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### Report of the Governor of Utah, 1894

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# REPORT

OF

## THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, *October 16, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report for the year 1894:

### POPULATION.

County.	Census report, 1890.	Estimated population, 1894.	County.	Census report, 1890.	Estimated population, 1894.
Beaver.....	3,340	3,727	Salt Lake.....	58,457	70,350
Boxelder.....	7,642	8,295	San Juan.....	365	500
Cache.....	15,599	17,955	Sanpete.....	13,146	15,855
Davis.....	6,469	6,993	Sevier.....	6,199	7,833
Emery.....	4,866	7,350	Summit.....	7,733	8,925
Garfield.....	2,457	3,696	Tooele.....	3,700	4,305
Grand.....	541	790	Utah.....	2,292	3,832
Iron.....	2,683	2,913	Wasatch.....	23,416	29,925
Juab.....	5,582	6,510	Washington.....	4,627	5,092
Kane.....	1,685	1,968	Wayne.....	4,009	4,620
Millard.....	4,033	4,252	Weber.....	642	1,050
Morgan.....	1,780	1,974		23,005	29,925
Piute.....	2,842	2,467			
Rich.....	1,527	1,732	Total.....	207,905	252,834

### UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.

*Statement of the business of the U. S. land office at Salt Lake City, Utah, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.*

Kind of entry.	Number.	Acreage.	Amount.
Cash entries (excluding area in commuted homesteads, timber cultures, and preemptions).....	102	2,107.88	\$9,879.03
Mineral entries.....	54	944.633	4,855.00
Mineral applications.....	33	744.3546	330.00
Desert entries.....	178	24,660.69	6,165.35
Final desert entries.....	66	14,347.16	15,433.10
Homestead entries.....	580	78,616.92	8,929.23
Final homestead entries.....	160	24,164.27	1,003.26
Final timber-culture entries.....	10	986.32	40.00
Adverse mining claims.....	19		190.00
Coal filings.....	42		126.00
Coal entries.....	8	1,984.54	15,290.80
Railroad selections.....	2		4.00
Testimony fee, etc.....			374.98
Soldiers' filings.....	1	160.00	3.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,255</b>	<b>147,816.7676</b>	<b>62,623.75</b>

## SETTLEMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Statement showing the disposition and settlement of public lands in Utah Territory and the total business of the land office at Salt Lake City from the time of its opening, in March, 1869, to the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

	Number.	Acreage.	Amount.
Cash entries.....	4,290	380,835.09	\$631,720.64
Mineral entries.....	2,001	32,258.28	114,444.50
Mineral applications.....	2,277		22,770.00
Desert applications.....	3,996	783,072.97	203,855.87
Desert final entries.....	1,011	191,058.63	197,084.65
Homestead entries.....	11,074	1,408,950.18	169,747.23
Homestead final entries.....	5,107	723,540.65	33,485.40
Timber-culture entries.....	1,577	179,305.49	17,902.00
Timber-culture final entries.....	33	3,552.52	136.00
Adverse mining claims.....	966		9,428.00
Preemption filings.....	11,995	1,445,087.88	35,985.00
Coal filings.....	1,256	154,840.00	3,768.00
Coal cash entries.....	117	191,587.34	39,831.00
Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad selections.....	7	778,458.24	8,845.64
Land warrants.....		23,957.00	615.00
Agricultural college script.....		84,912.00	2,232.00
Valentine script.....		280.12	14.00
Chippewa script.....		479.82	10.00
Supreme Court script.....		4,530.02	
Sioux half-breed script.....		360.00	6.00
Soldiers' filings.....	1	160.00	3.00
Timber sold.....			127.08
Timber depredations.....			15,422.31
Testimony fees.....			18,134.08
Total.....	45,708	6,387,229.23	1,525,565.40

## REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY AND IMPROVEMENTS, 1894.

Statement showing the assessed valuation of real and personal property and improvements in the several counties for 1894.

Counties.	Real prop-erty.	Improve-ments.	Personal property.	Railroads, telegraphs, telephones.	Total, 1894.
Beaver.....	\$298,501	\$227,506	\$365,604	\$182,276	\$1,084,337
Boxelder.....	1,568,020	352,135	412,845	1,820,025	4,153,025
Cache.....	2,965,071	931,387	940,006	419,304	5,255,769
Carbon.....	143,994	80,055	270,812	394,054	888,915
Davis.....	1,666,119	523,705	311,143	577,868	3,078,835
Emery.....	218,774	94,585	247,130	465,830	1,026,319
Garfield.....	87,433	99,102	202,098		388,633
Grand.....	47,817	22,666	226,118	633,256	929,859
Iron.....	276,993	149,910	319,177	444	746,524
Juab.....	562,286	375,500	590,452	545,575	2,073,813
Kane.....	92,459	118,439	343,161	27	554,086
Millard.....	330,278	137,560	283,582	466,933	1,218,353
Morgan.....	258,110	117,570	110,150	243,641	729,471
Piute.....	98,883	49,751	131,499		280,133
Rich.....	486,419	80,672	192,588		759,689
Salt Lake.....	23,543,669	8,665,200	6,978,949	1,974,832	41,162,650
San Juan.....	3,000	10,775	246,689		260,464
Sanpete.....	1,601,581	705,690	922,565	457,764	3,687,610
Sevier.....	513,787	270,095	437,002	38,970	1,259,854
Summit.....	1,022,835	856,770	912,467	657,893	3,449,965
Tooele.....	515,283	236,864	410,928	217,709	1,380,784
Utah.....	3,810,685	1,903,400	1,272,644	1,820,233	8,806,962
Uintah.....	248,983	106,190	250,603		605,776
Wasatch.....	477,585	236,335	218,625	232	932,777
Washington.....	289,965	257,000	388,295	671	935,971
Weber.....	7,945,309	3,167,800	1,634,716	853,362	13,601,232
Wayne.....	57,820	43,305	150,349		251,474
Total.....	49,131,679	19,819,969	18,780,242	11,771,352	99,503,243

## REVENUE, TERRITORIAL AND DISTRICT SCHOOL TAX.

Statement of the revenue from the tax levy for the years 1892 and 1893 for school purposes.

