

Spanish Fork, San Pete, Corn Creek and Deep Creek, yet no returns of surveys have been received from the surveyor general."

If, now, you will turn to page 372 of the corresponding volume for the 2nd session of the 39th Congress, you will read in the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated October 2, 1866, the following statement, namely:

"Under the act of Congress approved May 5, 1864, for vacating and selling the present Indian reservations in Utah Territory, returns of surveying have been received of the Spanish Fork and Sanpete reservations."

On page 74 of the Exec. Docs., 1st session, 40th Congress, in the report of the Commissioner of the Land Office, under date of October 15, 1867, you will find this statement:

"Utah Territory, forming part of the surveying district of Colorado, is without an organization for the disposal of the public lands, no land district having as yet been authorized. No surveys, therefore, have been prosecuted in Utah during the last year, except the subdivision of the vacated Indian reservations of Deep Creek and Corn Creek into forty-five acre tracts, as required by the provisions of the act of Congress of May 5, 1864, for vacating and selling the present Indian reservations thereon."

These reports show that each one of these four reservations had been surveyed before the middle of October, 1867. But we have not yet fathomed the depths of the error in which the contestant has become involved in his upheaval of the "stupendous frauds" of these Utah reservations. Not only have these four reservations, whatever they were, been vacated, but they were in fact never Indian reservations in any such sense as to be closed against the lawful settlement of white inhabitants. The Territory of Utah was acquired from Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. It came to us free from any incumbrance of anterior Indian treaties. In this respect it differed from the Louisiana purchase, which brought with it the incumbrance of the existing Indian treaties of France and Spain.

Now the counsel would have us believe that the act of March 3, 1853, authorized an Indian agent, "under the direction of the Department of the Interior" (meaning thereby the Secretary, or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or the Commissioner of the Land Office, or something else, I know not what), by a location and survey, to erect five reservations, which should have the character of Indian reservations established by treaty or by act of Congress.

But the law authorized no such thing. It authorized the President, if, upon examination, he should approve the plan provided for the protection of the Indians, to make five, not Indian, but military reservations in California or Utah and New Mexico for Indian purposes. This the President never did, except as to the Uinta reservation, which is now occupied exclusively by Indians. These so-called reservations grew up gradually from mere farms under the care and management of Indian agents.

But if the President had done all that act authorized, it would not have closed these lands to white settlements without further legislation. The act to which the counsel refers as operative for this purpose (4 Stats., 730, secs. 10 and 11,) was actually passed more than fourteen years before Utah was ceded by Mexico to the United States.

Now, the power which Congress exercises over military reserves in the Territories is conferred by the third section of the fourth article of the Constitution. The provision is in these words:

"The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States."

This grant confers no greater or less power, no more or less complete jurisdiction over the portions used as military reserves than over the other portions of the territory. It confers complete jurisdiction over the whole, subject only to such restrictions as may be imposed by treaties made in conformity with the Constitution of the United States. Congress may bestow upon or withhold or withdraw from the

territorial government partial or complete control, subject to its own power of revision, over one part as well as over another part; over a military reserve, as well as over districts not reserved. By the organic act the territorial government of Utah was made to cover all the territory within the boundaries described, without exception or reservation, and the legislative, executive, and judicial powers of the government were extended over the whole of that territory.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

#### Iron Ores in Utah.

Large deposits of iron ore are known to exist in various portions of Utah, and in some instances rival the celebrated silver mines of that territory in their importance and extent. The ores found are principally hematite and magnetic in character, and frequently are found to assay from fifty to sixty per cent. metallic iron.

The most prominent and extensive iron deposits that have been as yet discovered in Utah Territory are in Iron County, in the vicinity of Iron City, and Iron Springs, about 240 miles from Salt Lake City, in a south-westerly direction. These deposits are situated on the Iron Mountains, and are seen in the form of immense ledges, standing nearly vertical, along the lines of which solid ore is exposed in distances varying from 300 to 1,500 feet in length.

Iron ores of a fine quality of hematite have been discovered in Stockton, or Rush Valley mining district, situated in Tooele Valley, about fifty miles distant from Salt Lake City. This district, which contains a great many valuable mines producing argentiferous galea, is also destined to be successful in one branch of iron mining, and cannot fail to prove the best smelting locality in Utah, for several reasons. The iron ores are superior to the Wyoming hematite, which is imported at a cost of from \$16 to \$20 per ton in Salt Lake City, and can be delivered at the smelting works for less than \$14 per ton. These ores exist in sufficient quantities to supply all the surrounding districts at a far less cost than the imported material.

Iron has been discovered in large quantities in the Castle Valley region, about 150 miles distant from Salt Lake City, in a southeasterly direction. The term Castle Valley Region is common to a certain portion of the Green River Basin, and comprises a large tract of country lying south of the Roan, or Little Mountains, a spur of the Wasatch Range, and is situated in Sanpete and Sevier counties. This section of the country is very little known, as it has been until lately an almost unexplored region.

