SECOND EDITION.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.
Thursday, September 17, 1891.

FRAGMENTS.

CHIEF JUSTICE BEATTY of Idaho and wife are on a short visit to the city.

CHIEF JUSTICE ZANE will act cases on the chancery docket on the 12th inst.

LAST evening the remains of the late John W. Neff were shipped to Freeport, Ill., for interment.

The morning, September 12th, the wife of Mr. Joseph W. Marsden presented him with a fine boy. All well.

THE Utah Book and Stationery company have received the Utah Reader, a book entitled *The Review of Reviews*.

PETER THOMSON, a native of Denmark and a resident of Salt Lake, was married afternoon situated in chinese ship by Judge Anderson.

MERRITTA STONE has been appointed postmistress at Rockville, Washington county, Utah, in the place of Mr. Smith, who resigned the post.

THE eighth quorum of Seventies will hold regular meeting on the 23rd inst. instead of the usual time, the 16th.

MARRIAGE licenses have been issued by the county clerk to Will S. Green, editor of the Union Stock Yard, and Nellie S. Morgan.

TWO inmates of houses of prostitution were taken into custody by the police last night. All who failed to post a deposit of $25 each and were allowed to go.

THE Southeastern Utah county will have an excursion to Colfax's Park to-morrow, Friday, September 18th. A large number have signified and an enjoyable time is anticipated.

THE gaslight excursion party left the city this morning at 9 o'clock, in their magnificent equipage for Alpine and Tabernacle. They attended the Tabernacle concert last night. Their visit here has been a most pleasurable one.

THE telephone company has sent out a circular requesting subscribers to receive the use of their instruments to themselves and their employees. The object sought is to increase the efficiency of the service.

ALL members of the Portuguese society and delegates to the Irrigation Congress are cordially invited to attend the society's rooms in the Progress building. Visiting members are requested to call during or after the congress.

MR. P. G. THOMPSON has received from Mr. Cushing, a journalist who once visited this city, a framed photograph of which is a picture of the "Holy cast of Tovar," side an engraving of that city and the historic cathedral, erected by Cardinalina the Great. Mr. Cutting is now in the city of Tovar in the capacity of journalist correspondent.

Students' Society.

The first session of the Students' Society of the Latter-day Saints' College, for the present school year, will be held in the Social Hall tomorrow (Friday), when the following introductory programme will be rendered:

Section Social.
Address, Principal J. T. Talmage.
Duet, "I'll Be Where I Could Speak as They Pray," Miss Kate McKenzie.
Recitation, Mr. Joseph Jackson.
Essay, "Freedom and Liberty," Mr. Philo Meyerle.
Reading, "Advice to Girls," Miss Gwendoline Lewis.
Recitation, Sidney Clark.

All true lovers of education are heartily solicited to attend.

J. J. WALTON, President.

The Watrous Divorce Case.

Judge Anderson was engaged during the latter portion of the morning hearing the divorce suit of Ulen Dora Watrous vs. Henry Watrous, the ground on which the petition was based being failure to provide.

The plaintiff was represented by Attorney Arthur Brown; Judge Judd and Attorney Finch appeared for the defendant.

The case for the plaintiff was that the parties were married in Illinois in September, 1878, there being two children issue of the marriage—Ulen, aged 11 years, and Kruff, aged 10. The parties came to Salt Lake about 10 years ago, and subsequent to that time it is alleged, the defendant became addicted to intoxicants, the habit growing to such an extent that he was for many years a habitual drunkard. He allegedly neglected to support his family, and for the past six years plaintiff says she has been compelled to support herself by her own industry. The children are now living with the defendant's relations. Defendant (says Mrs. Watrous) is a lawyer, was able to earn a competent living if he would attend to his business and not drink liquor. She separated from him on account of his continued failure to support her, during the summer of 1887, and they had lived apart ever since, she suing for the custody of the children, that the defendant be required to pay the costs of this suit, and if in the future he should be able to pay any alimony, that a decree to so entered.

