DESERET EVENING NEWS: TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1905.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

(Continued from page 1.)

National Guard of Utah 65,140 Bureau of statistics State board of land commis-39,800 12.000 16,200 Deseret Agricultural & Mfg. 55,000 State board of education State board of examiners ... 12,840 State board of loan commis-72.350 7,000 5,800 sioners..... To the several counties (as-3,500 sessors' offices) Etate's proportion certain coun-55,000 ty salaries. Bounties on wild animals, etc., Redemption fund to take up bond issue, 1892 Expense conveying convicts to 35,000 50.000 2.000 state prison..... Expense of members of state Two-thirds of bounty on grass-15.000

1.850

500

7,500

30,000

25,625

300 50

hoppers..... Irrigation and water rights... 50,000 land reclamation fund commission..... 15,000 10,000 Irrigation and drainage

Total\$1,947,925 DEFICITS.

State's proportion of certain outstanding certificates for

Attorney general contingent ... State bank examiner

Total, deficits\$ 88,975 Grand total\$2,033,400 Grand total\$2,033,400 (This estimate does not include any-

thing for roads and bridges.) As you see from the above tabulation, he estimated needs of the state as a whole, including public institutions, heads of departments, and fixed charges provided for by enactment, are \$2,000,-

The estimated receipts for the corresponding period, including ponding period, including the balance the treasury, are only \$1,587,817. It s plain that a cutting down of appro-priations below the estimates will be absolutely necessary. I trust that you will use the utmost care in seeing that, so far as possible, these reductions are made where they will least hamper the

progress and prosperity of the state. Regarding the deficits enumerated above, permit me to suggest that care should be exercised by those having in and the expenditure of public funds, appropriated by the Legislature for a certain period, to see that the expenditures are kept within the limit of the ppropriation, and no deficits incurred. t is understood, when the appropriaion for a certain purpose has been hade by the Legislature, after due deliberation, it is all that can well be spared for the purpose, and the ones entrusted with its expenditure should

not go outside the limit set. An illustration of the creation of a det by the provisions of the law itself. brought to your attention by the brought auditor's report. He reports that, r exhausting the appropriation of 00 made by the last Legislature, to bountles for the destruction of nimals, there are certificates out-

drawn against a county fund, and registered and stamped "not paid for want of funds," they draw interest at 5 per cent. This makes it possible that county and other warrants may draw in-terest, when at the same time money

terest, when at the same time money belonging to those funds may have been lying in the banks. Every dollar of interest thus paid is a direct rob-bery of the public treasury. This sys-tem should not be permitted. I realize that there is an antagonism to a change. For this reason I have dealt more fully with the subject than I would have done under other circum-stances, and have stated the sit-uation so clearly that I beneve no mem-ber of your honorable body can fail to comprehend it. From the standpoint of a public business administration that is frank and honest with the public, whose servants and agents we are, I whose servants and agents we are, urge, upon you prompt and efficient legislation to cover the ground indicat-ad. Hence I recommend as to the depositing of state and other funds, that the law should provide that it be under a board, either of loan commissioners or otherwise as you in your wisdom may designate, who shall exercise discretion as to the safety of the place of deposit, and shall let the public know the terms thereof, and the benefit to go to the variable ford. various funds on deposit; that in coun-ties the power be vested directly in the boards of county commissioners; in cities in the city councils or finance committees thereof; and in school districts in the various school boards, each to exercise its discretion and make its action a matter of public record this method we will safeguard the taxpayer as it is our duty to do in the

judicious handling of public funds.

STATE LANDS. The report of the state board of land

commissioners is submitted for your consideration. I desire to refer to the main items set forth in full in the report. Practically 92 pe rcent of the 1,524 000

acres of land grante dby Congress to the State of Utah, in the enabling act. for the establishment of educational and charitable institutions, and the develop-ment of the resources of the state, have eral grants. Care has been taken to see that the ratio of satisfaction among the respective grants, is maintained. Under the system adopted by the state board, the money accruing to the sev-eral grants is divided pro rata among them a subject to the sevthem. A minimum price is fixed for the lands, and the citizens are reuired to designate the tracts they desire to purchase, and the selecting agents designate the grant to which each list shall

apply. As virtually all the lands are rated at the same price, when selected by purchasers, no grant can obtain an advantage over any other. The indications are that the grants will be satisfied in the next two years, and after that the only land acquired from the government will be the for sections in each township awarded the common schools. The extent of this grant of school lands can not be de-

termined with accuracy until the pub-lic surveys have been completed. While the selection of public lands for the satisfaction of these grants will neces-sarily cease in a short time, it will be many years before all the school lands will come into the possession of the state. Furthermore, about 200,000 acres of land designated as school lands have been disposed of by the government unagricultural and mineral and lands in lieu of these will be cho-sen for the school fund. The sale of these lands will add to the school fund, and materially lessen the rate of tax-ation for the support of the public schools.

