

GOVERNOR WEST'S REPORT.

An Unwarrantable Attack Upon
the "Mormon" People.

HE OPPOSES STATEHOOD FOR UTAH.

A Congressional Commission of Inquiry
Recommended.TERRITORY OF UTAH,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
October 1st, 1888.

SIR:—In compliance with your request I submit the following report of affairs in this Territory:

The census in the year 1880 gave to Utah a population of 143,963. It is now estimated that we have a population of about 210,000 and have an assessed taxable valuation of \$48,379,073, an increase of about \$11,000,000 over last year. No reports from Emery, Millard, San Pete and Sevier Counties having been received for the present year, their assessed valuation is given at last year's figures.

POPULATION AND ASSESSED VALUATION BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	Estimated Pop'n.	Ass'd Val'n.
Beaver.....	5,300	\$ 628,833
Bear Elder.....	8,480	2,493,652
Cache.....	18,120	2,215,183
Davis.....	6,610	1,453,038
Emery.....	4,600	1,092,477
Garfield.....	2,120	264,053
Iron.....	4,240	416,532
Juab.....	4,500	960,972
Kane.....	5,300	272,715
Millard.....	4,093	892,545
Morgan.....	2,120	506,770
Nitch.....	3,180	267,502
Rich.....	2,120	437,933
Salt Lake.....	49,930	18,527,013
San Juan.....	400	338,703
San Pete.....	15,900	1,413,008
Sevier.....	5,800	880,543
Summit.....	8,420	1,480,612
Tooele.....	5,950	1,338,610
Utah.....	2,850	276,585
Wasatch.....	23,200	4,295,532
Washington.....	3,710	501,888
Weber.....	5,300	735,444
Woods.....	18,820	4,619,160
Total.....	211,555	\$46,379,073

The population, as shown by the census of 1880, consisted of 99,963 natives (of whom 80,841 were born in Utah) and of 43,994 foreign born. England, Denmark, Sweden, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Norway, Switzerland, Canada, and the German Empire contributed in the order named to the foreign born population; England furnishing nearly one-half.

The foreign population has been increased since 1880 by Mormon emigration, chiefly English and Scandinavian, as follows:

1881.....	2,233
1882.....	2,633
1883.....	2,462
1884.....	1,700
1885.....	1,549
1886.....	1,544
1887.....	1,827
1888.....	1,419
Total.....	14,726

SETTLEMENT OF LANDS.

The disposition and settlement of public lands in this Territory and statement of the total business of the Land Office from the time of its opening in March, 1880, to the end of the last fiscal year, June 30th, 1888:

	No.	Acres.	Amount.
Cash entry.....	3,297	323,829.95	490,054.50
Mineral entry.....	1,460	12,268.29	61,605.00
Mineral applications.....	1,718	1,413.00	15,580.00
Desert applications.....	2,673	5,838.61	129,546.49
Desert final.....	478	80,914.07	80,914.07
Homes'd entry.....	3,157	10,002,908.44	128,968.01
Homes'd final.....	3,891	532,024.85	121,041.35
Timber culture.....	1,051	197,882.03	12,715.00
Timber final.....	0	680.00	21.00
Adverse claims.....	737	612.05	6,005.00
Pre-emption.....	11,064	1,326,520.00	33,108.00
Coal findings.....	956	102,750.00	2,584.00
C. & U. P. fees.....	318,282.24	4,273.40	4,273.40
Land warrants.....	23,957.00	615.00	615.00
Sold'r and saler's script.....	.....	13.00	27.00
Agricultural college cert.....	84,912.04	2,292.00	.....
Valentine's cert.....	440.00	11.00	.....
Chippewa's cert.....	80.00	2.00	.....
Supreme Cert.....	4,300.02	.....	127.08
Timber sold.....	.....	12,632.50	.....
Testimony fees.....	.....	5,059.50	.....
Coal, cash certificates.....	7,310,678.33	139,482.02	.....
Stampage.....	.....	2,788.72	.....
Total.....	20,392,908.14	151,784.39	.....
Total number of acres surveyed in Utah to June 30th 1888.....	12,080,441.81	.....	.....

COMMERCE OF UTAH.