Counties.	Territorial and school tax.		Counties.	Territorial and school tax.	
	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
Boxelder .....	\$20,188.85	\$21,046.49	Salt Lake .....	\$256,681.86	\$242,339.27
Beaver .....	5,877.95	6,104.50	Summit .....	20,352.08	20,786.48
Cache .....	31,919.18	31,008.18	Sanpete .....	22,171.35	22,148.00
Davis .....	17,943.95	18,196.83	Sevier .....	6,720.28	6,943.50
Emery .....	9,253.41	10,204.06	San Juan .....	1,992.72	1,901.60
Garfield .....	2,813.13	1,781.16	Tooele .....	8,653.35	9,049.01
Grand .....	4,529.40	5,827.82	Utah .....	50,151.23	46,515.55
Iron .....	3,832.08	4,086.28	Uintah .....	2,843.12	2,889.41
Juab .....	11,596.72	12,139.14	Weber .....	87,104.52	83,281.68
Kane .....	4,916.94	3,662.60	Wasatch .....	5,742.15	5,532.94
Morgan .....	3,878.77	4,232.92	Washington .....	4,654.41	4,665.25
Millard .....	6,219.04	6,682.28	Wayne .....	1,428.75	1,379.16
Piute .....	1,328.13	1,480.25			
Rich .....	3,977.12	2,689.85	Total .....	596,790.49	575,574.21

Statement showing the revenue for each year since 1853, and the total assessed value of property.

Year.	Territorial and school tax.	Value of property assessed.	Year.	Territorial and school tax.	Value of property assessed.
1854 .....	\$6,386.31	(*)	1874 .....	\$57,021.45	(*)
1855 .....	17,348.89	\$3,469,770.00	1875 .....	58,222.95	\$23,289,180.00
1856 .....	16,999.38	2,937,977.00	1876 .....	50,020.11	23,608,064.00
1857 .....	12,892.43	2,578,486.00	1877 .....	56,384.15	22,553,660.00
1858 .....	9,032.32	(*)	1878 .....	146,903.77	24,483,957.00
1859 .....	9,957.17	3,982,869.00	1879 .....	149,910.43	24,985,072.00
1860 .....	23,369.50	4,673,900.00	1880 .....	151,335.24	25,222,540.00
1861 .....	25,160.92	5,032,184.00	1881 .....	153,495.40	25,579,234.00
1862 .....	47,795.18	4,779,518.00	1882 .....	174,483.93	29,080,656.00
1863 .....	50,482.00	548,200.00	1883 .....	185,006.55	30,834,425.00
1864 .....	33,480.02	6,696,004.00	1884 .....	208,549.64	33,924,942.00
1865 .....	47,269.65	9,453,930.00	1885 .....	208,931.72	34,851,957.00
1866 .....	52,338.98	10,467,796.00	1886 .....	214,105.93	35,684,322.00
1867 .....	53,239.13	10,647,826.00	1887 .....	227,361.48	37,893,580.00
1868 .....	52,669.36	10,533,872.00	1888 .....	282,636.61	46,868,247.00
1869 .....	59,368.03	11,393,606.00	1889 .....	305,016.14	49,883,690.00
1870 .....	33,639.09	13,455,636.00	1890 .....	543,061.08	108,612,216.00
1871 .....	38,163.56	15,205,424.00	1891 .....	618,685.19	123,737,042.00
1872 .....	43,976.40	17,590,560.00	1892 .....	596,790.49	119,358,098.00
1873 .....	53,870.87	21,548,348.00	1893 .....	575,574.21	115,114,842.00

\* No data.

## LIVE STOCK.

Statement showing the number of horses and mules, cattle and sheep, assessed in Utah Territory for the years 1893 and 1894, and the assessed value for 1894.

## HORSES AND MULES.

Counties.	1893.	1894.	Assessed value.
Beaver.....	2,690	2,379	\$43,653
Boxelder.....	5,650	5,542	70,975
Cache.....	8,688	8,331	187,010
Carbon.....		1,282	28,838
Davis.....	2,890	2,747	60,840
Emery.....	3,491	2,297	59,185
Garfield.....	3,438		89,568
Grand.....	1,563	1,910	27,135
Iron.....	2,248	2,031	50,923
Juab.....	2,031	1,926	44,385
Kane.....	2,808	2,598	49,689
Millard.....	2,792	3,502	39,035
Morgan.....	1,312	1,270	17,060
Piute.....	1,432	1,251	24,175
Rich.....	2,380	817	26,743
Salt Lake.....	7,215	6,910	203,225
San Juan.....	1,088	1,212	20,159
Sanpete.....	5,485	5,305	83,165
Sevier.....	4,551	4,235	79,986
Summit.....	3,161	3,013	33,075
Tooele.....	4,249	4,031	58,187
Utah.....	8,403	7,455	186,285
Uintah.....	3,290	3,284	60,778
Wasatch.....	2,387	2,294	42,630
Washington.....	2,657	2,749	82,825
Wayne.....	1,551	1,529	33,935
Weber.....	4,646	3,683	104,529
Total.....	92,096	82,883	1,802,993

## CATTLE.

Counties.	1893.	1894.	Assessed value.
Beaver.....	10,532	7,792	\$123,986
Boxelder.....	12,076	10,922	88,360
Cache.....	11,876	11,970	188,560
Carbon.....		5,339	55,070
Davis.....	4,442	4,794	58,701
Emery.....	16,115	8,694	92,370
Garfield.....	15,279		78,451
Grand.....	15,062	11,850	131,230
Iron.....	8,444	6,321	71,673
Juab.....	4,734	2,911	30,127
Kane.....	14,328	14,422	147,051
Millard.....	5,988	7,941	79,628
Morgan.....	3,862	3,699	36,020
Piute.....	2,770	2,636	26,405
Rich.....	8,489	9,306	107,928
Salt Lake.....	6,978	6,909	103,958
San Juan.....	30,571	25,104	200,832
Sanpete.....	9,604	11,041	104,350
Sevier.....	10,204	9,432	78,918
Summit.....	8,212	7,722	94,507
Tooele.....	5,177	5,904	54,054
Utah.....	13,883	13,780	148,484
Uintah.....	7,140	6,754	73,020
Wasatch.....	6,917	6,677	70,500
Washington.....	14,988	15,422	159,385
Wayne.....	5,580	4,696	46,960
Weber.....	7,274	5,966	78,387
Total.....	259,925	228,554	2,473,945

Statement showing the number of horses and mules, cattle and sheep, etc.—Continued.

