ments bearing on the subject, and which I hope may serve to show that legislation is needed to put the educational interests of Utah on an equal footing with the States and other Territories which have been benefited by Government donations.

The territory contains about 82,000,000 acres, and are about five-sixths of all New England. The larger part is so mountainous that it can never be tilled, and tillage of the small part of the lands which lie in and on the borders of the valley is further limited by the supply of water for irrigation. Nearly one-fourth of this area—about 12,000,000 acres—has been surveyed. The Land Office here was opened in March, 1869, but the territory had considerable settlement prior to the year 1850 and prior thereto, and previous to the Government surveys the best land in the territory, and that which could most easily be irrigated (including school sections), was taken up, and has since been conveyed to the settlers.

Under the land laws the schools and University have only for their lands a choice from lands not tillable and of little value.

If the entire revenue derived from the sale of agricultural lands in Utah was donated to the public school, it would not for many years make a sum total equal to the revenue derived by some States from the sale of the school sections. It is probable that the revenue from the sale of agricultural lands will greatly decrease as soon as payment for entries now made are completed; for the demand and search for land which can be tilled and irrigated has been such that by the time ten lands can be selected for schools the remaining lands will be nearly worthless. Even where school lands in desirable localities were surveyed before settlement, and are reserved, the water in the vicinity is all appropriated and the lands reduced to nominal value. This same condition of affairs exists in regard to the University lands, which have been recently selected but not utilized, and at the time of the selection the best lands in the territory and the water for irrigation had been appropriated. The result is that the educational interests of the territory will not have the benefit of any considerable fund, and must always be supported by direct taxation. The large area of the territory, sparsely settled except at a few points, will make the support of the public school system expensive in proportion to the amount of the taxable property and number of the population. In 1890 there were 225 organized school districts, with a total population of about 207,000. To put the Territory on an equality with the States, and the Territories where public surveys precedes or accompanied settlement, and where lieu lands could be selected in place of those previously occupied, will require legislation, and there occurs to me two ways: either to donate to the territory non-mineral lands, as suggested by the resolutions adopted by the Irrigation Congress, or to give a percentage from the sale of non-mineral lands to be invested as a fund for the support of the schools and University.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

I respectfully renew the recommendation made in former reports for the erection of public buildings at Salt Lake and Ogden cities. The Senate of the United States passed bills introduced for this purpose, and in the House of Representatives the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds reported the bills with a favorable recommendation, and they were placed on the calendar, where they remained, despite the most earnest efforts to have them brought before the House for consideration.

If the Congress could be made to fully appreciate the urgent needs of the public service in these cities there would be no delay in authorizing the erection of the buildings.

OLD CAPITAL BUILDING.

The old capital building at Fillmore is still used for school purposes. The Presbyterian mission school and the Millard State academy occupy the building with the understanding that they must keep it in repair.

PENITENTIARY.

The addition to the Utah penitentiary, authorized by Congress, has been completed at a cost of $95,000.

On June 1st, 1891, the department of the interior appointed the Governor, secretary and surveyor general of the Territory, a committee to examine and deliver to the United States marshal for Utah, representing the department of Justice, the building, if completed in accordance with the plans and specifications. The committee visited the penitentiary and carefully inspected all the new work, finding the building to have been properly constructed, on July 8th, 1891. They delivered the keys to the United States marshal, and took his receipt therefor, on behalf of the department of justice.

INDUSTRIAL HOME.

The Utah Commission will make their annual report respecting the home before the meeting of Congress.

DESERET UNIVERSITY.

During the past year the University advanced rapidly in popular favor. The attendance for the coming year will be the largest in its history. There is no reason to doubt that the university is destined to become the leading educational institution of the Territory, if not of the inter-mountain country.

REFORM SCHOOL.

