SETTLEMENT OF THE PUBLIC LAIDS.

Showing the Number of Entries and the Amount Taken.

the public lands in Utah Territory in the following table:

and the statement of the total business of the Land Office at Salt Lake City from the time of its opening in March, 1869, to the end of the fiscal The disposition and settlement of year, ending June 30, 1888, is shown

Kind of Entry.	Number	Acreage.	Amount.
Cash entry.	3,297	323 829.28	\$ 490,654 50
Milleral entry	1.460	12.268 29	61,605
Mineral application	1,718	1,443	15,580
Dee rt application	2,578	508,338 61	129.546.49
Desert Indal	478	80,914.07	80,914 07
Homestead nnal	3,891	532,024 85	21.654.95
Homestead entry.	8,157	10,002,998.44	128,968 01
Inder culture	1,051	127,866 96	12,715
Timber heal	6		24
Adverse claims	787	612 05	
Fre-emption filings	11,056	1,326,520	33,168
Coal Billings	856		2,568
Central and Union Pacine sections		348,282 23	4,273.40
Land warrants.		23,957	615
Soldiers' and sallers' scrip		13	27
Agricultural scrip		84,912,04	2,232
valeutine scrip		440	11
Chippewa scrip		80	2
Supreme Court		4,360.02	
rimber sold			127.08
Timber depredations.			12,632 59
Testimony fees.			5,689 56
Coal cash entries.		7,510,678.33	
Stampage			2,788.72
Total		20,992,968.14	\$1,151,783.39

EATRIES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The Kind of Entry, Number, Acreage Taken and Money Paid. Report of the business of the U.S.

Land office at Salt Lake City, Utah, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889:

Kind of Entry.	No.	Асгеаде.	Amount.
Cash Entries.	163	12.578 73	\$ 23,507.89
Mineral entries.	98	900,6703	4.550
Mineral applications	75	948 8985	750
Desert applications	216	50,489.98	14,262,48
Desert Dual entries	73	12,322 96	12,322,96
Homestead "	288	4,185.45	4,677
Hust	196	28,131.41	1,230
Timber culture entries.	200	24,745.27	2,449
and with the	1	120	4
Adverse mining claims	11	4 W T 4 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	110
Pre-emption filings	345	45,422.70	1,035
Coal filings.	125	20,000	375
Testimony	4	560,87	9,617.40
Soldiers' and Sailors' scrip.			1,461.67
Union and Central Pacific.			3
Rys selection			194.04
			134.64
Total	1795	200,406 9388	\$ 76,490 02

Total number of entries	1,795.
Acreage	200,407.
Amount. /	76,490.02

The total number of acres surveyed in Utah to June 30, 1889, 12,339.931 19-100 acres.

The total number of acres surveyed and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1889, is 259,489 38. 100.

LIVE STOCK RETURES.

Number of Horses Cattle and Sheep Assessed in the Various Counties.

Statement showing the number of Horses, Cattle and Sheep assessed in Utah Territory for the year 1889.

Counties.	Horses	Cattle	Sheep
Beaver	1,866	4,917	32,950
Box Elder	4,220	10,849	
Cache	5,057	9,243	
Davis	2,346	4,456	897
Emery	2.544	12,342	99,293
Garfield	2,059	8,418	16,026
Iron	1,738	6,867	26,312
Juab	2,350	3,645	148,900
Kane	2,312	8,202	77,879
Millard	3,607	4,875	121,555
Morgao	1,066	3,107	937
Piute	2,105	7,323	43.229
Rich	2,542	11,756	5,651
Salt Lake	5,032	6.228	10,862
San Juan	780	22,054	6.300
San Pete	5,186	9,364	45.800
Sevier	3,415	8.622	53,708
Summit	2,689	9,480	602
Tooele	3.854	4,790	237,620
Uintah	6,671	2,851	16,875
Utah	6.740	13.192	69,525
Wasatch	1,958	10,614	17,147
Washington	1,686	9,041	15,100
Weber	3,900	7,333	2,190
Totals	75,723	199,567	1,128,113

The above statement represents about 50 per cent of the total number of horses, cattle and sheep Territory. In some counties it probably does not give more that 40 probably does not give more that 40 per cent of the total number. During the past few years the people have given more attention to the improvement of their live stock. They have imported a large number of theroughbred animals. The exhibit made of these animals at the Agricultural Fair held in Salt Lake City cultural Fair held in Salt Lake City this fall was equal in point of general excellence to any exhibit made at a similar exhibition in the West.

The wool clip for 1887 is estimated to be 11,000,000 pounds; estimated number of sheep shipped and driven from the Territory, 225,000.

THE UNOCCUPIED PUBLIC LAYES.

What Should the Government do With the Vast Tracts if Now Owns.

The question as to what the Government should do with the wast tracts of land which can only be used for grazing purposes is assuming vital importance throughout the West, and is directly associated with the problem of a cheap food supply.

Under the present conditions these

unoccupied lands are used by persons engaged in raising horses, cattle and sheep. There is no harmony of and sneep. I dere is no harmony or interest among them, and there being no protection afforded by the law in the use of the lands, there is frequent conflict between the clashing interests.

If the government would provide some way by which the persons engaged in stock growing could acquire title to the grazing lands which never can be used for agricultural purposes, it would remove one of the most serious drawbacks to the growth of the stock industry, and promote the settlement of the country. The grazing and mountain lands constitute nearly seven eighths of the entire land area of Utah

If the Government will classify these lands so that the title can be vested in persons engaged in raising stock, they could adopt measures to protect the natural forage plants which are now rapidly disappearing, and which are their sole dependence for feed for their stock. The pro-ceeds from the sales of these lands should be devoted to increasing the water supply in the respective Terri-

tories.

THE LABOR SUPPLY.

Number of Men Belonging to the Trades Unions, Wages Paid and Hours.

The number of men belonging to the Trade Unions in Salt Lake City, is as follows:

Members of Trade Unions, Federated. 810 Members of Trade Unions not Feder-

IN OGDEN.

Members of Trades Union, Federated. 350 Members of Trades Union not Feder-

The number of persons engaged in skilled and unskilled labor throughout the Territory, I am unable to learn, and can give no activate learn, and can give no estimate, hav-