and retreat to a spot then the most thoroughly isolated of any on the continent. All this occurred before those social and domestic customs which have, by the astonishment which their adoption has created, obscured the most vital objections to your system. Here, in this paradise of the Rocky Mountains, for more than ten years, your system, practically unchecked and uncontrolled, had full sway. What was the result? You were in open rebellion against the government of the United States. Your prophet, then bearing the commission of governor, as an United States officer issued his proclamation ordering the Army of the nation to depart from this Territory; your militia, called out by his order, attacked the wagon trains carrying food to troops who bore the flag of the nation on their journey, and captured and destroyed them.

We do not refer to those incidents with a view of exciting any asperity in this discussion, but to illustrate what we regard as the natural result of the theory of civil government which every Mormon sanctions. Harmonious relations with any other government are impossible, because the Mormon is either a ruler or a rebel, if his faith is his guide. There are many incidents in the history of this cause sufficiently sustaining these views, but we will not recite what needs only to be alluded to to be understood.

The irregular and totally unauthorized way in which your call for this convention is issued in itself an illustration of your crude and un republic theory of government; without any recent discussion, even through the public press, without an enabling act of Congress, or any law of the local legislature, or any demand from the people, your committee issues a call to its supporters, with the same apparent assurance of obedience as if your followers were sworn soldiers, marching under the orders of its
commander. Such a violation of all the usages and traditions of American government, by which the citizen is called upon to act, instead of being consulted as to whether action is advisable, only demonstrates that your call is the dictate of a church cabal, which governs its own followers by the claim of "divine right," and those who do not acknowledge its authority by the argument of power. We regard the manner of your call, its disregard of law, its violation of precedent, its unseemly and unexplained haste, as not only an insuperable objection, but as manifesting a want of capacity for civil government and regard for the fundamental idea of republican government, which we cannot, in justice to ourselves, decline to express.

We may add to these general observations another. However we may differ otherwise, you must agree with us that in the later Congressional legislation for Utah Congress has intended to limit and restrict the authority of the church of which your committee and followers are members. It is true that by their prominence one or two of the practices of your people, challenging attention by their novelty as well as their importance, have received most attention; but it has not escaped you that the way to avoid the laws of the United States, which have recently given you great concern, is to erect a jurisdiction wherein they would not operate. As this state of things has sent into exile your acknowledged head, accused of violation of the national laws, and many of your leading men for like reasons, we can well understand that measures calculated to relieve such persons do not admit of any lengthy formalities being used. Like the writ of habeas corpus, they belong to the category of summary remedies, and are liable to betray their origin by the circumstances of their adoption. To speak in perfect sincerity, at a time and under circumstances that compel us to be respectful and yet entirely frank, is not this sudden movement for statement the last resort of the leaders of your party to free themselves from the consequences which adherence to their principles have visited upon them personally, without giving any assurance that your system, which brought them into collision with the national authority, is to be reformed? Has this movement originated in a real regard for the welfare of the people of Utah, or is it not a device to free your leaders from the unfortunate consequences of their personal defiance of the national authority? Is it to be supposed that the Gentiles, or non-Mormons, if you prefer the term, as we are, would aid in that which would give a theocratic despotism to Utah, under the form of a State government, instead of that reformation of her policy for which many of us have been laboring for long years.

Permit us to say, in conclusion, that so long as the Mormon Church shall in numbers be superior to the non-Mormon population, and shall claim and exercise the power to control through its ecclesiastical authorities its members, and they recognize its authority to exact obedience to such counsel, we, as Republicans, as citizens of Utah, as American citizens, shall and will protest against any political power being exercised by them, either in a State or any other form of civil government.

Our judgment may seem to others who are not familiar with the circumstances a harsh one, but you will understand our reasons when we say that we oppose placing governmental authority in Mormon hands because we regard the system as one totally at war with all our recognized ideas of republican government, and incapable of being so reformed as to be made in any degree a depository of impartial governing power. When your Mormon Church shall have abandoned its pretensions as a temporal power, when its people shall render that obedience to the laws of the land which is yielded by all other citizens of every shade of religious belief, in fine, become supporters of the lawful civil government, then we will consider whether Utah, though Mormon in population, may not be safely trusted with Statehood. Certainly for the present we cannot consent to making the experiment.

Regretting again that our differences are too radical to admit of co-operation, and hoping that the time may come when we shall recognize a common allegiance to the Government of our country, and that each man's faith in religion may be such as to harmonize with his duty as a citizen, we are, most respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

WM. F. JAMES,
Chairman.
WILLIAM NELSON,
Secretary.
M. M. KAIGHN,
JOHN R. McBRIDE,
ARTHUR BROWN,
P. H. EMERSON,
E. P. FERRY,
Jos. E. GALLIGHER,
V. M. C. SILVA,
CHRIS DIEHL,
Members Territorial Republican Committee.
JOHN R. WINDER,  
Chairman of the Committee of the People's Party:  

As president of the Democratic club I acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to participate in the constitutional convention to meet pursuant to the call of your committee.

The platform of the Democratic club, in addition to a general indorsement of Democratic principles, declares in favor of a disunion of church and State and respect for and obedience to existing laws.

