received quite a greeting. He said this was Democracy's day, not only because of the event which it commemorates, but because Cleveland had been chosen President by one of the largest electoral majorities any candidate ever had. The speaker went into rather a lengthy dissertation on national and local politics, saying in one place "If Old Hickory" had been asked for amnesty by a people who had himself and his army had penetrated trackless wastes and achieved a victory second only in importance to his, and whose only offense, like that of Jackson's countrymen, was the practice of a system at which part of the country claimed to be shocked, they would have got what they asked for instanter, and it would have left no room for newspapers and politicians to discuss its meaning, either; it would not have been lame, halting or equivocal. He would have said, 'You shall have it, take back your citizenship, your franchise, and be one with us hereafter.' The speaker ridiculed the statement of a local paper that Jackson was a petitioner, quoting from one of his messages to prove to the contrary. The speech was received with liberal applause and laughter in turn.

The Concord Glee Club rendered a selection in excellent style and the chair introduced

George M. Ottinger, who spoke for a while on behalf of the veteran firemen. He then proceeded to trace the history of the political parties in this country, showing where the differences originated and how the people had grown apart in the matter of politics. He showed that in reality there were but two parties at any time and those were the Democracy and Republicanism under different names. His speech throughout evinced careful reading upon and familiarity with the subject, being excellently received throughout.

Professor Walton gave a couple of humorous readings which were received with great laughter and applause. After more music by the band and songs by Mr. White, the company were given refreshments and retired.

The management and all concerned are entitled to the greatest credit for the manner in which everything was arranged and carried out.

The Tuscarora Banquet.

Grand Sachem Powers of the Tuscarora society acted as master of ceremonies and toast master, and the banquet was brilliant and successful. Many of the straight Democrats had been invited to attend and participate in the festivities and a number accepted. The roomy corridors and commodious banquet halls were uniquely decorated with Indian relics of more than a hundred kinds while the stars and stripes and pictures of national Democratic leaders were profusely hung at appropriate places on the wall. A select orchestra played many airs of excellent music during the process of the banquet. The Tuscarora tomahawk was buried for the occasion at least and the arrow points were turned downward indicating good feeling to all while the pipe of peace was freely smoked by Straights and Tuscaroras alike. Unlike former Tuscarora demonstrations there was an entire absence of giant fire-water consuming savages and one of the speakers took occasion to refer to that fact and declared that he believed it was a precursor to the civilization that was forcing itself upon the tribe.

There were numerous speeches and conciliatory remarks made by the representatives of the nationally recognized Democracy of the Territory and also by the speakers for the Tuscaroras. As a specimen of the talk thus indulged in the following extract is given from the speech of Judge Judd: "In a few short moons there will be a great battle in the valleys of Zion between those who dwell in the wickiups of Jackson and the Republican hosts. In that battle let the Tuscarora warriors put on their armor and come to the aid of their brether tribes. Who can doubt where they will be found? I answer, no one. When differences arose among the tribes of Jefferson in Utah, as to who should dwell in tents of Democracy, great trouble came among us, and we could not smoke the pipe of peace around our council fires any longer, and we said among ourselves, 'Let us take our case to the court of last resort, that shall assemble in the great wigwam at Chicago, which shall decide between us.' And it was done.

"My friends, in that court you lost your case. As good Indians there is but one course for you to pursue. The court said that the Tuscaroras had gone off into strange camps, and bid you come back and pitch your wickiups in the great hunting ground of Jackson.

"Tuscarora braves, in the name of our great founder, in the name of our great saint whom we this night honor, I bid, I conjure you to come to the household of our friends. Firing your organization with you, for Democracy shall need its help, and aid us to fight the great battle of liberty and plant in the valleys of Zion the glad refrain that 'all just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed.'"

Scandinavian Democratic.

The Scandinavian Democratic society held a large and enthusiastic meeting in the Social hall. A varied and interesting programme of exercises was carried out. Among the speakers were Judge Henderson, Col. Lett and F. S. Fernstrom.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Business Transactions After the Close of the "News" Report Yesterday Afternoon.

The following settings of cases were made:

TUESDAY, JAN. 10th.

United States vs. P. D. Sprague, appellant.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11th.

A. M. Musser vs. George A. Meaurs, appellant.

THURSDAY, JAN. 12th.

M. Rush Warner, administrator, vs. the United States Mutual Accident Association, appellant.

FRIDAY, JAN. 13th.

Lester T. Rogers, appellant, vs. the Jennings Bros. Investment company.

George C. Armstrong vs. the Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway company, appellant.

THESE WERE CONTINUED.

Parsgonah Field & Canal company vs. William Edwards, appellant.

Morrison, Merrill & Co. et al., appellants, vs. the Carney-Lombard Lumber company.

AND THESE PASSED.

Ryan & Hom Cattle company, appellants, vs. J. D. Murdock et al.

John Gee Lindsberg vs. the Crescent Mining company, appellant.

GENERAL.

Parsgonah Field & Canal company vs. William Edwards; ten days allowed in which to file abstracts.

Charles L. Hanneman vs. L. C. Karrick, appellant. Appellant granted fifteen days to file brief.

