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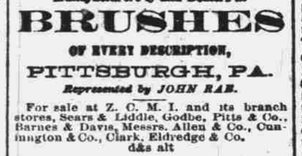
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GOVERNOR WEST'S REPORT

To the Secretary of the Interior.

He Supplies a Budget of Information in Relation to Resources, and Gives His Views and Offers Suggestions Regarding the Absorbing Question.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
SALT LAKE CITY,
October, 1886.

Sir: In compliance with your request, the following report of the operations of this Territory, together with such suggestions as I deem of importance requiring the attention of Congress, I have the honor to submit:

SCHOOLS.

From the latest report of the Territorial Superintendent of District Schools, made to the Legislative Assembly in January last, the following comparative statement of the condition of the public schools in the years 1884 and 1885 is made:

	1884	1885	Inc.	De.
Number of school districts,	327	332	5	
No. of districts reported,	295	301	6	
No. of pay schools,	121	119		2
No. of intermediate,	75	63		12
No. mixed,	259	273	14	
No. teachers, male,	261	290	29	
No. teachers, female,	331	324		7
Children of school age male,	25 134	25,885	788	
Children of school age female,	23,852	24,803	951	
Children enrolled, male,	15,496	16,108	602	
Children enrolled female,	13,839	13,870	31	
Per cent. popula't'n enrolled,	60	59.2		
Average daily attendance,	19,073	18,678		395
Pay of teachers, male,	$ 49.80	$ 49.10		70
Pay of teachers female,	28.80	29.60	80	
Value of school property—grounds,	65,147.71	66,980	1,832.29	
Buildings	322,006.22	342,970.43	20,964 21	
furniture	39,730 47	42,112.24	2,381.77	
apparatus	6,507.63	7,381.49	904.46	
Balance of funds on hand	$ 39,909.31	55,890.10	15,980.79	
Amount realized f'm an'l Ter. tax 3 mills	89,396.65	89,298.55		9,811.00
F'm direct tax	62,266.92	63,608.50	341.58	
Sales estrays	2,323.56	1,849.65		473.91
Tuition fees	61,237.73	59,760.33		1,493.39
Don't'ns	4,486.54	4,915.77	419.23	
Rents	3,803.33	2,795.97		1,107.33
Total am't received	$260,434.02	$277,126.87	$ 16,682.85	
Amount paid to teachers male	76,368.59	90,778.34	13,409.75	
Female	53,512.10	52,116.57		2,395.53
Expend'on bld'g	21,979.92	34,637.40	12,657.48	
Da'k, etc	10,966.25	6,788.68		3,477.07
appr'sts	2,129.13	1,776.49		352.64
Rep airs	7,425.08	5,468.31		1,956.87
Im'pn's	5,330.99	8,283.98	2,952.99	
Cur exchus'e of sal'ts	12,305.30	14,386.53	2,281.23	
Miscel'n expens's	12,700.03	14,608.11	1,908.08	
Total expe'd'rs	$208,840.30	228,844.31	25,003.99	

On the 28th of February, 1850, an act was passed by the provisional government of the State of Deseret, incorporating the University of the State of Deseret, and this action was approved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah on October 4, 1851.

This act provided for the location of the University at Salt Lake City, and vested its power in a chancellor and twelve regents, to be elected by the Legislative Assembly. The University had but a nominal existence until March, 1869, at which time it was more thoroughly organized as an institution for scientific, normal and classical instruction.

The Legislative Assembly at the session of 1876 provided for an annual appropriation to the University of $5,000, in return for which forty pupils selected from the different counties of the Territory were to be educated free of charge in the normal department. In 1880 an additional appropriation of $20,000 was made to the University to aid in the direction of a building suitable to its wants. At the time of commencing work upon the building, the total cost was estimated at $75,000. After the amount appropriated by the Legislature had been exhausted aid was secured from other sources as follows:

Subscription loan made in 1883	$24,541.70
Subscription loan made in 1885	11,987.70
Borrowed from Education Fund	3,376.17

Which amount, with the Legislative appropriation, make a total of $51,705.57 expended upon the building, and which has been disbursed as follows:

1881	$1,359.91
1883	29,416.39
1885	7,489.27
Total of	$51,205.57

The present liabilities are $41,673.43, and it is estimated that $28,826.57 will be required to complete the building.

