

not the slightest doubt. There has been too much of sacrifice, too many lessons learned, too many hardships endured, too much time wasted that might have been improved in forging ahead, ever to permit the foolish voice of prejudice and distrust to further disturb our unanimity. What better evidence of the entire sincerity of all the people in their political convictions could be given, than that Chief Justice Zaer, who in the past, acting under a conscientious regard for duty, has sentenced hundreds of Mormons to the penitentiary, now sits upon this platform as the honored choice of the electors of Utah for the highest judicial office of the State; and that a Mormon, born and reared, should be delivering from the same platform this address as the Governor of Utah? Is it not an object lesson, showing better than words could express, that old conditions in Utah are gone, never to return; that the old wounds are healed and that no vestige of old animosities remain?

Let us learn to resent, then, the absurd attacks that are made from time to time upon our sincerity by ignorant and prejudiced persons outside of Utah, and let us learn to know and respect each other more, and thus cement and intensify the fraternal sentiments now so widespread in our community—to the end, that by a mighty unity of purpose and Christian resolution, we may be able to insure that domestic tranquility, promote that general welfare, and secure those blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

Undertaking as we do today the management and control of our own affairs, it is well also that we should examine our financial and industrial condition, to ascertain if we are equal to the grave responsibilities which confront us.

The assessed valuation of our property in 1895 was \$97,983,525.00. The total export value of our mineral product in 1895 was \$8,312,852.00. Computing the gold and silver at their mint valuation and other metals at their value at the seaboard, would increase the value of the mineral product to \$14,519,959.00. We have 19,816 farms in Utah, and 17,684 of them are absolutely free of incumbrance. Total acreage irrigated, 417,455 acres. Number of sheep owned in Utah in 1894, 2,422,802, valued at \$3,686,984, and yielding a wool clip in that year of 12,119,768 pounds, valued at shipping points at \$864,260.00. The value of our agricultural products in 1894 was \$5,863,120.00. The output of ranch and range, \$1,259,566.00. The number of our industrial obaceros in 1894 was 880, employing 5054 laborers, paying in wages \$2,027,118.00, representing a total capital invested of \$5,476,248.00, and turning out a product of \$6,678,118.00 annually. There were 1974 stores in Utah, employing 5023 persons, paying in wages \$2,814,314.00, representing a capital invested of \$14,551,345.00, and selling per annum \$32,865,611.00 worth of goods.

The total amount expended on public and private buildings and public works in 1894 was \$2,722,914.

Total number of banks doing business in Utah, June 30, 1895, thirty-nine, employing a capital of \$5,011,890, and having on deposit \$9,659,267.

We have in Utah 1315 miles of railroad and 90 miles of street railroad.

Our population in 1895 was 247,324, which is greater than the population of the states of Delaware or Nevada or Montana or Idaho or Wyoming or North Dakota.

Number of children attending district schools in Utah, 64,954; attending private schools, 3,281; attending no schools, 9,434; total school population, 77,669; total number of schools of all kinds, 1,070. Total valuation of school property, including grounds, buildings, furniture and apparatus, \$2,355,672.94.

Surely with such credentials as these, the admission gates ought to be and are flung wide open, and Utah passes the portals of the Union, while the New Year bells for 1896 are yet ringing, with all the pomp and splendor befitting her power, her prestige and her past achievements.

Our future will be what we make it. If with all her resources, her location in the very heart of the continent, her fruitful soil, her wealth of water, her glorified air, her thermal springs, her wonderful Lake, her phenomenal fields of natural gas, her new lands to cultivate, her new mines to open, her new railroads and factories to build, her new reservoirs and canals to construct—if with all these, added to the impetus which Statehood gives, Utah does not become one of the foremost States of the Union, it will be the fault of her own people. "God helps them who help themselves." In His bounteous wisdom he has given us a paradise of mountains and plain. It remains for us to fashion it so that it will be pleasing to His sight. That which has been done for the development of Utah has been well done. Her resources have been developed evenly, each one relying and leaning upon the other; so that she has the greatest diversity of industry, and offers the greatest variety of occupation of any state in the Union. It has been truly said of her, that if nature's ills were totally cut off from the outside, there are very few of the necessities or the luxuries of life that could not be produced within her borders. The fame of Utah has gone forth to the world, not alone as a mining state, nor as an agricultural state, nor as a grazing state, nor as a manufacturing state, but she is famous to each and all these various pursuits, and is known not more widely for her gold and silver than for her potatoes and woolen goods.

A gentleman who has traveled extensively, informs me, that while away from home last fall he heard Utah referred to on various occasions and by different people, as the place where the following articles come from: Potatoes, apples, overalls, elk and "That peculiar gold ore."

It is gratifying to note that essential strides are being taken at this time in the development of our gold mines. While silver mining has been regarded as the basis of our industrial advancement in the past, during the war which is being waged against the white metal by the allied powers of the old world and the new, silver mining is held back, and remains in an unhealthy and depressed condition, only the best of the miner, those which have been developed at immense cost, and placed in the condition of extracting ores at a

small expense, being worked at a profit. Thus while silver mining is eking out an existence, gold mining has taken on new life. The Camp Floyd or Mercury mining district, near Salt Lake City, which has been styled "The Johannesburg of America," not only because of the richness of its deposits, but because of the points of similarity between its ores and those of the famous South African mines, is destined to become a powerful factor in our immediate prosperity.

In the meantime, however, it is the hope of every patriotic citizen of our young State, that the time may not be far distant when, by the rehabilitation of silver through congressional enactment providing for free coinage of both the money metals at the rate of a xteen to one, the permanent prosperity of Utah and the West will be assured, and the financial interests of the Republic conserved as they may be in no other way.

One of the great pressing needs of the State is a railroad to the south and west of us. Let me indulge the hope that within the next two or three years such a road or roads may be constructed that will open to us the great mines in southern and western Utah and eastern and southern Nevada. With the product of these mines coming to the trade centers of our State for reduction, and with the business of sending out to the mines needed machinery and supplies, our progress would certainly be put upon an extremely substantial footing.

I have confidence that these and other projects necessary for our material advancement will be hastened through the advent of Statehood; yet the fact must not be lost sight of that nothing is accomplished without effort, and the people themselves must be brave and bright enough to grasp the opportunities within their reach.

Another event full of promise for the people is the long anticipated opening of the Uintah and Uncompaghe Indian reservations in the eastern portion of the State. Well directed and concerted action on the part of the people and those in authority will, it is safe to assume, bring about the opening of these lands (which are among the richest in Utah) to occupancy and utilization by our citizens.

It is with trepidation I approach the duties of my office, conscious of many defects and sensible of great responsibility. I do not expect to escape the shafts of criticism, but will seek to make them undeserved. I regard public office as a public trust, and that officers are servants, not the masters of the people. It is my ambition to merit the confidence of all the citizens of the State, and I invite their co-operation and support for the general good. Let us build for the future, and let the foundation of the building about to be laid, be firm and deep.

Moderation and wisdom acquired in a hard school are often the most valuable possessions of nations, of states and of individuals. Let us, fellow citizens, profit by the past and prove worthy of the trust reposed in us. And when I say "fellow citizens," be it remembered that from this time forth the term includes the women of Utah as well as the men. Says the Constitution:

"The rights of citizens of the State of Utah to vote and hold office shall not be