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Admission of Utah.

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ADMISSION OF UTAH.

NOVEMBER 2, 1893.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KILGORE, from the Committee on the Territories, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany H. R. 352.]

Your committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 352) entitled "A bill to enable the people of Utah to form a constitution and State government, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," have had the same under consideration and respectfully report as follows:

On January 4, 1893, President Harrison issued the following:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas Congress, by a statute approved March 22, 1882, and by statutes in furtherance and amendment thereof, defined the crimes of bigamy, polygamy, and unlawful cohabitation in the Territories and other places within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, and prescribed a penalty for such crimes; and

Whereas on or about the 6th day of October, 1890, the Church of the Latter Day Saints, commonly known as the Mormon Church, through its president, issued a manifesto proclaiming the purpose of said church no longer to sanction the practice of polygamous marriages, and calling upon all members and adherents of said church to obey the laws of the United States in reference to said subject-matter; and

Whereas it is represented that since the date of said declaration the members and adherents of said church have generally obeyed said laws and have abstained from plural marriages and polygamous cohabitation; and

Whereas by a petition dated December 19, 1891, the officials of said church, pledging the membership thereof to a faithful obedience to the laws against plural marriages and unlawful cohabitation, have applied to me to grant amnesty for past offenses against said laws, which requests a very large number of influential non-Mormons residing in the Territories have also strongly urged; and

Whereas the Utah Commission, in their report bearing date September 15, 1892, recommend that said petition be granted and said amnesty proclaimed, under proper conditions as to the future observance of the law, with a view to the encouragement of those now disposed to become law-abiding citizens; and

Whereas during the past two years such amnesty has been granted to individual applicants in a very large number of cases, conditioned upon the faithful observance of the laws of the United States against unlawful cohabitation, and there are now pending many more such applications; now,

Therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the powers in me vested, do hereby declare and grant a full amnesty and pardon to all persons liable to the penalties of said act by reason of unlawful cohabitation under the color of polygamous or plural marriage, who have since November 1, 1890, abstained from such unlawful cohabitation; but on the express condition that they shall in future faithfully obey the laws of the United States hereinbefore named, and not otherwise.

Those who shall fail to avail themselves of the clemency hereby offered will be vigorously prosecuted.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fourth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth.

[SEAL.]

By the President:

JOHN W. FOSTER,

Secretary of State.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

DISCONTINUANCE OF POLYGAMY.

The manifesto referred to by the President in his amnesty proclamation was issued by the president of the Mormon Church on September 25, 1890. This is the manifesto:

To whom it may concern:

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

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

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

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

There is nothing in my teachings to the church or in those of my associates, during the time specified, which can be reasonably construed to inculcate or encourage polygamy, and when any elder of the church has used language which appeared to convey any such teaching he has been promptly reproofed, and I now publicly declare that my advice to the Latter-Day Saints is to refrain from contracting any marriage forbidden by the laws of the land.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,

President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

On the 6th day of October, 1890, eleven days after the manifesto was issued, the church met in general conference. It is estimated that from ten to fifteen thousand people were present. Every quorum and council of the church, from the first presidency and twelve apostles down to the least authority in the church, were represented. There were officers and members present from every stake in Utah, and from all the country round about. This manifesto was read to that assembly, and Lorenzo Snow, the president of the council of apostles, the next highest authority in the church to the first presidency, made the following motion, which was unanimously adopted:

I move that, recognizing Wilford Woodruff as the president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, and the only man on the earth at the present time who holds the keys of the sealing ordinances, we consider him fully authorized by virtue of his position to issue the manifesto which has been read in our hearing and which is dated September 25, 1890, and that as a church in general conference assembled, we accept his declaration concerning plural marriage as authoritative and binding.

Referring to this manifesto in his message to the Secretary of the Interior for the year 1891, the governor of Utah says:

I have no doubt that, as they have been led to believe it was put forth by divine sanction, it will be received by the members of the Mormon Church as an authoritative rule of conduct, and that, in effect, the practice of polygamy is formally renounced by the people.

One year after, the church spoke again on this important subject. On October 6, 1891, the first presidency of the church made the following official declaration to the conference, which was unanimously indorsed by the vast assemblage present:

Concerning the official report of the Utah Commission made to the Secretary of the Interior, in which they allege, "During the past year, notwithstanding the 'manifesto,' reports have been received by the Commission of eighteen male persons who, with an equal number of females, are believed to have entered into polygamous marriages" during the year, we have to say it is utterly without foundation in truth. We repeat in the most solemn manner the declaration made by President Wilford Woodruff at our general conference held last October, that there have been no plural marriages solemnized during the period named.

Polygamy or plural marriage has not been taught, neither has there been given permission to any person to enter into its practice, but, on the contrary, it has been strictly forbidden.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,

First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

PETITION FOR AMNESTY.

The petition for amnesty referred to by the President in his proclamation is as follows:

SALT LAKE CITY, December 19, 1891.

To the PRESIDENT:

We, the First Presidency and Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, beg respectfully to represent to your excellency the following facts:

We formerly taught to our people that polygamy, or celestial marriage, as commanded by God through Joseph Smith, was right; that it was a necessity to man's highest exaltation in the life to come.

That doctrine was publicly promulgated by our president, the late Brigham Young, forty years ago, and was steadily taught and impressed upon the Latter-Day Saints up to a short time before September, 1890. Our people are devout and sincere, and they accepted the doctrine, and many personally embraced and practiced polygamy.

When the Government sought to stamp the practice out, our people almost without exception remained firm, for they, while having no desire to oppose the Government in anything, still felt that their lives and their honor as men were pledged to a vindication of their faith; and that their duty toward those whose lives were a part of their own was a paramount one, to fulfill which they had no right to count anything, not even their own lives, as standing in the way. Following this conviction, hundreds endured arrest, trial, fine, and imprisonment, and the immeasurable suffering borne by the faithful people no language can describe. That suffering, in abated form, still continues.

More, the Government added disfranchisement to its other punishments for those who clung to their faith and fulfilled its covenants.

According to our faith the head of our church receives from time to time revelations for the religious guidance of his people.

In September, 1890, the present head of the church, in anguish and prayer, cried to God for help for his flock, and received the permission to advise the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints that the law commanding polygamy was henceforth suspended.

At the great semi-annual conference, which was held a few days later, this was submitted to the people, numbering many thousands and representing every community of the people in Utah, and was by them in the most solemn manner accepted as the future rule of their lives.

They have since been faithful to the covenant made that day.

At the late October conference, after a year had passed by, the matter was once more submitted to the thousands of people gathered together, and they again in the most potential manner ratified the solemn covenant.

This being the true situation, and believing that the object of the Government was simply the vindication of its own authority and to compel obedience to its laws, and that it takes no pleasure in persecution, we respectfully pray that full amnesty may be extended to all who are under disabilities because of the operations of the so-called Edmunds and Edmunds-Tucker laws. Our people are scattered; homes are made desolate; many are still in prison; others are banished or in hiding. Our hearts bleed for these. In the past they followed our counsels, and while they are thus afflicted our souls are in sackcloth and ashes.

We believe there are nowhere in the Union a more loyal people than the Latter-Day Saints. They know no other country except this. They expect to live and die on this soil.

When the men of the South, who were in rebellion against the Government in 1865, threw down their arms and asked for recognition along the old lines of citizenship, the Government hastened to grant their prayer.

To be at peace with the Government and in harmony with their fellow citizens who were not of their faith, and to share in the confidence of the Government and people, our people have voluntarily put aside something which all their lives they have believed to be a sacred principle.

Have they not the right to ask for such clemency as comes when the claims of both law and justice have been fully liquidated?

As shepherds of a patient and suffering people we ask amnesty for them and pledge our faith and honor for their future.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

WILFORD WOODRUFF.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

JOSEPH F. SMITH.

LORENZO SNOW.

FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS.

MOSES THATCHER.

FRANCIS M. LYMAN.

H. J. GRANT.

JOHN HENRY SMITH.

JOHN W. TAYLOR.

M. W. MERRILL.

ANTHON H. LUND.

ABRAHAM H. CANNON.

OFFICIAL INDORSEMENTS.

This petition was accompanied by the following letter from Governor Thomas and Chief-Justice Zane. It was also indorsed by members of the Utah Commission and by all the Federal judges of Utah, besides other prominent non-Mormons. The governor and chief justice say:

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, *December 21, 1891.*

To the PRESIDENT:

We have the honor to forward herewith a petition signed by the president and most influential members of the Mormon Church. We have no doubt of its sincerity, and no doubt that it is tendered in absolute good faith. The signers include some who were most determined in adhering to their religious faith, while polygamy, either mandatory or permissive, was one of its tenets, and they are men who would not lightly pledge their faith and honor to the Government or subscribe to such a document without having fully resolved to make their words good in letter and spirit.

We warmly recommend a favorable consideration of this petition, and if your excellency shall find it consistent with your public duties to grant the relief asked, we believe it would be graciously received by the Mormon people and tend to evince to them, what has always been asserted, that the Government is beneficent in its intention, only asks obedience to its laws, and desires all law-abiding citizens to enjoy all the benefits and privileges of citizenship. We think it will be better for the future, if the Mormon people should now receive this mark of confidence.

As to the form and scope of a reprieve or pardon, granted in the exercise of your constitutional prerogative, we make no suggestion. You and your law advisers will best know how to grant what you may think should be granted.

We are, very respectfully,

ARTHUR L. THOMAS,

Governor of Utah.

CHARLES S. ZANE,

Chief Justice of Utah Territory.

The governor of Utah in his report for 1892 states as follows (see p. 50):

On December 18, 1891, there was placed in my hands the following petition for amnesty, signed by the president of the Mormon Church and his two councilors and all the apostles of the church in this country at the time.

It seemed to me it was the most important document which the Government had received from the officers of the Mormon Church. It was a distinct, unqualified pledge that for the future the Mormon Church and people would loyally observe and uphold the law. After consultation with Chief-Justice Zane we agreed to transmit the petition to Washington with the letter that follows the petition. Subsequently Judges Miner, Blackburn, and Anderson, of the Territorial supreme court, Secretary Elijah Sells, and Utah Commissioners Godfrey, Saunders, and Robertson joined in the recommendation.

MEMORIAL OF LEGISLATURE.

In January, 1892, the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah presented the following petition to Congress:

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled :

We, your petitioners, the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah, respectfully represent:

Utah contains an aggregate wealth of more than \$200,000,000. The proceeds of her farms, live stock, mines, and manufactures for the year 1890 amounted to \$23,000,000.

She has near a quarter of a million of civilized people, who, in point of intelligence, industry, and all the essential qualities of good citizenship, are up to the standard of any American community. Polygamy, once practiced by a small portion of her people, has yielded to the supremacy of the law, a sense of the evils flowing from it, and of the utter futility of further attempting to maintain an institution obnoxious to general public sentiment.

In the midst of wonderful material progress her people have recently turned their attention to the study of questions of government and legitimate politics, and are espousing the cause of one or the other of the national parties.

These new conditions have come naturally, honestly, and for the future are absolutely secure. A patriotic people are pledged to their preservation. Retrogression, involving as it would dishonor and dire misfortune, is impossible.

Utah, in the feelings of her people, has been lifted from her humiliation and disgrace. To-day she is imbued with the hope and determination to be free—free in the full sense of American constitutional freedom; which means something more than liberty permitted; which consists in civil and political rights absolutely guaranteed, assured, and guarded in one's liberties as a man and a citizen—his right to vote, his right to hold office, his equality with all others who are his fellow citizens, all these guarded and protected, and not held at the mercy and discretion of one man, or popular majority, or distant body unadvised as to local needs or interests.

The governor, the secretary, the members of the judiciary (except justices of the peace), the marshal, the public prosecutor and his assistants, the board of commissioners appointing all registration and election officers and controlling the elections, are selected by a distant appointing power, and are utterly unaccountable to the people for the manner in which they perform the duties of their offices.

The governor nominates the auditor of public accounts, treasurer, the governing boards of all public institutions, such as the university, agricultural college, reform school and insane asylum. Thus the people have no voice in the selection of persons to manage their public funds and institutions created and maintained at their expense. The Territorial school commissioner is selected by the supreme court and owes no responsibility to the people.

Clerks selected by the district judges, and the probate judges, appointed by the President and with the advice of the Senate, select the regular panels for jurors. The regular panel is supplemented by persons summoned at the discretion of the United States marshal. The determination of rights of life, liberty, and property rests with tribunals, no part of which owe any accountability to those most vitally concerned in the faithful performance of their duties. The marshal and his deputies are clothed with the most far-reaching authority, under which they may usurp the functions of all the local constabulary and police of the Territory. Even the justices of the peace are shorn of their limited jurisdiction by commissioners appointed by the supreme court and whose jurisdiction is made coextensive with that of such justices.

The will of the representatives of the people in the enactment of needed legislation is liable to be defeated at the caprice of a gubernatorial autocrat clothed with the power of absolute veto.

While the county prosecuting attorneys, elected by the people, are permitted to initiate prosecutions in the inferior courts, no such prosecution can be carried forward to success except according to the pleasure of the district attorney imposed upon the people from abroad.

The most vicious interference with the vestige of our local liberties is the maintenance and action of the Utah Commission, who, in their appointment of registration officers, have often selected corrupt and irresponsible persons. They have filled the registration lists with fictitious names and resorted to other devices by which repeating and other frauds might be successfully perpetrated at elections.

There is no province or dependency, it is believed, of any civilized nation wherein the people are not accorded more of liberty and the rights of man than are possessed by American citizens in Utah.

The situation is intolerable to freemen. The people, through us, their chosen but helpless representatives, demand relief. The officeholders, their patrons, those who fatten upon the degradation and misfortune of our people, all the hordes of the beneficiaries of the present system will resist the appeal. * * *

Your memorialists further ask that, as all essential conditions exist entitling Utah to admission into the Union as a State, and that as soon as your honorable body is satisfied of this fact, a law may at once be enacted permitting her to take the position for which she is so eminently fitted.

And your memorialists will ever pray, etc.

POLITICAL ACTION.

