THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

The Governors of Kansas and Oregon Appoint Delegates.

AN INTERESTING COMMUNICATION.

The Work of Preparation Goes Vigorously on.—Special Railroad Rates Asked for.

The work of preparing for the great Irrigation Congress to be held in this city for three days, beginning September 15th, goes merrily and successfully on. Governor Thomas is in receipt of the following

INTERESTING COMMUNICATION.

Governor Arthur L. Thomas:

Dear Sir—I have just received notification of my appointment by your Excellency as a delegate from Oregon to the Irrigation Congress. Please accept my thanks for the honor, and the assurance that I will serve in that capacity to the best of my ability.

With unusual opportunities for keeping in touch with the irrigation sentiment of the country, I feel justified in predicting that the congress will be a success in numbers, in the representative character of the men it assembles, and in the impression it will everywhere produce on public thought. It ought also to score a most useful and lasting impression upon the people of Utah now into a common fellowship largely neglected, but which nevertheless for the benefit of the Utah Territory than any other factor in her development.

Utah has today about 200,000 acres under cultivation by irrigation. One-tenth of the government reports that when all the water now running to waste be the conversion of mountain reservoirs, the development of artesian wells and the right conservation, during the non-irrigating months, of streams now so far—something like 10,000,000 acres can be reclaimed. This is a high estimate and its realization is perhaps remote, but at least enough for a small empire of land can be brought under irrigation in Utah without resort to extraordinary methods. Let one illusion on a small scale the importance of this fact. What does an enterprise proposing to irrigate but 10,000 acres mean to Utah? First, the investment of from a quarter to half a million dollars of outside capital is a permanent public improvement, and can be brought under control for a considerable period of a small group of men, the profits of which, from addition of millions of dollars to the wealth of the Territory, by transforming 10,000 acres of worthless desert into thirty acres of highly productive land, worth from $50 to $100 an acre, an increase in the wealth of the Territory's resources equivalent to the return of say, 2000 families, comprising, perhaps, 10,000 souls, living on farms, and very probably, a village of from 500 to 1000 inhabitants, business in the home market of every merchant by the increased production and consumption resulting from the enterprise. No only all this is to be gained from one enterprise, but every original farm added to Utah is one more voter of support for the growing city, which, from the nature of the case, must if both are to have a healthy commercial pulse. And until the Utah farmer ceases to be a supplier of the products of the farms of Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska she should not cease to urge on her legislators to pass measures that other interests and the force that will enhance her wealth so surely and so rapidly, that the wealth of the country shall open a basis as self-sustaining, or that will more quickly bring peace and security to her political status.

If the Irrigation Congress makes a deep mark on her people but those of Utah it will be worth to her a new page in the annals of the mountain.

Very respectfully,
WILLIAM P. ROCHIE,
Editor Irrigation Age.

SALT LAKE CITY, AUG. 12, 1891.

GEORGE HEARD FROST.

The following letter has been received from Governor Pennoyer of Oregon:

SALEM, ORE., August 7, 1891.

Hon. Arthur L. Thomas, Governor of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah:

Dear Sir—The Governor has declined me to inform you, in answer to yours of July 8th last, regarding the appointment of delegates to attend the Irrigation Convention to be held in Salt Lake City on September 15-22, 1891, that he has this day issued commissions to the following citizens of this state as delegates for that purpose: High Gearhart, The Dalles, Or.; J. H. Chadwick, The Dalles, Or.; George E. Morgan, The Dalles, Or.; V. H. Irwin, Wasco, Or.; C. M. Cartwright, Prineville, Or.; George Rinehart, Prineville, Or.; H. Hendricks, Powell, Or.; H. C. Condon, Arlington, Or.; R. R. Rinehart, Canyon City, Or.; S. A. Hamilton, Prineville, Or.; W. C. Hale, Lonerock, Or.; George Chandler, Baker City, Or.; E. B. Brown, Baker City, Or.; O. M. Jackson, Baker City, Or.; F. B. Mills, Baker City, Or.; Henry Blackman, Hepptner, Or.; J. M. Beatty, Pendleton, Or.; E. D. Cochran, Pendleton, Or.; N. Frame, Milton, Clark Walker, Athens, Or.; J. W. Shelton, Union, Or.; R. W. Hoffman, Union, Or.; Geo. Bowman, W. Webb, Latrande, Or.; H. P. Sappington, Vale, Or.; L. H. Hewes, Vale, Or.; Wm. Miller, Burns, Or.; C. A. Cogswell, Lakeview, Or.; J. F. Johnson, Walkers, Or.; E. W. Barnes, Walker, Or.