The Legislative Assembly of 1886 placed in the general appropriation bill the following item: "For completing and furnishing the Deseret University building, $20,000." But the bill failed to become a law by reason of the veto of the Governor, my predecessor.

In 1884 $4,000 was granted to the University for the purpose of creating a department for the education of deaf mutes. The success which has attended the efforts made to instruct this class has been very gratifying. In 1884 a class of 15, and in 1885 a class of 18 was enrolled.

For the two years 1884 and 1885, the receipts of the University were:

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1884	$ 3,210 56
Tuition fees	12,617 20
Territorial appropriation, 1884	5,000 00
Territorial appropriation, 1885	5,000 00
Territ'l app'n for deaf mutes, 1884	4,000 00
Territ'l appropriat'n for analysis	221 00
Territorial appropr'n for old books	4 40
Total	$30,053 16

Of this amount $25,217.85 was disbursed leaving a balance of $4,835.83 to carry on the school till May 20th, 1886, the end of the school year. There also remained a liability of $301.93 to be paid from the balance mentioned.

In 1884, 230 males and 138 females were in attendance, over 40 being enrolled in the normal department, from which department 13 were graduated.

In 1885, 214 males and 139 females were in attendance, 62 in the Normal department. From the University 2, and from the Normal department 10 were graduated.

In connection with the great work of education of the youth of the Territory is the system of Mission schools, established by the different Christian denominations represented in Utah. When it is considered that the work is being carried forward among a people whose leaders are hostile to every movement which they do not control, the success which has attended their efforts is remarkable, and the great and good work they are doing in the interests of law and order cannot be too highly commended.

I submit herewith from information furnished by their authorities, a table showing the number of schools, pupils and teachers and the value of the school property:

	Sch's.	Teach ers.	Pupils.	Val. of prop.
Baptist Church	1	3	140	$ 2,000
Episcopal "	5	20	769	45,000
Catholic "	7	40	900	75,000
Cong'ga'l "	3	15	1200	80,000
Methodist "	14	27	837	40,000
Presbyter'n "	3	6	1200	80,000
Total	33	111	5046	$322,000

It is an interesting fact that of the 837 enrolled pupils in the Methodist schools, 247 are from Mormon families, and 279 from apostate Mormon families.

CHARITABLE AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS—INSANE ASYLUM.

This institution, located at Provo, in Utah County, affords a comfortable home and proper treatment for the unfortunate insane of the Territory. More than $100,000 has been wisely and economically expended upon the grounds and buildings of the Asylum. The appropriations for the Institution are managed with care and economy, and educated and skillful treatment given to its inmates. The number of patients under treatment at this time is, males 35, females 34, at an average daily expense per capita during the month of September, 1886, of 62½ cents. The average daily cost per capita from June 1st to Sept. 30th, 1886, was 74 cents. Of the 81 inmates admitted since the opening of the Asylum, 57 were of foreign birth; of these 31 were male and 26 female. Of the other inmates 15 are from Utah, 5 male and 10 female. Under the provisions of the law the expense of the patients is borne equally, one-half by the Territory and one-half by the county. The amount due to the Asylum from the Territory on this account was $8,489 98 on Aug. 1st, 1886. At the same time the indebtedness of the Asylum was $9,127 87.

At the last session of the Legislative Assembly an appropriation of $25,000 was made to the Asylum for the years 1886 and 1887, one-half to be drawn each year. The bill failed to become a law by reason of the veto of the then Governor, and this sum was therefore unavailable.

The Asylum has been compelled to rely upon the aid of the counties, the generosity of its creditors and upon borrowed means.

HOSPITAL.

Nobly supplementing the work of caring for the insane, are the hospitals of this city in alleviating and ministering to human suffering. These hospitals have been created and supported by Christian charity.

I submit the following statement of their condition and work for the last year:

St. Mark's—Attending physicians, 2; patients treated, 996; annual expense, $14,411; value of property, $18,600.

