

Sugar Factory at Lehi once deemed an elephant, would only call for a purchasing power of two dollars per capita! And this community, if confidence in the management of what may be considered the mammoth enterprises of our State was fully established, could easily absorb—even these hard times—vastly more than is here enumerated.

All State, county and municipal indebtedness could be absorbed also by the people of the State; they are responsible for the whole; their representatives have borrowed the money for them, it is for interest and principal, with current expenses, that they pay taxes, but it is possible to so create issue based upon the taxable property of the State as now, that would circulate at home, pay taxes, pass from hand to hand and minister in many ways to a half helpless and overburdened people, so that the load would be comparatively light.

This was the President's thought; his aim, unfortunately frustrated by influences which could not for very selfishness comprehend the grandeur and magnificence of such a Godlike conception as that of the farseeing and illustrious leader; long ere this Utah in her commercial, financial and industrial unity could have bid defiance to anything like the present disintegration, every interest of trade, of manufactures, of exportation; all needful import and export would have felt the controlling force of business intelligence, homes would have been multiplied, labor provided and paid, and even moral and spiritual life would have been enhanced by material progress; and a medium of exchange bearing no interest (as a nominal one) would have obviated the necessity of borrowing and the issuance of bonds; mortgages and all other interest bearing obligations paid at home to home citizens would have made richer daily those now in bondage to unsympathetic money lenders and goldites who are today draining our young State of its life's blood, for every man in the State is working for these—must work, since home and reputation is so far involved that it has become a question of positive life or death.

By co-operation only can this people retrace their steps; a convocation of wise men, seeking counsel from on high, can surely find a way out of this tangled condition, and deliver us earnest, faithful, willing people from the "slough of despond" in the very "valley of the shadow of death!"

The people have been promised deliverance in the name of the Lord, but it is quite doubtful if this can be secured by following that routine which has created and continued with undiminishing influence and from what in vulgar parlance "hard times," but times (most likely any way) to become still more trying and serious to the masses of this community!

Nevertheless, the condition may be, is, educational; very few accept the Gospel until dissatisfied with secularism, human nature struggles for better things because of the pressure of the old, the bondage of debt brings a better appreciation of freedom, and the yoke of oppression is most galling and heavy to those who loving the Master realize that "His yoke is easy," and the burdens he places are exceedingly light!

OCCASIONAL.

GOVERNOR WEST'S REPORT.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,
October 15, 1896.

To the Secretary of the Interior:

Sir—I have the honor to submit to you a final report of the Governor of the Territory of Utah, covering the fractional part of the year 1895, from the date of my last report (September 24th) up to the admission of the Territory into the Union of States (January 4th, 1896), and the inauguration and installation of the Governor and other State officers, two days later.

The season of 1895 brought good crops to our farmers, an ordinary volume of business to the merchants, and, considering the continued financial depression all over the Union, a fairly good output from the mines. Our population steadily increases, our educational facilities improve, and Statehood has brought the different sects and creeds into a much closer relation toward each other and toward the State than they ever have been before.

The all absorbing topic among the people was, which of the two great political parties should be entrusted with the administration of the government of the new State? The campaign not only involved the adoption of the State Constitution, but the election of a full complement of State officers, a congressman, and a Legislature charged with the duty and responsibility of electing two United States senators. The contest was vigorously fought and became intensely exciting before its close, a thorough canvass being made of the entire State and a heavy vote polled.

The result showed the adoption of the State Constitution by a vote of 31,305, while but 7,687 votes were cast against it, and the election of the entire Republican ticket, including a majority of the Legislature.

Upon the canvass of the returns showing the adoption of the Constitution, the certification of the facts to the President of the United States, and his intimation that if the Constitution complied with the requirements of the enabling act he would issue the proclamation of admission on January 4th, the whole people, irrespective of party or creed, began to make extensive preparations for the inaugural ceremonies. As the Constitution provided that the State officers should enter upon their offices on the Monday following date of admission, it became necessary for the Territorial officials to continue in office, as provided in the enabling act, until that day.

At the request of the committees having charge of the inaugural ceremonies, and responsive to the public sentiment, Acting Governor Richards, by proclamation, named inaugural day as a public holiday, ordered the National Guard to participate in the parade, and called upon the people generally throughout the State to suspend the transaction of business, to lay aside their daily cares and join in making the day one of praise and rejoicing.

On Saturday, January 4, 1896, at about 11 o'clock in the morning, the telegraph brought the word that at 10:03 a.m., Washington time (8:03 a.m. Salt Lake City time), the President had signed the proclamation ad-

mitting Utah into the Union of States. The national salute was fired, steam whistles were blown, public bells were rung, flags were hoisted, public and private buildings were appropriately decorated, business was generally suspended and the people contented themselves with general and heartfelt rejoicing.

Monday, January 6, dawned bright and crisp. It was a beautiful day God had provided for the imposing ceremonies the people of Utah had waited and prayed so long to witness. At an early hour the Sixteenth United States Regiment of Infantry and band, from Fort Douglas, under the command of General W. H. Penrose, marched to the city to participate with the National Guard in the parade. At 11 o'clock a.m. the procession began to move, headed by a platoon of police, the Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry, and the National Guard; then came the Acting Governor and other retiring Territorial officers, accompanied by the Governor and other officers-elect of the State; following these were scores of carriages containing ex-officials, prominent churchmen, civic organizations, societies, and private citizens. The parade was gigantic in its proportions, and attracted many thousands to witness it. Great credit is due to the several committees who arranged and saw to the perfect execution of the minutest details of the parade and ceremonies, as well as to General Penrose, the Sixteenth Regiment Infantry, the officers and members of the National Guard, and the marshals and aids in charge of the affair.

Upon the arrival of the procession at the great Mormon Tabernacle the ceremonies began. By invitation of the committee of arrangements the acting Governor of the Territory was selected to act as master of ceremonies. There must have been about 30,000 people in attendance, one-half of them within the Tabernacle and the other half endeavoring to gain admission. The ceremonies consisted of an invocation by President Wilford Woodruff (read by President George Q. Cannon), of the Mormon Church; the reading of the President's proclamation admitting the State into the Union, by Hon. Joseph L. Rawlins; taking of the oath of office by the Governor, Heber M. Wells, and the other State officials, administered by Chief Justice Charles S. Zane; the surrender to Governor Wells of the executive office, by the Acting Governor of the Territory; the Governor's inaugural address; an executive proclamation convening the first State Legislature, and the benediction, pronounced by Rev. T. C. Hill, of the Methodist church. The exercises were not only interesting, but were profoundly impressive, and were interspersed with music from the best bands of the State and the Sixteenth Infantry band.

Immediately after the conclusion of the ceremonies at the Tabernacle the State Legislature met and organized, the Supreme and district courts began to transact business, and the new State government was in perfect operation in all of its departments.

Thus the political problem that had vexed the nation for years has been solved by a wise, firm, and beneficent policy inaugurated by President Cleve-