### DESERET EVENING NEWS: TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1903.



(Continued from page one.)

of the passage of the enabling act. The selection and appraisal of these land, will require time and necessarily in valve the visiting by the commissioner, of every part of the state,

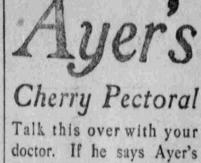
The law has been administered intel-ligently and faithfully, the interests of the state and the good of the cltizens being constantly in mind. Th area of land selected within the past two years in sufficient of the saveral grants in satisfaction of the several grant by Congress has not equaled that o some previous biennial periods, owin chiefly, if not entirely, to the withdraw al from private entry and state sele tion by the honorable secretary of t nterior of vast tracts with the view t the creation of forest reserves. From the outset it has been the policy of the land board to follow, generally, th course adopted and pursued by the gen eral governmat in the administration o its land laws, namely; the encouorage ment of the eltizens in the selection and entry of the land of their choice. It has been found that this policy gives better satisfaction, the individual being thus enabled to purchase the tract that he wants, and the state avoiding th expense of keeping men in the searching for what they may regard as eligible and valuable lands, but which may prove otherwise and fail to find buyers after they have been selected, patented and charged to the state in satisfaction of th several land grants it with the citizens to des-Ey leaving ignate the land they want to purchase as the government does in the matte of disposing of the public domain, the state escapes a heavy expense, and practically all the lands selected are sold before they are chosen by the state and charged against the grants.

Many applications to purchase with in the limits of the proposed forest re serves have been presented, but th tracts being withdrawn from entry. applications were necessarily denied. the annoyance and disappointment of citizens and to the injury of the state by the delay thus occasioned in filling the grants. Nevertheless something over 76 per cent of all the grants have been satisfied, so far as the selection of the land is concerned, and those selec tions have either been approved, or are in the regular course of approval by the department of the interior. None of the land, except that embraced in relinquishments of entries under the government laws, which our statutes require to be sold at \$1.25 per acre, has been sold for less that \$1.50 per acre, the minimum price fixed by the land

While it is true that during the half century of settlement of Utah prior to statehood, pracically all of the better and more valuable lands were entered under the notional land laws, there is no longer a doubt that the several grants can be filled and satisfied with-out resorting to the selection of lands of less value than the minimum price noted. There may occur some delay. noted. There may occur some delay, but that annoyance will be compensated by the hetter opportunity that time will give for the people to obtain the lands they want.

It is gratifying to be able to advise you that the general land office at Washington, during the years 1901-02 proceeded with a higher degree of promptness in acting upon and approvig the state's selections, thus enabling the state to issue certificates of sale and patents to citizens who, generally, are no disposed to improve lands ex-tensively before title can be seen to be in line of certain perfection.

Th other lands selected and not yet approved by the secretary of the inter-for are disposed of under agreements to purchase when the government ap-



Cherry Pectoral is all right for your hard cough, then take it. We are willing to leave it with him. He has the formula. Doctors have known it for 60 years. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

20,906,96; Institution for the blind, \$9, miner's hospital, \$9,014,10; norreservoirs, \$2,377.01; reform 22.572,45; school, \$280,315.99 ruines, \$25,484.25; university The vates of interest on the

ents range from 3.75 to 7 pe per annum. In my last previous message to the egislature I referred to the old uni buildings and grounds, whi been placed under the control of he state board of land commissioner or disposal by the act of Feb. 24, 1893 and also to the efforts by the board to dispose of the same. The property was offered at both public and private sale, but without success until early in the ar 1902, when negotiations we red into with the board of education of Salt Lake City, the outcome being a agreement to sell the premises. Th rms and conditions are these: the state board of land commissioners and the board of education of Salt Lake City having executed an agreement in Domestic science department ... rdance therewith; the price is \$100, 30, of which sum the state allowed ,500 as a credit on account ovenients and repairs which had been made by the board of education. The latter paid down \$37,500, and the remainder of the purchase prices \$50,000 is to be paid on or before July 1, 1104, without interest. The board of educaon, in addition to the above, paid th board of regents are greatly reduced from the estimates made by the presiquent insurance premiums on th puildings, amounting to about \$750, and dent of the university, yet together with the deficit they are \$58,440 more which the Legislature had made no ovision. Upon the payment of \$37,500 Feb. 4, 1902, an agreement was exethan the amount appropriated for the past two years. I submit to you that in considering these appropriations you cuted by the state board of land com-missioners and the board of education, will bear in mind that you are provid-ing support for three distinct schools, the school of arts and sciences, the school of mines, and the state normal and the premises were surrendered to the latter, having since been occupied by the Salt Lake City High School. The money was deposited with the state treasurer to the credit of the university fund, principal, and applied to the can-

cellation of notes for the amount, given by the board of regents of the univerby authority of the act of Feb. 24, While the sale price is not high, in the light of the cost of the buildings, the sale must be deemed advantageous and satisfactory, the property not being of a salable character except for the purpose to which it has been deve Two years ago I had the honor to direct your attention to the withdrawal by the secretary of the interior of cer-

tain lands, ostensibly as a forest reserve, but in reality for the conservaforve, but in reality for the conserva-tion of the water supply and for the protection of the watersned of Salt Lake City. The withdrawal extended from township 2 nort to township 14 south, and from range 2 west to range ( east. The Legislature memorialized the secretary of the interior and requested that the contemplated reservation reduced to the actual requirements, and not be made so extravagant as to be judicrous when considered in connec-

will be presented for your consideration The estimates of the board for the en suing two years, aggregating \$39,800, are essential to the proper conduct of the land business of the state and should be provided for, UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

of regents to be:

and appliances

Supplies for state normal school

rgent additional needs for Mining school, including erec-tion of metallurgial building

66.85

5,97

school

The University of Utah has made greater progress the last two years than during any other mennial period n its history. The beard of regents reports that the attendance is much reater and that a better feeling fo he university and a greater confidence n it are manifested by the people genrally; also that there is greater re gnition extended to its graduates by ther universities and by the public nd business men than heretofore; that mong the factors that have contrib-ited to this advancement have been he school of mines, increased facilitie (ith which to do the work offered, and better acquaintance with the university made by the people through extension work and public lectures by members of the faculty. The school of mines building, appropriation for which was made at your last session, has been constructed and is now occupied. The physical science building was partly



right, 25c per pound. Our Spices are pure and fresh. Are sold direct from our Three Crown mills.

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Baking Powder.

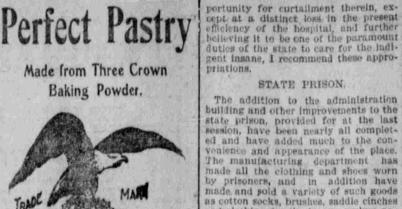
Extracts have the natural, delicious flavor of the truit, and are three times stronger than ordinary extracts. Insist on Three Crown goods you will save money and be satis-

I am in thorough accord with the trustees in the contention, and I hope you will appreciate the importance of making generous provision for the reformation of the criminal and incorigible youth of the state. The esti-mates of the trustees of the needs of the institution for the ensuing term are as follows:

Total ...... \$30,000 Manual training .....\$ 6,000 Extension of sewer system and It is noted that these estimates of the plpe line to Ogden waterworks Cottage for female inmates ..... 15,000\*

DUMB AND THE BLIND,

By an error in the appropriation bill passed at the last session the appro-orlation for general maintenance of the school, including the branch normal at school for the deaf and dumb and the Cedar City, which in reality may b considered another, making four. It is apparent that the board of regents has ind was made to read for the years 1901 and 1902 instead of for the schoo years beginning July 1, 1901, and end-ing June 30, 1903. It follows therefor een extremely conservative in making these estimates, and it is to be hoped the revenues of the blennial term will be sufficient to admit of no serious cur-tailment of the appropriations asked. THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. During the past two years splendid progress has been made in the charac ter and grade of work done at the Agri ultural College, as well as in the attendance and general interest among the people. Additional buildings and ornamental, are in good shape, and equipments, have been provided, the very fine green house has been erected The reading and reference books in the faculty increased and strengthened, the faculty increased and strengthened, the standard of instruction raised and thorough organization of the several departments effected. The board of trustees reports that by the exercise of rigid economy the college will be able to complete the school year without a deficit on account of maintenace, but that the institution mould have sufficient library have been increased by the ad-dition of 705 volumes; the classes it carpentry, printing, shoe making housework, sewing, cooking, dress making, barbering and blacksmithing bave made excellent progress; music cane-seating, basket-making, ham that the institution would have suffered mock-making and fancy weavin successfully taught the blind public and classes in domestic science and nor ticulture have been introduced for th deaf pupils. 'The school has increase in attendance to 85 deaf and 18 blind, total of 103 pupils-the largest numbe in the history of the school. The boar f trustees recommends the erection of a separate school building for the blin and also a heating plant and sho building with machinery and electrica power for the school. The needs of the school for the biennial period, beginning July 1, 1903, are set forth as follows: 5.000