Not so much land as formerly has been applied for during the past two years. This is partly accounted for by the formation of forest reserves. These lands withdrawn from sale or settle-ment, are chiefly the valuable grazing tracts, the less desirable lands being left for purchase. It is believed, however, that many of these lands will be restored to the public domain, only those lands being permanently withrawn from sale as seen necessary to preserve the water supply and the growth of timber. Under the law, the state board of land commissioners has control of the investment of the several land grant funds, and I am informed that the moneys have been invested very closely as a whole. and with good security. The securities are principally farm mortgages and various bonds, and the loans have usually been promptly paid. In some cases there will have to be foreclosures, and to provide for the expense of such proceedings, I would suggest that a small fund be appropriated.

Agricultural college\$ 53,195,53 Deaf and Dumb asylum 36,423.83 Insane asylum 38,621.20

 Reservoirs
 153,473,10

 Reform school
 37,426,33

 School
 380,621.77

 School of mines
 42,916,70

 University
 213,638,10
The experiment in sinking artesian wells, under the provision made by the fourth session of the Legislature, has not proved very satisfactory. It is questionable if the experiment should

be continued. Your attention is called to the status of the sale of the old University site to the Salt Lake City board of education. There still remains a payment of \$50,000 to be made, and no agreement has as yet been made as to the terms of extension of time of payment. Under a provision made by a previ-ous Legislature, the land commissioners made a loan of \$100,000 to the Uni-versity of Utah, half of which has been paid as it became due. Through an oversight, provision was made for the payment of interest on the remaining 10, only to Jan. 1, 1904. You. urne, will provide for the payment of his interest, and make arrangements with the board of education regarding tension of time of pays ent of the re-aluder due the board of regents, so extension that they will be able to take care aof the payment of the loan to the board

of land commissioner EDUCATION.

We may justly be proud of the postenficiency to which our we attained. That this proficiency has

structed tayonable notice elsewhere proved in the awards given the school hibit of Utah at the recent St. Louis spoattion. The duly of the state to care for the

ducation and training of its future lifens, is now an unquestioned ons results in states where proper care has been exercised in this ergard, more than justify the labor and ex-penditure. This is slustrated in our own state, where the per capita of expenditure for school purposes has in-creased in the past fourteen years from So.50 to \$19 per school child. Educa-tional results have increased in pro-portion. The value of school property per pupil is now \$40, a large increase being shown during the last few years. The good results of this use of property for school purposes are seen in the fact that the iluteracy of the state has decreased in the same period from 5.6 per cent to 3 percent.

In his biennial report, herewith sub-mitted, the state superintendent of pubinstruction makes several recom-In instruction makes several recom-mendations. Among them is the re-commendation that a greater number of rural high schools be established as fapidly as possible. From the fact that a sufficient number of these schools have not been established, hundreds of young people are forced to leave home to secure an education higher than the grade schools provide while themsends grade schools provide, while thousands are deprived of the opportunity of se-

under the present system of examing teachers, it often happens that there is a variety of standards of excellence, differing according to the views of the various examing boards. Under this system, an applicant who has passed a good examination in one of the coun-ties, finds on going into another county to teach, that he has not come up to the standard of efficiency required there. To obviate this difficulty, it appears that it would be well for a state board of examiners of teachers to be created, whose duty it shall be to prepare examination questions, and also to grade the papers of applicants, no matter in what art of the state the examination has Such a provision would not only secure greater uniformity in the grading of the teachers, and bring about a greater efficiency in their work, but it is said, would result in a saving of about \$1,000 annually.

I am in favor of any legislation which will increase the efficiency of the pubschools, and these suggestions will give them due attention, and cide for the best interests of the schools

Your attention is also called to the great importance of our School of Mines. Utah is preeminently a mining state, its mineral products for 1904 reaching beyond the enormous sum of 255 000 and Unan this present sum of \$25,000,000. Upon this great industry our state is dependent for the greater \$26,000,000. part of its wealth. In South Dakota the metallurgical laboratories of the school of mines are said to be the most important factor in the development of the mining industry. The material prosperity of our state at the present lepends largely on its mineral re-sources and products. The success of argriculture, the fundamental industry of man, depends to a large extent upon the successful operation of our mines. It is therefore our duty to do all with-

our means to make the State School of Mines as efficient as possible, that the young men of the state may have the opportunity at home to become thoroughly educated in all the various operations pertaining to the mining industry. Your attention is directed to the con-

centrating mill exhibited at the world's fair, in the mineral department. This mill is not large enough for commercial purposes, but is excellent for testing small quantities of ore. It would add greatly to the efficiency of the metallurgical laboratories of the mining school, if it could be used there when the state has no further use for it. I recommend that provision be made for such use.

would seem advisable to do all that is possible for the maintenance and ad-vancement of this important institu-

There is a deficit of \$5,000, incurred by the the regents with the consent of the state board of examiners. I suggest an early appropriation to cover this deficit AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The report of the board of trustees The report of the board of trustees of the Agricultural college, shows that institution to be in spiendid condition. The grade of work done is higher than during any previous period of its his-tory, and the proportion of students following the higher and technical courses, is becoming larger all the time. Recognition is being given to the work of this institution not only in Utah, but in other places; and the awarding to it of several prizes at the St. Louis ex-position, was a high distinction. This school is now recognized as one of the best of its kind in the country.

