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FIFTY-FIRST YEAR

GOVERNOR WELLS'S MESSAGE 50 THE LEGISLATURE.

OVERNOR WELLS this aftergood read his message to the gisisture, which convened in Hall of Representatives to listen to the review of State affairs and to note the suggestions made and policy outlined for its consideration. The message is

ebably the most comprehensive ever bmitted by a Utah Governor. It is as THE MESSAGE.

To the Legislature of the State of :-In obedience to the fundamental of the State, requiring that the shall communicate by mesdition of its affairs to the every regular session, mmend such measures as he expedient, I have the honor abmit this, my fourth message to

appointment of a committee to contra-with the legislatures of other States of the Union regarding an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which shall provide for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. The committee so apthe outset to extend pointed has adopted a resolution reting and congratulation to you as uesting Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing such amendment. The chairman of the comtives of the people that State enters upon its sixth year unsuch faverable circumstances. I mittee in his letter to me of November

POINTS IN THE EXECUTIVE ADDRESS.

Congratulations to the People of Utah on the Degree of Prosperity They Are Now Enjoying. An Urgent Request to Elect a United States Senator With Due Dispatch.

Attention is Directed to the Fact That There is a Growing Demand to Have United States Senators Elected by the People

An Admonition That Legislative Appropriations Must Absolutely be Kept Within State Revenues.

The Present High Educational Standard of Utah is Commended and the Reminder Given That There Must be no Backward Step.

The Creation of a State Bureau of Statistics is Called For.

The Legislature is Asked to Vindicate the Course of the State Board of Health in Regard to the Perplexed Problemsof Vaccination and Smallpox.

An Investigation of the Operation of Coal Mines and Better Protection to Coal Miners is Suggested.

An Appropriation of not less than \$2,000 is asked for the Encouragement of Utah Art. The Advisability of Changing the Location of the State Fair Grounds from the Tenth Ward to Agricultural

Park is Pointed out.

As to Recent Perpetrations of Outlawry, the Governor says They Must be Stamped Out.

failure of the third State Legislature to

sponsibility the motives which should

and doubtless will actuate you will be the impelling motives upon which the

best American citizenship is founded.

I am sure that at this writing it is the

unanimous desire and determination of

the members to elect a senator with the

utmost despatch consistent with the character and dignity of the duty to be

performed, and it is earnestly to be hoped that no consideration will be al-

lowed to intervene to prolong the bal-loting in any manner that will entrench

upon the other public business you were

I deem it opportune at this time to di-rect your attention to the fact that the

State legislature of Pennsylvania, in

which State there also occurred a recent

failure to elect, on April 6th, 1899, adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to confer

elected to transact.

In the discharge of this great re-

eposit in the banks of Salt Lake City ! alone on January 1st, 1901, it is curreported there was more than 000. Somebody owns this money \$20.000.000. and it is proferty as much as the poor man's cow, and should be assessed. Merchandise and trade fixtures in the State were assessed in 1900 at \$5,050,265. Three mercantile houses in our capital city have constantly on hand more mer-chandlse than that. Live stock is as-sessed \$8,600,000; the government cen-sus will show that it is worth \$22,000,000. Railway, car, depot, street railway, tele-graph and telephone companies are assessed at \$13,564,760. It is safe to say that this class of property is worth three times the amount of the assessment. I am firmly convinced, also, that there are inequalities in the as-sessment of real estate as relates to the respective counties. While none of them are assessed too high, it will be apparent to any fairminded person from a careful study of the report of the State board of equalization, which will be laid before you, that many of them are unreasonably low. The reme dy for these inequalities does not per haps devoive upon the Legislature, as the law on the subject may be said to be ample if properly enforced, but attention is here invited to the subject for the purpose of appealing to you as representatives of the people to exert an influence upon county assessors thus acquires a preference right to se-lect these lands after survey, and this and county boards of equalization to consider the interests of the State in the making up of their assessments, as right has been judiciously exercised well as local interests, to the end not upon the filing of the official plats in 14 A