Enclosed you will also find copy of the circular letter sent with the commissions.

Very respectfully,
WM. A. MOTT, Private Secretary.

Governor Humphrey of Kansas writes Secretary Gillespie that he has appointed the following delegates to attend the Irrigation Congress:

J. W. Geary, Garden City; W. E. Hotchkiss, Wheeler; N. C. Merrill, New Cambria; H. N. Leidy, Syracuse; A. W. Stubbs, Santa Fe; V. H. Graham, Topeka; George M. Hoover, Dodge City; E. J. Clark, Ingalls; A. B. Montgomery, Coldbank; Tully Smith, Osborne; W. E. King, Ellis; E. J. Smith, Leoti; J. S. Emery, Lawrence; W. E. Hutchinson, Hutchinson; A. J. Wilson, Ness City; W. F. Billon, Greenleaf; A. H. Heber, Manley; Charles E. Carlson, Sun City; Alfred Peat, Kansas City; J. Newton, Atwood; C. H. Longstreet, Lakin; Chester I. Long, Lodge; F. M. Lockard, Norton; Jon Bonnyman, Jr., Scott City; Jacob Logan, Scott City; S. S. Tagert, Kanwaville; T. J. Workingson, Smithville; A. L. Emerson, Pawnee Rock; W. Stanley, Lawrence; O. S. Stutz, Ashland.

Governor Humphrey says further:

"Arrangements have been made for special rates on the railroads. I would suggest that you get the facts into the newspapers to notify the delegates by time. I trust that the convention will be productive of much good."

Attention is the coming metal. It is now placed on the market and sold in ton lots at 10 cents a pound. At this price, considering the difference in bulk, aluminum is as cheap as copper.

Farmer Pentraw—Well, son, what did you learn at college?

Sons—I learned to focus for use ing.

Farmer Pentraw—That's good; I'll set some sails tomorrow, and we'll have a bout.

THE LIBERAL COLLECTOR.

One of His Chickens Comes Home to Roost.

Editor Deseret News:

I have been very much amused at the slight afforded by the collector-elect charging about town talking care of his character. He has threatened several with vengeance. He has talked about suing the *Herald*. He has published an affidavit denying that he is a gambler. No person outside of his "cronies" would have supposed that he "marked the tiger" now and then if he had not made so much noise of denial. But it all reminds me of my experience with him in 1888.

As it has a bearing on my work in Utah I desire to put it on record as a bit of history that may be needed by and by.

I came to Utah on the second of January, 1888. I have no person in the Territory and had never corresponded with any person in Utah. I was so much surprised at what I saw or compared with what I expected to see, that I concluded to remain a month. Soon after I came R. F. Underwood came to the city to lecture. I had been intimately acquainted with him for a quarter of a century. I met him. He introduced me to what was known as "The Secular Society." It was a society of atheists and infidels. It was an society for the institution and admitted people only by card. Among its members was the collector-elect. The society, or leading members thereof, wanted to find a man who would lecture in Salt Lake and give Sunday lectures. They applied to Mr. Underwood and he recommended myself.

I was invited to lecture. I explained that I could not give them atheism. They were sorry, but liked my work well enough to engage me for a special time at a stipulated price. Then they told me that I must say nothing to offend the churches, because all that was not Mormon was Liberal. They said, however, that if I wanted to be popular I must give the Mormons hell.