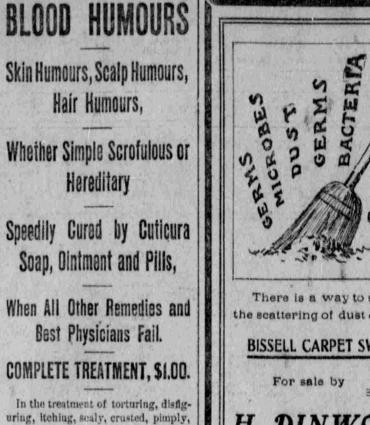
and clothing for the insane asylu tients at a total profit of \$5,126.62. There has been a decrease in number of convicts during the two years of 28 which is partially accounted for by the large number, 20, liberated on writs of habeas corpus under a decision of the Supreme court. In consequence the decrease in the prison population and higher prices paid for wages and supplies, the net per capita cost of maintenance has risen from 42 cents in 1999 to 56 cents in 1992. The genera health of the prisoners has been good and there have been no escapes. propriations are asked as follows:

Maintenance. ....\$58,000 Gratuitles to discharged convicts 2,250 Additions and repairs.. .. ..... 5,565

\$65,965 These estimates are carefully drawn and are as accurate as posible. The amounts should be supplied.

THE NATIONAL GUARD. Among the powers enumerated by the

onstitution of the United States as onging to the Congress was that o "for organizing, arming and raviding lisciplining the militia and for govern ing such part of them as may be em-ployed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the milltia according to the discipline pre-scribed by Congress." In like spirit, and with very similar language, the Constitution of our own state declares that "the Legislature shall provide by aw for the organization, equipment and discipline of the militia, which hall conform as nearly as practicabl the regulations for the government f the armies of the United States." This provision your predecessors have complied with so far as seemed to them consistent with the resources at their command; and the organized militia of the state, while still considerably short of the numerical strength authorized by our hows is all the better control by our laws, is an the better protition for through the annual appropriation of clothing and ordnance from the gen-eral government; and through such funds for maintenance and support as our laws, is all the better provided previous Legislatures have felt to grant. A widespread and significant awakening is to be noted, however, as to the importance of the national guard to the importance of the hatohal guard of the country, and its claim upon the consideration of the people. General-ly speaking, we do not look upon an extensive regular military establish-ment as favorable to the spirit of American institutions. The meaner of For salary of secretary of the board..... For traveling and contingent ex-American institutions. The menace of militarism has always been recognized by our statesmen, and these dangers have been potent in determining the scope and motive of all legislation upon military affairs. But recent experience has verified the wisdom of the fathers. in providing for trained and equipped support outside of the regular army and at the present time a number of and at the present time a number of bills, supported by the national admin-istration and by popular sentiment, are hastening toward favorable considera-tion by Congress, looking to the in-creased efficiency of the national guard, and provinding for extensive an and provinding for extensive ap-propriations for its support. As is



blotchy and scrofulous humours of the

skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair,

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills have been wonderfully successful. Even

the most obstinate of constitutional hu-

mours, such as bad blood, scrofula, in

herited and contagious humours, with

loss of hair, glandular swellings, ulcer-

ous patches in the throat and mouth,

all other remedies suitable for children

and even the best physicians, fail.

For maintenance of experiment

STATE FAIRS.

fail.



sore eyes, copper-colored blotches, as well as bolls, carbuncles, scurvy, sties, that mighty empire which, bounded on ulcers and sores arising from an im-pure or impoverished condition of the the east by the Mississippi, stretches away from the Gulf of Mexico northwesterly to the British possessions and the Pacific coast. As befitting an event blood, yield to the Cuticura Treatment, when all other remedies and methods so national in its character, Congress has made liberal appropriations of money, besides providing for a govern-And greater still, if possible, is the wonderful record of cures of torturing, disfiguring humours among infants and ment building and exhibit, and for an official invitation, by the president, to all foreign countries to participate in children. The suffering which Cuticura Soap and Ointment have alleviated The state of Missouri has occasion among the young, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and wor-ried parents, have led to their adoption voted \$1,000,000 for the purpose, besides \$10,000,000 which the city of St. Louis ia pledged to furnish; and 21 other states have made preliminary approin countless homes as priceless cura-tives for the skin and blood. Infantile priations, including \$250,000 by Illinois \$125,90 by Iowa, \$100,000 by New York etc., to secure to themselves fitting and birth humours, milk crust, seall head, eczema, rashes and every form of representation at this great gathering itching, scaly, pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infancy all civilized peoples. Every omises its monumental success. Everything The and childhood, are speedily, perma-nently and economically cured when ding nations of Europe, as well as

