

established a little court. He had great prestige among the Maoris owing to the skill and courage he had shown during the time he was fighting against the colonial forces. He established a karakia, or form of worship, and was appealed to on many subjects by the natives, especially those resident on the east coast. Every year he gathered a large number of followers and traversed a large district of country, living at the native settlements till the supply of food which the resident natives had been exhausted. He has always been anxious to make a kind of triumphal march through the districts where the massacres were perpetrated, but up to this time he has been prevented by the remonstrances of the government, who were influenced by the representations of the settlers of Poverty Bay. They were apprehensive that his advent might cause dangerous excitement among the natives. Some of the tribes are friendly to Te Kooti, while others are hostile, he having massacred a large number of natives in his raid on Poverty Bay.

Some of the settlers living in lonely places are also afraid. They fought against Te Kooti and his people and they believe that he might take revenge. Some of the Europeans whose near and dear relatives were murdered by Te Kooti under circumstances of shocking cruelty have also declared that they could not stand by and see him riding in triumph through the district under the protection of the law. Te Kooti came to Auckland on February 7th and interviewed Mr. Mitchell, native minister. He objected to the land assigned to him at Wai-kato, and wanted a piece at Ohiwa, near Opotiki. This of course was not granted. Te Kooti went back dissatisfied, and the government may yet find it necessary to take vigorous measures against him.

ADMISSION OF UTAH.

Report of the House Committee on Territories on the Admission of Utah as a State.

Mr Springer, from the Committee on Territories, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. 4428.]

The committee on territories, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4428) for the admission of the State of Utah into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, having had the same under consideration, have instructed me to submit the following report thereon: Utah is asking to be admitted as a State under a constitution some of the provisions of which, and the circumstances under which it was made and by whom made, will be hereafter considered.

DUTY OF CONGRESS AS TO THE ADMISSION OF STATES.

It is certainly the interest, as it has been the policy, of the General Government to create States out of the Territory belonging to the Fed-

eral Government whenever there is a population within a defined locality sufficient to justify a State government, and of such a fixed character and possessing such qualities and interests as to justify conferring the exclusive power to control local affairs. The admission of new States into the Union adds to its strength as a nation, and it may be said, therefore, that it is not merely the privilege of Congress but the duty of Congress to convert this public domain into States as fast as population and conditions will justify.

THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE OF A TERRITORY TO HAVE A STATE GOVERNMENT.

But it is not only the duty of Congress to bring in new States; it is the right of the people to have a State government when the conditions exist.

When Congress creates a Territory, and a Territorial government for the people who may inhabit it, it is with the implication that they shall have a State government, and shall be part and parcel of the nation in every respect, and especially have a voice in its affairs.

With this promise held out to them, they occupy and develop a part of the public domain, and when they have fulfilled these conditions their right to a State government cannot, without bad faith, be denied, unless there are other conditions existing that relieve Congress from the duty that would otherwise be imperative.

THE CONDITIONS AS THEY EXIST IN UTAH.

In the consideration of this subject your committee have carefully examined into matters relating to the population, resources, and material development of that Territory and the social status of the people.

The proponents of this constitution, as well as those in opposition, have been fully heard; statistics have been carefully and elaborately presented and considered, and the facts about to be stated herein are undisputed. They are not only asserted by the proponents, but they are freely and frankly admitted by the opponents, and are fully sustained by record statistics.

The population of Utah is now about 210,000.

The yearly productions may be summarized as follows:

Grain and hay products.....	\$ 6,419,000
Vegetable and other garden products.....	1,550,000
Cattle, 1,500,000 head, value.....	11,550,000
Horses, 250,000 head, value.....	10,000,000
Sheep, 2,400,000 head, value.....	12,000,000
Swine, 100,000 head, value.....	500,000

The annual yield of farm and garden products, and profits of stock-raising and of the wool clip is estimated to be not less than \$18,304,000.

The manufactured articles for 1888 are valued at about \$9,000,000.

The output of the coal mines of Utah last year exceeded in value over \$1,000,000.

The output of precious minerals in 1888 at sea-board value was \$10,993,781.

The total business transacted in the Territory, exclusive of rail-

way and telegraphic business, amounted to something like \$120,000,000.

The transactions in real estate in Salt Lake City alone for 1888, as they appear by the records of that county, aggregated \$5,355,000.58.

There are 1140 miles of railway in operation in Utah, and several new lines in course of construction and projected.

Telegraph lines connect all the principal settlements, and the telephone and electric light are extensively used in the larger towns.

The real estate is valued at not less than \$110,000,000; the aggregate of property is placed at \$250,000,000, exclusive of mines, which are untaxed.

The records of the land office show that there have been, since its opening in 1869, 8157 homestead entries for a total acreage of 10,002,998 acres, and 11,056 pre-emption filings for 1,328,520 acres; cash entries numbered 8297, for 323,829 acres, and desert applications 2573 for 508,388 acres; timber culture 1051 for 127,808 acres; a total of 26,134 entries and applications for 12,309,551 acres.

The private ownership of the land in the Territory is generally in small tracts. The average is not to exceed 70 acres to each owner. The Territory is conspicuously free from land monopoly. The people generally own their own lands, holding titles from the government.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

The manufacturing interests are varied and of increasing magnitude. Among these are flour-mills, woolen-mills, saw-mills, planing-mills, paper-mills; clothing, boot, shoe, hat, glove, hosiery, silk, broom, brush, sash, door, and molding factories; iron, glass, soap, glue, chemical, furniture, cooperage, refining, and smelting works; foundries, potteries, machine-shops, lime-kilns, brick-yards, cement-yards, etc.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

The mineral deposits include gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper, the finest marbles, white and colored granite, limestone and various building stones; there are also antimony, sulphur, gypsum, manganese, and beds of asphaltum, ozokerite, ochers, besides petroleum, natural gas, etc. The precious metals have yielded during the last seventeen years the sum of \$134,992,630, which is evidence of their richness and permanency. The coal beds and salt deposits are practically inexhaustible, and new discoveries of valuable minerals are made every year.

SCHOOLS.

The Territorial legislature has provided a system of public schools and for the support thereof, which is summarized as follows, the particulars being taken from the statutes of Utah and from the report to Congress for 1888 of the commissioners of schools appointed under the provisions of the act of Congress of March 3, 1887: