

IRRIGATION.

The Irrigation Congress Concludes Its Session.

Some of the Speeches and Resolutions—What the Congress Accomplished.

Our telegraphic advices have already given the resolutions passed by the Irrigation Congress at Salt Lake City, defining the policy it is believed should be adopted by the nation concerning the reclamation of arid lands.

John P. Irish of California, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported these:

Resolved, That this congress is in favor of granting in trust to the States and Territories the right of irrigation, all lands now a part of the public domain within such States and Territories, excepting mineral lands, for the purpose of developing the same to render the lands now arid fertile and capable of supporting a population.

Resolved, That said grant of lands should be made by the United States, so conditioned that the State or Territory to which the same shall be granted should be bound to secure the ownership of the lands to actual settlers in suitable holdings.

The congress then went into Committee of the Whole with Senator Stewart of Nevada in the chair, and Wm. H. Mills of California, said:

"The reclamation of the arid lands is a comprehensive subject, and one to which the most careful consideration should be given. The construction of railroads, for instance, was one requiring large capital. There is now a conflict between these railroads and the people on certain issues. These, or similar conflicts, were liable to occur between the owners of the land and the owners of the water.

"There is a financial issue involved in this question of irrigation, and it is how we can best get the water onto the lands, and at the same time regulate it so that it is not wasted. It is not a question of putting its means in the development of water systems as they were present contemplated. As each delegate speaking in his own State an illustration, he would take California. Of the millions of acres of arid lands which were valueless to the State, and would be a burden unless the forests, streams and grazing lands would go with them as a means of preserving the water sources.

"There is a greater degree of aridity in the West to-day than there was years ago and it is because of the denuding of the forests. It is important to preserve every drop of water, and in the West it is becoming more and more arid under the policy pursued by the United States Government, it is becoming depopulated by increasing the number of acres under cultivation. It was so of Humboldt Valley, and if it is ever irrigated under present conditions it must very soon get into private hands. Our present conditions show that the States are not to be trusted to control and administer on their own lands, as witness the school question in California. And yet it would seem that if Wyoming and Kansas and others were fit to belong to the sisterhood of States, they ought to be fit to control the lands within them. They justly deserve the confidence of the general Government, and that they have that confidence is assured.

"We must be careful, such as will preserve the forest. Our present condition shows that the States are not to be trusted to control and administer corporations from controlling the waters. Let us place the funds from the sale of the deserts in the hands of the people, and they will have all the machinery to promote irrigation. I am in favor of the first resolution as read."

The speaker asserted that the granting large tracts of arid lands to railroads and corporations had been a blight on California. Why, even Delegate Green has said that he had seen one ranch in his State which had been ruined by the sale of its wheat crop, while the children could all ride on the cowcatcher. Green had said at that time that he proposed to change that state of affairs, and that he would put the children in the freight cars and the wheat on the cowcatcher.

"And," added Mr. Mills, "in support of this position, Green has said, 'I am in favor of the first resolution as read.'"

The Utah delegation then moved to amend the second resolution as modified. "For the support of public schools and for such other purposes as said States and Territories shall respectively determine."

Mr. Irish opposed the amendment as a rider that would hamper the action of the National Congress. Mr. King of Utah supported and Mr. Fish of California opposed the resolution.

Mr. Rogers of Colorado said: "It strikes me that we are wasting time in the consideration of general principles. When the committee met to consider the resolutions which had been adopted, the second resolution included practically the matter which is now being considered by Mr. Wright of California, and it was the unanimous conviction of that committee that it intruded upon the subject, and that it should be dropped, simply declaring the voice and sentiment of this convention with respect to the arid lands of this section of the country. It was therefore dropped upon a consensus of opinion that the single purpose of this convention was to appeal to Congress in general terms, asking for the consideration of the arid lands to assist in the further development of irrigation projects in this country. It was not designed to enter into the details of these projects, which might be carried to a successful conclusion. It was not designed that California should press upon the convention the particular means which it deems desirable in aid of this result."

He continued at length, urging that the convention stick to general principles and not discuss the details of the projects. Mr. Irish of California again defended the report. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Wright of California spoke in support of the second resolution as modified by a substitute which he offered, providing that the grant of lands should be so conditioned that the receipts from sales of the lands should be paid into the treasury of the States or Territories in which the lands lie, to the credit of the arid land school fund. That the money should be invested in municipal irrigation bonds, or securities authorized by law, and in such manner as the law may prescribe.

