

**REPORT OF THE
GOVERNOR OF UTAH TO
THE SECRETARY OF
THE INTERIOR, 1887**

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Report of the Governor of Utah to the Secretary of the Interior, 1887 by Utah Governor

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UTAH GOVERNOR

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REPORT

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Salt Lake City, October 10, 1887.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report concerning the condition of affairs in this Territory.

No numbering of this people has been made since the last general census in the year 1880, which gave to Utah a population of 143,963. It is now estimated that we have a population of almost 200,000, and have an assessed taxable valuation of \$35,865,865, distributed by counties as follows:

Counties.	Population.	Assessed valuation.	Counties.	Population.	Assessed valuation.
Beaver	5,000	\$771,305	Salt Lake	45,000	\$12,457,825
Box Elder	8,000	2,209,425	San Juan	300	804,760
Cache	17,000	2,075,440	San Pete	15,000	1,257,343
Davis	6,250	1,124,711	Sevier	5,500	550,743
Emery	3,500	826,011	Summit	7,000	1,725,060
Garfield	2,000	173,870	Tuacale	5,500	1,012,761
Iron	4,000	434,415	Utah	2,500	132,825
Juab	4,200	1,072,751	Utah	21,000	2,240,675
Kane	5,000	202,518	Wasatch	2,540	354,658
Millard	4,250	867,893	Washington	5,000	726,151
Morgan	2,000	397,632	Weber	17,000	3,158,738
Plute	5,000	212,868			
Rich	2,000	350,170	Total	196,500	35,865,865

The population as shown by the census of 1880 consisted of 99,969 natives (of whom 80,841 were born in Utah) and of 43,994 foreign born. England, Denmark, Sweden, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Norway, Switzerland, Canada, and the German Empire contributed in the order named to the foreign-born population, England furnishing nearly one-half.

The foreign population has been increased since 1880 by Mormon immigration, chiefly English and Scandinavian, as follows:

1881	2,333
1882	2,693
1883	2,462
1884	1,799
1885	1,549
1886	1,544
1887 (to present time)	1,027

Another company will leave Liverpool October 8, which will probably swell the number of the present year to 1,500, making a total of 13,780.

SETTLEMENT OF LANDS.

As showing the settlement and disposition of the public lands in this Territory, the following statement of the total business of the land office from the time of its opening, in March, 1869, to the end of the present fiscal year is given:

Kind of entries.	Number of entries made.	Acreage.	Amount.
Pre-emption declaratory statement	10,682	1,275,640.00	\$31,886.00
Homestead	7,813	9,953,630.00	123,585.01
Final homestead	3,718	607,274.51	26,556.98
Cash entries	3,341	312,738.75	476,770.00
Desert entries	2,200	418,869.77	103,486.35
Final desert entries	426	69,812.53	69,812.53
Timber culture entries	794	97,682.25	9,612.00
Final timber culture entries	2	240.00	8.00
Coal pre-emption filings	740	89,860.00	2,247.00
Coal cash entries	75	10,678.33	139,482.02
Mineral applications	1,509	1,443.00	14,430.00
Mineral entries	1,874	11,020.79	56,680.60
Land warrants		28,957.00	615.00
Soldiers' and sailors' scrip		12.00	27.00
Agricultural college scrip		84,912.04	2,232.00
Valentine scrip		440.00	11.00
Chippewa scrip		80.00	2.00
Supreme court scrip		4,360.02	
Adverse claims	749	612.95	6,125.00
Testimony fees			4,056.64
Central Pacific Railroad sections		300,588.89	3,787.40
Union Pacific Railroad sections			595.00
Timber sold			127.08
Stumpage			2,768.72
Timber deprecations			12,632.59
Total		4,158,743.36	1,075,467.19

The total number of acres of public land surveyed in this Territory to June 30, 1887, amounts to 11,711,118.01.

THE COMMERCE OF UTAH.

I take great pleasure in reporting that the commercial affairs of this Territory are in a prosperous condition. We have not had a "boom," but there has undoubtedly been a steady development of most of our material resources sufficient to arouse a hopeful feeling throughout Utah and to give promise of an era of still more rapid growth from now on. It would be difficult to assign any one special reason for this improved condition. I feel that it lies in the happy combination of a number of reasons all tending in the same direction. The mines have continued to yield up their hidden treasures and the soil has responded generously to the efforts of the husbandman; the cattle have done well on the range, and our sheep have brought us more than the usual quantity of wool; and while thus Providence has responded to human effort there has also been a change in the sentiments of the people as between each other, a change leading to a better appreciation of the motives and the acts of their fellow men—a drawing together, in matters of common weal, of those who have hitherto been at cross purposes. While there will continue to be directions in which the diversified classes of this Territory will probably disagree as long as either party maintains its integral existence, all seem to have had the one broad truth dawn upon them, that it is impossible to maintain commercial harmony and to give each other support in material progress without in some way compromising their differences of opinion on other subjects.

