All activity produces news; a business being a going thing, has happenings — news; this news means advertising.—James H. Collins in "System."

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

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Well, it's a funny thing. Some people can't be made to advertise and some can't be kept from it. Which are the successful ones?—Jim's Junk.

TILLMAN THOUGHT HE WAS MAKING "FUNNY" SPEECH

Senators Who Felt the Jab of the Pitchfork Failed to Discover the Humor.

Wires Became Crossed and the Senate Doors Were Closed While the Sparks Were Flying.

Washington, Jan. 21.—A spectacular speech by Senator Tillman was the chief feature of an exciting day in the senate. The South Carolina senator's effort was a reply to the recent criticism of himself by Senator Spooner. He began with a satirical picture of the senate as a minstrel show, which Mr. Tillman later said was his first and last attempt to be "funny," an attempt which at its conclusion brought a stinging denunciation from Senator Carmack in resentment of allusions to him.

This was preceded by a serious reply from Senator Spooner on the attitude taken by Mr. Tillman on the race problem, all finally resulting in a session of nearly two hours behind closed doors.

Doors Were Closed.

The secret session was followed by a brief open one, in which Mr. Tillman made a profuse apology to Mr. Carmack, to all senators whom he had brought into his "first essay in the line of humor," and finally to the entire senate. "I very much regret that I ever undertook to be funny, and I will never do so any more." Mr. Tillman then withdrew all he had said in his "funny essay,' and said it would not appear in the record.

This apology was at once accepted by Mr. Carmack, who regretted he had questioned the motives of his friend, and he, too, withdrew words he had uttered in protest.

Matter Went Over.

The Brownsville affair was the subject of controversy, and the day began with the announcement of a compromise resolution which brought Republican and Democratic senators together on the basis of ordering an investigation of the facts of the affray without bringing into question the authority of the president to dismiss the negro troops. The resolution was submitted to and approved by the president at a conference yesterday.

After the speeches and mutual apologies had been made, Mr. Foraker attempted t oget a vote on his resolution. Objection was made, and the matter will be taken up tomorrow.

The senate adjourned at 6:15.

JABBED RIGHT AND LEFT.

Senator Tillman Blunt and Outspoken as Usual.

Washington, Jan. 21.—In anticipation of a field day in the senate on the Brownsville affair, the galleries were packed half an hour before the opening of the session.

Senator Tillman took the floor at the conclusion of the morning business to reply to the recent criticism of himself by Senator Spooner.

As a prelude to this he paid his compliments to senators who had spoken on the Brownsville incident. He said the press had dominated him the "burnt cork artist of the senate," and added that if he were entitled to this appellation, or that of "Pitchfork Ben" at one end of the minstrel line, certainly "Fire Alarm Joe" (Senator Foraker) ought not be ignored at the other.

Senator Culberson was designated as performing a solo on the "bones" in praise of the president; Senator Daniel was called "the brilliant and courtly senator from Virginia, whose specialty is oratory, and who works his rhetoric overtime."

Crack at Patterson.

"Next," said Mr. Tillman, "we have the dying swan, smiling Tom of Colorado, the state recently bought at auction by one Guggenheim, and the swan song is a dirge for the dying Democracy of the north, stabbed in its vitals by Ben's pitchfork. His act is very pathetic and always brings tears to the eyes of the audience.

"Next we have the redoubtable Tennesseen, who was once a knight, a very Hotspur in the lists, whose spear has run through and clear upon the visor of the usurper at the White House, and who has made the sparks fly in many an onset, but his spearhead is broken off; he has been unhorsed, but before retiring he seizes a garland of flowers and, placing it on his headless weapon (now, alas, no longer of any use), he lays it at the feet of the victorious Roosevelt as a peace offering, and joins the minstrels to sing a last song to the victor of Bronwsville, who whistles to the Democrats to come to the White House and lick the hand which has so often smote them. His specialty is a song 'Renomiate our idols or give us back our platform.'

Lodge Touched Up.

"Next, as the negro preacher and the telephone artist in the show, who on some occasions gets into communication with the White House over the wire and acts as a receiver and repeater, a veritable chameleon in his accuracy in reproducing White House colors, we have a senator from Massachusetts, the home of the sacred God, where the Adamses vote for Douglas and Lodge walks with the Almighty.