The defendant took the stand and testified that he did for several years use intoxicating liquors "to a heavy extent," but denied that he was ever a habitual drunkard. He had not touched intoxicants in any form whatever since May 1st, 1890, and had not attacked a man failed arrow and to maltreat his family, but had always supported them as far as his limited means would allow. He denied that his wife had been forced to support herself or children by her own industry, and charged that in May, 1890, the plaintiff, without his knowledge or consent, sold all their household goods and sent the children, alone and unaided, to his parents in the State of Kansas. Since then he had supported, educated and clothed and educated them out of his income and had made arrangements with his parents to provide a home for them until other plans should be made. Plaintiff voluntarily left him on May 1st, 1890, but it was not on account of his failure to provide for her. Many times since his wife left him he had offered to provide a comfortable home for herself and the children, and implored her to return, but she has persistently refused to do so. He says he bears toward her the deepest feeling of love and affection and is anxious that his now separated and divided family may be once more united. In July, 1890, and since, plaintiff fully and finally forgave him for all acts of which she had ever complained. He asked that the complaint be dismissed, and that he be allowed to pay the costs of the suit.

MRS. Watrous admitted in cross-examination, having disposed of the household goods, as stated by her husband, but claimed that they were all originally purchased with her money, and that therefore she was justified in what she did.

The case was in progress when the court adjourned for the noon recess.

[The remainder of our Court report, including an interesting case before Judge Zane, is unavoidably crowded out.]

THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

Interesting and Profitable Discussions As To Arid Lands.

SOME PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

Remarks by Presidents Wilford Woodruff and George Q. Cannon: The List of Resolutions.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

The afternoon debate yesterday was opened by Mr. Rothin of Montana. The gentleman has been partially paralyzed in his lower limbs, and comes about in a wheel chair. The speaker began his address at the back of the hall from the quarters of the Montana delegation, but was not well heard and was wheeled to the front, where with a very clear cut argument he showed up Montana's objection to the ceding of the arid lands to the States and Territories holding them. His main point was that a vast amount of capital would be needed to develop them so to their full capacity, and capitalists would be reluctant to invest if the government was not in the arrangement.

Resolutions were then offered as follows:

BY GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA.

Mr. Tucker, of California, offered this:

"Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be requested to cause a law ceding to each State and Territory all public lands within their borders, to hold for the use and benefit of such State and Territories as their respective legislatures may determine."

MR. SHECKS OF IDAHO.

"Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be requested to amend section 2238 of the law relating to desert lands, so that any citizen of the United States may take up 320 acres of such land instead of 160 acres of such land under said act, provided he shall give such evidence of his intention to reclaim such land as Congress may deem necessary."

MR. BOND OF IDAHO'S IDEAS.

1—Government should loan $100,000,000 for fifty years to make reservoirs, dams, etc.

2—National and State governments should own all the water in the central of the arid States.

3—A law should encourage colonies, grazing 320 to the acre.

4—The arid lands should be subject to local governments.

5—Uniform water laws.

Mr. Bond said: "The measure of a nation's greatness is the number of its happy homes," and we must appeal to our government strongly and weakly for a realization of our needs.

WYOMING AMENDMENT.

Mr. Stubbs, of Kansas, offered the following as an amendment to Gregory's resolution:

Whereas, large appropriations are annually made by Congress for the improvement of the lower Mississippi river to prevent disastrous overflow

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that a proper acreage of the upper Missouri and Arkansas rivers and their tributaries, sufficient to make irrigation would be a true, judicious and economic step on the part of the government in preventing such overflows.

"—That it is justly due to settlers of Montana, the Dakotas, Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado and Kansas, who have paid into the United States treasury millions of dollars in the purchase of those lands, and have expended other millions in fruitless attempts to farm from irrigation, that a portion of the funds so paid should be expended in rendering those habitable.

BY MR. NEWLANDS OF NEVADA.

The following resolution was offered by Hon. Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada:

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of this convention that the questions relating to the development of the seventeen States and Territories represented in this convention are of transcendent importance to the prosperity of the West, and among the most important to the nation, and we have met from those States and Territories of the West now hold the position occupied thirty years ago by the States and Territories of the West, which were then but a probationary and contending influence in the nation, but which, by the exercise of patient and conciliatory influence, have won the Presidency, for the various cabinet positions, and embracing in their ranks such leaders of the various parties as Benton, of Missouri Cass, of Michigan Douglass and Lincoln, of Illinois, and other distinguished statesmen.

"That the success which the western States and Territories met with in the past time, from the exercise of the political rights and policies in the shaping of national legislation, should encourage and inspire the Western Territories represented in this convention to imitate their example of patient self-assertion, and

"That the time has come when the people of these States and Territories should take united and concerted action, not only in the selection of candidates for the national conventions, both Democratic and Republican, that they should be merely in substance and effect, but in form in such manner as to exclude from their union and should prove him such a majority of their delegates shall be instructed to vote as a unit, and that they should insist upon the recognition of their claims to the secretaryship of the interior and other departments, and made intimate acquaintance with the wants and requirements of the extreme west."