The school has been gradually meeting its necessity since prompted the passage of the law creating it. Unfortunately for the Territory, on June 24, 1891 last, the building was almost destroyed by fire. The insurance of $20,000 enabled the trustees to commence the work of rebuilding. It will probably require an additional appropriation from the territorial treasury to complete the building.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

On September 30th, 1891, the attendance at the college was about 175, with increasing attendance. The college is meeting with a great generous support, and promises to be of great benefit to the Territory. During the past year about $30,000 (the $20,000 insurance and the selection of new buildings and improvements on the grounds.

INDIANS.

I have nothing new to add to my former statements respecting the 1500 or more Indians who have remained there (first relations and are scattered throughout the Territory. At the last session of Congress an appropriation of $10,000 was made for the relief of the South Indians in Washington county, Utah. The law provided the money should be used for their temporary support, and to enable them to become self-supporting. Similar action should be taken for the relief of the Indians in Tooele county, who are anxious to own their land, and those in Garfield, San Juan, Sevier, Kane and Iron counties.

REMOVAL OF THE COLORADO UTES TO UTAH.

If newspaper statements are to be accepted as reliable, the attempt to remove the Colorado Utes to Utah, which failed to receive the sanction of the last Congress, is to be renewed at the next session of Congress. The people of the Territory through their legislative assembly have protested against the unloading of the Indians upon them. After a full investigation of the matter by the Senate committee on Indian affairs it was decided not to recommend the passage of the bill authorizing the removal. In justice to the Territory the matter should no longer be agitated. Because of those determined attempts to remove these Indians to Utah, the public lands in San Juan county, surrounded within the limits of the proposed reservation, have been withdrawn from settlement. I have received many letters from settlers and others earnestly requesting me to urge the general land office to revoke the orders of withdrawal. I have no doubt if this is done that many persons will avail themselves of the opportunity to obtain homesteads in this sparsely settled country. I trust this matter will receive immediate attention from the department, and the settlers be permitted to enter the lands. The lands were withdrawn from entry on Nov. 15, 1888. The following correspondence will explain the matter:

LETTER "C."

Copy of telegram, Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 15, 1888.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

To Register and Receiver,
Salt Lake City, Utah:

You are hereby directed to refuse until further orders all entries or filings for land in San Juan County, Copy of letter of Nov. 14, 1888, from Hon. Secretary of the Interior will be forwarded.

S. M. STOCKSLAGER,
Commissioner.

LETTER "D."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
General Land Office,
Washington, D. C.,
November 20, 1888.

Register and Receiver,
Salt Lake City Utah.

Gentlemen—Referring to my telegram to you of Nov. 15, 1888, I enclose herewith a copy of Secretary's instructions of Nov. 14, 1888, withdrawing from entry, until further orders, all the public land in San Juan Co., Utah Territory, for the use of the Southern Utes.

Very respectfully,
T. J. ANDERSON,
Ass't Commissioner.

LETTER "E."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14, 1888.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office,

Sir:—I am advised by the secretary of the commission appointed to negotiate for the removal of the Southern Utes from Colorado that negotiations with those Indians have reached such a state of progress as to indicate that San Juan county in Utah Territory may be set apart for their use, and I have therefore to direct that, until further order, no entries or filings be allowed upon the public lands in that country, and to request that you will communicate such instruction to the register and receiver of the district within which the country lies, by telegraph. Respectfully yours,

WM. F. VILAS,
Secretary.

METAL PRODUCT FOR 1891.

Wells, Fargo & Co's statement of the mineral product of Utah for 1891.

	Lbs. of Silver.	Lbs. Lead Refined.	Lbs. Lead Unrefined.	Lbs. Silver in Bullion.	Lbs. Silver in Base Bullion and Ores.	Value of Gold Bullion.
Germania Lead Works	197,221	2,002,000	2,194,772	411,310	15,244	3,120
Mammoth Mine, Tintic	30,000		30,000		3,000	1,000
Mogul Tunnel, Tintic	100,000		1,019,375		1,305,000	15,000
Daly Mining Co., Tintic			1,437,000	600,000	100,000	400
Dalgoma Gold Mining Co.			3,204,333	106,333	416,333	4,000
Ontario Mine, Park City		15,000		1,000,000		5,000
Other Mines and Works				1,400		50
Total	327,221	2,017,000	8,885,480	2,118,043	1,839,577	28,570
Consumed at home works	327,221	2,017,000	2,194,772	411,310	15,244	3,120
Exported			6,690,708	1,706,733	1,824,333	25,450