The provision of the law permitting those who have made entries in the United States land office to relinguish the entries to relinguish 163,897.80 acres, the appraised value being \$242,516.91. The leases cover graz-ing lands with few insignificant excep-tions. The selections made are largely of grazing lands, practically the the entries and contract to purchase the land at 11.25 per acre, should be amended by requiring the enonly other lands taken being those em-braced in relinquishments of homestead tryman to deposit wi least 25 cents per acr and desert entries. The general land office at Washington precedent to a con has acted more promptly than formerly on State selections, having approved or after it has been patented within the two years 343,238 acres, the patents being distributed among the respective grants. Since my last previous blennial mes-sage sales of State lands at public aucsage sales of State lands at public auc-tion have been held in Sanpete, Emery, Davis, Millard, Cache, Weber, Iron, Washington, Rich and Utah counties, the total offerings in these counties amounting to 186,376.31 acres, and the sales aggregating 31,926 acres. The sales of State lands for the years 1899-1900 were 388,308.25 acres and the price \$700,-360, making the total sales from all grants to the close of the year 1900, 497,-032 acres and the total price, \$1,061,777. The accompisioner of the general land The commissioner of the general land office has courteously permitted me to designate areas of unsurveyed lands for public survey without cost to the State, and under the advice of the State board of land commissioners I have in each year designated tracts for survey to the limit of the government appropria-tion for surveys in this State. The State

by the State IRRIGATION. and patented by vernment. cellations of larg percentage In my last message to the Legislature relinquished certificates of sa I said: "I earnestly recommend that land. As no exam is made by a con of this land the State engineer's suggestions as to understand needed legislation on the subject of bri selection, you gation be given careful attention at this how the State can I sed upon by session. No subject that will be brought before you is of greater importance, being made to the owner ve cost the the govern-No vital interest of the State has gone so long uncared for by the lawinakers. valueless tracts wh entrymen nothing deposit shall will either ment land office fi The time has come for Utah, slowady be required, the en distinguished as the pioneer user of water for irrigation in this country, to he will make not apply for a contra payment for the land er patents devise a law on the subject that will be ate board of The field work of commensurate with her reputation. The State engineer will hold himself in land commissioners been so lessened by reason of justment of readiness for conferences with your the preference right advanced condition of ms and the committees, and his knowledge and ex-perience will be found invaluable to them. A law that would lessen the evila appraisements of school land i- the interest of ec that I suggest, my, the reducand vexations of litigation over water rights in this State and that would defive instead tion of the members this can be of seven. In my he service or the board. It a matter of done without fine the titles without infringing vested rights and provide for the just distribu-tion of the waters would certainly be a benefaction to the people. Let us unite to frame such a law." This recomlessening the efficie is apparent that it a few years when practically all be con usiness will in the State to frame such a law." This recom-mendation seemed to meet with an imour duty to and office; meantin take such action as v mitting the est of economy with prvice to suffer In 1899 the Legislature re-enacted the law creating and defining the powers and duties of the state board of land commissioners, which law appears in commissioners, which law appears in the Revised Statutes as chapter one of title sixty-two. The repealing clause of the act of 1899 repeals a of title six. alutes, which ty-two of the Revised St ding for the includes chapter two, acceptance of the co s of what is known as the Carey Act; o hapter three relating to the reservoi fund, and chapter four, land grant oviding for a relinquishment unsurveyed school lands upon the tion that a similar quantity of 1 may be se I am lected from the survey ands. al of chap of the opinion that th ters two, three and of the Revised Statutes was an advertence, and that there ought to legislation upon each of the subject covered by these chapters.

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begun, made personal visits of inspec-tion to the schools in almost every por-tion of the State, and in every way demonstrated her ability to discharge all the important duits of the office. By the election held in November sha was succeeded by Prof. Λ , C, Nelson, who began his incumbency January ith, 1901, under the most promising auspices.