My fourth lecture, given when I had been there months in Salt Lake, was on "The Revival Needed in Utah." In it I spoke of the Mormon people, their persecutions, their devotion to what they believed to be their duty, their perseverance. I said the world had not seen any such heroism for a thousand years, and I plead for the same fair play for them that everybody gave to all other sects. Then I spoke of Utah Liberalism as it opposed them. I pointed out the strange combination of elements that united to make the Liberals of Utah. I commended them and the Catholic Church down to the Methodist and the unclassified people who delighted to congregate in saloons, spit tobacco juice on well dressed people and tell stories about the Mormons. It was all said in a good-natured and inoffensive way. There were many people in the audience who applauded my statements heartily, but they were not the people who employed me. From that time the Secular Society drew me no more. The men who had engaged to pay me gave but six to that time paid me $25. That was all I got from them, and they put me out of their hall as fast as they saw that I was not in fact a target as I never was made. The collector-elect was one of the four men who employed me.

It was the intention of those men to break up my meetings and force me to leave the city. The collector-elect, not satisfied with owing me money, began to write over the country to find something that he might do against me here. He found himself visiting "my friends in the city and circulating parson derogatory to my character. He kept this up until I had to send Lake and obtain a statement from friends denying his allegations. When I read his affidavit in the *Tribune* the other day I could not but think of the old adage of the chickens coming home to roost and of the other saying of the ancients that the mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceeding fine the same, or words to that effect.

To show you how much prejudice and how little judgment those "cronies" showed in endeavoring that January I will quote from a letter written to me next day by a lady who was in the audience. She was a Liberal then and is so now, but she was bright and fair—fair-minded, I mean, although I might let the first stand and do boast to my own judgment.

She said:

Mr. Ellis—I attended your lecture last evening and enjoyed it more than I can tell you. It was the expression of perfect moderation and justice combined with perfect hardiness. * * * I am so very, very glad you are writing up this vexed question. * * * I regretted so I looked over your audience that so few were present capable of appreciating the wealth you so lavishly poured out to them. It seemed to me to be casting pearls before—I need not quote further. The lady evidently knew the "Secular Society" portion of my audience better than I did.

That lecture was delivered in the Federal court room on the evening of Sunday, March 18, 1888. The treatment I received on account of it convinced me that my opinions of the Liberal party was correct and from that time does my open and unceasing hostility to Utah Liberalism.

I have said that the men who employed me to give those lectures were "atheists" and "infidels." They were then and are now members of the Liberal party. I know, outside of all churches, believed them as I do now, that the true *liberal* is a man or woman who is willing to extend to all the rights he or she claims for themselves. The greatest men of the world have been men of that character. The men who formed our government were men of that character. Prominent among them was Thomas Paine. The majority of the men in the Utah "Liberal" party are fellows who swear by Paine.

The Mormon church says to all men: "Accept the Gospel or reject it, as you please. That is your freedom. But in the resurrection you will have to be judged. We will have nothing to say about that." The anti-Mormon chamber say: "Believe as we do or be damned!" They not only send the atheist and infidel to hell in a future life, but they have murdered them by the thousand to their mad lusts to get them into hell. They have been working for years to get control of our government and have repeatedly said that when they do the atheist and infidel must go. Here in Utah those churches are in perfect control of the Liberal party. They cunningly drop out of sight their war against atheists and infidels and attack only the Mormons. Why? Because they would use the corner to aid them in getting rid of the latter, and, that done, they would then turn upon the atheists and infidels and drive or murder them also.

That, and precisely that, is the situation in Utah today. I saw it at once and set about trying to show the uninformed people, those "cronies" talk, who are now running as who are Christian (?) church with a gauge rather while they pay me $25 for honester work than he can do with his secular his honest motion, the absurdity of their fight against the Mormons. What I got for my pains has been increased lying and blackguarding by a lot of people so mean and vicious that I long ago came to the conclusion that the little women who found fun before entered to above and wrote the letter quoted from, was perfectly correct when she said I was casting pearls before swine.

I write it down as an incontrovertible proposition that the Utah man who votes with the Utah Liberal party is either an alleged "Christian" or an ignoramus—and he may easily be both. No man who knows anything of Thomas Paine will ever vote with the Utah Liberal party. If any admirer of Paine thinks he can justify himself for voting with that party I will give him opportunity to do so in public debate.

