pearing and unless we avail ourselves of the opportunity of planting others the time will soon come when we shall realize our loss both in a sanitary and economical point of view. There is nothing that contributes more to the beauty of the landscape than trees and shrubbery; and the people should take a pride in adding to this profitable and useful way to the beauty of our valleys. It is unnecessary for me to call attention to the value of forests to an arid country.

DEEP WATER PORT ON THE SOUTH ATLANTIC COAST.

I submit for your consideration a communication received from the National Farmers' Congress, marked "exhibit 1d," relating to the advantages of a deep water port on the South Atlantic coast, and making an appeal to the different States and Territories for their aid in influencing Congress to make an appropriation to commence the work.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AMONG FRUIT TREES.

For the purpose of preventing the spread of contagious diseases among fruit and fruit trees, and for the prevention, treatment, cure and extirpation of fruit pests, and the diseases of fruit and fruit trees, and for the disinfection of pests, fruits, orchard implements, empty fruit boxes or packages, or other suspected material or transportable articles dangerous to orchards, fruit and fruit trees, I recommend that the board of directors of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society be authorized to suggest regulations, which shall be revised and printed form by the board among the fruit growers and fruit dealers of the Territory, and that a violation of these regulations be made a misdemeanor.

There was a time when the fame of the fruit of the Salt Lake orchards was known all over the country. The value of our fruit crop in the more thickly settled valleys has been largely decreased by insect pests. There are localities in Utah which these pests have not reached, and it is possible that by proper regulations they may be kept away altogether, and finally disappear from the Territory.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AMONG HORSES, CATTLE, ETC.

I am informed that the stock breeders would welcome the passage of a law providing suitable regulations to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among horses, cattle, sheep, etc. The live stock interests of Utah are of great importance, and deserving of protection.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY PROBATE JUDGES.

Two or three judges recommend that in the case of small estates of $2000 or less the costs be made payable by the county. It is said that the cost of the settlement of these small estates is a very heavy tax, and frequently requires, in order to meet it, that something be sacrificed which is necessary to the maintenance of the family. It is further represented that the inability to meet the costs has resulted in keeping a large number of estates from being settled, or from being probated. It is also suggested that the office of public administrator be created. Among the other recommendations of the probate judges are: That probate judges be paid a salary; that sheep and cattle be prevented from grazing near streams from which the water is taken for domestic uses; that all elections be held on one day; that the terms of selectmen be fixed at three years, one to be elected annually; that the probate judges be given supervision of county affairs; that an irrigation law be passed which will provide a way by which the right to the use of water can be acquired, and for recording and determining existing rights; that the estray laws be amended, especially the provision which permits a person to retain possession of an animal for twenty-four hours; that the probate laws be completed; that selectmen be paid a salary; that county courts be given jurisdiction over water ditch; that counties be authorized to issue bonds, and that county courts be authorized to increase the tax levy for county purposes beyond the limit now fixed by the law. The letters from the probate judges are marked Exhibit 1c.

CHANGE OF COUNTY LINES.

The probate judge of Sevier county asks that the boundary line between Sevier and Piute counties be definitely determined. The probate judge of Uintah county recommends that all of Uintah county south of the Uncompahgre Indian Reservation be added to Grand county.

FORESTS.

So far as it is within your power I recommend that you provide for the protection and preservation of the forests which protect the source of our mountain streams.

MINING RECORDERS.

I append to this message letters received from James N. Loader of Silver Reef, Utah, in relation to the right of protection and preservation of the forests which protect the source of our mountain streams.

MINING RECORDERS.

The working of the present lien law is said to be unsatisfactory. I do not know whether any law can be passed on this subject which will give general satisfaction, but it is certain the present law may be amended in such a way as to afford better security to contractors, mechanics and laborers and material men.

HOME MANUFACTURES.

The law passed at the last session of the legislative assembly authorizing the payment of bounties to the manufacturers of sugar, iron, and rope or twine, expired by limitation on December 31, 1891.

