

methods, and we therefore protest against the statement or insinuation, or implied assertion that we have done anything of the kind."

That was and is our position on this matter. We do not "contend" that "Democrats in Logan" have done this that or the other. Nor have we adjudged the Republicans of Logan guilty of anything disgraceful. The *Journal* is now attempting to misrepresent our position in reference to the Democrats, as it did in reference to the Republicans. We do not propose to be dragged into its quarrel nor to be placed in a false light before either party. The whole tenor of the *Journal's* editorial remarks of Wednesday is in that direction. It says further:

"We cannot forget the saying of the Church organ that 'falsehood in politics is falsehood in faith.'"

That being the case its baseless assertions about the Church organ are evidence of its falsehood in both. As to its "rights," we have not attempted to infringe upon one of them. But among them is not the right to misrepresent, either by implication as in the first instance or by direct untruth as in the present instance. And this is the whole point of controversy with the *Journal*. It is not whether the Republican party or the Democratic party is guilty of "disgraceful methods." We have made no accusation against either. It is as to the right and propriety of stating in headlines over our remarks, that we have made an accusation we never uttered and is not to be found in the article so headed. And further, of adding direct untruths to the original perversion. This is not "due respect" nor is it common honesty.

It is not profitable to continue a controversy with a disputant who not only refuses to acknowledge an error when it is courteously pointed out, but proceeds to make direct charges that are utterly unwarranted by facts, and to go even to the extent of judging as to our "designs" and motives, so we will close with the hope that the people of Logan, of both parties, will judge the matter on its merits and not by any side issues that lead away from the main question.

### SCHOOL TAX QUERY.

A correspondent in Sevier County asks us to answer through this paper the following question:

"In voting for a local school tax, is it necessary, to make the tax legal, that a majority of votes cast are in favor of it, or is what is called a plurality sufficient? To illustrate, suppose twenty votes are cast, eight for one per cent., six for three-quarter per cent. and six for one half per cent, is a legal tax assessed?"

We are of the opinion that as twelve voters were virtually against the one per cent tax and only eight in its favor, there was no legal tax assessed, a majority of votes not being cast for either rate. The school law is not specific on this point. But it may be inferred from parts of that law referring to elections on other matters, that a majority vote is necessary to determine the rate. The better way to vote on the tax, as it appears to us, would

be to ballot separately on each rate proposed. A majority would then probably be obtained for one of the propositions and that would settle the difference satisfactorily. There is nothing in the school law about a plurality of votes, and viewing the statute in all its parts we believe that in the case presented there was no legal tax assessed.

### THE WYOMING WAR.

THE conflict that has been raging for a number of weeks past between the cattlemen and the small landowners in Northern Wyoming appears to be nearing a close, for the present. There are possibilities of its revival. The question which brought it about remains unsettled.

In order to obtain a clear idea of the status of the fight, it is necessary to understand the character of the combatants. Those whom we may properly designate as the invaders are large cattle owners, necessarily interested in the preservation of the ranges for stock-feeding purposes, as well as in protecting their live property from the depredations of thieves.

Those engaged on the other side of the fight appear to be a compound. The attack of the cattlemen was claimed by them to be upon stock thieves and rustlers. The latter we understand to be small landholders, some of whom are asserted by the large cattle owners to be in league with stock thieves. This allegation may have had a good deal of foundation in fact, but the question is duplex and has consequently drawn into it, in opposition to the invaders, many respectable citizens—owners of small holdings in Northern Wyoming. It has been claimed by the people of the invaded section that the question is not only the cattlemen against stock-thieves, but also against small ranch-owners, because the latter, by taking up the land, are gradually diminishing the range on which the stock of the cattle kings has heretofore roamed at large. It will be observed, therefore, that while there may have been numbers of dishonest men engaged in resisting the invaders of the northern part of the new State, many good people doubtless took part on that side of the fight as well.

The cattlemen appeared to have reckoned without their host. Their avowed purpose was to clean out a class of people whom they accused of stealing their stock. In this work they not only proposed to slaughter right and left by ordinary weapons of warfare, but intended to blow up ranch houses with dynamite. The disgraceful affair took a turn against the attacking party. Their stores of provisor, arms and ammunition were captured by the enemy, and but for the timely intervention of Federal troops, probably not one of them would have been left to tell the tale.

Sheriff Angus appeared to do what he could to put an end to the war, but he was helpless. The citizens whom he secured as specials to assist him became a part of the force which besieged the cattlemen and were determined to annihilate them, as

they belonged to the small land holders' portion of the population or were, at least, in sympathy with that section of the community. They refused to be directed by the sheriff, and the situation seemed, for a time, promising for a wholesale massacre.

The Governor of Wyoming took the only step which appeared adequate to the occasion. It is improbable that a terrible calamity could have been averted by any other course than invoking the aid of Federal troops. Before any force within the resources of the State could have reached the scene of the fight, the worst would have been accomplished. Besides, the situation was actually a state of civil war between different classes of the population and needed an extreme remedy to stop it before it could spread further.

However much the cattle men may have suffered from the depredations of cattle thieves, they were clearly in the wrong in fitting out an armed force, including, according to reports, a number of hired fighters from Colorado, and taking the law in their own hands in the way they did. In taking his step they acted as anarchists—enemies to the peace and good order of the State, and we do not see how their conduct can be condoned from any standpoint. They were nothing more nor less than an invading armed mob, and could not otherwise be properly treated. That several prominent men were among them is all the more to be regretted. It would be a good thing if cattle thieves could be cleaned out of the West. There is, however, a proper way of accomplishing that desired end. It should be done according to and under authority of law.

### THE INDIAN RESERVATION.

DISPATCHES from Dakota in relation to the Indian lands disclose the fact that a veritable land mania prevails among our eastern fellow countrymen. President Harrison issued a proclamation on the 11th inst. opening to settlement on the 15th, at 12, noon, the Sisseton and Wahpeton reservation in Dakota. The tract open for settlement contains about 600,000 acres. Hundreds of prospective land owners, including unprotected women, are already in line on the border awaiting the strike of the clock at noon tomorrow.

There is also a similar excitement in Oklahoma. The lands formerly occupied by the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in the western part of that Territory are to be opened for settlement. These lands contain about 3,000,000 acres, including allotments of 160 acres each to 3000 persons in both the Indian tribes. One year ago an agreement was entered into between the government and Indians, by which the latter adopted the severally plan, 160 acres to each member, one half to be grazing land. The government will hold in trust the titles for the allottees or their heirs free from all incumbrances for a period of twenty-five years, and then titles in fee simple will be given. In addition the sum of \$1,500,000 will be paid to the Indians according to specified arrangements.

The total population of the Chey-