the most important, and even some of the most remote of Asia, have accepted the invitation extended, and have al-ready appointed their commissioners. Canada, Mexico and the Central and South American republics have signified us. I approve the following estimates for the next two years: intention to take part. Representatives of these various countries are already selecting their sites and making preparations for their buildings and their displays. While special place has been reserved for the states carved out of the Louisiana purchase, and am-rele and appropriate room for all the farm in southern Utah.. .. ..\$15,000 For salary of three members of 1,200 800 ple and appropriate room for all the others who desire it. I am notified that only until the 1st of May, 1903, will be allotted space for Utah, which is despenses.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 2,400 cribed as one of the most eligible of all be reserved, after which date the room unclaimed will be given to individual exhibitors and to other states and countries desiring more than has already been assigned them. If our state is to be represented, as I think we will all agree it should be, the time is limit-ed in which to signify the desire and

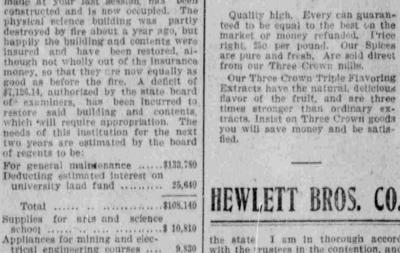
Under the auspices of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing society state fair has been held in each of the recommend an appropriation of \$5. two past years, one at the old exposifor the general purposes of the law \$3,900 for the salary of the commis tion grounds, commonly called the Tenth ward square in Salt Lake City, er for the two years. and the last one at the Agricultural park. Both were creditable exhibitions set about consummation. The de catory services will be held April The dedi LIVE STOCK COMMISSION of the industries of the state, though next, commemorating the signing of the treaty by which Napoleon transferred I am reluctant to recommend them the 1902 fair was much mose successful he vast domain to the American re new ones, except to meet the oublic: while the gates of the perfected gent and apparent necess exposition proper are to open May 1, 1994. I cannot too strongly urge that tion of this kind, however, c seems to exist now, in our lack we seize this magnificent opportunity provision for an official or board of to represent our mires, our manufac cials having in hand the inforcem tures, our products of field and garden the laws and the prioption of our varied resources, industries and intions relating to contagious and terests, together with the methods tious diseases of an.mals. Utah . thrift and enterprise which already have made us famous. Besides the exgularly lax and behind hand important matter and the "as hibit which as a commonwealth and as corporations and individuals we cught only that shipments of live sto this state are the objects of to make, there should be, upon the spot suspicion, which gives out stock assigned to us, a creditable state build ests and the state itself a bad ing, where Utah people can congregate and make appointments to meet each other and friends from other states; but that our shippers are put to gn annoyance and pecuniary loss the delays of inspection. where visitors can find a pleasant rest-ing place; where historical relics may etc., upon reaching or while to their destination. Testim placed, and other characteristic exfore me from prominent wool-ga hibits displayed which would not as to the alarming prevalence of a suitable place in the general build-ings. To secure such participation as would be worthy of our state, consider-able means will be needed, but I beamong our flocks, causing the and loss of thousands of dollars thr the decrease and deterioration of wool-clip. They insist that strong lieve it will be a profitable expenditure, and I therefore commend the matter actments have been able to accompl and to afford such sheep-owners to your most favorable consideration. frequently made innocent suffi are ers, that encouragement and protec LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL. which would come from compelling Your immediate predecessors provid-ed by concurrent resolution for the appointment of a commission to repre-sent the State of Utah in all matters owners to comply with the law. The evidence and the suggestions referred to I commend to your early noted adding the recommendation that the connected with the proposed Lewis and Ciark Centennial and American Pabe created without further delay state board of live stock commiss Exposition and Oriental Fab ers, whose secretary shall be a qui fied veterinarian and whose compe eiffe be held in Portland, Oregon, during 1905, the special duty of this commis sation shall be such as to justify the bestowal of his entire time upon the don being to make recommendations to the present Legislature as to what apperformance of his duties. I am conpropriation, if any, should be made in order that Utah might be creditably vinced that the expense of this co mission will be saved to our live stor represented. The commissoin was imowners many times over every ye mediately appointed, and it has purand such regulations and inspa sued with dillgence the investigation of the subjects entrusted to it. Its report as would be made by an energetic and competent board would soon restore it will be submitted to you; and in en-dorsing its recommendations, including a condition of health and dredit our (Continued on page three.) an appropriation of \$10,000. I call at tention to the fortuitous fact that a large part, if not all, of the state ex-ECZEMA, NO CURE, NO PAY, which may be made at the Louis. Your draggist will refund your money if Pao ONTMENT fails to cure Ringworro, Tetter. 00 Ulcers and Sores. Pimples and Binckhess on the face, and all skin diseases. 50 cents iana Purchase exposition in St. Louis in 1904, can be utilized without much cost transportations, storage and re arrangement. in this event at Port land. It seems to be a happy oppor-tunity for the providing of an exten SKATERS, ATTENTIONI sive and worthy participation, at a minimum of expense; and I trust you There will be fine skating tonight at Ninth South and State streets. will see the advantage of embracing It. STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION. ABSTRACTS. The state board of equalization reports a splendid advance in valuation or the biennial term. For the year 1901 the assessment was \$112,603,655, an increase over the preceding year of \$6,-974,614; and for the year 1902 an assess-Three points to think of when you gel Abstracts of Title to Real Estate. ment of \$118,047,216, an increase over the preceding year of \$5,443,561. mak-ing a total increase for the two years 1. Completeness. of \$12,418.175. 2. Accuracy. The board is by law constituted the assessor of railroads, mining, telephone 3. Responsibility. and telegraph companies, etc., and the total of property specifically assessed by it for the year 1901 was \$18,203,890. The Utah Savings and Trust Co. invites an entry institution of its complete real estate records. If its methods adopted to secure accuracy, and of its this ity to make gotd any loss caused by error or emission in its abstracts. an increase over the preceding year of \$2,266,804; the total of property asessed by it in 1902 was \$22,103,402, an increase over the preceding year of \$3, 899,512, making a total increase for the The value of an Abstract depends . two years on property specifically as-sessed by it of \$6,166,316, or nearly oneon these three vital points. Insist half of the total increase in assess-ment. The board reports also that on an abstract from indications point to a gratifyng in-crease for the year 1903. These in-UTAH SAVINGS and TRUST CO. creases represent a vast amount of work on the part of the board and a persist-W. S. McCORNICK, S. H. LYNCH. President. Neman ence and firmness which amply vindi-cate the efficiency of the board as a power for good to the state rever At the last session a provision of law EDWARD L. BURTON, made it the duty of the board to visit each year, either as a whole or by com each year, either as a whole or by com-mittee, each county in the state. To comply with this requirement, which has proven of great advantage to the assessed valuation, the expenses of the board have been necessarily increased and an additional allowance therefor for expenses is asked of \$300 per annum. The board also recommends that more 11 E. First South. Phone 217. LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSI-Local Bonds, Bank and **Commercial Stocks** Bought and Sold.

