The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock -EDITION.-

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 260 TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1895, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVIII.

LEFT ON THE REEF.

Spanish Cruiser in Cuban Waters Abandoned as a Total Wreck.

DRIVEN ASHORE IN A CYCLONE.

The Crew Saved by Swimming, in Boats or on Pieces of Wreckage.

HAVANA, Oct. 1.—Following close upon the loss of the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, sunk in collision with the Spanish mounted steamer Manteria, off Mora Castle, at the entrance to this harbor, at midnight, September 13, comes the news of the wreck and probable total loss of the Spanish warship Cristobal Colon, a second class cruiser of about 1,200 tons displacement and 1,600 horse power. Cristobal Colon formed part of the fleet of the Spanish warships detailed to watch the coast of Cuba to prevent the landing of filibustering expeditions. The cruiser carried four twelve centimeter guns and two rapid firing guns. The crew is estimated at 200 officers and men.

The disaster occurred off Colorado Point in the gulf of Quadalos, south of the town of Maniua, the province of Pinar del Rio, near where territory Havana is situated. The exact details have not yet been made known, but so far as can be gathered, the facts are as follows: For some days a cyclonic disturbance prevailed. Cristobal Colon appears to have encountered severe weather off Cape Antonio and to have put into the Gulf of Guadalos for shelter. There she lined to ride out the fierce gale and heavy seas, but was slowly driven towards Colorado Point of which there is a dangerous reef. When the commander of the cruiser saw that his vessel did not make any headway against the storm, he attempted to anchor, according to one report, but the anchors would not hold, and the cruiser was driven ashore.

Everything possible seems to have been done to save the cruiser, but she was finally abandoned as a helpless wreck, pounding herself slowly to pieces on Colorado reef. Her commander reached Mantua today. It is probable she will prove a total loss; efforts, however, will be made to save her guns.

Lemons from Italy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The British tramp steamer Sylvia from the Mediterranean and Palermo, has just brought 13,900 boxes of lemons to this port. Owing to the entire failure of the Florida crop, together with short production in Sicily, lemons had jumped $50.75 a box and $12.50 a case. Jobbers bids from 130 to 150 lemons and a case (not a crate), only the fruit in the latter is larger and finer.

To Sick Cuban

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—A special to the Herald from Berlin says: The cowardly surrender of Russia will go to the Cocoanuts to join her invalid on the carowitz, there. Prof. Leyden, the eminent German specialist, has been consulted in regard to the czarowitz's illness, has demanded that Prince Lobanoff-Rostowa shall be prosecuted for publishing a defamatory article upon him.

Discovered Generators Dangerous.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 1.—A special to the Dispatch from Massillon says 2,000 miners stopped work. They want the mines and the operators want to pay 60 cents, but the two disagree as to the place of fixing the rate. The miners are an element in leave the United Mine Workers' of America, who are not in sympathy with their step.

Said to Be an Error.

OMAHA, Oct. 1.—General Manager Dickinson of the Union Pacific was asked regarding the telegram from San Francisco, saying there was a suit being drawn up to have the entire business of the Union Pacific and its forty-two branches thrown into a common pool and distributed van ot trust and by the federal courts. He said if this was the case he knew nothing about it.

General Solicitor Thurston said last night the report was certainly an error, as there was no court in California that would have jurisdiction over the line of the Union Pacific railroad. He is inclined to think it is some branch of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, or some concerning which are tied up in the court of appeals, in which the report says the present case has been commenced.

Made Twins of Themselves.

SAN JOSE, CAL., Oct. 1.—Letters and telegrams continue to pour into the lobsyish and committees, addressed to Big Hog Lee, the mysterious Chinese merchant prince, in whose name an advertisement recently appeared in a San Francisco paper offering Big Ballering inducements to any respectable white man who would marry his daughter, Ah Toy Lee. There are at present nearly fifty letters in the hands of the committee in the mysterious Big Hog Lee, all presumably in answer to the advertisement referred to.

The Oil Company Scheme.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 1.—James C. Hartney, the local agent of the Standard Oil company, was interviewed in regard to the rumor that the principals were about to descend upon Los Angeles and gobble up everything in the oil line in that section. Mr. Hartney said: "I have received word from headquarters to the effect that the officials will come to to the field as purchasers of crude oil. Very large tankage are now being made to provide facilities for moving it to points of consumption. This does not mean that the Standard Oil company is about to buy up all territory or that it will have oil lands or that it will to be big boss in production of oil. It means simply that our tankage has become exhausted of the sufficient quantity of the local oil field and of its permanency and that they propose to engage in the shipping of oil to the points of consumption.

