

mission in sustaining free schools has passed."

It is but a small tribute to the unselfish work of the various denominations to say that they have performed a great work in promoting the emancipation of the people of Utah, and that they have supplied a need that could have been met in no other way; and yet, I cannot but feel that the presence of the denominational school is not consistent with the principle upon which our government rests. I believe the non-Mormons in Utah will welcome the day when they will give way before the rise of a free public school system.

THE SCHOOL LANDS.

The Sections Set Apart and Where They Are Situated in the Counties.

Congress has set apart sections 16 and 36 in each township of land, for the use of the public schools, and the land has been located. These lands are situated in Rich, Cache, Salt Lake, Tooele, Utah, Juab, San Pete, Sevier and Pinte counties.

Land without water is of but little use in Utah, and as the water supply has all been appropriated, the school lands are comparatively worthless.

The total amount of the grant is 46,080 acres, which at the rate of \$1.25 per acre would realize \$57,600. The amount may reach \$75,000, but I do not believe it is adequate for the great purpose which the government had in view when it made the grant.

I believe it would be a wise act on the part of Congress to increase the grant.

INDIANS.

Uintahs, Uncompahgres and Other Reils—Colorado Ute Removal.

So far as I have been able to learn, the Indians on the Uintah and Uncompahgre Reservations in North-eastern Utah, (Uintah county) are contented, and give but little cause of complaint, if any, to the agent in charge.

The only serious difficulty known has been occasioned by the Uncompahgre Indians leaving the Reservation to hunt in the mountains of Colorado during the season for deer hunting, which can only be prevented by U.S. troops scouring the country. These Utes were removed to Utah in 1882, and claim, so I am informed that they are not now located on the land set apart for them under the treaty ratified by Congress, and which is situated at the junction of the Gunnison and Grand Rivers. They claim the right to hunt on this land and say it belongs to them. Some of the Uintah Indians are engaged in agriculture, raising stock, etc., and are fairly prosperous. The territory occupied by these Indians is equal to the most fertile in Utah, and there is no good reason why they should not be made self-supporting.

There are about fifteen hundred (1500) in the Territory exclusive of those on the two reservations. They are chiefly Pintes, Shoshones, though there are some Pahvants, Pides and Utes. Most of them exist by begging,

and by spasmodic attempts at hunting and fishing. They lack spirit and are uncared for; they greatly need schools and missionaries, and to be taught how to take care of themselves, and to till the soil.

The Government does little, if anything, for them. The squaws do most of the drudgery. In Tooele county there are 350 to 400 Indians, Goshute, Shoshones, who, though poor are far better than most Indians. They do a little farming, are anxious to own their land and to be taught. Those at Deep Creek are much better off, and partly civilized.

In Millard county on the edge of Nevada, there are a few very industrious Indians, but there are white settlers who steal their water, and the Indians are in danger of being driven out by them. They are entitled to and should receive some protection from the Government.

In San Pete county there are 115 Indians, Utes, who recognize no tribal relations. They own their own land, own stock, have houses, live at Indianola in Thistle Valley, and are doing well. I am informed that they are being taught polygamy by the Mormon missionary who lives with them.

In Garfield county there are about fifty (50) Indians mostly in Potato and Panguitch valleys.

In Sevier county there are one hundred (100) Indians in Grass and Rabbit valleys, who are totally neglected.

In Kane county there are about one hundred (100) Indians; I am informed they practice polygamy. They are poor and earn a precarious livelihood by making ditches, farming a little, etc., and hunting.

In Iron county there are from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five Indians who are destitute.

In San Juan there are about one hundred (100) Indians, part genuine Utes, and part Moanecopy. They live by the chase and begging.

In other counties small bands of Indians may be found, who, like most of the Indians not on the reservations, have abandoned their tribal relations. They are objects of pity, and their numbers are being rapidly reduced by disease. The Government ought to provide for them in some way.

REMOVAL OF THE COLORADO UTES TO UTAH.

A determined effort is now being made by the prominent men of Colorado to have the Utes now located in Southern Colorado removed to Utah. A commission was appointed to select a place for them and they chose San Juan county, Utah. Their action was reported to Congress, but was not ratified. From information which I have received I am led to believe that the proposed removal will work, not only a hardship to the Indians but a great injustice to many deserving settlers who have made themselves homes, and have built up large business interests in the locality which it is now proposed to turn over to the Indians to satisfy the selfish demands of the people of another State.

These settlers have vested rights and should receive just and equitable consideration. The people of Utah are almost unanimously opposed to the bringing of these Indians to the Territory. I append to this report a letter

which I have received from F. A. Hammond, the Probate Judge of San Juan county, which presents the case of the settlers very clearly and pointedly.

I trust that the proposed treaty will not be ratified, and on behalf of the people of this Territory, I enter an earnest protest against it.

BUSINESS PROSPERITY.

A Year of Unusual Progress Caused by Expected Political Changes.

During the past year the people have enjoyed unusual prosperity, the influence of which has been felt all over the Territory. In the principal cities and counties there has been phenomenal prosperity. Property has rapidly advanced in value and business has correspondingly increased.

In Salt Lake City and Ogden, a large number of new and valuable buildings have been erected. There has been a constant tide of immigration pouring into these two cities, enough to effect in Ogden a complete political revolution. The people of this rapidly growing city are active, persevering and industrious, and deserve the success which has come to them.

It is expected that a like political revolution will take place at the municipal election to be held in Salt City in February next. If this result is accomplished, it will be because of the vigorous new element which is making its presence felt in the city, and is putting new life into all the avenues of business.

The growing prosperity of the Territory has attracted the attention of capitalists who reside in other States and Territories. They are investing very largely in property and are assisting in the development of our wonderful resources. Though there are many jarring interests in Utah, caused by the different habits and opinions of its inhabitants, with respect to its material welfare there seems to be a general feeling of unanimity.

There is no more inviting field for the capitalist than is Utah. There are vast possibilities in the fields of industrial enterprise which are only waiting to bring wealth to those who develop them. Utah is rich in all of the material resources which tend to make a country great and powerful—there is no good reason why Utah should not enjoy for many years to come, the stimulating influence of the swelling tide of prosperity which is now rolling over the Territory.

The climate is unsurpassed, the material attractions are great, and life and property are perfectly safe.

These are conditions which ought to enable the Territory to take its place in the march which the great West is making to future empire.

BANK STATEMENT.

Location of Banks, Their Capital, Deposits and Increase of the Same.

I have received from the following named banks, the following statement of their business on June 30th, 1889: