

SUBJUGATION OF THE DESERTS.

Address of Hon. John Henry Smith of Utah, Delivered Before the National Irrigation Congress at Chicago.

The pioneers have had a synopsis of the subjugation of the desert at the National Irrigation Congress in Chicago last week, when the subject was of interest to Utah as well as to the rest of the country. Today the "News" gives in full the speech of one of Utah's delegates, Hon. John Henry Smith of Salt Lake City.

THE PIONEERS IN UTAH.

President and Gentlemen: It is a privilege to be here today, but I had not anticipated that the time would be so far away from the time when I first came to Utah. As I am upon the subject of the subjugation of the desert, I desire to say a few words about the pioneers of Utah. On the 24th of July, 1847, members of the Mormon settlement, known as the Wasatch, and called themselves upon the present site of Salt Lake City. They had come from the State across the plains and had been a long time in coming. The company consisted of about one hundred men and three women.

UTAH WAS A DESERT.

Utah was a desert. It was a land of little timber and little water. The mountains were high and the valleys were dry. The people who came to Utah were pioneers. They were the first to settle in the desert. They were the first to plant trees and to dig wells. They were the first to build a city in the desert. They were the first to make a desert a home.

Utah was a desert. It was a land of little timber and little water. The mountains were high and the valleys were dry. The people who came to Utah were pioneers. They were the first to settle in the desert. They were the first to plant trees and to dig wells. They were the first to build a city in the desert. They were the first to make a desert a home.

VIEW OF THE COUNTRY.

From the first, these pioneers had a view of the country. They saw the mountains and the valleys. They saw the rivers and the streams. They saw the desert and the sea. They saw the future of the country. They saw the possibilities of the desert. They saw the need of irrigation. They saw the need of water. They saw the need of a city. They saw the need of a home.

FOUNDERS OF IRRIGATION.

From the first, these pioneers had a view of the country. They saw the mountains and the valleys. They saw the rivers and the streams. They saw the desert and the sea. They saw the future of the country. They saw the possibilities of the desert. They saw the need of irrigation. They saw the need of water. They saw the need of a city. They saw the need of a home.

STARTED A GREAT WORK.

From the first, these pioneers had a view of the country. They saw the mountains and the valleys. They saw the rivers and the streams. They saw the desert and the sea. They saw the future of the country. They saw the possibilities of the desert. They saw the need of irrigation. They saw the need of water. They saw the need of a city. They saw the need of a home.

AND LANDS CONVERTED.

From the first, these pioneers had a view of the country. They saw the mountains and the valleys. They saw the rivers and the streams. They saw the desert and the sea. They saw the future of the country. They saw the possibilities of the desert. They saw the need of irrigation. They saw the need of water. They saw the need of a city. They saw the need of a home.

A DESIRABLE REGION.

From the first, these pioneers had a view of the country. They saw the mountains and the valleys. They saw the rivers and the streams. They saw the desert and the sea. They saw the future of the country. They saw the possibilities of the desert. They saw the need of irrigation. They saw the need of water. They saw the need of a city. They saw the need of a home.

of all kinds, can be grown anywhere in that section of the world, and its people are among the most homogenous and earnest and devoted laborers that can be found upon the earth—men of all classes, from every nation, and whose hearts are devoted to a happy life and to bettering the conditions of mankind, themselves with the balance.

SUBJUGATION WAS DIFFICULT.

The early efforts were indeed trying. I remember my own experience in connection with this matter. For six mortal years I sought the subjugation of a couple of acres of land. The first year I plowed it and planted it to wheat, and it was a complete failure. The second year I plowed it again and put it into oats. It was again a failure. The third year I made an effort to raise Indian corn upon the same two acres; it was again a failure. And thus I continued, alternating in crops, seeking to overcome this piece of soil and make it a part and parcel of the small farm that I was cultivating, until finally, the results of effort, the subjugation of the alkali, presented to me one of the most fruitful pieces of ground that can be found in the country lying on the borders of what is known as the Utah lake. Such were the conditions of the struggle in many sections of this land by men who laid the foundation of that system of irrigation, which is so regarded in all parts of the world today.

