

lisher or foreman of each newspaper attached thereto, showing that the same was successively inserted the requisite number of times, and the date thereof.

"9—The cutting or removing of any timber from public lands described in an application, by or for the applicant, before authority has been officially granted by the secretary of the interior, will render the party so offending liable to prosecution for trespass and subject his application to rejection.

"10—Sawmill owners, lumber dealers, and others, who in any manner 'cause or procure' timber to be cut or removed from any public lands in violation of law or these rules and regulations, whether directly by men in their employ, or indirectly through contract or by purchase, are equally guilty of trespass with the individuals who actually cut or remove such timber, and are alike liable to criminal prosecution. The procurer or manufacturer of timber so cut, as well as the purchaser of such timber or its products, is liable in civil suit for the value thereof.

"11—Special agents will diligently investigate and report all such cases to this office for proper action."

THE HARRISON ADMINISTRATION REVIEWED.

THE greater part of a recent issue of the *New York Mail and Express*, is devoted to reports of the condition of the different departments of the government. These reports are as full and as elaborate as if issued directly from the heads of departments in an official way. The newspaper which issues them says that they have been carefully revised by competent hands. This means that they are semi-official.

What the object may be in calling the attention of the people to the state of the government in midsummer it is not easy to conjecture. Of course Democrats will say that it is done to influence the fall elections, especially in Ohio and Iowa. And as the reports give a very roseate hue to departmental affairs, there may be some appearance of truth in what the opposition says. However, there is not much exaggeration in these reports. According to them, the government is really satisfactory, and its various departments are working prosperously.

The state department, under the able management of Mr. Blaine, has so far scored a number of successes. The Behring sea difficulty has been adjusted on terms honorable to the United States. Our relations with Canada continue most favorable. The reciprocity scheme is going on excellently. So far only one country, Venezuela, has absolutely repudiated our attempts at free commercial intercourse. The Pan-American congress was a success. The Italian trouble has been handled in a masterly manner. All these are facts patent to everybody.

The Treasury Department under Windom and Foster seems to have done very well. The administration of the new tariff law is one of its greatest performances. It has accomplished its work so far with ease and dispatch. During the past nine months more goods have been imported than

ever before in the same period. Yet the duty was less by \$55,000,000. The portion of the national debt falling due this year was refunded at a rate of interest the lowest in the history of governmental securities. The silver policy of the administration has been conservative and yet beneficial to the country. Silver is higher now than it has been for twenty years. There has been a considerable increase in the currency of the nation, and by it a threatened panic has been averted.

The war department under Secretary Proctor is reported satisfactory. Desertions have practically ceased. Contract abuses have been suppressed. An Indian trouble has been settled with less loss of life than any in our previous history. Our coast defenses are being ably and expeditiously prosecuted.

The navy department under Mr. Tracy is also in good condition. Everything that science, intellect and wealth can do, to obtain an efficient, effective and superior navy is being done.

The department of justice under Mr. Miller has accomplished a great deal of work. It has had before it during the past two years several great Constitutional questions. There are five of them now pending, and the Attorney-General is ready to go on with them when Court convenes. The election laws have been efficiently enforced for the past two years.

The Interior Department under Mr. Noble has accomplished its great work, the taking of the census, to the satisfaction of the country at large. The Count was made in quicker time, by three months, than ever before. When completed, the 11th census will be the most interesting compiled in our history.

The Indian Bureau, under Mr. Morgan, has been re-constructed, it is said, for the better. The Pension Office and the Land Office are both abreast of their work. When the present Administration came into office 300,000 cases in the latter bureau alone were unsettled.

The Post Office Department, under Mr. Wannamaker, is reported in excellent condition. He has under consideration the establishment of a postal telegraph scheme, and also postal savings banks. And, certainly, very few, if any charges of mismanagement or inefficiency have been made against this department, by even hostile politicians.

The Department of Agriculture under the genial Jerry Rusk, is reported the best organized of any, though it is but a recent creation. Under his management the meat and cattle interests are prosperous. The restriction placed on these industries by France, Germany and England are about to be entirely removed. This is owing to the active measures adopted at home by the Department.

On the whole the Harrison administration seems to be doing very well. Of course the showing made here is entirely from a partisan organ, but the most pronounced opponent must admit that it makes an excellent showing. The advocates of free silver will take issue with the treasury report relating to that metal, but otherwise they can not find very much fault with the existing condition of the various departments.

THE LIBERAL COLLECTOR.

Editor Deseret News:

I have been very much amused at the sight afforded by the collector-elect skurrying about town taking care of his character. He has threatened several with vengeance. He has talked about suing the *Herald*. He has published an affidavit denying that he is a gambler. No person outside of his "cronies" would have supposed that he "bucked the tiger" now and then if he had not made so much noise of denial. But it all reminds me of my experience with him in 1889.

As it has a bearing on my work in Utah I desire to put it on record as a bit of history that may be needed by and by.

I came to Utah on the second of January, 1889. I knew no person in the Territory and had never corresponded with any person in Utah. I was so much surprised at what I saw as compared with what I expected to see that I concluded to remain a month. Soon after I came B. F. Underwood came to the city to lecture. I had been intimately acquainted with him for a quarter of a century. I met him. He introduced me to what was known as "The Secular Society." It was a society of atheists and infidels. It was an exclusive institution and admitted people only by card. Among its members was the collector-elect. The society, or leading members thereof, wanted to find a man who would locate in Salt Lake and give Sunday lectures. They applied to Mr. Underwood and he recommended myself.

I was invited to lecture. I explained that I could not give them atheism. They were sorry, but liked my work well enough to engage me for a specified time at a stipulated price. Then they told me that I must say nothing to offend the churches, because all that was not Mormon was Liberal. They said, however, that if I wanted to be popular I must give the Mormons h—l.

My fourth lecture, given when I had been three months in Salt Lake, was on "The Revival Needed in Utah." In it I spoke of the Mormon people; their persecutions; their devotion to what they believed to be their duty; their perseverance. I said the world had not seen any such heroism for a thousand years, and I plead for the same fair play for them that everybody gave to all other sects. Then I spoke of Utah Liberalism as it opposed them. I pointed out the strange combination of elements that united to make the Liberals of Utah. I enumerated them from the Catholic Church down to the Methodist and the unchurched people who delighted to congregate in saloons, spit tobacco juice on hot stoves and tell stories about the Mormons. It was all said in a goodnatured and inoffensive way. There were many people in the audience who applauded my statements heartily, but they were not the people who employed me. From that time the Secular Society knew me no more. The men who had engaged to pay me \$300 had up to that time paid me \$33. That was all I got from them, and they yet owe me \$267 on as fair a bargain as ever was made. The collector-elect was one of the four men who employed me.

It was the intention of those men to