"As the middleman we have the pomadour artist from Georgia, whose specialty is to never answer any questions, and who depends on his voice to carry conviction to his audience.

"Then comes the star of the troupe, 'Gumshoe Bill from old Missouri.' He can dance the Highland fling on the top of a ten-rail fence and never touch the ground, but his greatest feat is walking on eggs without breaking the shells.

"Last we have the artist from the top of the Badger state, an acrobat and juggler of international reputation. He is supple, sly and foxy, and, having once been a lawyer, is noted for his ability to get on either side of any question and maintain the negative or affirmative in any argument with great force."

At this point Mr. Tillman turned his attention to Senator Spooner's recent attack upon him. He had not intended to speak again on Brownsville, but the "unprecedented actions and utterances" of the Wisconsin senator had made it necessary.

"It seems," he said, "that aften ten years of service together we have both misunderstood one another. We have had many clashes in debate. Sometimes these were sharp, causing momentary anger, first on one side then on the other, but with me that feeling has always passed away at once, leaving no trace of bitterness, and I had supposed it was the same with the senator from Wisconsin until last week. I have been reluctantly forced to feel that I have without knowing how or when, earned the malicious enmity of that senator, and while I still bear him no malice, self-respect compels me to comment upon his latest utterances.

Blunt and Outspoken.

"During my twelve years of service here I have borne malice toward no man, and I am sorry to find that without provocation that I am aware of, I have excited it in a man whom until now I thought to be my friend.

"It is but my nature to be blunt and outspoken, and I have never taught my tongue the art of double-dealing, and if there is any vice in men I abhor more than another, it is hypocrisy, and I am too old to practice it now."

Mr. Tillman declared that in Senator Spooner's recent speech "his manner was as insulting as it is possible for a senator to assume," and "that the attack was unparalleled, intentional and in cold blood. It was acting worthy of Uriah Heap."

Mr. Tillman reviewed the progress of Mr. Spooner's speech, quoting the colloquy when he had tried to interrupt him.

"When I asked the question,'Why did not the president approve Major Penrose's suggestion and employ a detective?'" said Mr. Tillman, "Mr. Spooner adroitly dodged it by following the old rule of strengthening your case by abusing the attorney on the other side.

All Dodged the Question.

"I call attention, by the way, to the fact that each of the three champions on that side who have been most vociferous in applauding the president's course and defending his conduct, dodged this same question. My bluff and earnest friend from Georgia, Senator Clay, dodged it. The impetuous and brilliant friend from Tennessee dodged it; the sly and slippery senator from Wisconsin dodged it. If there has been a single and sensible effort made to detect the murderers in this case, I fail to find a record of it. Reliance upon the inquiry set on foot among the soldiers by Major Blocksom and General Garlington as the sole means of detection are, to my mind, nothing less than idiotic. The whole procedure has the appearance of a well laid plan to shield and protect the real criminals, and in the most effective manner possible, and to hurry the expulsion of innocent and guilty men alike from the army so as to put it out of the power of anybody at any time to ever prove who the guilty men were and mete out adequate punishment to them.

Spooner Was Shifty.

"It was adroit for the senator to shift the minds of his auditors and the readers of the record from the president's outrageous discrimination against the black soldiers and favoring the white ones to my own utterances and attitude toward the negro rapists. The shrewdness and dishonesty of the argument and the indecency of the attack was emphasized when the senator from Wisconsin proceeded to quote from a former speech of mine in which I said, 'We shot them, we killed them, and we will do it again.'

"Now, what about those words of mine. 'We shot them,' etc. In what connection did I utter them? If I mistake not the senator from Wisconsin was in this chamber when I used that language. There were present a large number of leading Republicans. I challenged each and every man to show wherein the people of South Carolina were not justified, and no one dared to reply."

Mr. Tillman reviewed the conditions under which the people of his state acted at the time, to show the disturbed state of legal procedure as justifying the course pursued.

Lynching in the South.