Under this improved state of affairs, which has sprung into being only in the last few months, a new impetus has been given to all our commercial enterprises and a feeling of hope generally prevails. Failures in business are rare, prices are maintained, the working classes are fully employed, real estate is in demand, business blocks and handsome residences are being erected, chambers of commerce are being organized in the principal cities, and a general determination is manifest to push the development of our wonderful resources to the utmost. But the growth is not confined to our larger cities, though there the evidence is more marked; it is general throughout the Territory. In the small towns and villages a sense of thrift is discerned in the increased comforts of the people; their freedom from indebtedness, the air of prosperity that pervades their homes, their barn-yards, and their grain-bins. All this is very gratifying to every resident, and the attention of the people of the East is being turned this way with a new and helpful interest vastly different to that with which our Territory has been viewed in the past.

It is difficult for any one here to make a close estimate of the commercial activities of Utah, because we have no bureau of statistics of any kind, but I have been able to figure up the traffic of the Territory as high as \$120,000,000 for the year, which includes merchandising, mining, manufacturing, and the agricultural and stock interests. What the banking, railroad, and such traffic would amount to I do not attempt to estimate, but these will give an idea that our commercial concerns are by no means insignificant. In the matter that follows, I have thought fit to dwell at some length on those products for which we have a wide reputation. Though the facts have been gathered with much pains, I must admit that the figures given in many instances are only estimates, carefully made and subjected to every test within my reach.

It affords me pleasure to acknowledge my indebtedness to Messrs. W. H. and H. L. A. Culmer, of this city, for the careful collection and preparation of the information herein given.

Utah seems to me to present a most inviting field to the capitalist desirous of finding profitable investments, to the artisan seeking employment, and is not without attractions to the farmer willing to work out a home. As to the latter, however, when the manifold difficulties that beset the pioneer are considered, a liberal policy might well be recommended towards those who will undertake to redeem lands in Utah. Whatever can be done should be done to make easier the task of those who are nobly struggling, under grave difficulties, to wrench support from a soil which, however willing under proper circumstances, requires much labor and expense to prepare it and convey to it the waters, without which it will not yield its fruitfulness.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

It affords me great pleasure to be able to note the progress that has been made in the last year in this direction. Under the improved and more harmonious conditions that prevail, stimulated chiefly by the various trade organizations that have recently been created here, the people seem to have awakened to a knowledge of the wonderful possibilities that exist amongst us for industrial enterprises. As a result, the output of manufactures is steadily increasing. New industrial enterprises are being inaugurated, outside capital is beginning to come to our assistance, and the factories already established are increasing their capacities.

The aggregate value of the manufactured products of the Territory amounts to \$8,726,500, giving employment to 3,573 persons, and capital amounting to \$4,468,350, briefly detailed as follows:

Wood-working industries.—Utah has 8 factories engaged in making sash, doors, and blinds, 5 in making moldings, 16 in furniture, 7 in trunks and valises, 2 in making packing cases (besides 2 engaged in making paper boxes), 5 fence factories, having aggregate capital invested of \$353,000, employing 475 hands, and producing \$540,000 annually.

Soap.—There is but 1 soap factory in the Territory, and that is in Salt Lake City, having \$35,000 capital, 6 employes, and producing \$55,000 worth of laundry and toilet soap.

Metal workers.—This industry, including plumbing, tinning, roofing, and the manufacture of tin and sheet-metal ware, employs \$130,000 capital, 165 workmen, and produces \$320,000.

Foundries and boiler works.—Including brass foundries, iron cresting, and machine shops, Utah employs \$281,000 capital, 130 artisans, and produces \$300,000 worth of work.

Breweries.—Utah beer is one of the most important industries we have, and that made in Salt Lake City bears a high reputation wherever introduced. The largest of these breweries makes 20,000 barrels of beer per annum, and bottles 600 dozen per day, of which 500 dozen are exported. The total capital invested in this industry in the Territory will reach half a million dollars, and the value of the products for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, is \$313,192.

