

quarter-yearly as the law directs. The board of regents, in its report for the past year, sets forth many urgent needs and asks appropriations at your hands to meet them. Additions to the instructing force, new books for the library, additional collections for the museum, alterations and additions to the building occupied by the mining school, and for the purchase of apparatus and supplies for the department concerned in this work, establishment and maintenance of a normal school and kindergarten training department and gymnasium equipment therefor, additions and improvements in buildings and grounds on University square—all these requirements are stated to be indispensable to the proper operation of the institution. To supply these various needs and maintain the school upon the basis asked until June 30, 1899, would require a total appropriation of \$153,500, but I am convinced the University will continue to flourish and to accomplish measurably successful results on a much less sum than that. I shall be pleased to confer with a committee of the Legislature and the board of regents with a view to ascertaining how to curtail these estimates without crippling the institution, and also to considering the advisability of accepting the land grant of sixty acres of the bench east of Salt Lake City and establishing the University there within the time limit prescribed by Congress, which I understand has recently been extended to 1904.

The work of the Agricultural College at Logan is yearly growing more pretentious. It is supported by appropriations from both the national and State governments, though the plant was constructed by and belongs wholly to the State. It is represented by the board of trustees that the sum appropriated last year for maintenance proved hardly adequate to the wants of the institution, and that important work was, therefore, neglected or unsatisfactorily performed. With the consent of the State board of examiners, a deficit was incurred of \$3,200, of which amount \$2,750 went for the purchase of a house belonging to a retiring professor and \$450 to repair damages to the building from a severe wind storm in the fall. An increase is asked in the yearly maintenance allowance from \$10,000 to \$13,500, and other needs, which include extension of shops, manual training school, purchase of more land, printing press, repairs and painting, laboratories, students' fund and sewerage, are set forth, aggregating \$14,000. The total appropriation asked for the ensuing biennial period is \$42,250. The practical education given to the students at this college especially commends it to the generosity of the Legislature, yet appropriations in excess of economic and precedent needs should not be made, except after a careful and searching inquiry. The institution is at present in a very satisfactory condition, the trustees have discharged their duties with fidelity, and the faculty is able, energetic and wide awake.

By act of the Legislature last year, the School for the Deaf and Dumb, theretofore conducted in connection with the University at Salt Lake City, was separated from it entirely and established as an independent school, on the campus of the old reform school at Ogden, with the added functions of educating the blind. This transfer, which involved moving all the portable property belonging to the deaf and dumb school, was attended to with care and discretion, and the new school opened at its new location in Sep-

tember. The buildings and grounds now occupied are well adapted to the uses of this institution, and the wisdom of the change has received perfect attestation. The purposes of the school are to provide an education for all the deaf, the mute, the deaf mute and the blind of the State who are of sound mind and body and under 30 years of age, though only about one-half of them are now in attendance. The school is ably and economically conducted, and the progress of the students surprising. The department of the blind, though it has an attendance of but ten pupils, is in no sense neglected, having a special instructor, a separate room for study and recitation, and special equipment. A small deficiency of \$673.42 was made necessary for repairs to the buildings from the disastrous windstorm in September, and has been consented to by the State board of examiners. In estimating future needs, the board of trustees calculates a per capita expense of \$250 per annum for the deaf and dumb and \$300 for the blind, and asks that appropriations be provided to cover maintenance to the end of the school year 1899. The estimates also include allowance for the natural increase in attendance, based upon the ascertained number of deaf and blind of school age in the State. The total asked for maintenance for the two years and a half is \$58,945, and \$7,300 more is represented as necessary for finishing upper floor of main building, repairs on buildings and grounds, dynamo for electric lighting, laundry machinery, bakery, tools and machinery for manual training, farming implements, teams, cows, etc. As the main eleemosynary institution of the State, this school should receive proper encouragement and its wants be amply supplied, yet it is possible these estimates may be considerably retrenched.