## SHEEP.

Counties.	1893.	1894.	Assessed value.
Beaver.....	72,290	40,106	\$60,127
Boxelder.....	74,515	82,055	122,295
Cache.....	19,659	11,629	17,584
Carbon.....		53,183	79,774
Davis.....	3,500	2,465	3,647
Emery.....	73,975	29,070	44,630
Garfield.....	26,775		23,485
Grand.....	19,607	37,209	55,814
Iron.....	79,507	75,060	107,532
Juab.....	57,257	39,185	58,186
Kane.....	68,230	67,980	101,970
Millard.....	48,075	50,319	89,430
Morgan.....	6,282	6,630	9,165
Piute.....	18,179	23,393	35,223
Rich.....		13,793	20,688
Salt Lake.....	8,254	4,227	5,418
San Juan.....	11,200	14,300	14,300
Sanpete.....	252,313	217,710	325,737
Sevier.....	61,683	62,832	94,243
Summit.....	10,373	10,664	16,610
Tooele.....	273,810	160,334	203,417
Utah.....	74,306	131,848	199,415
Uintah.....	32,313	23,385	30,201
Wasatch.....	15,000	14,271	22,245
Washington.....	22,229	20,014	29,870
Wayne.....	24,705	17,635	26,355
Weber.....	20,799	10,287	15,524
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,374,836</b>	<b>1,228,584</b>	<b>1,812,885</b>

## BANK STATEMENT.

Statements have been received from the following-named banks showing the condition of their business June 30, 1894, as follows:

Name.	Capital.		Deposit.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Bank of Brigham City.....	\$30,000	\$50,000	\$40,000	\$56,000
Bank of Spanish Fork.....	25,000	25,000	3,861	17,000
Corinne: J. W. Guthrie.....		50,000		18,000
Davis County Bank.....	25,000	25,000	8,750	8,352
Kaysville: Barnes Banking Co.....	34,000	25,000	19,097	52,000
Lehi Commercial and Savings Bank.....	50,000	50,000	36,605	30,000
Thatcher Bros. Banking Co.....	170,000	150,000	142,914	125,421
Manti City Savings Bank.....	50,000	50,000	99,334	71,822
Mount Pleasant Commercial and Savings Bank.....	50,000	50,000	44,324	38,966
Nephi:				
Savings Bank and Trust Co.....	50,000	50,000	36,116	28,000
First National.....	50,000	50,000	41,227	50,000
Ogden:				
Utah Loan and Trust Co.'s Bank.....	200,000	200,000	137,137	154,000
State Bank.....	137,500	125,000	176,909	150,000
Commercial National Bank.....	150,000	150,000	200,000	80,000
First National Bank.....	150,000	150,000	284,660	250,987
Utah National Bank.....	200,000	100,000	200,000	200,000
Ogden Savings Bank.....	75,000	75,000	272,532	212,975
Park City: First National Bank.....		50,000		111,129
Payson Exchange and Savings Bank.....	31,800	31,800	20,952	16,436
Provo:				
Commercial and Savings Bank.....	75,000	75,000	59,858	67,846
First National Bank.....	60,000	50,000	26,814	23,725
Utah County Savings Bank.....	50,000	50,000	51,554	24,000
Richfield: James M. Peterson.....				
Springville Banking Co.....	50,000	50,000	23,071	18,200
Salt Lake City:				
Bank of Salt Lake.....	300,000	100,090	379,047	316,467
Commercial National Bank.....	350,000	300,000	388,539	309,037
Deseret National Bank.....	500,000	500,000	930,000	1,000,000
National Bank of the Republic.....	522,000	500,000	259,000	350,000
Walker Bro.'s Bank.....				842,643
Bank of Commerce.....	100,000	100,000	149,000	125,000
State Bank of Utah.....	500,000	500,000	342,149	350,000
Deseret Savings Bank.....	158,343	100,000	627,555	506,981
Zion's Saving Bank and Trust Co.....	400,000	400,000	1,145,370	926,346
Salt Lake Valley Loan and Trust Co.....	200,000	300,000		
Utah Title Insurance and Trust Co. Savings Bank.....	150,000	150,000		117,042
Wells, Fargo and Co. (branch).....		(*)	1,173,405	1,343,694
McCormick & Co.....	200,000		900,000	800,000
Utah Commercial and Savings Bank.....	200,000	200,000	234,000	248,000
Utah National Bank.....	200,000	200,000	225,515	221,500
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,493,643</b>	<b>5,011,800</b>	<b>8,379,295</b>	<b>9,266,569</b>

\* No report.

## THE RAILROAD SYSTEM.

*The railroad system of Utah.*

Road.	From—	To—	Miles of line.	
			Gauge 4 feet 8½ inches.	Gauge 3 feet.
<b>Rio Grande Western:</b>				
Main line in Utah	Ogden	Colorado line	294.1	
Bingham branch	Bingham Junction	Bingham	14.15	
Alta branch	do	Wasatch	10.06	
Sanpete branch	Thistle Junction	Manti	60.8	
Sevier Railway (leased)	Manti	Salina	25.7	
Tintic Railway (leased)	Springville Junction.	Silver City	46.3	
Coal mine branch	Pleasant Valley	Coal mine	17.5	
Lake Park spur			1.5	
Utah Central coal mine spur			1.8	
Diamond spur			1.4	
Bingham tramway				3.5
Alta tramway				7.8
<b>Total</b>			<b>473.33</b>	<b>11.3</b>
<b>Central Pacific in Utah, Ogden main line.</b>	Ogden	Nevada line	157	
<b>Utah Central:</b>				
Main line	Salt Lake City	Fort Douglas		7.55
Do	do	Park City		31
Do	do	Mill Creek		3
<b>Total</b>				<b>41.55</b>
<b>Union Pacific:</b>				
Main line in Utah	Ogden	Wyoming	73	
Do	do	Frisco	280	
Salt Lake and Western	Lehi City	Eureka	63	
Echo and Park City	Echo	Park City	31	
Utah and Northern	Ogden	Idaho line	96.3	
Utah and Nevada	Salt Lake City	Terminus		37
Sanpete Valley	Nephi	Manti		52
<b>Total</b>			<b>543.3</b>	<b>89</b>
Great Salt Lake and Hot Springs	Salt Lake City	Farmington	18	
Salt Lake and Los Angeles	do	Saltair	15	
<b>Grand total</b>			<b>1,206.61</b>	<b>140.3</b>

*Street railroad system.*

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

## RAILROAD EXTENSIONS.

Of the Sanpete Valley road 16 miles from Chester to Manti was constructed during 1893. The company is now engaged in constructing another extension from Manti via Sterling to Morrison, a distance of about 8½ miles, at which point they are opening an extensive deposit of coal, which will be of value to the future prosperity of the Territory.



## MINING INDUSTRY.

Statement of the mineral product of Utah for the year 1893.