Iron has been discovered in the Adams Mining District, situated in City Creek canon, in Salt Lake county, about ten miles northeast of Salt Lake City. The Adams was formerly embraced in the Hot Springs District, of which very little notice was taken until the discovery of very fine ore, in the spring of 1873, created quite an excitement, when the present district was organized. Argentiferous galea and some milling rock, carrying a per cent. of gold, were the discoveries that created the first sensation, but from all indications it can be rendered a very successful iron mining district. During last season a shipment of several tons of fine iron ores, were made from this district to Salt Lake for flux.

Iron has also been found in the Columbia mining district—a district that is almost unknown on account of its remote situation, being distant from the line of the Utah Southern railroad nearly forty miles. Several mines have been opened which contain almost inexhaustible quantities of fine hematite ores.

Iron exists in considerable quantities in Antelope mining district, situated on Church Island, in Great Salt Lake, about eighteen miles distant from Salt Lake.

In Box Elder district, opposite the city of Corinne, only two miles distant from the line of the Utah Northern railroad, an immense body of iron has been found in the Idaho mine, and it has also been discovered in more or less quantities in a large number of other mines.

Oxides of iron exist in Tooele Mining district, situated east of Tooele Valley, about forty miles from Salt Lake City. Iron has been discovered in large quantities

in Ogden canyon, only six miles from Ogden City, the junction of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads. There is no more favorable locality in Utah for the successful manufacture of iron than in Ogden City, and the Union Pacific railroad has decided, we believe, to locate its rolling mills here.

Blow Out Mountain is situated two miles north-east of Iron City, in Iron County. This mountain is 1,650 feet east and west, and 1,250 feet north and south, and 400 feet high, and is composed of solid iron ores. The western half is hematite, the eastern half magnetic, and the ores are of the best and purest quality. The formation on the eastern base is limestone, and on the north granite, indicating a true fissure vein. This is beyond question a remarkable and extensive iron deposit. The very best of fire clay exists in the vicinity, which has been tested and proved to be A No. 1, which can be used for constructing furnaces. Immediately south of Blow Out Mountain, about two miles distant, there exists a large coal bed, which contains a well defined vein of seven feet in width. Within the spaces of five miles are found six different classes of iron ores, fire rock, fire clay, lime, first class sand for mouldings and coal for fuel, which constitutes all the requisites for the cheap and successful manufacture of iron.

Important discoveries of iron have also been made in Mineral Point Mining district, which is situated in Cache county, in the northern part of the Territory, about seventy-five miles distant from Salt Lake.

Iron has been discovered in large quantities in Skull Valley, situated in Tooele county, east of Tooele and Rush Valleys, and lying between the Oquirrh and Cedar ranges of mountains, about fifty miles distant from Salt Lake City. Black Mountain, situated about two miles east of Hooper's Ranch, contains large deposits of mineral, apparently of a superior quality. In all probability, future developments will prove this locality to be one of the principal iron producing districts in that portion of the Territory.

From all the knowledge we have before us, Utah seems destined to rank among the important iron producing districts of the Union, and only awaits sufficient means of transportation.—St. Louis Railway Register.

#### RAILROAD FREIGHT TRAFFIC

During July, 1874.

##### UTAH CENTRAL.

INWARD.

	Tons.	Lbs.
Crude Bullion.....	201	232
Coal.....	1549	680
Coke.....	834	680
Charcoal.....	712	1000
Fire Clay.....	11	
Iron Ore.....	450	1493
Ice.....	43	
Lumber.....	355	1300
Live Stock.....	10	
Merchandise.....	1066	230
Machinery.....	128	160
Ore.....	40	150
Produce.....	264	1500
Railroad Material.....	14	1350
Sundries.....	292	788
Wagons.....	68	900
Total.....	6061	900

OUTWARD.

	Tons.	Lbs.
Crude Bullion.....	1243	1989
Lead.....	240	69
Live Stock.....	40	
Merchandise.....	149	67
Ore.....	1014	1500
Produce.....	20	
Sundries.....	68	885
Wool and Hides.....	85	1194
Total.....	2862	304

Total traffic for the month.....8943 304

##### UTAH SOUTHERN.

INWARD.

	Tons.	Lbs.
Crude Bullion.....	1135	1611
Charcoal.....	240	
Fire Clay.....	30	
Ice.....	20	
Iron Ore.....	95	890
Lead.....	240	69
Lumber.....	40	
Merchandise.....	20	873
Ore.....	1233	871
Rock.....	360	
Sundries.....	254	1149
Total, inward.....	3724	1454

OUTWARD.

	Tons.	Lbs.
Building Material.....	178	1880
Crude Bullion.....	211	232
Coal.....	725	
Coke.....	702	630
Charcoal.....	662	1000
Iron Ore and Limestone.....	630	940
Lumber.....	160	1647
Merchandise.....	306	1101
Machinery.....	84	220
Ore.....	200	1619
Produce.....	70	
Railroad Material.....	10	1350
Sundries.....	70	
Wagons.....	17	1000
Total.....	4060	1619

Total traffic for the month.....7785 1073

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