I think that you will agree with me, but the kind of work done here is that indispensable to the material interests of our State, and that the position of efficiency to which the institution has arisen, should be maintained. To pro-vide for the rapidly increasing attendance, and the growth of the school in importance, it is represented that a large increase each year will be reired in the appropriation.

The college is made up of these dis-inct schools-school of agriculture; tinct school of domestic science and arts; schoolof engineering and mechanic arts; school of engineering and mechanic arts; school of commerce; school of general science; school of music; summer school, and egricultural experiment station. Each of these schools has its distinct work, yet all of them are in-terdependent, and the work of each one is supplemented by that of all the others. others.

Especially in the distinctive work of the institution, in agriculture has grown progress been made. The experiment station, with the work done on the ex-The experiment perimental farms, and in the line of ir-rigation, together with the holding of armers' institutes, has been of untold benefit to the agricultural interests of the state at large, and the importance of the work will increase as time goes on. Public interst in this department is growing correspondingly, as the people become better acquainted with the nature and scope of the work. all other particulars, too, the growing importance of this school is becoming apparent.

The needs of the college for the next

possible for the State Normal school to discharge its whole and great duty to tal hospital, is submitted herewith. It are receiving the best of care and at tal hospital, is submitted herewith. It shows steady improvement in the con-dition of the buildings and fixtures, improved methods in heating, lighting,

etc. The actual expenses of the two-year The actual expenses amounted to period, for all purposes, amounted to \$168,470.40. This includes a large ex-penditure for the erection of new build-lings, and the repair of old ones.

The daily per capita cost for care of patients has increased during this peri-od as compared with the preceding twoyou, period, from 317 cents, to 364 cents. This is due to the increased cost of provisions, material, and labor, and greater number of attendants emthe ployed The following estimate of expenses

by the board: General maintenance, includ ing care and treatment of patients, clothing, provisions,

\$104,000.00 fuel, etc. New building for men patients 39,000.00 Bath rooms, tollets, etc., for

both divisions (main building) 10,000.00 Improvements and repairs for two years Laundry and appointments.... 5.000.00 3,000.00 Premiums on insurance. 3,000.00 Oven and appointments Engineer's fitting shop...... 2,500.00 800.00

Total\$173,300.00

Among these items you will observe one for "new building for men pa-tlents," calling for an appropriation of \$39,000. Considering the present con-dition of the fluances of the state, and the need of rigid economy in the ex-penditure of funds, I am of the opinion that it would not be prudent to attempt the erection of this building in the next two years. A building costing a like amount was erected last year, and it seems to me that it will be possible to dispense with the erection of another auch cottage, until the Legislature meet ogain. It appears to me that a part of the main building could be used for the occommodation of the class of patients for which the new building would be in-tended. You will please take this mat-ter under careful advisement, consult-ing with such officials as you think necessary. I am of the opinion that the appropriations asked for for all other purposes are reasonable and conserva-

I wish to compliment the management of this important institution for the excellent condition it is in. It is a subject of congratulation that the un-fortunates, whose care is there under-taken, are so well provided for.

STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS.

The report of the state board of corrections is submitted to you herewith. The property of the state prison is re-ported as being in good condition, and the value of the property is duly tabulated.

On Oct. 9, 1903, a desperate attempt at jail delivery was made by some of the most reckless criminals then imprisoned. As a result of this attempt. two of the guards were seriously jured, and a considerable expense was brought upon the state. Discipline was, however, immediately restored, and affairs at the prison have gone on since then, without serious interrup-

Duing the legislative session of 1903, a law was passed making eight hours a day's work at all penal institutions operated by the state. This law has been fully tested, and is in successful operation. Some objection has been made to its provisions, but these are hence artically operations. being entirely overcome. A deficit of \$5,500 has been incurred,

A deficit of \$5,500 has been incurred, and I suggest that an appropriation be made as soon as possible in the present session, to provide for this deficiency

