

rapidly increasing, the number of those who attend no school is decreasing."

A table, showing that the total amount invested in the educational establishment of Utah is \$1,457,965.52, and the general distribution of the schools throughout the Territory, is from the report of the commissioner of schools for 1892. The remainder of the committee's statement is as follows:

"Only about 5 per cent of the people of Utah are illiterate, and this fact, considered in connection with the educational facilities of the Territory and the ambitious character of the people, is ample assurance of one of the most essential characteristics of good citizenship. But the aim of education in Utah is not merely to reduce the number of those who are technically denominated illiterates, but to give to the pupils the same training and learning that may be had in the best schools of the East, and therefore the course of study includes not only the usual and ordinary branches, but extends to the higher studies which are taught in the schools of the older communities.

"Utah has not been unmindful of the more unfortunate class of its citizens. It has established at Provo a large and well-equipped asylum for the insane, and at Ogden a reform school provided with all the necessary means for educating and instructing in some industrial pursuit such boys and girls as have no parents or homes and those who can not be controlled by home influences.

THE ENABLING ACT.

"The bill provides an enabling act for the people of Utah Territory and the terms upon which the constitutional convention will be held and the constitution framed and submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection. The enabling act submitted is almost literally a copy of that passed at the last session of Congress by this House or the admission of the Territory of New Mexico.

"All persons qualified to vote for representatives of the legislative assembly are authorized to vote for delegates to form the convention, which shall consist of 107 delegates, who are apportioned upon the following theory of representation: Every county to have at least one delegate, and one additional for every 2,000 of population and for the larger fraction thereof. The election is to be held for delegates on the first Monday in August after the passage of this act. A new registration of voters is to be made under the provisions of the laws of the United States and the Territory, the registration to commence on the first Monday in June after the passage of this act. Delegates to the convention shall meet at the seat of government the third Monday after their election and declare, on behalf of the people of their proposed State, to adopt the Constitution of the United States; whereupon the convention is authorized to form a state constitution and government for the proposed State of Utah. It is required that such constitution shall be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rank on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. They shall provide by ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that no inhabitant shall ever be molested in person

or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship. The convention shall also provide that the proposed State of Utah shall forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof, and all lands lying within the limits of the State-owned or held by any Indian or any Indian tribes, and until the Indian title shall have been extinguished by the United States; such Indian reservation shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States. All Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the United States.

"The other provisions usual in an enabling act are required, especially that the debts of the Territory are to be assumed and paid by the State, and provision made for the establishment and maintenance of public schools, to be open to all the children of the State, free from sectarian influence. The constitution thus formed to be submitted to the people of Utah Territory for ratification or rejection, at an election to be held at a time fixed by ordinance of the convention; when, if a majority of votes cast shall be for the constitution, the governor shall certify the result to the President of the United States. If he shall find the constitution and government of said proposed State to be republican in form, and all the provisions of the enabling act are complied with, it shall be his duty to issue a proclamation announcing the result of the election; whereupon the proposed State of Utah shall be deemed admitted by Congress into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States. Also, that until the next general census, or until otherwise provided by law, Utah shall be entitled to one Representative in the Congress of the United States, who, together with the other State officers, may be elected at the same time the election is held for the adoption of the constitution. Sections 6 to 14, inclusive, relate to the different grants of lands which it is proposed Utah shall receive from the General Government. In view of the mountainous and arid character of the land, and as the larger part of all agricultural lands lying along the streams fit for cultivation without irrigation have either been homesteaded, purchased, or secured under the various land acts of the Government, it is provided that sections 2, 16, 32, and 36 in every township of the proposed State are granted to it for the support of common schools, with indemnity for all lands heretofore taken up, to be made in such manner as the legislature may provide, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

"One hundred sections of land are granted for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the capital; 100,000 acres for the use and support of an agricultural college; 10 per cent of the proceeds of the sales of public lands within the State sold after the admission of the State, and after deducting all expenses, shall be paid to the State for a permanent fund, to be devoted to the common schools, of which the interest only shall be annually expended. All lands granted to Utah for educational purposes are to be disposed of at public sale, at a price not less than \$5 per acre. Two townships of land are to be reserved for the use of the University of Utah. All schools, colleges, and

universities provided for in this act are to remain forever under the exclusive control of the State. No part of the proceeds of the lands can be used for the support of any sectarian or denominational school, college, or university. All mineral lands are exempt from any grant made under the act. The lands here given to the State of Utah are in lieu of all grants of lands for the purposes of internal improvements, also swamp and overflowed lands, and of saline lands, and shall be in quantities as follows:

"For irrigating purposes, 500,000 acres; for insane asylum, 100,000 acres; for school of mines, 100,000 acres; for deaf and dumb asylum, 100,000 acres; for reform school, 100,000 acres; for State normal school, 100,000 acres; for an institution for the blind, 100,000 acres; for miners' hospital, 50,000 acres; also the United States penitentiary near Salt Lake City, with all lands and appurtenances attached, are granted to the State of Utah. These are specific grants of lands exclusively for the purposes mentioned. It is expressly provided in the act that Utah is not to be entitled to any further grants of lands. All lands granted are to be sold at public sale, and not less than \$5 per acre; provided, the State may lease any of the lands for a period of time not more than five years. The State of Utah to comprise one judicial district, for which there shall be one United States district judge, one attorney, one marshal, and a clerk for each of the circuit and district courts, with proper provisions for the transfer of all business from the courts of the Territory to the Federal courts of the State; and also provides for all cases of appeal or writs of error in cases pending now or hereafter in the Territorial courts to the Supreme Court of the United States. Section 19 appropriates \$30,000 to the Territory for defraying the expenses of the convention. Section 20 provides that the convention shall, by ordinance, provide for the election of officers for the new State government, including members of the legislature and a Representative in the Fifty third Congress, all of whom shall remain in abeyance until the State is admitted into the Union. If admitted, the legislature shall assemble and elect two Senators, in the manner prescribed by the laws of the United States; and upon the governor's certificates the Senators and Representative shall be entitled to seats in Congress. Also, that all laws in force in the Territory at the time of its admission into the Union shall be in force in the State until modified or changed, according to its constitution and laws.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION.

"The Mormon Church and its adherents have been subject for long years to the sharpest and most unkindly criticisms; and heretofore all prayers of the Mormon people for statehood have been denied. Inasmuch as your committee have come to the conclusion that the time for statehood for Utah has at last arrived, it is eminently proper that the characteristics of the Mormon people shall be made known, not only for the information of Congress, but of the nation.

"These statements will be repeated from the pulpit and the stump, and around Christian firesides.

"Many myriads of people who heretofore have looked upon the Mormons