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

	Copper.	Lead unrefined.	Silver in bars.	Silver in base bullion and ores.	Gold in bars.	Gold in bullion and ores.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>
Germania Lead Works .....		19, 225, 000		1, 033, 600		7, 905
Hanauer Smelter .....	237, 750	7, 910, 000		677, 885		4, 350
Mingo Smelting Co. ....	209, 866	18, 608, 166		1, 482, 694		15, 289
Daly Mining Co. ....		978, 540	457, 303	536, 697	100	863
Ontario Silver Mining Co. ....		1, 322, 000	916, 000	258, 750	483	355
Silver Reef district .....	614, 851		33, 609	7, 671		
Other mines and placers .....					17, 673	
Net product, bars and base bullion .....	1, 062, 467	48, 043, 706	1, 406, 912	3, 997, 297	18, 256	28, 852
Contents ores shipped .....		22, 053, 373		1, 703, 294		6, 964
Total .....	1, 062, 467	70, 097, 079	1, 406, 912	5, 700, 591	18, 256	35, 816

## RECAPITULATION.

1,062,467 pounds copper, at 6½ cents per pound .....	\$69, 060. 35
70,097,079 pounds unrefined lead, at \$44 per ton .....	1, 542, 135. 73
7, 107, 503 ounces fine silver, at \$0.73.64 per ounce .....	5, 233, 965. 20
54,072 ounces fine gold, at \$20 per ounce .....	1, 081, 440. 00

Total export value .....

7, 926, 601. 20

Computing the gold and silver at their mint valuation, and other metals at their valuation at the seaboard, it would increase the value of the product to \$12,832,074.88.

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

Year.	Total silver produced.	Total gold produced.	Silver in ores and base bullion.	Gold in ores and base bullion.	Total silver product.	Total gold product.
	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1877 .....	4, 359, 703	17, 325	2, 102, 098	11, 035	48. 2	63. 6
1878 .....	4, 257, 328	15, 040	2, 108, 359	10, 165	48. 3	67. 5
1879 .....	3, 835, 047	15, 932	1, 797, 589	5, 693	46. 8	35. 7
1880 .....	3, 783, 566	8, 020	1, 403, 819	2, 878	37. 1	35. 8
1881 .....	5, 400, 191	7, 958	2, 643, 899	2, 622	48. 9	32. 9
1882 .....	5, 435, 444	9, 039	2, 581, 789	5, 016	47. 3	55. 5
1883 .....	4, 531, 763	6, 991	2, 351, 190	5, 597	51. 8	80
1884 .....	5, 669, 488	5, 530	3, 253, 984	3, 806	57. 4	68. 8
1885 .....	5, 972, 689	8, 903	3, 189, 576	7, 289	53. 4	81. 8
1886 .....	5, 918, 842	10, 577	2, 838, 263	8, 369	47. 9	79. 1
1887 .....	6, 161, 737	11, 387	5, 049, 273	10, 714	65. 7	94
1888 .....	6, 178, 855	13, 886	3, 982, 217	12, 854	64. 4	92. 6
1889 .....	7, 147, 651	24, 975	5, 270, 250	24, 236	73. 7	97
1890 .....	8, 165, 586	33, 851	6, 082, 825	29, 555	74. 4	87. 3
1891 .....	8, 915, 223	36, 160	6, 616, 198	31, 240	74. 2	86. 4
1892 .....	8, 969, 656	38, 182	7, 379, 246	37, 031	82. 2	99. 8
1893 .....	7, 107, 503	54, 072	5, 700, 591	35, 816	80. 2	66. 3

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

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

Year.	Total value of precious metals, including lead.	Total value of lead bullion, including gold and silver contents.	Per cent of entire product.
1878	\$81,154,622	\$14,740,581	13.1
1879	75,349,501	19,234,394	25.5
1880	80,167,936	28,114,594	35
1881	84,504,417	30,253,430	35.8
1882	92,411,835	35,798,750	38.7
1883	90,313,612	34,810,022	38.5
1884	84,975,954	31,191,250	36.7
1885	90,181,260	35,731,711	39.6
1886	103,011,761	44,635,655	43.3
1887	104,645,959	41,595,853	39.7
1888	114,341,592	38,004,826	33.2
1889	129,677,836	42,878,063	33.5
1890	127,166,410	46,852,367	36.8
1891	118,237,441	39,106,577	33
1892	111,531,700	41,975,610	37.6

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

I renew my recommendation of last year that suitable Federal buildings be constructed at Salt Lake City and Ogden, for the business of the courts, post-offices and land offices. The convenience of the public officials and safety of the records require that ample and permanent offices be provided by the Government.

#### INDUSTRIAL HOME BUILDING.

This building is now occupied by the governor, secretary, and Utah Commission for their offices. The building is not conveniently situated. It is a considerable distance from the business center, and is not provided with vaults for the protection of records and papers. The building is not adapted for governmental purposes, and I therefore recommend that it be granted to the Territory or State for educational purposes.

#### THE OLD CAPITOL BUILDING.

The old capitol at Fillmore is of no use or value to the General Government, and I recommend that it be granted to the new State.

#### THE TERRITORIAL FAIR.

Because of the World's Fair at Chicago, last year, no attempt was made to hold a Territorial fair. This year, however, we have made the finest and most complete exhibit ever made in the Territory. The great and increasing variety of home manufactures have been of special interest, while the extensive horticultural, agricultural, live stock, and mineral exhibits have shown a wonderful improvement in each of these lines.

#### EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The appropriations made by our last legislature to our charitable and educational institutions were not as liberal as they should have been. But under the control and direction, as they are, of conservative, eco-

nomical managing boards, they will be enabled to subselve their useful purposes. The University of Utah and Agricultural College were fortunate in having faculties of noble and unselfish men, devoted to their work, and willing to make all possible sacrifices to maintain their institutions, and the former was particularly fortunate in the endowment by the Literary and Scientific Association of Salt Lake City of a professorship, with a gift of \$60,000; also the use of building and class rooms, much needed in the crowded state of the university, free of rent for two years. The attendance upon the university will be greater the present than any previous year, the enrollment already reaching 400. The Government has justly and graciously granted to the university about 60 acres of land from the Fort Douglas military reservation, which is most desirable for the purposes intended, of great value, and well adapted as a permanent site for the institution.

#### OPENING THE INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

The Congressional legislation authorizing the allotment to the Indians, in severalty, of certain of the lands embraced within the Uintah and Uncompaghre reservations and the opening for settlement and sale of the remaining lands, as recommended by me in my last report, will prove of untold advantage and wealth to the new State. It will open for settlement millions of acres of the most fertile and perfectly watered lands, and will furnish homes for thousands of our young people who need no longer emigrate to the valleys of adjoining States for suitable locations. The undeveloped mineral resources will undoubtedly attract much attention, and, together with the magnificent opportunities afforded the home seeker of the already overcrowded East, will be the means of causing a material increase in our population and taxable wealth.

#### RESTORATION OF ESCHEATED REALTY.

In my last report I recommended the passage of laws returning to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (commonly called the Mormon Church) the real and personal estate, valued at \$735,000, which had been escheated to the Government. The people of the church no longer violate the laws prohibiting the practice of polygamy, Congress has granted them statehood, and all the reasons which impelled the passage of the laws escheating the property no longer exist. In the face of these changes it would indeed be ungracious for the Government to longer withhold this property from the people who have contributed it from their substance and earnings in the days of their poverty. Congress has very wisely and promptly returned the personalty valued at \$450,000, and I renew my recommendation that the realty valued at \$285,000 be also restored to them.