	Value of Silver.	Total Value Gold and Silver.
Germania Lead Works	$ 19,000	$ 22,120
Mammoth Mine, Tintic	2,000	3,000
Mogul Tunnel, Tintic	1,000,000	1,015,000
Daly Mining Co., Tintic	600,000	600,400
Dalgoma Gold Mining Co.	106,000	110,000
Ontario Mine, Park City	1,000,000	1,005,000
Other Mines and Works	1,400	1,450
Total	$2,718,400	$2,756,970
Consumed at home works	$ 19,000	$ 22,120
Exported	2,699,400	2,734,850

100,000 lbs. refined lead at 4 cents per lb.	$ 19,000.00
1,917,000 lbs. refined lead at 3 cents per lb.	57,510.00
2,194,772 lbs. lead refined in the district	8,565,210.80
6,690,708 lbs. lead exported in bullion	2,342,747.80
8,885,480 lbs. lead produced in the district	$10,984,468.60

Total export value:

Gold and silver in base bullion and other ores in their crude state, and other metals in their crude state, as shown above	$ 2,734,850.00
Lead in base bullion and other ores in their crude state, as shown above	2,342,747.80
Total	$5,077,597.80

Comparative statement, showing the quantity of silver and lead produced and exported in base bullion and ores in the district of Utah.

Year.	Total Ounces of Silver.	Total Pounds of Lead.	Ounces of Silver in base and other ores.	Pounds of Lead in base and other ores.	Per cent. of Total Silver Produced.	Per cent. of Total Lead Produced.
1877	4,000,000	17,000	3,100,000	11,000	77.50	64.70
1878	4,000,000	17,000	3,100,000	11,000	77.50	64.70
1879	4,000,000	17,000	3,100,000	11,000	77.50	64.70
1880	5,000,000	21,000	3,900,000	14,000	78.00	66.70
1881	5,000,000	21,000	3,900,000	14,000	78.00	66.70
1882	6,000,000	25,000	4,800,000	17,000	80.00	68.00
1883	6,000,000	25,000	4,800,000	17,000	80.00	68.00
1884	6,000,000	25,000	4,800,000	17,000	80.00	68.00
1885	6,000,000	25,000	4,800,000	17,000	80.00	68.00
1886	6,000,000	25,000	4,800,000	17,000	80.00	68.00
1887	6,000,000	25,000	4,800,000	17,000	80.00	68.00
1888	6,000,000	25,000	4,800,000	17,000	80.00	68.00
1889	6,000,000	25,000	4,800,000	17,000	80.00	68.00
1890	6,000,000	25,000	4,800,000	17,000	80.00	68.00
1891	6,000,000	25,000	4,800,000	17,000	80.00	68.00
Total	76,000,000	320,000	60,800,000	216,000		

In my last report I expressed the opinion that the action of Congress in passing the silver bill and the anti-legislation imposing a tariff on metal ores imported from other countries has had a most beneficial effect, and it is probable the West is about to experience a revival of the mining industry on an extensive scale.

This has been more than verified. The present may be said to be a prosperous period in the history of mining in Utah Territory. New discoveries have been made in the old reliable mining camps of Park City, Tintic and Stockton districts, and at Dividend, Fish Springs, La Plata and Ophir mining districts and in other places. The figures given above show a marked increase in the mineral product. This increase will probably continue, unless there shall be adverse legislation by Congress, and will contribute very largely to the material prosperity of the Territory. The influence of the new discoveries, and of the increased comfort, is felt in every class of business, benefiting the producer and the consumer alike. A visit to Park City, Utah, the home of the Ontario mine, which has paid nearly $12,000,000 in dividends, and will continue to pay them for many years to come, and of other dividend paying mines, of the Tintic mining district, also the home of dividend paying mines, will show to any one how vast are the interests involved in the industry, and how a change for serious a blow it would be to the prosperity of the Territory and country if, because of unfriendly legislation, or from any cause, it could no longer be prosecuted with profit. The persons engaged in the mining district are among the most energetic, enterprising and enterprising men of the west. They are public spirited and loyal always, and they confidently expect that the important interests which they represent will receive due and equitable consideration at the hands of Congress.

