

all of which are submitted herewith, marked exhibit 15.

I again renew my recommendation in favor of giving to mayors of cities a limited veto power. I believe the public interest will be better served if the responsibility is placed upon the mayor of approving municipal legislation. I further recommend that the power be granted to the mayor or to a police board, to appoint and remove policemen when necessary. The office of mayor should be made one of honor and responsibility. I am informed that a charter for Salt Lake City has been prepared for your consideration by a special committee appointed for the purpose.

SALE OF LIQUORS.

In 1882 I approved the amendment to the Salt Lake charter under which the city derives its authority to control the liquor traffic. It was supposed then that the authority granted was broad enough to empower the city government to revoke a license when it appeared to them there had been a palpable violation of the terms on which the license had been granted. Some controversy has recently arisen as to the rights of the city council in this respect. I therefore recommend that the law be amended so as to authorize the Council to revoke the license of any person who may sell liquor contrary to the terms of a license granted, or the ordinances of the city. I also recommend that the sale, serving, or giving away of liquors be prohibited in theatres or concert halls or any like place of public amusement. Such places are frequented by numbers of young men, and I can conceive of nothing more destructive of public morals than the sale of liquors under the influences which prevail in such places. I also recommend that the sale of liquors be prohibited within a reasonable distance of schools and churches.

There should also be a strict enforcement of the law which prohibits the sale of liquors to minors. I will approve a law authorizing and directing the City Council to revoke the license of any person convicted of violating this law, and prohibiting the issuing of a license after a second conviction. I do not believe this provision of the law has received the attention which it deserves from the public authorities.

PUBLIC ROADS.

In my last message I urged the importance of having better public roads throughout the Territory. I again refer to the matter, not only in the interests of the traveling public, but more particularly in the interests of the farming class who are worthy of all the aid we can give them in this respect. A bad public road entails upon the farmer a daily and increasing loss in the waste of power necessary to haul produce to market, and the wear and tear of the farm wagon and machinery. On well constructed public roads with a smooth surface horses will move more rapidly and haul heavier loads. Bad public roads are the most costly investment a people can make. It is a remarkable fact that our system of preparing and mending roads is no improvement on the system which prevailed centuries ago.

I recommend that appropriations made for public roads be expended under the immediate supervision of the county surveyor.

MILITIA LAW.

On November 20, 1891, I addressed a letter to the secretary of war asking what amount of money was placed to the credit of Utah under the provisions of sections 1661 and 1667 of the revised statutes, and the laws amending the same, and received in reply a letter (Exhibit 16.) informing me that there was now due \$75,057.05 of which amount \$69,527.09 is available for the procurement of ordnance and ordnance stores, and \$5529.96 for ordnance or quartermaster stores. No allotment has been made to the Territory since June 30, 1889, because of the large amount now to her credit. During the past two years the young men of Salt Lake City, Ogden and other cities have manifested a commendable interest in the organization of militia companies, and I have been urged to recommend the passage of a militia law, which I now do. I believe that such a law would be well received by the people. It would serve the useful purpose of giving to the young men an opportunity to pass their time in a pleasant and instructive way and also to promote a feeling of patriotic pride. Among the attractions decided upon at the formal opening of the World's Fair building in October, 1892, is a military parade, composed of the flower of the regular army, and of the State militia. If it is decided that Utah be represented on this occasion suitable provision will have to be made at this time.

FOREIGN BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

I recommend the passage of a law requiring foreign loan and building associations doing business in the Territory to deposit such an amount of money or securities as will in your judgment be sufficient to protect the interests of local stockholders.

During the past two years agents have been selling throughout the Territory shares of stock in foreign associations. I am informed that quite a large amount of stock has been subscribed upon conditions which have not been met by the companies, and in many cases the money paid upon the stock has been lost.

ARBOR DAY.

I renew the recommendation made in my last message for the passage of an act authorizing the Governor to appoint annually a day to be known as "Arbor Day," and to recommend by proclamation to the people the planting of trees and shrubbery on such days. Our forests are rapidly disappearing and unless we avail ourselves of the opportunity of planting other the time will soon come when we shall realize our loss both in a sanitary and economical point of view. There is nothing that contributes more to the beauty of the landscape than trees and shrubbery, and the people should take a pride in adding in this profitable and useful way to the beauty of our valleys. It is unnecessary for me to call attention to the value of forests to an arid country.

DEEP WATER PORT ON THE SOUTH ATLANTIC COAST.

I submit for your consideration a communication received from the National Farmers' Congress, marked "exhibit 16," relating to the advantages of a deep water port on the South At-

lantic coast, and making an appeal to the different States and Territories for their aid in influencing Congress to make an appropriation to commence the work.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AMONG FRUIT TREES.

For the purpose of preventing the spread of contagious diseases among fruit and fruit trees, and for the prevention, treatment, cure and extirpation of fruit pests, and the diseases of fruit and fruit trees, and for the disinfection of grafts, scions or orchard debris, empty fruit boxes or packages, or other suspected material or transportable articles dangerous to orchards, fruit and fruit trees, I recommend that the board of directors of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society be authorized to suggest regulations, which shall be circulated in printed form by the board among the fruit growers and fruit dealers of the Territory, and that a violation of these regulations be made a misdemeanor.

There was a time when the fame of the fruit of the Salt Lake orchards was known all over the country. The value of our fruit crop in the more thickly settled valleys has been largely decreased by insect pests. There are localities in Utah which these pests have not reached, and it is possible that by proper regulations they may be kept away altogether, and finally disappear from the Territory.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AMONG HORSES, CATTLE, ETC.

I am informed that the stock breeders would welcome the passage of a law providing suitable regulations to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among horses, cattle, sheep, etc. The live stock interests of Utah are of great importance, and deserving of protection.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY PROBATE JUDGES.

Two or three judges recommend that in the case of small estates of \$2000 or less the costs be made payable by the county. It is said that the cost of the settlement of these small estates is a very heavy tax, and frequently requires, in order to meet it, that something be sacrificed which is necessary to the maintenance of the family. It is further represented that the inability to meet the costs has resulted in keeping a large number of estates from being settled, or from being probated. It is also suggested that the office of public administrator be created. Among the other recommendations of the probate judges are: That probate judges be paid a salary; that sheep and cattle be prevented from grazing near streams from which the water is taken for domestic uses; that all elections be held on one day; that the terms of selectmen be fixed at three years, one to be elected annually; that the probate judges be given supervision of county affairs; that an irrigation law be passed which will provide a way by which the right to the use of water can be acquired, and for recording and determining existing rights; that the estray laws be amended, especially the provision which permits a person to retain possession of an animal for twenty-four hours; that the probate laws be compiled; that selectmen be paid a salary; that county courts be given jurisdiction over water sheds;