have maps prepared for use sors; that specific penalties be for failure by county auditors their reports upon the date law; that the secretary of land board be required to fur sors each year the total up to the time of mains upon each piece or parcel by the state, with name and that a law be passed as one of the products from which mining companies receive ne These suggestions are all th of the best thought and e.per the board and ghould receive incorporation into the statutes, and greatly improved conditions already isting in the state in assessment ters be materially strengthened the by STATISTICS.

DISEASE

GERMS

The commissioner of statistics report that there have been many discoura ments in the work of his bureau, b that on the whole the result is graff ing. A beginning has been made at important work in which our state hitherto been so remiss, of collect and publishing industrial statisti prejudices have been overcome and seeming offensive inquisitiveness the bureau is being understood a necessary requirement for the gener welfare. The commissioner's suggr tion to the effect that county assess be required to collect only agricult statistics and that all other statist be collected by the bureau itself a suggestion born of the experience two years ineffectual attempts to a accurate information under the pres law, and should find favor with



1,200

Total .....\$53,500

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND

that while the appropriation for the first six months of 1961 was duplicated, no funds for the ensuing six months are he funds for the ensuing six months are provided. A brief act, making the un-expended portion of the appropriation, namely, \$13,468.43, applicable for main-tenance during the half year ending June 30, 1903, should be passed at once. The school is in splendid condition. The buildings have been kept in good re-rair and the grounds both forming and pair and the grounds, both farming and

proval of the selections shall be given, a deposit or provisional payment of 25 cents per acre having been made by the intending buyers.