"The Standard Oil company will not control anything here. It will be the buyer for crude oil and the price will bring more nearly what it is worth than it now does."

RIOTS ON U. S. WARSHIPS.

The Supremacy of San Francisco Threatened by Seattle.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—In bidding on U.S. war vessels San Francisco contractors have hitherto had a clear field on this coast, but a dispatch received here from Washington on Thursday indicates that a new competition on the Pacific coast has arisen and that their supremacy in that field is very seriously threatened.

Moran Brothers of Seattle, boilermakers and machinists, have been awarded the contract by the secretary of the navy for one of the three torpedo boats, the construction of which was authorized by the last Congress at a cost not to exceed $175,000 each. The bid of Moran Brothers was for $160,000, as against $175,000 bid by the Union Iron works.

The Seattle bid was put in from San Francisco on the torpedo boats—that of the Union Iron works; and they will in all likelihood be the sole bidders from this city on the six new composite gunboats, and the two 10,000-ton battleships, proposals for which are now being received by the navy department.

Secretary Herbeman of the Pulsko Iron works is much disturbed with the government's specifications and the way they are allowed to have been drawn to favor eastern bidders. In an interview he said: "The specifications for the six composite gunboats call for Georgia pine, a wood which would cost us laid down here at least three times as much as Oregon pine. The latter is a much superior material. We invite the secretary of the navy asking if we could not substitute Oregon for Georgia pine in specifications when bidding, but he declined to permit the change, and as the difference in the cost of the two kinds of lumber would be sufficient to cut off one of the race, we concluded not to bid.

At the Union Iron works the loss of the torpedo boat seems to have taken locality.

The Bledan iron works will not figure on the new battle ships.

Highest Speed Attained.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—A special to the Herald from Paris says: Le Forbant, a new torpedo boat, constructed at Havre for the French government, has just completed her official speed test at Cherbourg. During the trial she accomplished 31.82 knots an hour, which is far in the highest actual speed recorded for this class of vessels.

REV. GIBSON SILENT NO LONGER.

The Emanuel Church Pastor Interviewed on the Durrant Case

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—Now that Rev. George W. Gibson, pastor of Emanuel church, has virtually been accused by Attorney Deupree of committing the murders that have made his church notorious, he has seen fit to break the silence which he has maintained ever since the discovery of the crimes.

Rev. Gibson has allowed himself to be interviewed for publication and the first question asked was:

"What do you think of Mr. Deupree's speech as an argument in defense of Mr. Durrant?"

"Well, it is a mystery to me how any man of Mr. Deupree's age and experience could deliver such a tension talk, when he had in his hand the life or death of a fellow being. Reading between the lines, it is easy to see that the speech was not the one he intended to deliver. It resembles the sermon prepared on Sunday morning after the preacher discovered that for various reasons he could not use the one he had worked on for weeks."

"Why did you remain silent so long?"

"Because as a witness I had no right to talk, and I was willing to take my share of newspaper criticism."

"Do you think the situation is changed?"

"Yes, I am virtually accused of the murder. My name is singled out from all the witnesses and uttered in loud tones to the jury. Mr. Deupre has declared the fig 4 on. The same now, according to him, is between W. H. T. Durrant and myself. The speech leaves me the right to conclude that W. H. T. Durrant concurs in the accusation. He, through his attorney, accuses me of having some connection with the murder of Blanche Lamont. The public must have noticed that I never accused him of such a crime."

Rev. Gibson talked in a sarcastic manner about Deupree and when asked what he would do if he were arrested, said ironically that he would send for Deupree to defend him.

"Were you surprised at his charge against you?"

"Not at all. His accusation is in harmony with all the actions of the defense from the beginning. You surely think I am very simple if you suppose I have been in ignorance of the work going on in the 'underground railway.'"

"Do you think the defense will spring some surprise on you?"

"That is a good question, but I don't care to answer it in public. I think I can smell a rat as well as any person. I hope for my own sake, my wife's sake, my children's sake, I will not choke the right moment to come out of the hole. When he appears the rat will not have a bell on its neck."

"Your handwriting is going to figure in this case."

"Yes, so Mr. Deupree says. He knows what he is talking about. He is just as sure of my handwriting as he was of Dr. Cheney's testimony."

"What is your opinion about the handling of the case?"

"It is a case that says when analogy does duty for logic, it is positively refreshing to know of at least two lawyers who are intelligent enough to think the people do not see any difference between a bluff and a fact."