RAISING FRUIT TREES.

Our first efforts in regard to fruit were another evidence of struggle to overcome the conditions, climate conditions and otherwise. I remember as a child, standing by the side of my father, and helping him in the planting of peach trees, having a friend come to him and remark, "Mr. Smith, this is madness upon your part. You will never live to see a peach tree in these valleys. The frosts are too great, and will destroy them. Your efforts will be fruitless." I remember upon that occasion hearing my father say—myself then a child—I expect to eat fruit from these trees, but if I fail myself, my children shall have the opportunity to say that I planted them to secure for them the blessings that they so much need in the valley. While I myself was born in the mountains, I found myself in my old age, remembering among the people who planted themselves in that region, had the foundation of those valleys upon which you have heard much during the sessions of this congress.

NOW A LOVELY HOME.

There was a like condition with nearly everything planted upon that soil at that time. It had to be acclimated. Conditions were different or diverse from those where they had been formerly raised, but by continued efforts and struggle the results were all that could be wished, and today, as the boy wanders away from his mountain home and travels over the earth visiting other lands and other climes, he turns his face to his mountain home and looks forward with joyous anticipation to a return to its healthful climate, and its grand old mountains, to its peaceful valleys, fruitful in every sense of the word.

AS IT WAS, AND AS IT IS.

I remember distinctly Salt Lake valley as it appeared to me in my childhood. It was a land of little timber and little water. The mountains were high and the valleys were dry. The people who came to Utah were pioneers. They were the first to settle in the desert. They were the first to plant trees and to dig wells. They were the first to build a city in the desert. They were the first to make a desert a home.

THESE WERE SALT LAKERS.

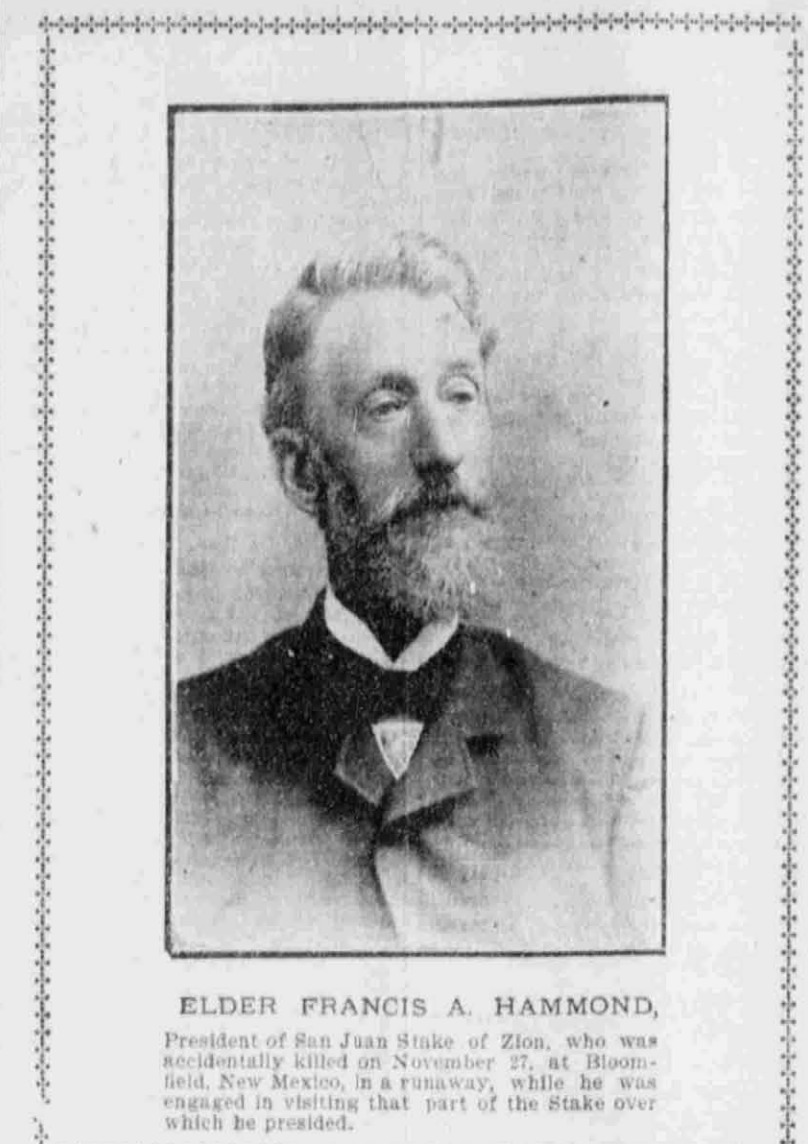
Fellow citizens, there are some strange conditions attendant upon the development of a land such as ours. I remember in my youth, standing by a little rivulet, and watching a contest between two men for the use of the water. One of them was a giant in strength, the other was a man deformed in person, and in their contention they were making an effort to secure the water requisite to preserve their little garden crop, and their little stream, and in their contention, as if you failed for a day or two to irrigate, the crop withered in the heat of the sun. The larger man was a little inclined to disregard the rights of the weaker man in connection with this matter, and take from the ditch his dam that he had placed there. After a few words of contention and strife in regard to the matter, and being unable to convince the larger man that the right was his, the weaker man said to him, placing himself in the ditch, "You touch my dam if you dare." He sat down in the water and shut it off and turned it into his ditch, while the larger man was compelled to leave him in possession of the ground.