"Now a word about lynching," he continued, "and my attitude toward it. A great deal has been said in the newspapers north and south about my responsibility in connection with this matter. My position has been purposely misrepresented, and the senator from Wisconsin has assumed to himself the right to arraign me in this body and to pass judgment of condemnation in most biting and vindictive phrases.

"Have I ever advocated lynch law at any time or at any place? I answer on my honor, 'Never!' I have justified it for one crime, and only one, and I have consistently and persistently maintained that attitude for the last fourteen years. As governor of South Carolina I proclaimed that although I had taken the oath of office to support the law and enforce it, I

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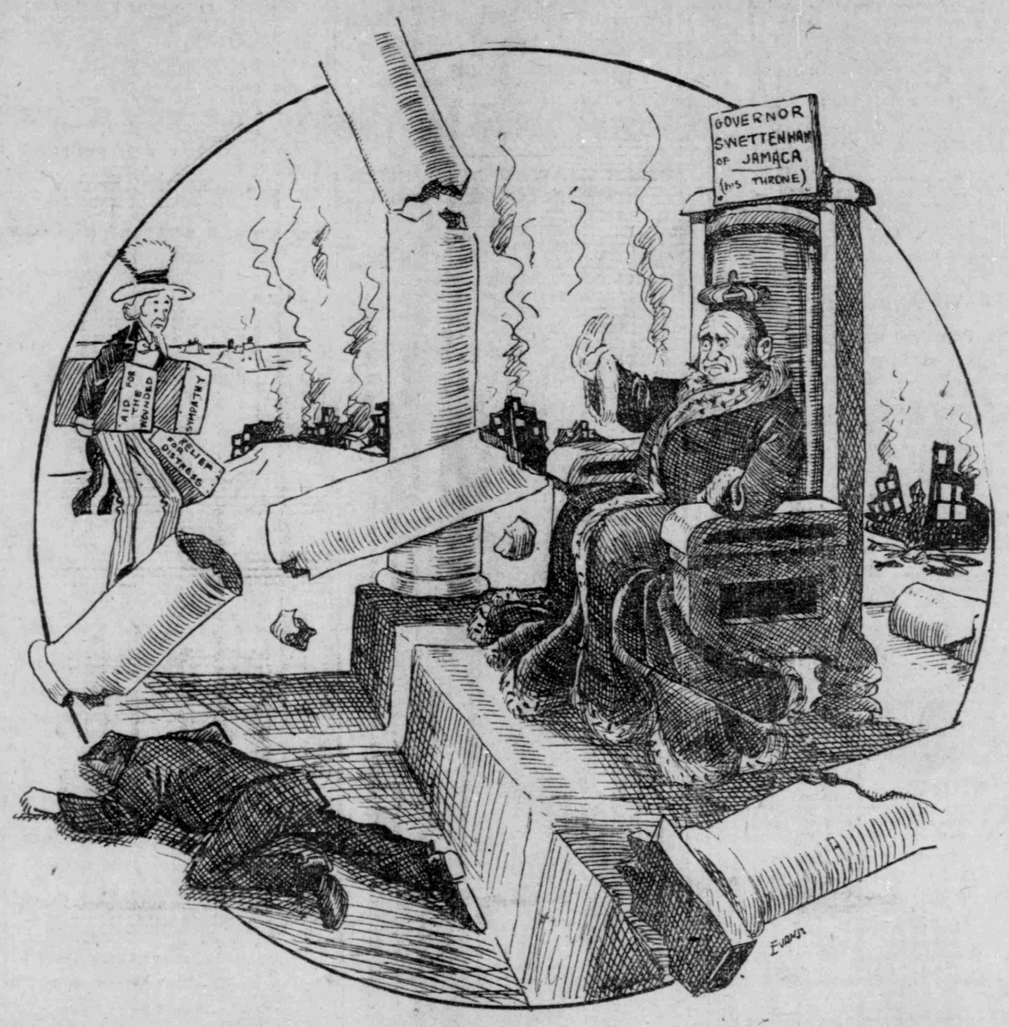

Uninvited and Not Needed.

MURDER TRIAL AT BAKER CITY

Two Prominent Citizens Are Charged With Horrible Crime —Excitement Runs High.