At the Republican Territorial convention held in the fall of 1892 the following resolutions were adopted:

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

We again deny that the Republican party in Utah was organized to unduly hasten statehood. The question of statehood for Utah was not immediately involved in the division of the people of the Territory on national party lines; but, in view of the many changes which have recently transpired in our midst affecting the political interests of the people and believing the conditions of the population, material resources, public intelligence, and morality of this Territory are such as to insure a stable local government therein, we pledge to the people of this Territory that our best efforts shall be exerted to form a State government for Utah and to procure her admission into the Union of States.

And about the same time the Democratic Territorial convention adopted the following resolutions:

Eleventh. We announce our complete confidence in the sincerity of the Mormon people in their abandonment of polygamy, in submission to the laws of the land, and their division on party lines, and our full faith in the pledges of their church leaders that the freedom of the members in political affairs shall not be interfered with by them in any particular. We view the attempts of individuals to make it appear that the Mormon presidency secretly desire and work for the success of any particular party as a slander upon those church officials and a disgrace to those engaged in such despicable trickery.

Twelfth. We emphatically declare that Utah is fully prepared in every way for the honors and responsibilities of a sovereign State, and pledge ourselves to labor unceasingly until this proud position is achieved.

The Republican party in its platform adopted at Minneapolis June 9, 1892, declares as follows:

We favor the admission of the remaining Territories at the earliest possible date, having due regard for the interests of the people of the Territories and of the United States.

And in the national platform of the Democratic party adopted at Chicago on June 22, 1892, in section 18, it is declared:

We favor the early admission of all the Territories having the necessary population and resources to admit them to statehood.

When we remember that Utah has a population of 225,000 people and property of an assessed valuation of over \$100,000,000, and of a

real value of not less than \$200,000,000, being a population and wealth far exceeding that of any Territory, except South Dakota, that has ever been admitted into the Union as a State, it is and must be evident to all that the only barrier in all the past to the admission of Utah as a State was that of polygamy.

POLYGAMY EXTERMINATED.

While your committee utterly condemn the doctrine of polygamy, and hold that so long as the Mormons constituted the larger part of the population of the Territory of Utah, and personally or as a matter of faith, with or without the practice, believed in the doctrine of polygamy, then it was proper and right for the Federal Government to use all of its vast powers to secure the overthrow and destruction of that practice; yet, in view of the foregoing facts set forth in this report, as well as the concurrent testimony of all parties interested in the welfare of Utah who have appeared before your committee at its hearings upon this subject during the present Congress, as well as the vast amount of testimony submitted to your committee during the Fiftieth Congress upon the same topics, compel your committee to believe without doubt or hesitation that the institution of polygamy as taught by the Mormon Church, whether of faith or of practice, is now absolutely stamped out and exterminated.

CHARACTER OF MORMON PEOPLE.

Your committee, in regard to the general character of the Mormon people for thrift, honesty, morality, sobriety, and virtue, other than their disputed doctrine of polygamy, call attention to the following statements and excerpts of evidence produced to your committee:

The Mormon Church will be 63 years old on the 6th day of April, 1893. Polygamy was not taught or proclaimed in the Book of Mormon. The church long existed without polygamy, and was about 23 years old when the revelation of polygamy was promulgated; two of the three original witnesses to the translation of the Book of Mormon seceded from the church after it had adopted polygamy, and upon that account. The revelation concerning it was first made public in 1852, and published in the book of "Doctrines and Covenants" in 1853. Let us now see what are the general characteristics of the Mormon people under the teachings of their religion.

The Hon. Charles S. Zane is the chief justice of Utah Territory and is a Republican in politics.

Chief-Justice Zane was interviewed recently on the subject of the Teller enabling act for Utah. He said:

My views as to the bill for an enabling act for Utah Territory, introduced into the United States Senate yesterday by Senator Teller, are that I am for the passage of the bill, without any mental reservation. I further state unhesitatingly that it is my opinion that the Republican party of Utah should declare in favor of its passage and insist upon it becoming a law. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints has taken a stand against the practice of polygamy, and I have no doubt that its members desire to cooperate with the non-Mormons politically for the common good. If Utah becomes a State the Mormons will understand that their material and political interests, their welfare and happiness, are so related to and connected with those of the Gentiles that laws benefiting the latter will be good for the former, and such laws as oppress and injure the one class will be detrimental to the other.

More than 200,000 people in Utah are building its cities, opening and working its mines of incalculable wealth, improving and cultivating vast numbers of productive and valuable farms, and herding their flocks in its valleys and upon its hills. Com-

paratively speaking, these people are temperate, industrious, and honest. They are sufficient in numbers and possess the requisite wealth and intelligence to be admitted into the sisterhood of States. I say let statehood come. The "Mormon" scare has blown over. I am unable to see under statehood the alarming apparitions and hobgoblins conjured up by timidity and fear or by prejudice. The time has come to abandon the enmities, the contention, and prejudice of the past and to lay the foundation of the State of Utah deep and sure upon civil and religious liberty—upon the great principle of equality before the law. We are yet at the foot of the hill, the summit of which will be scaled in distant ages through generations of progress and prosperity. The people of Utah, with the citizens of the United States in other parts of its wide borders, are entitled to national sovereignty, and to those powers delegated by the Constitution of the United States to the Federal Government, and to State sovereignty as to those powers not so delegated. I am for statehood according to the provisions of the Teller bill, so far as they have been reported to me.

Hon. F. H. Dyer was a Democrat and was marshal of the Territory under President Cleveland. In his testimony before your committee in 1892 he gave the following evidence:

Mr. CAINE. What is your experience, as a business man, in regard to the financial standing of the Mormons; how are they regarded in financial circles? What are their notes worth?

Mr. DYER. One hundred cents on the dollar. I want to say that I do not believe that the most radical anti-Mormon will charge that any Mormon was ever derelict in his business obligations. They are always true to those. They regard their word as their bond. It has never been charged to the contrary. In their business relations they are as high-toned and honorable as it is possible for any people to be. They stand on their honor in those matters better than any people I know.

The CHAIRMAN. You say that you lived there sixteen years?

Mr. DYER. Yes, sir; it will be sixteen years next month.

The CHAIRMAN. The question I was about to ask is this: Considering that polygamy is abolished, and that the violation of the law is at an end, are those people not as competent, and as deserving, and as capable of self-government as the people in any other part of the United States?

Mr. DYER. I am pretty well acquainted with the people of Mississippi; I know them as well as I know any people under the sun; and I think the people of Utah are just as loyal to this country as the people of Mississippi, and just as capable of self-government as the people among whom I was raised.

The CHAIRMAN. And you think their professions are to be relied upon just as well? That is, they say they have abandoned the practice, and you think they are sincere?

Mr. DYER. I believe they are sincere. Of course, when this party was first organized—the church party—they were then banded together in defense of the church, and at that time I am satisfied that they would have done most anything which was in the interest of the church; but there has been a leaven at work within that period; the younger element are desirous of being free and have separated from the church party finally, which has resulted in its dissolution.

Governor Stephenson, of the Territory of Idaho, in his official report to the Secretary of the Interior, of date of October 20, 1888, speaking of the Mormons within the Territory of Idaho, says:

Paris has a population of about 1,500, all Mormons, and there is not a saloon or gambling house, or any other place where intoxicating liquor is sold, and this is, I am told, the case in all the towns in Idaho where these people have exclusive control.

In traveling through the Mormon settlements one is at once struck with their improvements and the certainty that they are persevering and industrious; their country towns and villages are thrifty, and their farms well cultivated. Their buildings are generally substantial, and many of them stylish, with all the modern improvements that make a country look progressive and prosperous; and I believe these people are, as a rule, frugal, industrious, and honest.

Bayard Taylor, the celebrated traveler, lecturer, and writer, says:

We must admit that Salt Lake City is one of the most quiet, orderly, and moral places in the world. There are few Gentile liquor saloons, but the Mormons, as a people, are the most temperate of Americans. They are chaste, laborious, and generally cheerful; and what they have accomplished in so short a time, under every circumstance of discouragement, will always form one of the most remarkable chapters in our history. The Territory does not owe a dollar; the people have established manufactories, built roads and bridges, irrigated wastes of sagebrush, colonized the

basin of the interior desert for an extent of 500 miles, and made a nucleus of permanent civilization in the most forbidding part of the continent.

Dr. Miller, of the Omaha Herald, writes as follows:

One feature of the influx into this hitherto quiet, sober, moral, and intelligent Mormon community carries with it its own comment to the thoughtful. To the lasting honor of the Mormon people and system be it said that for twenty-five years such machines of moral infamy as whisky shops, harlotries, faro banks, and all the attendant forms of vice and iniquity were totally unknown in Utah. It can not be denied that the Mormons have achieved victories and conquests over the most gigantic evils that curse our race, and which are to-day the chief banes of every civilized State. Already the hydra-headed monsters of infamy are gaining footholds in Salt Lake City. The gambler and woman of the town are there. The damning fact, so creditable to Mormon morality, is that it is only by the surreptitious evasion and overthrow of Mormon authority that these and kindred curses now invade the beautiful city of Salt Lake.

Elder Miles Grant, the adventist and editor of the World's Crisis, says:

After a careful observation for some days, we came to the settled conclusion that there is less licentiousness in Salt Lake City than in any other one of the same size in the United States, and were we to bring up a family of children in these last days of wickedness we should have less fears of their moral corruption were they in that city than in any other. Swearing, drinking, gambling, idleness, and licentiousness have made but small headway there when compared with other places of equal size. As a body they are a very sincere people and believe the Lord led them there. They are close Bible students, and are very familiar with the Old Testament prophecies, upon which they dwell much in their preaching. Among them are a number of able men, who are capable of entertaining an intelligent audience. They preach without notes and present such thoughts as come to them on the occasion.

Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens, editor Pioneer, a woman's journal, writes as follows:

Utah wants to assume the prerogative of State sovereignty. She has population and wealth superior to any other Territory, and why should she not enjoy the privilege of self-government? Utah is the wisest and best governed of any large section of people in the United States. In Great Salt Lake City there is less of rowdiness, drunkenness, gambling, idleness, theft, conspiracy against the peace of society, and crime generally than there is in any other city of the same population in the country, if not on the globe.

Chief-Justice White, in charging the grand jury, Salt Lake City, February, 1876, said:

This land they have redeemed from sterility, and occupied its once barren solitudes with cities, villages, cultivated fields, and farmhouses, and made it the habitation of a numerous people, where a beggar is never seen and almshouses are neither needed nor known. These are facts and accomplishments which any candid observer recognizes and every fair mind admits.

POPULATION.

The Territory of Utah possesses in a marked degree those requirements essential to statehood, "the necessary population and resources."

The census of 1890 places the population of Utah at 207,905, which is 15,041 more than the combined population of the States of Montana and Wyoming, and 17,054 in excess of the entire population of the adjoining States, Nevada, Idaho, and Wyoming, and 34,004 more than required under the census of 1890 for a Representative in Congress.

The population has greatly increased since the census was taken. The governor of the Territory in his report to the Secretary of the Interior, dated October 1, 1892, estimates the population at 223,930, being an increase of 16,025 over the census report. This is deemed a very

conservative estimate, and the population to-day may be safely placed at 225,000.

Of the 207,905 inhabitants given by the census report, there were:

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Males..... | 110, 463 |
| Females | 97, 442 |
| Excess of males..... | 13, 021 |

The population of the Territory has a steady growth, by immigration from other States and foreign countries, but more especially by births. The census reports give the following facts:

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Between the ages of 5 and 17 years..... | 67, 465 |
| Native born | 62, 463 |
| Foreign born | 5, 002 |
| Between the ages of 18 and 20 years..... | 12, 472 |
| Native born | 10, 519 |
| Foreign born..... | 1, 953 |
| Males between ages of 5 and 20 years..... | 40, 498 |
| Females between ages of 5 and 20 years | 39, 439 |
| Total..... | 79, 937 |
| Total males of voting age..... | 54, 471 |

The idea often expressed by persons ignorant of the facts, that the people of Utah are mostly foreigners is most successfully refuted by the census reports, which make the following showing:

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Total American born..... | 154, 841 |
| Total foreign born..... | 53, 064 |

The proportion of foreign born to American born in Utah is less than in the States of North Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, California, Massachusetts, South Dakota, New York, Michigan, Washington, and the Territory of Arizona.

Only in three States and one Territory has the foreign population decreased more than in Utah during the last census decade.

The percentage of aliens who speak the English language is greater in Utah than in thirty-two States and two Territories.

The population of Utah consists largely of the white element, there being of colored persons, embracing civilized Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and Hawaiians as well as Negroes only 2,006 in the entire Territory; less in proportion to the whites than any of the Pacific States and Territories.

The total number of votes cast at the election for Delegate held in November, 1892, was 34,577, being an increase of 10,812 over the election for members of the legislature held the year previous.

WEALTH AND RESOURCES.

Utah has all the elements of greatness within its borders. Its resources being varied, diversified industries flourish and the future gives promise of wonderful results. The splendid system of irrigation which has been provided largely by community coöperation, renders crops certain, and assures food supplies at cheap rates.

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural interests of the Territory have always been considered of paramount importance, the greater number of the old settlers being farmers and stock-raisers. The governor in his report for 1891, places the value of agricultural products, including wheat, rye, oats, barley, corn, potatoes, beets, hay, alfalfa, orchard fruits, vinegar, vegetables, cotton, wool, butter, cheese, dried fruits, honey, sorghum, wine, and cider, as reported by the county assessors, at \$10,218,527.28.

From the census returns of 1890, we learn that in Utah the total area in cereals in 1889 was 122,878 acres. The production of cereals for the year 1889, embracing barley, buckwheat, Indian corn, oats, rye, and wheat, amounted to 2,395,744 bushels.

IRRIGATION.

The census reports of 1890 furnish the following relative to irrigation in Utah:

In Utah crops were raised by irrigation in the census year ended June 30, 1890, on 263,473 acres, or 411.68 square miles, a trifle over five-tenths of 1 per cent of the entire area of the territory. The aggregate number of farms was 10,757, and of these 9,724, or about nine-tenths, depended upon irrigation, the remaining tenth being either stock ranches or farms in the northern end of the Territory, where the climate is less arid, or situated so high in the mountains that crops can be raised by what is known as "dry farming."

