

endeavored to do my duty as a citizen of this Republic without fear, without favor and without thought of personal reward."

This indicates, to say the least, that when he carried the municipal election of Salt Lake City for the "Liberals," by crooked work, in 1890, he was not doing his "duty as a citizen of this Republic." His reward for the job was a check for \$10,000, which he pocketed with much satisfaction.

But we have diverged from the pathetic scene of the declination of the nomination of the delegateship to the National Democratic Convention. When Mr. Powers neared the end of his long-winded self eulogy, he was, of course, deeply affected, having doubtless had a quantity of emotion on hand for a couple of weeks, reserved for the occasion. He firmly declined the honor. This announcement raised, as he knew it would, a storm of protestations. A motion was put by a devoted umbrella-holder to the effect that the declination be not accepted. This brought Ogden Hiles to his feet. He was, of course, greatly excited. He is Mr. Powers' partner—hence his excitement, which had probably, like the "boss's" heartfelt emotion, been stored for the occasion. He exclaimed:

"As a friend of Judge Powers, I can see no reason why this convention can refuse to accept the decl."

Of course Mr. Hiles was drowned in a bedlam of Indian howls and snorts of disapproval, and the motion was carried with much unanimous vociferation.

It is barely possible that there may be some people in this part of the country who actually believe that Judge Powers did not have himself nominated, or did not, at the very least, understand that he would be before the convention was held. Hence the declination scene was sufficiently pathetic to draw bitter tears from the eyes of the most stoic Tuscaroran, while the sympathetic spectators were inclined to join, in order to make the incident a sort of general weep.

We have to hand a circular announcing the approaching exodus of the Tuscarora fantasists. It bears the stamp of the R. G. W. railway, but seems to have the earmarks of "boss" Powers. It gives further evidence of the manly, highly intellectual and dignified character of the bogus Indian political organization, and we therefore quote from it:

"From the mountains and the valleys of the pleasant land of Utah will the mighty Tuscaroras take the war trail of the Rio Grande Western railway, in their journey toward the rising sun, about the fifteenth day of the moon of strawberries to join the grand council of the tribes and mingle in the war dance of the nations in the wigwam of Chicago by the big sea water.

"On the march, the braves will feast on Odah'min. The strong man, Kwa'sind, will perform his greatest feats. Handsome Yenadiz'ze will execute his most bewildering dances. Kantasoo, the game of plumb stones, will help to while away the time. Ia'goo, the great boaster (evidently O. W. Powers), will tell his marvelous stories, and Chibiabos will sing his sweetest songs. All this will be done.

"The party will take the trail through the enchanted wonderland. Through canyons filled with bear and mountain lion, and rivers thick with brant and beaver. They will see the Mishe-Mokawa.

"Through Denver's open wigwams, over the trail of the great Burlington nation, the party pass the tepees of the Omaha's out upon the prairies filled with the sunbeams' golden arrows, through meadows thick with bison.

"Let the pale-face and the Tuscarora, and let all tribes come with fifty pieces of wampum, with their arrows made of jasper, with their arrow heads of chalcedony, with their squaws, tepees and ponies, with their papooses and their totems, and join this greatest of all war parties.

"All the braves of the Tuscarora will be in war paint. All the greatest medicine men will beat the tom-toms.

"The Tuscarora have dug up the tomahawk. The fire in the peace-pipe smoulders. Weendigoes, come! Puk Wudjies, come!

"Mark your names on birch-bark. On the bark of the fragrant birch tree before another moon has passed, at the tepee of the Rio Grande, in Salt Lake City, on the corner of the Main street trail, let your signs be noted."

Doubtless the people along the route will get the idea that a circus company is approaching the town ahead of the tent. When the delegates and their Tuscarora escorts enter the Queen city of the west they will make quite an impression. Fortunately the white and blue will remove the probability of their being taken for a body of anarchists approaching the convention building to blow up the structure should the irdelegates not be admitted.

Would it not help their cause to some degree if they should perform the war dance and the "ugh" act for the declination of the delegates and visitors from the various States and Territories. Such an exhibit might impress the spectators with the idea that the Tuscarora delegation from Utah belong to a dignified, sedate and thoughtful class, and ought, therefore, to participate in the important duty of nominating a suitable person for election to the highest office in the gift of the Republic.

Notwithstanding the introduction of fantasticism, in the form of "grotesques and horrors," in this movement of bogus Democrats, we are at present of opinion that the procession will return from Chicago, speaking figuratively, with umbrellas of blue, with their gray dusters bedraggled and their "Uncle Sam" hats bearing such evidence of having been sat upon that they will closely resemble antique concertinas.

TIMBER ON THE PUBLIC LANDS.

By courtesy of Hon. John T. Caine we are in possession of copies of correspondence between the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington and the Delegate, in reference to the vexed question of cutting timber on the public lands. This is of great importance to Utah, where the operations of the timber laws have proved very oppressive. Delegate Caine has interested himself diligently in behalf of the settlers in districts where the cutting of this timber is a necessity, and, as will be seen from this correspondence, has been successful. The action taken will afford great relief to many people in this Territory:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office,
Washington, D. C.,

May 17th, 1892.

Hon. John T. Caine, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Sir—Referring to your letter of March 22, 1892, relative to the hardships imposed upon the settlers in Utah through the delay of this department in acting upon applications submitted for permits to cut public timber under the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Statutes, 1093), and to office reply thereto of the 16th ultimo, advising you that the matter had been referred to the honorable secretary of the interior, suggesting for his approval and instruction certain measures which it is hoped will afford the desired relief, I now have the honor to enclose copy of the letter to the honorable secretary referred to, which has been returned to this office with his approval endorsed thereon.

In accordance with the suggestions contained in said letter, which are now in the nature of instructions, the applications for permits to cut public timber now on file in this office will be acted upon with but little delay.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

THOMAS H. CARTER, Commissioner.

General Land Office,

Washington, D. C.,

April 13th, 1892.

The Honorable Secretary of the Treasury:

Sir—I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter to this office, dated March 22, 1892, from Hon. John T. Caine, M. C., with enclosures, viz.: petition dated at Beaver City, Utah, March 4, 1892, and signed by a number of citizens; and, letter without date to Hon. John T. Caine from Blackner, Son & Stewart, of Beaver City.

Those papers relate to the applications made by said Blackner, Son & Stewart, and others of Utah Territory, for permits to cut timber from public lands under the act of March 3, 1891, (26 Stat., 1093) and department circulars thereunder dated May 5, 1891; and the parties complain of the very great inconvenience and disadvantage suffered by them through the delay of this department to grant the permits applied for.

The said act of March 3, 1891, makes it unlawful to cut and remove any timber from the public lands of the States therein named, the District of Alaska and the Territory of Utah, except under the authority of this department, and the settlers in the said localities are therefore obliged to suffer great privation while awaiting action upon their applications to cut timber or assume the onus of being violators of the law by cutting the timber which is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of their homes.

"Hon. John T. Caine says, and this office recognizes the fact, that the present administration of the law and departmental rulings thereunder, referred to, imposes great hardship to the entire population of Utah, and particularly to those who live away from the lines of railroad, as the cost of transporting lumber great distances from the railroads makes it impossible for any of the settlers to obtain material even for the repair of their houses and fences. He thinks that these people are entitled to relief, and the Government should either cut the timber and sell it to them, or permit the millowners to do it."

"Relative to the situation above set forth respecting the Territory of Utah, I have to say that similar conditions obtain as well in all the States affected by the said act of March 3, 1891, and I respectfully submit that Congress has imposed very heavy additional burdens upon this office under the said act in the way of examinations as to proposed forest reser-