Following is a segregated list of the needs of the board for the next two

For maintenance for the fwo years nsidering the natural advantages Utah possesses in climate, pure water, and drainage, the health of the people should be unexcelled. Yet fifteen hund-red deaths (about 50 per cent of the total death rate) occur in Utah every year from strictly preventable diseases. This needless sacrifice of life is not due\$ 91,660 For additions and repairs, as to any shortcomings in sanitary sci-ence, but to a lack among the people of knowledge regarding means of of knowledge regarding means of pre-vention. These preventable diseases include typhoid fever, consumption, diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, cholera infantum, and, to a large ex-tent, pneumonia. If, as has been dem-onstrated, the ravages of these diseases can be prevented, I think it is the duty of the state to instruct the second 2,59 85 12.000of the state to instruct the people as to the means of prevention. This should be done not only by circulars, etc., but by proper instruction in the public schools. A course in sanitation 3,000 should be established in the state mal school, for the instruction of teachers, and in the public schools for the benefit of the puplis. Means should also be employed, through the proper in-struction of the teachers, to prevent the spread of contagion in the schools. Sight and hearing among the pupils of the public schools are ften defective, and parents and teachers are not ware of the extent of these a thorough system of testing al school children in these important ticulars can be adopted, it will a less be productive of great good. Great-er care should be taken in the instruc-tion of the children regarding the harmful effects of narcotics. in any

tention, and the efficiency is attested by the rapid progress of the pupils, and the excellent condition of the buildings and other property of the institution. Further proof of the excellence of the work done here, is seen in the fact that a gold medal was awarded this school for its exhibit at the recent St. Louis exposition.

The appropriation applied for, to maintain the school for the next two years, is segregated as follows:

For books and apparatus For opera seats for chapel 500.00 the ensuing two years is submitted

Total \$62,300,00

If the revenue of the state will admit of this appropriation, I am strengly in favor of its being made. The children who are trained in this school have already been deprived of so many natural advantages, that it seems but fair to give them as many compensating ad-vantage as the state can afford. A re-cent visit to the institution has convinced me that the pupils are more than pleased with the work that is being done for them. The gratitude which they express gives abundant proof that the condition of the school is most satisfactory. I trust you will be able to son your weather the school is most satisfactory. I trust you will be able to see your way clear to secure a continuation of this effectency, by making adequate provision for the next

two years. SECRETARY OF STATE.

The report of the secretary of stote for the two years ending December 31, 1994, shows that office to be in good con-dition. The fees collected during that period amounted to \$86,648.45. The estimated expenses for the ensu-ing the years and the second during tog two years are as follows:

Clerical assistance......\$6,600.00 Total\$9,900.00

BANKS.

The secretary reports that there are in the state 27 incorporated banks and five prvate banks, which have made regular reports, the corporate banks being regularly examined by the state bank examiner. These examina-tions show the banks to be in goodscon-

The operation of building and loan hssociations, both domestic and foreign, in the state, should be made the subject of careful examination and supervision. The prople who are doing business with these associations, should be as fully protected by the state as those who ar ig business with banks. In a sense the institutions are similar, for both the banks and the associations hold people's money in trust and lend it on securities. Supervision and careful examination are as necessary in one case as in the other. The state supervision of these institutions is made all the more necessary by the fact that several unincorporated foreign associations are operating in the state. The law regarding these associations should be so nded as to give the people ample protection.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The report of the attorney-general

makes the gratifying statement that the infractions of the criminal statutes have not kept pace with the increase in population, but have materially diminished. It also shows that a large volume of business has been passed upon, covering a variety of interesting legal questions incident to the development of our varied resources. A number of recommendations are made regarding needed amendments of the laws, which you will no doubt consider. PUBLIC HEALTH.

senger of rest and comfort. PolisNaptha Philadelphia

ministration has received the endorse. ment of the electors at the polls, 4 am not adverse to minority representation, ut there should be distinctly majority epresentation from that political party which the people are holding responsi-ble for administering the state's af-

cally hidependent of official or popular suggestion; for a term of years. In the wisdom of those who framed the state Constitution, four years was made the general term of elective officers. In the special case of the supreme court, a six-year term, with a lapping-over provision, was fixed. I think the Constitution makers were judicious n. the distinction made as to classifica-tion and period of service. The action of the Legislature in the past, making the terms of some officers extend over a period of service, I regard as distinctly wrong in its practical efas distinctly wrong in its practical ef-fect. Four-year terms are long enough for members of state boards. If a member makes a good officer, then re-appointment is in line.

In the case of the supreme court, It. takes but four years at the most for the people to effect a change in control. But in case of state boards, and of county commissioners and city councils where short and long-term officers are put in at such election, there is an incongruity. The class distinction he-tween short and long-term offitween short and long-term offl-terns causes a local irritation, or an assumption of superiority, that produces a lack of harmony. The same class of officers should have uniform, terms of service, that their burdens and responsibilities may be uniform. As to the state boards particularly, I recommend that the maximum term be four years, and that the time of ap-pointment be made to coincide with each lacoming state administration. each incoming state administration, so that the state officers elected by the people, and the state boards that will work with them, may be in perfect acby pursued. When it comes to meetterms, I believe the appointive power of the state, which consists of the ex-ecutive and honorable senate, is sion requires, how many and what officials should be retained for further

service. As to appointive officers under the state administration, I recommend that the commencement and closing of their terms be made practically con-temporaneous with the opening and closing of the terms of the general state officers. The reasons for this will appear in my suggestion on this point, relating to the state boards. I believe that this branch of legis-lative section is so invertant or legis-

ative action is so important as to reulre your early attention; and upon which is placed under your matter which is placed under your jurisdic-tion, I invite your personal and offi-cial consultation and advice, with a view to deciding on that which is for the best good of all.