SOME ARID LAND YET.

There are many conditions upon which I might speak as bearing upon this question of the subjugation of the desert. Salt Lake City today, while possessed of in the neighborhood of 60,000 people, has within its corporate limits pieces of ground wholly arid as yet, and no practical use can be made of it to hold the world together—and it bears witness to the sterility and conditions that existed when these people planted themselves upon that soil. Usually, in the establishment of themselves a dozen or fifteen or twenty or thirty men, with their families, entered upon a little stream. They placed a dam in the stream, plowed their little canals and commenced their work of irrigation. Gradually, step by step, they widened their borders until they were enabled to overcome the section lying between their villages and the river, and in these various counties, as the result of this extension, in a little season they overcame the entire sterile part of the section of the country in which they had located, and today, as you pass across the line from Idaho into Utah, and enter what is known as Cache valley, you find a section of country in a state of complete and perfect cultivation. Passing through the county of Boxelder you find like conditions; further, into Weber county, and the conditions continue the same. Thus through Davis county and Salt Lake county, and Utah county, and then on into what is known as Sanpete county.

From the first, these pioneers had a view of the country. They saw the mountains and the valleys. They saw the rivers and the streams. They saw the desert and the sea. They saw the future of the country. They saw the possibilities of the desert. They saw the need of irrigation. They saw the need of water. They saw the need of a city. They saw the need of a home.

From the first, these pioneers had a view of the country. They saw the mountains and the valleys. They saw the rivers and the streams. They saw the desert and the sea. They saw the future of the country. They saw the possibilities of the desert. They saw the need of irrigation. They saw the need of water. They saw the need of a city. They saw the need of a home.



ELDER FRANCIS A. HAMMOND, President of San Juan Stake of Zion, who was accidentally killed on November 27 at Bloomfield, New Mexico, in a runaway, while he was engaged in visiting that part of the stake over which he presided.

county. As you reach this portion of our State, you come in contact with a different condition of things. The streams are farther apart, and the supply of water is extremely limited, but in these sections our people have been able to rear their flocks and their herds, have laid the foundation of their prosperity, and have grown in influence and power even upon those sections that were so sterile that few mortals ever found but little use for them.

QUESTIONS YET TO SOLVE.

Such has been the conditions attendant upon the subjugation of that part of the world. The question of irrigation is one that has not been solved completely, and perfectly. Recommendations of this congress looking to the establishment of a reservoir system that shall enable the people upon these sections of the country to utilize every other section of these lands, are a feature that should receive the consideration of the brightest and best minds in statesmanship in this nation of ours. There is no question as to the necessity of this in that land. In those early days we were comparatively without clothes. Shortly after, these movements were made, and today, as the boy wanders away from his mountain home and travels over the earth visiting other lands and other climes, he turns his face to his mountain home and looks forward with joyous anticipation to a return to its healthful climate, and its grand old mountains, to its peaceful valleys, fruitful in every sense of the word.

