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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-second Semi-Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, will commence at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, October 4th, 1891, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City.

A cordial invitation is extended to all the officers and members of the Church to be present at the meetings.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

UTAH'S IRRIGATED FARMS.

THE census bulletin on the irrigation of arid lands in Utah has arrived. It comes at an opportune moment, inasmuch as the Irrigation Congress opens a three-days' session here tomorrow. Utah being the first and most successful of the western Territories in adopting the irrigation plan for reclaiming desert lands, the results of her labor in this respect should have a peculiar interest to the men of other States and Territories who have come here to discuss this important subject.

The census bureau of necessity confines its report to present conditions, of those existing in 1889, waiving the long years of labor and expense passed through in reaching this high state of progress in the irrigation science.

In the census year 1889 there were cultivated in Utah upon the irrigation plan 205,453 acres, or a trifle over five-tenths of one per cent. of the entire area of the Territory. That acreage, which was about nine-tenths of the total amount under cultivation, was divided into 9,724 farms, which therefore had an average of twenty-seven acres each. There were, as reported by the census office, in the Territory five irrigated farms of 640 acres or more, 18 farms from 320 to 640, and 69 from 160 to 320. These 93 farms embrace 10 per cent of the irrigated land. The entire balance was divided into holdings that averaged but 25 acres each. This is an important point, the significance of which is made very clear in a comparison of the Utah report with that of Wyoming which accompanies it. Speaking of Utah the bulletin says:

"The average size of the irrigated farms, or, more strictly, of those portions of farms on which irrigation is practiced, is twenty-seven acres. The average first cost of water right is $35.85 per acre, and the average cost of preparing the soil for cultivation, including the purchase price of the land, is $9.10 per acre. The average present value of the irrigated land of the Territory, including buildings, etc., is reported as $64.25 per acre, showing an apparent profit, less cost of buildings, of $27.60 per acre. The average annual cost of water is $3.05 per acre, which, deducted from the average annual value of products per acre, leaves an average annual return of $11.12 per acre."

Following is the parallel report from Wyoming:

"The average size of the irrigated farms, or, more strictly, of irrigated portions of farms on which irrigation is practiced, is 119 acres. The average first cost of water right is $3.82 per acre, and the average cost of preparing the soil for cultivation, including the purchase price of the land, is $6.10 per acre. The average present value of the irrigated land of the Territory, including buildings, etc., is reported as $64.25 per acre, showing an apparent profit, less cost of buildings, of $57.69 per acre. The average annual cost of water is $3.05 per acre, which, deducted from the average annual value of products per acre, leaves an average annual return of $11.12 per acre."

In comparing the counties of Utah in relation to the acreage value of crops, it is observed that Davis and Washington take the lead with a crop valuation of $32.81 and $32.19 per acre respectively. San Juan and Salt Lake follow at $27.95 and $25.75. Then comes Weber at $22.72, Utah at $22.56, and Kanosh $21.31. Grand and Morgan stand $19.05 and $19.18. Emery, Box Elder, Sanpete, Summit, Iron, Millard, Tooele, and Cache, are reported with an average crop value of $17.30 down to $14.99. The remaining counties run from $11.94 to $9.99.

The census report has gone to some labor in comparing the crop values from the Utah lands and the average size of her farms with those of Arizona and New Mexico, and has reached the same flattering result in Utah's favor as has been presented in the comparison with Wyoming.

The bulletin throughout makes a splendid showing for the people of this Territory. Of the difficulties attending the early labors here the report says:

"The average first cost of water right in Utah, $35.85 per acre, is moderate, great, being largely due to the manner in which the ditches and canals were made. Nearly all were laid out and constructed by farmers of ordinary education without the use of surveying instruments. As a consequence, few of the more important works laid out in this manner have proved serviceable without great change, involving in many instances the reconstruction of almost the entire system. The perseverance shown in many of these cases is remarkable. Time after time a structure has been built only to be destroyed in a few weeks. Discouragement here been allowed, at an enormous outlay of time and labor, to divert a place where it was absolutely impossible to make such works secure, being materials that must inevitably be borne away by the next great flood. Portions of canals have been built, and after the water was turned in the grades proved of such a character that it was necessary to adjust them again and again in order to make the water flow. These changes have added enormously to the first cost of irrigation, and have probably tend to bring the average above that of other parts of the country."

Some of the acquired difficulties in the irrigation problem are pointed out, and will doubtless be elaborated and discussed to a conclusion by the congress this week. There is no use to begin upon them here, they are too numerous and intuitive for many millions to admit of brief discussion. It is enough to say that so far as irrigation is concerned, Utah stands in the lead, where she properly belongs, and in questions that remain yet unsolved by her farmers there is little use in going elsewhere for the foremost experience.