The past year has been one of progress and prosperity for the Territory. The organization of the business men in our chief cities regardless of religious or political opinions, for the conservation of their interests, and the material development of the Territory has been productive of much good in the creation of new, and inspiring of additional vigor and life into old enterprises. Movements inaugurated and carried forward by these associations for the spread of information as to the advantages and resources of the Territory have met with gratifying success, inducing the incoming of many desirable citizens and much new capital. Especially notable is the advance made in the cities of Salt Lake and Ogden, where building has been and is, going forward, giving steady and constant employment both to common and skilled labor at remunerative wages. There has been a healthy activity and steady growth of the commerce and trade of the Territory.

The railroad traffic both passenger and freight, shows an increase of at least 25 per cent over last year.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

My last annual report to the Department, to which I refer entered fully into details as to our varied industries and interests.

I note with pleasure that our manufacturing interests continue prosperous; old establishments holding their own and new enterprises being inaugurated.

FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Owing to the unusual light rainfall during the season, dry farming has not been a success. Irrigated lands have produced very large crops of fine quality. Our production for the season from farm, garden and orchard, is estimated as follows:

Wheat.....bushels.....	3,000,000
Oats.....".....	1,500,000
Barley.....".....	750,000
Rye.....".....	50,000
Corn.....".....	750,000
Plums.....".....	50,000
Peaches, (less the present year than usual).....	150,000
Pears.....".....	75,000
Apples, unusually large and fine crop, probable surplus.....	300,000
Lucern hay.....tons.....	500,000
Lucern seed.....pounds.....	500,000
Potatoes.....".....	60,000,000

CATTLE, SHEEP AND WOOL.

Notwithstanding the severe winter, cattle throughout the Territory did well, except upon the line of the Central Pacific road, where considerable losses occurred by reason of short pasturage. Quite an unusual percentage of sheep was lost in the northern part of the Territory, and it is estimated that the loss averaging the whole Territory was double what it has been in 16 years, reaching fully 8 per cent. The wool clip is estimated at ten million pounds, which brought an average price of 13 cents.

MINES AND MINING.

As presenting an interesting review of our districts and business, I herewith present an exhaustive article prepared by Col. O. J. Hollister of this city. [Here follows the Chamber of Commerce mining committee's report.]

The mineral products of the Territory for the calendar year of 1887, carefully prepared from reliable sources by Mr. J. E. Dooley, manager of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s bank of Salt Lake City, is herewith given. [Here follows the report of Mr. Dooley.]

RAILROADS.

The railroad system of Utah, as given in my last report, was as follows:

Road.	From	To	Miles of line	Feet	Gauge
Union Pacific:					
Main line in Utah	Ogden	Wyo. line	75	11	36
Utah Central	do	Price	280	11	36
Salt Lake & Wasatch	Lehi	St. George	125	11	36
Cache & Park City	do	Park City	125	11	36
Utah & Nevada	Walt Lake City	Terminus	37	11	36
Utah & Northern	Ogden	Idaho line	17	11	36
Utah & Eastern	Coalville	Park City	27	11	36
Total Union Pac.			441	11	36
D. & R. G. Western					
Main line in Utah	Colorado line	Ogden	108	11	36
Bingham Branch	Bingham	Junction	16	11	36
Little Cottonwood	do	do	12	11	36
Pleasant Valley	P. V. Junction	Coalville	12	11	36
Coal mines			8	11	36
Total D. & R. G.			136	11	36
Western					
Central Pac. in Utah	Ogden	Nephth	15	11	36
Wasatch Valley		Nephth	15	11	36
Grand total			584	11	36

*Total length Ogden to Silver Bow, 410 miles.

To which must be added the mileage of two new local roads of importance, the Salt Lake & Fort Douglas and the Salt Lake & Eastern.

At present the mileage of the Salt Lake & Fort Douglas railway, including switches, side tracks and spurs, is about 20 miles; in course of erection, 2 miles; contemplated extension, 4 miles. Construction on the Salt Lake & Eastern has but recently begun; its mileage is about 8 miles; in course of construction, 24 miles; contemplated extension, 30 miles.

Of these two comparatively new roads it may be truthfully said that they are destined to be, and now are, two of the most important factors in marking a new era in the commercial growth, both of Salt Lake and Summit counties.

The Salt Lake & Eastern fills a long-felt want in furnishing a direct line between this valley and the country east. Park City is a natural ally of Salt Lake. Geographically, she is more favorably located to Salt Lake than to any of the other larger cities of the Territory. But this is by no means all. Her base of supplies is here. She is dependent upon this and Weber valleys for her vast supply of salt for refining and milling purposes. Her merchandise, her flour, her fruits and vegetables are in large parts, shipped from here.

