

# Greetings From Officials of Three Commonwealths.

## Senator Heyburn's Wish.



HON. W. B. HEYBURN.

Junior United States Senator From Idaho and a Contributor to the Christmas News.

THE States of Idaho, Utah and Nevada, almost spanning the United States from the British line to Mexico, represent in climate and natural resources practically every condition existing in the entire country. They represent a chain of developed industries and possibilities of vast extent. Mines of great value are common to the entire belt. The lead, silver and gold mines of Idaho, the silver, lead and gold mines of Utah; the gold, silver and copper mines of Nevada constitute the treasure house from which the great lumber, agricultural, horticultural and domestic industries have been sustained and which has enabled them to assume such vast proportions and permanent character.

The prospectors and pioneers who made the trails are rapidly passing away. The builders and developers have followed close upon their foot-steps, and great cities and business centers have come in their wake. Enterprises undreamed of by them are advancing throughout this great belt, leaving in their wake mighty railroad systems for handling the commerce in the products of the country. Great reservoirs, canals and artificial rivers flow to reclaim the arid lands, and make homes for the incoming millions of the future. While each of these states has conditions peculiar to itself, yet, they all have interests largely in common which bind them together for growth, in good government, commerce and industrial prosperity.

The cruder conditions of thought and life incident to the isolation of new settlement is passing away. The people are realizing more clearly from year to year that they are a part of the great body politic of the nation, and that the narrower views on questions of individual and organized life must give heed to the voice of the great majority which in the end speaks trust for the principles of morality and good government; and existing conditions in all of these states give assurance that whatever remains of the old differences of creed or party, such differences are yielding to the influences of time and its teachings.

The Christmas News has asked me for a word with reference to these states, and with the foregoing suggestions, and wishing them a God-speed for the welfare of the people of these states, and of the whole nation, I am,

W. B. HEYBURN.

## Mayor Thompson's Policy.

"SALT LAKE CITY is beyond question the city of great opportunities. My desire is to see this made an up-to-date city, as we are more favorably located than any city west of Chicago, and we have much greater resources than other western cities, and in order to induce people and capitalists to come here we must put the city in a presentable and attractive condition.

"I have never yet, in all my travels, been in a city where I think the climate excels that of our city. I have been in Los Angeles, where they have more sunshine, perhaps, than we do, but taking it the entire year around, I prefer our climate to that of the 'Angel' city.

"I am going to recommend to the city council in my first message that it take every possible step to encourage manufacturers and other industrial concerns to locate here by giving them every inducement in the way of franchises and otherwise, because it is the large payrolls we want here to make this a great city.

"As to our mining industry, I will say that we have the best mines in the world, including lead, silver, copper and gold mines, within from 20 to 30 miles of our city, and at the present time some of the largest reduction plants in the United States are being constructed within a few miles of Salt Lake, and when completed, they, with the plants already in operation, will handle the largest tonnage of ore of any similar plants in the United States.

"Salt Lake City, being the railroad, commercial and industrial center of the surrounding country within a radius of 700 miles, will profit by all of these large industries, and will soon become the largest and greatest city between Chicago and San Francisco.

"With our extended and improved water and sewer systems, which have already been started by the present administration, and with all of the great improvements contemplated and under way, I expect to see an increase in population in this city of at least 25 per cent within two years.

"As to the policy of the next administration, I will say that, so far as I am concerned, it will be a progressive and business one. In my message to the council I will recommend that the improvements started by the present administration be pushed along as fast as possible. The first thing will be the completion of this great water system started by the present administration. The contracts already entered into on the water proposition will be carried out to an early completion.

"Then the other improvements will be looked after and pushed along. The sewers, sidewalks, waterworks and other important improvements will be kept on the move, and I will not let up on paving and sidewalks until the city is thoroughly paved. There are not nearly enough sidewalks and paved streets here, so I am anxious to continue that work which has been well started by the present administration.

"The sanitary condition of the city will be greatly improved if my desire is gratified in that matter. We have a first class gravity sewer already, and with the new and additional sewer system completed, the city will be thoroughly sanitary. Then I want to improve our public parks and our city cemetery, as important improvements are needed there. The streets will receive due consideration, and necessary grading and cleaning will be done. In fact, I will endeavor to give the citizens of Salt Lake a progressive business administration, and do all in my power to make of it a Greater Salt Lake."