Holy Cross—Attending physicians, 2; patients treated, 60; annual expense, $16,000; value of property, $40,000.

Deseret—Attending physicians, 6; patients treated, 334; annual expense, $3,900; value of property, $8,000.

Total number physicians, 10; patients treated, 1,390; annual expense, $63,311; value of property, $61,600.

PENITENTIARY.

The good health that has and continues to prevail with the inmates of this prison under crowded and unfavorable conditions speaks well for its conduct and management.

During the month of August, 1886, the number of prisoners confined was 134.

Preliminary to the commencement of the work of constructing and completing the penitentiary, under the appropriation made by the last Congress, for that purpose, the board constituted by the Interior Department have advertised for plans and specifications, and will in a few days report to the Department the result.

INDUSTRIAL HOME.

At the last session of Congress an appropriation of $40,000 was made to aid in the establishment of an Industrial Home in the Territory of Utah, to provide employment and means of support for the dependent women and children of such women of tender age, with a view to aid in the suppression of polygamy, said sum to be expended by a board of control to consist of the Governor, Justices of the Supreme Court and District Attorney.

The board was called together and as a preliminary step looking to the establishment of the Home, it was resolved that notification through the public press be given of the objects and extent of said appropriation, and that private inquiry be set on foot to ascertain the number that could be found of the classes contemplated by the law, so that the appropriation might be utilized and the Home established as soon as needed.

AGRICULTURAL, MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—MINES AND MINING.

It is a matter of regret that no provision has been made by the Territorial law for the gathering and preserving of statistical information of the agricultural and mechanical manufacturing industries, and of mines and mining.

In the absence of such data my report will not necessarily be as full, complete and accurate as it is desirable it should be.

During the past season the orchard and garden products have been abundant and of excellent quality. The crop of cereals has been at least one quarter less than that of the previous year. The crop of alfalfa and lucern, which is our principal one, has also been one-fourth less. The decrease resulting from a very dry and hot spring and summer.

Of the principal productions, wheat, oats and barley, the estimated product and the area under cultivation is as follows:

	No. Acres.	No. Bus.
Wheat	150,000	3,000,000
Oats	50,000	1,000,000
Bailey	30,000	500,000
Total	230,000	4,500,000

The principal manufacturing estimates are found in the counties of Salt Lake, Weber, Utah, Cache and Box Elder. The two-fifths and more of these counties the flouring and grist mills will be found in all the principal settlements and towns, forming the greater part, if not all, of the production thereabouts.

From reports made to me, I am able to say that the quality of manufactured goods produced during the past year indicates a very gratifying prosperity. I submit such facts as I have been able to obtain from a few of the principal manufactories hereabouts:

	Value of product.	Value of plant.
Z. C. M. I. Boots and Shoes	$130,000	$ 24,500
" Tannery	36,500	48,500
" Clothing	44,000	4,000
Deseret Woolen Mills	100,000	65,000
Provo Mfg. Co	200,000	276,000
Total	$511,700	$368,350

The goods manufactured by these establishments find a market in Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Wyoming and Nevada.

One of the growing industries of the Territory is the manufacture of salt.

The salt is produced by evaporation. The water from the Great Salt Lake is drained into reservoirs which are made for the purpose; in a few days the water evaporates, leaving the crystals of salt ready to be gathered for the market.

Salt is used very largely in the reduction of ores, probably three-fourths of the product being used at Butte, Montana, and at Park City, Utah.

For the past year it is estimated that 15,000 tons have been produced, worth $3 per ton.

Another of the growing industries of the Territory is the manufacture of lager beer. In 1885 the total number of breweries in Utah was 14, and located as follows: Salt Lake 4, Ogden 3, Logan 2, Park City 1, Corinne 1, Sandy 1, Murray 1, Thistle 1, Silver Reef 1.

The total product of malt liquor during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, was 24,033 barrels, which at an average price of $11 was worth $291,673. The consumption of malt during the same period was 61,745 bushels, or 1050 tons.

The aggregate value of the brewery plants is estimated at $50,000.