Add to this the fact that the two counties are closely drawn together, it is but proper to state this new and direct alliance by rail of the capital city and the Territory's most important mining camp is a most opportune and necessary step.

The only wonder is that enterprise has not given it an earlier recognition, as this step has certainly been feasible for a number of years.

The S. L. & F. D. is important in the sense of helping to develop the country, in that it is opening up the vast sandstone quarries east of the city, and in furnishing an easy and expeditious transit from the suburban districts and military posts into the city.

THE INDIANS OF UTAH.

Being without reports from the

agencies located in this Territory, it is difficult to give more than a general treatment of this subject. I believe there are some 3,000 to 3,200 Indians in Utah altogether, the greater number of whom are at the Uintah and Ouray agencies on the eastern boundary of the Territory. The remainder exist partly in roving bands and partly in the settlements they have made for themselves at different places. There are three such communities where the Indians, by abjuring their tribal relations, have taken up the lands permitted them by law and have done much to improve them and their own condition. These Indian towns are at Deep Creek, Thistle Valley, and at Washakie, near Bear River. At the latter place they have a school, store, decent houses, and some comforts. The roving bands acknowledge some one or other of the well known chiefs, those in the northern part of the territory bring chiefly Shoshones, and those in the south Plutes. There is not the slightest sign of hostility on the part of the Indians away from the reservations, those who rove being unambitious and without spirit, while as to those who gather in their farming villages, all their paths are peace.

LABOR, SUPPLY AND WAGES.

The past year has been an active and busy one throughout the territory. Extensive building has been going on in Salt Lake and Ogden Cities, while in the other cities and towns, healthy growth and improvements are marked. Labor has been in demand and fully employed, commanding wages as follows:

Carpenters, per day, \$3.50; in strong demand, could employ more.
Joiners, per day, \$3.50 to \$4.00; in strong demand; could employ more.
Wood working machinists, per day, \$3.50; scarce.
Wood turners, per day, \$3.50; scarce.
Steam fitters and plumbers, per day, \$4.00 to \$4.50; scarce.
Masons and bricklayers, per day, \$4.00 to \$4.50; fully employed in good weather.
Engineers, (stationary), per day, \$3.00.
Stonecutters, per day, \$4.00 to \$4.50; in good demand.
Blacksmiths and shoers, in town, per day, \$3.00 to \$3.50.
Blacksmiths and shoers, in camp, \$4.00; in good supply, no surplus.
Plasterers, per day, \$3.00 to \$3.50; fully employed.
Slaughterers, per month, \$50 to \$60; all employed, no surplus.
Tailors, per week, \$15 to \$20; scarce.
Bakers, per month, \$45 to \$50.
Miners, per day, \$3.30 to \$4.00; well employed.
Laborers, per day, \$1.75 to \$2.00; fully employed.
Masons' tenders, per day, \$2.00; fully employed.
Farm hands, per month, \$50, with board; in good demand.
Cattle and sheep herders, per month, \$30 to \$40, with board; in good demand.
Cigar makers, per week, \$20 to \$25.
Painters, per day, \$3.00 to \$4.00; frequently scarce.

EDUCATION.

The Commissioner of Schools of the Territory appointed under section 25 of "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend section 3353 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes,'" is now collecting information for his report in conformity with that law, and so soon as the same can be completed it will be sent to the Department.

SCHOOL LANDS.

The full complement of lands (two townships) granted by the government for university purposes, have been located, as required by law, in the counties of Cache, Juab, Plute, Sanpete, Salt Lake, Sevier, Tooele and Utah. These lands are without water right, and for this reason are of comparatively little value, most of our farming depending upon irrigation, and their future value will depend in a great measure upon the adoption of an improved system of storing water, or the sinking of artesian wells. It would seem, considering the value of these lands, that Congress should supplement its gift and make additional grants for university purposes.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Old Capitol Building—I renew my former recommendation for the sale of the Government property at Millmore, in Millard County, Utah, as it is no longer used for government purposes.

