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THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The courtesy of Hon. Caleb W. West has placed the NEWS in early possession of a copy of his report as Governor of Utah to the Secretary of the Interior for the year 1893. It is a valuable and interesting document, its contents being especially fruitful of congratulation by reason of the comparison showing the steady advancement of the Territory in material prosperity. These portions of the report only profess to give existing conditions during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, though the report itself bears date of October 2. A summary of the leading features of the document is this the perusal and consideration of every citizen; for more detailed figures, the specialist may refer to the report itself.

The United States census report of 1890 credits Utah with a population of 207,905; the Governor estimates it this year at 240,000—a total reached upon returns from the 29 counties of the Territory. The year's business in the U. S. land office in this city shows the number of entries to have been 1716; the acreage 240,765.09 acres, and the amount of funds handled $94,717.48. Since its establishment until the end of the last fiscal year, the land office has done business to the amount of 6,245,-608.20 acres of land and 1,619,941.35 dollars of money.

The total assessed value of real and personal property and improvements in the several counties for 1893 is $108,883,111; and the assessed valuation of the incorporated cities and towns for the same year is $94,551,552, with a total indebtedness of $2,008,-000. These latter figures show that as compared with the previous year, the assessed valuations have increased $7,885,279.47, while the aggregate indebtedness has decreased $17,089.59. The territorial and school tax for 1892 amounted to $590,791.09, as against $5,886.11 for 1891, the first year the report deals with.

Of horses and mules, the Territory is credited with 82,966; of cattle 259,923; and of sheep 1,274,886; the latter being a slight increase over the number in 1892 and a slight decrease over the returns for 1891; while in horses and mules and cattle the increase has kept on unbroken.

The books of the Territory show the state of their business on June 30, 1893, to have been: Capital, $5,816,951.85; deposits, $9,527,725.05. It is also announced that our railroad system includes 1,157.01 miles of standard gauge and 146.5 miles of narrow gauge road, with a street railroad system of 68 miles of electric and 6 miles of steam motor lines (the latter in Provo).

Interesting are the figures as to the mineral product of Utah for the year 1892. They were prepared by Mr. J. E. Dooly, of Wells, Fargo & Co., and can be best presented briefly in this

ESTIMATE.

1,000,000 ounces copper, at 11 cents per pound	$110,000 00
7,000,000 pounds contained lead, at [illegible] per pound	350,000 00
1,000,000 ounces silver, at 60 cents per ounce	600,000 00
50,000 ounces fine gold, at $20 per ounce	1,000,000 00
300,000 ounces fine gold, at $20 per ounce	300,000 00
Total output	$3,000,000 00

Comparing the gold and silver at their mint valuation and other metals at their values at the seaboard, it would increase the value of the product to $10,276,318.00.

The Governor then proceeds to comment briefly but pointedly upon the effect of unfavorable legislation upon the mining and commercial interests of the Territory; the abundance and cheap rate of our labor, the public buildings, the various educational institutions and school lands, the Utah penitentiary, insane asylum, etc. He recommends that the school lands "be at Congress to grant to the Territory, to be selected at the option of the proper persons." After touching upon the subject of agriculture, irrigation and homestead entries, the Governor then tackles the matter of "Legislation," and, after alluding to the old conditions prevailing here, "the abandonment of the practice of polygamy, and the subsequent formation of the People's or Church party," and pointing out that the Mormon people are doing all within their power to establish and maintain harmonious relations with the people of the whole country, and that "they should be encouraged, if not by liberal and generous considerations, at least by fair and just treatment," he says:

> A careful review of our past history and the situation locally, confirms me in hopes very favorable, in my judgment, of the success of the measures of relief, the repeal of the gulch laws of March 3, 1887, vesting the property in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and an act granting the property to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, which have been passed, the Judiciary, for taking from the Mormon Church and giving the property, and a right to be restored to them. The courts should no longer be subjected to the charge of a desire of the Judiciary to be a political tool for the purpose of irrigation. The Mormon people, when assuming the heavy burdens and figures noted in the preceding chapter (of through some wherein, by more voluntary contributions, spread the work and winnowed it, or because of some other cause, it might, in the interest of them, from time and time to time, be supposed to be a burden, or a disposition of the Congress to be unfavorable to some