Baker City, Ore., Jan. 21.—The impanneling of a jury was commenced here today in the trial of Alex Widdowsen, charged jointly with Ira Brown with the murder of Willard Moody in the outskirts of the town of Pine Sept. 15 last.

The crime is unparalleled in eastern Oregon. Widdowsen and Moody, both among the most wealthy and prominent ranch owners in this part of Oregon, were bosom friends, while Brown is the proprietor of the Pine hotel and is equally prominent.

Moody's body was a repulsive sight when it was found a few hours after the murder. He had been shot in the face, and there were also marks upon the face of heavy nailed boots, and both eyes had been gouged out.

The crime was a seven-day sensation. Moody's relatives declared no stone would be left unturned to discover the slayer, and big rewards were offered. Some weeks afterward, when Widdowsen was arrested, astonishment in the community was increased, and when some weeks later a warrant was issued for Brown, interest in the case reached fever heat.

The evidence upon which Widdowsen and Brown were arrested has not been made public.

MEXICAN, KNIFE, FANDANGO

Combination Worked in the Usual Manner in Los Angeles Suburb —Three Persons Stabbed.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 21.—Leonardo Alonzo, a Mexican, severely stabbed three men and a woman in a drunken fight at a fandango at Rivera Saturday night, and then escaped to the willow swamps along the San Gabriel river, where he is being searched for by officers. One of the injured men, it is believed, will die. Alonzo, who was unable to dance, was present with his wife and became jealous of the attentions shown her by Juan Portillo. The latter and Mrs. Alonzo having repaired to another room, Alonzo followed and attacked Portillo with a butcher knife. He plunged the knife into Portillo's right breast and again into his left breast. The latter sank to the floor and Alonzo fell upon and stabbed him repeatedly. Jesus Madera interfered and was cut badly about the hands and arms. Alonzo then turned upon his wife and cut her twice severely about the body. At this juncture another Mexican grabbed the bloody weapon and the blade broke off short at the hilt, the hands of the Mexican being badly cut. Alonzo fled from the house and escaped.

TRIAL WILL BEGIN SOON.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, Jan. 21.—United States Attorney Baker of the District of Columbia was in his office today for the first time since he was injured in the railroad wreck at Terra Cotta, Dec. 31. He stated he would present to the grand jury tomorrow or Wednesday witnesses summoned in the case of Mrs. Annie M. Bradley, charged with killing former Senator Brown.

DOLLIVER THE CHOICE.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 21.—United States Senator J. P. Dolliver was unanimously renominated by the Republican senatorial caucus tonight. He will be re-elected tomorrow.

FINE TRIBUTE OF SENATOR CLARK

Address in the Senate Upon the Life and Public Services of the Late Senator Bate.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—The following is the text of an address delivered in the senate by Hon. William A. Clark upon the life and services of the late Senator William B. Bate of Tennessee:

"Mr. President—To have been requested by the near friends of the late Senator Bate to say a few words on this occasion is a privilege and honor which I deeply appreciate. It was my good fortune for several years before his demise to be seated next to him in this chamber and to exchange with him the glad morning greetings which his kindly heart always prompted. We had frequent conversations and discussed freely the various pending questions of importance with which the senate was occupied from time to time, and often times, although not inclined to be communicative as to himself, I drew from him many very interesting reminiscences of his eventful life.

Faithful in Attendance.

"No member of this body was more punctual in attendance than he; nothing but the most serious illness of himself or family prevented his presence here, and uniformly on time for the prayers of the chaplain, for which he manifested the greatest reverence and respect. I am glad to acknowledge my deep sense of obligation and gratitude to him for wise counsel and advice always cheerfully given, and above all for his kindly acts and words which so deeply endeared me towards him.

"The fatal illness that carried him away so suddenly was contracted on the platform at the east front of the capitol, where he participated in the inaugural ceremonies of the president. So violent was the attack which ended this noble life that outside of his family and intimate friends few people were aware of his illness until the sad news of his death was announced. I recall the sad incident where at my own home at a formal dinner party at which he was to have been the guest of honor, while waiting for his arrival the first tidings of his serious illness came unexpectedly to all present and cast a gloom upon the festivities of the occasion.

Pure and Upright Life.