"Don't you think they are working faithfully?"

"Yes, they are piling up exceptions that are crushing the righteousness out of their case. Every technicality is a curse thrown in the face of the friend they profess to defend. No witness has done so much damage against W. H. T. Durrant as the actions of his attorneys. I would rather be hanged "an even by such means as Mr. Deupree and Mr. Dickinson are employing."

"What do you think of W. H. T. Durrant?"

"Whatever people's opinions are, there are few but think he deserves a wealth of sympathy, because he is unfortunate enough in the hour of trouble to have as his two friends two men whose fame outshines their wisdom."

THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

An Appeal to the North in Behalf of the Colored Race.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—A special to the World from Columbia, S. C., says: Five of the six negro delegates to the South Carolina constitutional convention which proposes to disfranchise the blacks have joined in an address to the North, through the World. The address, among other things, says:

"The seventh constitutional convention in South Carolina is in session. It has been called for the purpose of dealing with the negro problem. Those who have advocated its assemblage have been explicit in their declaration of the purpose to be accomplished—the disfranchisement of the negro and the elimination of him entirely, not from a participation in elections, for he has not since 1890 had any share at all in any of the elections held in the state, but of the possibility of the negro uniting with the conservative democratic faction and thus cost from the democrats now in control of the government. The chief obstacle in the way of their accomplishing what is desired are the 14th and 15th amendments to the federal constitution. This difficulty removed, there will be plain sailing.

"The Hon. Benj. R. Tillman, who is the head and front of the movement, has not been at all politic or hypocritical as to his intentions. He has said that he hopes to depport as to disfranchise as many negroes as he can, without distracting a single white man except for crime."

Prohibitionists' Efforts.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—A local paper says: Prohibitionists are making a determined effort to secure the national convention of that party for Chicago. A meeting of the party organization was held last night in the city center of the association building, and a committee of 500 was appointed to work for the convention. It is intended to get up an immense petition in presentation to the national executive committee of the Prohibitionist party, which will meet in Chicago December 11.

THE TEMPLE LOT SUIT.

Judge Phillips's Decision Reversed in the U. S. Court of Appeals.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 30.—[Special to the Herald.]—Attorney John Ashutheyer, of Independence, was notified by telegraph today that the United States court of appeals at St. Paul had reversed the decision of United States District Judge John F. Phillips, in the famous Temple lot suit, and had remanded the case to Judge Phillips for further hearing.

When Joseph Smith, father of the Mormon religion, established his church at Independence, he dedicated the top of a sightly hill to the service of the Lord and said that one day the greatest temple ever built by hands would be raised there. The spot has been known since as the Temple lot. The different branches of the Church have all claimed the lot. The Reorganized branch of Independence had possession, and the branch under Joseph Smith Jr., at Lamoni, Iowa, sued it for the land. The case was tried before Judge Phillips, whose decision was for the Iowa claimants, he declaring that the Iowa branch was the direct successor of the original Church. To offset this the Lamoni people introduced deeds and titles to the land and proved that they had paid taxes on it for years.

TEXAS LEGISLATORS ASSEMBLE.

Message of Governor Culberson on the Proposed Prize Fight.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Austin, Tex., says the Texas legislature met at noon with a quorum present. The governor in his message reviews the laws against prize fighting in Texas, calling attention to the errors therein, and closes by saying: "All persons have been given notice that the Corbett-Fitzsimmons exhibition would not be permitted, and that whatever has been done by its promoters was with full responsibility for the consequences. Public interests require that this exhibition should be suppressed. It has been circumvented by Mexico and the territories and outlawed and driven from every state, and now it is proposed to assemble a herd of ruffians and gamblers and offer this state in this commanding insult to public decency. Against it the instinct and the pride of the people rebel, and your duty and your constitution will spare them this insulting shame."

He recommends a law making prize fighting without a ring a felony. There is a strong lobby here from Dallas and the leaders of it claim to have votes enough in the house to defeat the emergency clause. There are only three senators opposed to the emergency clause. Several anti-prize fight bills were introduced in both houses and adjournment was taken till tomorrow.

German Meeting.

There will be a German meeting next Sunday, October 6, at the Social hall, beginning at 3 o'clock. All those speaking German are invited.