## Governor Cutler On Utah's Future.

IT IS natural for the people of any commonwealth to predict for it a phenomenal growth. Their patriotism prompts them to an enthusiastic hopefulness. He would be but little inclined to a feeling of local pride, who did not see in his own State indications of progress far in advance of surface appearances. It is with this sanguine feeling that I, in common with all other loyal citizens of Utah, anticipate the industrial development of the State in the next five years.

If we look from a matter-of-fact point of view, and judge of future progress merely from what is already undertaken and assured, we see great hope for Utah. There are enterprises under way which, in the next few years, will increase the wealth and develop the resources of the State in gratifying measure. Among these may be named the building of new railroads and the improvement of existing ones; the development and extension of mining interests; the erection of new smelters and enlargement of the capacity of those already built; the carrying out of reclamation projects; the establishment of new manufacturing enterprises; improvement of the school system; projected municipal improvements; and many others which, though perhaps of minor importance to those named, will tend greatly to enhance the general prosperity of the State.

It would be difficult to estimate the beneficial effect on the State at large, of any one of these projected improvements. Out of each enterprise will naturally arise direct and indirect benefits, far beyond our power to foresee. The building of a new transcontinental railroad through the heart of agricultural and mineral Utah, which seems to be assured within the period named, is in itself sufficient to open up a new era of prosperity. Following it as a natural sequence, will be the development of mines, farms, smelters, townships, and manufacturing plants along the route of the projected road. Lands heretofore difficult of access, and therefore of little value, will team with productiveness. Mineral wealth as yet undeveloped, will be poured into the coffers of the State. New settlers from the east and the west will occupy the lands opened up for agriculture and grazing by the new road.

The smelters already in course of construction in Salt Lake county and elsewhere, together with the inevitable increase in capacity of those now in operation, give assurance of great activity in this important direction. With the growing interest in the mining industry, and the corresponding increase of producing properties, the already large mineral output of the State will be greatly increased. Keeping pace with the production of minerals, will be a pronounced increase of other materials, and a strong demand for manufactures will naturally arise. It seems to be a part of the natural order of things in Utah, that manufacturing plants of various kinds will spring up in the next few years, to work up the rapidly increasing supply of raw materials. I look to see steel works, puddling plants, textile factories, foundries, potteries, enlarged cement works, and other manufactures established, distributing money to their promoters and to the artisan. Among the most important of these, will be the building of electric power plants; and their value will consist both in the labor they will provide, and in the encouragement and assistance they will afford to other lines of manufacture.

Through the increased supply of water promised us in the various reclamation projects, and the new discoveries being made by experts in the line of arid land cultivation, we may expect to see the agricultural interests of the State promoted in regions now remote from civilization. The farm and the town are sure to enmesh with increased vigor upon the desert. With this rapid growth of farm and city life, will go a demand for better school facilities. Now and commodious buildings are being and will be constructed, and our already excellent system of public schools will be improved. The providing of better surroundings and the more systematic supervision and grading of the country schools, including the consolidation of districts for mutual betterment, seem to be assured as a part of our growth in the next few years.

Not the least important of the lines of development we have every reason to anticipate in the ensuing five years, is town and city improvement. Better school buildings, residences, sidewalks, streets, and water supply are already in evidence in many of the towns and villages of the State. Growth in this direction can be expected to be very rapid in the near future. Ambition for the improvement of one's home surroundings is to a certain extent contagious; and the spread of so wholesome an ambition in our State, resulting in the betterment of home and social conditions and the increase of material thrift and comfort, is one of the most hopeful of signs. And it is my firm conviction that the promotion of these purposes, and especially the securing of better water systems in the smaller towns, will be more than justified by results.

I am confident that the improvements enumerated above are already assured, and will fulfill our sanguine hopes. That this will mean splendid development and progress, goes without saying. And, as like begets like, so development in one line leads to development in others. It is therefore natural to expect that the enterprises now under way will lead to the promotion of others equally important. While it is impossible to particularize all these, we do not doubt that they will be so large, so important, so far-reaching, and so intimately connected with our growth and prosperity, as to arouse our most enthusiastic hopes. One of these, I am led to believe, will be the establishment of sanitariums at the various springs and natural watering places in the State. The value of Utah's fine, dry climate, affording facilities for out-door life during most of the year, is becoming more widely recognized each year by seekers after health. We may expect travel into Utah by people of this class to be greatly increased as facilities improve; and thus another of the natural attractions of our State will be made a source of wealth.