#### AMNESTY.

In September, 1890, President Woodruff, of the Church of Latter-Day Saints, issued his manifesto against the further practice of polygamy by his people. On the sixth day of the following month (October) the church, in conference assembled, solemnly and formally accepted and adopted the said manifesto as a rule of conduct for the members of the church. Shortly afterwards the first presidency and twelve apostles of the church petitioned the President of the United States for amnesty

and pardon for the members of their church who had been guilty of violations of the laws of Congress prohibiting the practice of polygamy, and their petition was favorably indorsed and recommended by the governor, justices of the supreme court, and other Territorial officials. On January 4, 1893, President Harrison granted amnesty and pardon to all persons, then liable to the penalties prescribed by law, by reason of unlawful cohabitation under the color of polygamous or plural marriage, who since November 1, 1890, abstained from such unlawful cohabitation, but upon the express condition that they should in the future faithfully obey the laws. Before the issuance of either the manifesto or amnesty hundreds of our citizens had been convicted of polygamy, adultery, and unlawful cohabitation, and were therefore under the act of Congress disqualified from voting or holding office.

In a comparatively few cases, however, separate pardons had been granted, but at the date of the granting of amnesty and pardon by President Harrison for unlawful cohabitation, few indeed were then liable to the penalties of the law and, consequently, but few were relieved by it. The result was that those who had been convicted felt that for some reason they had not been included in the amnesty, and so were unable to register and vote. During the past eighteen months numerous individual applications for pardon have been presented and granted, and the stain and impediment of conviction removed. Polygamous practices having entirely ceased, and Statehood having been accorded the Territory, there seemed no longer to be either justice or propriety in withholding from these unfortunate citizens the right to register and vote. Acting upon this idea, a petition was drawn, and signed by the governor, secretary, justices of the supreme court, and U. S. attorney, and was by the governor presented to President Cleveland on the 25th of September, 1894, requesting a full and complete amnesty and pardon to all persons, whether they had been convicted or were then liable to the penalties of the act for polygamy, bigamy, adultery, or unlawful cohabitation, under the color of polygamous or plural marriage.

The President very promptly on the same day granted the amnesty and pardon, as requested, and extended its provisions to all persons who at any time had violated the laws of Congress by committing the offenses named, except those persons who had been included in the former amnesty and who had forfeited it by subsequently violating the law. This prompt and very generous action of President Cleveland has met with the hearty approval of all classes of our people, and is especially appreciated by hundreds of our best citizens who were disfranchised and have since the issuance of the amnesty availed themselves of the very important duty of registering to vote at our approaching election.

#### OUR NATIONAL GUARD.

By an act of our last legislative assembly the governor was authorized to enroll the national guard of Utah, to consist of not more than 3 regiments of infantry of 12 companies each, 2 of cavalry, and 2 batteries of light artillery. In pursuance of the authority thus conferred we have already enlisted 14 companies of infantry, 3 troops of cavalry, and 2 batteries of light artillery. The Territory not having had an organized militia for many years, a credit of \$75,000 had accumulated under the act of Congress which makes an annual appropriation for the national guard, and of this amount we have expended \$72,000 in the purchase of uniforms and equipments. The infantry companies are

armed with Springfield rifles of the pattern of 1884, the cavalry with sabers and carbines, and the batteries with eight 3.2 B. L. steel cannon and two Gatling guns of the model of 1890.

The public, as well as the enlisted men, take great pride in the military organization, and I firmly believe that we have the beginning of what will soon prove to be one of the ablest and best disciplined militias in the Union.

#### INVASION OF INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

On Saturday morning, the 6th of April, I was apprised by the Associated Press dispatches that a so-called "industrial army," numbering 1,200 organized men, without money, supplies, or means of subsistence, had been loaded into the freight cars of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and were to be transported into this Territory. Upon communicating with the authorities of the two railroad lines leading out of the Territory east from Ogden, where the Southern Pacific road ends, I ascertained that no arrangement had been made with either of them to carry the army over their lines. I was informed by the authorities of the Denver and Rio Grande Western road that owing to the stringency of the laws of Colorado, which imposed a penalty of \$200 for every pauper brought within the State, that they could entertain no proposition looking to, and would under no circumstances or conditions, transport these men beyond the border of the Territory. The superintendent of the Union Pacific Company notified me that he could not carry the men or any of them without the payment of full fare.

I was confronted with the fact that 1,200 men, regularly organized as an army, with general, staff, regimental, and company officers, hungry, penniless, and without supplies, who had been living in idleness, many of them vicious, criminal, and outlawed, and all undesirable inhabitants of the community from whence they came, or of any other; were to be foisted upon us by the aid and assistance of some of the citizens and authorities of the State of California, and the connivance and cooperation of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. I immediately served notice upon the local attorney and superintendent of the Southern Pacific Company, and telegraphed their general superintendent at San Francisco, forbidding the bringing of this army into the Territory, and giving notice that I would use all the powers at my command to prevent it, or compel it to be taken by the railroad company who brought it here from beyond our borders, and that said company would be held responsible for all expenses and damage incurred by the Territory by reason of their action in making it a charge upon our communities. Our Territorial law, under the head of "County court and county administration" (vol. 1, sub. sec. 27, p. 303, Compiled Laws of 1888), authorizes county courts:

To adopt such rules and regulations within their respective counties, as may be necessary to regulate or prohibit the leaving by any persons or common carriers, within the limits of their respective counties, of any indigent or insane persons or travelers not residents thereof, or the bodies of persons who die while traveling, unless such common carrier shall undertake to be responsible for the proper burial of such bodies, or unless such deceased person was, at the time of his death, a resident of the county within which it is proposed to deliver his body. Also to regulate or prohibit the bringing into or leaving within their respective counties of persons afflicted with or who have but recently been exposed to any contagious disease.

Weber County had previously exercised the authority conferred by this statute and had adopted rules and regulations and notified the

railroad companies thereof. Similar action was procured to be taken by the counties of Boxelder and Salt Lake who were likely to be affected by it previous to the invasion.

Under the act of the Territorial assembly, approved March 8, 1894, provision had been made for the enrollment and organization of the militia and the work begun. Two batteries of artillery, one at Salt Lake City and one at Ogden had been mustered into the service. Two companies of infantry at the former place and a company of cavalry and one of infantry at the latter. The two companies of infantry at Salt Lake City were the only ones uniformed and armed. Foreseeing that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company might continue its unlawful act notwithstanding the notice it had received, and bring the so-called "industrial army" and unload it in our midst, I consulted with the mayor and authorities of Ogden City and Weber County, as to their power to effectually cope with it, and tendered them all the power at my command to aid them. Also a tender from Mayor Baskin, of Salt Lake City, of 30 chosen men commanded by the chief of police. I was informed through the mayor of Ogden that the presence and assistance of the troops were desired and requested that the forces at my command be sent.