The average size of irrigated farms, or, rather, of irrigated portions of farms, was 27 acres. In this connection the term "irrigated farm" is used to include only the area on which crops were raised by irrigation, the uncultivated portions of such farms not being taken into account. With this understanding, irrigated farms have been classified as follows: 5 irrigated farms of 640 acres or upward; 13 of from 320 to 640 acres; 65 of from 160 to 320 acres. These 83 farms contained an average of 312 acres each, and had a total area of 25,857 acres, or nearly 10 per cent of the entire amount watered in the Territory. The remaining 9,641 farms, under 160 acres in size, comprised over 90 per cent of the total irrigated area, and averaged 25 acres each.

Average value of products per acre, \$18.03.

The Territory has about 3,000 miles of irrigating canals.

LIVE STOCK.

The governor's report for 1892 gives the following statistics relative to the stock industry of the Territory:

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Number of horses and mules..... | 87, 457 |
| Assessed valuation of horses and mules..... | \$3, 084, 473 |
| Number of cattle..... | 255, 675 |
| Assessed valuation of cattle..... | \$3, 000, 372 |

The number of sheep in Utah, according to statistics furnished by the United States Agricultural Department for 1892, was 2,800,000, which, at an average valuation of \$2, amounts to \$5,600,000.

The wool clip for 1892 is estimated at 13,500,000 pounds; valued at 16 cents per pound would amount \$2,160,100.

MINING INDUSTRY.

The following tables are from the governor's report for 1892:

Statement showing value and amount of the principal mineral products of Utah from 1879 to 1891, both inclusive.

| | Refined lead. | | Unrefined lead. | |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | Amount. | Value. | Amount. | Value. |
| | <i>Pounds.</i> | | <i>Pounds.</i> | |
| 1879..... | 2,301,276 | \$103,557.42 | 26,315,359 | \$592,095.57 |
| 1880..... | 2,892,498 | 144,624.90 | 25,657,643 | 641,444.75 |
| 1881..... | 2,645,373 | 145,495.51 | 38,222,185 | 955,554.62 |
| 1882..... | 8,213,798 | 410,690.00 | 52,349,850 | 1,361,096.00 |
| 1883..... | 3,230,547 | 161,527.00 | 63,431,964 | 1,585,799.00 |
| 1884..... | 4,840,987 | 169,434.54 | 56,023,893 | 980,418.02 |
| 1885..... | | | 54,318,776 | 1,222,176.46 |
| 1886..... | 208,800 | 9,667.44 | 48,456,260 | 1,405,231.54 |
| 1887..... | 2,500,000 | 111,750.00 | 45,678,961 | 1,196,788.77 |
| 1888..... | | | 44,567,157 | 1,203,313.23 |
| 1889..... | 2,359,540 | 89,662.52 | 59,421,730 | 1,378,584.13 |
| 1890..... | 5,082,800 | 203,312.00 | 63,181,817 | 1,895,454.51 |
| 1891..... | 6,170,000 | 246,800.00 | 80,356,528 | 2,410,095.84 |
| Total | 40,445,619 | 1,796,521.33 | 657,982,123 | 16,828,652.54 |

| | Silver. | | Gold. | | Copper. | |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Amount. | Value. | Amount. | Value. | Amount. | Value. |
| | <i>Ounces.</i> | | <i>Ounces.</i> | | <i>Pounds.</i> | |
| 1879..... | 3,732,247 | \$4,106,351.70 | 15,732 | \$298,998.00 | | |
| 1880..... | 3,663,183 | 4,029,501.30 | 8,020 | 160,400.00 | | |
| 1881..... | 4,958,345 | 5,503,762.85 | 6,982 | 139,640.00 | | |
| 1882..... | 5,435,444 | 6,114,874.00 | 9,039 | 180,780.00 | 605,880 | \$75,735.00 |
| 1883..... | 4,531,763 | 4,984,939.00 | 6,991 | 139,820.00 | | |
| 1884..... | 5,669,488 | 6,123,047.04 | 5,530 | 110,600.00 | 63,372 | 6,337.20 |
| 1885..... | 5,972,689 | 6,221,596.56 | 8,903 | 178,060.00 | | |
| 1886..... | 5,918,842 | 5,860,837.34 | 10,577 | 211,540.00 | 2,407,550 | 144,453.00 |
| 1887..... | 6,161,737 | 5,976,884.89 | 11,387 | 227,740.00 | 2,491,320 | 124,566.00 |
| 1888..... | 6,178,855 | 5,787,527.51 | 13,886 | 277,720.00 | 2,886,816 | 288,681.60 |
| 1889..... | 7,147,651 | 6,656,254.65 | 24,975 | 499,500.00 | 2,060,792 | 206,079.20 |
| 1890..... | 8,185,586 | 8,492,209.44 | 33,851 | 677,020.00 | 956,708 | 76,536.64 |
| 1891..... | 8,915,223 | 8,759,206.59 | 36,160 | 723,200.00 | 1,836,060 | 100,983.30 |
| Total | 76,451,053 | 78,616,993.97 | 192,033 | 3,824,928.00 | 13,308,498 | 1,023,371.94 |

Increase over 1890.

| | Per cent. |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| In pounds of unrefined lead..... | 21.18 |
| In pounds of refined lead | 21.38 |
| In ounces of silver..... | 9.18 |
| In ounces of gold | 6.82 |
| In pounds of copper..... | 90.87 |

Metal products for 1891.

[Furnished by J. E. Dooley, of Wells, Fargo & Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.]

| | Copper. | Lead, refined. | Lead, unrefined. | Silver in bars. | Silver in base bullion and ores. | Gold in bars. | Gold in bullion and ores. |
|--|----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| | <i>Pounds.</i> | <i>Pounds.</i> | <i>Pounds.</i> | <i>Ounces.</i> | <i>Ounces.</i> | <i>Ounces.</i> | <i>Ounces.</i> |
| Germania Lead Works..... | 305,000 | 6,170,000 | 3,243,000 | 580,000 | 253,100 | 4,135 | 1,096 |
| Hanauer Smelter..... | 350,000 | | 11,010,000 | | 851,400 | | 6,611 |
| Mingo Smelting Co..... | 901,630 | | 11,887,985 | | 1,062,774 | | 9,744 |
| Daly Mining Co..... | | | 2,682,376 | 850,000 | 397,551 | 710 | 498 |
| Ontario Silver Mining Co..... | | | 3,856,832 | 814,485 | 949,415 | | 918 |
| Silver Reef District..... | 279,430 | | | 49,540 | 2,089 | | |
| Other mines and placers..... | | | | 5,600 | | 75 | |
| Net product bars and base bullion..... | 1,836,060 | 6,170,000 | 32,780,173 | 2,299,025 | 3,516,329 | 4,920 | 18,867 |
| Contents ores shipped..... | | | 47,576,355 | | 3,099,869 | | 12,373 |
| Total..... | 1,836,060 | 6,170,000 | 80,356,528 | 2,299,025 | 6,616,198 | 4,920 | 31,240 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Copper, 1,836,060 pounds, at 5½ cents per pound | \$100,983.30 |
| Refined lead, 6,170,000 pounds, at 4 cents per pound | 246,800.00 |
| Unrefined lead, 80,356,528 pounds, at \$60 per ton | 2,410,695.84 |
| Fine silver, 8,915,223 ounces, at \$0.98½ per ounce | 8,759,206.59 |
| Fine gold, 36,160 ounces, at \$20 per ounce | 723,200.00 |
| Total export value | 12,240,885.73 |

Computing the gold and silver at their mint valuation and other metals at their value at the seaboard it would increase the value of the product to \$16,198,066.81.

In addition to the metals mentioned, the Territory abounds in iron, coal, sulphur, salt, slate, onyx, marble, granite, sandstone of various grades and shades of color, asphaltum, gilsonite, tripolite, fluocerite, and other minerals and mineral substances.

The capitalization of mining companies organized and incorporated under the laws of the Territory for year ending July 1, 1892, amounted at par value to \$66,185,000.

BUILDINGS AND INVESTMENTS.

The following statistics from the governor's report for 1892 shows the value of buildings erected in the cities and towns, and investments in incorporated companies, during the year:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Dwellings erected or under contract | 1,296 |
| Value of dwellings erected or under contract | \$1,827,384 |
| Business houses erected or contracts for | 171 |
| Value of business houses erected or contracted for | \$1,190,000 |

Capitalization of companies organized or incorporated under the laws of the Territory:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Manufacturing companies | \$3,213,000 |
| Land, stock, and water companies | 3,578,550 |
| Mercantile companies | 2,151,500 |
| New banks | 200,000 |
| Miscellaneous corporations not previously enumerated | 52,116,500 |

BANKING.

Statement from governor's report for 1892.

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Capital invested | \$5,910,331.50 |
| Deposits for year ending June 30, 1892 | 11,913,750.17 |

HOME INDUSTRIES.

The people of Utah have from the first settlement of the Territory encouraged home industries, and large amounts of capital and labor have been invested in enterprises calculated to develop manufactures, utilize home productions, and furnish employment to her industrious mechanics and laborers.

WOOLEN FACTORIES.

The special report on the wool industry of the United States recently issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, says the wool clip of Utah for 1892 will be found to run close to 13,500,000 pounds, and adds:

Of this amount there are worked up by Utah mills at least 1,000,000 pounds. The largest and most extensive woollen factory in the Territory is the Provo Woollen

Mills, established nearly twenty years ago at Provo. These mills have a capital stock of \$300,000, and consume annually 500,000 pounds of Utah wool. They manufacture flannels, linseys, cassimeres, blankets, shawls, yarns, overshirts, underwear, knit hosiery, etc. The next mill of importance is that of the Deseret Woolen Mills Company, at Salt Lake City, which has a capacity of 350,000 to 400,000 pounds of wool per year. These are the two principal woolen mills, yet there are several other smaller ones. It would seem that there is a good opening in the Territory for other woolen factories, for they can evidently take the wool product as it comes from the grower and work it up as cheaply as any of the factories in the East, and have the expense of transportation a long distance in their favor.

SALT INDUSTRY.

The amount of salt produced by evaporation of the waters of the Great Salt Lake for the years 1891 and 1892 was 272,000 tons.

SUGAR FACTORY.

The Utah Sugar Factory for the manufacture of sugar from beets, located at Lehi, 33 miles south of Salt Lake City, is one of the largest in the United States. The expenditure for buildings and machinery amounted to \$500,000. The machinery was all of American manufacture. For two years past the factory has turned out beet sugar of the finest quality. The output for the first year's run, 1891, was 1,250,000 pounds, which amount was nearly doubled for the year 1892.

While the manufacturing interests of Utah are varied and extend all over the Territory, for lack of reliable statistics only the most prominent industries are mentioned in this report.

SALT LAKE CITY MANUFACTURES.

A preliminary report on the mechanical and manufacturing industries of Salt Lake City for the year ending May 31, 1890, published by the Census Bureau, gives the following returns:

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Number of industries reported | 45 |
| Number of establishments reported | 149 |
| Capital invested | \$2, 658, 676 |
| Hands employed | 1, 997 |
| Wages paid | \$1, 276, 219 |
| Cost of materials used | \$1, 665, 877 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | \$263 |
| Value of product | \$3, 864, 402 |

Statistics of manufactures of the other cities of Utah are not yet published.

ASSESSED VALUATION.

The governor's report for 1892 makes the following showing:

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Assessed valuation of real and personal property in the Territory... | \$117, 150, 899. 51 |
| Assessed valuation of property in incorporated cities and towns.... | 87, 200, 081. 53 |
| Indebtedness of said corporations | 2, 115, 678. 58 |

The real value of the property of the Territory as heretofore stated is not less than \$200,000,000.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The United States land office in Salt Lake City, the only one in the Territory, reports the following business for the year ending June 30, 1892:

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Number of entries..... | 2, 208 |
| Acreage..... | 229, 666. 06 |
| Amount of receipts, including fees..... | \$106, 986. 07 |
| Total acreage of public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1891..... | 13, 188, 204. 16 |
| Total acreage of public land disposed of and settled upon since opening of the land office in March, 1869, to June, 1891, was..... | 5, 906, 080. 30 |
| Cash receipts..... | \$1, 368, 224. 27 |

RAILROADS.

The railroad system of Utah embraces the following:

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| | Miles. |
| Standard-gauge road..... | 1, 169. 91 |
| Narrow-gauge road..... | 122. 3 |

Street railroads.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| | Miles. |
| Salt Lake City, electric..... | 58 |
| Ogden, electric..... | 10 |
| Provo, steam motor..... | 6 |

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

NATURAL GAS.

Respecting the recent discoveries of natural gas in Salt Lake Valley, the governor in his report says:

For many years past it has been claimed that natural gas could be found beneath the crust of the Salt Lake Basin. Two years ago it was reported that from a well sunk near Brigham City gas had commenced to flow, which burned quite brilliantly and was used for some time. It was also reported that in Ogden City gas had been found, and in Salt Lake some well-borers discovered quite a flow.

Recent developments have confirmed the belief that gas exists, and it now appears that Salt Lake Valley is in the center of a gas belt. During the past year wells have been sunk on the shore of the Great Salt Lake in Davis County; the gas is found at a depth of some 800 feet. The gas is said to be of the best known quality, and it is claimed that some of the wells will yield an average of about 4,000,000 cubic feet in twenty-four hours with a rock pressure of 210 pounds.

It is stated the new American Gas and Fuel Company, who have sunk a number of wells, are now prepared to commence the construction of a gas plant and pipe line into Salt Lake City.

EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS.

Utah has an excellent free-school system supported by taxation, and much attention is being given to the cause of education and the schools of the Territory give promise of great development and usefulness.

Speaking of the free schools the governor in his report for 1891 says:

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

There now seems to be a growing desire throughout the Territory to give these schools the support which they are entitled to. In Salt Lake City the schools have been crowded beyond their capacity, and the board of education has found it difficult to supply the needed room. To remedy this a special election was held, and

the citizens voted to bond the city in the sum of \$600,000 for the purpose of building and furnishing school-houses. This great interest in the cause of popular education is an encouraging feature and speaks well for the Territory and its people.

Ogden City has also issued bonds to the amount of \$100,000 for the purpose of erecting additional and improved school buildings.

The amount of Territorial and district school-tax levies for the benefit of the common free schools for the year 1891 amounted to \$618,685.21.

Besides the common schools, Utah has its due proportion of private, church, and denominational schools.

