SECOND EDITION.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TUESDAY, - SEPTEMBER 15, 1891.

Copy for advertisements which are received in advance by the Business Manager on the week days should be handed in at the business department not later than 7 p. m.

Notice of advertising matter upon application.

[illegible] on advertisements sent in on week days.

FRAGMENTS.

REFERENCE the great concert by the Choral Society in the Tabernacle since we went to press.

THE City Council meets tonight. An important matter will be taken up, namely, the Irrigation Congress.

MR. CHARLES DONELSON, of the firm of Donelson & Gillespie, is one of the delegates to the Congress to be held in Salt Lake City, and which will be opened tomorrow morning.

THE Rapid Transit Company are producing about what they want in West Second South Street, and track is being laid from Fifth West street to the Salt Lake Grande Western depot on Second South.

TICKETS are nowadays issued by Western Union Telegraph Office for R. R. Clipper, Ely & Co., Sacramento, Cal., to Wm. H. Jones, H. W. Kingsbury, Boyle & Greene, Sacramento, W. A. Freeze, Gate of Hugh Campbell.

J. E. MCDONALD, superintendent of another gang of men, is now at work on the second division of the Union Pacific, it is thought in the hillsides this side of Echo. He has 100 men with him at his camp in Devil's Slide a few days.

ANOTHER other outside the board shed has been put on the east side of Reporter Clark's office, and it looks very well. The men who did it say they were not in the Brewers' work, or they would have put in a better job. The Brewers were some of the best and best paying patrons we have had, and we regret to see their departure. The change was unavoidable.

BEGINNING today, all the employes in the mechanical departments of the Union Pacific shops will be employed on the nine-hour system, instead of the ten-hour system, and one-half hour is to be added to the noon dinner hour, on Saturday the shops will close at 4 o'clock instead of half past five and a half hours. The change does not meet with general approval, inasmuch as the men are employed and paid by the hour.

A Cordial Invitation.

Editor Deseret News:

Will you kindly extend through the columns of your paper a request to all visiting scientists that they make our Fairchild house their headquarters during the time of the sessions of the Irrigation Congress, and, for that matter, at any time? O. L. FAIRCHILD,

President.

Fairchild Scientific Society of Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 14, 1891.

For Spokane Falls.

A Democratic convention on an extensive scale is to take place at Spokane Falls, W. T., on the 22nd and 23rd of the present month. Oglebay will send a delegation about 25 strong and are making arrangements with the Union Pacific Railway company for a Pullman car service. The U. P. also have it in contemplation to issue excursion tickets at low rates, for the convenience of residents of this city who desire to attend the convention.

Be Energetic and Hospitable.

To the Members of the Chamber of Commerce and Stock Exchange:

During the Irrigation Congress, it is earnestly requested that every member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Stock Exchange consider himself a committee of one to entertain and show goodness and courtesy attending the Congress, in order that the good name which it not only has enjoyed in the past in this direction, may be maintained upon this occasion.

[illegible]

President Chamber of Commerce.

NICHOLAS TEASDEL,

Vice President Stock Exchange.

H. V. MINER,

Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

A MIDNIGHT FALL.

Deputy U. S. Marshal McGarry Meets With Another Severe Accident.

HE SAYS HE WAS NOT DRUNK,

But Was Grappling With an Imaginary Enemy.

OUCE again misfortune has overtaken Deputy United States Marshal James McGarry, of Beaver. His terrible experience in the awful railroad wreck at Lake Labish, Oregon, on the 12th of November last, is fresh in the minds of the readers of the NEWS. On that occasion he received a fearful wrenching of a broken jaw, a fractured nose, a painfully lacerated leg and severe internal injuries.

Since that time he claims to have suffered much sorrow and was driven to the use of a cane to alleviate the pain that racked his body. He has recently been able to get about some by the aid of a crutch. While in this city he had been staying at the Clifton house. Yesterday his pain was unusually intense, he said, and in hope of obtaining relief resorted to the use of whisky.

It is reported that he drank so much that he became intoxicated. This Mr. McGarry denies, though he says he did not sleep well last night. His room was on the fifth floor of the building and he retired late in the evening, after having a social chat with Judge Anderson. By request of Mr. McGarry, County Clerk Jameson of Beaver went to his room with him and shared his bed. Shortly after midnight Mr. McGarry arose from his couch and went to the open window, in which he sat for some time thoughtful, he says he was not aware of having gone to sleep. He suddenly felt his balance and fell a distance of some thirty twenty feet to the roof of a building below. His sudden disappearance through the window, he rather, into the yard, was brought a relief corps to his side. He was taken from the yard and carried up to a room in the hotel, where he was given prompt medical attention, and afterwards taken to St. Mark's hospital. When he was seen by a NEWS reporter his leg was strapped, while he complained severe internal injuries. He says that he was not intoxicated, but was grappling with an imaginary enemy.

THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

The Great Gathering is Opened and Organized.

CORDIAL ADDRESSES OF WELCOME

From Governor Arthur L. Thomas, Mayor George M. Scott, and President Simon, of the Chamber of Commerce.

THAT a gathering of such magnitude as the great Irrigation Congress now in session in this city could be called together with so few preliminaries and with such perfect response from all quarters tells plainly the importance and urgency of the subject that brings them together. So powerful a representation of brains and influence never before met west of the Missouri. Sixteen States and Territories have responded to the call and their best men to represent them in the assembly.

THE idea of holding such a congress originated with the State irrigation convention held at Lincoln, Nebraska, in February last. A committee was then appointed to consider the matter and at their instance the legislature of Colorado took the subject in hand with a purpose to have the congress assemble at Denver. But in the meantime the question was called to the attention of Governor Thomas by the Chamber of Commerce of this city, and he forthwith sent out a circular letter to the governors of the Western States and Territories to join in the movement. Other parties prior to the legislative assemblies of the States and Territories may be credited with the idea.

THE call has received national interest in the support of irrigation. The reclamation to the large portion of the west is a subject of absorbing interest and the congress has been looked for to attract a popular crowd and the response has been good hearty, intelligent and numerous.

I believe the Congress will prove to be a great educator. But few people in the East have an adequate idea of the current conditions of the western country, or of the great resources which is necessary to be expended or of the difficulties to be overcome before water can be successfully diverted, taken out of streams, and conducted through canals, ditches and other channels for purposes of irrigation. These streams, some of which are not perennial have their source in the peaks of the great ranges of mountains and are fed by the snow deposited on the mountain crests and in the deep recesses of the canyons in the winter and early spring months. The water is then conducted down the valleys to the plains and enter the valleys far below the mouth of the canyons. In order to bring the water out on the higher benches is necessary to construct canals on the side of the valleys or back in the canyon and raise a way for it along the rocky mountain sides. When the open valley is reached other canals are constructed. The cost of the work which appeared to the eye to be so uniformly level, is found to be impassable for a network of hollows and ravines, made by the silent but powerful melting waves of spring time. When the ditch is completed, unless the work be of an extensive character, the water will be found to be of no sufficient to irrigate a further area, because in these arid regions, the supply is rapidly diminished by evaporation and absorption. In order that it may be constituted sufficient to sustain a large area another considerable difficulty is met, the water supply cannot be conveyed upon the land. In the case of the new works rapidly and the flow of water being beyond the demand the surplus water runs to waste. As the water supply decreases the supply gradually decreased until, in the summer months, when the water is most needed, unless the ditch be of great capacity, it will often the case, the supply fails altogether, or is so much reduced as to be practically valueless for purposes of irrigation. The supply of large streams is therefore serious, in many cases, unless some provision is made for storing the water which now runs to waste. The storing of large storage reservoirs is the remedy proposed, to be placed in the canyons and other places specially adapted for the purpose. I believe in rapid growth in this direction but that but little land is left and in no few localities for which water can be obtained without great expense. It is a matter of great importance to the western states to be independent of the uncertainty of the public lands, a stationary point has been reached, unless some indefinite delay and expense will be incurred, looking to the increase of the water supply. There may be some persons inclined to doubt the statement that a stationary point has been reached and who will point to the recent phenomenal growth in certain localities as evidence to the contrary. There can be no rapid growth in places where the land is not fit for tillage, and in no great commercial activity prevails, caused by the building of railroads, the development of mining industry, or from other causes, and in places in which will probably continue for some time to come. In Utah, the federal census will show, that in the purely agricultural counties, which most experienced the rapid growth in the last decade, the growth has been very slow. The truth is, that Utah, as a state is in all but one state a state of small proportions, but one which is a way from the other people in the more scarcely settled States and Territories. The Indian wars have prevented forever the settlement of the Indian lands in Utah. In the case of the great West, the western ocean has been reached and the tide of immigration has been turned back. There are some fine fields and there are some fine fields are to be found in the arable lands of the arid region which only wait for water to make them habitable for man. Hoping to see the question of the support of the public schools, it is hardly necessary for me to remind you that the government of the United States has for years taken a deep interest in the education of its people. In course in this respect has illustrated one of the brightest pages of our national history. It has given away some lands in support of the public schools than would equal many empires, to extent. The benign influence of this measure has been felt in every State admitted to the Union since the passage of the ordinance of 1787. Under the provisions of this ordinance, congress has granted from sections 16 and 36 of every section of land in the great tract of territory north and west of the Ohio, was to be reserved for the support of the public schools formed out of said Territory. In what is known as the Louisiana purchase the United States the ultimate selection of the territory, how the act of their taxes, but so to the States and Territories of the arid region, it has resolved itself into a question of expediency, because of natural conditions, it cannot be changed or removed. A statement of the case of Utah will serve to illustrate the little land left. In this Territory the tillable lands are found in the valleys and form but a small proportion of the whole. The majority of the public lands are found on the mountain tops and sides and in place where they cannot be cultivated. Where they are found in the valleys the title has long passed to settlers. The last office was not opened in Utah until March, 1869, and the lands in the vicinity had long before been taken up by settlers before that time. The few scattered school sections remaining in the market are but a small part of the expense of several miles. Consequently, so far as Utah is concerned, and this is probably true in a greater or less degree in all of the other Territories in the arid region, the endowment which it was intended by the government to be given to the public schools is lost, and it is to be hoped should be taken by the central government as will place the States and Territories of the arid region on an equality with the other States and Territories that have been able to realize more fully from the bounty of the government. We believe our claim for aid is in the respect in good and sufficient presenting it, patriotic.