In leaving the subject I only want to say that the collector-elect is a man who bankers after atheism and put prejudices to have his opinions that actuated Paine. Paine scorned gamblers and dead lines. Paine was never for an hour an atheist. Not reached for into the future to get a law that he might prepare the way for a free government on this continent. Paine was too great a man to be measured by any party creed on earth. He had a telephone connection himself with the God of the Universe. He had no use for any mechanism of ecclesiastic but recognized the right of men and women to act in accordance with the dictates of conscience. He was the first man, he, the "infidel," was the first man in this country to demand protection for all sects. Here are his words: "As to religion I owe no TO BE THE IMPERMISSIBLE DUTY OF GOVERNMENT TO PROTECT ALL CONSCIENTIOUS PROFESSORS THEREOF, AND I know of no other business GOVERNMENT HAS TO DO WITH THEMSELVES."

Dear Dad, O ye Liberals of the Utah pearl-scattering party! Dear Dad, O ye logic admirers of Paine! Dear Dad, O ye who would drive out the Mormons in the crossed name of liberty, read it, all of ye, and learn it by heart ye will take my hand and stand with me for fair play and equal rights only all, if not ye will return to the wise of holy will be walkers in the mire of your Liberal party politics! Choose ye this day whether ye shall be men or swine!

CHARLES ELLIS.

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

Old Oats is Rapidly Decreasing.—The Supply of Wheat Equal to the Demand.

Our market seems to be well supplied with equal demand. The collection are much better than last month. We find very much encouraged, and look for a good fall trade.

OATS.—The stock of old oats is rapidly decreasing, in and without exhaustion, and the new crop will not come in for some time yet. The new oats come in, which will begin to arrive, the same from Idaho and Nebraska. Dealers are being harassed and will be offered in the market in a few days. Eastern dealers are getting anxious over the excessive yield. We are receiving questions daily and in the area and for bids.

WHEAT.—The supply of this article is equal to the demand, with a slight decline in price. Nothing of any note for sale. No. 2 white, and No. 1 white, 50 cents.

BARLEY.—A few cars of Utah barley have been offered and have taken at low prices, the quality being good and bright, but a little dirty. Utah barley is now offered at $1.20 per cwt. packed and on track in this city.

FLOUR.—There are been little doing in this line during the past week, the market being weak on account of the decline, and we quote as follows:

CORN.—The supply of this article is equal to the demand, as there is not very much used during the hot weather. Dealers are carrying a light stock, a big decline being expected soon. Prices remain the same as last week.

HAY.—New hay, especially lucern, is arriving in the market by trains in good condition. Timothy hay is coming in little, and we will look for another decline as the season advances. Old timothy hay is in good demand with the prices ruling pretty well. Wild and bleached stock is in poor demand.

POULTRY.—Live chickens have been in urgent demand through the past week. We believe we can secure shipments a good deal right along. Dressed poultry cannot be handled to any advantage during the hot weather.—Price Current.

CITY SCHOOL PROPERTY.

Its Value as Reported to County Superintendent Stewart.

The clerk of the Board of Education of this city has prepared the following list of valuation of school property for the county superintendent as provided for in the school law:

FIRST PRECINCT.

	Grounds.	Buildings.
First ward	$ 1,000	$ 700
Second ward	4,000	700
Third ward	1,000	1,000
Fourth ward	4,000	1,800
Ninth ward	10,000	1,800
Twelfth ward	8,000	1,500
Total	$28,000	$12,200

SECOND PRECINCT.

	Grounds.	Buildings.
Fifth ward	$ 1,000	$ 1,000
Sixth ward	1,500	3,500
Seventh ward	1,000	1,000
Eighteenth ward	12,000	20,000
Fourteenth ward	2,000	2,000
Fifteenth ward	1,000	1,000
Total	$17,500	$32,500

THIRD PRECINCT.

	Grounds.	Buildings.
Second ward	$ 1,000	$ 1,000
Seventeenth ward	1,500	1,500
Nineteenth ward	1,000	1,000
Total	$3,500	$3,500

The large increase in the last year and for months to subsequent increase of values for building has been added sum in the way of permanent improvements.