Mr. Mills of California was called for by Judge Bartch of Salt Lake, who explained that Mr. Mills was representing a large corporation of the West. Mr. Mills said he was not here to represent any corporation, but added that many corporations which people were in the habit of regarding as enemies to the people and the government were as far from it as some of the people who tried to dodge them or to beat around. He said in closing that more would feel a deep interest in those deliberations than those corporations, or would do more to favor just measures concerning the irrigation question.

Mr. Trimmer presented the following:

Whereas, There are within the arid region of the Western Area of public land which still remain the property of the United States, and

Whereas, As far as the gains of human foresight can determine, such lands cannot be reclaimed from any known or available water supply, and

Whereas, There seems no use for the purpose of such grazing, but without any definite legislation, and

Whereas, The absence of any definite legislation tends to discourage individual effort in the direction of overcoming the extraordinary possibilities of such lands, and

Whereas, The appropriations from time to time made by the general government for the exploration for water are entirely inadequate to a comprehensive investigation,

Resolved, That with the object in view to establish and encourage a vast system of exploration by private enterprise for the development of water.

This meeting recommends Congress to enact such legislation as shall give a definite tenure of some geographical limits on some term based on blocks and in central and area. And that a special bureau of such bureau shall be an independent bureau charging the board to search for water under the ground and contract such a bureau certain for such work.

At the point Presidents Wilford Woodruff and George Q. Cannon, who had taken seats at the rear of the platform, were observed by Chairman Wm. M. Stewart, who with a particularly courtesy, of which the senator seems to be a master, rose and introduced them to the assembly as pioneers of irrigation in the West and invited them to address the congress. At life's universal call came from the body of the house, and in the center Mr. Mills of California, who occupied the chair, said:

"In order that this invitation may be made and formally recognized as the spontaneous wish of the assembly, I move, Mr. Chairman, that Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Cannon be invited to address this irrigation congress."

The motion was put and carried with applause, and President Woodruff, addressing the chairman said:

"Gentlemen of the Irrigation Congress: I feel myself very thankful that I have lived in the flesh long enough to be brought face to face with such a congregation of gentlemen as I see here today. It is not my purpose to occupy your time or attention in regard to talking or conversing philosophically upon the subjects or at least those principles for which you have gathered together, but what I will say will be a few words concerning our arrival here, and upon the principle of irrigation. Thirteen years ago the 24th of last July I entered this valley with 143 emigrants, or in other words 143 souls, who were led by President Young. This country that we arrived upon was called the Great American Desert, and I tell you that I never thought we should ever live to see it. I did not dreamt from that to the least. We found a barren desert here. There was no work of the Anglo-Saxon race, no mark of the white man—everything was barren and desolate.

We pitched our camp a little distance to the southeast from here about 11 days after we came. We had a doubt to try the soil here, and we found it produce. Of course all this company—nearly the whole of them were born and bred in the East, New England States, Vermont, Maine, Massachusetts, the northeast—had no experience in irrigation. We pitched our camp, put some boxes on to our ploughs (we brought our ploughs with us) and started to plough the earth, but we found neither wood nor iron was strong enough to make furrows here in this soil. It was so tough and hard that it would not turn water on it. We would have done anything. We went and turned out the City creek. We turned it out upon our lots, and we thought we took down to their lodies in mind. We had to wait until the land dried enough to hold our teams up. We put in our crops and we stayed between month. During that time President Young had only the city as you see it today in the north of east block, with not a house within a hundred miles of us. We built a fort around two acres, three sides of adobe, with eighteen feet high, leaving the south side open to the canyon. We then returned home and some ten thousand men followed us. President Cannon was one of the first of the company that came in after we did.

Now what I wish to say is this: You gentlemen come here today; you see the results of my go through the country. Here are a thousand miles, I might say, through these mountains filled with cities, towns, villages, gardens and orchards, and the fruit of the earth that sustains the people. Without this water, this irrigation, for which you have met here today, this country would be barren as it was in 1847 as we found it. This irrigation is what you have met to engage and give your views upon. Here we are satisfied matters not. Whatever you decide upon in this matter and you unite upon, I am satisfied it will leave a good feeling, not only in Utah but in every State and Territory where these arid lands abide, and wherever peoples these lands of course has got to have the water from the west. We have had to learn by experience, and all that we have obtained in these mountains has been by irrigation. We are portions yet which have not been irrigated, and as one gentleman said here, if you can make two drops of water where there was one, or two spears of grass where there was one, you are a benefactor to mankind. I say to you these words in your efforts. [Applause.]