In speaking of the cause of the public lands I desire to be understood as expressing more especially to Utah. The situation of the States and Territories in the arid region differ materially with respect to the use of the streams, the extent of the land which can be irrigated, higher improved methods for saving and using the water, and the previous lands available for their use, the relative importance of the purposes for which the lands may be desired, other materials and what might be a satisfactory solution of the question in Territory may require entirely modification in another, in order to attain it to the greatest good and prove the greatest benefit to the greatest number. For these reasons that the call requests that the matter be so handled as to give each State and Territory a voice in defining what purposes such reservations should be applied. The call includes those ways for other purposes to which a part of the proceeds derived from the sale of the public lands may be applied. I will not attempt to mention them here nor to present their claims. I will remark, incidentally however, that in the arid region there are many settlements are found in valleys which are often remote from each other. The highways connecting these settlements do not run over good roads and are difficult and costly to construct and maintain. Some of these public roads stretch out for a distance of miles and reach into the adjacent States and territories. In the early years of the government public lands were donated in aid of such enterprises. The public roads and especially those which have made way over rugged mountains low and wide paths which are used by those who follow them, are of such value that they are entitled to aid as were the lines who built highways to other sections under more favorable conditions. I have the honor to be, gentlemen of preserving the great grazing ranges, which now furnish subsistence for hundreds of thousands of people, and which are of great national importance. The people of all of the country are interested in preserving this important source of food supply.

Under the present conditions, there is no one who is prepared to say that 10 acres could be said in lieu of limited area under recently granted provisions of law, that time would be great to increase the area of the public lands, as they ought to be now, a source of revenue to the States and Territories in which they are situated. There is another view of the proposition to which the public lands, which is worthy of consideration. From all that I can learn, congress has repeatedly made to the consideration of the subject by the Utah delegation in the same gives the total area of land that can be brought under cultivation in Utah, with all water, 2,000,000 acres, or about four per cent. of the total area of 52,000,000. About forty million acres of the remaining area is found to be suitable for grazing purposes. The total area of land which can now be watered is in round numbers about 1,000,000 acres. The Utah delegation in congress has repeatedly made the consideration of the public lands to be of supporting the Territorial government. The fifty million acres of lands in the Utah Territory, which this has been the experience of all the states when in a Territorial condition, but there is this important fact to be considered, that in the case of the majority of the States, it was only a question of time when relief would come from the rapid settlement of the lands lying in the public domain. In the nature of things, the further of settlements will always be limited the time is nearly all of the lands will remain in the government unless there is a complete change in the land laws and policy of the government. The question of selling the lands to the States is a delicate one. In the 13th session was introduced in Congress to cede the public lands to the new States, in line with the policy of the Mississippi and other sections of the country the question of the cession was carried by the action of Congress in ceding them to the States. These lands are granted for the purpose of reclamation and because their condition was such that it would entail an unusual expense to bring them into cultivation. This is the condition of the arid lands to-day, and the problem is much more difficult and the expense is much greater. In the case of the lands made to have it met by the general government, the good body of Congress, in conflict with irrigation, would be expected.

There are several ways in which the water supply can be developed. In many place storage wells may be developed to other place storage reservoirs, and in other places the construction of large works, will bring out upon the land water from rivers, such as the Green and Grand in Utah and the Snake in Idaho. In the case of irrigation of unappropriated lands that could, by this means, be rendered available, would furnish remarkable and very beneficial results. There are few places where the rolling than the well cultivated valleys of the west and the government are easier to deal with the people in these than to assist in a more in way in enabling every settler to become a land owner. The policy of the government has been to reserve the lands as a source of profit, but as lands held in trust for the common benefit of the people. I plead the generous policy of aiding to the settlement of the lands and has regarded the question of revenue to be derived from the sale of the public domain. It is to have the strength, which the people of the arid region desire to send to the Congress of the United States to give to the people and land was will make rises in high places and homes in the midst of the valleys," and make the west the "crowning land" of our country.

