

## COALVILLE TIMES

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TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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One Year \$1.00  
Six Months 50¢  
Three Months 35¢

Subscriptions at the Post Office in Denver, Colo., \$1.00.  
12mo, 10c. Number One, 10c.

GOALVILLE, FRIDAY, AUG. 24, 1894.

### THE RESERVATIONS

The President has affixed his signature to the Indian appropriation bill, and the preliminary steps will at once be taken to throw upon about 4,000,000 acres of Indian reservation lands. The benefits will withdraw from the owners of these lands can hardly be estimated. The Tribune of the 18th gives the following as the mode of procedure:

The legislation authorizing the opening of these reservations was attached to the Indian appropriation bill as a rider, the original measure having been introduced by Delegate Rawlins in the House as a separate bill. The President is directed to appoint three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to allot land in severity to the Uncommodified areas with the Uintahs for a valuable consideration of their rights. These commissioners are to receive compensation at \$6 per day, and are authorized to spend a check and six dollars, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

A score or more applications for appointment to these commissions have already been filed at Washington. The applicants are nearly all residents of Eastern States, the only, therefore, as far as known, being Bert, Debold and J. E. Whithead. It is believed the Eastern men will exert the strongest pull and secure the places.

Delegate Rawlins, in expatiating the course of procedure to be pursued, stated yesterday that the commissioners, immediately they were appointed, would commence the work of settling lands severally to the Uncommodified. The Uncommodified agreed in such settlement by a treaty entered into in 1880. As soon as the allotments have been made the commissioners will report to the Secretary of the Interior, and the remainder of the lands will then be thrown open. Mr. Rawlins thinks this will be effected within this year.

The commissioners will then treat with the Uintahs for the relinquishment of their rights. This tribe has occupied the Uintah reservation since 1882, and their title, acquired by occupancy, must be extinguished by the Government. They will doubtless exact a heavy consideration, in addition to a valuable recompence. When the terms have been agreed upon the commissioners will report to the Secretary of the Interior, and the remainder of the lands will then be thrown open. Mr. Rawlins thinks this will be effected within two years.

**WILL NOT SURRENDER.**

It appears that there are several citizens in Park City who have refused to register in order that they may vote in the coming election. It is difficult to understand what reason a man can give for such action, but the Park City Record sums it up as follows:

Regular Street informs us that he has encountered a number of men who absolutely refuse to register so that they may not vote at this coming election. The names of such men are being taken and reported to the Marshal and if their refusal to register is impelled in the hope that they will escape jury duty, or by the desire to avoid the annual payment of poll tax, they are very liable to do that which they have resolved without their host, and will be landed high and dry when they least expect it. Aside from all other considerations, the man who will refuse to register and cast his vote when the country is at its present condition, is not fit to be allowed the privilege of casting a ballot for himself and family and should be deported just as quickly as a Chinaman who refused to register according to the late law. Such men are usually the loudest brawlers about the rights of men, and the like to cast an asperion upon the men who act as leaders in both political ranks. They should be hunted down and exposed.

### IRRIGATION.

The importance of irrigation and the best methods and measures to bring it into general use throughout the country is becoming more and more manifest. The irrigation bill on the part of the committee has weather and drought given rise to the formation of several irrigation companies in Nebraska. No less than three filed articles of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of that State last week. Farmers' and Merchants' Irrigation and Land Company of North Platte starts out with a capital of \$100,000. The principal business will be to construct a series of aqueducts and canals for the purpose of watering the lands in and about Lincoln county. The Farmers' Irrigation Company and the Farmers' and Merchants' Irrigation Company are the names of the others. Their object will be to use the water of the Platte river for this purpose by means of canals in and about Dawson

country. The capital stock is placed at \$10,000 and \$25,000, respectively. It will only be a question of a short time when farmers will deposit fees and let upon the waters from the heavens to see their crops through.

Now that the work has been done at the face of George M. Pullman by Governor Cleveland in his appeal to the forces to return to his old employees, we wonder what the established press and sympathetic public have been doing the great wrongs done this afternoon. Every one will think of his self-sacrificed philanthropist. Prised beyond a question of doubt to be as sincere and courageous as a snake, devoid of a single drop of the milk of human kindness, cold blooded as any other savage, he is still associated with open arms to the living friends of a "sympathetic public," whose love for him and his unknown friends, innocent persons, is based with the illegitimate, gaudy, hideously wrong from the outside, half-starved slaves and their imperious wives and children. He leaves to the house beyond for such acts, half in a fit of rage.