It may be stated also that the mayor of Ogden having notified Mayor Baskin, of Salt Lake City, that they would likely be short of provisions, made a requisition upon him for 2,000 loaves of bread; which were carried upon the same train with the militia to aid in feeding the incoming horde. The first information of the probable advent of this army into our midst was received from the Associated Press dispatches on Saturday morning. It was Saturday night at 10 o'clock before notice was given to the militia that I desired their aid, and that they must respond by 6 o'clock the following morning. I can not speak too highly in praise of our new militia. The companies at Salt Lake were promptly ready at the hour designated, and marched to the train as orderly as trained veterans. I had called the three newly organized companies at Ogden out to be in readiness at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning.

Upon my arrival with the militia at Ogden on Sunday morning I immediately went into conference with Mayor Brough and the city authorities of Ogden. In the conference it was determined that if the Southern Pacific should—regardless of the law and the demands that I had made upon them—bring the army into the city, that so long as they remained here they should be confined within certain limits, and that a strict surveillance should be kept over them that they might not go into the city and become a charge on and a menace to the citizens; that provisions would be obtained; and that so far as the ability of the community went their wants should be provided for, and that they should not be permitted to suffer for food or the ordinary comforts that could be supplied them.

I had been informed by Superintendent Knapp, of the Southern Pacific, late on Saturday that his company was endeavoring to arrange with the Union Pacific Company for the transportation of the army east. These negotiations continued until 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, when I received the following official letter from General Superintendent Bancroft:

OGDEN, UTAH, *April 8, 1894.*

DEAR SIR: I have received information from Omaha to the effect that the Union Pacific Railway Company will not receive or transport the men who are being brought into this Territory by the Southern Pacific Railway Company, except at regular transportation rates. This is for your information, so that you may take

whatever steps you may deem necessary and proper in what will probably be a serious situation. I also take this opportunity of requesting that the property of the Union Pacific Railway Company located in this city be adequately protected.

Yours, truly,

W. H. BANCROFT,  
*General Superintendent.*

Hon. CALEB W. WEST,  
*Governor of Utah, City.*

Three hours previous to the reception of the foregoing letter from Mr. Bancroft I had been informed by Supt. Knapp, of the Southern Pacific, that his train carrying the army was being held at Toano, 27 miles west of the Utah line in Nevada, until the matter of transportation could be arranged for. Immediately upon receipt of Mr. Bancroft's communication I repaired to Supt. Knapp's office and informed him of the conclusion reached by the Union Pacific authorities. He then informed me that the train had already been within the Territory several hours and that the people would certainly be landed at Ogden. In conjunction with the authorities of Weber County and the city of Ogden, I authorized counsel to at once institute proceedings against the railroad company to restrain it from unloading its expensive and undesirable charge upon us, and a temporary order was granted. In the interest of humanity, the weather being cold, the men but poorly supplied with covering and greatly crowded in the cars, upon the application of attorney for complainants, the following modification of the order was made:

IN THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF UTAH.

[Territory of Utah *et al.*, plaintiffs, *v.* The Southern Pacific Company *et al.*, defendants.]

The court modifies the injunction issued herein so as to allow men to leave cars and lodge in roundhouse, near cars, until 10 o'clock a. m., of April 9, 1894, at which time men must return to cars, and the cars must not be removed in the meantime.

JAMES A. MINER,  
*Judge.*

APRIL 8, 1894.

Pending the hearing of the matter by the court, the army after being brought to Ogden was restricted to the limits of the Southern Pacific grounds, guarded by the soldiers, deputy sheriffs, and deputy marshals, and not permitted to beg or prey upon the people. The municipal and county authorities and some humane persons, actuated by the best of motives, assisted by the contributions of a class of sympathizers and dangerous political agitators and demagogues, provided the "army" in abundance with necessary and wholesome food and some clothing. It left the Territory very much better clothed, provisioned, and several hundred dollars richer in money than when it entered it. On the 9th day of April the cause came on for hearing before Chief Justice Samuel A. Merritt and Associate Justice James A. Miner, and after a full hearing the following decree was entered:

IN THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF UTAH TERRITORY, COUNTY OF WEBER.

[Territory of Utah, Weber County, in Utah Territory; Ogden City, in Utah Territory, and C. M. Brough, mayor of Ogden City, plaintiffs, *v.* The Southern Pacific Company and S. W. Knapp, defendants.—Interlocutory decree.]

This cause came on regularly for hearing this day before the Hons. S. A. Merritt and James A. Miner, judges, upon a restraining order heretofore issued in the above-entitled cause, and the order to show cause why a temporary injunction should not be issued therein, according to the prayer of the plaintiff's complaint, as therein particularly referred to and set out; Messrs. R. N. Baskin, F. S. Richards, James N. Kimball, Waldemar Van Cott, Evans & Rogers, and A. J. Weber appearing as counsel for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. Thomas A. Marshall appearing as counsel for the defendants.

Witnesses on behalf of the plaintiffs were sworn and examined and testified on behalf of the plaintiffs in the above entitled action; and the court, after hearing the evidence of the parties and the arguments of counsel, and being fully advised therein, it is hereby, on motion of the attorneys for the plaintiffs.

*Ordered, adjudged, and decreed,* That said defendants, their agents, servants, and employes, and each of them, are hereby enjoined and restrained from keeping or allowing that certain body of men brought by said defendants unlawfully into said Territory, and commonly known as the "industrial army," or any of them, from being in any place, except in the twenty-seven box cars belonging to said defendant company, and in which said men were brought to said Territory; and that the defendants refrain and desist from keeping any of said men, or said army, in this Territory.

Done in open court August 9, 1894.

[SEAL.]

SAMUEL A. MERRITT,  
JAMES A. MINER,  
*Judges.*

Attest:

K. S. BOREMAN,  
*Clerk of said Court.*

Application was made to stay the execution, which was denied by the judges, and the writ promptly served. The company not only failed, but absolutely, through its superintendent, refused to obey the order of the court. The superintendent of the company, while admitting that they had brought the army from Sacramento to Ogden for \$600, or about 50 cents per head, declared that it would not be taken back to Sacramento for less than \$35 each, or some \$42,000.