But, gentlemen, in my estimation that something of good may come of this Congress, I have wandered from my purpose, which was to be strictly welcome you, in the name of all the people of Utah, to assure to you such hospitalities as we can offer and to express the hope that the results of your visit may be a signal and lasting benefit to the Western States and Territories represented in this assembly.

Mayor Scott, of Salt Lake, was then introduced and delivered the following address of welcome:

MAYOR SCOTT'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen—Our Governor has well spoken you in behalf of the Whole Territory, and in the interest of that great half of our country known as the arid region.

I am pleased to add the special welcome of this Lake City, and to assure you our citizens are gratified that your convention is held in this city.

No place in the United States can have a clearer interest in your deliberations and in the subjects you will discuss. It is the center of the country where the rainfall is timely and abundant, the people cannot appreciate the crowning importance of the subject of irrigation. Here the experience of the people has taught them its importance, and they have learned the beneficial results that may be attained by it. Here the rainfall suffices for only about the first irrigation ditches made in Utah. You can see our city and valley; and the contrast between the land under irrigation and that upon which no good, which have not been irrigated, and the sombrel will show to repetition our prosperity in the way of supplying to the river system of our waters from their natural channels, and their distribution over fields otherwise so arid for successful tillage.

Irrigation is almost as vital to successful agriculture in these intermountain regions as rain is to agriculture of the Lower in the living organization.

With these object lessons before your eyes, you will scarcely need my assurance that the hospitalities of the citizens of Salt Lake City will supplement your discussions, and follow them with the deepest interest; so that the results of your deliberations will shed your efforts to devise methods for utilizing our waters to the utmost, and thus enlarging the tillable area of our Territory and promoting the prosperity of its people.

I am only repeat the welcome of our city and before you to consider the important subjects for consideration from which, we, in common with the people of the whole arid zone, hope to derive great benefits; and we hope you will find in our city a pleasant place for your deliberations, and carry away with you, when your labors are over, only pleasant recollections of your visit here.

The mayor's speech was received with a hearty cheer. Mr. Fred Simon, president of the Chamber of Commerce, was then introduced and addressed the assembly.

[The News had the pleasure of a copy of Mr. Simon's address, which was read from manuscript, but by some mistake, when the time came for remarks, the copy did not come to hand.]

Mr. Simon's address was a heavy summation of the speeches of welcome.

Col. Donnellon was elected temporary chairman and Mr. Gillespie secretary.

A brief debate followed over the question appointing a committee on resolutions under the temporary organization, the member from Nevada, who was in the state earnest in the debate, evidently not commiting on his mind that he wanted to appear in early so hastily, and took the method of clearing the way for it. A member from California objected to the innovation and the committee on resolutions had to wait for permanent organization. In the meantime the roll was called for nominations to the committee on resolutions and permanent organization and order of business, and a recess was taken for five minutes.

As the assembly rose, Mr. Gillespie gave a letter from the following self-explanatory letter:

[illegible], N. T., Thursday, Chairman Utah delegation.

Dear sir—The fruit shippers of Brigham City have decided that the fruit growers here must have some samples of fruit raised on dry, gravelly soil by irrigation, to show what can be done. Could they be represented in the Congress? Could they be the members of the Congress? The grower is ready sample. Respectfully,

A. S. PETERS.

It required no roll call to demonstrate that the Utah delegation was the next in the cause of business.

At twenty minutes to 2 which the assembly was called to order and [illegible] made a report of the committee on representation on the temporary committee.

A California member moved that this report be adopted, and the following gentlemen were added to the committee on resolutions:

Mr. Brigham and Mr. Willard were given a vote of thanks for their contribution to the congress.

The committee on resolutions then reported the following report to the congress which was received amid the applause of the delegates in printed form for discussion:

To the Delegates to the Irrigation Congress, in convention assembled:

Gentlemen—You are gathered together from the arid region, and as an important body of men are here representative of the interests of the West, and of the cause of irrigation, the most positive as well as the most concerned, of waterway, it is a matter of congratulation that you are here to confer and advise, acting in the hope that the efforts in the arid field may be crowned with success. Many questions have come before you, and have [illegible] with you, with you the difficulty in discussion of the subject in the position and has kept our beautiful [illegible] in comparing a fresh grass on the [illegible] as we have seen in the Green River Valley. Among the questions which may will be brought to your notice, the question of the cession to the arid-regard constitution, will no doubt be considered by your leader.

We do not know, gentlemen, that we have any right to tell you what is best [illegible] in the arid region, but we do know that the [illegible] of the irrigation purposes cannot be [illegible].

A West in the area that could be [illegible] and the [illegible] of the various states and the United States for the purpose [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]