President George Q. Cannon was then invited to the front and said:

I look upon this as one of the most important meetings that ever was held in Utah since 1847—the assembling of so many representatives men from the various States and Territories interested in the question of irrigation. I think myself that whatever the choices you may arrive at, they are sure to be of great benefit to all the interests of the country. Nothing like the mingling together and becoming familiar with each other's ideas must inevitably, I think, result in good. I feel that it will be a great privilege to follow the meeting of this Irrigation Congress in Utah.

I think that Utah receive great honor in being selected as the place for your deliberations.

This question of irrigation is one, of course, that we have been deeply interested in for a long time. I think it is of the utmost importance that whatever any other section may claim in the way of priority in irrigation, we can claim that we are the people who have been forced by necessity to this method of raising crops.

When we came here we found it absolutely necessary to water the ground in order to produce anything. I took my first lessons in irrigation when a boy, in 1848; I have had but comparatively little practical experience in the business since then, but it has become very familiar to me. We have asked much time in theories upon it, but practically we have carried out the system through about the length and breadth of our Territory.

There is one point that I think of great importance, and I think it worthy the consideration of this body. We have found that we are going to be, perhaps, from forming large corporations to take possession of the water—we have not been taxed for our water in Utah, but settlements have come together and by their own labor have taken the water out and have cultivated by their labor in forming dams and digging ditches to obtain the necessary supply for their acreage. I think this is a very important feature in this Territory. We have not had to pay for our water, you must could take and could obtain water by their own labor.

Another feature of our system, because that we have had small holdings. When we settled this city the lots were divided out; each lot was three acres and a quarter. The lots were laid out such a way that the front of one lot faced the side of another. It was designed to be a city of villas, and we have plenty of room. You see the breadth of our size and the amplitude of our lots. This was the original design. Then, next to our city a tract of five acres was laid out, then a tier of ten acre lots, then a tier of twenty acre lots. These were to be laid out of a larger extent than twenty acres, so that we might be perfect farmers, we can live for three. The mechanics were expected to work five acres; those who were in a better position it was thought would require ten acres, while the farmers received twenty acres.

My distinguished friend, President Woodruff, and myself, and some three family upon twenty acres of land, and I may say to his credit there is no better farmer in this country than he has been. We have succeeded in raising all our community for his individuals. Industry, and though eighty-four years of age he morning and evening, he is hoeing potatoes. That is the first time in my life that any of my boys were able to keep up with my hoeing." He has lived, and very comfortably, and has cultivated it and sustained and educated his family.

We have kept from monopolizing the land from the beginning. We have distributed in small holdings, so that every man might have a tenement. I believe that I am not overstate the truth when I say that in the part of these United States where a population containing as many people living on their own lands and dwelling their own homes as in Utah, Territory.

I believe also in this arrangement, I have been a believer in it always not for a great many years. I believe that we can get large supplies of water from underground streams. I have experimented with this and I believe I have the honor of being the first person to sink an artesian well in Utah, and in all our valleys. I have sunk a good many wells and I find them very excellent. I have one now with which I water my stock. It is a well four hundred feet deep. I think when we get experienced well-diviners in this country we shall find that we can obtain large supplies of water in the surface that will add to cultivation our lands for all that we have in this country is water.

There is a part of Nevada which you have traveled, my country which based any worse than this valley did too any more unlikely to be productive than this valley. Of which I was then unlikely, but by industry and skill have changed this valley into fruitful fields and orchards and there is no limit. All land can be touched with water and can be made productive and our water is increasing.

In Salt, or thereabouts, there was a newly arrived party who by chance to water the portion of Salt Lake City, and it was brought then that we had reached the utmost limit of our supply. But it is a fact that our water has increased almost in every stream throughout all these mountains.

I believe there is a kind Providence that watches over us, that whatever man proves Providence I desire to aid him in his efforts. Legislators and others who do not particularly believe in divine interposition may attribute this to natural causes, that is, to the presence of railroads. I find some attributing the increase of rain to the presence of railroads, the rails running through the country and the cars. Whatever the cause may be, it is undoubtedly the fact that man himself, the pioneer, is very fast that he is in a position to take ground, instead of to run away to the as associated with nine hundred blessings. We have proved this country.