I urge the passage of a similar law with a wider scope. I believe the people of the Territory will approve any action by you that will encourage and promote the development of home industries. The great sugar factory at Lehi, though it has been in operation only one season, has shown the importance of pursuing a policy that will promote like enterprises in other portions of the Territory. I believe all our citizens feel a local pride in the energetic and enterprising work of the builders of the factory.

Our Territory has been abundantly blessed by nature with natural wealth. All that we need is to encourage a home policy that will secure to development. Two things are needed, and a course is apparent. In nearly every settlement in the Territory can be found young men, bright, energetic and ambitious, who are anxiously seeking some way by which they can honorably earn a living. The Built of land that can be successfully cultivated is almost reached, and the thousands of young men of Utah must seek employment in other fields of industry. We want to keep them at home, and to do so we must find something for them to do. It seems to me one of the solutions of the problem is the development of home industries. These can be encouraged in various ways. A suitable bounty can be paid on manufactured products, and lands, machinery and buildings used for manufacturing purposes, exempted from taxation for a period of years.

We are passing through the severe experiments of all new countries, with this additional burden—Utah, it may be said, is land locked. Great mountain ranges separate her from her neighbors on the east and the west. She is far distant from the markets where her surplus products can be sold with advantage. To reach these markets heavy freight charges have to be met, and, unless we can overcome this handicap, we have to pay equally heavy charges on the articles we import. It will be better to sell a child on our farms than raise it for export surplus produce, and keep our money at home. This, as I understand it, is the policy which the majority of the people of this Territory have always upheld from the time of the first settlement of the Territory.

LABOR.

I recommend the passage of an act providing that eight hours shall be considered a day's work on any public work.

I further recommend the enactment of such legislation as will foster and promote the interests of the laboring class. The prosperity of a people largely depends upon the condition of the dependent classes, and we will serve our Territory well by doing all in our power to foster a sound policy.

PARDON BOARD.

I recommend the creation of a pardon board to hear and determine the merits of applications for pardons, and to report their findings to the Governor for his action. The number of applications is increasing rapidly, and it is impossible for the Governor to give to them the time which they require, were he to fully investigate every case.

THE CLIFF DWELLERS.

In Southeastern Utah can be found many cliff dwellings in an excellent state of preservation. Some have been discovered within a few miles of Bluff City which contain many rare and interesting relics. My object in calling your attention to the matter is to suggest the propriety of making a collection of these relics of a vanished race for preservation by the Territory.

I am informed that these cliff dwellings are rapidly being denuded of their relics for the use of Eastern museums, and in some instances for museums in foreign lands. In 1890 two persons made a collection of over 1500 pieces, which are now being exhibited in the East.

MEMORIALS TO CONGRESS.

I recommend that you send memorials to Congress upon the following subjects: Protesting against the removal of the Utes from their present reservation, Uintah, in Utah.

In favor of public buildings for Salt Lake and Ogden cities.

In favor of cession to the different States and Territories the unsold lands within their borders, excepting those returned as mineral lands, to aid in developing the resources and supplying the support of the public schools and for such other public purposes as the legislatures of the several States and Territories may respectively determine.

In favor of the granting to the Territory of a suitable site for university purposes on the western boundary of the Fort Douglas military reservation.

In favor of the repealing of the alien land law in the Territories.

I further recommend that the President be requested to withdraw from entry the land which surrounds the source of our mountain streams.

In conclusion I congratulate you in the name of the people you represent on the prosperous condition of our Territory. We have before us the prospect that the unhappy differences of the past will not reappear, to be followed by a happy blending of all interests in a common desire to build up the Territory.

I am, very Respectfully,
ARTHUR L. THOMAS, Governor.

Report of Territorial Statistician.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,
January 5th, 1892.

To His Excellency Arthur L. Thomas, Governor of Utah Territory:

Sir—The Territorial Legislature on March 13th, 1890, passed an act creating a Bureau of Statistics and made the Territorial Statistician, the Territorial statistician. I have the honor of presenting herewith a report of the work done in pursuance of said act and in connection therewith to make certain recommendations.