"We all recollect the sad and impressive funeral ceremonies which took place in this chamber. The universal expression of sorrow from all present denoted the confidence, respect and love which dwelt in the minds and hearts of all who knew him. He was so unostentatious that it required an intimate knowledge of the man to know and appreciate his noble impulses and sterling qualities. To him anything suggestive of insincerity, duplicity or mendacity was abominable. Purity of thought and speech was characteristic of his daily intercourse with his fellow men. He led the life of a Christian, in all respects correct and consistent, and in his social life he was most genial, companionable and hospitable. He was never so happy as when, surrounded by his intimate friends, he and his charming wife, whom all who know her respect and love, dispensed so royally the well known hospitality of their home.

Fought for the Right.

"In the committees on which he served he was distinguished for prompt attendance and diligent study of all the questions presented for consideration and intelligent discussion of the same. His fearless defense and advocacy of what he conceived to be right, his unflinching integrity of purpose and action were known to all with whom he came in contact. In his advocacy of any question and presentation of argument he was always clear and forceful. As a minority leader in opposition to the bill pending for the joint statehood of Arizona and New Mexico he made a remarkable record, which clearly established his ability to cope with the most adverse masters of parliamentary practice. His speech in that memorable contest was a masterful effort, and its peroration, brilliant and patriotic, was accorded the highest acclamation and praise. The defeat of the measure, largely due to his able efforts, was one of the greatest triumphs in his political life.

Continued on Page 2.

CHANGE WORKED DURING SUNDAY

Lower House of Boise Legislature Not So Rampant on Anti-Pass Question.

(Special to The Herald.)

Boise, Ida., Jan. 21.—Today the house manifested a crawfish tendency on the anti-pass bill, which it unanimously recommended last Friday for passage. The bail opened with a motion by Abbott to recommit the bill to the committee of the whole. The vote on this developed a mysterious change of heart over the Sunday recess, the motion being defeated by a majority of only one. Next a motion was made to suspend the reading of the amendments and sending them with the bill to the engrossing committee. The vote was 22 to 20, not the necessary two-thirds. Then by a vote of 23 to 22 the amendments were recommitted to the committee of the whole.

In the afternoon, in committee of the whole, the amendments were considered and finally recommended for adoption by a vote of 23 to 13.

Two county division bills made their appearance during the day in the house, one by Taylor to create the county of Bonner out of the upper portion of Kootenai, and one by Anderson of Nez Perce, to create Clearwater county out of the eastern portion of Nez Perce.

Sewell's joint resolution on the Japanese question was killed in the committee of the whole.

In the senate Waldrop of Nez Perce introduced a concurrent resolution for the appointment of three senators and five representatives to look into and pass upon the proposal to build an interstate bridge between Lewiston and Clarkson or purchase the existing toll bridge. Van Sicklen of Washington introduced a high license bill. It provides for a license of $1,000 at all points instead of the rates of $500 and $300 now existing. The commissioners are given discretion in granting license.

WATER FOR THE WHITES.

Senator Dubois Offers Amendment to the Indian Bill.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, Jan. 21.—Senator Dubois today offered an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to acquire lands for reservoir purposes in townships 4, 5, 6 and 7, ranges 40, 41 and 42, Boise land district, to supply water for irrigating Fort Hall lands owned by whites. The amendment appropriates $250,000 for acquiring lands, building reservoirs, irrigating canals and laterals, this amount to be reimbursed to the government through sales of water rights at minimum rates of $6 an acre to whites holding lands in private ownership. It is stated by Senator Dubois that 60,000 acres of land in Fort Hall meadows could be irrigated from the proposed system which would also supply water free to Indian owners.

The house has passed the Sutherland bill, which passed the senate at the last session, to reimburse Becker Brewing company of Ogden for revenue stamps

SHEA JURY DISAGREED.

Seven Voted for Acquittal and Five for Conviction.

Chicago, Jan. 21.—The Shea jury disagreed and was discharged. The jury has been out for fifty-five hours. Seven voted for acquittal and five for conviction.

The state's attorney's office announces that the case against Shea and his associates will be vigorously pushed and the preparations for a new trial will begin at once.