FOURTH PRECINCT.

	Grounds.	Buildings.
Twenty-third ward	$ 2,000	$ 1,000
Twenty-fourth ward	1,000	500
Total	$3,000	$1,500

FIFTH PRECINCT.

	Grounds.	Buildings.
Eleventh ward	$ 4,000	$ 11,000
Twelfth ward	1,000	1,000
Thirteenth ward	2,000	2,000
Total	$7,000	$14,000

In Canada street cars are not allowed to run on Sundays.

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

He Arrives in the French Capital and Receives an Enthusiastic Welcome.

WHY HE DID NOT ARRIVE YESTERDAY.

It is Thought Russia, in This Way, Would Make Overtures to Germany.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEWS.

HE CAME AT LAST.

The Russian Prince, Duke Alexis, Arrives in Paris Today.

PARIS, August 11.—There is scarcely any doubt that the renowned hero yesterday of Grand Duke Alexis was entirely due to his disinclination to be the recipient of the enthusiastic welcome which the citizens of Paris had prepared for him.

The crowd learned that he would not arrive yesterday, but they did not learn when he would reach Paris and, consequently, when the train on which he traveled reached the station in the morning, no one was present, officially or unofficially, to receive him. As he reached the platform he was recognized by a crowd of at least a thousand persons. The greeting they gave the grand duke was enthusiastic. The grand duke, bowing and smiling as he walked along, did not, despite his attempt to avoid it, ordered a carriage and was immediately driven to the hotel.

The London *Times* this morning publishes a dispatch from its Paris correspondent confirming the report that the grand duke's visit to Paris and Alexis in Paris yesterday at the time designated was intentional.

The dispatch adds, the reason for the change in the grand duke's publication program may be that Russia wishes to show Germany that she is still open to alliance, if Germany neglects France.

The Duke Will Cast.

BUTTE, Mont., August 11.—In the Pacific case, yesterday, Mr. Hoge and Williams were examined on the subject of Eddy's handwriting.

ALLEGED PIGAMY.

Edward J. Liddle at Ogden Charged with the Crime.

CHICAGO, August 11.—The Times Louisville, Kentucky special: A man was logan here which charges that for five years Edward J. Liddle of Ogden, Utah, has been living there under an assumed name with a woman whom he married here while another wife lives at Ogden. The wife is known in the name of Maria Sears Liddle by her brother, W. J. Sears, of Ogden, and she has Mrs. Liddle's dower, in a $4000 home. Here he maintained as against the claims of E. J. Liddle, alias Doubrich, and to Doubrich, his alleged wife, and Louis Theriaudon, by whom he (Doubrich) said the house. The petition says Liddle was four years ago, a prosperous druggist at Ogden, with a wife and several children. He came to Louisville to study medicine. He had correspondence with his family and represented that he was still living. In the meantime the wife attended to the business affairs at Ogden. Liddle, it is said, married here and bought the house with money furnished him by his Utah wife.

The World's Record to Shooting Boston.

ST. CATHERINES, Ont., August 11.—At the Academy Athletic Association meeting here George H. Gray of the New York Athletic Association, took the first prize at putting shot. He beat the world's record with both sixteen and twenty-one pound shot.

Accused of Murder and Robbery.

VIENNA, August 11.—The police arrested a man named Schneider and his wife on the charge of murdering and robbing a number of girls.

Bridgeed.

OTTAWA, Ont., August 11.—Sir Hector Langevin has resigned from the ministry.

Death of an English Churchman.

LONDON, August 11.—Rev. Gilbert Elliot, a well-known English churchman, is dead.

A Volcanic Crisis.

NEW YORK, August 11. — The West line steamship "Arizona," from Cuba, brings $400,000 in Mexican currency and $1,000,000 worth of Havana tobacco.

The Atlantic Trust Co. Against the South Tredegar Iron Co.

NASHVILLE, August 11.—A bill has been filed by the Atlantic Trust company, New York, for the foreclosure of a mortgage of $500,000 against the South Tredegar Iron company.