SALT LAKE THE CENTRE OF THE ARID REGIONS.

PROFESSOR G. E. Bailey, who is at present sojourning in Salt Lake City, is a representative of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*. He is engaged in writing for that paper, a series of illustrated letters descriptive of Utah. He takes special interest in the irrigation question and is informing himself thoroughly on that subject. He has prepared a map of the United States, showing the old agricultural area, dependent on an uncertain rainfall, and the new agricultural area dependent on certain irrigation. This map he plans to present to the Irrigation Congress tomorrow with the compliments of the *Inter-Ocean*.

The new area map shows Salt Lake to be the exact centre of the arid region. It includes half the Dakotas, half of Nebraska, one-third of Kansas, four-fifths of New Mexico, all of Colorado, all of Arizona, all of Utah, all of Wyoming, all of Montana, all of Idaho, all of Nevada, all of California, nine-tenths of Oregon and one-half of Washington. The diameter of this belt is 1,200 miles, comprising an area of 1,130,000 square miles.

Professor Bailey is enthusiastic over the fact that Salt Lake City is the geographical center of this vast arid region. He thinks that this is the most appropriate place to hold the Irrigation Congress, and he sees no reason why Salt Lake should not become the future metropolis of the arid belt. There is every facility, he says, for its becoming the railroad center and consequently the distributing point or commercial capital of the new irrigation area.

He is a man of experience, and an authority on topographical matters. He has traveled extensively in the West and in South America. His profession as an artist and descriptive writer enables him to speak with confidence. He sees nothing to withhold this city from becoming the Chicago of the West, unless it may be the shortsightedness or inactivity of its people.

IRRIGATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

PROBABLY the most valuable and reliable lot of information that has ever been placed before the public, in relation to Utah's irrigation system is contained in the pamphlet just issued by the committee on statistics of the Utah delegation to the Irrigation Congress. The work has been prepared especially for the congress and is a most complete and accurate presentation of the conditions of the Territory in everything touching irrigation matters. The committee have done a great service to Utah and simplified to a large extent the work that lies before the Irrigation Congress.

SHERMAN AND SILVER.

IT appears that the political destiny of John Sherman, as well as that of Major McKinley, is involved in the pending election in Ohio. Though Mr. Sherman, it is said, has been thirty-eight consecutive years in office, he is not yet tired of official life. But should Ohio go Democratic and elect a Democratic legislature, then the chances for the re-election of Mr. Sherman are next to nothing.

It is said by many Republican organs that the free-silver plank was inserted in the Ohio Democratic platform to "down John Sherman." Whether this is a fact or not, Mr. Sherman has taken up the gauntlet, and is making active war, on the free silver proposition. He has dropped, to his speeches, all allusions to the tariff, and confines himself entirely to financial and currency issues.

That John Sherman is an authority on American finance no thinking person will deny. His long experience and matured judgment are of value to the country and should be so viewed even by a Democratic Legislature. He may be wrong in his opinion to Democrat, but as a statesman whose opinions in finance, his opinions are worthy of thoughtful consideration. In the Senate of the United States he would still be a shining light, and if danger were apprehended from federal financial legislation he would be the first to sound the alarm, and preserve the nation from financial chaos.

This Democrat knows that all other nations have two sizes to it. Some of the brightest and most patriotic citizens of the nation are ready to and willing to. Its utility can be demonstrated in no other way than by actual practice. The service of such men as Sherman would be invaluable in case its adoption should prove an injury to about of the blessing which its friends insist it will be to the nation. There are not many John Shermans in the world and the United states would lose a strong and able mind if Ohio should determine to make a change.

THEY ALL DO IT.

WE clip the following paragraph from the Chester, Pennsylvania *News*, to show that the sojourn of Miss Burton, who has been teaching in Utah, may know what kind of stuff she sends out to the eastern people as news about the "Mormons." It seems as though "a lying spirit" takes possession of some of the good "Christians," so called, who come to Utah on a salary to help evangelize the "Mormons" and, making a dismal failure of the work, get angry and open the way for the influence of that Evil One, whose character "from the beginning" is described in Holy Writ. The Chester *News* says:

"Miss Burton, a home missionary, gave a very interesting talk in Mulford Street M. E. Church last night on life among the Mormons. She told of some things and said others that caused a shudder of the religious women of the Mormons. Miss Burton said that after the church meeting, tubes were sold for a dime. It very often happened that the tubes sold to all the men getting boating drunk and the fellow who caused the dance with prayer sometimes repeated a few light before he reached home."

EUROPEAN ARMIES.