Travel into the State, rendered continually easier by increased and improved railway facilities, will result in a wider knowledge of our resources, and this will bring a constantly increasing influx of desirable citizens. The advertising Utah has had through the exhibitions at St. Louis and Portland; the literature sent out to exhibit its varied industries; the good words that are being said for us by our friends in every state and country—all these are arousing an interest in our affairs, unequalled in the history of the State. Who, therefore, would be so bold as to set a limit and prescribe bounds to Utah's growth in the next five years? Its resources and prospects are everywhere known; and all we wish when it is asked, "What good thing can come out of Utah?" is that those who ask the question shall "Come and see."

These sober and reasonable hopes for the progress of Utah may be colored a brighter hue by our ambitions for a commonwealth of which we have so great reason to be proud. I am sure that Utah's citizens will band together with patriotic purpose, to see that the future shall be as bright as their words and works can make it. With such resources and such a citizenship, Utah's status at the end of the next five years is beyond my power to picture. I feel that we may look for all the growth outlined above—new enterprises, new towns, greatly increased population, enhanced wealth and industrial activity—and with all this, peace, contentment, and wholesome ambition, auguring well for a perpetuation of the growth we are enjoying.

## Mayor Pinney on Boise's Past and Present.

IN the Boise of today I have witnessed the fulfillment of every cherished hope of her advancement. I have seen in the last five years Boise has been my home the struggling frontier village grow into a beautiful city. My lot was cast with the early pioneers, who saw in this favored spot a scene for the strongest drama of life, challenging all of man's courage and energy, giving promise of rich reward in the subduing of a savage race, wrestling from the desert the life-giving waters of the great river, and the harnessing of the water powers and the upbuilding of the capital of an American commonwealth, destined to be among the brightest of the stars in the galaxy of states.

The experiences of those early days taught men self-reliance, fortitude, independence and the broad charitableness and sense of close communion wherein an isolated community becomes as one brotherhood, the welfare of each being the concern of all.

This was laid the foundation of Boise's future greatness—thus was wrought the character of her citizens. The city reflects and gives expression to the citizenship and in its striking and commanding air of solidity, of clearness of vision, of harmony, Boise speaks plainer than words the history of the trials and triumphs, the hopes and aspirations of the men who have built her the chief commercial, political and educational center of a young, vigorous and prosperous state, wherein opportunities abound upon every hand.

If permitted to lapse into a reminiscent mood, I could recall many incidents of the never-to-be-forgotten days of old, of the old overland stage coach, of the old volunteer fire department, the organization of our school districts, the political strife when all the residents of the territory were personally known to each other, of the social events and gatherings at the old Overland hotel—a hostelry famous in its early days through all the territory west of the Rocky mountains. These would demonstrate the independence and self-reliance of the early settlers, the spirit of self-reliance and of action necessary to the progress and advancement of the community interests. There was not much red-tape in those early days, and when the citizens thought anything was necessary to be done, they all joined together, chipping in with money or work, as was the case, for instance, in the clearing of the sagebrush, felling and tree planting of the vacant capital square in the '70s. Some dug post holes, others planned the building of the other buildings, and a few contributed money and lumber.

The visit I made to the centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, after years of pioneer life, opened my eyes to the great strides our nation as a whole was making, and I returned to Boise imbued with the spirit of progress and feeling that here was the place for the upbuilding of a great, modern city in a future state of wonder—resources of means and ability I endeavored to aid in this upbuilding and development, and in 1881 the people chose me mayor upon a progressive platform. Since then I have been four times so honored and have ever made the advancement of Boise the aim of my social and private life.

But this is not a historical or personal sketch, and the history of those early days remains to be written and will challenge the pen of a Washington Irving. Yet some day, in all its fullness, the chronicle of the pioneers of Idaho will be given to the world.

Boise, today, is a compactly built, modern and up-to-date city of some 18,000 souls, an estimate based upon enumeration since the federal census of 1900, which placed the population of Boise at 5,357. The fact that within the last five years Boise has eclipsed all the other towns of its class in the Pacific northwest is borne out by these figures, which place Boise in the commanding position of the great commercial mart of all that vast region between Salt Lake, Utah, on the east, and Portland, Or., on the west.

The quickness with which all new inventions and discoveries are given world-wide adoption, together with the fact that Boise's phenomenal growth has been within the last few years, make Boise a model city. Here are found all the conveniences and improvements usual in a city several times the size of Boise, and our city can truly claim to be a model.