The Denver Republicans say what ever the part the tariff question may play in the next Congressional campaign, there is very little reason to doubt that in the next Presidential election the most important issue will be the silver question. It will not be the only issue, for the tariff will play a prominent part, but the people all over the Union are giving voice and cause to recognize that there will be no permanent improvement in business, as long as the silver question remains unsettled. The world cannot do business on a gold basis, and the demand for the recognition of silver will make itself heard in the next Presidential campaign.

Now that the opportunity for holding a county fair before the date of the Tercentenary Fair is slipped out of reach, what is Summit County going to do in the way of putting out resources before the people at the fair take advantage of their opportunity? It is high time to take some action.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Western Correspondent:  
Washington, Aug. 21, 1894.

What is President Cleveland's game? That question has little doubt that is playing one of snarls. A man doesn't advise his own defeat, as he did when he had his party in the House change the sponge, and accept the silver coinage bill, and then, when he had his party in the Senate, advised the same bill, which he had previously denounced, everything that was bad and vicious, without having some object in view. It has always been difficult to get at Mr. Cleveland's intentions in advance of his acts, and notwithstanding the many positive actions that are daily printed, as to what he intends doing, I doubt whether there are three men in Washington who actually know. Quite by accident I learned that Senator Vilas, who was a leader of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet in his first administration and who is supposed to be in close confidence to a great extent with anybody in or out of the dark as to what is to be done with the tariff bill, now in the President's hands.

If he would follow the wishes of nine people out of every ten to be just here, they would be no doubt of his actions when he signs the bill. Let Congress adjourn, and give the people a chance to see how much of a facer in the "hard times" the tariff reflects. There is one curious thing about this tariff bill. The Democratic party, indeed it is a good one, and probably even, at this date, while the Republicans just reverse it by publicly abusing the bill, and privately congratulating each other on getting a good measure. Meanwhile the sugar trust and the administration are working shoulder to shoulder to prevent the Senate passing the bill for sugar, the only one of the House bills passed, which the manufacturers could possibly assume leave-easies that could possibly pass the Senate. Senator Carlisle has written a letter to Senator Harris which, not saying we in so many words, is against those bills, notwithstanding the opposition that Mr. Cleveland wants free coal and iron.

The members of the American Bimetallic League, which began here yesterday, is fairly well attended and the members seem to think that the outcome for silver has greatly improved since their last Washington meeting. While no official action has been or will be taken there are reasons for believing the friends of Senator Cameron in the League have been quietly sounding other members to ascertain how the candidate of Mr. Cameron for the Presidency would be received by the diverse people in their States. The principal business of the conference is secret, and relates to the Congressional campaign.

Speaking of Cameron, a Maryland politician made the prediction here this week that the Republican National Convention would adopt a plank for the free coinage of silver and would nominate Cameron, and that his Democratic opponent would be Adlai Stevenson. There is no talk on predictions; everybody is free to indulge in the luxury of making them.

If there is truth in a current rumor, Senator Vinton may disappear in the near future for consistency is a thing of value, even in politics. Mr. Vinton has never been popular by many

of his party colleagues for his reversal on the financial question during the campaign at the winter session last year, but his present attitude if it really exists, has not done him credit. His stand on the silver question, but is all in favor of the tariff. Mr. Vinton is charged not only with having agreed to the attack made on President Cleveland by Senator Thomas, Jones, Vest and Harris, in connection with Mr. Cleveland's letter to Chairman Wilson, but with having prepared a speech much more bitter than the one delivered by Mr. Johnson, instead of delivering that speech Mr. Vinton went to bed, and it was given out that he was very ill. Later, he gave way to additional pressure, taking sides with Mr. Cleveland and advocating the acceptance of the measure and the acceptance of the Wilson bill. Had he changed to the winning side, as he did in the silver fight, nothing would have gone out of his action, but if he stayed in the losing side, and now it is stated that the man he donated goes to nominate him by depicting the character of the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee, generally regarded, as the best place in the Senate.

Senator Vest remained quiet this week by making a somewhat amended speech in defense of the measure and in favor of passing a bill before adjournment regarding the duty on refined sugar, in order to clear the Senate of the charge of being under the control of the sugar trust. He also gave President Cleveland and Senator Hill a cup or two over the ammonia. His indignation goes too late, however, to do any good, as the action of a committee would prevent the Senate doing anything, even if other reasons did not exist.

### THE STATE OF TRADE.

#### A Summary of Special Telegrams to Massachusetts.

Special telegraphic and mail advice concerning interviews with more than 500 leading wholesale dealers and manufacturers of forty-seven cities throughout the country as to the present effect, if any, of the prospective tariff amendment and the outlook as to the effect of the Senate tariff bill, should it become law, indicates relatively pessimism among larger eastern centers, except at New York and Baltimore, almost without exception throughout the Southern States, and similar advice from the Central and Northwestern States, except where serious crop damage has taken place. In the West little change is manifested in tariff legislation, notably at Denver and Helena, where silver attractions are strong. Portland fears the result of the reduction of the tariff on lumber, but at San Francisco an improvement in demand is expected and considerable freight is offering its shipment to China.

