

vations and applications to cut public timber, and has made no appropriation for any increased force of agents, while those in the service already had all the work they could properly attend to in investigating alleged fraudulent entries, timber depredations, etc.

"With the small force at the command of this office months must elapse before many of the applications to cut timber can be examined in the field, and in the meantime the hardships referred to in the petition and letters herewith, must continue to exist.

"This office feels that the trouble complained of in the papers herewith can hardly be exaggerated, and that it is manifestly unjust that the citizens of the Territory of Utah and the States should be compelled to bear such burdens any longer than is possible to avoid. Moreover, it is evident that the progress and development of the country are being immeasurably retarded by existing circumstances.

In view, therefore, of the facts and emergencies of the case as above set forth, I respectfully suggest that it might be well when application are presented in strict accordance with the requirements of department circular of May 5th, 1891, and it is shown by the papers to the satisfaction of this office that an actual public necessity exists in a particular case, and no protests against the issuance of a permit are received, that it be authorized to submit the papers with permit prepared, to you for consideration and approval.

I have the honor to respectfully request early instructions in this matter.

Very respectfully,

(Signed.) THOS. H. CARTER,
Commissioner.
Approved, J. W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

POLITICAL FORBODINGS.

HENRY WATTERSON writes a three column letter showing why Cleveland should not be nominated. Cleveland is likened to Van Buren, and the situation today similar to that of 1844 from the Democratic standpoint. Mr. Watterson contends that if Van Buren had received the nomination he would have been defeated, and the wisdom and sagacity of the leaders of that day were shown in the strategic performance which gave the nomination to James K. Polk. It was at that time that the two-thirds rule in Democratic conventions was adopted for the special purpose of defeating Martin Van Buren. This candidate was really the most popular man in his party, and he would have had no trouble in securing a bare majority, but with such candidates as Cass, and Buchanan in the field also, to obtain two-thirds was impossible. It was then that the term "dark horse" came into use, and on this occasion James K. Polk proved to be the sable courser of destiny.

Mr. Watterson goes on to argue that Cleveland would be defeated if nominated and that a dark horse on this occasion would be the grand feat. This gentleman is in his way a smart politician, and in many respects too smart for his party. Had he yielded somewhat to Gorman and other leaders in 1888 he might have had a different theme to write upon at present. It is well known that his "star-eyed goddess" business, and his tariff reform absolutism did more to defeat Cleve-

land than any other circumstance connected with the campaign of 1888.

In 1884 Polk's great opponent was Henry Clay, one of the greatest Americans then living. James G. Blaine is taken as the latter-day parallel for Clay, but republicans entertain no such melo-dramatic forebodings as those of Mr. Watterson. The latest dispatches from Eastern political centers show that Blaine is most likely to be the nominee at Minneapolis. The general belief is that he will get the nomination and then the matter will be left in his own hands to accept or decline.

Mr. Watterson and many of the Democratic chieftains entertain the idea that Blaine will be the candidate of his party, and that in a contest between him and Cleveland, the latter would be defeated. On these premises Mr. Watterson builds his prophetic forecast, and introduces the 1844 episode to show the necessity of a dark horse on the present occasion.

Van Buren was elected President in 1836, defeated in 1840 by President Harrison's grandfather, and in 1844 rejected at the convention. Cleveland was elected in 1884, defeated in 1888 by Harrison, hence the Watterson theory that the convention should reject him in 1892.

UTAH CROP AND WEATHER REPORT FOR APRIL.

In his monthly weather review for April Director Salisbury says that the temperature was probably three to four degrees below the normal. Averaged for twenty-six stations in Utah Territory it was 46.8 degrees. The monthly mean at St. George was 59.1 degrees, the greatest of any station. Grouse Creek had the lowest monthly mean, 34.5 degrees. The highest temperature, 87 degrees, occurred at Moab, on the 29th and 30th, the lowest, 11 degrees at Soldiers Summit on the 20th. The greatest monthly range, 63 degrees, occurred at Beaver and at Thisle, least, 31 degrees, at Snowville.

The greatest amount of rain fell in the districts traversed by the Wasatch from the north to the south of the Territory. Fillmore records the greatest amount, 2.11 inches; Parowan next, 2.03 inches; Green River the least, 0.10 inch. In the valleys very little snow fell. Parowan had an unusual fall for the time of year.

The weather in general was cloudy and cool, with several light hail and thunder storms. Light frosts were frequent, but in the valleys only damaged slightly small fruits and early vegetables.

From Cisco P. H. Jeffers reports high winds on the 12th, 26th and 29th. From Deseret Willard Rogers reports more than the normal amount of wind. From Grouse Creek B. F. Cooke reports crops more backward than in former seasons. William Brown of Levan reports a killing frost on the 28th, and hail on the 3rd, 17th and 20th. Henry Crouse of Moab reports sudden changes in temperature for the month of April, but a very good prospect for abundance of apples, pears, peaches etc. Robert Moncur, Mt. Carmel, reports frost mostly every night. George Hales, Richfield reports apples and apricots mostly killed by frost.

THE DISPATCH FEIND AGAIN.

THE annexed dispatch is clipped from the New York Mail and Express:

"SALT LAKE, Utah, May 19 (Special).—The regular Republican convention send Judges Goodwin and Allen as Harrison delegates to Minneapolis. Politics are disturbed here by the Mormon Church. All Mormons vote as their Bishops direct, and they pay monthly assessments to the Church defense fund, which now has enormous proportions, and is used to propagate the domination of the ecclesiastical hierarchy in things temporal and spiritual. Polygamy is not the only evil that Americanism has to fight in this Territory, but theocracy, speaking through Woodruff, Cannon and Joseph F. Smith, the so-called first presidency of the Church, is equally monstrous and determined in disloyalty to the United States. Can any church be tolerated which claims the right to rule the State by divine authority.

"There are two such churches in our country. Mormonism is concentrated here in Utah, and Romanism in a diffused but powerful condition chiefly in our big cities.

"Either church would be to America what Mohammedanism is to Turkey if it could. Its supreme tyrant here, Mormonism, uses the same weapon, the boycott, which Romanism tries elsewhere, but Mormonism is being gradually crushed out, and its Church leaders are trying to coalesce first with one of the two great parties of the country and then with the other, bidding high for traitors from each and getting more from the Democrats than the Republicans, and no Republicans at all from the Liberals headed by Judge Goodwin.

The only regrettable thing about today's convention is that they laid on the table a resolution committing the party to nominate a Republican for delegate to Congress when the time came to nominate."

It would be difficult to crowd into one dispatch more direct, and deliberate untruths than are collected in the foregoing. The convention which sends Messrs Goodwin and Allen—neither of whom is a "Judge"—to Minneapolis, was a "Liberal" convention to all intents and purposes, and proved that it was not a "straight Republican Convention" by the resolution referred to in the last paragraph of the dispatch. It was a branch of a faction of which a professed Democrat is the head and chief, who is looked up to by the pretended Republicans as their leader, and whom they expect to nominate for the only national office that any party in Utah can vote for. Very prominent "Republicans" they must be. Their delegates are going to the Republican convention to bar out if possible the delegates of the straight Republican party of Utah.

"All Mormons do" not "vote as their Bishops direct" and there is not the slightest evidence that any Mormon Bishop attempts to direct the votes of his people. This is only a simple denial, but it stands as against the unsupported falsehood contained in the dispatch.

This old charge of "disloyalty to the United States" and of "theocracy" has become absurd in its vain repetition. So with the statement that the "Mormon" Church claim to rule the State by divine authority. When was the claim made, and how? The dispatcher of this batch of nonsense must