I congratulate, I trust that harmony will characterize your proceedings. I have no doubt it will. I am profoundly thankful myself that such a gathering of intelligent men from many States and Territories is here. We want Utah to be known. I believe that the gathering of this assemblage will be for the good of the building of Utah and her people. No one in the world will yield with greater gratitude and satisfaction than myself to a more familiar acquaintance with Utah and her people on the part of our neighbors. We welcome Nevada, California, Arizona, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and all the other States and our sister territories. If there is anything we can do to add to the satisfaction of your visit we shall do it gladly. I thank the meetings of God upon your proceedings.

Mr. Bodkin of California offered the following resolution:

DAUGAN MOTION.

Mr. Bodkin, of California, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this congress request the federal government to place the control of all arid and timber lands within the States and Territories in the hands of the municipal river in each section of the same, and when said lands are reclaimed, a fair price shall be paid for securing this object.

That such States and Territories can at any time make the payment and secure the title to said lands.

That each State or Territory containing arid lands shall enact laws and provide a system of irrigation, by means which shall be applicable to its own situation and surroundings, and each State or Territory shall be entitled to such lands for a price under such conditions and terms as it may deem best.

Mr. Bodkin said: That this congress pass such resolutions requesting the government to enact such laws that will insure the reclamation of the arid and timber lands held by the United States Congress.

Mr. Shelton of Oregon spoke briefly favoring the relegation of the public lands to the States and Territories.

Mr. C. C. Goodwin was called for and spoke very humorously at some length on his experiences in Nevada and California. His dry and secure kept the audience in a roar of merriment.

MR. HIGH

then offered a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That this convention is in favor of ceding to the United States and Territories sufficient of irrigation all lands now a part of the public domain within such States and Territories, to be held in trust for the purpose of developing irrigation to render the lands now arid, productive and capable of supporting a population.

Resolved, That the land grant of lands should be made by the United States, on the basis of the Territory reserving the lands shall use the lands derived from the sale or lease of said lands for the reclamation of said arid lands, all surplus remaining to be added to the school fund of the State or Territory in which said lands are situated.

Resolved, That the trust so created shall be so constructed as to secure the permanent settlement and to actual settlers in suitable holdings.

The committee of the whole was resumed and Mr. Mills of California took the floor in advocacy of the report. The speaker made an eloquent appeal which was listened to with the most rigorous attention, but did not win over Mr. Newlands, who despite the argument favor created by the report offered a minority report on the third resolution.

Mr. Hollister moved to amend the first resolution, striking out the words "and for the support of public schools and for such other purposes as the United States and territories shall determine."

Mr. Irish opposed the Utah amendment. We want just the population first. If after the donation of every dollar necessary for irrigation there is something left beyond, then let them have it. Without population you need no schools. We are here to provide irrigation first and exclusively till it is disposed of. In the second resolution we have gone so far as we can in inventing the funds from the direct source of irrigation.

Mr. King—I wish to oppose the previous question. I believe the sentiment of the West has always been on the side of education. We wish to construct the bridge of progress with one pier on the abundance of irrigation and the other on education.

If the school should be relegated to the local legislatures let them decide. This is the spirit of the resolution. There may be States or Territories that might not want to devote the trust to education, but all to irrigation. Let them have that way.

Mr. Fish—I want to carry a little further that figure of the bridge. In the second resolution it is provided that after you have secured the population and a firm foundation, for the irrigation end of the bridge, you can then proceed with the educational end and reflect your grand arch strong and durable.

An exciting debate followed and numerous amendments were offered every adoption of which was met and replied with a peculiar way of its own to derive the resolution up to a standard of perfection.

Mr. Trimmer—We are not constructing an act of Congress, but making out a policy. The fact is, the States have sadly neglected some of their trusts. I do not want to invite attention to that shiftlessness. There is such a thing as confusing a question. I want to centre the whole weight of this congress upon the one exclusive question of grasping in trust the arid sections to the States and Territories.

An impassioned call for the question followed Mr. Dale's dramatic.

The floor was given to Mr. Stanger, of Colorado. He wanted the great desiderata. He did not favor restriction, but wanted the people to be given the privilege of attending to their own business.

The first resolution was put and adopted in the original form.

On the second resolution Mr. Wright of California said he believed that if the funds to be raised through sales of the arid lands be devoted first to irrigation and second to the school fund it would satisfactorily everybody, and offered a substitute which he thought would meet the requirements. When it comes to the development of irrigation by private capital a monopoly is sure to follow. This is the most deplorable condition that ought be reached. The water must belong to the land. When we ask for money for the schools the loan is only a temporary one. I say let the fund be turned over first to the school fund and let the land out for irrigation development.