So marked is this characteristic that every visitor notices it at once, thus "Fitz Mac," the Colorado newspaper man, exhausted his vocabulary of praise in terming Boise "a pocket edition of Denver," and President Roosevelt, true lover of the beautiful, exclaimed, "I wish it were possible to take the whole city around as an example from which many an older city in an older state could learn a lesson."

To particularize, Boise has 30 miles of cement sidewalks, 25 blocks of asphalt pavement, five blocks of brick pavement, five and a half blocks of macadam streets, and all alleys in business section paved with brick. This vitrified brick is of superior quality and is of home manufacture, the plant being located just north of the city.

There are seven miles of street railway and a new line to the suburb of Boise is practically completed as the first link in a projected line of 30 miles that will traverse the Boise-Payette valleys to a connection with the Oregon Short Line railway at Caldwell. Franchise and right-of-way have also been secured for another electric line traversing these valleys, with a spur to the mining camp of Pearl, which the promoters give every assurance will be coming soon.

During the past five years in the neighborhood of 2,000 new buildings have been erected in Boise, and the improvements at a rough estimate reach a total valuation of \$7,000,000.

Two electric light plants, a \$100,000 gas plant, two telephone systems, a hot and cold water system from artesian wells, with business blocks and residences equipped with all modern conveniences, add to the attractions of Boise.

The prosperous condition of Boise is shown in the fact that her five banks have deposits aggregating in excess of \$1,000,000; her postal receipts for the past fiscal year reached \$41,000, and over 6,000 cars of freight were received or dispatched over the Oregon Short Line.

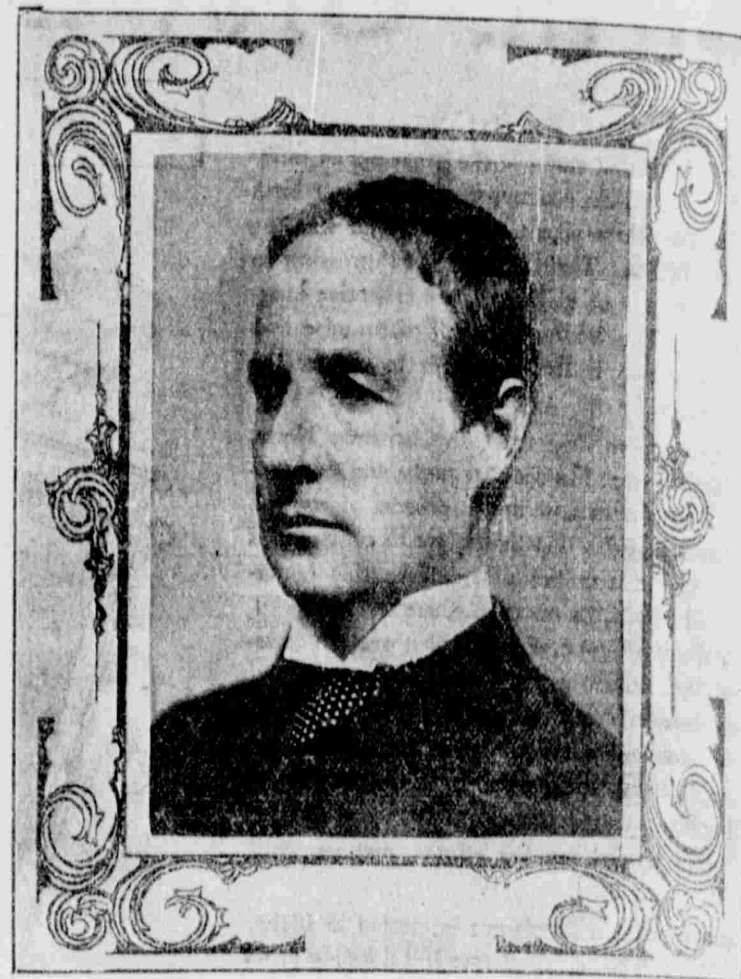
Among the improvements to be made in the near future are the extension of the city sewer system throughout the entire corporate limits, the expenditure of \$300,000 by the national government at the Boise barracks in the erection of new buildings and the beautifying of the grounds, the completion of two handsome public school buildings, a Masonic and an Odd Fellows' temple, a Catholic cathedral, and many substantial business structures. The New Overland block and the enlarged Boise City National bank building are practically completed and are a credit to the intermountain region.