Of mines and mining, my information is that notwithstanding the depression in the price of silver, none of the mines in this Territory have been compelled to stop operations by reason thereof, although in some districts it has resulted in a reduction of miners' wages.

The outlook for the production of the precious metals is very promising, and will, under favorable conditions, and the maintenance of a fair value for the metals produced, no doubt realize the expectations indulged.

The mineral product of the Territory for the calendar years 1884 and 1885, carefully prepared from reliable sources by Mr. J. E. Dooly, manager of the Wells, Fargo & Co. Bank of this city is here given.

[Here follows a long tabular statement of Dooly's, published heretofore.

From this and other sources I learn that the output for the first six months of the present year is about the same as that of last year for a similar period.

The principal mining districts are situated at Park City, Stockton, Tintic, Bingham, Little Cottonwood, Frisco and Silver Reef. In these districts a vast amount of capital is invested with gratifying results. I regret very much that I am not able to furnish a detailed account of operations in these districts or the magnitude of the enterprises now being carried forward.

I have this much to be desired information from only one district, Park City, the most important in the Territory.

I forward herewith a table showing the amount of ore taken from and the improvements made upon the leading mines.

	Value of Improvements.	Value of ore sold in 12 months.
Ontario S. M. Co.	$2,400,000	$2,212,295
Daly " "	500,000	1,850,000
Crescent " "	40,000	350,000
Sampson " "	90,000	180,000
Anchor " "	125,000	Not yet produc'g
Morgan " "	25,000	" " "
Total	$3,180,000	$4,592,295

CATTLE, SHEEP AND WOOL.

The total of horned stock in the Territory is estimated at 450,000, and of sheep 1,100,000. The wool product for the past season is estimated at 7,000,000 pounds, worth about 20 cents per pound, as compared with the 6,250,000 pounds worth 16 cents a pound, the product and price in 1884.

The magnitude of the growing stock interests in the West require and should receive attention while the subject of public lands is being considered by Congress.

If it is possible to devise a system by which the public lands, suitable at this time only for grazing purposes, can be leased to stockmen without interfering with the settlement of the country by homesteaders, it would tend to encourage and develop these valuable and growing interests. It may be possible to make a classification of public lands so as to enable stockmen to acquire the use of land which can never be used for other than grazing purposes.

PUBLIC LANDS.

I submit herewith a comparative statement of the business transacted in the U. S. Land Office for the two years commencing July 1st, 1884, and ending June 30th, 1886:

From July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.

	No. of Entries.	No. of Acres.
Cash entries	82	5,733.53
Homestead entries	444	63,538.81
Final entries	341	48,334.43
Desert entries	440	81,643.23
Final Desert entries	45	6,947.47
Mineral entries	89	919.00
Coal cash entries		
Pre-emption filings	473	
Coal filings	12	

From July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886.

	No. of Entries.	No. of Acres.
Cash entries	58	9,400.54
Homestead entries	527	77,411.52
Final entries	269	37,766.33
Desert entries	493	82,543.82
Final Desert entries	62	10,598.51
Mineral entries	92	561.07
Coal cash entries	2	200.70
Pre-emption filings	521	
Coal filings	17	

SILK INDUSTRY.

This is an interesting industry of the Territory, yet in its infancy, but it is worthy of mention and it gives me pleasure to incorporate the following information forwarded to me.

The present outlook is more flattering than at any previous period since its inception.

Our comparatively dry climate and bench lands are admirably suited for the culture of the mulberry, which grows luxuriantly along the foot hills, producing healthy leaves which constitutes food for the worms.

Leaves grown in wet climates and watery soils are apt to produce diarrhœaical diseases in the worm, and at times the worm loss from this cause is very great. There is now about 100 acres of mulberry trees in the Territory.

For a good while the *Morus Multicaulus* or Chinese mulberry was mostly cultivated, but now the *Morus Albi* or white tree is superseding it, because of its superior silk food quality.

It is estimated that about 17,000 lbs. of cocoons have been raised in the Territory, averaging $1 per lb. value. A large per cent of these have been reeled and worked up at home, the residue have been shipped east and west, almost invariably, I understand, at a loss to the producers.