RUMORS from Europe are full of war alarms. The situation over there is, to put it mildly, critical in the extreme. The manœuvres in which the French army is being exercised at present occasion serious comment in London, as well as in European capitals. The chess warfare of today is contrasted with that of twenty-one years ago, when General Leboef assured the French Emperor that his army was ready to march on Berlin. History tells us how little right the Gallic soldier was, and what a humiliation the French people experienced shortly after. However, it was not all clear. The engine was subsequently and replaced by a republic.

It is said the French army of today is a perfect one, and the evolutions being performed at present are stated to resemble actual warfare with Germany. But as we it said a the opening of the Franco-Russian war that there was not even a gaiter button missing in the whole French army. It took only a few months to prove how false some were the opinions of French army experts, and the miserable Sedan at Sedan brought a sudden to its course.

Sham warfare is the order of the day in every country in Europe. Should this be the prelude to actual war, what a terrible probability presents itself. We are all more or less superficially familiar with the size and efficiency of the armies of Europe. We rarely stop to contemplate actual figures, but when we do we are appalled at their dimensions.

The armies of the various countries of Europe as now organized are divided into four departments. There is first the "active army," second the "field reserve," third the "first reserve" and fourth the "second reserve." Taking the grand totals of these departments for the different armies, we find that Germany has 2,501,797 non-commissioned officers and men, together with 58,912 commissioned officers. France has 3,164,507 non-commissioned officers and men, with 83,319 officers. Italy has 2,623,519 non-commissioned officers and men, with 59,351 officers. Austria-Hungary has 1,844,641 non-commissioned officers and men, with 31,942 officers. Russia has 2,726,591 of all ranks, Great Britain 1,194,412 and Turkey 777,993.

Even the second and third rate powers have large armies. The grand total of the standing armies and reserves of Spain is 451,652, of Belgium 153,240, of the Netherlands 134,888, of Denmark 75,668, of Sweden and Norway 239,704, of Servia 151,289, of Roumania 97,462, of Bosnia 44,989, and Bulgaria 127,840.

These figures all summed together make a grand total of some thing over 25,000,000 of men, actually available for war, and ready to take the field after a very short interval.

In active service ready for war France has last December 1,214,000 officers and men, Germany has 1,008,115, Italy 480,000, Austria 543,000, Russia 1,564,822, Great Britain 192,626, and Turkey 150,000. The men employed in the various navies both active and reserve are not included in these figures.

The immediate cause of the present excitement was the permission granted by Turkey to a Russian war vessel to pass the Dardanelles. Russia was previously shut out from the Bosphorus at the request of Turkey, by England, France and Italy. Now Turkey yields to her ancient enemy, the Czar, and permits him to enter the Mediterranean, and become a menace to Italy, Austria, England and perhaps France. The latter has vast possessions on the shores of the Mediterranean, but if France and Russia become allies, it is difficult to see what the end may be in case of a conflict with the other powers. Altogether the situation is serious and the signs were never more ominous of a great European war.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

The Odd Fellows of Chicago are about to build a structure thirty-six stories high.

Spurgeon, the distinguished English preacher, is of humble Dutch parentage.

Political gossip at Washington says that Stephen B. Elkins will be given a Cabinet office.

The largest window plate glass factory west of Pittsburg is to be erected by a company of capitalists at Anderson, Indiana.

In the U. S. Navy department changes will be made by which the squadron in the Pacific will be more effective should occasion demand it.

The Pope is credited with a strong liking for the English language, which he is said to speak perfectly and which he uses conversationally in preference to any other when occasion will permit.

The European nations are taking active interest in our World's Fair. They have taken steps to be fully represented. The commissioners who went from Chicago to Europe in the interest of the Fair were everywhere well received.

George Jackson, a wool-grower of Dixt, Fergus county, Mont., got lost in the bad lands about two weeks ago. He was found by a party of hunters in a place called the devil's lookout, and was in a pitiful condition, being nine days without food or shelter.

One of the features of the World's Fair will be the movable sidewalks. These will move at the rate of two miles an hour, so that a visitor has only to stand in one place and see the whole grounds and exhibits without moving a foot, if it is so desired.

In Scranton, Pa., a man has just awakened from a four-year sleep. He was originally a night-watchman, and one morning after breakfast he fell into a sound sleep, from which he has never been fully awakened. Occasionally he would awake to eat food, but would sink into sleep again.

Another expedition has been organized in Europe to find the north pole. This time the projector is certain that the scheme will succeed, and that this long lost pole will at last be found, and the world be made happy for ten minutes.