SULPHUR.

The sulphur deposits of Utah are practically inexhaustible and of superior quality. The sulphur taken from the Cove Creek mines is said to be 98 per cent. pure, and is deposited in such a way that it can be mined at very little expense. There are also deposits near Frisco in Beaver county, and in other portions of the Territory. The gyrites which abound in the mining camps are said to be sufficient to produce all the sulphur and sulphuric acid required by the West. The Cove Creek mines are about to resume their output of sulphur in various marketable forms.

THE ASPHALTS OF UTAH.

The asphalts of Utah are not only the purest in the world, but are found also in literally inexhaustible quantities, single veins of which contain more asphalt than does the famous pitch lake of Trinidad.

The most notable deposits are in a location far from railroad transportation, and so it is made necessarily costly; but not so much so but that it competes successfully in the European markets for application in various industrial arts.

The large use of it as a paving material is yet to be made, when facilities for its economical transportation shall have been provided. Then Utah can easily supply the asphalt for the paving of all the streets in every American city and continue to do so for a long period of time to come.

The comparative scarcity of asphalt in the civilized regions of the world has led to the being used for wholly other uses; but with Utah's vast deposits available other uses will be made of it. It can be distilled for gas and oil of superior excellence; can be used as it was by the people of the ancient world, as a cement for masonry construction, with a probable special fitness for reservoirs and like applications.

MINERAL WAX.

The northeastern section of the Territory abounds in deposits of mineral wax or ozocerite, a substance possessing of great industrial value, which should contribute millions of dollars annually to our productions. The nature of the deposits so far discovered impose difficulties and expense of the mining of them which will doubtless be soon overcome. This mineral is by suitable treatment converted into gas, oil, a high grade paraffine, and a hard white wax. Every candle burned in Utah should be manufactured here, from the mineral wax of our mines.

COAL AND IRON.

The coal and iron deposits of Utah have long since received national attention. The coal measures and outcrops exposed in the counties of Uintah, Summit, Wasatch, Emery, Sanpete, Piute, Garfield, Iron and other counties show that nature seems to have done her utmost to give to Utah and the west an almost inexhaustible quantity of coal and of iron ore, and to encourage the development in this Territory of vast industrial enterprises and populous communities. Much of this mineral wealth is locked up in the fastnesses of the mountains, but the steadily advancing march of progress is gradually giving these material importance, and in the near future they will lay the foundation of substantial and enduring prosperity.

Town is said to be one coal vein in Utah thirty-two feet thick, and in Iron county there is a deposit of iron ore of superior quality, sufficient in quantity to meet the needs of the West for centuries to come, and close to this vast deposit are large veins of excellent coal.

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS—MARBLE.

Nearly every hue and variety of marble is found in Utah. There is a form of it, marble, known as gemite marble, which is, for purposes of interior ornamentation, unsurpassed by any in the world, and beautiful and rare as it is, the deposits are so vast as to be almost beyond comprehension. It cannot here convey an adequate idea of the beauty of this marble. In a polished surface of one foot square there may be a hundred gems. The richness of the gems vary in form and character. It may be a wreath, a wind, a cloud or twig or any substance around which the concretion could gather. The concretion's form is concentric circles of varying shades of brown, the side presenting a remarkably beautiful surface when polished. There are other marbles of rare beauty, and in inexhaustible quantities.

SANDSTONE.

