

cludes almost the whole of the south half of Uintah county, besides a strip in the eastern portions of Carbon and Wasatch counties. There is an abundance of water on the reservation, a large quantity of mineral lands, some good grazing country, and a comparatively small amount of cultivable land. With the exception of the allotments to be made to the Indians on the reservation, the Uncompahgre reserve is thrown open to public entry.

There are no treaty arrangements with the Indians on the Uintah reservation for the opening of lands now held by them to white occupation. The recent law authorizes such treaty arrangements, and when these are perfected by the commissioners and ratified by Congress, and not before, the reservation can be opened. Thus it will be seen that the Uintah lands will not come into market for an indefinite period, though the negotiations to bring them there have been instituted. As to the Uncompahgre lands, the necessary treaty provisions for opening the lands were completed fourteen years ago—in 1880.

The original bills for bringing the Uintah and Uncompahgre reservations into the public domain were not passed in the form presented. What Congress did was to attach a "rider" to the Indian appropriation bill. By this, the President is authorized to appoint a commission of three persons, at a salary of \$6 per day each while actually engaged in their duties, the entire cost of accomplishing which is not to exceed \$16,000, to allot the lands on the Uncompahgre reservation, and to treat with the Indians on the Uintah reservation to induce them to accept allotments in severalty of lands.

These commissioners are directed to apportion to each head of an Indian family on the Uncompahgre reservation a quarter section of land, with an additional quarter section of grazing lands; to each single person over 18 years of age, to each orphan child under 18, and to each other person under 18 born prior to the allotment, 80 acres of land and 80 acres of grazing land. These allotments are to be paid for at the rate of \$1.25 per acre, the money to come from the funds now in the United States treasury and realized from the sale of the Uncompahgre lands in Colorado. All surveys of allotments are to be made by the general land office. When the commissioners complete their labors on the Uncompahgre reservation, the land not required for allotments is, by proclamation, to be thrown open to entry under the homestead and mineral laws. The settler under the homestead laws may secure title at the end of three years by paying \$1.50 per acre for his homestead. The minimum price of mineral lands known to contain asphaltum is fixed at \$5 per acre. No person, firm or corporation is permitted to enter more than twenty acres of mineral land. There are no sales by auction.

The commissioners also are directed to negotiate with the Indians residing on the Uintah reservation and if possible to procure the consent of such Indians to accept allotments in severalty of lands within the reservation and to relinquish to the government all lands not re-

quired for the allotment. When this is accomplished, the commissioners are to report their labors, and any agreement made by them with the Indians shall become operative only when ratified by act of Congress.

Thus it will be seen that steps were taken to open the Uintah reservation upon the Indians giving their consent in such terms as Congress may approve. It does not appear likely the aborigines will raise much objection to the proposition to be made to them; but under the most favorable progress it will be a considerable time before any part of the Uintah reservation will come into the land market. When the Uncompahgre allotments are made, the remainder of the reservation will be open to entry. The preparatory work for this should not occupy many months after the President names the reservation commission. When it is accomplished the probability is that an extensive mineral section will be opened for occupancy and development, some grazing and timber land will be added to the public domain, and a very small cultivable area will be subject to entry under the homestead laws.

ONE OF THEM.

In all probability there will be three nominees for the position of Delegate to Congress from Utah placed before the people of this Territory for their suffrages on the 6th of next November. One of these, the Republican candidate, was unanimously and enthusiastically named in Provo yesterday. Hon. Frank J. Cannon, who made the race for Delegate two years ago, was again the choice of his party for standard-bearer, and with such evidences of heartiness and sincerity, that he may be expected to call forth its entire strength and be followed to the polls by its united cohorts. If there was any sulking or soreness over any part of the convention's proceedings, it was certainly not in evidence. All this promises a compact, well-fought and lively campaign; for that the Democratic convention next week will be equally harmonious and its nominee chosen with like decisiveness, may be easily believed. So that if between now and the 1st of November any voter shall be left in doubt as to the candidate and the principles to which he shall give allegiance, it will be only the fault of his own ears, eyes and intelligence.

The News doesn't care how hot the contest is, provided it is conducted in a clean way and on courteous and correct lines. As before, and at all times, it will be our pleasure to survey the conflict from a standpoint above the lashings and fury of the waves of partyism, and to criticize or applaud as independent and unbiased observation may suggest.

THE COUNT OF PARIS.

With the death of Louis Albert Philippe, count of Paris, Sept 8, announced in the NEWS of that date, the leader of the royalist party in France has left the political arena of that

country. It is claimed that the event has no political importance.

The count was born in Paris in 1838. When his grandfather, Louis Philippe, in 1848, closed an inglorious reign by abdication and flight, he joined the family in exile in England, where his education was completed. The War of Rebellion in this country gave him an opportunity of practical military education, and he hastened to embrace it, serving on General McClellan's staff. On his return to France after the German-French war he was elected a member of the national Assembly. Unfortunately for his own cause the Orleanist family became involved in the revolutionary intrigues of General Boulanger and the count was again exiled. English papers comment on his incapacity as a politician, attributing to this cause the weakness of the royalist party. But it is very doubtful whether any amount of genius could have advanced the interests of that political faction under the existing conditions. France has suffered too much from the vain glory of royalism and imperialism. The people have tasted the sweetness of liberty, and the experiences of the two are not yet so far apart in point of time that the difference is imperceptible. That is probably the real cause of the victories France has achieved for the principles of the republic against all conspiracies from within and without.

The count is spoken of as a man of high personal character as to his private life, and as an accomplished writer on social questions. He was one of the few aristocrats of Europe who during our struggle for union sympathized with the North.

THE ALCOHOL TARIFF.

There has been much criticism of the paragraph of the new tariff bill which exempts from tax alcohol used in the arts; and the hint is now given that inasmuch as the treasury department is required to draw up regulations under which importers may avail themselves of the exemption, the paragraph may be made inoperative through official delay in framing these regulations until Congress shall again meet, when it is hoped by opponents that the clause may be amended. Secretary Carlisle is said to have intimated, indeed, that he will be in no hurry to put into execution a feature of the bill which he regards as a plain blunder.

Apart from the merits or demerits of the bill itself or any of its paragraphs, such action of the secretary would have to be regarded as wholly indefensible. He is not the one to choose which sections shall, and which shall not, be enforced; he is vested with no supreme authority to override the expressed wishes and policy of the two houses of Congress. The President himself declined to veto the bill—a course which clearly indicated his desire to have the measure, unsatisfactory as he pronounced it in many respects, go to the people with all its imperfections on its head. With that course determined upon, the opportunity for amending or postponing the operation of the bill was passed; and now for the secretary of the