In his report for 1892 the commissioner of schools for Utah says:

In my last annual report the number of children of school age in the Territory was given at 66,009, of which 53,044 were of Mormon parentage and 12,965 were of non-Mormon parentage. According to the present report, the total number of children of school age in the Territory is 73,359, of which 57,532 are of Mormon parentage and 15,827 of non-Mormon parentage. This shows the increase in one year of the children of school age who are of Mormon parentage to be 0.084 per cent and the increase of those of non-Mormon parentage to be 0.22 per cent. The schedule (Exhibit A) of school population shows that there are 10,934 children of school age in the Territory who attend no school. The report for the preceding year (1891) showed 11,059. It will therefore be noticed that, while the number of children of school age is rapidly increasing, the number of those who attend no school is decreasing.

The following table, showing that the total amount invested in the educational establishment of Utah is \$1,457,965.52, and the general distribution of the schools throughout the Territory, is from the report of the commissioner of schools for 1892:

Value of school property.

| Counties. | Grounds. | Buildings. | Furniture. | Apparatus. | Total. |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Beaver | \$535.00 | \$3,700.00 | \$1,904.25 | \$948.75 | \$8,328.00 |
| Boxelder | 2,823.00 | 27,134.67 | 5,863.57 | 3,993.80 | 39,815.04 |
| Cache | 13,495.00 | 66,812.96 | 9,825.77 | 2,930.68 | 85,463.13 |
| Davis | 8,882.97 | 23,922.80 | 5,707.50 | 1,873.50 | 40,485.95 |
| Emery | 1,733.75 | 5,687.17 | 2,633.61 | 1,697.55 | 11,752.08 |
| Garfield | 452.00 | 1,562.00 | 1,262.80 | 775.75 | 4,047.55 |
| Grand | 200.00 | 2,800.00 | 200.00 | 150.00 | 3,350.00 |
| Iron | 890.00 | 5,267.17 | 1,797.00 | 583.00 | 8,537.17 |
| Juab | 1,835.00 | 11,982.74 | 3,330.08 | 1,512.00 | 18,659.82 |
| Kane | 259.00 | 3,250.00 | 940.60 | 527.50 | 4,969.10 |
| Millard | 495.00 | 13,684.60 | 2,277.66 | 1,892.25 | 18,154.05 |
| Morgan | 2,100.00 | 9,309.00 | 1,195.00 | 420.00 | 14,722.00 |
| Piute | 275.00 | 1,225.00 | 1,635.87 | 859.50 | 3,995.37 |
| Rich | 650.00 | 2,900.00 | 875.00 | 675.00 | 5,100.00 |
| Salt Lake (outside of city) | 19,101.00 | 79,593.45 | 10,088.81 | 5,135.32 | 104,921.58 |
| Salt Lake City | 248,280.00 | 120,495.00 | 26,995.00 | 3,224.00 | 398,994.00 |
| San Juan | | | 380.60 | | 380.60 |
| Sanpete | 5,189.50 | 21,281.28 | 6,564.35 | 2,960.75 | 35,995.88 |
| Sevier | 4,480.00 | 4,721.00 | 3,781.50 | 1,792.25 | 14,684.75 |
| Summit | 6,210.00 | 42,441.92 | 5,625.68 | 2,123.36 | 56,400.96 |
| Tooele | 1,570.00 | 6,887.47 | 2,136.80 | 4,055.00 | 11,944.27 |
| Uintah | 430.00 | 3,705.00 | 1,824.45 | 446.00 | 6,481.85 |
| Utah (outside of Provo) | 14,521.00 | 61,167.00 | 11,411.70 | 4,694.00 | 91,733.70 |
| Provo City | 10,243.75 | 42,232.17 | 5,383.22 | 953.97 | 58,813.11 |
| Wasatch | 2,588.15 | 10,900.00 | 2,354.00 | 551.00 | 16,393.15 |
| Washington | 835.00 | 8,765.00 | 1,556.15 | 1,308.00 | 13,069.90 |
| Wayne | | | | | |
| Weber (outside of Ogden) | 116,171.00 | 83,241.00 | 14,328.00 | 4,475.50 | 215,215.71 |
| Ogden City | 108,000.00 | 45,000.00 | 7,200.00 | 600.00 | 160,800.00 |
| Total | 563,039.12 | 704,569.40 | 139,378.57 | 50,978.43 | 1,457,965.52 |

* New county; included in Piute County.

The University of Utah at Salt Lake City and the Agricultural College at Logan, both Territorial institutions, extend the educational facilities usually afforded by similar establishments in the several States. The attendance at both is large and increasing annually.

Only about 5 per cent of the people of Utah are illiterate, and this fact, considered in connection with the educational facilities of the Territory and the ambitious character of the people, is ample assurance of one of the most essential characteristics of good citizenship. But the aim of education in Utah is not merely to reduce the number of those who are technically denominated illiterates, but to give to the pupils the same training and learning that may be had in the best schools of the East, and therefore the course of study includes not only the usual and ordinary branches, but extends to the higher studies which are taught in the schools of the older communities.

Utah has not been unmindful of the more unfortunate class of its citizens. It has established at Provo a large and well-equipped asylum for the insane, and at Ogden a reform school provided with all the necessary means for educating and instructing in some industrial pursuit such boys and girls as have no parents or homes and those who can not be controlled by home influences.

THE ENABLING ACT.

The bill provides an enabling act for the people of Utah Territory and the terms upon which the constitutional convention will be held and the constitution framed and submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection.

All male citizens over 21 years of age who have resided one year in the Territory are authorized to vote for delegates to form the convention, which shall consist of 107 delegates, who are apportioned upon the following theory of representation: Every county to have at least one delegate, and one additional for every 2,000 of population and for the larger fraction thereof. The election is to be held for delegates on the first Monday in August after the passage of this act. A new registration of voters is to be made under the provisions of the laws of the United States and the Territory, the registration to commence on the first Monday in June after the passage of this act. Delegates to the convention shall meet at the seat of government the third Monday after their election and declare, on behalf of the people of their proposed State, to adopt the Constitution of the United States; whereupon the convention is authorized to form a State constitution and government for the proposed State of Utah. It is required that such constitution shall be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rank on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. They shall provide by ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that no inhabitant shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship. The convention shall also provide that the proposed State of Utah shall forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof, and all lands lying within the limits of the State owned or held by any Indian or any Indian tribes, and until the Indian title shall have been extinguished by the United States, such Indian reservation shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States. All Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the United States.

The other provisions usual in an enabling act are required, especially that the debts of the Territory are to be assumed and paid by the State, and provision made for the establishment and maintenance of public schools, to be open to all of the children of the State, free from sectarian influence. The constitution thus formed to be submitted to the people of Utah Territory for ratification or rejection, at an election to be held at a time fixed by ordinance of the convention; when, if a majority of votes cast shall be for the constitution, the governor shall certify the result to the President of the United States. If he shall find the constitution and government of said proposed State to be republican in form, and all the provisions of the enabling act are complied with, it shall be his duty to issue a proclamation announcing the result of the election; whereupon the proposed State of Utah shall be deemed admitted by Congress into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States. Also, that until the next general census, or until otherwise provided by law, Utah shall be entitled to one Representative in the Congress of the United States, who, together with the other State officers, may be elected at the same time the election is held for the adoption of the constitution. Sections 6 to 14, inclusive, relate to the different grants of lands which it is proposed Utah shall receive from the General Government. In view of the mountainous and arid character of the land, and as the larger part of all agricultural lands lying along the streams fit for cultivation without irrigation have either been homesteaded purchased, or secured under the various land acts of the Government, it is provided that sections 2, 16, 32, and 36 in every township of the proposed State are granted to it for the support of common schools, with indemnity for all lands heretofore taken up, to be made in such manner as the legislature may provide, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

GRANTS OF LAND.

One hundred sections of land are granted for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the capital; 90,000 acres for the use and support of an agricultural college; 10 per cent of the proceeds of the sales of public lands within the State sold after the admission of the State, and after deducting all expenses, shall be paid to the State for a permanent fund, to be devoted to the common schools, of which the interest only shall be annually expended. All lands granted to Utah for educational purposes are to be disposed of at public sale. Two townships of land, also 110,000 acres, including all saline lands, are to be reserved and granted for the use of the University of Utah. All schools, colleges, and universities provided for in this act are to remain forever under the exclusive control of the State. No part of the proceeds of the lands can be used for the support of any sectarian or denominational school, college, or university. All mineral lands are exempt from any grant made under the act. The lands here given to the State of Utah are in lieu of all grants of lands for the purposes of internal improvements, also swamp and overflowed lands, and of saline lands, and shall be in quantities as follows:

For irrigating purposes, 500,000 acres; for insane asylum, 100,000 acres; for school of mines, 100,000 acres; for deaf and dumb asylum, 100,000 acres; for reform school, 100,000 acres; for State normal school, 100,000 acres; for an institution for the blind, 100,000 acres; for miners' hospital, 50,000 acres; also the United States penitentiary near Salt Lake City, with all lands and appurtenances attached, are granted to the State of Utah. These are specific grants of lands exclusively for

the purposes mentioned. It is expressly provided in the act that Utah is not to be entitled to any further grants of lands. All lands granted are to be sold at public sale, at not less than \$5 per acre; provided, the State may lease any of the lands for a period of time not more than five years. The State of Utah to comprise one judicial district, for which there shall be one United States district judge, one attorney, one marshal, and a clerk for each of the circuit and district courts, with proper provisions for the transfer of all business from the courts of the Territory to the Federal courts of the State; and also provides for all cases of appeal or writs of error in cases pending now or hereafter in the Territorial courts to the Supreme Court of the United States. Section 19 appropriates \$30,000 to the Territory for defraying the expenses of the convention. Section 20 provides that the convention shall, by ordinance, provide for the election of officers for the new State government, including members of the legislature and a Representative in the Fifty-third Congress, all of whom shall remain in abeyance until the State is admitted into the Union. If admitted, the legislature shall assemble and elect two Senators, in the manner prescribed by the laws of the United States; and upon the governor's certificates the Senators and Representative shall be entitled to seats in Congress. Also, that all laws in force in the Territory at the time of its admission into the Union shall be in force in the State until modified or changed, according to its constitution and laws.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION.

The Mormon Church and its adherents have been subjected for long years to the sharpest and most unkindly criticisms; and heretofore all prayers of the Mormon people for statehood have been denied. Inasmuch as your committee have come to the conclusion that the time for statehood for Utah has at last arrived, it is eminently proper that the characteristics of the Mormon people shall be made known, not only for the information of Congress, but of the nation.

These statements will be repeated from the pulpit and the stump, and around Christian firesides.

Many myriads of people who heretofore have looked upon the Mormons as moral outlaws, it is believed, will change their opinion, and admit that a people showing the characteristics that the Mormons possess, are at last worthy of statehood with full admission to all the rights of American citizenship. Upon this branch of the question, your committee quote from the argument of Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson, of Washington City, made before the Committee on Territories in 1889. Judge Wilson, among other things, said:

Utah is applying for admission and we have therefore to inquire, first, whether the conditions Congress has a right to require exist; and second, if they do, whether there is anything outside of these conditions that will justify a refusal.

Utah has more than 200,000 inhabitants; much above the number required. That is not disputed.

Utah has a public-school system of the highest order of excellence and a university of high repute. Every denomination of the Christian churches have their seminaries of learning, and the result of it is as near universality of education—indeed less illiteracy than is to be found in any other Territory and a majority of the States. This is not disputed.

As a temperate, orderly, law-abiding, industrious, thrifty people, the population of Utah have at least no superiors. This is not disputed.

The ownership of the land, that great source of good conservative citizenship, is more evenly and universally distributed among these people than those of any other Territory in the nation. This is not disputed.

Her manufactures include almost every useful article. The products of her soil and the yield of her mines aggregate many millions of dollars annually, and she has flocks and herds whose value alone is not less than \$30,000,000. None of this is disputed.

Her charitable institutions are abreast of our advanced civilization. This is not disputed.

No people are freer from the vices that seem to be attendant upon humanity and infest compacted populations. This will not be disputed.

Utah is situated midway between the great rivers of the West and the Pacific, and is traversed by lines of transcontinental railways—highways of the continent, and it is no exaggeration to say highways of the world. Her geographical position, together with her vast agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing resources, and the intelligence, energy, and high character of her people make statehood of vast importance, not only to Utah, but to the whole country. This will not be disputed.

In view of the foregoing, political reasons alone can no longer be urged to delay the admission of Utah as a State.

All mouths should be hushed, and all opposition silenced, after the President has amnestied all past offenses; after both political parties in national convention assembled have declared that the time has come for the admission of all the Territories, of which Utah is one; after the Territorial conventions of 1892, wherein both of said great parties declared for statehood, and that the hour is ripe for the admission of Utah; after the legislature of Utah has declared unanimously for statehood; after the governor of the Territory, all of its Territorial officers, and its judiciary, all of whom are Republicans in politics, have declared, that in their opinion polygamy is abolished and at an end; after all the members of the Utah Commission, a commission created expressly to crush and obliterate polygamy have declared their work practically accomplished; after the Mormon Church, through all of its heads and officials, publicly, privately, and in every way possible for mortals to do and proclaim, have with bowed heads, if not in anguish, pledged their faith and honor that nevermore in the future shall polygamy within the Mormon Church be either a doctrine of faith or of practice, there certainly can be but one sentiment, but one opinion among all just-minded legislators in Congress upon the question of duty, and that is to admit Utah as a State into the Federal Union.

Your committee recommend that the bill do pass.

The undersigned, members of the Committee on the Territories, hereby authorize and direct the chairman of said committee to favorably report to the House of Representatives H. R. 352, being a bill to enable the people of Utah to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with the amendments as indicated in the accompanying draft of the bill hereto annexed and marked Exhibit A.

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| C. B. KILGORE, | JNO. AVERY, |
| WM. A. B. BRANCH, | JACOB LEFEVER, |
| MARSHALL ARNOLD, | G. F. KRIBBS, |
| A. J. HUNTER, | ANTONIO JOSEPH, |
| D. D. DONOVAN, | MARK A. SMITH, |
| HALDOR E. BOEN, | |

EXHIBIT A.

[Omit the words in brackets and insert the words in italics.]