Cigars.—Until recently the manufacture of cigars has been confined to one concern only, but this industry, in common with most others here, is now growing, and two other factories have been added. Only high grades of cigars are made, the returns for the past year amounting to about \$200,000. It is demonstrated that our climate is very favorable to the manufacture of fine cigars, and I am told the output will be doubled in the current year.

Tanneries.—Of the few tanneries in Utah the largest are in Salt Lake, employing 15 hands and producing nearly \$75,000 worth of leather annually. It is chiefly sole leather, for use in the shoe factories here, of which they turn out 180 sides per week, requiring an importation for this purpose of 500 cords of California oak bark. Only the want of native bark prevents tanning being a large industry in our midst.

Clothing.—The most important clothing factory of this Territory is that of the Z. C. M. I., in Salt Lake, who manufacture twenty-five dozen garments per day, chiefly men's overalls and underwear. The value of their product is \$50,000 per year. They employ 42 hands and run 30 machines by power, besides the only steam cutting-machines used in the Western region. A smaller concern in Provo turns out considerable work, using principally the cloth made by the large woolen mills there. A thriving business is done in merchant tailoring here and in the other largest towns, and of such good quality that orders are received from long distances.

Flouring mills.—There are in Utah 120 flouring mills, 10 of which are rolled, or new process. The product of the best of these is not excelled in quality by any in America. The aggregate capital invested in this industry is \$1,375,000; the annual product is 109,840,000 pounds of mill stuffs, valued at \$2,288,000. Such is the extent of our flouring interests that nearly all of these mills are in operation the year round. In addition to these there are mills for the manufacture of oatmeal,

rolled oats, cracked wheat, hominy, pearly barley, and other farinaceous goods.

Knitting factories.—There are five large and a number of small knitting factories in the Territory, employing over a hundred operatives in the manufacture of hosiery, bathing suits, underwear, hoods, leggings, mittens, jackets, etc.; product, \$75,000, using native material almost entirely, and exporting 50 per cent. of their output.

Silk manufacture.—About 10 looms are successfully employed for the making of silk goods, chiefly handkerchiefs. Capital, \$1,000; employing 10 hands; importing their raw material and turning out goods to the value of \$5,000.

Boots and shoes.—This industry gives employment to 350 persons in various parts of the Territory, by far the largest concerns being in Salt Lake City, where 2 factories alone employ 200 hands and turn out excellent goods to the amount of \$250,000. One of these factories is the largest west of Chicago. The goods are sold in Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado, as well as in Utah. The number of pairs annually produced in the Territory is estimated at 200,000, valued at \$350,000.

Woolen mills.—There are 8 woolen mills in the Territory, the largest being at Provo, with a capacity of 1,000 yards per day. The others are at Salt Lake, Washington, Springville, Brigham City, Ogden, Kingston, Beaver, and West Jordan. Their aggregate capacity is 600,000 yards of stuffs per annum, 40,000 pounds of yarn, besides considerable quantities of blankets. In this work they consume 100,000,000 pounds of native wool and 5,000 pounds of native cotton grown in southern Utah. The combined investment in these factories amounts to \$400,000, yielding profits of from 7 to 10 per cent. and giving employment to 400 operatives. The total value of these manufactured products is \$375,000. They consist of choice flannels, linseys, cassimeres, doekskins, jeans, shirtings, blankets, carriage robes, table-cloths, batting, and yarns, fully one-half of which is exported, finding a market in Denver, Chicago, and many other eastern points.

Cured meats.—This is a growing industry in Utah, in which it is difficult to secure figures; but from considerable data at hand there is certainly produced \$300,000 worth, involving little capital, as the product is mostly home cured.

Printing and publishing.—Including book-binding and paper ruling, these involve a capital of \$316,000, employing 187 persons, and turning out \$443,000 worth of work.

Aerated waters.—The several concerns engaged in this industry require a capital of \$75,000, giving employment to 125 hands. The Idanha water of Soda Springs, Idaho, is a Utah enterprise, and of this alone some 5,000 bottles per day are packed in the busy season, and distributed throughout the United States. The aggregate value is \$130,000 annually.

Harness and saddlery.—This is an important industry in Utah, having invested capital of \$200,000, employing 185 skilled workmen, and producing \$385,000.

Crackers and confectionery.—Invested capital, \$76,000; number of employes, 145; value of product, \$252,000.

Brick and pottery.—There are some 75 firms engaged in these industries, employing \$123,000 capital, 630 hands, and turning out \$234,000 worth of manufactured material.

Paper.—A large paper-mill near this city, employing 25 hands, produces annually about \$40,000 worth of paper. Of this the greater part