ARID EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

The great problem of reclaiming the The great problem of reclaiming the arid and alkali lands of the west, is pecelving the attention of the best minds of the country. There are three methods by which this reclamation is being accomplished: 1st, Bringing wa-ter on the arid land wherever possible; 2nd, Arid farming of land for whica water is not available; 3rd, Draining alkall or water-logged lands. The first of these problems is in a fair way of being solved through the

fair way of being solved through the combined efforts of state and government experts. The irrigation act passed by the last Legislature largely an experimental measure, and is being carefully tested. A beginning in the matter of arid farming was made by the last Legis-lature, in the measure providing for experimental arid farms. Under the provisions of this act, six experimental farms have been established. The beginning made has been very successful. The work as it progresses will include not only the mere raising of crops on dry land, but also experiment and in-vestigation as to the commercial value of such products, and the kinds of crops best adapted to the arid lands. Suc-cess in these lines of work means the addition of millions of dollars yearly to the farm products of the state. The work of these experimental farms farms It is estimated that an appropriation of \$15,000 will be needed to support these farms for the next two years. The subject of irrigation and drain-age is being scientifically investigated the state experiment station. at the state experiment station. It is hoped that a science of irrigation will grow out of the experiments conducted there. I understand that the United States commissioner of agriculture has offered to provide \$5,000 annually for the next two years at least, to conduct experiments in irrigation and drainage. experiments in irrigation and dramage, in Utab, provided the state will furnish a like amount. Your appropriation of this \$10,000 would, I believe, prove a judicious measure, because the experi-ments thus made possible would result in the reclamation of a great deal of alkall and whiter-logged land, and in a more sclearing knowledge of the alkali and water-logged and and and much more scientific knowledge of the principles of irrigation. The government reclamation service is doing an excellent work in the state. There is some difficulty in the way of doing the work this branch of the gov-ernment geological department intends to do in our state, as compared with some of the other states, because of the act that very many small water rights net that very many small water rights have been already secured, on practic-ally all the streams in the state. These will have to be adjudicated, and proper apportionment of water made, before the plans of the government in the work of arid land reclamation can be earcled out. enveled out. This government project consists, at present, of three distinct parts, the Utah lake. Bear lake, and Strawberry rojects. The preliminary investigations are already completed, and the rojects. tions are already completed, and the engineers are fully informed as to the work to be done, and the difficulties in the way. The complete utilization of Utah lake as a natural reservoir, will make it possible to irrigate something like 70,000 acres of land from that lake, whereas only about 45,000 acres are at present covered. The carrying of the waters of Strawberry creek into the Spanish Fork river will insure the irri-gation of a large area of dry land in the southern part of Utah county, in addition to providing a larger quantity of water for the Utah lake reservoir, Using Bear lake as a reservoir will pro-Using Bear lake as a reservoir will pro ide water for thousands of acres of cy land in the north. try land in the north. The Ulah lake project is the one on which work will probably commence first. The only thing that stands in the way of this part of the work, is the fact that the existing water rights repre-conted by the candle already inken out of the lake, have not yet been adjudi-sted. If all the canal owners would consent to an early adjustment of these lights, the covernment would at once proceed with the work of making the states of the lake available for the dry and of Suit Lake valley. The adjudind of Sult Lake valley. The adjudiation of rights on the different treams flowing into the lake, would iso be of great assistance to the enount of water avoilable in the lake

3

Wash-day Cut in half! Fels-Naptha, the mes-

ing and unpaid, amounting 30,000, for which the state is liable. While the law providing a bounty for the destruction of wild animals is comadable, and its enforcement has een productive of great good, he state finances will not, in by opinion, permit of so large mounts being paid for this purpose, therefore recommend that the law be amended so as to provide that when the fund for this bounty is exhausted. e state auditor shall be required to we public notice of that fact, and that ic notice of that fact, and account shall cease from that time. should be made impossible to create

I am informed, also, that there is treat difficulty in distinguishing be-ween coyote and wolf scalps, and it is leved that in many instances the unty of \$5, allowed for the killing of a wolf, is paid for a coyote. I there-fore recommend that the bounty for these two animals be made uniform.

STATE AUDITOR.