A terrible explosion of a harvester boiler occurred at the Hamlin ranch, nine miles west of Delano, Cal., Saturday afternoon. Walter Garwood, son of P. J. Garwood, of Pomona, a young man 20 years old, was instantly killed. William Miller had both his legs broken and is injured internally. Joe Regney, a boy 13 years of age, was scalded slightly. Will Rowlee and others were also slightly injured. The crew was engaged crushing barley, and was just fairly started on the afternoon's work when the boiler exploded with terrific force. The rear end of the boiler was hurled a distance of 300 feet, while the other end was scattered all about and far beyond where the men were engaged.

MEDICAL MEN MEET.

The State Society of Physicians in Session Here Today.

WELCOMED BY MAYOR BASKIN.

President Bascom's Address, Reports of Committees, Receptions and Entertainments.

The first annual meeting of the State Medical society was rapped to order in the City Council chamber at 10:45 this morning by President F. S. Bascom, who called upon Rev. Dr. McNeice to offer prayer.

Mayor Baskin was introduced and delivered in substance the following opening address: Gentlemen of the Medical convention: In behalf of this city and the residents thereof I bid you welcome. I cannot really bring a physician myself, but an acquaintance of mine took hold of me and led me off in another direction. I once accompanied a physician to the hospital and witnessed the amputation of an arm, which upset my nerves so that I concluded I was not cut out for that kind of business, therefore I adopted the profession of a lawyer. Spoke of the progress that was being made in medical circles and traces the origin of the study of medicine from the seventeenth century up to the present time. Alluded to the subject of sanitation and felt safe in saying that the sanitary conditions of this city was second to none in the world. The consolation of the gravity sewer would make it still better. Admonished these present to assist the health organization of this city to keep down contagious diseases by reporting their existence, so that proper sanitary steps could be taken. Said that the main reason why the sanitary conditions of cities were not better was because the people were ignorant of the benefits to be derived from sanitary laws. Hills and dales around their premises. He did not believe there should be any cases of contagious diseases in this whole Territory if local sanitarians were diligent in observing sanitary regulations.

The executive committee, by A. U. McLean, chairman, reported that the program would be carried out exactly the same form as already printed.

SECRETARIAL REPORT.

The committee on nosology consisting of Drs. E. L. Thorp, S. L. Bates, M. H. Hardy, submitted the following report:

This committee esteems themselves exceedingly fortunate and congratulate the society in furnishing not one death to report within the membership since its organization.

However, our attention has been called to the recent death of one of the most prominent leaders in the profession within the great medical centers. Professors Alfred Loomis, Wm. Pepper, Louis A. Sayer, and, within the last week the eminent professor, Louis Pasteur. We cannot but feel that these losses before this meeting, in such a way that they will become a part of the minutes of the meeting for permanent record.

The president then urged upon all those who had not paid their dues and enrolled as members, the necessity of so doing and a recess of ten minutes was taken for that purpose.

PRESIDENT BASCOM'S ADDRESS.

The president then delivered his annual address, at which the listening to by a synopsis:

I sincerely appreciate the honor you have conferred upon me in electing me your president, and offer my thanks to you my thanks therefor, and in behalf of the medical fraternity of Salt Lake City I extend to the visiting members and ladies a cordial welcome to Zion, and our kindest expressions of fraternal feeling.

Association as we are as representatives of the medical profession of our state, to discuss subjects of vital importance, it should be our first endeavor to preserve our work with a dignity and kindly consideration worthy of our noble profession. The objects of this organization are to strengthen our fraternal feeling, become better acquainted, and by united action show our devotion to a profession which should be always recognized as foremost among the aspirations of men and women. What higher calling can anyone ask than to be able to care for the sick, to relieve the pain of the sufferer, to protect the community from the ravages of infectious disease and do all in his or her power to promote humanity? And yet unfortunately the sanitarian is denounced as a crank, and boards of health are frequently under the control of mere politicians, and their orders made inoperative or absolutely useless.

SANITARY REFORM.

As a state medical society we should organize our work in such a manner as to make our influence felt, and use our influence in such ways as we may acquire for the promotion and advancement of sanitary reform so that the laity may be forced to recognize the value of our organization and be led to adopt at whatever cost the suggestions and precautions urged by competent physicians for the public safety. Not only should the advice of physicians be sought, through our influence, for the benefit of the people of Utah, but we should be ready and willing to cooperate with other state and national organizations toward the establishment of a national bureau of health under the direction of the ablest physicians of our country.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

We greatly need a state board of health, and some day will have it. Not because physicians ask that it be established, but because the public will recognize its need and necessity and will demand it. It is a pleasure in this connection to quote from an address of Dr. Hibberd, printed in one of our journals, some remarks delivered by a gentleman of superior culture, a lawyer by profession, and statesman by practice, who said that the status of physicians had within comparatively few years undergone a marked change. Physicians once held subordinate rank and position, but in the last few decades the relations of physicians themselves have been undergoing significant changes until, from being the lowest, physicians were now rising above the other liberal professions and would steadily move forward until they were accorded the first place among honored people of the world, and this for the reason that they have devoted themselves to rigid scientific investigations to ascertain patent the causes of disease and to determine exact measures for removing these causes.

