

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 17.

CHANGE OF COUNTY LINES.

The probate judge of Sevier county asks that the boundary line between Sevier and Plute counties be definitely determined. The probate judge of Uintah county recommends that all of Uintah county south of the Uncompahure 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. Louder of Silver Reef, Utah, in relation to the right of persons to vote for mining recorders, and the fees charged by them, marked exhibit 18, for your consideration.

THE LIEN LAW.

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 possible 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 just 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 its development. The necessity for such 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 limit 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, ex-

empted from taxation for a period of years.

We are passing through the severe experience 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 do our own manufacturing, we have to pay equally heavy charges on the articles we import. It will be better for us all to build up our industries, consume our surplus products, 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 better their condition.

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 despoiled 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 2500 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 Colorado Utes from near Durango, Colorado, to Utah.

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

In favor of ceding to the different States and Territories the unsold lands within their borders, excepting those returned as mineral lands, to aid in developing the water supply; in the support of the public schools and for such other public purpose 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 soon disappear, 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 6th, 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 librarian, 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 several 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. The Legislature failed to make any appropriation for these blanks, but believing that the incoming Legislature would pay for the work I solicited bids for the necessary blanks and in December 1890, the Tribune Job Printing company of Salt Lake City secured the work for 1891 and in December, 1891, the Irrigation Age 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 securing the desired data. In a few of the counties the inhabitants thought the information being sought for statistical purposes would have the effect of increasing their taxation 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 larger counties 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 case of new mineral, natural gas, or oil discoveries, might be of inestimable value to the Territory.

Section six (6) of the present law provides that the Territorial statistician