The report of the state auditor makes on of matters which are worthy of your careful attention.

ng the mine years of statehood increase in indebtedness has been arred. The total indebtedness of the state at present is represented by bond issues aggregating \$900,000; and a fund of \$50,000 has already been set aside to meet the first issue of bonds, to ma-ture in 1912. ture in 1912.

legarding the law regulating the regarding the law regulating the testing and sealing of weights and measures, the auditor states that there is not a county in the state in which the provisions of this important law are carried out. Either the act should be repealed, or it should be made effective by an anondomori making it the duty n amendment making it the duty of the various county boards to see that standards are provided and propertested, and making it obligatory up the owners of weights, measures, ales, and beams, to have them tested

scales, and beams, to have them tested and scaled by the county scaler. In the matter of examining public accounts, I would recommend greater strictness. At present the law pro-vides that it is the duty of the state audior to inspect, in his discretion, the books of any person charged with the receipt, safe keeping, or disburged the receipt, safe-keeping, or disburse-thent of public moneys. Believing that this examination should occur at least year, I recommend that the law ended (Section 2421, 14) by strikout the words It the words "to inspect, in scretion," and inserting in lieu hereof the words, "to audit at least once a year.'

CARE OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

Another subject which requires the impt and careful attention of theLege, is a proper system for deposit ag and safely keeping the public funds, her school, city, county, or state. Constitution provides that the offiof school districts, cities, counties the state, shall receive fixed ite sums as compensation for their ces, which should be in proportion responsibility and work of the m. This provision, carried out in ter and spirit, gives to the pepole wiedge of what is paid in salarles blic officers; it is condemnatory y act or proceeding by which, as issue, any public officer is able to his compensation through the public funds' entrusted to his A system which enables any dian of public funds to accept emnominally as clerk or official e institution and receive a salary while the real consideration yment of such salary is the use of funds, is pernicious in the and is violative of the spirit of nstitution

inducting public business in this payment is made by a system of Arrants. These warpants draw in-rest from the public treasury under ertain conditions. For illustration, if RESTORATIVE presented to a county treasurer, when

The amounts of the various funds at present invested are set forth below:

WHAT TO DO FOR HEART TROUBLE

back up my advice with this Remarkable Offer-A Full Dollar's Worth of my Remedy Free to Prove That I am Right.

I ask no reference, no deposit, no se-curity. There is uothing to primise, noth-ing to pay-either now or later. To any heart sufferer who has not tried my rem-edy-Dr. Shoop's Restorative - I will gladly give, free, not a mere sample but a full dollar bottle. I am warranted in making this unusual offer because mine is no ordinary remedy. It does not vainly try to stimulate the heart. Such treatments are worse than useless. It goes straight to the cause of all heart trouble-the heart nerve-and strengthens them and vitalizes them an i restores them. Then that is the end of heart diseases. diseases. the heart liself has no more self

for the heart lise if has no more self-nited than a common sponge. It is mad-beat by a tender nerve so tiny that is scarcely visible to the naked evo-t ten thousand times a day this deli-te nerve must cause the heart to ex-nd and continent

Yet ten thousand times a day this delta cate nerve must cause the heart to ex-pand and contract. The heart is about the size of your elenched fist. Onen and close your fist a dozen times, even, and you will see the monstreus labor this little nerve must do. The heart nerve is only one of the branches of the great sympathetic ner-yous system. Each branch of this sys-tem is so closely allied with the others that weakness or irr what you have a sym-pathetic nerves. Each branch of this sys-tem to spread. Heart trouble through sympathy and Kidney trouble may also follow. For each of these organs is co-erated by a branch of these same sym-pathetic nerves—the inside perves. The bound of sympathy between the nerves that operate the vital organs have a useful curoce as well. For what will cure weakness in one branch will surely cure weaknes in one branch will surely the and is northing new about this-moth-ing any physician would dispute. But it formalined for Dr. Shoen to anny this

There all. There is nothing new about this-noth-ing any physician would dispute. But it remained for Dr. Shoop to analy this knowledge-to put it is practical use. Dr. Shoon's Restorative is the result of a quarter century of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ or deaden the pain-but it does so at once to the nerve-the inside nerve-the nower nerve-and hulds it up, and strengthens it and makes it well. If zet have heart trouble and have never tried my remedy, merely write and ask. I will send you an order on your drugdist which he will accent as gladly as he would accent a dollar. He will hand you from his shelves as standard sized bottle of my prescription, and he will send the bill to me. This offer is made only to strangers to my remedy. These who have once used the Restorative do rid need this evidence. There are no con-ditions-no requirements. It is open and frank and fair. It is the subreme teat of my limitless helfer. All that I ask you to do is to write-write today. For a free order Enok 1 on Dyspensia.

For a free order Rook 1 on Dyspensia, for a full dollar Book 2 on the Heart bottle you must Book 3 on the Kidneys, address Dr Shoon Book 4 for Women. Per 1713, Racine Book 5 for Men. Wis, State which Book 6 on Rheumatism. book you want. k you want.