Mr. Estes—Wherein does your amendment unlike the water and the land? I don't see how it does anything of the kind.

Mr. Wright—It prevents the fund from going to private corporations.

Mr. Wright then read the text of the resolution, which failed to make clear to Mr. Estes that there was any union of water and land in it.

Then was then an uproar of voices out of which one of the opposing men from California was heard asking what good such a measure would do to California.

Mr. Wright—I do not know that it would do California any good. As I understand it, California is represented in this convention through her wealth interest in the general progress of the West.

The president here took the chair to hear a report on a special order to consider a paper by Mr. Gresly. The order was suspended and the committee of the whole rose.

Mr. Wright then withdrew his substitute and Mr. Irish rose once more pressed the adoption of the resolution. Not less than two times before the mover had got through with his motion, and Mr. Clark, seeing the floor, opposed the resolution. He said, in effect, that if the donation of the lands was to come first, then the schools would come in for a share. There was no way to determine when the resolution should stop. The speaker favored the first resolution, without any additions.

Mr. King of Utah, moved to amend by providing that the language of the resolution should be changed so as to make it read in substance "First, irrigation, and second, the schools," instead of, "First, irrigation, and the surplus for schools."

Mr. Irish protested that the language of the resolution was dictated by Judge Goodwin and all he wanted of the Utah delegation was to stand by their representation. What was the matter with Utah, which stood third in the list of states as to the education of her citizens? California was nine degrees below her. She ought to get along. He wanted the Utah delegation to respect not only its representative, but its self-respecting.

This brought Governor Thomas to the front with a bound. The matter of Utah was that she claimed right to be represented and intended to maintain them. The matter of California was that its delegation came into the convention with a proposition which is wanted to cram down the throats of the congress.

Mr. Mills dodged the accusation in rather heated language, and the Governor, in a few words, gave the language of Mr. Irish enough bad faith to Utah.

Mr. Irish was on hand to explain that if a California delegation was cramming anything down the throats of the convention, it was the dose which Utah's doctor had medicated. It seemed to him that California was sulking as the patient in the case and swallowing Utah's little pill.

Mr. Irish, though maintaining his wonted deliberate manner and address, was decidedly pacific, than was natural in his robust physique, and in closing retired to the centre of a circle of his colleagues, who had risen to their feet.

Mr. Newlands, with a humor in his twinkling eyes that spoke his intention to convert to opened his mouth, advanced quietly to Mr. Irish's side, and stepped before the platform and delivered a speech, for which we have not space today.

Twelve voices then withdrew his objectionable remark with an apology, and at the same instant Mr. Irish made an equivalent concession. The same moment, at Mr. Newlands's suggestion, the little semi-centennial bachelorette was transformed into a rearing force by a formal ten-minutes-lasting between the sexes, which was ended by a speech of the president of the convention and chairman of the California delegation, Mr. C. C. Wright.

A vote by delegations was then taken on Mr. King's amendment, which carried by a vote of 207 against 115.

The convention adjourned.

Amusements.

The Choral Society concert at the Tabernacle last night was a success. It is estimated that fully 3000 people attended. It was given in honor of the Irrigation Congress and of the Geological convention, and nearly all the members of both bodies were present.

Louis Morrison will open his engagement at the Theatre this evening, in "Faust." Mr. Morrison will appear as "Mephisto."

Friday night Mr. Morrison will appear as a Jagon in the "Strangler of Paris," in which he made a great hit.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Important Meeting of the Board of Directors.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ARE REQUESTED to meet at the Chamber of Commerce this evening (Thursday), at 7:30, to act on important business, including a special report of importance questions here to be acted upon at Chicago.

HENRY GREEN,
President Chamber of Commerce.
Attest: B. C. HELGY, Secretary. 21

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Buckwheat Cakes.

The old way of setting to raise over night by the use of yeast, while the cakes were light yet there was always a well founded suspicion that buckwheat cakes made in that manner were indigestible and unwholesome, because of the chemical action that takes place, so alters the flour from its original character, that the souring or decomposing process continues in the stomach, followed by dyspepsia and kindred troubles.

The new way does away with all fermentation, souring etc., and places upon the table smoking hot buckwheat cakes in 12 minutes or less. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the element that superseded the old methods. Buckwheat and all griddle cakes made with Dr. Price's Powder are not only exceedingly light and delicious, but can be enjoyed by dyspeptics and invalids with impunity. Dr. Prices Cream is the only baking powder containing the whites of eggs.