A most urgent need of the State is pily, the disease has not appeared gen. statistical, information concerning its resources. The embarrasement of pubic officers as well as private citizens at being unable to supply accurate and of. ficial information respecting our State in answer to hundreds of requests therefor, is constantly in evidence, Nothing of the kind bearing the impress of authority has emanated from this State since the pamphlet published by the Territorial Ilbrarian and statistician in 1895, and owing to the hopelessiy inadequate means and facilities provided for him, that report was woorully inex. But even this minimum quantily of statistical information is depied us now, as the law authorizing the same now, as the the existence and there is no as a preventive of smallpox, and ca-official means of knowing whether our pecially as to the right of boards of State is forging ahead or retrogregating whether we raise a million bushels potatoes or five million, whether mining, agricultural and manufactur interests are growing or are at a stand-still. I cannot emphasize too strongly the need of supplying official and curate statistics, not only for the infor-mation of those desirous to learn conwith the State cerning our State, but for our own satisfaction and convenience. I therefore the State at suggest the creation of a State bureau

of statistics and a proper appropriation to make its work efficient and authentic,

suffering and hardship involved. Hap-

crally in a virulem form, as out of the 3,300 cases reported to the health ad-thorities there have been but twenty-six deaths reported. The State hoard If health, however, argues that it to fied to pass upon the quation that the type of the disease, which has already advanced in reverity, will end in becom-ing numbers ing malignant, and that the danger is that owing to the comparitive mild, ness in which it has prevaled. It will have become so disseminated that the damage resulting from the severor form will be incalculable

For more than a year a bitter conflict has waged within the Sinte over the subject of the efficiency of vaccination health to close the public schools to un-vaccinated children. On the one nand the State board of health, the highest ing health authority in the State, has in-sisted on vaccination and at sundry cly limes when the epidemic scemed to be growing dangerously widespread, upon the exclusion of the unvaccinated from the schools. In this position the board has had the support of the best medical authority in the State, and the highest state tribunal the Supreme court of Utah, has decided that the board was acting properly and within the limits of the law. On the other hand a very larke proportion of the people have reslated the regulations prescribed in regard to vaccination, some of them de-nying the affiliation and them denying its efficiency and insisting that it is a relic of barbarism and only being urged in the interests of physicians druggists, and have openly and persistently fought the closing of the public schools to unvaccinated children as a high-handed and unwarranted in. terference with the personal liberty of the individual. It is not improbable that the controversy will be brought before you at this session and you will be importuned to curtail the powers of the board of health and also to increase them. Believing that the State board of health has in no manner transcended its duties, but on the contrary, has labored intelligently and conscientiously for the eradication of the epidemio which still menaces the health of the people in almost every county of the State, I urge you to vindicate its course and strengthen its hands by refusal to restrict anr of its present powers. I am not impressed that the law requires much, if any, change, and that if the health authorities shall continue to receive the encouragement and support of officers of the law and particularly



GOVERNOR HEBER M. WELLS.

This half tone of the Governor of Utah is from one of his latest photographs. Governor Wells is one of the youngest executives in the United States, and when he was first elected, in 1895, he was probably the youngest, having been then 37 years of age. He was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the State of Utah, and was elected its first Governor; his term has just expired, and he is now serving his second. The precent legislature is the fourth which he has had the privilege of addressing.

here is cause for rejoicing in the prosity which has gradually returned to in the greater business opportunity capital, in the more steady employat and increased wages for the laborin the better market and advanced ces for the farmer and the manufacer and in the wholesome improveat in the yield and profits of our

t what follows it is not my intention suggest to you, except in the most tal way, the legislation you have embled to enact, but only to give you review of the condition of the affairs the State in order that you may be better informed, and make such endations as my frail judgment isemed advisable. If any of you intertain views differing from se that are here expressed. I desire intery of a conference before final ons are reached ends to be accomplished, in my

at this session are not so much itment of a multitude of laws as of the errors and omissions in abouty existing, to assist roper way in the development of erres, to encourage immigration fight kind of citizens, to protect crutes, to enhance the efficiency public schools, to foster our inne of higher learning, to main-

and to provide the means of runend of these purposes, as well as enactment of such other wholeis and necessary laws as your united may determine, I promise you unalterable support. LECTION OF SENATOR.