It also declares in favor of statehood for Utah, conditioned upon these principles becoming predominant in the sentiment of a majority of her people. Less than two years ago your committee and the party you represent, together with its official organs, unanimously repudiated these principles and the policy outlined by the platform of the Democratic club. Assuming that you and your party consistently adhere to the position then, and so recently taken, you can scarcely expect the Democratic Club to co-operate with you in any political matter whatever, much less to secure the admission of Utah into the Union as a State upon the basis of the policy and the principles your party has so far uniformly represented, and which are essentially antagonistic to the policy and principles of the Democratic club. With thanks for extended courtesies, I remain, respectfully,

J. L. RAWLINS,  
President Democratic Club.

It will be observed that the movement for Statehood was inaugurated by the leaders of the Mormon people. Their representatives alone took part in the deliberations of the convention, and that portion of the people of the Territory only favor and support it. When we remember how recently those people avowedly held and maintained a position which placed them in opposition with the Federal laws, the holding of which in the past had brought them into conflict with the people with whom they lived in Ohio, Missouri, and Illinois, and in antagonism with all comers to this Territory not identified with them; when we recall that a failure to yield that position would have cost them the political control which they have held since the organization of the Territory; that the securing of Statehood will place in their hands and take from Congress the power that it has been compelled to exercise, to regulate and control their actions in accordance with the moral sense of the country and Christian civilization; before clothing them with sovereignty should not Congress wait until the action is suited to the word, until their laudable professions have had time to ripen into praiseworthy works, until the conduct of the people and the legislation of the Territory in consonance with their professions are brought into harmony with the general views of the country, and the Territory placed in the advanced position it would have attained but for the past attitude of those who are now asking the boon of Statehood?

In discussing and acting upon matters relative to this Territory, it is too often the case that it is forgotten that any other than our Mormon fellow-citizens are residents here.

I know that it has been earnestly and persistently urged that the non-Mormons of this Territory are a set of political adventurers who, by constant agitation and appeals to religious bigotry and prejudice, have sought to incite the enmity of the country against the majority that they might obtain political power and the opportunity to plunder and rob the Territory. It is not true that the non-Mormons are of the character stated, or that they seek by any means to accomplish the purpose charged. According to their numbers they will compare favorably with any people in our land, and have, I suppose, fewer political adventurers among them than any portion of the country, the absence of inducement making this necessarily so, as it is a fact easy of ascer-
tainment and patent to every observer that since the organization of
the Territory, under past conditions, they have never stood any chance
of political preferment. The minority portion of our population have
been drawn here by an inviting climate, a rich and attractive country,
with a view to the acquiring of wealth and the enjoyment of the com­
forts and blessings of life. They number in their ranks members of all
the professions, bankers, manufacturers, merchants in all lines of busi­
ness, farmers, stock-raisers, miners, mechanics, laborers, and representa­
tives of the various industrial pursuits. They have established great
business enterprises, acquired much property and wealth, and are in­
terested alike with our Mormon population in the peace, prosperity, and
happiness of the Territory. It is true they have with great unanimity
vigorously opposed the majority in the upholding of and the practice
of polygamy, and earnestly combatted the government of the state by
the church, maintained the supremacy of the law and the duty of the
citizen to obey it, and opposed priestly dictation in secular affairs. I
have yet to know or hear of any one of this class who favors the admis­
sion now of Utah as a State.

The legislation of the last Congress for the benefit of this Territory,
having established confidence outside of Utah that the vexed question
here would be settled, and the determined effort inaugurated by our
business men to push forward the development of the Territory, have
already accomplished much good. Capital from abroad has been in­
vested in the purchase of real estate in this and other cities of the Ter­
ritory, purchasers are still looking and buying, and there is an activity
in the real-estate market unknown here for years. From knowledge
obtained by communication with investors and those who are familiar
with real-estate operations, I have a firm conviction that a well-grounded
fear of the admission of Utah as a State would stay our incoming tide
of prosperity, and lose us the already enhanced and increasing values of
our real estate.

It is more than probable that the question of Utah as a political
factor in national affairs will be considered in connection with the ap­
plication for its admission as a State. Neither of the great political
parties, Democratic or Republican, so far as the past history of this
people is concerned, can lay claim with any degree of certainty to their
support. Their political history in the States is known; also the fact
that always in this Territory they have constituted a separate and dis­
tinct party, having their own organization independent of the Demo­
crats and Republicans, and that all efforts to draw them from their own
into another party have proven signal failures. They elect officers from
their own numbers, because they are Mormons, without reference to
their being either Democratic or Republican.

ALIEN LAND LAW.

I would recommend, in so far as it applies to mines, the repeal of the
act entitled “An act to restrict the ownership of real estate in the Ter­
ritories to American citizens” passed by the last Congress. In the past
we have had the benefit of much foreign capital in the development of
our mines, and for successful future development we need the capital
that can be obtained from such sources. The legislation that is asked
to be repealed has already demonstrated its hurtful character. It is
surely greatly to the injury of our Territories and will retard their de­
velopment, that the mining interests of the States are more favorably
situated, and can draw capital from fields that the Territories by this legislation are debarred from.

That the majority of this people have publicly proclaimed the abandonment of practices that put them at variance with the country at large is matter of congratulation. A faithful adherence to the declarations now made by them means a settlement of the long-vexed question here, and can but inure to the prosperity and happiness of this people.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, Caleb W. West,
Governor.

Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar,
Secretary of the Interior.