In any part of the Territory can be found on the sides of canyons, in Dry and Emery, in a canyon just east of Salt Lake, only the red sandstone cliffs rise for thousands of feet above the level of the valley. This stone is largely used in the foundations of buildings erected in the Salt Lake Valley. The most valuable sandstone for commercial purposes are found on the line of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Co., in the Spanish Fork and Price River canyons. The brown sandstone found here is of handsome color, is easily worked, and is used in the erection of fronts on the better class of buildings. There is also found here a dark colored sandstone known, locally, as the hymne stone. It has a very attractive appearance and like the brown is very valuable, and is largely used. I am informed that both these sandstones are being exported, and that the demand for it is growing.

GRANITE.

A few miles southeast of Salt Lake City the granite peaks rise nearly 3000 feet above the level of the valley. At the base is the Little Cottonwood Canyon the ledge is about five miles wide. Enough boulders have rolled from off this mountain to build a thousand cities of the size of New York.

Probably this is the most extensive deposit of granite available in the Western country. It is gray in color, and is easily worked. The Temple now being erected by the Mormons in Salt Lake City is being built with this granite. It is said that it will eventually be largely used for paving material.

The above references are only briefly indicative of the extensive character of the wealth of Utah in this respect, as building material of every kind and character are found all over the Territory.

The general government, holding a paternal relation toward the people in its Territories, is looked to by them for fostering aid in the work of developing the Territory in many ways, and especially in matters beyond private control, as in the matter of undeveloped mineral deposits within the limits of our Indian reservations. Much land within these reservations is useless for either cultivation or grazing, while some of it is of inestimable value for mining. When such circumstances are combined, the effect of the reservation is clearly that of restriction of the best interests of the Territory and its people, and without any advantage to anyone else. The early adoption of an Indian policy which will abolish the tribal organizations of the Indians, and give them to understand whatever land they can use, will be worth millions of dollars to the people of this Territory.

PUBLIC AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Under the influence of the free school law, which first went into operation at the beginning of the last school year, in September, 1890, there has been a marked increase in the attendance of pupils, and a visible improvement in the manner and methods of teaching.

There now seems to be a growing desire throughout the Territory to give those schools the support to which they are entitled. In Salt Lake City these schools have been crowded beyond their capacity, and the Board of Education has found it difficult to supply the needed room. To remedy this, a special election was held, and the citizens voted to bond the city in the sum of $500,000, for the purpose of building and furnishing school houses. This great interest in the cause of popular education is so encouraging, reliable, and speaks well for the Territory and its people. One noticeable feature of the influences of the free school law is the decline in the attendance at the non-Mormon denominational schools. By the table published below, it will be seen that, compared with 1889, there has been a decrease of 11.35 per cent.

The public schools and the cause of education are deserving of more attention than it has hitherto, and would receive it but for the fact that under the provisions of the Edmunds-Tucker law the commissioner of public schools appointed by the Supreme Court of the Territory is required to make a complete report respecting them to Congress.

In previous reports I have called attention to the action of the Mormon Church authorities in establishing denominational schools throughout the Territory, and probably in the adjoining States and Territories.

The Church has appointed a board of education, I am informed, and the Territory has been divided into school districts, and it is only a question of time when the Church schools will enter into competition with common schools. This action of the Mormon Church is wrong, as it would tend, on the part of any church. The work of the free public schools, which are the pride and strength of our country, ought not to be interfered by denominational schools, which can only serve the purpose of narrowing the minds of those educated under their influence.

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Statement showing the number of students, teachers, and the amount expended for schools by the various religious denominations, according to the census returns of Utah Territory, for the year ending June 30th, 1891, and during 1890.

Denominations.	Number of Students.	Number of Teachers.	Amount expended for Teachers' salaries.	Amount expended for Other purposes.	Total Amount expended.
Episcopalian	124,000	10,000	8,000	2,000	10,000
Presbyterian					
Methodist			25,000		
Catholic	112,000	40,000	60,000	40,000	100,000
Congregational	163,000	60,000	90,000	30,000	120,000
Baptist					
Episcopal	36,000				
Lutheran					
Presbyterian	1,000	2,000	1,500	2,000	3,500
Total	1,000,000	10,000	75,000	1,000,000	1,075,000

* No report. ‡ Sunday Schools.

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(Continued on Page 3.)

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