There is now in this city seven silk looms at work, which find ready employment and ready local sale for their products. In other parts of the Territory, the number of looms is two or three. These do not run the year round. Dress goods in several grades and in great variety of patterns and style have been manufactured and many dozen gross of handkerchiefs have been made. These find a ready sale.

At one time machine twist and other sewing silk of commendable quality were manufactured.

The silk factory on Cañon road expects soon to add a ribbon loom to its already efficient establishment, which is run by steam power and is under an able German worker and his wife, both experienced and practical manufacturers.

Much of the raw silk is imported from New York City, and until a local plantation is built and put into operation, importation must necessarily continue.

Utah has skilled silk workers from the great silk producing countries of the old world in great numbers.

PUBLIC BUILDING.

A public building for the accomodation of the District and Supreme Courts, Post Office and Land Office, and the other Government offices, is much needed here for the speedy and convenient dispatch of public business. An appropriation for this purpose would be justifiable by reason of economy if no other existed. The Government is now paying rents, and allowance to officers for rents, in this city, the sum of $6,720.

A situation could be procured and suitable buildings could be erected for probably $100,000. I would recommend the appropriation of that sum for the purpose.

TERRITORIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Congress was advised by a special message from the President, of date May 11, 1886, of the veto of the last general appropriation bill by my predecessor, and of the necessity for such immediate legislation as would authorize the assembling of the Territorial Legislature in special session to make provision for the carrying on of the Territorial Government. The bill reported to the lower house of Congress, from the committee on Territories, in pursuance of the message, failed to become a law, and the Territory is yet without the needed relief. On the 15th day of September last, there was cash in the Territorial treasury, $57,217.60. The amount now due and which should and probably will be paid into the treasury on Territorial taxes, on or before the 31st day of December next, is $97,125.22; a total of $154,442.82.

Unless some provision is made this large sum will remain idle, in the treasury, while the obligations of the Territory will remain unpaid; impairing its credit, and leaving its citizens who have attended its courts as jurors and witnesses, without compensation, very many of whom are poor, and ill-able to bear it, to become the prey of crafty speculators who will take advantage of their needs; its educational and humane institutions to maintain their existence by borrowing money at the high rate of 10 per cent per annum interest, thus imposing an additional burden upon the Territory, and allowing the other various interests, this money is raised to serve, to languish.

There was due to jurors and witnesses for mileage and attendance in the District Courts, to December 31st, 1885, the sum of $22,000. Since said date to September 1st, 1886, the following amounts have become due:

First District Court	$7,429 73
Second "	2,229 90
Third "	4,103 40
	$35,863.03

As shown heretofore in the statement of the Deseret University, its interest-bearing indebtedness, at 10 per cent per annum, is $36,067.26.

The Insane Asylum has now an indebtedness on board and treatment account due the asylum, $8,489 98, part of which is bearing 10 per cent. per annum interest, and further indebtedness will have to be incurred to keep the institution open, and to provide board and treatment for its unfortunate inmates.

POLYGAMY AND LEGISLATON.

The all-absorbing question in this Territory, dominating all others; hurtfully affecting its prosperity, and impeding its advancement, and disturbing the quiet and hopefulness of its people, and the one question of the utmost concern and solicitude to the whole country, is the attitude of defiance assumed and maintained by the Mormon people, who probably are five-sixths of the whole population, to the law of Congress for the suppression of polygamy, known as "the Edmunds law."

In all questions affecting the Mormon Church and people, the polygamists and monogamists, Mormons, make common cause, stand together and are united. They maintain publicly through their leaders and teachers, in their houses of worship, through the press, and privately, in social and in business circles, that the law is infamous; an interference with and a denial to them of their religious freedom, guaranteed to all by the Constitution; of their right and religious duty, to continue, in violation of the law, their polygamous relations. They deny the authority of Congress to regulate and interpose any restrictions as to the marital relations. That the obligations which they owe and will cheerfully render to a Power higher than any earthly power, compels them to exercise their religious rights and privileges in the face of and in violation of the law; that they are prepared to, and will, if required of them, sacrifice their personal comfort, their property, suffer indefinite imprisonment, and surrender life itself, rather than yield and promise obedience to the law, and forego the privileges they claim.