30, 1990, sets out that the present National House of Representatives by a vote of 240 to 15 adopted a resolution in favor of submitting to the legislatures of the various States an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people; that the National Democratic convention incorporated in its platform a resolution in favor of it, and that the last Republican State con-

of Pennsylvania unanimously oted in favor of the change proposed; that the amendment is now before the United States Senate, but there is little possibility of favorable action until at least two-thirds of the States have adopted the resolution providing for a convention to consider the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States. To secure uniformity of action a copy of the resolution to be adopted has been forwarded to each of the States and the same is now in my possession. If you shall deem it proper to adopt this resolution, certainly our own experience and that of Pennsylvania, California and Delaware, as well as the former experience of many of the

States will furnish me abundant reason to approve it, FINANCIAL.

It is a pleasure to be able to report to you that the revenues of the State are in excellent condition. We begin are in excellent condition. We begin the new year with no past due obliga-tions that cannot be discharged: with a credit and financial standing both at home and abroad that is the equal of any State in the Union and with a surplus in the treasury when all the halphones of the revenues are collected balances of the revenues are collected and all outstanding indebtedness ex-tinguished, of \$185,125. The retiring State Auditor has not been able to complete his report and will not be able to do so for two or three weeks, but

from our usual sources of revenue will be entirely insufficient to meet the esti-mated demands for the ensuing two years. The governing boards of vari-ous of our State institutions set forth in their reports the urgent need of greater facilities and extensive additions to their buildings. More than \$250.-000 is asked for such improvements in addition to increased demands for gen-

eral maintenance, supplies and equip-ment. Perhaps no other subject will consume as much time and require the exercise of so much judgment as the apportionment of the revenues among the various public institutions. No one of them should be favored to the extent that another one is neglected; yet all are managed by highminded and conservative citizens of the State, who labor disinterestedly and without re-muneration for the public good, and their recommendations should not go unheeded

The tax rate cannot be increased. Absolutely the appropriations must be kept within the revenues. To maintain the credit and reputation of the State is essential to its prosperity. The ques-tion which confronts us is a serious one, requiring the test of business principles rather than sentiment. While I am convinced the estimates in cer-While tain instances may be materially cut down and while I am an advocate of the most rigid economy consistent with efficiency and conservative progress, it than in any serious curtailment of ac-tual and reasonable needs. Last year the total assessment of all property in the State was \$105,629,641. In 1899 it was \$29,713,499, an increase of \$5,915,542. By the exercise of greater diligence and firmness on the part of assessors and county and State boards of equalization, I believe the present assessed valuation may be still further in-

revenues may be legitimately provided. It is believed the State board of nost strenuous efforts to equalize assessments, but there has existed such an unreasonable resistance to the in crease of assessments once made. ompromises have been effected which in themselves are frequently but little etter than original assessments. The following suggestions are also mad with a view to correcting past injustices to the State and increasing our revenues,

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Under the present law the State, State school, county, county school, municipal and district school tax is all assessed by the county assessors and collected by the county treasurers of the several counties. Within municipalities the aggregate tax levy exceeds 20 mills, and in cities of the first and second class it reaches as high as 28 mills. While the State and State school tax is only 8 mills, the State is required to furnish the assessment rolls and blanks for the assessors of the several counties of the State, and to pay one-half of the salaries of the county assessors and county treasuren and their deputies and assistants, and the counties get all the fees collected in each of these offices. I believe this apportionment of the cost of assessing and collecting the taxes to be unjus to the State, and recommend that be remedied by proper legislation. A present the State pays the salaries all the judges and stenographers while engaged in reporting criminal cases, and one-half of the salaries of county at torneys and all the fees or per diem of jurors engaged in trying criminal cases, and all the cost of maintaining the State prison. Much of the crime committed is a direct result of the sale of intoxicating liquors; at the present the county and municipal corporations receive the full financial benefit from the licensing of the sale of intoxicat-ing liquors. I believe the State is enlitled to a proportion of the money re elved from such licenses. I comment o your consideration the propriety of further increasing the revenue by legis lation that will authorize a mo nheritance tax to be paid by wealthy estates in probate.

STATE LANDS.