Upon the 10th day of April, the day following the granting of the injunction, a notice was served upon me, as follows:

TERRITORY OF UTAH, *County of Weber:*

OGDEN CITY, *April 10, 1894.*

To Territory of Utah, Weber County, in Utah Territory; Ogden City, in Utah Territory; C. M. Brough, mayor of Ogden City, and Nat. M. Brigham, U. S. Marshal for Utah Territory:

The Southern Pacific Company hereby notifies you that said company wishes the cars occupied by members of the so-called "industrial army" to be vacated at once, the number of cars so occupied being 23. That if the cars be occupied by your orders, and not so vacated, said company will hold you responsible for the cost of the same, at the rate of \$3 per day for the use of each car.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,  
By S. W. KNAPP.

I also received from Mr. C. P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, a telegram as follows:

[Telegram.]

SAN FRANCISCO, *April 10, 1894.*

Hon. C. W. WEST,  
*Governor, Territory of Utah:*

Mr. Knapp, our superintendent at Ogden, has telegraphed to Mr. Fillmore, our general superintendent, that you have demanded that the Southern Pacific Company send westward a certain number of people now in Ogden. I think this must be a mistake. We have taken those men east in the course of business, hoping that the condition of the "industrial army," so called, would be bettered thereby, as they can't well get work here, and hope to better their condition by getting something to do on their arrival in the East, where there is a larger field for employment. If the governor has given such an order I am quite sure that on second thought he will change it and do what he can to assist them on their way. The officers of the Southern Pacific Company, there, certainly can not move them westward at less than our regular rates, and if anything less than regular rates are charged it can only be done through negotiations at this office.

C. P. HUNTINGTON.

To the foregoing telegram I replied as follows:

OGDEN, *April 10, 1894.*

Mr. C. P. HUNTINGTON,  
*San Francisco:*

Information, since proven to be correct, came to me that the Southern Pacific Company had loaded in some cattle cars about 1,000 vagrants, taken from San Francisco,



Oakland, and Sacramento. These persons were loaded by the police and authorities of California municipalities with the cooperation of the officers and employes of your company, by force into your cars, to be brought from the rich State of California to become a charge upon our Territory, no provision having been made for their transportation farther east, and they being entirely without means, either as individuals or as an organization, to procure such transportation. Said persons are now here, destitute and pitiable. They have been, since being brought into the Territory, a charge upon our people, who have to provide the necessary provisions to keep them from starving, that they may not be provoked by desperation to acts of violence.

The acts of all of those participating in thus inflicting our community can not be too harshly characterized. It is certainly illegal and violative of the most sacred rights of our community. I did forbid the Southern Pacific Company bringing these people into our midst, and when brought that they should be returned from whence they came. It was done upon mature consideration, after the most careful consultation and advice of some of the wisest and best men of our Territory. Proceedings were instituted in the courts in behalf of the Territory, the county of Weber and city of Ogden; and after a full hearing last night the court sustained the position taken by me—that the act of the Southern Pacific Company was illegal in bringing said industrial army referred to by you into this Territory, and forbid their being landed here, and that they should be returned by your company from whence they came. I am informed by your superintendent, Mr. Knapp, that your company will refuse to obey the order and decree of the court, and continue to defy the authorities of this Territory. I am determined that the authority of the Territory shall be maintained, and the decrees of its courts enforced, and the property and lives of its people protected.

CALEB W. WEST.

In response to the foregoing the following telegram was received:

SAN FRANCISCO, *April 10, 1894.*

Hon. C. W. WEST,  
*Ogden:*

Yours of even date received. You have been misinformed, as I am quite sure neither the police nor the officers of California loaded the men into our cars. We were asked to haul them free, and refused to do so, but said that we would give them reduced rates, as many of them were very desirous of reaching their homes in the East. It was in a kindly spirit that we took them, and we believe now, after careful consideration of the subject, that your people will do what they can to help them on to their destination, as they have no inducement to return West, and I feel very certain that their condition will be much better when they get into that larger field of labor that they will find east of the Mississippi River. As a matter of common humanity, we all should do something to help them on their way. Our company can do nothing, as it is not organized for charity, but for business, but I, personally, will contribute \$100 toward helping them.

C. P. HUNTINGTON.

The Southern Pacific Company having failed to obey the order of the court, and willfully refusing to do so, the following communication was sent to the chief justice:

OGDEN, UTAH, *April 10, 1894.*

Hon. SAMUEL A. MERRITT,  
*Chief Justice Supreme Court Utah Territory:*

SIR: The Southern Pacific Railway Company has neglected and absolutely refuses to obey the order made by the court yesterday in regard to the "industrial army." The company refuses to take the men back over its road without the payment of full fare (\$35) each, and the officials are so defiant that they have even served a notice upon me demanding the cars in which the men were transported to this Territory and claiming \$3 per day for the use of each car.

It will be apparent to you that under the circumstances we are utterly powerless to enforce the order of the court unless some further proceedings are had by you. I deem it of the utmost importance that an order should be made immediately directing the U. S. marshal to execute the order of the court heretofore made, and I am satisfied from the situation that it can be executed without violence or serious trouble.

Very respectfully,

CALEB W. WEST.

The defendant company was again brought before the court upon application for an amendment to the interlocutory decree rendered on April 9, and hereinbefore set forth, and the following order was made

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE TERRITORY OF UTAH, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WEBER.

[Territory of Utah, county of Weber, and Ogden City, plaintiffs, v. Southern Pacific Company and S. W. Knapp, defendants.—Amendment to interlocutory order.]

Application having been made to the said court by the said plaintiffs for the amendment hereinafter specially set forth to the interlocutory decree heretofore rendered herein on April 9, 1894, and the said matter coming on regularly to be heard this date, the said plaintiffs being represented in court by their counsel, and the said defendants being represented in court by their attorneys, Marshall and Royle, and evidence and affidavit having been duly introduced in this cause and considered, and the court being duly advised in the premises, and also deeming it necessary that the said amendment should be added to the said decree;

Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered, adjudged, and decreed that there be added to the said interlocutory decree entered in this action on April 9, 1894, as an amendment thereof, the following, to wit:

“And in the event that the said defendants, their agents, servants, and employes, fail to execute this writ of injunction by 10 o'clock a. m. of April 12, 1894, then and in that event the proper officers of this court, to wit, the sheriff of Weber County, Utah Territory, and the U. S. marshal of Utah Territory, are directed to take such steps as may be necessary and proper to fully execute and carry into effect the foregoing matters and things directed to be performed and done by the said defendants, and prohibit the said defendants from the further commission of the wrongs mentioned in plaintiffs' complaint in this action.”

Done in open court this April 11, 1894.

JAMES A. MINER,  
*Judge.*

The Southern Pacific Company was given by the court until 10 o'clock a. m. of the next day, April 12, to obey and carry out the order of the court, and upon its failure to do so the proper officers were empowered and directed to enforce its decree.