A BILL to enable the people of Utah to form a constitution and State government, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of all that part of the area of the United States now constituting the Territory of Utah, as at present described, may become the State of Utah, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2 That all male citizens of the United States over the age of twenty-one years, who have resided in said Territory for one year next prior to such election, are hereby authorized to vote for and choose delegates to form a convention in said Territory. Such delegates shall possess the qualifications of such electors; and the aforesaid convention shall consist of one hundred and seven delegates, apportioned among the several counties within the limits of the proposed State as follows: Beaver County, two delegates; Box Elder County, four delegates; Cache County, eight delegates; Davis County, three delegates; Emery County, three delegates; Garfield County, one delegate; Grand County, one delegate; Iron County, one delegate; Juab County, three delegates; Kane County, one delegate; Millard County, two delegates; Morgan County, one delegate; Piute County, one delegate; Rich County, one delegate; Salt Lake County, twenty-nine delegates, thus apportioned, to wit: Salt Lake City, first precinct, four delegates; second precinct, six delegates; third precinct, five delegates; fourth precinct, three delegates; fifth precinct, three delegates; all other precincts in said county, outside of Salt Lake City, eight delegates; San Juan County, one delegate; San Pete County, seven delegates; Sevier County, three delegates; Summit County, four delegates; Tooele County, two delegates; Uintah County, one delegate; Utah County, twelve delegates; Wasatch County, two delegates; Washington County, two delegates; Wayne County, one delegate, and Weber County, eleven delegates; and the governor of said Territory shall, within twenty days after the passage of this act, by proclamation, order an election of the delegates aforesaid in said Territory, to be held on such day as he may in such proclamation designate, not less than sixty nor more than ninety days after the issuing thereof. The board of commissioners known as the Utah commission is hereby authorized and required to cause a new and complete registration of voters of said Territory to be made under the provisions of the laws of the United States and said Territory, except that the oath required for registration under said laws shall be so modified as to test the qualifications of the electors as prescribed in this act; such new registration to be made as nearly conformable with the provisions of such laws as may be; and such election for delegates shall be conducted, the returns made, the result ascertained, and the certificate of persons elected to such convention issued in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of said Territory regulating elections therein of members of the legislature. Persons possessing the qualifications entitling them to vote for delegates under this act shall be entitled to vote on the ratification or rejection of the constitution, under such rules or regulations as said convention may prescribe, not in conflict with this act.

SEC. 3. That the delegates to the convention thus elected shall meet at the seat of government of said Territory on the third Monday after their election, and, after organization, shall declare on behalf of the people of said proposed State that they adopt the Constitution of the United States, whereupon the said convention shall be, and is hereby, authorized to form a constitution and State government for said proposed State. The constitution shall be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and not to be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. And said convention shall provide, by ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and of the people of said State—

First. That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Second. That the people inhabiting said proposed State do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof; and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes; and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States; that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the said State

shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents thereof; that no taxes shall be imposed by the State on lands or property therein belonging to or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States or reserved for its use; but nothing herein, or in the ordinance herein provided for, shall preclude the said State from taxing, as other lands are taxed, any lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relations and has obtained from the United States or from any person a title thereto by patent or other grant, save and except such lands as have been or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any act of Congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation; but said ordinance shall provide that all such lands shall be exempt from taxation by said State so long and to such extent as such act of Congress may prescribe.

Third. That the debts and liabilities of said Territory, *under authority of the legislative assembly thereof*, shall be assumed and paid by said State.

Fourth. That provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools, which shall be open to all the children of said State and free from sectarian control.

SEC. 4. That in case a constitution and State government shall be formed in compliance with the provisions of this act, the convention forming the same shall provide by ordinance for submitting said constitution to the people of said State for its ratification or rejection, at an election to be held at a time fixed in said ordinance, at which election the qualified voters of said proposed State shall vote directly for or against the proposed constitution, and for or against any provisions separately submitted. The return of said election shall be made to the said Utah Commission, who shall cause the same to be canvassed, and if a majority of the votes cast on that question shall be for the constitution shall certify the result to the President of the United States, together with a statement of the votes cast thereon, and upon separate articles or propositions, and a copy of said constitution, articles, propositions, and ordinances. And if the constitution and government of said proposed State are republican in form, and if all the provisions of this act have been complied with in the formation thereof, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to issue his proclamation announcing the result of said election, and thereupon the proposed State of Utah shall be deemed admitted by Congress into the Union, under and by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the original States, from and after the date of said proclamation.

SEC. 5. That until the next general census, or until otherwise provided by law, said State shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the United States, which Representative in the Fifty-third Congress, together with the governor and other officers provided for in said constitution, may be elected on the same day of the election for the adoption of the constitution; and until said State officers are elected and qualified under the provisions of the constitution, and the State is admitted into the Union, the Territorial officers shall continue to discharge the duties of the respective offices in said Territory.

SEC. 6. That upon the admission of said State into the Union sections numbered two, sixteen, thirty-two, and thirty-six in every township of said proposed State, and where such sections or any parts thereof have been sold or otherwise disposed of by or under the authority of any act of Congress other lands equivalent thereto, in legal subdivisions of not less than one quarter section and as contiguous as may be to the section in lieu of which the same is taken, are hereby granted to said State for the support of common schools, such indemnity lands to be selected within said State in such manner as the legislature may provide, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the second, sixteenth, thirty-second, and thirty-sixth sections embraced in permanent reservations for national purposes shall not, at any time, be subject to the grants nor to the indemnity provisions of this act, nor shall any lands embraced in Indian, military, or other reservations of any character be subject to the grants or to the indemnity provisions of this act until the reservation shall have been extinguished and such lands be restored to and become a part of the public domain.

SEC. 7. That upon the admission of said State into the Union, in accordance with the provisions of this act, one hundred sections of the unappropriated lands within said State, to be selected and located in legal subdivisions as provided in section six of this act, shall be, and are hereby, granted to said State for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the capital of said State, when permanently located, for legislative, executive, and judicial purposes.

SEC. 8. That lands to the extent of two townships in quantity, authorized by the third section of the act of February twenty-one, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, to be reserved for the establishment of the University of Utah, are hereby granted to the State of Utah for university purposes, to be held and used in accordance with the provisions of this section; and any portions of said lands that may not have been selected by said Territory may be selected by said State. That in addition to the above, [two] one hundred and ten thousand acres of land, to be selected and

located as provided in the foregoing section of this act, and including all saline lands in said State, are hereby granted to said State, for the use of the said university; and *ninety thousand acres for the use of an agricultural college* [which shall be connected therewith] *therein*. That the proceeds of the sale of said lands, or any portion thereof, shall constitute [a] permanent [fund] *funds*, to be safely invested and held by said State; and the income thereof to be used exclusively for the purposes of such university and agricultural college *respectively*.

SEC. 9. That ten per centum of the proceeds of the sales of public lands lying within said State, which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to the said State, to be used as a permanent fund, the interest of which only shall be expended for the support of the common schools within said State.

SEC. 10. That the proceeds of lands herein granted for educational purposes, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, shall constitute a permanent school fund, the interest of which only shall be expended for the support of said schools, and such land shall not be subject to preëmption, homestead entry, or any other entry under the land laws of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be surveyed for school purposes only.

SEC. 11. The schools, colleges, and university provided for in this act shall forever remain under the exclusive control of said State, and no part of the proceeds arising from the sale or disposal of any lands herein granted for educational purposes, or of the income thereof, shall be used for the support of any sectarian or denominational school, college, or university.

SEC. 12. That in lieu of the grant of land for purposes of internal improvement made to new States by the eighth section of the act of September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, which section is hereby repealed as to said State, and in lieu of any claim or demand by the State of Utah under the act of September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and section twenty-four hundred and seventy-nine of the Revised Statutes, making a grant of swamp and overflowed lands to certain States, which grant it is hereby declared is not extended to said State of Utah, the following grants of land are hereby made to said State for the purposes indicated, namely:

For the establishment of permanent water reservoirs for irrigating purposes, five hundred thousand acres; for the establishment and maintenance of an insane asylum, one hundred thousand acres; for the establishment and maintenance of a school of mines in connection with the university, one hundred thousand acres; for the establishment and maintenance of a deaf and dumb asylum, one hundred thousand acres; for the establishment and maintenance of a reform school, one hundred thousand acres; for establishment and maintenance of State normal schools, one hundred thousand acres; for the establishment and maintenance of an institution for the blind, one hundred thousand acres; for a miners' hospital for disabled miners, fifty thousand acres. The United States penitentiary near Salt Lake City and all lands and appurtenances connected therewith and set apart and reserved therefor are hereby granted to the State of Utah.

The said State of Utah shall not be entitled to any further or other grants of land for any purpose than as expressly provided in this act; and the lands granted by this section shall be held appropriated, and disposed of exclusively for the purposes herein mentioned, in such manner as the legislature of the State may provide.

SEC. 13. That all land granted in quantity or as indemnity by this act shall be selected under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, from the unappropriated public lands of the United States within the limits of said State of Utah.

SEC. 14. That the State of Utah shall constitute one judicial district, which shall be called the district of Utah, and the circuit and district courts thereof shall be held at the capital of this State for the time being. The judge of said district shall receive a yearly salary of five thousand dollars, payable monthly, and shall reside in his district. There shall be appointed clerks of said courts, who shall keep their offices at the capital of said State. There shall be appointed for said district one district judge, one United States attorney, and one United States marshal. The regular terms of said courts shall be held at the place aforesaid on the first Monday in April and the first Monday in November of each year. For judicial purposes, the district of Utah shall be attached to the eighth judicial circuit, and only one grand jury and one petit jury shall be summoned in both of said courts.

SEC. 15. That the circuit and district courts for the district of Utah and the judges thereof, respectively, shall possess the same powers and jurisdiction and perform the same duties possessed and required to be performed by the other circuit and district courts and judges of the United States, and shall be governed by the same laws and regulations.

SEC. 16. That the marshal, district attorney, and clerks of the circuit and district courts of the said district of Utah, and all other officers and other persons perform-

ing duty in the administration of justice therein, shall severally possess the powers and perform the duties lawfully possessed and required to be performed by similar officers in other districts of the United States, and shall, for the services they may perform, receive the same fees and compensation allowed by law to other similar officers and persons performing similar duties.

SEC. 17. That the convention herein provided for shall have the power to provide, by ordinance, for the transfer of actions, cases, proceedings, and matters pending in the supreme or district courts of the Territory of Utah at the time of the admission of the said State into the Union, to such courts as shall be established under the constitution to be thus formed, or to the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of Utah; and no indictment, action, or proceeding shall abate by reason of any change in the courts, but shall be proceeded with in the State or United States courts according to the laws thereof, respectively. That all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States upon any record from the supreme court of said Territory, or that may hereafter lawfully be prosecuted upon any record from said court, may be heard and determined by said Supreme Court of the United States; and the mandate of execution or of further proceedings shall be directed by the Supreme Court of the United States to the circuit or district court hereby established within the said State from or to the supreme court of such State, as the nature of the case may require. And the circuit, district, and State courts herein named shall, respectively, be the successors of the supreme court of the Territory as to all such cases arising within the limits embraced within the jurisdiction of such courts, respectively, with full power to proceed with the same, and award mesne or final process therein; and that from all judgments and decrees of the supreme court of the Territory, mentioned in this act, in any case arising within the limits of the proposed State prior to admission, the parties to such judgment shall have the same right to prosecute appeals and writs of error to the Supreme Court of the United States as they shall have had by law prior to the admission of said State into the Union.

SEC. 18. That the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to said Territory for defraying the expenses of said convention and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules and regulations and at the same rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the Territorial legislature.

SEC. 19. That the constitutional convention may by ordinance provide for the election of officers for a full State government, including members of the legislature and Representatives in the Fifty-third Congress, at the time for the election for the ratification or rejection of the constitution; but the said State government shall remain in abeyance until the State shall be admitted into the Union as proposed by this act. In case the constitution of said States shall be ratified by the people, but not otherwise, the legislature thereof may assemble, organize, and elect two Senators of the United States in the manner now prescribed by the laws of the United States; and the governor and secretary of state of the proposed State shall certify the election of the Senators and Representatives in the manner required by law; and when such State is admitted into the Union, as provided in this act, the Senators and Representatives shall be entitled to be admitted to seats in Congress, and to all rights and privileges of Senators and Representatives of other States in the Congress of the United States; and the State government formed in pursuance of said constitution, as provided by the constitutional convention, shall proceed to exercise all the functions of State officers; and all laws in force made by said Territory at the time of its admission into the Union shall be in force in said State, except as modified or changed by this act or by the constitution of the State; and the laws of the United States not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the said State as elsewhere within the United States.

SEC. 20. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act, whether passed by the legislature of said Territory or by Congress, are hereby repealed.

ADMISSION OF UTAH.

NOVEMBER 2, 1893.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WHEELER, from the Committee on the Territories, submitted the following

VIEWS OF THE MINORITY

[Upon H. R. 352, to enable the people of Utah to form a constitution and State government, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.]

The undersigned are deeply impressed with the importance of very speedily enacting a law for the admission of the Territory of Utah as a State. This Territory possesses every requirement essential to statehood. Its population is many times the average population of Territories heretofore admitted as States, and its resources are already far greater than some of the States of the Union.

The census of 1890 places the population of Utah at 207,905, which is 15,041 more than the combined population of the States of Montana and Wyoming and 17,054 in excess of the entire population of the adjoining States, Nevada, Idaho, and Wyoming, and 34,004 more than required under the census of 1890 for a Representative in Congress.

The population has greatly increased since the census was taken. The governor of the Territory in his report to the Secretary of the Interior, dated October 1, 1892, estimates the population at 223,930, being an increase of 16,025 over the census report. This is deemed a very conservative estimate, and the population to-day may be safely placed at 240,000, and many estimate its present population as high as 250,000.

Of the 207,905 inhabitants given by the census report there were:

| | |
|----------------------|----------|
| Males | 110, 463 |
| Females | 97, 442 |
| Excess of males..... | 13, 021 |

The population of the Territory has a steady growth by immigration from other States and foreign countries; but more especially by births. The census reports give the following facts:

| | |
|--|---------|
| Between the ages of 5 and 17 years..... | 67, 465 |
| Native born..... | 62, 463 |
| Foreign born..... | 5, 002 |
| Between the ages of 18 and 20 years..... | 12, 472 |
| Native born..... | 10, 519 |
| Foreign born..... | 1, 953 |

| | |
|---|---------|
| Males between ages of 5 and 20 years..... | 40, 498 |
| Females between ages of 5 and 20 years..... | 39, 439 |
| Total..... | 79, 937 |

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Total males of voting age..... | 51, 471 |
|--------------------------------|---------|

The idea often expressed by persons ignorant of the facts, that the people of Utah are mostly foreigners, is most successfully refuted by the census reports, which make the following showing:

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Total American born..... | 154, 841 |
| Total foreign born..... | 53, 064 |

The proportion of foreign born to American born in Utah is less than in the States of North Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, California, Massachusetts, South Dakota, New York, Michigan, Washington, and the Territory of Arizona.

