

inches long. This shad was expressed to the U. S. Fish Commissioner at Washington, D. C., at his request.

Further consignments of shad and white fish have been promised which will be put into Bear Lake from which they will find their way to Bear River and its tributaries into Wyoming, Idaho and Utah.

NEW APPORTIONMENT

Need of it Under the Coming Census—Present Inequalities Illustrated.

At the election for members of the Legislative Assembly, in August last the total vote cast was:

For Councilors—

Mormon	14,161
Gentile	6,136
Scattering	199

Total

For Representatives—

Mormon	14,192
Gentile	6,054
Scattering	66

Total

This was the second election held under the apportionment made by the governor, secretary and members of the Utah Commission under the provisions of section 22 of the Edmunds-Tucker Act. The apportionment was made in the spring of 1887, and was based on the returns of the National census in 1880.

It is now seen that many counties have outgrown this apportionment, and do not receive the representation which their population entitles them to. In the third council district (Weber county) 2638 votes were cast, 12.3 per cent of the total vote. In the twelfth council district (Iron, Garfield, Kane, Washington and San Juan counties) 969 votes were cast, 4.2 per cent of the total vote, a difference in the vote of two districts, having equal representation, of over 8 per cent of the total vote.

The 6 council districts which represent the most populous and prosperous portions of the Territory cast 12,100 votes, the remaining six, 8127 votes.

A like inequality is found to exist in the votes cast in the representative districts. In the fourth district, (Ogden City,) 1665 votes were cast, while in the 23rd district (Iron and Garfield counties, and part of San Juan county) but 395 votes were cast, a difference in the vote of two districts, having equal representation, of nearly eight per cent of the total vote. I therefore deem it important and necessary, that the Congress should authorize a new apportionment to be made immediately after the taking of the next National census, and by the same Federal Agency.

CERTAIN OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED

By Federal Authority.—The Reason Why This Course is a Desirable One.

There is an imperative necessity for some action that will help to build up a population in sympathy with the Government in those parts of Utah where a Gentile is as much a

stranger as he would be were he in a foreign land. A great many people have apostatized from the Mormon Church; by so doing they have deprived themselves of all association with their Mormon neighbors, and experience has shown that when a man becomes an apostate, as a rule, he leaves the Territory. Thousands have apostatized who would now, had they remained, have been a power in the Territory. Among the reasons which they give for leaving the Territory are these: they say they were socially ostracized; that they were made to pay taxes on a larger proportionate assessment than their neighbors; that they were deprived of the means of obtaining a livelihood, etc., etc.

It is of vital importance that something should be done to keep them in the Territory, and if they can be made to feel that the officials will deal with them fairly they will probably do so.

Some Federal agency should be authorized to appoint the following county officers: Selectmen, Clerks, Recorders, Superintendents of District Schools and Assessors.

THE SITUATION.

Review of the Present Status of the Local Issues in this Territory.

Recent events of a political and business nature which have transpired in the Territory during the past year, have led many people to believe, especially outside of Utah, that a marvelous change has taken place, and the downfall of Mormon domination practically assured.

If this were true, the need of Federal supervision over the political affairs of the Territory would no longer exist. I am forced to express the opinion that it is not true, and feel that I will be performing a grateful duty, if I can give the facts concerning the Utah of to-day, in such shape and form as to enable Congress and the country to form clear opinions concerning them. It must seem strange to many that public officers in official-political reports, constantly intermingle political and church affairs, and in considering the importance and effect of political action, refer to contemporaneous action of church officials as interpreters of the acts, when in this country Church and State are separated by law, and in political discussions religious beliefs are almost a prohibited subject.

If the change referred to has taken place, it means:

1. That the non-Mormons are now in the majority and control in political and business matters; or,

2. That the Mormon Church has ceased to sanction violations of law, and the people have abandoned their hostility to the Government and its laws.

THE GENTILES TRENGTH.

The facts are, that at the last municipal election the Gentiles carried the City of Ogden by 433 majority. Six months later an election was held throughout the Territory for members of the Legislative Assembly. The Gentiles elected two of twelve members of the Council and

six of twenty-four members of the House. At this election the Gentiles again carried Ogden and also carried Salt Lake City by forty-one majority. These notable victories awakened the wildest enthusiasm, and were hailed with delight by the people of the country, and many expressed the opinion that the Mormon power was at an end in Utah.

I regret to say they were in error. The time may come when the Gentiles will be in a majority, but it will be many years hence. The facts are, that outside of Salt Lake City and Ogden the Gentile population is found in the mining camps and in the small railroad cities and towns. They are principally settled and engaged in mercantile and professional business. In Salt Lake City and Ogden they own more than one-half of the real property. As a rule, they do not own or occupy any of the agricultural lands and are not engaged in agriculture.

The strict Mormons regard the invasion of Utah soil by Gentiles somewhat as the Crusaders regarded the occupancy of the Holy Land by the Saracens, and are advised by their leaders not to sell their lands to Gentiles.

In 23 of the 24 counties, and in 253 of the 278 election precincts, the Gentiles were in the minority at the last election. The great bulk of the population of Utah is and will always be in the valleys. The agricultural lands lie in the valleys and comprise a very small part of the whole. The total land and water area of Utah is 54,380,000 acres. From reports made to me by the county courts, it seems that not more than 500,000 acres were under cultivation during the present year. Probably 500,000 acres more could be brought into cultivation if some way were provided to store the surplus water during the wet season. Nearly all the land under cultivation, and all the water that can be used to irrigate it without great expense, is owned and appropriated by the Mormons, and as they hold and own the land and water, they hold and own Utah.

That this is so is shown by the fact that they have been sending out colonies into the States and Territories adjoining Utah. This is an overflow, and in this they do not go singly, as settlers usually do, but the neighborhood where they intend to settle is explored, a few families sent to be followed by others and a colony established, and exclusive occupation taken, so far as they go, and so far as such occupation is possible. In this way they have colonized Utah, and with the aid of assisted immigration have acquired the agricultural lands, and appropriated the waters which can be easily reached to irrigate them.

While it cannot be denied that progress is being made, and more rapidly too, than at any previous time in the history of the Territory, it will be seen that those who are of the opinion that Utah has passed from under the Mormon power are mistaken.

THE PRESENT ATTITUDE OF THE MORMON PEOPLE.

In passing to the consideration of the question whether the Mormons have ceased to enforce the doctrine of