From the first, these pioneers had a view of the country. They saw the mountains and the valleys. They saw the rivers and the streams. They saw the desert and the sea. They saw the future of the country. They saw the possibilities of the desert. They saw the need of irrigation. They saw the need of water. They saw the need of a city. They saw the need of a home.

BELIEVE IN EXPANSION.

Fellow citizens, it would be impertinent for me to take further of your time upon this occasion. I desire simply to say that the men who laid the foundations of these valleys, by establishing themselves beneath the grand mountains to the eastward and to the westward, whether they come from among the people whom I represent, or whether these other people who have established themselves in these various directions, have been among the sturdy and capable men, whose hearts were attuned with the principles of liberty and whose minds were upon the accomplishment of the up-building of our nation and its extension and expansion, and the fulfillment of its great mission in the world. I am one of those who believe in expansion.

DESTINY OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

I believe it is the purpose of Divine Providence that in the establishment of this government of ours, with its constitutional provisions, the doorway to the liberties of the human race is to be opened up, and that wherever the flag of the United States shall be planted, it is serene that the possibilities of man, and the enjoyment of full freedom, is to be placed within his reach (applause); that step by step, monarchical government of the world will decay, and constitutional liberty be given to every son and daughter of our God, until throughout the universe will be found all men worshipping God according to the dictates of their consciences and governing themselves in line with those principles of liberty laid down by the founders of this Republic and the establishment of these commonwealths, in their trend to the westward, laboring for the benefit and blessing of the human race. (Applause.)

Canadian Troops in London.

London, Nov. 29.—A detachment of 200 men belonging to the 1st Canadian Trench regiment, Col. Otter commanding, which has just reached England from South Africa by the Havard Castle arrived in London today and proceeded to Kensington barracks. Since their arrival at Southampton, where they were welcomed by Major General Robert Macgregor Stewart, the Canadians have everywhere been greeted with tumultuous applause.

Gen. Stewart made a brief speech to the Canadians, during the course of which he said Englishmen rejoiced at their brave deeds just as men and as they rejoiced over the honors achieved by the home troops and their kinsmen from all the colonies brought together by the war.

Col. Otter expressed his thanks for the sympathetic utterances and the Canadians took the train for London.

Berryville, W. Va. Mine Disaster.

Pittsburg, Nov. 29.—A Morgantown, W. Va. special agent, State Mine Inspector James W. Paul of West Virginia says the recent mine disaster at Berryville, in which fourteen lives were lost, was the result of a conspiracy to kill the foreman of the mine. The conspirators, after the lighting of the fuse, stood at the entrance of the mine but the force of the explosion was greater than they expected and they were all killed.

Gen. Knox's Movements.

London, Nov. 29.—In connection with the movements of Gen. Knox reported in the dispatch from Capetown, Lord Roberts in a message from Johannesburg dated Wednesday, Nov. 28, says Gen. Knox recaptured Dewetdorp Nov. 26. The Boers, he added, had attacked

BIG DISASTER AT DEWETSDORP

Four Hundred English Soldiers Surrender.

FIELD GUNSGO WITH THEM.

Lord Roberts' Cablegram Sends a Thrill of Alarm Through England—Censorship Continues Strict.

London, Nov. 28.—Lord Roberts' cable from Johannesburg under date of Wednesday, November, 28th: "The Dewetdorp garrison of two guns of the 88th field battery, with detachments of the Gloucestershire regiment, the Highland light infantry and Irish rifles, 400 in all, surrendered at 5.45 p. m., November 28th. "Our losses were fifteen men killed and forty-two wounded, including Maj. Hansen and Capt. Digby. The regiment is said to be 2,300 strong. Four hundred were dispatched from Edinburg to relieve Dewetdorp, but they did not succeed in reaching there in time. Knox joined this force, and found Dewetdorp evacuated. Seventy-five sick and wounded had been left there.