The state board of land commission-ers, acting under authority of law, has held auction sales of land in 17 counties since your last meeting, and while with two or three exceptions the offerings were not attended by large returns, the private sales which followed the pubofferings were numerous, buying the land at its appraised valuation. In most instances the purchases at auction have been at the appraised These public sales will be con tinued from time to time as the land can be appraised and there is demand

by citizens for the opportunity to buy. In past years the commissioner of the general land office kindly and court-cously permitted me to designate lands for survey at the cost of government, and to the extent of the appropriation and allowance for this state not expended by the surveyor general in the regular course of business in his office. Last yar my request for surveys was but it is believed that I will be permitted in the near future, to signate lands for survey, as in the past. In all these cases I have acted in accordance with requests by the state board of land commissioners, recommendations have been based almost exclusively upon requests by zens, the aim being primarily to procure the survey of such lands as may be wisely and profitably selected by the state, the main object, of course, be ing the accommodation of the largest possible number of citizens who desire

to purchase public lands. You will be pleased to learn that all of the land funds under the control of the state board of land commissioners are invested in farm mortgages and in such public bonds as the board is authorized to buy. The past year found the country generally with an unusually large surplus of money seeking investment, and rates of Interest sarily declined, thus forcing the board to purchase bonds bearing a lower rate of interest than those previously bought or to pay a premium for bonds bearing a higher rate of interest. It was deemed wise to keep the money invested, even if the returns were than formerly. Care has been taken to provide for farm loans. In no instance where the security was considered sufficient has an application for a fam Iran been denied, these in every case being given the preference, as required by law. While in a very few instances the borrowers have not been promot i he payment of interest, it has not been found necessary to foreclose any farm mortgage. It is thought that the property mortgaged to the state is ample security for the loans.

The total investments of the several land grant funds principal on Dec. 31, 1992, aggregated \$718,199.50, as follows: Agricultural college, \$33,578,25; deaf and dumb school, \$14,870,83; insane asylum



tion with the purposes to be subserved. The secretary acted promptly on your quest and cut down the boundary of the reserve to reasonable limits.

Since then, however, several with-drawals, vast in extent, have been made, until the so-called forest reserves, per-manent and in contemplation, embrace something over 4,006,000 acres of land, and extend in an almost unbroken line from the northern boundary of the state, along the Wasatch range of mountains, to within a few miles of the southern limits of Utah. I cannot think the withdrawals are in the interest of the state, nor that they are desired by the citizens generally. On the contrary I believe they will prove permanently urious, as they are already tempo They are certainly exceeding ying to all save a limited numb of people.

I assume that all good cit are interested in and sincerely de sirous of conserving and protecting the waters of the state, and especially so as to the water supply for our towns and I also realize the importance of protecting the timber, sparse as it is in our mountains, fully understanding how essential the timber and under growth are to the preservation of waters until such time in the season as they shall be most needed. But I cannot think that it is wise, or that it will beneficial in a public and general sense, to withdraw from entry and setthe vast tracts of territory many of which are barren of timber

and their withdrawal can in no conserve the water supply. Further-more the policy and course pursued by the government in the control and man ment of the alleged forest reserves ve not been such as to encourage the lief that real good will result from the removal of these lands from the operation of the public land laws. Inperation of the public land laws. deed, the general apprehension is that great hardship and great evil will result niess the reserves shall be reduced in extent to the actual needs, and the ontrol of the reservations shall be such as will actually protect the timber and the water. I will be pleased to co-operwith you in any properly direct fort looking to the averting of what believe to be a great wrong which is ireatening the state by reason of these stravagant and arbitrary withdrawals public land from their legitimate and oper use by citizens.

At the fourth regular session of the egislature the sum of \$10,000 was apopriated and placed at the disposal of e state board of land commissioners experiments in sinking artesian lls. The commissioners have visited and examined various sections of the state, with the view to the wise exenditure of the money, the object be ing to sink a well at a place giving reanable promise of success in the search artesian water, and also at a point there the water, if found, will be valu-ble for irrigation. The investigation caulted in the fixing upon a site for an sperimental well at a point about five illes southwest of the town of Hoiden, a Millard county. The board called to assistance in the selection Dr. James . Talmage, professor of geology in the niversity of Utah, who visited the lo ality, and after an examination of th region as to its geological formation, advised the board that there is reason-able hope of success. There is an ex-tensive area of excellent land in that resighborhood, which can be brought under cultivation provided artesian water can be obtained at moderate cost, and upon the outcome of the experi-mont will depend the settlement and reclamation of a vast tract of land. The board has entered into a contract with n experienced well borer, who has the stest improved boring muchinery, to

drive a well to the doubt of not less than 1.500 feet, previded a sufficient flow shall not be obtained at a less depth: and if water in satisfactory quantity shall not be found at a depth of 1.500 feet, greater depth will be sensible scught. schent. The report of the secretary of the state board of land commissioners for the years 1901-1902, showing in detail the operations of the board for these years, and the status of the several land grants and the funds arising from them

to a very great extent had it not been for the relief afforded by the state board of examiners in authorizing . deficit of \$5,000 with which to furnish the new front of the main building, and to provide furniture therefor. It is represented that the deficit was the reof increased cost of all kinds building material and wages, unforeseen when the appropriation was made. Estimates for the ensuing term are made as follows: General maintenance .....\$ 65,300 Deficit ...... .. .....................