Section two (2) of the law made it incumbent on the statistician to prepare and furnish to the county clerks of the respective counties, for delivery to the county assessors, on or before the first day of January of each year, suitable blank forms for the collection of statistics. This Legislature failed to make any appropriation for these blanks, but inasmuch as the preceding Legislature could pay for the work it solicited bids for the necessary blanks and in December 1890, the Deseret News Printing company of Salt Lake City secured the work for 1891, and in December, 1891, the Jerrydson Job Printing House of said city, secured the work for 1892. The bills for this work will be presented to the Legislature and I trust will be paid.

Owing to the fact that the law was a novel one in this Territory, the county assessor met with some difficulty in procuring the statistics. In a few of the counties the inhabitants thought the information being sought for statistical purposes would have the effect of increasing their assessments, and hence gave their data reluctantly. To avoid this objection and to secure greater accuracy, it might be advisable to make the Bureau of Statistics totally independent of the assessors and to permit the statistician to name his own deputies in the various counties who would be personally responsible to him. As the law now stands the assessors are responsible to no one in particular for inaccurate or negligent work, and in the rushed hurry of the work of assessment is sufficiently burdensome without imposing upon the assessor the duty of collecting the statistics.

Then, again, as the law now stands, the assessors will do only such work as the law actually imposes; while, if the statistician appointed his own deputies, they would be compelled to collect any special data he might require, and which, in the deed of new mines, natural gas, oil discoveries, might be of inestimable value to the Territory.

Section six (6) of the present law provides that the Territorial statistician shall furnish, in addition to the compilation made of the assessors reports, the number of companies engaged in each kind of mining, capital invested, number of hands employed, amount of wages paid, annual output in tons and value, number of steam and water flouring mills, average cost of reducing ores, number of hands employed, wages paid, and other statistics. It would have required considerable time and some travel about the Territory to secure the information necessary, and as the law makes no provision for the employment of an assistant statistician, I could not close the library long enough to gather the detailed information. It is very desirable that the Governor of the Territory concerning the mineral output I tend to rely chiefly on correspondence for the figures. I have written the county assessors to aid me in this matter, some refused because the law did not make it incumbent upon them to obtain the data, others stated that there was no pay for it and still another attempted to get data but having no authority of law was refused the information. Some have responded, but it appears to me, why the statistician should employ his own deputies.

Section six (6) of the law also requires the county clerks to make and return to the county clerk of his county a tabulated statement of the statistics of his county, when he returns the assessors blanks. The clerk is also directed by the same section to forward such tabulation without delay to the statistician. No penalty is attached to the failure of the county clerks, and it was almost two months after the time fixed by law, before I was able to secure the statistics for 1891. Had the assessors been directly responsible to the statistician the delay might have been avoided.

There is again much of the value of statistics lost on the fact that they are recent. The statistics for any given year should be gathered, compiled and published within six months after the close of the year, and yet it was nearly nine months after the close of the year before I was able to secure the statistics for 1891. Had the assessors been directly responsible to the statistician the delay might have been avoided.

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Two suggestions which may be worth consideration. I believe the law should provide that the Territorial statistician shall furnish, in addition to the compilation made of the assessors reports, the number of companies engaged in each kind of mining, capital invested, number of hands employed, amount of wages paid, annual output in tons and value, number of steam and water flouring mills, average cost of reducing ores, number of hands employed, wages paid, and other statistics. It would have required considerable time and some travel about the Territory to secure the information necessary, and as the law makes no provision for the employment of an assistant statistician, I could not close the library long enough to gather the detailed information. It is very desirable that the Governor of the Territory concerning the mineral output I tend to rely chiefly on correspondence for the figures. I have written the county assessors to aid me in this matter, some refused because the law did not make it incumbent upon them to obtain the data, others stated that there was no pay for it and still another attempted to get data but having no authority of law was refused the information. Some have responded, but it appears to me, why the statistician should employ his own deputies.

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