"Knox pursued and is reported to have successfully engaged Steyn and Dewet near Vaitbank. They retired west and southwest. Knox's messengers failed to get through, so I have no details." "The disaster at Dewetdorp has sent a thrill of alarm through Great Britain. The censorship continues so strict that there is no hope of arriving at a clear conception of the actual position of affairs in South Africa. For instance, independent accounts of the subsequent proceedings and the capture of Dewetdorp give ample details, not omitting to mention the capture of two Boer waggons and a quantity of loot, but there is not the slightest mention of the surrender of 400 British troops and two guns, which were not even disabled, inasmuch as the Boers were able to use them against the British relief forces.

"The 'Ubiquitous Dewet' seems again to have gotten away, and so far there is no news that the captured British have been liberated. "Taking into consideration the enigmatical military situation north of the Orange river, the smouldering rebellion in Cape Colony, the rumors that France has promised Mr. Kruger to press arbitration on England, if he is able to obtain the support of Germany, and that Lord Kitchener, after all, is not to be given the chief command in South Africa, the British government will meet the new parliament next week at an exceedingly inopportune moment.

No attempt is made to conceal the extreme irritation felt at the adoption of a vote of sympathy with Mr. Kruger by the French chamber of deputies. The morning papers are unanimous in declaring that no intervention of any kind will be allowed to change British policy.

The Daily Mail publishes an interview with Mr. Zedman, a loyalist member of the Cape assembly, who is now in England as a delegate of the vigilance committee. Mr. Zedman admits the gravity of the situation, but says he fears no general rising, although he thinks it may be necessary to raise troops into the most distressed districts, Graef Reinet, Stokenbosch, Worcester and Paarl, where mob

From the first, these pioneers had a view of the country. They saw the mountains and the valleys. They saw the rivers and the streams. They saw the desert and the sea. They saw the future of the country. They saw the possibilities of the desert. They saw the need of irrigation. They saw the need of water. They saw the need of a city. They saw the need of a home.

From the first, these pioneers had a view of the country. They saw the mountains and the valleys. They saw the rivers and the streams. They saw the desert and the sea. They saw the future of the country. They saw the possibilities of the desert. They saw the need of irrigation. They saw the need of water. They saw the need of a city. They saw the need of a home.

From the first, these pioneers had a view of the country. They saw the mountains and the valleys. They saw the rivers and the streams. They saw the desert and the sea. They saw the future of the country. They saw the possibilities of the desert. They saw the need of irrigation. They saw the need of water. They saw the need of a city. They saw the need of a home.

From the first, these pioneers had a view of the country. They saw the mountains and the valleys. They saw the rivers and the streams. They saw the desert and the sea. They saw the future of the country. They saw the possibilities of the desert. They saw the need of irrigation. They saw the need of water. They saw the need of a city. They saw the need of a home.

From the first, these pioneers had a view of the country. They saw the mountains and the valleys. They saw the rivers and the streams. They saw the desert and the sea. They saw the future of the country. They saw the possibilities of the desert. They saw the need of irrigation. They saw the need of water. They saw the need of a city. They saw the need of a home.

From the first, these pioneers had a view of the country. They saw the mountains and the valleys. They saw the rivers and the streams. They saw the desert and the sea. They saw the future of the country. They saw the possibilities of the desert. They saw the need of irrigation. They saw the need of water. They saw the need of a city. They saw the need of a home.

From the first, these pioneers had a view of the country. They saw the mountains and the valleys. They saw the rivers and the streams. They saw the desert and the sea. They saw the future of the country. They saw the possibilities of the desert. They saw the need of irrigation. They saw the need of water. They saw the need of a city. They saw the need of a home.

From the first, these pioneers had a view of the country. They saw the mountains and the valleys. They saw the rivers and the streams. They saw the desert and the sea. They saw the future of the country. They saw the possibilities of the desert. They saw the need of irrigation. They saw the need of water. They saw the need of a city. They saw the need of a home.