Penitentiary—A new building containing cells, kitchen, bakery, dining hall, etc., has been completed by the expenditure of the \$50,000 heretofore appropriated for the Penitentiary. Very much to the relief and improvement of that institution. The necessity is great for the further appropriation of the one hundred thousand dollars now pending before Congress, as the cells are taxed to double their capacity. A new wall around the building is a necessity, and the present accommodations for the warden and the guards are wholly insufficient, consisting of an old building which was characterized by the last Grand Jury as "being unsafe and totally unfit for human habitation."

Government Buildings at Salt Lake City—The action of the Senate and House of Representatives looking to a suitable appropriation for the erection of a Government building in Salt Lake City, is a step in the direction of supplying a long-felt want. Such an appropriation will be an economic expenditure of the public money, and will aid and supplement the movements now being made by our whole people to add to our population and increase our prosperity.

Industrial Home—The Industrial Christian Home Association of Utah

has expended the sum of \$10,500 out of the \$10,000 appropriated in its behalf, in the purchase of a site in Salt Lake City, and have contracted for a building to cost something over \$20,000, which is now in process of construction.

Deseret University—An appropriation of \$85,461 was made at the last session of the Legislative Assembly in aid of the University, to enable it to discharge its obligations, incurred in the erection of its building, and to complete the same.

Deaf Mute Institute—An act establishing a Deaf Mute Institute in connection with the Deseret University was passed by the last Legislative Assembly, and approved by the Governor, and an appropriation of \$20,000 made to erect a building.

Exposition—The City of Salt Lake in a communication made to the Legislative Assembly tendered to the Territory ten acres of ground within the city limits for exposition and fair ground purposes. The generous gift was accepted by the Territory and \$20,000 appropriated to erect permanent buildings. The board of directors of the Fair Association with commendable promptness and energy commenced the erection of a commodious building, and have just closed a highly creditable and successful exposition.

Reform School—An appropriation was also made by the Legislature of the sum of \$75,000, and provision made for the establishment of a Reform School for the correction of juvenile offenders, to be located in Weber County. The citizens of Ogden, the county seat of Weber County, with praiseworthy generosity, donated a valuable tract of thirty-five acres as a site for the school, the land being within the limits of the city, and work has begun upon the buildings.

Agricultural College.—To enable the Territory to avail itself of the bounty of the general government in the encouragement of agriculture, and obtain the benefits which will come from an educational institution devoted to the interests of agriculture an act was passed providing for the establishing and location of an Agricultural College in Cache County, and \$25,000 was appropriated to erect the necessary buildings. It is promised and expected that Cache County will not be behind Salt Lake and Weber Counties in a generous encouragement of public institutions, and that the county will provide and donate a farm for the college.

Capitol Grounds and Building.—A most commanding and beautiful site of twenty acres, situated in the northern part of Salt Lake City, was tendered to the Territory by the city upon which to erect Capitol buildings. The site overlooks the city and valley. The gift was accepted, a board of capital commissioners appointed, and \$25,000 appropriated for the improvement of the grounds, and for the procuring of plans and specifications of the buildings to be erected, the plans and specifications to be submitted to the next Legislative Assembly.

Asylum for the Insane.—At an expenditure of \$125,000 lands and buildings have been provided at Provo, in Utah County, for the care and treatment of the insane. The present buildings provide accommodations for about ninety patients, and the institution is well and capably managed.

TERRITORIAL BONDS.

To meet the appropriations made for educational and charitable institutions, the Territory, for the first time in its history, provided for the making of a loan, and authorized the issuing of one hundred and fifty one-thousand-dollar bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum, payable in twenty years, but redeemable at any time after ten years. The whole of the issue was taken by Mr. J. E. Dooley of this city, manager of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s bank, at a small premium.

THE SITUATION AND UTAH STATEHOOD.

It is with much satisfaction that I am enabled to state that marked and decided changes for the benefit and advancement of the people and the prosperity of the Territory have taken place. To some extent there has been a bridging of the chasm that has separated the Mormon and non-Mormon people since the settlement of this Territory. The Mormon people in some measure have relaxed the old rule of rigorous exclusiveness, which has heretofore kept them separate and entirely apart from their non-Mormon fellow-citizens. They have exhibited a spirit of liberality and enterprise in appropriating money for needed charitable and educational institutions.

Without having the control, they have united with non-Mormons in public organizations for the protection of and increase of trade.

They have united with them also in the celebration of the National Anniversary upon the last two occasions of its observance.

And they have united with them also for the advertising of our advantages and resources, as a means of securing new population and capital for their development.