The State land laws give such genral satisfaction in their operation that have few changes to suggest. There has been a steady but rapid increase of business since the opening of the State Land Office. The biennial period of 1899 1900 has undoubtedly marked the limi in the matter of large selections of lands in satisfaction of the various grants by Congress. Hereafter there will necessarily be a decline in the anual aggregates of these selections until the grants have all been satisfied, which will be the case in the near "sture. Dur-ing the two years there were selected 629,448.12 acres, making the total selec-tions since the admission of the State \$65,900.10 acres; or, including the origin University grant, 911,736.25 acres These selections have been carefully ap portioned among the several grants with the view to keeping the ratio of satisfaction pro rata. It will thus be readily understood that the grants must soon be filled.

The State Board of Land Commissioners has fixed the minimum price a which selected lands can be sold at \$1.50 per acre, and no land has been se lected, except that taken under relin-quishments of entries in the United States land office, the price of which is fixed by statute at \$1.25 per acre, which efficiency and conservative progress. It is my opinion that the solution of the difficulty lies in the direction of a material increase in our revenues rather material increase in our revenues rather of less value than this minimum. Of is considered worth at least \$1.50 all the lands selected in 1900, compara-tively little was taken for leasing, the overwhelming area having been selected on applications to purchase at not less

than \$1.50 per acre. Since the last previous session of the Legislature the work of appraising State lands has progressed satisfactor-Among the first and most important your dules will be the selection of ted position of Unlied States senator fill the vacancy occasioned by the

By act of the Legislature, approved revenues may be legitimately provided. It is believed the State board of equalization has made in the past the denvert sufficient investments of the University of Utah permanent land fund into cash, and loan the Uiversity \$100,-The board of regents gave notice of its requirement of the money early in 1900, and the securities were converted and the money loaned at the periods re-quested. Instead of disposing of the University securities to outside partles they were purchased as investments of the other land grant funds, the result beng the suspension during the latter part of the year of farm loans and the nurchase of such lands as the State board of land commissioners is authorized to buy. The loan to the University

having been completed in Decemb 1900, there was a resumption of farm loans. It is believed that the funds will sufficient to take all safe farm loans that may be offered and to buy such letimate local bonds as it may be seemed wise to purchase. It is proper here to say that the investments here-tofore made by the State board of land commissioners have proven to be safe, no losses of principal or interest having occurred and no legal proceedings be necessary to make collections. Lists of the investments will be found in the an-

nual reports by the secretary of the board. By the provisions of the act of the Legislature above referred to, the State board of land commissioners was re-quired to take charge and possession of the lands and buildings formerly occu-pled by the University of Utah when the University was permanently located on the site granted by Congress. The buildings and grounds were turned over to the state board of land commission-ers on December 1st, 1900, the same being conveyed to the State by proper deed. Arrangements were at once made for the temporary care of the property. The buildings and grounds were appraised and notice was published offering them at public sale to the highest bidder at not less than the appraised value on January 12, 1901. No bids were presented. It will be necessary for you to make provision for the care and custody of the premises until such time as they can be advantageous-

ly disposed of.

In November, 1900, the commissioner of the general land office, with the ap-proval of the secretary of the interior, withdrew from settlement, entry, sale or other disposal all the present unappropriated public lands within a great area, extending from township 2 north to township 14 south, and from ranges west to 6 east, the withdrawal being nominally for a forest reserve, but was really made at the solicitation of parties ostensibly as a protection for the water supply of certain cities and towns. While all good citizens will cheerfully acquiesce in and applaud any action looking to the proper protection of the water supply for our cit-ies, this reservation is so disproportionate to the benefits to be derived, and effects beneficially such a small area as compared with the extensive tracts as may affect the mountain drawal appear almost ludicrous. Good will follow a limited reservation, the withdrawal being confined to such tracts as may effect the mountain streams from which the water supply of the towns and cities is derived; but to withhold from entry or selection such vast area as has been designated by the government is certain to work great hardship on our citizens in depriving them of grazing grounds and in taking from them the right and privilege of making settlement and homes upon lands which can in no manner affect the water supply of cities. In my opinion, this reservation was made under a misapprehension of the situation, and the withdrawal should be revoked as to all the lands withheld save the comparatively small tract which may properly be held from entry and settlement. Furthermore this reservation, and others which are liable to follow, will materially reduce the value of the state land grants by compelling the State to select comparatively worthless lands in remote parts. I will be pleased to co-operate with the Legislature in

such action as may be deemed proper to secure a revocation of the withdraw-al as to all lands not necessarily with-

The report by the ary of the state board of sioners for how in de the years 1899 and tall the operations of the board for the two years, and the status of the business to the end of last year. EDUCATION.