> It is noted that in the estimate for buildings and improvements an armory and gymnasimu building is included, to ost \$30,000, and inasmuch as the ath etic interests of the college are already easonably well cared for perhaps this item may be subject to attack. But in your consideration of all its estimated needs let it be remembered that the college occupies a position which en-titles it to be fostred and provided for with the same generous impulse that has characterized your predecessors and that has made of it the greatest institution of learning devoted to agri-culture and the mechanic arts to be found in the west.

# STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The trustees of the state industrial hool report greater and better results n reformation and manual training of the inmates than ever before, due to the increased facilities and the generosity of the last session. In addition to the scholastic education which the in-mates acquire, the boys are trained in blacksmithing, carpentering and shoe-making, and the girls in needlework, sewing, fancy work and knitting with the use of knitting machines. Some of the inmates have become very profi-cient in their work, and fully capable following the trade acquired at the chool. With the assurance that manual training as a reforming agency is no longer an experiment, the trustees insist upon further equipment for perfeeting this important branch of the institution. They also urge that another cottage for girls be erected, and the present one be devoted to hospital At the close of the previous bien-

nial period there were 29 inmates-at resent there are 68 and 143 on parole, subject to the control of the institution and at any time liable to be returned upon violation of the terms of parole It is contended by the trustees that the people generally and the judges of the district courts particularly, do not ap-preciate the real object of the school and that the benefits intended establishment will never be reached un-til it is understood that the school is not a mere temporary place of deten-tion for youthful criminals and wrongdoers, but that it is an industrial school supported by the state with a view to claiming the wayward youth before they are too far tainted and thus not only save to the state the expenses of future criminal trials antion, but also secure from the future labors of such youth that suppor which every reclaimed citizen as a tok-en of gratitude would naturally give

To put the tomach in per-HOSTEITER'S fect CELEBRATED

Maintenance ...... \$54,000 Repairs and improvements...... 1.500 Books and apparatus ..... Separate school building for the 5,000 Heating plant ...... .....

#### Total .....\$78,000

As the main eleemosynary institution of the state this school should receiv every proper encouragement and its wants be amply supplied, yet it is possible the foregoing estimates specially for maintenance, may be to some extent reduced.

THE STATE INSANE ASYLUM

After paying all the expenses of th State Insane asylum applicable for 1902 there will be an unused and undrawn balance of the appropriations made two years ago of about \$23,000. This is an remely gratifying showing and on hich other state boards would do wei follow. It shows that the board o ncane asylum commissioners has earn otly striven to subserve the interest the state in preference to using the neney simply because it was appropri ated. The average daily cost for care and treatment of each patient for the biennial period was 327-10 cents, a small increase over the preceding two years due to the advanced price of com modifies. Two detached wards or cot tages, for which the sum of \$18,000 was appropriated at the last session, have Leen erected and have been in use for more than a year. At the end of the last bionnial period there were 314 pa-tients in the asylum; now there are 350 an increase of 20 patients in two years At the close of 1904 it is estimated then will be 290, and the buildings as the now are will not properly accommodate exceed 325 patients. The condition calls for sucedy relief. It is urged by the board that the pres

ent law governing the asylum has be come antiquated, is not applicable present conditions and should be sur planted by one adapted to modern re ulrements. The name "Insane Asylum bould be changed to "Mental Hospit al;" the commitment form should revised and the examining physician required to follow a regular order o classification and to properly fill th blank; the term insane should not b allowed to include idiocy, imbecility, o simple feebleness of mind, and epilep tics without mania should not be sent nor retained; the physically helples and patients in a dying condition should not be committed; a board of allenists should be created; and a detention or receiving station should be established for the reception of emergrey or doubtful cases, pending exam it ation, investigation and testing

Following are the estimated financial needs for the ensuing two years: General maintenance ..... \$ 93,000

Improvements and repairs ..... New buildings Removal of engineering plant purchase of two new boilers, two dynamos, etc.

2.00 Detention hospital ..... 10,000

Total .....\$202.00 Believing these estimates to have been carefully made, and that your in-vestigation will fail to discover any op-

pointed out in the biennial report of the eral, our state can only avail itself of the honors and benefits contemplated in these measures by keeping its organized militia upon a substantial foxing and in a prosperous I regard as both indispens able and economical the erection of an armory, in this city as the headquarters of the national guard of the state: also an arsenal at some point near by, in which surplus ammunition, explosives, etc., may be stored. Provision should be made for the exnses of annual encampments, which being undeniably beneficial and necessary, besides being mandatory unde our statutes, ought not to require the incurring of a deficiency, as was the case last year. I approved, though ith reluctance, the course that was aken in the instance referred to, other plan being possible unless this direct letter of the law was violated and the guard itself made the sufferen

through failure to profit by the actual experience which it is only able to reeive in these camps of instruction In inviting your attention to the report of the adjutant general, I feel to prohounce his estimates conservative. is recommendations sound, and both deserving of careful review and consideration.