DR. SHOOP'S

state

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

There is submitted herewith the re-port of the faculty and board of re-gents of the University of Utah. In connection therewith, I submit for your consideration their recommendations as to needed appropriations for the University for the work of the next two years. In order that the needs of the institution shall be fully understood. it is necessary to call attention to the fact that as at present constitued, the University consists, in effect, of four distinct schools, viz: the University proper, or school of arts and sciences;

the state school of mines; the state normal school, and the branch normal, at Cedar City. The needs of these different parts of the institution are a gated by the regents, as follows: segre For general maintenance (bal-...\$148,780.00

For buildings, supplies, etc.: University proper State school of mines...... State normal school 14,140,00 15,100,00 Branch normal school (maintenance, supplies) 40.000.00 Gymnasium building 50.000.00 Improvement of University

grounds 5,000,00 Total appropriation needed .\$335,431.00

By "balance" under "general maintenance" is meant that out of a total of \$215,280 required for this purpose, it is estimated that \$66,500 will come from interest on land fund, registration fees, and appropriation by Salt Lake City of education to the training school.

Among the items enumerated above, I wish to call your attention to the one calling for \$50,000 for a gymnasium building on the University grounds. The reasons for appropriating this ount are set forth in the report

Regarding the total appropriation asked for, it is my opinion that the amount is not by any means too large for the needs of this important institution. Your appropriating the amount asked for must, of course, be contingent on the expected revenues of the state being sufficient to meet this and other needs. But unless compelled to do so by the most urgent reasons, I believe that you should not cut down the appropriation for the University below the very conservative amount asked for by the regents. We are proud of the growth of the state university in num-bers and prestige, and it is to be hoped

that its further growth will not be hampered by want of funds. Incorporated in the report of the re-gents is a comparative statement of the cost of maintaining the University of Colorado, as well as a summary of ap-propriations for buildings for our Uni-versity during its history, and a state-ment of the buildings now available for the different parts of the institution. To these elements of the report as well as to the report as a whole

your attention is especially called. It seems to me that it would be wise to make the regular entrance fee to the state educational institutions uniform, at least \$10, for the residents of the

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The State Normal school, which is made a part of the University by law, is recognized by several of the best educators of the country, as doing most admirable work. Its exhibit at the world's fair was awarded a gold medal. It was established and is maintained to prepare teachers for the public schools The duty thus devolving upon thi this The auty thus devolving upon this school is the greatest and the most seri-ous of all the functions of state schools. Therefore, no effort or means within our reach should be spared to make it

years, are named by the trustees as follows:

17	Equipment 39,630	
	Frinting, experiment station 4,009	
\$	Improvements 8,765	
1	Buildings 96,000	
	The second se	

Total...... \$282,190 The balance of \$133,795, under "general maintenance," is the amount re-maining after allowance is made for the money to be received from the government, interest on land grant fund, fees and department sales, and salaries paid from experiment station fund. Under the item "buildings" is includ-

ed a building for combined armory and gymnasium, estimated to cost \$60,000. The need of a suitable gymnasium is reported as being very urgent, and the reasons for the erection of such a building, are fully set forth in the report, and are worthy of close consideration. It is also represented in the report that an armory is absolutely necessary, in order that the college may come up to the requirements of the war depart. ment. As a matter of economy, it is proposed that one building be erected nd used for the present for both these purposes.

It is my opinion that the appropriation asked for by the college is not too great for its needs, and if the revenues of the state will justify, I am strongly in favor of the amount being allowed. While proper economy should be con-sidered in public expenditures, it is not always a matter of economy to stint a public institution in its urgent needs. public especially when that institution is of s much importance as the Agricultural college. The training of our young men and women in the fundamental work of a community, ngriculture, trades, domestic science, etc., is a matter of great seriousness, and worthy of our most careful consideration. It is to be hoped that not even the demands of economy will render it nec-essary to hamper and interrupt the

work of the Agricultural college. STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The report of the board of trustees o the State Industrial school, splendid progress during the past two years. New buildings and equipment have been provided, and the methods of instruction improved. Especially is the management to be commended on the establishment of the merit system by which each itemate receives the benefit of proper behavior.

The report of the trustees shows that the male inmates are receiving instruction in shoemaking, carpenter work, blacksmithing, horticulture, floriculture, farming, and gardening. The girls are given instruction in sewing, fancy work, and in operating knitting machines, as well as in some lines of lomestic work. The trustees ask for chines. additional branches of manual training. such as harness, broom, bru basket making, and tailoring. brush, and

They also urge the connecting of the institution with the Ogden City water system, and the purchase of additional land for beet culture. On Jan. 1, of this year, there were

72 inmates, a slight increase over a year ago. I insert here the needs of the institution, for the care of these inmates for the next two years:

For general maintenance \$40,000 To connect with city water sys-. 3,000 For purchase of farm, for imcovements and library

For provision for manual training 10,000 . \$60.00 I am of opinion that the amount asked for is reasonable.