No more important duty nor one that will be performed by you with greater ou than to satisfaction, devolves u the children provide for the edu of modern of the State. The histor he struggle civilization teaches that results are for supremacy the highe nost richly attained not by the St the State endowed by nature that best succeeds in ng its citilife, Our zens for all the dut ur richest school children consti resource and the measure our future greatness will be in educational advantages w ford them. It is a source of pride to a that the public schools ur citizens this State have attained their prese high standifident ard of excellence, and I that the universal sentir of the tax. payer is that their efficien must in no manner be impaired, but her if possible, increased

nublic in The State superintendent port states struction in her biennial improvethat there has been a a the schools ment in the cond that they during the past two more and are more carefully better teachers emp lightly in. nd a much creased average sal lation en larger number of rolled; also, that th to be at ad intellithe present a wid gent interest in all its of edu. cation throughout t She re-419 school ports a total enrolln children, and est ne total education, amount expended r \$20 per from all sources, \$2. capita for the two years per cap. tention to ita per annum. She money by the improper use of ortioned school boards in that is is fre. for maintenance o use of ap. quently diverted to th asks that paratus and supplies the law be amended ting the funds back into the county ards, She treasurers instead of ndations repeats also numerous : office for made by her pred Law. the improvements to most important of present school distric county schools be co single district in each e con. of educa. trolled by the county stions to tion. I commend these your favorable consider my In this connection it you the

painful duty to anno optember death, which occurred ntendent last, of former State that his Dr. John R. Park. valuable services to the terests of the State. discharge of his official irreparable loss suffe munity in his demise of respect to his men not there are those amon been pupils of his who labor of love to indite th vacancy so occasioned 1 Emma J. McVicker, who took possession of the office, the biennial report which Dr.

mediate and hearty response by the last Legislature, and during the session a number of conferences were held by the committees of both houses and the will pass away and the disease be per-State engineer, looking to the formula-

tion of an adequate irrigation law, but for some reason despite the almost universal sentiment in favor of it, the law failed of passage. I earnestly hope that at this session the proper committees will devote themselves steadfastly to the accomplishment of this duty, as I am convinced that in no way could they better serve the interests of the people of the State. The State engineer in his biennial re-

port points out in detail the omissions and errors in the present law and has taken the pains to draft a bill which is copied after the law on that subject of the State of Wyoming, which has been in operation for about ten years with the most satisfactory results. By the adoption of such a law the following changes would be secured in our pres-

ent irrigation methods: 1. The office of the State engineer would be made the office of record of all claims to water, and the law would compel all owners of existing rights to

record their claims. 2. All county records of all claims to appropriations of water would be trans-ferred to the office of the State engineer, who would file and classify the same, 3. All persons or corporations desir-ing to appropriate water would be required to secure a permit for the same before beginning the construction of

any ditch or canal. 4. The State would be divided into four water divisions, provision being made for the appointment of one superintendent for each division, who would report to the State engineer. Division superintendents would have authority to make such regulations as will secure the proper distribution of the water, reserving the right of appeal from the regulations of the superintendents to the State engineer.