H. C. Hazelrigg vs. Moylan C. Fox. Richards & Moyle recorded as attorneys for respondent.

Wiley L. Brown, Joseph T. Richards, Frank H. Lyman, Edward H. Scott, J. T. Marshall, Judge C. Walters and F. G. Waite were admitted to practice at the bar of this court.

Colonel Miller presented a petition, signed by a number of attorneys (together with Marshal Heaton and Governor Thomas), asking that W. F. Tibbals be appointed as United States commissioner for the San Juan country.

The case of the United States vs. the Isle corporation, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, was referred to Charles F. Bishop, as special master, to examine the accounts of Receiver Lawrence and fix the compensation for the receiver and his counsel for the year 1892.

AMONG THE CHICKASAWS.

Elder Frank H. Woodbury Writes Interestingly from the Indian Territory.

At the Indian Territory conference, which was held at Stonard, Cherokee nation, in October, 1892, Elder Hyram J. Holmes and the writer were appointed to labor in the Chickasaw nation. From Manard in our field of labor we had to travel about two hundred miles through the Choctaw and Choctaw nations, principally over a rough broken country, and somewhat thinly settled, especially through the northwestern portion of the Choctaw nation. Through this part there is very little good water to be found, as wells are scarce and cisterns have to be dug in which rain water is caught and saved for use during the dry seasons of the year. Crossing the line into the Chickasaw nation we found a much nicer part of the country, instead of being all covered with timber and rocky hills like Choctaw, we find fine, smooth prairie land, and good water.

After passing through the little town of Stonewall and traveling about eight miles a low rocky hill is reached, at the foot of which is a large spring of clear water, about twenty-five feet wide and forty feet deep, which is large enough for coming from Big Cottonwood canyon in Salt Lake county. Unlike the majority of streams in this country this one remains about the same all the year round. On it a large cotton, gin and grist mill are located, run by water power. A few miles farther west is Big Blue creek, on which may be found a good many full blood Chickasaws. As a rule they are living in settlements by themselves, and seem to want to keep as far away from the white people as they possibly can. Of course this is not true of all of them, but the majority of the full-bloods have that peculiarity. There are very few Indians here compared to the white population, there being a great many whites. The Indians hold the land in severalty, each one can hold all he will cultivate. The Indians hire the whites to clear and improve the land with fence and buildings, and then rent it to them. The Chickasaw law forbids the leasing of land for more than one year, and therefore the citizens have no encouragement to improve. For this reason the country is not built up like it would be if it were open for settlement. The land is very rich and productive.

Continuing our journey to the southwest we cross Pennington and Mill creeks, where the family of the late Governor Harris live, and come to Rock creek, where the famous Sulphur springs are located. These springs are said to be very healthful, and hundreds of people come here from different parts during the summer season for health and pleasure, camping in tents and wagons. There are five springs some together, some being stronger of sulphur than others. The largest flows at the rate of over thirty gallons per minute. About two miles and a half northeast is a large spring of fresh water, which gushes out of a rock in the hillside and forms what is known as Sulphur creek, which empties into Rock creek between some of the sulphur springs. This is a beautiful stream of clear water, reminding us of the clear, cold streams in our dear mountain home, as it comes splashing over the numerous falls and flows down into the creek below.

It does us good to look at the beautiful scenery along this winding mountain stream and see the fish which abound therein, for it is seldom that a stream of this kind can be found, most of the creeks being muddy and running very slowly. The fish found here are the sun perch, sucker and a few cat fish. About half a mile below the mouth is a salt spring, which pours forth a very small stream. Two miles to the south is a fine spring. This, too, is small, not affording sufficient water to supply one household during the dry season. The tar gathers at this spring and can be taken out in large pieces. Not far from this spring some parties have dug a hole in the ground and claim to have found very good asphaltum in sufficient quantities to pay for working, and say they have sent for machinery.

The gentleman living at Sulphur springs, Mr. J. J. Fry, has been very kind to us, and we have spent the holidays very pleasantly with him and others in this vicinity. The Elders in the Indian mission were all well at last report, and are extending their labors in new fields as fast as possible. The News is always a welcome visitor, and is read by the people as well as the Elders. F. H. WOODBURY.

Jan. 2, 1893.

AN OPEN LETTER.

LEHI, Utah, Jan. 7, 1893.

To Our Utah Farmers:

There never has been anything in the agricultural line which has created such universal interest among the farmers of Utah as has the cultivation of the sugar beet, for manufacturing purposes; and, now, after two seasons' trial, the possibilities of the crop have been so thoroughly demonstrated, that this interest has been increased to a surprising degree.

Inquiries are constantly being received, asking not only for information on the subject, but also as to what success has been attained by those farmers who have taken hold of the industry; and while, like every other business or every other crop, the successes have been by no means without exception, still the general result has been most gratifying to those who are deeply interested in its welfare; and we think that no better reply could be given to these questions than the testimony of some of the farmers themselves who have given it a thorough and practical test.

Each of the gentlemen named below has given us a full, full, so to the correctness of the acres, tons and amount paid by the sugar company, he herein states, and have also testified that they are well satisfied that Utah farmers can make the business of beet culture profitable by proper farming.

	Acres.	Tons.	Amt. Pd.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]