A feature is found in declarations from manufacturers of various goods, glassware, pottery and iron and steel at various centers of production that wages will probably be raised. Importers of woolens are said to have the market tight hold, and clothing manufacturers, it is believed, should do fair business, but not try to carry over light weights January 1. Cotton goods merchants declare settlement of the tariff comes too late to help them this fall, and business leaders speak regretfully of the reduction of duty in their line.

Opinion seems to favor the probability of a heavy gain in volume of transactions in general lines, due to necessity for supplying depleted stocks, but there are many who expect a reaction after initial improvement, due to the conservative influence born of the experience of the past year. No serious reductions in prices to very low appear probable, effects of probable tariff changes apparently having been discounted. Within the week prices of sugar, alcohol, park, laid, cotton and lace have advanced. Leather, too, is stronger, and it is probable that conditions for iron and steel are or recently have been on the up-grade, nominally unchanged, could be purchased at concessions which would have been refused a week ago, and leading crevices, after the inflation of last week, are fractionally lower, with western cattle and hogs down as well.

Aside from probable improvement due to ending uncertainty in business, another Boston, Providence, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Newark in New Jersey, merchants interviewed express noteworthy enthusiasm as to the trade prospect.

While no gain is reported in trade circles of southern cities, several them and coal strikers have gone back to work in the Birmingham district, several southern railroads are calling for more coal, and southern iron works are shipping iron more than a year ago. It is reported Atlanta hardware jobbers have raised prices on the Wilson bill, and the prospective passage of the Senate bill will make a difference in profits in consequence. Little Rock expects eastern cotton manufacturers to buy more freely now, and three leading Texas cities, in view of excellent crop prospects in that State and prospectively the largest cotton crop on record, regard the business outlook very favorable. The proposed change in the sugar schedule exerts material depression in Louisville.

The engine use of Pennsylvania and east of the Mississippi river reports almost uniformly favorable trade conditions, with gains in demand and in industrial activity, exceptions being the Indiana and Illinois cotton industries, and among Indiana clothing manufacturers, who report they expect to reduce wages. Country merchants in the two states named have gone back to work from Chicago jobbers, but their city's trade from regions west of the Mississippi has fallen off. St. Louis continues the exceptionally favorable report of previous weeks, with the additional feature that the demand for iron is increasing. The important cities in Wisconsin report an improved outlook for railroad an increase in the volume of business, due to more favorable crop returns. Improved demand is reported in gasoline, hardware, pottery and glass. The serious damage to many in Kansas had an unfavorable effect at Kansas City, and damage in that state, as well as in Nebraska and Iowa, corroborating other conditions, and chartering roads reports from Lincoln, Omaha and Burlington.

Exports of wheat have included United States and Canada, both coast, amounted to 2,950,000 bushels last week, 2,917,000 bushels last year, 2,927,000 the week before, and as compared with 1,629,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 2,917,000 bushels three years ago, and 2,900,000 bushels four years ago.

Bank meetings at eighty-four cities for this week aggregate \$10,000,000, a gain of 2 per cent. last week, and of 5 per cent. over the week a year ago, but a decrease of 12 per cent. from this week two years ago. The total amount of business failure in the United States this week is \$21, against \$19 last week, \$20 last year, \$17 in 1892 and \$15 in 1891.

No boom in the stock market has followed the passage of the tariff bill. Bonds and preferred, having moved a short time, but now, in the market, though nervous, have not developed any large-scale speculative interest.

A strong undercurrent, however, appears, and the appearance of a demand for bonds point to increasing absorption of securities. Sugar stock was held back by the fact that the raw sugar bill might pass, though it had, as yet, no support.

Distillers are weak on allegations that the economy could not take advantage of the increased spirits tax, and Birmingham was the object of heavy manipulation, an expected reduction of individual, which, however, was declined at the initial rate. Foreign exchange has taken on the few sterling bills against securities. Diamond mining, gold, silver, tin, copper, zinc, manganese, etc., are strong in sympathy with the market in London, Chinese, Germany, Mexico at nearly all leading financial centers. Last Tuesday, demand for shipment next week and carry the crops began to exert an appreciable influence.

WEATHER, CITY OF PARKVILLE, Mo.

PARKVILLE, Mo., Aug. 21, 1894.—The weather has been very cool and pleasant, with a maximum of 75° F. and a minimum of 55° F. The sky has been mostly clear, with a few clouds, and the air has been very dry.

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