CHARACTER OF A PHYSICIAN.

What should be the character of a physician? Trusted as he is, his life should be above suspicion or reproach. Morally, mentally, physically, he should be every inch a man, living an upright life, ready at all times for the good that he can do. You remember the "Two Armies," a poem by Oliver Holmes. One army goes forth with banners and drums, guns and sabres in battle array. This "army in solid array" the other marches silently, without noise of trumpet, though just as brave, they hear with the motto "Our duty is to save."

The excellent and advancement of the standard of medical work must be our watchword and this can only be done by honest and earnest work. Physicians commencing their full work in just such societies as this, taking sight of individual failures and willing to learn from others, or if only to be learn from others lessons taught only from each life's experience and best efforts.

MEDICAL PROGRESS.

While we are indebted to such early teachers as Hippocrates, Esculapius, Galen and others for much of value to the history of medicine, we cannot but recognize that the practice of medicine was, even after the time of Galen, changed in 1160 by the introduction of chemistry, a mixture of science, theory, astrology, magic, superstition and many impossible things. Many of these false doctrines are still in vogue and perhaps will ever be, as exemplified by the blue glass craze, Christian Science, and the Dowie craze. The last two connect with the Rio Grande Western, which will bring their passengers on. The division of the party at Denver was one-third to each line, or 37. The first detachment will be that on the Union Pacific, and these, with the larger party to follow, will be warmly welcomed during their stay here.

THE MONTANA PARTY.

At 9:30 in the morning the Montana delegation will arrive on the Union Pacific and will be met at the depot by the Elaborate committee, who will be accompanied by a band. The line of march will be east on South Temple to East Temple, north on East Temple, east to State, north to First South, west to East Temple and up to the Templeton hotel. Carriages will be at the depot to accommodate the visitors.

The Return to Old-English Expression.

Modern historians, whose style is strong on their native side—men like Greene and Froude and Harrison—furnish example of the influence upon personal diction of delving in the bygone life and language. A glance at some modern poets may be taken, to strengthen the impression; and be seen my fellow-citizens, that than William Morris, whose verse is notable for the matter of good old English, I draw on his great story-cycle "The Earthly Paradise" for a specimen. "The Man Born to Be a King:"

"Nothing he rode he drew aleigh
A full upon the river's brim,
Yet seemed a goodly place to him;
For over the oily smooth middleway
Of the black water, the moon's path lay,
And some an ancient apple tree
Which in the moonlight shone full fair
Where the smooth stalks, white and clean,
Down to the great roots in dusky dark
And round the half-cut stack of hay
The scented Summer evening."

We have chosen this earlier unobtrusive example of a happy use of the native English elements in verse rather than one from the later, more pronounced style, which is seen artificially Germanic, work of Morris, though this richly illustrates the principle. The Germanic element may be called a pleasure of the linguistic resources when it is remembered that the chief poem-group of his life dates from 1868-70. And with him may properly be set Swinburne, he too establishes in his verse, in his London and metres as well, the strong influence upon him of the old-favorite speech; though in his case a satire, more voluptuous effect is gained by the intermingling of classic elements. This influence on English life, and almost steady, for the most part unsentimental, but none the less potent, is to be appreciated today and in the twentieth century will be more and more. And the very fact that our leading writers wish to turn back thus to native men and their speech, is, so far as it goes, proof of the race's health, of its solidarity and esprit de corps. We may take comfort in it when confronting an alarmist like Nordau; for a general degeneration of the speech would follow any general degeneration of literature; and the testimony of language, just now, drives us to opposite and more cheerful conclusions.—Forum for October.

Relief Society Conference.

The general conference of the Relief Society will be held in the Salt Lake Assembly Hall in this city, on Thursday, October 3rd, 1895, meetings commencing at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. as usual. It is earnestly desired that there shall be a representation from the Relief Society of every Stake of Zion and from each society within the several Stakes. All are cordially invited to attend the conference, and especially the members of this important organization.

One or more of the First Presidency will be present and address the Conference in the afternoon.