GETTING THIN SKINNED.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 21.—A libel law, framed along the lines of the Pennypacker law of Pennsylvania, and containing an anti-cartoon provision, which was introduced by Representative J. J. Laton of Denver, was passed by the house today by a vote of 34 to 18. The bill now goes to the senate.

DEALS A CRUSHING BLOW TO BIG COAL COMPANIES

In Sweeping Opinion Judge Marshall Overrules Demurrers of Utah and Pleasant Valley Concerns.

Title to Mineral Lands Cannot Be Passed by State—May Affect Millions of Acres.

The state of Utah has no right to select known mineral lands in satisfaction to the grants to it by the federal government, and therefore has not the right to pass title to such lands to third parties.

This is the feature of a decision rendered yesterday by Judge John A. Marshall of the federal district court, which in its effect is the most sweeping and far-reaching ever handed down in Utah. The opinion also states that those holding land by virtue of state grants have no title to the same, as the state could not pass title, having no right to the land itself. Innocent purchasers of such land cannot be protected, and even if it was not known at the time of the selections that the land contained mineral deposits any subsequent discovery invalidates the title.

Two Cases Involved.

The decision is in the cases brought against the Pleasant Valley Coal company and the Utah Fuel company for the purpose of annulling certifications of land by the interior department to the state of Utah because of "fraud, mistake of facts and errors of law." The defendants demurred, and the demurrers are overruled in the decisions, of which there are two, the principal one being in the case against the Pleasant Valley Coal company, in which the above rules are laid down by the court. In the Utah Fuel case the question is one of jurisdiction, the defendants claiming that because it is not a Utah corporation the court has no right to call in question its control of lands in this state. Judge Marshall holds the company to be in error.

The decisions will affect millions of acres of land throughout the west which have been secured by states under the guise or belief that they were agricultural lands, and then granted to private parties, who in most cases "immediately" discovered mineral wealth. The titles to all this land are now "voidable." That is by presenting proper proof that the lands contain mineral deposits which make them more valuable for mining than for agricultural purposes the government can reclaim these properties and oust whoever is in possession, whether he be an innocent purchaser or not.

Of course, this only affects land where the government begins action within six years after the patent is taken out as the statute of limitations would intervene in other cases.

The original bill to which the companies demurred charged fraud in connection with the selections of these lands. The cases are the outgrowth of the recent federal grand jury investigations into the coal land frauds in this and other western states.

Text of the Decision.

The text of the decision in the Pleasant Valley Coal company case is as follows:

The United States vs. Pleasant Valley Coal Company and Others.

This suit was brought to annual certifications of land by the department of the interior to the state of Utah for fraud, mistake of fact and errors of law in the proceedings ending in the certification and because the land being mineral in character was not of the character intended to be granted by the government to the state.

The Morton Trust company has made special appearance for the purpose of objecting to the jurisdiction of the court over it, and has specially demurred on the ground of lack of such jurisdiction. The point raised was passed on in the two cases of the United States of America against the Utah Fuel company and others, and the special demurrer must be overruled for the reasons stated, in the opinion rendered in these cases.

The Pleasant Valley Coal company has interposed a general demurrer, which charges the equity of the bill. The first question to be considered is whether under grants of land to the state of Utah by the Utah enabling act, approved July 16, 1894, the state was authorized to select known mineral lands; that the lands granted are to be selected from the unappropriated public land of the United States, not including Indian, military or other reservations of any character until such reservations have been extinguished, is provided in general terms by section 6 and13 of the act, and by section 8, all saline lands within the state are especially granted to it.

If known mineral lands be in fact reserved it must result from other legislation, or from an exemption tacitly annexed to the grant resulting from the settled policy of the government with respect to such grants in western states. It is argued with great force that no reservation based on the court's views of general policy of the government can be read into the act without judicial legislation. It is difficult to meet this argument, but it is at least legitimate to construe this statute in the light of all legislation in relation to public lands for the purpose of ascertaining the legislative intent. That the general policy pursued by the government in making grants of land to the western states has been to exclude from the grants mineral lands is plain; and that the courts will, if possible, construe a particular grant as subject to this reservation is well settled.

Interpretation of Act.