Only in three States and one Territory has the foreign population decreased more than in Utah during the census decade.

The percentage of aliens who speak the English language is greater in Utah than in thirty-two States and two Territories.

The population of Utah consists largely of the white element, there being of colored persons, embracing civilized Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and Hawaiians, as well as negroes, only 2,006 in the entire Territory; less in proportion to the whites than any of the Pacific States and Territories.

The total number of votes cast at the election for Delegate held in November, 1892, was 34,577, being an increase of 10,812 over the election for members of the legislature held the year previous.

The only possible objection that can be raised to the admission of this Territory as a State is the fear that when clothed with the powers incident to statehood laws may be enacted which would legitimize, or at least tolerate, what all civilization now denominates as the crime of polygamy. The bill, which is reported pursuant to the written authority of the majority of the committee, says:

The constitution shall be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and not to be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. And said convention shall provide, by ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said State—

That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

It appears to the minority of the committee that the above expression in the bill might be construed not only as not prohibiting polygamy, but possibly as tolerating if not encouraging it, and the minority do not think that the sense of the United States will tolerate the idea of Utah being admitted to the sisterhood of States under such a constitution as is proposed by this bill. The minority of the committee as individuals fully concur with the majority that the people of Utah are sincere in their determination to discountenance polygamy, and that being true there can be no harm in that determination being expressed in the fundamental law of that Territory when it becomes a State. As far as the minority can learn, the Delegate from that Territory is the only person who has ever requested that the Territory be admitted without a pledge on the part of the people that polygamy will cease.

In 1887 a constitutional convention was held in the city of Salt Lake. The convention framed a constitution which in distinct and emphatic language declared against bigamy and polygamy, and provided suit-

able punishment for committing that offense. These provisions are found in section 12 of the constitution, which is follows:

SEC. 12. Bigamy and polygamy being considered incompatible with "a republican form of government," each of them is hereby forbidden and declared a misdemeanor.

Any person who shall violate this section shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 and imprisonment for a term not less than six months nor more than three years, in the discretion of the court. This section shall be construed as operative without the aid of legislation, and the offenses prohibited by this section shall not be barred by any statute of limitation within three years after the commission of the offense; nor shall the power of pardon extend thereto until such pardon shall be approved by the President of the United States.

By another section of that constitution the foregoing provision was made irrevocable.

With these facts before the committee, one of the minority prepared a bill for the admission of Utah as a State. Section 3 of said bill contained the following provision:

The constitution shall be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. And said convention shall provide, by ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said State—

First. That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship. But said constitution shall prohibit polygamy or dual marriage, and polygamy or dual marriage shall be declared by such a constitution to be felony and punishable by any of the courts of said State of competent jurisdiction by inflicting a fine of not less than one thousand dollars or more than five thousand dollars, and confinement in the penitentiary for not less than one year or more than five years.

This bill engaged the best attention of the committee for six weeks, was read and considered section by section, and, with the exception of some important parts which were not reached, the bill, or most of it, was adopted by the committee. The Delegate from Utah was invited to be present, and amendments were made at his suggestion, and, as the committee understood, he was perfectly satisfied with all parts of the bill except that part which prohibited polygamy.

RESOURCES OF UTAH.

Utah has all the elements of greatness within its borders. Its resources being varied, diversified industries flourish and the future gives promise of wonderful results. The splendid system of irrigation which has been provided, largely by community coöperation, renders crops certain, and assures food supplies at cheap rates.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

The agricultural interests of the Territory have always been considered of paramount importance, the greater number of the old settlers being farmers and stock-raisers. The governor in his report for 1891 places the value of agricultural products, including wheat, rye, oats, barley, corn, potatoes, beets, hay, alfalfa, orchard fruits, vinegar, vegetables, cotton, wool, butter, cheese, dried fruits, honey, sorghum, wine, and cider, as reported by the county assessors, at \$10,218,527.28.

From the census returns of 1890 we learn that in Utah the total area in cereals in 1889 was 122,878 acres. The production of cereals for the year 1889, embracing barley, buckwheat, Indian corn, oats, rye, and wheat, amounted to 2,395,744 bushels.

PROGRESS IN IRRIGATION.

The census reports of 1890 furnish the following relative to irrigation in Utah:

In Utah crops were raised by irrigation in the census year ended June 30, 1890, on 263,473 acres, or 411.68 square miles, a trifle over five-tenths of 1 per cent of the entire area of the Territory. The aggregate number of farms was 10,757, and of these 9,724, or about nine-tenths, depended upon irrigation, the remaining tenth being either stock ranches or farms in the northern end of the Territory, where the climate is less arid, or situated so high in the mountains that crops can be raised by what is known as "dry farming."

The average size of irrigated farms, or rather of irrigated portions of farms, was 27 acres. In this connection the term "irrigated farm" is used to include only the area on which crops were raised by irrigation, the uncultivated portions of such farms not being taken into account. With this understanding, irrigated farms have been classified as follows: 5 irrigated farms of 640 acres or upward; 13 of from 320 to 640 acres; 65 of from 160 to 320 acres. These 83 farms contained an average of 312 acres each, and had a total area of 25,857 acres, or nearly 10 per cent of the entire amount watered in the Territory. The remaining 9,641 farms, under 160 acres in size, comprised over 90 per cent of the total irrigated area, and averaged 25 acres each.

Average value of products per acre, \$18.03.

The Territory has about 3,000 miles of irrigating canals.

HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, AND SHEEP.

The governor's report for 1892 gives the following statistics relative to the stock industry of the Territory:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Number of horses and mules..... | 87,457 |
| Assessed valuation of horses and mules..... | \$3,084,473 |
| Number of cattle..... | 255,675 |
| Assessed valuation of cattle..... | \$3,000,372 |

The number of sheep in Utah, according to statistics furnished by the United States Agricultural Department for 1892, was 2,800,000, which, at an average valuation of \$2, amounts to \$5,600,000.

The wool clip for 1892 is estimated at 13,500,000 pounds; valued at 16 cents per pound would amount \$2,160,100.

GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, AND COPPER.

The following tables are from the governor's report for 1892:

Statement showing value and amount of the principal mineral products of Utah from 1879 to 1891, both inclusive.

| | Refined lead. | | Unrefined lead. | |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | Amount. | Value. | Amount. | Value. |
| | <i>Pounds.</i> | | <i>Pounds.</i> | |
| 1879..... | 2,301,276 | \$103,557.42 | 26,315,359 | \$592,095.57 |
| 1880..... | 2,392,498 | 144,624.90 | 25,657,643 | 641,444.75 |
| 1881..... | 2,645,373 | 145,495.51 | 38,222,185 | 955,554.62 |
| 1882..... | 8,213,798 | 410,690.00 | 52,319,850 | 1,361,096.00 |
| 1883..... | 3,230,547 | 161,527.00 | 63,431,964 | 1,585,793.00 |
| 1884..... | 4,839,987 | 169,134.54 | 56,023,893 | 989,418.02 |
| 1885..... | | | 54,318,776 | 1,222,176.46 |
| 1886..... | 208,800 | 9,667.44 | 48,456,260 | 1,105,231.54 |
| 1887..... | 2,500,000 | 111,750.00 | 45,678,961 | 1,196,788.77 |
| 1888..... | | | 44,567,157 | 1,203,313.23 |
| 1889..... | 2,359,540 | 89,662.52 | 59,421,730 | 1,378,584.31 |
| 1890..... | 5,062,800 | 203,312.00 | 63,181,817 | 1,895,454.51 |
| 1891..... | 6,170,000 | 246,800.00 | 80,356,528 | 2,410,695.84 |
| Total | 40,445,619 | 1,796,521.33 | 657,982,123 | 16,828,652.54 |

Statement showing value and amount of the principal mineral products of Utah from 1879 to 1891, both inclusive—Continued.

| | Silver. | | Gold. | | Copper. | |
|------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Amount. | Value. | Amount. | Value. | Amount. | Value. |
| | <i>Ounces.</i> | | <i>Ounces.</i> | | <i>Pounds.</i> | |
| 1879..... | 3,732,247 | \$4,106,351.70 | 15,732 | \$298,908.00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1880..... | 3,663,183 | 4,029,501.30 | 8,020 | 160,400.00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1881..... | 4,958,345 | 5,503,762.95 | 6,982 | 139,640.00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1882..... | 5,435,444 | 6,114,874.00 | 9,039 | 180,780.00 | 605,880 | \$75,735.00 |
| 1883..... | 4,531,763 | 4,984,939.00 | 6,991 | 139,820.00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1884..... | 5,669,488 | 6,123,047.04 | 5,530 | 110,600.00 | 63,372 | 6,337.20 |
| 1885..... | 5,972,689 | 6,221,596.56 | 8,903 | 178,060.00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1886..... | 5,918,842 | 5,860,837.94 | 10,577 | 211,540.00 | 2,407,550 | 144,453.00 |
| 1887..... | 6,161,737 | 5,976,884.89 | 11,387 | 227,740.00 | 2,491,320 | 124,566.00 |
| 1888..... | 6,178,855 | 5,787,527.51 | 13,886 | 277,720.00 | 2,886,816 | 288,681.60 |
| 1889..... | 7,147,651 | 6,656,254.65 | 24,975 | 499,500.00 | 2,060,792 | 206,079.20 |
| 1890..... | 8,165,586 | 8,492,209.44 | 33,851 | 677,020.00 | 956,708 | 76,536.64 |
| 1891..... | 8,915,223 | 8,759,206.59 | 36,160 | 723,200.00 | 1,836,060 | 100,983.30 |
| Total..... | 76,451,053 | 78,616,993.97 | 192,033 | 3,824,928.00 | 13,308,498 | 1,023,371.94 |

Increase over 1890.

| | Per cent. |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| In pounds of unrefined lead..... | 21.18 |
| In pounds of refined lead..... | 21.38 |
| In ounces of silver..... | 3.18 |
| In ounces of gold..... | 6.82 |
| In pounds of copper..... | 90.87 |

Metal products for 1891.

[Furnished by J. E. Dooley, of Wells, Fargo & Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.]

| | Copper. | Lead, refined. | Lead, unrefined. | Silver in bars. | Silver in base bullion and ores. | Gold in bars. | Gold in bullion and ores. |
|--|----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| | <i>Pounds.</i> | <i>Pounds.</i> | <i>Pounds.</i> | <i>Ounces.</i> | <i>Ounces.</i> | <i>Ounces.</i> | <i>Ounces.</i> |
| Germania Lead Works..... | 305,000 | 6,170,000 | 3,343,000 | 580,000 | 253,100 | 4,135 | 1,096 |
| Hanauer Smelter..... | 350,000 | ..... | 11,010,000 | ..... | 851,400 | ..... | 6,611 |
| Mingo Smelting Co..... | 901,630 | ..... | 11,887,965 | ..... | 1,062,774 | ..... | 9,744 |
| Daly Mining Co..... | ..... | ..... | 2,682,376 | 850,000 | 397,551 | 710 | 498 |
| Ontario Silver Mining Co..... | ..... | ..... | 3,856,832 | 814,485 | 949,415 | ..... | 918 |
| Silver Reef District..... | 279,430 | ..... | ..... | 49,540 | 2,089 | ..... | ..... |
| Other mines and placers..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,000 | ..... | 75 | ..... |
| Net product bars and base bullion..... | 1,836,060 | 6,170,000 | 32,780,173 | 2,299,025 | 3,516,329 | 4,920 | 18,867 |
| Contents ores shipped..... | ..... | ..... | 47,576,355 | ..... | 3,099,869 | ..... | 12,373 |
| Total..... | 1,836,060 | 6,170,000 | 80,356,528 | 2,299,025 | 6,616,198 | 4,920 | 31,240 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Copper, 1,836,060 pounds, at 5½ cents per pound..... | \$100,983.30 |
| Refined lead, 6,170,000 pounds, at 4 cents per pound..... | 246,800.00 |
| Unrefined lead, 80,356,528 pounds, at \$60 per ton..... | 2,410,695.84 |
| Fine silver, 8,915,223 ounces, at \$0.98½ per ounce..... | 8,759,206.59 |
| Fine gold, 36,160 ounces, at \$20 per ounce..... | 723,200.00 |
| Total export value..... | 12,240,885.73 |

Computing the gold and silver at their mint valuation and other metals at their value at the seaboard it would increase the value of the product to \$16,198,066.81.

In addition to the metals mentioned, the Territory abounds in iron, coal, sulphur, salt, slate, onyx, marble, granite, sandstone of various grades and shades of color, asphaltum, gilsonite, tripolite, fluocerite, and other minerals and mineral substances.

The capitalization of mining companies organized and incorporated under the laws of the Territory for year ending July 1, 1892, amounted at par value to \$66,185,000.

MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The following statistics from the governor's report for 1892 shows the value of buildings erected in the cities and towns, and investments in incorporated companies, during the year:

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Dwellings erected or under contract..... | 1, 296 |
| Value of dwellings erected or under contract..... | \$1, 827, 384 |
| Business houses erected or contracts for..... | 171 |
| Value of business houses erected or contracted for..... | \$1, 190, 000 |

Capitalization of companies organized or incorporated under the laws of the Territory.

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Manufacturing companies..... | \$3, 213, 000 |
| Land, stock, and water companies..... | 3, 578, 550 |
| Mercantile companies..... | 2, 151, 500 |
| New banks..... | 200, 000 |
| Miscellaneous corporations not previously enumerated..... | 52, 116, 500 |

BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Statement from governor's report for 1892.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Capital invested..... | \$5, 910, 331.50 |
| Dépôts for year ending June 30, 1892..... | 11, 913, 750.17 |

OTHER INDUSTRIES.