From the first, these pioneers had a view of the country. They saw the mountains and the valleys. They saw the rivers and the streams. They saw the desert and the sea. They saw the future of the country. They saw the possibilities of the desert. They saw the need of irrigation. They saw the need of water. They saw the need of a city. They saw the need of a home.

From the first, these pioneers had a view of the country. They saw the mountains and the valleys. They saw the rivers and the streams. They saw the desert and the sea. They saw the future of the country. They saw the possibilities of the desert. They saw the need of irrigation. They saw the need of water. They saw the need of a city. They saw the need of a home.

From the first, these pioneers had a view of the country. They saw the mountains and the valleys. They saw the rivers and the streams. They saw the desert and the sea. They saw the future of the country. They saw the possibilities of the desert. They saw the need of irrigation. They saw the need of water. They saw the need of a city. They saw the need of a home.

From the first, these pioneers had a view of the country. They saw the mountains and the valleys. They saw the rivers and the streams. They saw the desert and the sea. They saw the future of the country. They saw the possibilities of the desert. They saw the need of irrigation. They saw the need of water. They saw the need of a city. They saw the need of a home.

From the first, these pioneers had a view of the country. They saw the mountains and the valleys. They saw the rivers and the streams. They saw the desert and the sea. They saw the future of the country. They saw the possibilities of the desert. They saw the need of irrigation. They saw the need of water. They saw the need of a city. They saw the need of a home.

From the first, these pioneers had a view of the country. They saw the mountains and the valleys. They saw the rivers and the streams. They saw the desert and the sea. They saw the future of the country. They saw the possibilities of the desert. They saw the need of irrigation. They saw the need of water. They saw the need of a city. They saw the need of a home.

From the first, these pioneers had a view of the country. They saw the mountains and the valleys. They saw the rivers and the streams. They saw the desert and the sea. They saw the future of the country. They saw the possibilities of the desert. They saw the need of irrigation. They saw the need of water. They saw the need of a city. They saw the need of a home.

From the first, these pioneers had a view of the country. They saw the mountains and the valleys. They saw the rivers and the streams. They saw the desert and the sea. They saw the future of the country. They saw the possibilities of the desert. They saw the need of irrigation. They saw the need of water. They saw the need of a city. They saw the need of a home.

From the first, these pioneers had a view of the country. They saw the mountains and the valleys. They saw the rivers and the streams. They saw the desert and the sea. They saw the future of the country. They saw the possibilities of the desert. They saw the need of irrigation. They saw the need of water. They saw the need of a city. They saw the need of a home.

From the first, these pioneers had a view of the country. They saw the mountains and the valleys. They saw the rivers and the streams. They saw the desert and the sea. They saw the future of the country. They saw the possibilities of the desert. They saw the need of irrigation. They saw the need of water. They saw the need of a city. They saw the need of a home.

From the first, these pioneers had a view of the country. They saw the mountains and the valleys. They saw the rivers and the streams. They saw the desert and the sea. They saw the future of the country. They saw the possibilities of the desert. They saw the need of irrigation. They saw the need of water. They saw the need of a city. They saw the need of a home.

From the first, these pioneers had a view of the country. They saw the mountains and the valleys. They saw the rivers and the streams. They saw the desert and the sea. They saw the future of the country. They saw the possibilities of the desert. They saw the need of irrigation. They saw the need of water. They saw the need of a city. They saw the need of a home.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

It is likely to occur. He advocates the proclamation of martial law and expresses the opinion that "the only thing that prevents a rising is the lack of arms and ammunition. The Morning Post, reviewing the situation says: "The surrender at Dewetdorp looks still worse, in view of the suggestion that probably half the towns we have garriooned in the territory of the republics are in no better situation to resist attack." The Standard describes the disaster as "deplorable, unaccountable, and, at the present juncture, doubly unfortunate."

FIVE HOURS' FIGHTING. Orange River, Nov. 29.—The Hereng commando, 500 strong, holding a splendid position on a range of precipitous kopjes near the village of Lushoff, completely barring the British advance, attacked Col. Henry Hamilton Settle's column Tuesday morning.