It will be observed that the issue joined was whether the State of California, its authorities, State, county, or municipal, could organize or encourage and aid the organization of its dependent paupers, criminals, and idle, dissolute classes, and with the assistance, connivance, and cooperation of the Southern Pacific Company, crowd them into stock cars as if they were cattle, swine, or sheep; without adequate clothing for protection from the severe inclemency of the early spring, without money, food, medical attendance, or supplies, transport them beyond their borders, through the State of Nevada, to the end of their line, into the distant Territory of Utah, and there dump them with impunity as a charge and burden upon the latter, without liability upon the part of the carrier knowingly doing it or the party procuring it to be done.

The decision of our courts was in accordance with the fundamental principles that every community must accept the care and burden of its own dependent pauper and criminal classes, and that it has the inherent right to protect itself from having such imposed upon it by others. The political agitators and demagogues, both at Ogden and Salt Lake City, taking advantage of the time consumed in the hearing before the court, busied themselves with much success in fomenting discontent among the unemployed, creating sympathy for our uninvited and unwelcome guests, and arousing the fears of many that a conflict might be precipitated. Yielding to the conditions thus created, some of those who had been the most stanch and earnest in advocating the

maintenance of the integrity of the Territory and the supremacy of its laws weakened and made common cause with those who had at all times been in sympathy with the objects and purposes of the army and had given it aid and encouragement. The court by its last order having conferred upon its officers the power to enforce its decree, a concerted movement was at once undertaken by its sympathizers to put the army without the jurisdiction of the court before the time in which the officers were empowered to act. Money and supplies were raised for the army, and it was arranged that an empty train of Union Pacific box cars should be sent to receive it at Uintah Station, a few miles outside of Ogden.

At 4 o'clock of the afternoon of the day when the amended decree was entered, the army marched out of Ogden guarded by the troops, and were so guarded and kept in a body until they passed our eastern border. Pursuant to the arrangement, at about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 12th of April the army took possession of an empty train of Union Pacific cars at Uintah and were carried out of the Territory.

This army was organized for the avowed purpose of marching to Washington to join other similar organizations in influencing the legislation of Congress, and demanding of it the enactment of measures which it was claimed would give relief to the labor and working classes, yet the army made no provision for its own support, but became a heavy burden and tax upon every community into which it entered. In idleness it ate the bread that was produced by the sore toil of many, while numbers of worthy, willing workers would have gladly exchanged the sweat of their labor for it. The lamentable failure of the "industrial armies" to accomplish any good is well known.

The press dispatches announce that Kelly, the organizer and commander of the one with which we had to do, has returned to California and is now mustering another army for a similar campaign next spring. The expenses imposed upon the Territory and its citizens for the maintenance of Kelly and his men, and incident thereto, amount in round figures to about \$3,000. The county of Weber has already instituted an action against the Southern Pacific Company to recover the amount of its expenditure, and unless the Territory is reimbursed for its outlay an action on its behalf will be instituted against the company. Not the least of the bad effects attending the presence of the Kelly army was its demoralizing influence upon our own citizens. Owing to the business depression during the winter there were congregated in our two larger cities great numbers without employment, and the charitably disposed of Salt Lake City and Ogden had been taxed to the uttermost to relieve the deserving poor, and without being fully able to do so. The situation was propitious, and the demagogues, political tricksters, and aiders and abettors of the Kelly movement availed themselves of it, and, through agitators whom they controlled, succeeded in enlisting here an army of between three and four hundred men. I regret exceedingly that some of our people, whom from their character and standing better things might have been expected, actuated by the same spirit of selfishness characterizing their fellows in California, were willing to relieve themselves of an undesirable burden even at the expense of unjustly placing it upon others.

They countenanced, encouraged, and gave substantial aid to the movement. The railroad companies refused to transport this army East. After remaining sometime in camp here for preparation, drawing upon the community for supplies, it turned its face toward and marched

slowly east, on the line of the Rio Grande Western road, bound for Colorado. The army captured and took possession of a Union Pacific train, run it onto the track of the Rio Grande Western road and embarked upon it for the East. The train was run by them as far as Provo, where it was derailed. Yet the train was still held by the army, and it refused to surrender it to the officers of the road. Warrants had been procured for the arrest of the leaders of the army, but they would not recognize the process of the court and defied arrest. Thirty armed deputy U. S. marshals were sent to aid the sheriff and placed the whole army within limits and under guard until a requisition could be made upon the Governor for assistance and the presence of the militia secured.

The sheriff having made the proper demand for troops, two companies of infantry and a detachment of Battery A was sent to him to aid in the execution of the process of the court. Upon the arrival of the soldiers they were placed in position to command the camp of the industrials. The officers holding the warrants were instructed to enter the camp and arrest all for whom they had warrants, which they promptly did. The arrested parties were given a speedy hearing, and the chief offenders, including the general and his principal officers, convicted, fined, and imprisoned in the penitentiary. In small bodies of stragglers this army made its way through the Territory, beating its way upon freight trains into Colorado, where it was finally disbanded, and none, so far as I know of, marched to Washington.

Honest, industrious laborers, of whatever calling, are entitled to and receive the respect of all right-minded people. Upon their contentment and prosperity rests the welfare and safety of the State. Their rights should be secured and jealously guarded by the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of the Government. Those, however, masking under the garb of labor, who desert its honorable ranks to live in idleness, prey upon the community by unlawfully banding themselves together, and by strength of numbers enforcing involuntary contribution for their subsistence from the communities they enter, are a constant menace to the safety of society and all good government, and should be rigorously dealt with and promptly suppressed.

#### STATEHOOD.

Great joy has been brought to the people of Utah by the passing of the enabling act for our admission into the Union as a sovereign State. While the changes in our social and political conditions have been rapid, they have nevertheless been complete, and no voice is now heard in opposition to statehood. All political parties and people concede the justice of it and are now working unitedly for the building up of the new commonwealth. Under the State government we confidently anticipate an influx of population sufficient to strengthen our cities, cultivate our valleys, and as soon as the Indian reservations are thrown open for settlement, to completely transform them into productive gardens and fields, thrifty villages and towns.

With the immigration bound to follow statehood, millions of dollars will seek safe and profitable investment here in iron works, mills, foundries, factories, and various manufacturing and commercial enterprises which only require the assurance of an unchanging government and stable laws to insure their employment in those activities. Our metal and coal mining will also receive an impetus that will necessitate the

building and extension of railroads to new and undeveloped portions of the commonwealth. The future seems full of promise for the new State, and with our undeveloped resources added to what are now visible, we may safely rely upon having one of the wealthiest, most stable, and prosperous States in the American Union.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CALEB W. WEST.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Washington, D. C.*