The people of Utah have from the first settlement of the Territory encouraged home industries, and large amounts of capital and labor have been invested in enterprises calculated to develop manufactures, utilize home productions, and furnish employment to her industrious mechanics and laborers.

WOOL INDUSTRY.

The special report on the wool industry of the United States recently issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, says the wool clip of Utah for 1892 will be found to run close to 13,500,000 pounds, and adds:

Of this amount there are worked up by Utah mills at least 1,000,000 pounds. The largest and most extensive woolen factory in the Territory is the Provo Woolen Mills, established nearly twenty years ago, at Provo. These mills have a capital stock of \$300,000, and consume annually 500,000 pounds of Utah wool. They manufacture flannels, linseys, cassimeres, blankets, shawls, yarns, overshirts, underwear, knit hosiery, etc. The next mill of importance is that of the Desert Woolen Mills Company, at Salt Lake City, which has a capacity of 350,000 to 400,000 pounds of wool per year. These are the two principal woolen mills, yet there are several other smaller ones. It would seem that there is a good opening in the Territory for other woolen factories, for they can evidently take the wool product as it comes from the grower and work it up as cheaply as any of the factories in the East, and have the expense of transportation a long distance in their favor.

SALT WORKS.

The amount of salt produced by evaporation of the waters of the Great Salt Lake for the years 1891 and 1892 was 272,000 tons.

SUGAR REFINERY.

The Utah Sugar refinery for the manufacture of sugar from beets, located at Lehi, 33 miles south of Salt Lake City, is one of the largest in the United States. The expenditure for buildings and machinery

amounted to \$500,000. The machinery was all of American manufacture. For two years past the factory has turned out beet sugar of the finest quality. The output for the first year's run, 1891, was 1,250,000 pounds, which amount was nearly doubled for the year 1892.

While the manufacturing interests of Utah are varied and extend all over the Territory, for lack of reliable statistics only the most prominent industries are mentioned in this report.

MANUFACTORIES IN SALT LAKE CITY.

A preliminary report on the mechanical and manufacturing industries of Salt Lake City for the year ending May 31, 1890, published by the Census Bureau, gives the following returns:

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Number of industries reported..... | 45 |
| Number of establishments reported..... | 149 |
| Capital invested..... | \$2, 658, 676 |
| Hands employed..... | 1, 997 |
| Wages paid..... | \$1, 276. 219 |
| Cost of materials used..... | \$1, 665, 877 |
| Miscellaneous expenses..... | \$263 |
| Value of product..... | \$3, 864, 402 |

Statistics of manufactures of the other cities of Utah are not yet published.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN UTAH.

The governor's report for 1892 makes the following showing:

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Assessed valuation of real and personal property in the Territory.. | \$117, 150, 899. 51 |
| Assessed valuation of property in incorporated cities and towns.... | \$87, 200, 081. 53 |
| Indebtedness of said corporations..... | \$2, 115, 678. 58 |

The real value of the property of the Territory as heretofore stated is not less than \$200,000,000.

PUBLIC LANDS IN UTAH.

The United States land office in Salt Lake City, the only one in the Territory, reports the following business for the year ending June 30, 1892:

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Number of entries..... | 2, 208 |
| Acreage..... | 229, 666. 06 |
| Amount of receipts, including fees..... | \$106, 986. 07 |
| Total acreage of public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1891..... | 13, 188, 204. 16 |
| Total acreage of public land disposed of and settled upon since opening of the land office in March, 1869, to June, 1891, was..... | 5, 906, 080. 30 |
| Cash receipts..... | \$1, 368, 224. 27 |

UTAH'S RAILROADS.

The railroad system of Utah embraces the following:

| | Miles. |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Standard-gauge road..... | 1, 169. 91 |
| Narrow-gauge road..... | 122. 3 |

Street railroads.

| | Miles. |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Salt Lake City, electric..... | 58 |
| Ogden, electric..... | 10 |
| Provo, steam motor..... | 6 |

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

NATURAL GAS IN UTAH.

Respecting the recent discoveries of natural gas in Salt Lake Valley, the governor in his report says:

For many years past it has been claimed that natural gas could be found beneath the crust of the Salt Lake Basin. Two years ago it was reported that from a well sunk near Brigham City gas had commenced to flow, which burned quite brilliantly and was used for some time. It was also reported that in Ogden City gas had been found, and in Salt Lake some well-borers discovered quite a flow.

Recent developments have confirmed the belief that gas exists, and it now appears that Salt Lake Valley is in the center of a gas belt. During the past year wells have been sunk on the shore of the Great Salt Lake in Davis County; the gas is found at a depth of some 800 feet. The gas is said to be of the best known quality, and it is claimed that some of the wells will yield an average of about 4,000,000 cubic feet in twenty-four hours with a rock pressure of 210 pounds.

It is stated the new American Gas and Fuel Company, who have sunk a number of wells, are now prepared to commence the construction of a gas plant and pipe line into Salt Lake City.

PROGRESS IN SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Utah has an excellent free-school system supported by taxation, and much attention is being given to the cause of education, and the schools of the Territory give promise of great development and usefulness.

Speaking of the free schools the governor in his report for 1891 says:

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

There now seems to be a growing desire throughout the Territory to give these schools the support which they are entitled to. In Salt Lake City the schools have been crowded beyond their capacity, and the board of education has found it difficult to supply the needed room. To remedy this a special election was held, and the citizens voted to bond the city in the sum of \$600,000 for the purpose of building and furnishing schoolhouses. This great interest in the cause of popular education is an encouraging feature and speaks well for the Territory and its people.

Ogden City has also issued bonds to the amount of \$100,000 for the purpose of erecting additional and improved school buildings.

The amount of Territorial and district school-tax levied for the benefit of the common free schools for the year 1891 amounted to \$618,685.21.

Besides the common schools, Utah has its due proportion of private, church, and denominational schools.

In his report for 1892 the commissioner of schools for Utah says:

In my last annual report the number of children of school age in the Territory was given at 66,009, of which 53,044 were of Mormon parentage and 12,965 were of non-Mormon parentage. According to the present report, the total number of children of school age in the Territory is 73,359, of which 57,532 are of Mormon parentage and 15,827 of non-Mormon parentage. This shows the increase in one year of the children of school age who are of Mormon parentage to be 0.084 per cent and the increase of those of non-Mormon parentage to be 0.22 per cent. The schedule (Exhibit A) of school population shows that there are 10,934 children of school age in the Territory who attend no school. The report for the preceding year (1891) showed 11,059. It will therefore be noticed that, while the number of children of school age is rapidly increasing, the number of those who attend no school is decreasing.

The following table, showing that the total amount invested in the educational establishment of Utah is \$1,457,965.52, and the general distribution of the schools throughout the Territory, is from the report of the commissioner of schools for 1892:

Value of school property.

| Counties. | Grounds. | Buildings. | Furniture. | Apparatus. | Total. |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Beaver | \$535.00 | \$3,700.00 | \$1,004.25 | \$948.75 | \$8,328.00 |
| Bovelder | 2,823.00 | 27,134.67 | 5,863.57 | 3,993.80 | 39,815.04 |
| Cache | 13,493.00 | 63,812.96 | 9,825.77 | 2,930.68 | 85,481.13 |
| Davis | 8,882.97 | 23,922.80 | 5,707.50 | 1,873.50 | 40,485.95 |
| Emery | 1,733.75 | 5,687.17 | 2,633.61 | 1,697.55 | 11,752.08 |
| Garfield | 452.00 | 1,562.00 | 1,262.80 | 775.75 | 4,047.55 |
| Grand | 200.00 | 2,800.00 | 200.00 | 150.00 | 3,350.00 |
| Iron | 890.00 | 5,267.17 | 1,797.00 | 583.00 | 8,537.17 |
| Juab | 1,835.00 | 11,982.74 | 3,330.08 | 1,512.00 | 18,659.82 |
| Kane | 250.00 | 3,250.00 | 940.60 | 527.50 | 4,968.10 |
| Millard | 495.00 | 13,684.60 | 2,277.66 | 1,802.25 | 18,154.05 |
| Morgan | 2,100.00 | 9,300.00 | 1,495.00 | 420.00 | 14,722.00 |
| Piute | 275.00 | 1,225.00 | 1,635.87 | 859.50 | 3,995.37 |
| Rich | 650.00 | 2,900.00 | 875.00 | 675.00 | 5,100.00 |
| Salt Lake (outside of city) | 10,104.00 | 79,593.45 | 10,088.81 | 5,135.32 | 104,921.58 |
| Salt Lake City | 248,280.00 | 120,495.00 | 26,095.00 | 3,324.00 | 398,994.00 |
| San Juan | | | 380.60 | | 380.60 |
| Sanpete | 5,189.50 | 21,281.28 | 6,564.35 | 2,960.75 | 35,995.88 |
| Sevier | 4,480.00 | 4,721.00 | 3,781.50 | 1,702.25 | 14,684.75 |
| Summit | 6,210.00 | 42,441.92 | 5,625.68 | 2,123.36 | 56,400.96 |
| Tooele | 1,570.00 | 6,887.47 | 2,136.80 | 4,055.00 | 11,944.27 |
| Uintah | 430.00 | 3,765.00 | 1,824.45 | 446.00 | 6,481.85 |
| Utah (outside of Provo) | 14,521.00 | 61,107.00 | 11,411.70 | 4,694.00 | 91,733.70 |
| Provo City | 10,243.75 | 42,232.17 | 5,383.22 | 953.97 | 58,813.11 |
| Wasatch | 2,588.15 | 10,900.00 | 2,354.00 | 551.00 | 16,393.15 |
| Washington | 835.00 | 8,765.00 | 1,556.15 | 1,308.00 | 13,069.90 |
| Wayne* | | | | | |
| Weber (outside of Ogden) | 116,171.00 | 80,241.00 | 14,328.00 | 4,475.50 | 215,215.71 |
| Ogden City | 108,000.00 | 45,000.00 | 7,200.00 | 600.00 | 160,800.00 |
| Total | 563,039.12 | 704,569.40 | 139,378.57 | 50,978.43 | 1,457,965.52 |

*New county; included in Piute County.

The University of Utah at Salt Lake City and the Agricultural College at Logan, both Territorial institutions, extend the educational facilities usually afforded by similar establishments in the several States. The attendance at both is large and increasing annually.

Only about 5 per cent of the people of Utah are illiterate, and this fact, considered in connection with the educational facilities of the Territory and the ambitious character of the people, is ample assurance of one of the most essential characteristics of good citizenship. But the aim of education in Utah is not merely to reduce the number of those who are technically denominated illiterates, but to give to the pupils the same training and learning that may be had in the best schools of the East, and therefore the course of study includes not only the usual and ordinary branches, but extends to the higher studies which are taught in the schools of the older communities.

Utah has not been unmindful of the more unfortunate class of its citizens. It has established at Provo a large and well-equipped asylum for the insane, and at Ogden a reform school provided with all the necessary means for educating and instructing in some industrial pursuit such boys and girls as have no parents or homes and those who can not be controlled by home influences.

The minority of the committee insist that a Territory giving such manifest evidence of progress and wealth should be admitted to the sisterhood of States with all promptitude possible.

The bill as amended by the committee and reported by the minority is as follows:

A BILL to enable the people of Utah to form a constitution and State government, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of all that part of the area of the United States now constituting the Territory of Utah, as at present described, may become the State of Utah, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That all persons who are qualified by the laws of said Territory to vote for representatives to the legislative assembly thereof are hereby authorized to vote for and choose delegates to form a convention in said Territory; and the qualifications for delegates to such convention shall be such as by the laws of said Territory persons are required to possess to be eligible to the legislative assembly thereof; and the aforesaid convention shall consist of one hundred and seven delegates, apportioned among the several counties within the limits of the proposed State as follows: Beaver County, two delegates; Boxelder County, four delegates; Cache County, eight delegates; Davis County, three delegates; Emery County, three delegates; Garfield County, one delegate; Grand County, one delegate; Iron County, one delegate; Juab County, three delegates; Kane County, one delegate; Millard County, two delegates; Morgan County, one delegate; Piute County, one delegate; Rich County, one delegate; Salt Lake County, twenty-nine delegates thus apportioned, to wit: Salt Lake City, First precinct, four delegates; Second precinct, six delegates; Third precinct, four delegates; Fourth precinct, four delegates; Fifth precinct, four delegates; all other precincts in said county, outside of Salt Lake City, seven delegates; San Juan County, one delegate; San Pete County, seven delegates; Sevier County, three delegates; Summit County, four delegates; Tooele County, two delegates; Uinta County, one delegate; Utah County, twelve delegates; Wasatch County, two delegates; Washington County, two delegates; Wayne County, one delegate; and Weber County, eleven delegates; and the governor of said Territory shall, by proclamation, order an election of the delegates aforesaid in said Territory to be held on the first Monday in August after the passage of this act, which proclamation shall be issued at least thirty days prior to such election. The board of commissioners known as the "Utah Commission" is hereby authorized and required to cause a new and complete registration of voters of said Territory to be made under the provisions of the laws of the United States and of said Territory. Said registration shall commence on the first Monday in June next after the passage of this act, and the registration lists of the several precincts shall be kept open for one week, commencing the fifth day of July succeeding, for the registration of such voters as may have been omitted; and such election for delegates shall be conducted, the returns made, the result ascertained, and the certificates to persons elected to such convention issued in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of the said Territory regulating elections therein for members of the legislature. All persons resident in said proposed State who are qualified voters of said Territory, as herein provided, shall be entitled to vote upon the ratification or rejection of the constitution, under such rules and regulations as said convention may prescribe, not in conflict with this act.

SEC. 3. That the delegates to the convention thus elected shall meet at the seat of government of said Territory on the third Monday after their election, and, after organization, shall declare, on behalf of the people of said proposed State, that they adopt the Constitution of the United States; whereupon the said convention shall be, and is hereby, authorized to form a constitution and State Government for said proposed State. The constitution shall be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. And said convention shall provide, by ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said State—

First. That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship. But said constitution shall prohibit polygamy or dual marriage, and polygamy or dual marriage shall be declared by such a constitution to be felony and punishable by any of the courts of said State of competent jurisdiction by inflicting a fine of not less than one thousand dollars or more than five thousand dollars, and confinement in the penitentiary for not less than one year or more than five years.