Wrecked by an Explosion.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 11.—Richard M. Jones's residence in Kansas City, Kans., was wrecked by an explosion of dynamite last night. The occupants escaped any serious injury. From all accounts the explosion was caused by women with whom Juvenal kept company before his marriage.

Houses Blown Down and Stock Killed.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, August 11.—Reports from Yoakum and Lexington state that a terrific storm swept over these sections yesterday. Houses were unroofed and blown down and stock killed.

Damage to Crops by Storm.

INDIAN COVE, August 11.—The storm which visited this city recently last evening did considerable damage to the crops and property generally.

Parents Sentenced of Having Murdered their Child.

MINNEAPOLIS, August 11.—The *Tribune* has a special from Seattle, Washington, saying that Willis Lytle, an 11-year-old boy, supposed to have been slowly poisoned, died at Port Blakely yesterday. The suspicion is raised that the parents poisoned the boy to get the property left to him by relatives. A coroner's analysis of the stomach will be made, and if poison is found the parents will be arrested.

A Correspondent Describes the Chicago Situation.

CHICAGO, August 11.—An Iowegian correspondent has been over the whole Congressional field within the last few days and is astonished at the great change for the better which has taken place in the condition of the insurgent party. From all that he has seen and heard, he was led to the confident belief that in their opposition to the south the Congressional forces will meet with success and prove victorious over the forces in Schneiderite. Every indication points that way. The army is admirably drilled, and in some way or other, the origin of the "Date" not yet ascertaining, they have been armed fully. The insurgents' ranks are swelling by the large accession of volunteers from the mining districts of Arapahoe and Calhoun. The almost unanimity prevails among the leaders of the Congressional party.

Dalmonico's loss of votes for 1891 has been refused at all the northern ports held by the "Dalds."

Mack's feeling is expressed loss at the delay in the "Dials." It is thought the matter should have been settled long ago, and the "Dials" resigned. Uncle Balmonds gets his two new cruisers soon, his foes will, unless all appearances are deceptive, gain a substantial advantage over him. There is no doubt that there are many use willing soldiers in Balmonds's ranks, who forced to serve against their will, and many of them are ready to open fire upon the insurgent cause. It will not take much to put them to flight.

The Peoples Saving Bank.

ANTONIO, Kan., August 11.—The People's Saving Bank, which closed last winter, has announced a dividend of thirty per cent to the depositors. This makes sixty per cent already paid the depositors.

An Epidemic of Parisian Fever.

NEW YORK, August 11.—A Sun-Paris special says: It is impossible any longer to conceal the fact that an epidemic is raging here. A sailor on board the French man-of-war "Dunot" was stricken down with a violent fever a few days ago. He died and was at once buried. Others among the crew of the vessel are down with the disease. The fever prevailing on the island the same as yellow fever.

Grave Robbers.

NEW YORK, August 11.—A Pittsburg, Pennsylvania special declares that grave robbers make a daring attempt to steal the corpse of the late ex-congressman Parker from Hanbury cemetery early Sunday morning. The robbers were driven away by a railroad train.

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

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

FOUND.

A SATCHEL, LEFT TO G. HONNEY, NEW YORK.

LOST.

FROM MUNN'S & KERSLAKE'S LITERY STABLE, on Aug. 8, 1891, bay mare, one hind foot white, about 4 years old. Was last seen at Bowery on 8th inst. Return and receive reward. MUNN & KERSLAKE.

AUTHORIZED CITY AGENTS

Deposit Stamp System

UTAH COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK

32 and 34 S. First South Street.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Sixth Ward Co-op., cor. 4th East and 4th South.
E. R. Eccles, " cor. 1st South and 1st East.
Tingey Bros., " cor. 1st South and 1st East.
Wm. Jennings, " cor. 1st South and 1st East.
Wm. A. Smith, " cor. 1st South and 1st East.
Wm. Sandrock, " cor. 1st South and 1st East.
Wm. Sandrock, " 407 W. 1st South.
Sixth Ward Store, " 1st South and 1st West.
Sixth Ward Co-op., " 1st South and 1st West.
Sixth Ward Co-op., " 1st South and 1st West.
Sixth Ward Co-op.,