The Government can have and hold but one position towards this people, which is of easy statement: Its authority must be respected, its laws must be obeyed.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

The Governor states that the Federal officers have been and continue vigilant in their efforts to enforce the law. The District and Supreme Courts have been open, and dispose of business promptly. From July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885, for polygamy and unlawful cohabitation, nine convictions were had, eight of the persons residing in Salt Lake and one in Beaver county. From July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886, three convictions for polygamy and eighty-one for unlawful cohabitation were had. Of the eighty-four persons convicted fifty-one resided in Salt Lake, eleven in Weber, eight in Beaver, five in Tooele, four in Davis, three in Box Elder, and one each in Utah and Sevier counties. These convictions have been had in eight out of twenty-four counties in the Territory in the remaining sixteen counties the Mormon population is largely in the ascendancy, and believe in and practice polygamy as well as in other counties.

Temples have been built at St. George, Manti and Logan. Here celestial plural marriages are celebrated. Heretofore terms of court have been held only at Salt Lake, Ogden, Provo and Beaver. As the condition of business will permit, the Governor states he will provide for terms of court to be held at St. George, Manti and Logan. He further says that "while vigor has been shown in the prosecution of offenders, the court will suspend judgment and allow the convicted party to go free, if he will promise in the future to obey the law." He also refers to his visit to the Penitentiary shortly after reaching the Territory, when the hope of clemency was held out to those convicted of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation who would promise to obey the law in the future, but not one accepted the offer.

To secure a more satisfactory enforcement of the laws in Utah, he recommends that the United States Marshal be paid a salary of $5,000, and all fees be abolished. He recommends one deputy at $2,000, one at $1,800, and that all other deputies be paid $4 per day while employed. The Governor, Justices of the Supreme Court, and District Attorney, to be constituted a board who will designate the number of deputies to be employed. The Governor earnestly says: "It must be remembered always, in considering matters concerning Utah, the unusual and extraordinary conditions prevailing, a population of nearly 150,000 hostile to the law and animated with religious fervor, to resist and defeat its enforcement." Thus the ordinary methods which would in other places be sufficient, utterly fail here. The Marshal and deputies should be men of the best character. Their duties are onerous. Such men should be well paid. The Governor says: "I know of no armed organization for resistance to the laws, nor do I believe that any exists, and no physical resistance has been offered to the enforcement of the laws, but the hostility of the people, and the bitterness engendered by the situation, and the prospect of further stringent legislation presents a situation where violence and outbreak might be easily provoked. In the absence of a militia, even with authority of law for its organization under the unfavorable conditions existing, I would recommend that a strong and sufficient force of troops be kept in garrison in the Territory, and such laws be passed as will make them as promptly available to the civil authorities of the Territory for the maintenance of peace, the suppression of disorder and the execution of the process of the courts, as if they were the militia of the Territory."

Gov. West says it surely would be wise to lessen the power and not permit an increase of the strength of the Mormon people so long as they remain hostile to the law. He calls attention to their sending missionaries abroad, and expresses the opinion that the provisions of the Tucker-Edmunds bill now pending in the House to abolish the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company will, if it becomes a law, prove beneficial.

THE MORMON IMMIGRATION.

He portrays strongly the manner in which the Mormon immigrants are brought to Utah, absolutely under the control of Mormon agents, and states that in the past six years, 11,850 foreign immigrants were brought to Utah. The Governor also expresses the opinion that the Tucker-Edmunds bill, now pending in Congress, ought to pass.

In conclusion, he acknowledges the kindly manner with which he has been received by all classes, and says that he has for every one only feelings of kindness, and that the Mormon people will find that the person who can find a way for them to escape from their present deplorable condition, will prove to be their greatest benefactor.

In the absence of a copy of the foregoing report, we have taken it from the columns of the *Tribune*, consequently the condensation at the close is the work of that paper.—[ED. D. E. N.]

The publisher of Johnstown, N. Y., *Republican*, was cured of rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil.

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