Second. That the people inhabiting said proposed State do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or

held by any Indian or Indian tribes; and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States; that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the said State shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents thereof; that no taxes shall be imposed by the State on lands or property therein belonging to or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States or reserved for its use; but nothing herein, or in the ordinance herein provided for, shall preclude the said State from taxing, as other lands are taxed, any lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relations and has obtained from the United States or from any person a title thereto by patent or other grant, save and except such lands as have been or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any act of Congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation; but said ordinance shall provide that all such lands shall be exempt from taxation by said State so long and to such extent as such act of Congress may prescribe.

Third. That the debts and liabilities of said Territory shall be assumed and paid by the said State.

Fourth. That provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools, which shall be open to all the children of said State and free from sectarian control.

SEC. 4. That in case a constitution and State government shall be formed in compliance with the provisions of this act the convention forming the same shall provide by ordinance for submitting said constitution to the people of said State for its ratification or rejection, at an election to be held at a time fixed in said ordinance, at which election the qualified voters of said proposed State shall vote directly for or against the proposed constitution, and for or against any provisions separately submitted. The returns of said election shall be made to the secretary of said Territory, who, with the governor and chief justice thereof, or any two of them, shall canvass the same; and if a majority of the legal votes cast on that question shall be for the constitution the governor shall certify the result to the President of the United States, together with a statement of the votes cast thereon and upon separate articles or propositions, and a copy of said constitution, articles, propositions, and ordinances. And if the constitution and government of said proposed State are republican in form, and if all the provisions of this act have been complied with in the formation thereof, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to issue his proclamation announcing the result of said election, and thereupon the proposed State of Utah shall be deemed admitted by Congress into the Union under and by virtue of this act on an equal footing with the original States from and after the date of said proclamation.

SEC. 5. That until the next general census, or until otherwise provided by law, said State shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the United States, which Representative in the Fifty-third Congress, together with the governor and other officers provided for in said constitution, may be elected on the same day of the election for the adoption of the constitution; and until said officers are elected and qualified under the provisions of the constitution and the State is admitted into the Union the Territorial officers shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices in said Territory.

SEC. 6. That upon the admission of said State into the Union sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of said proposed State, and where such sections, or any parts thereof, have been sold or otherwise disposed of by or under the authority of any act of Congress, other lands equivalent thereto, in legal subdivisions of not less than one quarter section, and as contiguous as may be to the section in lieu of which the same is taken, are hereby granted to said State for the support of common schools, such indemnity lands to be selected within said State in such manner as the legislature may provide, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections embraced in permanent reservations for national purposes shall not, at any time, be subject to the grants nor to the indemnity provisions of this act, nor shall any lands embraced in Indian, military, or other reservations of any character be subject to the grants or to the indemnity provisions of this act until the reservation shall have been extinguished and such lands be restored to and become a part of the public domain.

SEC. 7. That upon the admission of said State into the Union, in accordance with the provisions of this act, fifty sections of the unappropriated lands within said State, to be selected and located in legal subdivisions as provided in section six of this act, shall be, and are hereby, granted to said State for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the capital of said State when permanently located, for legislative, executive, and judicial purposes.

SEC. 8. That ninety thousand acres of land, to be selected and located as provided in the foregoing section of this act, are hereby granted to said State for the

use and support of an agricultural college in said State, as provided in the act of Congress making donations of land for such purposes.

And that there be further appropriated one hundred and ten thousand acres of land for the support of a university, said one hundred and ten thousand acres of land to include saline lands to an amount not to exceed three thousand acres.

SEC. 9. That ten per centum of the proceeds of the sales of public lands lying within said State, which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to the said State, to be used as a permanent fund, the interest of which only shall be expended for the support of the common schools within said State.

SEC. 10. That all lands herein granted for educational purposes, except as herein after otherwise provided, shall be disposed of only at public sale, and at a price not less than five dollars per acre, the proceeds to constitute a permanent school fund, the interest of which only shall be expended in the support of said schools; and such land shall not be subject to preemption, homestead entry, or any other entry under the land laws of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be reserved for school purposes only.

SEC. 11. That the lands, to the extent of two townships in quantity, authorized by the third section of the act of February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, to be reserved for the establishment of a university in Utah, are hereby granted to the State of Utah for university purposes, to be held and used in accordance with the provisions of this section; and any portion of said lands that may not have been selected by said Territory may be selected by said State. But said act is hereby so amended that none of said lands shall be sold for less than five dollars per acre, and the proceeds shall constitute a permanent fund, to be safely invested and held by said State, and the income thereof be used exclusively for university purposes. The schools, colleges, and universities provided for in this act shall forever remain as public institutions of learning under the exclusive control of said State, and no part of the proceeds arising from the sale or disposal of any lands herein granted for educational purposes shall be used for the support of any sectarian or denominational school, college, or university.

SEC. 12. That all mineral lands shall be exempted from the grants made by this act. But if sections sixteen and thirty-six, or any subdivision or portion of any smallest subdivision thereof in any township shall be found by the Department of the Interior to be mineral lands, said State is hereby authorized and empowered to select, in legal subdivisions, an equal quantity of other unappropriated lands in said State in lieu thereof for the use and the benefit of the common schools of said State.

SEC. 13. That in lieu of the grant of land for purposes of internal improvement made to new States by the eighth section of the act of September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, which section is hereby repealed as to said State, and in lieu of any claim or demand by the State of Utah under the act of September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and section twenty-four hundred and seventy-nine of the Revised Statutes, making a grant of swamp and overflowed lands to certain States, which grant it is hereby declared is not extended to said State of Utah, and in lieu of any grant of saline lands to said State, except the grant of three thousand acres provided for in section eight of this bill, the following grants of land are hereby made to said State for the purposes indicated, namely:

For the establishment of permanent water reservoirs for irrigating purposes, two hundred thousand acres; for the establishment and maintenance of an insane asylum, fifty thousand acres; for the establishment and maintenance of a school of mines, fifty thousand acres; for the establishment and maintenance of a deaf and dumb asylum, fifty thousand acres; for the establishment and maintenance of a reform school, fifty thousand acres; for establishment and maintenance of State normal schools, fifty thousand acres; for establishment and maintenance of an institution for the blind, fifty thousand acres; for a miners' hospital for disabled miners, thirty thousand acres. The United States penitentiary near Salt Lake City and all lands and appurtenances connected therewith and set apart and reserved therefor are hereby granted to the State of Utah.

The said State of Utah shall not be entitled to any further or other grants of land for any purpose than as expressly provided in this act; and the lands granted by this section shall be held, appropriated, and disposed of exclusively for the purposes herein mentioned in such manner as the legislature of the State may provide.

SEC. 14. That all lands granted in quantity or as indemnity by this act shall be selected under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior from the unreserved and unappropriated public lands of the United States within the limits of said State of Utah. And there shall be deducted from the number of acres of land donated by this act for specific objects to said State the number of acres therein heretofore donated by Congress to said Territory for similar objects. None of the lands granted under this act shall be sold except at public sale, and for not less than five dollars an acre; but the State may lease any of the lands for periods of not more than five

years, under such regulations as may be provided by the laws of the State. *Provided*, That in all cases where the lands granted or selected by virtue of the preceding sections of this act are arid lands, the amounts donated or granted are hereby doubled so as to give two acres of arid lands for every acre of agricultural lands, and in case of school lands the excess shall be taken from sections two and thirty-two.

SEC. 15. That the State of Utah shall constitute one judicial district, which shall be called the district of Utah, and the circuit and district courts therefor shall be held at the capital of said State for the time being. The judge of said district shall receive a yearly salary of five thousand dollars, payable monthly, and shall reside in his district. There shall be appointed clerks of said courts, who shall keep their offices at the capital of said State. There shall be appointed for said district one district judge, one United States attorney, and one United States marshal. The regular terms of said courts shall be held at the place aforesaid on the first Monday in April and the first Monday in November in each year. For judicial purposes the district of Utah shall be attached to the eighth judicial circuit, and only one grand jury and one petit jury shall be summoned in both of said courts.

SEC. 16. That the circuit and district courts for the district of Utah and the judges thereof, respectively, shall possess the same powers and jurisdiction and perform the same duties possessed and required to be performed by the other circuit and district courts and judges of the United States, and shall be governed by the same laws and regulations.

SEC. 17. That the marshal, district attorney, and clerks of the circuit and district courts of the said district of Utah, and all other officers and other persons performing duty in the administration of justice therein, shall severally possess the powers and perform the duties lawfully possessed and required to be performed by similar officers in other districts of the United States, and shall, for the services they may perform, receive the same fees and compensation allowed by law to other similar officers and persons performing similar duties.

SEC. 18. That the convention herein provided for shall have the power to provide, by ordinance, for the transfer of actions, cases, proceedings, and matters pending in the supreme or district courts of the Territory of Utah at the time of the admission of the said State into the Union to such courts as shall be established under the constitution to be thus formed, or to the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of Utah; and no indictment, action, or proceeding shall abate by reason of any change in the courts, but shall be proceeded with in the State or United States courts according to the laws thereof, respectively. That all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States upon any record from the supreme court of said Territory, or that may hereafter lawfully be prosecuted upon any record from said court, may be heard and determined by said Supreme Court of the United States; and the mandate of execution or of further proceedings shall be directed by the Supreme Court of the United States to the circuit or district court hereby established within the said State from or to the supreme court of such State, as the nature of the case may require. And the circuit, district, and State courts herein named shall, respectively, be the successors of the supreme court of the Territory as to all such cases arising within the limits embraced within the jurisdiction of such courts, respectively, with full power to proceed with the same and award mesne or final process therein; and that from all judgments and decrees of the supreme court of the Territory, mentioned in this act, in any case arising within the limits of the proposed State prior to admission, the parties to such judgment shall have the same right to prosecute appeals and writs of error to the Supreme Court of the United States as they shall have had by law prior to the admission of said State into the Union.

SEC. 19. That the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to said Territory for defraying the expenses of said convention and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules and regulations and at the same rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the Territorial legislature.

SEC. 20. That the constitutional convention may by ordinance provide for the election of officers for a full State government, including members of the legislature and a Representative in the Fifty-third Congress, at the time of the election for the ratification or rejection of the constitution, but the said State government shall remain in abeyance until the State shall be admitted into the Union as proposed by this act. And if said election should be held on or after the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, a Representative in the Fifty-fourth Congress shall also be elected. In case the constitution of said State shall be ratified by the people, but not otherwise, the legislature thereof may assemble, organize, and elect two Senators of the United States in the manner now prescribed by the laws of the United States; and the governor and secretary of state of the proposed State shall certify the election of the Senators and Representative in the manner required by law, and when such State is admitted into the

Union as provided in this act, the Senators and Representative shall be entitled to be admitted to seats in Congress and to all the rights and privileges of Senators and Representatives of other States in the Congress of the United States; and the State government formed in pursuance of said constitution, as provided by the constitutional convention, shall proceed to exercise all the functions of State officers; and all laws in force made by said Territory at the time of its admission into the Union shall be in force in said State, except as modified or changed by this act or by the constitution of the State, and the laws of the United States not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the said State as elsewhere within the United States.

SEC. 21. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act, whether passed by the legislature of said Territory or by Congress, are hereby repealed.

The minority of the committee can not concur with the majority in that feature of the bill No. 352 which grants lands to the Territory of Utah. The bill grants double the amount of lands which were granted to the Territories of Washington, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, and the two Dakotas, and from ten to twenty times the amount of land that was granted to other States when they were admitted into the Union. The bill reported by the minority of the committee is extremely liberal to the Territory of Utah in this respect: It grants 3,000 acres of saline lands for the university, and in case other lands granted are arid, as is contended by the majority, the bill reported by the minority grants double the amount designated in the bill, which would make the grant doubly as large as has ever been given to any Territory upon being admitted as a State.

The minority of the committee feel that it is much better to make the excessive grant contingent upon the granted lands being arid, because should any considerable amount of the lands prove to be good agricultural lands it would be doing great injustice to make the grant so far exceed the lands granted to other States.

IN CONCLUSION.

The main differences between the bill reported by the committee and the bill reported by the minority are as follows:

The bill reported by the committee does not prohibit polygamy or dual marriage.

The bill reported by the minority requires that the constitution under which the State is admitted shall prohibit polygamy or dual marriage and make polygamy or dual marriage a felony and punishable by a fine and imprisonment.

The bill reported by the majority makes a direct appropriation and donation of 1,350,000 acres of land, including all saline lands, and in addition thereto, for school purposes, four sections in each township, amounting to 6,042,311 acres, thus making a total donation of 7,392,311 acres. The grants heretofore made to States on their admission, for school purposes, have been as follows:

| State. | Total area. | State. | Total area. |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| <i>Section 16.</i> | <i>Acres.</i> | <i>Sections 16 and 36.</i> | <i>Acres.</i> |
| Ohio..... | 704, 488 | California | 6, 719, 324 |
| Indiana..... | 650, 317 | Minnesota | 2, 969, 090 |
| Illinois..... | 965, 066 | Oregon | 3, 329, 706 |
| Missouri..... | 1, 193, 139 | Kansas | 2, 801, 306 |
| Alabama..... | 902, 744 | Nevada | 3, 985, 428 |
| Mississippi..... | 837, 584 | Nebraska..... | 2, 702, 044 |
| Louisiana..... | 786, 044 | Colorado..... | 3, 715, 555 |
| Michigan..... | 1, 067, 397 | Washington..... | 2, 488, 675 |
| Arkansas..... | 886, 460 | The two Dakotas..... | 5, 366, 451 |
| Florida..... | 908, 503 | Montana..... | 5, 112, 035 |
| Iowa..... | 905, 144 | Idaho..... | 3, 068, 231 |
| Wisconsin..... | 958, 649 | Wyoming..... | 3, 480, 281 |

The bill reported by the minority makes a direct and unconditional donation to the State of 730,000 acres of land, including 3,000 acres of saline lands. The bill reported by the minority also donates to the State of Utah, when admitted, for school purposes 3,021,156 acres, making a total donation of 3,751,156 acres. In order to meet the contention that much of the land proposed to be donated is arid land, the bill reported by the minority provides that in all cases where such lands are included in the lands granted by the bill, the donations shall be doubled in quantity; that is to say, that in case any land received is arid land the State of Utah, when admitted, shall receive 2 acres for every one which is donated by this bill.