## HORTICULTURE.

The state board of horticulture has continued during the past two years the work of promulgating knowledge concerning new and tested methods of orchard disinfection, and the results of its work are plainly observable in the increase in quantity and quality of Utah fruit put upon the market. The work of county inspection of fruit trees has, however, been seriously retarded by a decision of the supreme court of the state declaring unconstitutional the law giving power to the board to nominate and supervise the county inspec tors, and as a consequence no efficient inspection has been done outside Salt Lake county during 1962. I join in the opinion expressed by the board that greater good would accrue to the fruit interests of the state were provision made for contractent increation in section. made for competent inspection in each county under the direction of a board composed of trained orchardists, and I unite with it in the hope that the present law may be amended so as to ac emplish this end without violating any of the provisions of the constitution The work of eradicating that most pernicious of all insects, the San Jose scale, which more than two years ago showed itself in two of the most important counties of the state, viz. ber and Utah counties, and for which special appropriation of \$2,000 WR made for your predecessors, has been proceeded with vigorously and with most satisfactory results. If the clear demonstration of In view of effectua means for the destruction of the scale the board recommends that no further special appropriation be made for com-batting that insect. The experiment farm in Washington county is reported to be in a flourishing condition, vindicating the wisdom of its creation. The further suggestions of the board are nely and progressive and should be heeded by the lawmaking power if we expect to keep abreast of the enter-prising states to the north and east of

Sozodont

tors of the society regard the increased ttendance and interest in the fair due o the change of location to Agricultu ral park where greater accom tions for the stock show were had, and the inauguration of horse racing as a feature of the fair. The paid admis-sions to the fair of 1902 were 37,997, an increase over 1901 of 15,493, from which was realized \$8,497.95, an increase over

than the

thorizing the sale of the old grounds and applying the proceeds towards the erection of buildings and general im provement of Agricultural park is thereby abundantly demonstrated. The directors are to be commended for their ability and economy in making this change, erecting new building: and holding so successful a fair with the funds at their disposal and having balance in their treasury of \$1.447.73. I earnestly hope you will make prop er provision for the further impro ment of Agricultural park. It is th site originally selected for fair grou and has many advantages which read ily commend themselves. The great es sential is a mile track, which would prove of vast advantage to the society both at fair time and as a permanen resource, and I recommend that addi tional lands be purchased if necessar

I approve the following esti mates for the next two years: For operating expenses, awards

# FISH AND GAME.

his command, the state fish and game commissioner has achieved most satisactory results, especially in the protect tion and promulgation of fish. Th wisdom of your predecessors in provid ing for a fish hatchery has been abund-antly democ strated, for in this estab lishment a total of 4,722,600 trout fry has been produced during the post two years, and distributed in the waters o 22 out of 27 counties of the state. The hope is not an extravagant one that with such additions to existing facilities as your judgment may provide, al our streams may experience to the full-est extent this gratifying replenishment and that our people may in the near fu-ture find a return of those conditions which prevailed before the despoiler accomplished his nefarious work with powder and other murde means. Unfortunately giant 0118 have no similar institutions pro mising the restoration of the game which once luxuriated in our mountains and valleys. But there is certainty that with wholesome laws and vigorous administration such a con dition may be approached. Increased population and the inevitable encroach ment consequent upon more extensive occupancy of the land, explain in part the decimation of both fish and game. But experience shows that in othe states, wise legislation and intelligent ement looking to the educatio of the people as to the need of fish and game protection, have led to a steady increase in these denizens of forest and stream; and in a state so sparsely inhabited as ours, there is no reason why such an increase should not in a shor time amount to actual abundance. commend to your favor all the recom mendations of the commissioner, thes including the enlargement of the hatch-ery, the establishment of sub-hatch-ing stations at Fish and Panguitch lakes, the prohibition of the sale of trout as well as of all kinds of game animals and game birds, and the pro exhibits at

of \$3,841.55 The wisdom of the Legislature in au-

for the establishment of a good mile

.. .. .. \$15,000

With such facilities as have been at

vision for fish and game exhibits state fairs as public object lessons.

TION. To us of the west there is unusual significance and interest in the propos-ed exposition to be held in St. Louis pext year, commemorating the acquisi-