a. The State engineer and avision superintendents would be constituted a board of control, to adjudicate the rights to all the public waters of the State, reserving the right of appeal from the decisions of the board of con-trol to the control. trol to the courts. 6. The State engineer would be au-

thorized and directed to make an exam-ination of any stream to be so adjudi-cated, such examination to include measurements of discharge of stream surveys of canals or ditches diverting water therefrom, measurements of lands irrigated by the said canals or ditches, and the securing of any other information that would be of assistance in the

adjudication, 7. The board of control would be au-7. The board of centrol would be au-thorized and directed to divide such water division into water districts, snid water districts to be so arranged as to secure the best protection to the claim-ants of water, and the most economical supervision on the part of the State. For each water district thus created there would be appointed one water commissioner, whose duty it would be to divide the water in the natural stream or streams of his district among the several diches taking water there. stream or streams of his district mere-the several ditches taking water there-from according to the prior rights of each, as determined by the adjudica-tions of board of central. If objection is urged to such a law on it objection is urged to such a law on

that the the ground that its operation would en-ization of tail too great an expense upon the tax-d into a payers, the answer is that the expense to be compared with would be insignificant as compared with the amount now expended in Reignion by irrigators, who, it must be admitted constitute numerically the greater por-tion of the taxpayers of the State. I again commend to your attention that the State engineer will be glad to confer with your committees and give them the benefit of his expert knowledge and

for resolutions and I doubt you who have I rekard it a rotalithe enganization of local boards of balth throughout the State was as complished with extreme difficulty and the engidemic of smallbox occurred about a year ago since which, results have been more strattfying in that the bealth organizations of the State was as completed Park had

inanently stamped out. NATIONAL GUARD. A wise requirement of the Constitution of the State is that which makes It the duty of the Legislature to pro-vide for the organization, eculpment and discipline of the militia. The Con-stitution of the United States is but folowed in this respect, for by that instrument Congress was given power to provide for the organization, arming and disciplining of the militia, also for its call into the national service and for its government when so employed. Our scheme of government implies the nec-essity of the military training of the citizen, to the end that while there should always be sufficient available power to execute the law, suppress insurrection and repel invasion, the menace of militarism, growing up through the existence of a large standing army, might be averted. The wisdom of the fathers and framers of our plan of rathers and tramers of our plan of government in this particular has been abundantly established during the ma-tion's history, and especially within a recent period. The American heart glows with pride at the recollection of the gailantry of the American clitzen coldier in the law war, and in this soldler in the late war; and in this proud feeling we in Utah enjoy a full proud teening we in other enjoy a tuin share. Happly, peace again broods over our nation, and in the prospects before our own tair commonwealth there is nothing to disturb or excite a fear. Yet the duty before us in providing for the proper neede of the organ-ized militia is none the less plain and imperative. No young man need shrink at the thought of a term of service as National Guardsman. On the contrary, if associated with officers of pru-

dence and with comrades of integrity, such service would and should be of distinct benefit. If peace is the time to prepare for war, so should he who may be called to command have first b. State engineer and division 5. The State engineer and division uperintendents would be constituted a love of country and of the flag, which voluntary service stimulates in the breast of every right-minded guards-man, is no more to be likened to swagman, is no more to be likened to swag-gering and brutal militarism, than is a hearty and intelligent obedience to rules of discipline to be compared to the servility of human machines with which tyrants prop up their thrones. Membership in the National Guard ought to be considered an honor, and with proper measuragement officially. with proper encouragement officially, and from the public, it will more and and from the public, it will more and more come to be so regarded. Your co-operation and ald are asked in bring-ing about this desirable condition, and your best efforts are solicited in the enactment of such laws, or such amend-ment of such laws, or such amend-

ment of existing ones as will promote the efficiency of the State Forces. For a more explicit statement of the operations of the National Guard dur-ing the past two years, and for esti-mates of appropriations necessary, and other recommendations looking to the interest and benefit of the service, all

of which I cordially approve, your at-tention is respectfully invited to the report of the adjutant general, which will be laid before you. VOLUNTEER BATTERIES.

VOLUNTEER BATTERIES. It was my pleasure to refer at some length two years ago to the magnifi-cent response which Utah had make to the call of the President for volunteers in the war with Spain. At the time that message was written some of the troops sent forward by this State had returned, the war being ended and their services being no longer needed. The Utah batteries, however, the first or-Utah batteries, however, the first or-utah batteries, however, the first or-thered into the government service, and there ones which had been sent fartheat nway, were still in the Philippline Isl-mads, not yet released from the ardu-ands. ands, not yet released from the out and distinguished duty with their name had become associated