ZINA D. H. YOUNG, President.
JANE S. RICHARDS,
BATHSHEBA W. SMITH,
Counselors.

UTAH COMMENDED.

Method of Forming Bond Free Irrigation Companies Approved.

REPORT OF HON. GEO. Q. CANNON,

To Governor West, Concerning the Late Irrigation Congress Held at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Governor West today gave out the following letter received from Hon. George Q. Cannon (concerning the irrigation Congress recently held at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,
September 29, 1895.

My Dear Governor:

You were kind enough to appoint me a delegate to the Fourth National Irrigation congress, and according to the oath upon most I repaired to Albuquerque, New Mexico, in company with other gentlemen and ladies, in order to attend the congress at its opening on Monday, the 16th inst. It is due to you that I should report to you a brief report of the proceedings of that body.

Including myself, there were fourteen delegates from Utah, and a large representation from California, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico and Arizona. Idaho and Nevada were also represented, though the delegates from those states were few in number. Texas, Missouri, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and even New Jersey had representative men. Strange to say, there was no representation from Wyoming. Montana, Washington, or any of the Dakotas—states in which are all more or less interested in the subject of irrigation. Taken as a whole, the representation at the congress was very good also, and those who were present took great interest in the proceedings.

It is remarkable how the interest has grown upon the subject of irrigation within a few years. Conferences held in Kansas and Nebraska, as well as in states further east, has contributed to the awakening of interest in the artificial watering of the earth, and it seems probable that measures will be taken in all the arid states to supply deficiencies in rainfall by some system of irrigation. Indeed, many who live in the states east of the Mississippi feel that it would be of great benefit in certain seasons if they could arrange for the irrigation of their crops, and that they would be more likely to obtain some returns from their farms, orchards and gardens than by depending entirely upon rainfall. My observation leads me to believe that in many of the states east of the Mississippi, where the springs and creeks will admit of the application of water to the land, it will be used in the way to an extent never before known, and doubtless with beneficial results.

The subject of storing the waters that run to the ocean was considered with the storm waters—one that is attracting a great deal of attention, and reservoirs being constructed for this purpose in many throughout the arid and semi-arid regions which will require large amounts of capital to construct.

It gave the delegates from Utah great pleasure to hear the almost universal expression of approval of Utah's methods of forming companies free from bonded indebtedness for the irrigation of the soil. The fact that, in this respect, we have set the example of Utah is pointed to as one that ought to be followed throughout all the arid and semi-arid regions. It was very gratifying to the delegates to find Utah credited in this manner. It can truthfully be said that the delegation from Utah was present to always with more than ordinary attention, and received respect and consideration in the discussions of the subjects of irrigation, not from any motive of vanity, but that you may understand that the Territory of which you are the chief executive stands high in the estimation of the people of the surrounding states and territories for the example in industry, thrift and the non-accumulation of land which is her gift to the country.

After the close of the congress, excursions were planned to Phoenix, Arizona, and to the Pecos valley. Four of the members of our delegation went to Phoenix, and seven visited the Pecos valley, which the Pecos Valley Improvement & Irrigation company are very desirous that we should do, as they wished to show us what they had done in the direction of the Pecos valley. The valley we had no tree conception of the extent of New Mexico's resources. It is a valley of superb proportions, consisting of a fruitful soil, an unsurpassed climate, and water sufficient in abundance to irrigate all the lands which are there. One great advantage, too, that this region possesses over other parts of New Mexico is the freedom from local troubles, there being no old titles on the land and no Mexican population that will interfere with the development of the country.

The warmest and kindliest feelings were expressed by all whom we met toward Utah and Utah's chief executive, and we were charged with kind regards from prominent people to deliver to yourself and your family.

Thanking you for the honor which you conferred on me in sending me as a delegate,

I remain, very respectfully,
GEORGE Q. CANNON.

Hon. Caleb W. West,
Governor of Utah Territory.

May Not Get it After All.

There is now a likelihood that the National Guard may not be able to secure the Exposition building and grounds for armory and drill purposes at all. The reason is explained in the following resolution offered and adopted at a meeting of the executive committee of the D. A. & M. Society:

Whereas, there are on file with the committee several communications making application for the use of the Exposition building for armory and drill purposes, and

Whereas, information has reached this committee that the rates of the pavilions are liable to be increased if the buildings are used for such purposes, therefore be

Resolved, That said communications be tabled for the present pending further investigation of the facts.

On Page 6.

Additional telegraph will be found on page 6 of this issue.