After five hours' hard fighting the Boers were expelled from the position, losing heavily. The British losses were small, owing to the fact that the British adopted Boer methods of taking cover.

Col. Settle occupied Lushoff yesterday (Wednesday), and learned that 800 horses had passed through Tuesday for a party who is reported to be in the neighborhood. The Boer commander openly boasted in the village of having shot 200 natives for sympathizing with the British.

For a Cold in the Head Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the best liver pills ever made. Easy to take and never gripe. F. C. Schramm.

WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE removes the unhealthy tissue upon which worms thrive; it brings, and quickly, a healthy condition of body, where worms cannot exist. Price, 25 cents. Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Both makers and circulators of counterfeit commit fraud. Honest men will not deceive you into buying worthless counterfeits of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. The original is indelible for curing piles, sores, eczema and all skin diseases. F. C. Schramm.

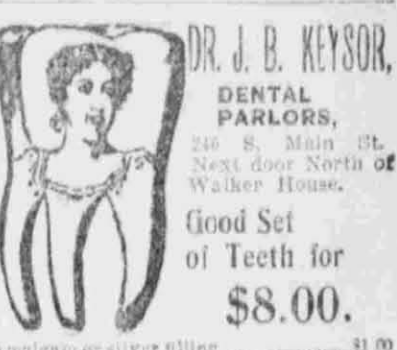


Picture Frames. You want your picture framed right, and we know how to do it. -60 styles to select from. Mailed to match. Mountings and mats for sale. The JOHNSON Co., C. E. Johnson, 54 & West Temple St., Salt Lake City. "You see Johnson all over the world."

EUGENE FIELD'S POEMS, A \$7.00 BOOK.

Given Free to each person interested in subjugating the desert. Eugene Field Monument Souvenir Fund. This book contains 100 poems, 50 of which are new. It is a collection of the best of Eugene Field's work, and is a valuable addition to the library of every student of literature. The fund created is divided equally between the family of the late Eugene Field and the family of the late John Henry Smith. The book is sold at a price of \$7.00, but the fund will pay for it for every person who orders it. Address: Eugene Field Monument Souvenir Fund, 100 North Main St., Chicago. If you also wish to send postage, enclose 10 cts.

Mention this advertisement in your order, and we will send you the book free.



Amalgam or silver filling \$1.00 Gold fillings \$2.00 and up Teeth cleaned \$1.00 Solder gold crowns \$2.00 and up House work, per job \$1.00 Crown & Bridge Work a Specialty.

ASHTON, WHYTE & SKILLHORN CO.

(Successors to Watson Brothers) Dealers in all kinds of Cut Stone for Buildings, Carving, Cemetery Coping, Etc. OFFICE AND YARDS—22 to 31 North 5th West street, Salt Lake City.

Always Save Money When You Buy of Us.

besides you here have a much larger stock to select from than you can find elsewhere and you will also find our prices are always rock bottom.

THANKSGIVING

Without football will amount to nothing to the average boy and football without all the necessary accessories would be a failure. A very large stock of cheap football supplies to select from.

WESTERN ARMS & SPORTING GOODS CO.,

Browning Bros' Old Stand, 115 Main.

Buyers of Royal Bread are protected by this label.

The Components Of Happiness

ARE LARGELY COLOR.

THE COLOR of ones eyes, hair and skin, if harmonious and pretty, makes the possessor joyous. The color of the gown and gloves, and hats if correct, adds greater happiness, but the crowning joy to all is to know that the color of their diamonds is a shade better than their friends' diamonds with whom they have compared them. To be sure that your diamonds are perfect and correct in color, buy them at Leyson's, and each gem will be an heirloom, of which each succeeding generation will be justly proud.

THE COLOR OF A DIAMOND DETERMINES ITS VALUE

DON'T BE FOOLED by the "Diamond Bargain" House that has only one color to show, and that the WRONG ONE.

J. H. LEYSON CO.,

221 Upper Main St., Butte, Mont. 154 Main St., Salt Lake City.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Good Digestion.
Taken regularly after meals, removes the sense of distress, oppression and "all gone" feeling of the stomach.
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.