The Boise-Payette irrigation project for the reclamation of 255,000 acres of land at Boise's very door has been approved by the national government, and means the expenditure of upwards of \$7,000,000 from the reclamation fund, and official authorities assert that a population of at least one person to the acre is a low estimate of the possibilities of the irrigated lands of these valleys.

The space kindly allotted to me has been taken, and the tenth has not been told, so that one and all seeking a land of opportunities, a climate of unrivaled perfection and a home among its progressive people, Boise says, "Come and see!"

JAMES A. PINNEY, Mayor of Boise, Idaho.

## Senator Newlands and Irrigation



SENATOR FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS.

Of Nevada, Known as the "Father of the Irrigation Law," Now in Successful Operation.

FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS, for ten years a member of Congress from the State of Nevada and now a member of the United States senate, has been active for many years in the promotion of western interests, and in the agitation of both the silver and irrigation questions. In 1890, realizing that the development of the state had up to that time been a one-sided development, of mining interests only, he started a movement for the reclamation of the arid lands of the state, insisting upon it that Nevada could never reach her full proportions until she supplemented the mining development by the development of agriculture, commerce and general industries. With a view to giving the people of the state accurate information regarding irrigation possibilities, he employed engineers, the chief of whom, L. H. Taylor, is now supervising engineer in charge of the U. S. reclamation service, sent out surveying parties and secured exhaustive reports of the storage facilities and reclamation projects of the four leading rivers of the state—the Truckee, Carson, Walker, and Humboldt rivers. He published the result of these investigations in 1892 in a printed report, accompanied by maps and diagrams, which was circulated throughout the state. He also, wherever practicable, secured the title to the reservoir sites, with a view to preventing them from being held for speculative purposes. His early announced that his purpose in entering upon and pursuing this work was simply to aid public action either upon the part of the state government or upon the part of county governments or of irrigation districts to be organized in the various valleys of the state.

### THE NATIONAL IRRIGATION LAW.

The hard times resulting from the panic of 1893 prevented the taking up of any of these enterprises in the manner hoped for. So Mr. Newlands, having become a member of Congress, turned his attention to the question of national irrigation. He was one of the organizers of the National Irrigation Congress, and was always prominent in the work of education and agitation which it conducted. He sought upon every occasion when the subject could be introduced to present it in the house of representatives, feeling assured that no national irrigation measure could be passed until the representatives of the eastern, southern and middle-western states were fully educated upon the subject. After a considerable period of education, both national conventions in 1896 declared for national irrigation, and immediately afterwards Senator Newlands framed a general measure, which subsequently became a law, and is generally known as the Newlands Irrigation act. This bill provided that all the proceeds of the sales of public lands in thirteen states and three territories should be put into a special fund in the treasury of the United States, to be called the "Reclamation Fund." The bill then provided that the secretary of the interior should make investigation and surveys, and wherever he found an irrigation project practicable, he should have the power to commence the work, provided the moneys necessary were then in the treasury.

### AS TO COST OF THE PROJECTS.

It also gave him the power to fix the cost of each project upon the lands reclaimed by the sale of water rights, payable in ten equal annual installments, without interest. It provided, also, that he should divide the land reclaimed into small tracts, ranging from 40 to 160 acres, the unit of entry to be varied in the acreage, according to its ability to support a family. It also provided that the government could sell water rights for lands in private ownership, but that no sale of a water right should be made to any one person for more than 160 acres, the purpose being not only to prevent monopoly of the public lands, but to break up the existing monopoly by making it to the interest of owners of large tracts of land to divide up and sell their lands into small tracts to purchasers who could obtain water rights from the government.

Under this act over \$20,000,000 has been accumulated in the reclamation fund, and it is confidently expected that within the next twenty or thirty years from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 will be expended in the various irrigation projects of the west. Already five large projects have been inaugurated in different states. The first inaugurated was that in Nevada, which embraces the union of the waters of the Truckee and Carson rivers in the great Truckee-Carson reservoir, from which water will be drawn and conducted by canals over about 350,000 acres in Churchill county. Other projects are being investigated by the United States geological survey on other rivers of the state. Senator Newlands, in co-operation with the irrigation committees of the Nevada senate and assembly, drew up a state irrigation bill, which is intended to bring all the state authorities into co-operation with the federal authorities in the work of irrigation in Nevada. This bill was characterized by President Roosevelt upon his recent visit to Nevada as a model of legislation for other states.