In Mining company against Consolidated Mining company, 102 U. S., 167, 174, in construing similar grants to the state of California the court said: "As we have already said, congress, after keeping this matter (the disposal of mineral lands) in abeyance for about sixteen years, enacted in 1866, a complete system for the sale and other regulations of its mineral lands so totally different from that which governs other public land, as to show that it could never have been intended to submit them to the ordinary laws for disposing of the territory of the United States. Taking into consideration what is well known to have been the hesitation and difficulty in the minds of the congressmen in dealing with these mineral lands, the manner in which the question was suddenly forced upon them, the uniform reservation of them for survey, from sale, from pre-emption and above all from grants, whether for railroads, public buildings or other purposes, and looking to the fact that from all the grants made in this act they are reserved, one of which is for school purposes besides the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, we are forced to the conclusion congress did not intend to depart from its uniform policy in this respect in the grant of these sections of the state."

The department of the interior, charged with supervision of this matter, has constantly ruled that the state of Utah had no right to select known mineral lands in satisfaction of its grant.

Richards vs. State of Utah, 27 L. D., 95.

State of Utah, 29 L. D., 69; State of Utah, 30 L. D., 301; State of Utah, 32 L. D., 117.

The opinion in State of Utah, 30 L. D., 301, was written by Assistant Attorney General Vandevanter, and it is there said on this point: "Many of the general land laws, such as the homestead law, desert land act and timber culture law, authorize the entry and disposition of public land pursuant of their provision, but those laws do not, any of them, contain indications that the method of disposition therein authorized is exclusive of others. Upon the other hand, the mining laws and similar statutes of local or restricted application contain provisions unmistakably indicating that the method of entry or disposition therein authorized is exclusive of all others. Lands thus set apart for disposition in a particular manner to the exclusion of all others do not, in the absence of some declared purpose to the contrary, fall within the operation of subsequent laws which in gentral terms authorize the disposition of unappropriated public lands. Such lands are in a sense appropriated, the special provisions of the mining acts being held to engraft an exception or subsequent general law providing for the disposition of public lands. Besides this the act of Feb. 28, 1891, amending sections 2275 and 2276 of the revised statutes, was enforced when the Utah enabling act was passed. That act authorized the selection of land by states having grants of special sections before survey and mineral land was, in the act, especially revised from such indemnity selection.

To Provide Uniform Rule.

That this act "was intended to provide a uniform rule for the selection of indemnity of land applicable to all the states and territories having grants of school lands."

It would seem then, that this act should read as a part of the cognate provisions of the Utah enabling act and with the same effect as this incorporated in it so far as it is consistent with the other provision of that act. This being done, the case, I think, is brought within the principle of Mining Company vs. Consolidated Mining Company.

There seems no reason to impute to congress an intent to reserve mineral lands from an indemnity selection and at the same time to subject it to selection in satisfaction of the grants of unspecified land. There is further legislation that seems to me leads to the same conclusion. Section 5 of the act of July 4, 1866, 14 St. 86, provides: "In all cases lands valuable for mineral shall be reserved from sale except as otherwise specially directed by law," and the resolution of Jan. 30, 1865, 13 St. 567, reads: "No acts passed at the first session of the thirty-eighth congress grant lands to states or corporations to aid in the construction of roads or for other purposes, or to extend the time of grant prior to July 20, 1865, shall be construed so as to embrace mineral lands, which in all cases are reserved exclusively for the United States, unless specially provided in the act or acts making the grants." To construe it as simply affecting the grants or extensions made at that session is to ignore the language, "which in all cases are reserved exclusively to the United States," etc.

Intent of Congress.

This phrase is purely tautological with reference to the specific former acts. The intended reservation as to these acts is complete without it. In my opinion congress intended to lay down the same rules for the interpretation of land grants to states as it subsequently enacted with respect to laws providing for the sale of public lands. In no other way can full effect be given to all the language used. It follows that the state of Utah had no right to select known mineral lands in satisfaction to the grants to it.

Coming to the other objections, going to the equity of the bill, it may be that it cannot be maintained as a bill to set aside the certifications for fraudulent misrepresentation or for plain errors of fact or errors of law committed by the land department in its determination

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