STATE BOARD OF INSANITY. The report of the state board of in-



1905 and 1906, arrived at by computing an average of 200 prisoners daily at a per capita cost of 59 cents per day, which was the cost for the past two years, and also including an increase of \$10 per month in the salhries of officers and guards, which is hereby

follows: Trusty house and milk house combined

Vault New armory and equipment Twelve cottages to be rented to guards Paints, oils, glass, brushes, etc., naurance For gratuities to discharged con-

victs momenter mercerent

I wish to call your attention particu-larly to the item, "Twelve cottages to be rented to guards, \$12,000." In con-sequence of the eight-hour law passed by the heat texterior of the second by the last Legislature, the legal ques-tion has been raised as to the state's liability for extra pay to the guards for the over-time that they are kept near the prison as a protection against Jall-breaks. This question, it is thought, can best be settled by the erection of cottages to be rented to the guards, making their homes near enough to the prison to afford the meded protection ense on duty. This appropriation ap pears to me an advisable one.

STATE BOARD OF PARDONS.

The report of the state board of par-dons for the years 1903 and 1904, shows that during that period 48 pardons, eight commutations of rentence, and five paroles have been granted. I am of the opinion that the board has acted with admirable discretion in its action on applications for elemency. It is estadent that full consideration has been given to the circumstances of each case, and the wisdom of the decisions is, I believe, apparent.

STATE FAIRS.

According to the report of the direc-tors of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing society, the state fairs Manufacturing society, the state fairs heid in 1993 and 1901 were, in point of paid admissions, and value of exhibits, in advance of any previous fairs held in the state. In point of paid admis-sions, the fair of 1904 was a record-breaker; total paid admissions being 51,485. At this fair complaint was made that there was not scare for all the sc that there was not roun for all the ex-hibits. It is heped by the directors of the society that a sufficient appropria-tion will be made by the present Legis-lature to ensure the completion of the building now under way, in order that needed room may be provided. The architect estimates that it will require \$40,000 more to complete the building. The board estimates that the usual

appropriation of \$15,000 will be suffi-cient, with proper economy, to meet the regular expenses of the society for the next two years. If possible, the two appropriations should be made.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

There is submitted to you herewith, the report of the state board of equalization. It shows a steady increase in the assessed valuation of the taxable property of the state. Although it is estimated that there will be a corre-sponding increase for the next two years, you will, of course, be careful not to base your estimate of expenditures on that probability.

The board recommends two changes in the assessment law, giving full rea-sons for them, which are submitted for your consideration.

STATE SCHOOL FOR THE AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

I submit herewith the report of the su-Allen's Lung courses Balsam courses in the state school for the courses a healthy progress in the efficien-cy of the work, and its results. The unfortunates for whose maintenanc, perintement of the state school for the deaf and dumb and the blind. It indi-

It is a matter of regret that 75 per

cent of the health officers in Utah serve without pay. Greater care should h taken in collecting vital statistic State sanitary inspection should be con-tinued in the most practical way possible, as it has proved very satisfactor in the past, so far as it has been carried out. As a means of preventing typhoid fever and other infectious diseases, a

supply of pure water and the use of dry earth closets, instead of vaults, would prove most effectual. While these are matters properly belonging to cities towns, and villages, yet the state en gineer should render valuable aid in the matter of water works, and increased power could be given to local health of-

ficers regarding the prevention of soll-pollution. You will do well to take this matter under advisement. In connec-tion with the report and recommenda-tions of the state board of health. The alarming extent to which patent nostrums, containing alcohol, cocainand other harmful drugs, are used throughout the state, is worthy of your serious consideration. While this is a difficult matter to legislate upon, on account of the desire that the liberty of the individual shall not be abridged yet you may be able to pass a measure requiring that the exact ingredients o each preparation shall be named in the label, or limiting the amount of any dangerous ingredieut in any article sold. There is no more important sub-ject for legislation, than the publi-health. I trust, therefore, that you will give due consideration to

ters properly pertaining to this subject APPOINTIVE STATE OFFICERS.

In my opinion there exists an urgent necessity for legislation covering the composition of state boards, both there which deal with general public matters and those affecting special interests As now composed, some of these heard are wholly partisan, and some are bipartisan. Some are in a position to b in harmony with the state administra tion which the people have placed power, and some are not. Some a amenable to criticism from public as Some an iment and from an elected source, and some are practically independent of either. The incongruity thus presente is not conducive to the public good

Hear lake project is a large one, there are not meanly so many ob-lea in the way, in the form of water ited. The people in that part of the

(Continued on page five.)