The institution formerly known as the Reform School was, by act of the Legislature one year ago, ordered to be removed from its original location and its name was changed to State Industrial School. This was done to make room for the school for the deaf and dumb and blind, for which the elaborate buildings were better adapted, and authority was given the trustees of the Industrial school to procure another location in Ogden City. The buildings and grounds known as the Ogden Military academy, consisting of ten acres and a substantial brick building of adequate proportions, accordingly were purchased and a contract entered into to pay \$11,000 therefor when a clear title is given. The new site is eligibly located and the building answers the present needs of the school, though additional repairs will be required. A deficiency of \$2,000 was made necessary to suitably equip the new quarters, and, after investigation, was consented to by the State board of examiners. The board of trustees represent that a great need exists for a manual training department, wherein the children may be taught to make their own shoes and clothing and be fitted for useful and honorable lives, as the name implies was the intention of the Legislature. I recommend the following appropriations for this school for the ensuing two years:

For maintenance	\$24,000 00
For farm land	5,000 00
For barns, fences, sheds, etc.	1,500 00
For furnishings of new buildings	1,000 00
For deficit, 1899	2,035 09
Total	\$33,535 09

The board of trustees also ask an additional appropriation of \$1,038.30 for interest on old Reform School certificates and notes and if it be found on later investigation that such allowance is just, I recommend its appropriation.

The State prison, formerly government

property and operated entirely at government expense, has, since statehood, been owned and operated by the State. The appropriation made by the Legislature for maintenance of this institution for the year 1896 was \$30,000, and, notwithstanding this amount is \$10,000 less than the cost of maintenance by government for the year 1893, it is with pleasure I am able to report that there is no deficiency and that there remained in the treasury on January 1st a balance of \$2,619.74. This showing is all the more creditable from the fact that necessary repairs to the buildings have been made; a new brick chimney of greater capacity for the boiler erected; all the roofs, which are of tin, and all of the outside iron work, thoroughly painted; a lot of fencing of the grounds done; farm and garden supplies, harvested by the former management and belonging to government, purchased; necessary wagons, farming implements, horses, cows, hogs, chickens, etc., purchased; a reasonable fire insurance placed on the property for three years, and sundry articles of machinery for the factory supplied, all of which have been paid for. The agencies which have contributed to this result have been exercise of economy by the warden in the purchase of supplies, prevention of unnecessary waste, use of slack instead of lump coal, increased utilization of the labor of convicts on the farm and about the prison, payment by government for care of prisoners serving sentence for violation of United States laws and by various counties for care of prisoners held for them, reduction in all salaries, and proceeds of sale of the output of the prison factory. The State board of corrections, having the management and control of the prison, in its report for the year 1896, estimates a further saving each year for the ensuing two years on account of maintenance, of \$5,000, and asks an annual appropriation of but \$25,000 instead of \$30,000 for the maintenance of the prison. It represents, however, that there is a great need for a better and purer water supply for the prison, the supply at present being pumped by hand from a water ditch into tanks located at the top of the buildings and then distributed in pipes about the premises. This improvement will contribute to the general healthfulness of the inmates and will add increased protection against fire with a consequent decrease in insurance rates. The estimated cost of this improvement is placed at \$5,000. The board also urges the importance of enlarging the workshop, which I regard as a hopeful and significant forerunner of further financial advantage to the State. Already, the convicts make all the clothing used in the prison (from material produced within the State), also supply the State insane asylum with all the clothing used for the insane, and have produced some lines of marketable clothing which have been sold in accordance with law. Other industries also are in process of establishment. It is contemplated also to employ all prisoners, not otherwise engaged, in breaking rock, as soon as funds are available to provide teams and wagons to haul the rock which will be quarried in the vicinity of the prison. The law enacted at the last session of the Legislature for the government and discipline of the prison has proved itself to be generally efficient and satisfactory, and especially so in respect to the classification of prisoners into grades and the paroling, under well guarded regulations, of trusted and well disposed prisoners. I recommend appropriations for the ensuing two years as follows:

For maintenance of prison	\$30,000 00
For enlarging workshops	5,000 00
For improving water supply	5,000 00