The Countess Cathiano, Mme. Blavatsky's successor as high priestess of the Theosophists, is a Cuban by birth, the daughter of a Havana jeweler and silversmith. She has been described as being quite slender. She is one of the slights of Nice, and believes herself with jewels which the malicious say she inherited from her father's shop counters.

Tascott, it is reported, is under arrest at Hamburg, S. C. The person arrested answers the description of Tascott, as the dispatch says, quite seriously, thoroughly the police would not arrest a man who did not answer the description. It may turn out that it was Dalmacedo they caught and not Tascott.

Dalmacedo has not yet been captured. It is thought that he is in some monastery in hiding. This is hardly probable. The monks would be the first to give him up if they knew where to find him. He was the means of closing many of the monasteries and of expelling their inmates from Chile.

Now the German minister to Chile is in trouble. He says he did not order the German admiral to give up the refugees who sought his protection. Is it not better to be patient for a few days. If these foreign officials down there did wrong, the fact will be soon known. It is not good policy to attack United States officials about because of party feeling, but if they are guilty of meddling, why, hit them as hard as possible.

J. H. McDermott, paymaster at Helena, Montana, was called to the headquarters of the Northern Pacific at Missoula, and a man sent to replace him. The employes thinking that Mac was discharged, prepared to organize for a strike. A deputation was sent to Missoula to ascertain the cause of McDermott's refusal. There they learned that their man had been promoted to be agent of the Missoula Station. The deputation returned and the strike was declared off.

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NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose etc. — Of perfect purity. Of great strength. Economy in their use. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

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IN HONOR OF THE

IRRIGATION CONGRESS,

ON

WEDNESDAY EVE., SEPT. 16

BY THE

Salt Lake Choral Society.

PROGRAMME.

1—Grand Triumphal March, "Damnation" ..... Costa
SALT LAKE CHORAL SOCIETY AND GREAT ORGAN.
2—Duet "Love On" .....
MR. AND MRS. GEORGE METCALFE.
3—Organ Solo—"Schiller March" (composed for 50th anniversary of Schiller's birthday) ..... Meyerbeer
PROF. THOMAS BARNHURST.
4—Welsh Glee, "The Summer" ..... Gwilym Gwent
SALT LAKE CHORAL SOCIETY, UNACCOMPANIED.
5—Ballad, "The Heart Sighs Ever to be Free" ..... Buckalew
MR. R. C. BARON.
6—Soprano Solo and Ladies' Chorus, "Hei Haggis," from "Rienzi" ..... Lizzie Spencer.
YOUNG LADIES' GUITAR AND MANDOLIN CLUB.
(In costume.)
8—Soprano Solo, "Ernani Involami" (Finale) ..... Verdi
MISS FANNY LENNOX.
9—Duo, "Quest Ed Homo" (Stabat Mater) ..... Rossini
MRS. LESLIE EDWARDS AND MISS VIOLA PRATT.
10—Soprano Solo with Full Chorus, "Inflamatus, "from Stabat Mater", Rossini
MRS. NELLIE DRYDEN PUGSLEY, CHORAL SOCIETY AND GREAT ORGAN.

Admission 50 Cents.

NO RESERVED SEATS.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT Cutler & Reeder's, Cutler's, Savage's, Johnson, Pratt & Co's, Scott's, Roberts & Co's, G. H. Wilson & Co's, Utah Rock & Stationery Co., and Margetts Bros.

Entrance by South Side Only. Doors Open at 7. Concert at 8.

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Useful and Interesting PRESENTS to Every Buyer of A PAIR OF SCHOOL SHOES IN THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

Early Sale of FALL AND WINTER GOODS

For the benefit of those Our dry dressers of anything early purchasers of Fall Goods, S. KELLNER has decided to have a

SPECIAL SALE OF CLOAKS AND DRESS GOODS,

Beginning Monday, Sept. 14th, and Continuing One Week!

Our stock of CLOAKS and JACKETS is, without a question, one of the choicest ever shown in this city, and our Dress Goods are the Very Latest that the Foreign and Domestic markets afford. Our prices will be so low as to readily induce early purchases.

We will call your attention to the fact that we are filling up all of our departments with the very choicest of goods, and that it will be our aim this coming season to materially increase our business, hence we will make every effort to get your trade by offering you superior goods at the lowest prices, and we will also call your especial attention to the fact that we have moved our cloak department to the front part of the store, which will enable you to make your choice of a Cloak in the back salesroom. Cloak Department in the city. In our Gents' Furnishing Department we are selling a larger line than ever and our prices are positively as low as similar goods are sold for at New York. We extend to you a cordial invitation to call and examine our goods and prices, whether you buy or not.

S. KELLNER, Wasatch Block

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