They have, where the power has been in their hands, while retaining control, liberalized the municipal government of this city, by giving representation thereto to the non-Mormons. They have done likewise in the boards controlling the Asylum for the Insane, the Deseret University, the Reform School, the Agricultural College, and the Territorial air. The last Legislative Assembly enacted liberal laws for cities,

enabling them to make loans and issue bonds for sewerage and the obtaining of additional supplies of water. They have provided also for election of aldermen and councilmen by wards in cities.

It is proper to remark, that all of the changes noted have occurred since the enactment of the law of Congress of 1887, and the taking of the oath, prescribed by said law, by the Mormon people, and the inauguration by them of the movement to secure the admission of the Territory as a State. It can scarcely be doubted that the impelling inducement moving the Mormon leaders to the better and more liberal policy above indicated and the object they seek to attain is the admission of Utah as a State. Many well-meaning, honest and upright non-Mormon citizens, fearing the accomplishment of such purpose, and thereby the entrenching behind the barriers of Statehood of the power that has so long dominated here, have withheld their encouragement from these laudable movements. There can be no fair, unprejudiced and candid person, Mormon or non-Mormon, but must see and acknowledge the benefits that have already accrued to the general public by a departure from the old ways. Nor should they fail to perceive the good that the future holds in store for our faithful adherence to our new and wiser course. I have not been of those who feared bad results from good and meritorious actions. Every movement of merit, whatsoever the motive prompting, and from whatever source emanating, has received from me hearty encouragement and earnest support.

Yet I am most firmly convinced that there is an irreconcilable political difference, fundamental in character, between the Mormon system and the government established by the United States, and that of necessity an irrepressible conflict will wage until it is settled. I believe it wise too, and for the best interests of the whole community, that that difference should never be lost sight of, or concealed from public notice; and that at all suitable times, and upon every proper occasion, efforts should be made to its rightful adjustment. Wisdom however dictates that while this conflict is in progress, both sides to the controversy should engage in a generous rivalry for the material development of the Territory.

The Mormon people are united in pressing for the admission of Utah as a State into the Union, urging that as to wealth, material development, and every essential, this community is well qualified for Statehood. That having ostensibly, by oath and public profession, renounced polygamy, that no reasonable objection can now be made against admission.

The non-Mormons, both Democrats and Republicans, are united in opposing the admission of the Territory, while conceding that as to numbers our population is sufficient, and our resources would justify our assuming the responsibilities of a state government; yet in essentials far more important we are lacking. That the majority of this people have been educated to adhere to a power foreign to the spirit and genius of our institutions. To this despotism they render allegiance and yield obedience; when it commands, though contrary to the law of the land, they obey, as witness the establishment and practice of polygamy; that to admit Utah into the union of States is to enthrone with sovereignty this power behind the barriers of statehood. That the avowal of a renunciation of polygamy was for the purpose of continuing and permanently establishing the political control of this power. That to admit Utah is to determine that the principles of our Republican government shall not apply to all our people and the whole of our Territory, but that the best interests and important destinies of at least one of our states is to be entrusted to those who claim to rule, not only by right, but by power divine.

In considering this matter of vital interest to this Territory and the whole country, prejudice and passion should have no voice in the discussion. The examination should be calm, dispassionate and fair, but carefully confined to the subject.

The discussion of the Utah problem has evolved much unprofitable religious disputation, which has clouded and obscured the real issue of grave importance. The Mormon people have vehemently protested that a crusade has been, and is being, made against their religion. That a war has been and is being made upon their people. That the minority has endeavored, and is endeavoring, to establish its rule, and obtain control by appealing to bigotry, prejudice and hate. From the very nature of the controversy, the difference being fundamental in its character and not susceptible of compromise, the element of religious faith injected into it; the long time, and the zeal and earnestness, with which the contest has been waged; precludes the idea that it could have been conducted through the years without unfairness, and misrepresentation upon both sides.

As to the justice of the claims made by the Mormon people as above set forth, as to their treatment by the government, its officers and the people of the United States, including their fellow-citizens in the minority resident in this Territory, I may be allowed to repeat what I have before had occasion to say: Why of all peoples in our land, of nearly every nationality, of no religious and all religions, with beliefs and creeds as various and numerous, almost, as the different natures of man, should this people stand singular and alone in its woeful history? Can any-