After a debate upon it of nearly an hour, the committee rose and reported progress, and a special order was postponed when the convention again went into Committee of the Whole and the debate was resumed, whereupon Mr. Wright withdrew his substitute.

Mr. King of Utah then moved an amendment to the second resolution providing that the grant should be conditioned so that the receipts of sales of lands should be first used to promote re-

clamation of arid lands and second for the benefit of the public schools.

Mr. Irish spoke to the subject saying: "I wish to say, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, that we had the pleasure upon that committee of meeting with Judge Goodwin, the representative upon the committee of Utah, and the very language which have read as the concluding clause of this resolution was the language dictated by Judge Goodwin as the wish of the Utah delegation. It was put into that resolution out of deference to the wish of the committee, and originated in the fertile genius and brain of Judge Goodwin, the representative of Utah. I submit that for this Committee on Resolutions has listened to the plea of Utah, a Territory that by the United States census is shown to stand within two of the top with respect to intelligence and education, and because the Territory of Utah, as the United States census shows, no matter what system may be complained of here, stands third on the list of States in the ability of her citizens to read and write, and my State of California with school fund of \$8,000,000, stands way down on the list, ninth—what's the matter with Utah? It has an ambition to climb to the top. I have no doubt that the Utah delegation, represented by Judge Goodwin last night, and to do it we accepted the language dictated. I submit that there is that sentiment in a large body which requires the elements of good faith and responsibility for the actions of its representatives. All I ask is that it stand by the voice of their members on Resolutions, and that in respect to the report of that gentleman and also respect their own self-respect."

He spoke as green, and said his delegation from Utah would keep faith with the congress assembled. California took out a proposition in the convention for her good, and wanted Utah to take a back seat. That was the trouble. "I say that there is an evident determination to give the Utah delegation the convention every idea which they think we should adopt. Now, I do not pretend to say that California does not know what is best. They have sent here an able delegation, a delegation whose intelligence will command the respect of every member present in this convention, but I do not think we have any support of any idea, and some sense of what we think are our greatest needs. Utah had just adopted a free school law. It was a general and patriotic law, and equal to any school law. But the support of the schools is a grievous burden upon the people of the Territory. The endorsement of that law by the Government of ours intended the schools should have been taken from us, from no fault of the people of Utah. They could not help themselves. Therefore the support of the public schools is going to remain a direct tax upon the people unless some provision be made for meeting the expenses and for giving to the Territory and the schools the endowment which the Government intended it should have. We think that in asking this convention to adopt such a resolution we are entirely in the purpose and meaning of the call. We recognize the fact that the question of the school is a matter of first consideration, and we are willing to make it first in our resolution. All that we ask is that you make the schools a matter of second consideration, and that you trust the Legislature of the State or Territory of Utah to do what is right."

He continued at length upon the benefits of the free school system, and the importance of free schools to the nation and the duty of a free people to educate the population. He said: "This convention was assembled under a call which announced clearly, in words so distinct that every man who runs may read that it was for the purpose of asking the congress to cede the lands to the State, first, for the purposes of irrigation; second, in aid of the public schools, and third, for such other purposes as the States and Territories of the Union may respectively determine. The Government of the United States has donated more than seventy-nine million acres of the most fertile lands in the East to the States and Territories to obtain a little of the generous bounty which they have obtained."

Francis G. Newlands of Nevada spoke in favor of the Utah amendment. In the course of his remarks he said that the school question in California had been obtained from sales of lands granted by the Government. Utah has not received the benefit of such a grant, and he proposed to now propose a bill for her school fund by the method proposed.

Governor Thomas desired before the convention that the Utah amendment be withdrawn, what he had said regarding the remarks of the chairman of the California delegation. Irish also withdrew any remarks he may have made which have wounded the feelings of the Utah delegation.

Mr. Mills made a few remarks in which he said he wanted to impress upon the convention, and particularly the Utah delegation, that the only thing California would try to "choke down their throats" was the Utah amendment. The amendment prevailed by 307 to 113. The congress then resumed its session, votes of thanks were passed for the services extended and entertainment provided. Then in Committee of the Whole the third resolution reported by the committee was taken up.

Mr. Newlands offered the amendment: Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the wisdom and intelligence of the States and Territories in making such provisions of law as are necessary to secure the ownership of lands to actual settlers in suitable holdings.

He spoke in support of it, saying he would limit his holdings to 160 or 320 acres. The speaker remarked that by asking that the State be restricted the congress cast a reflection on the legislator. It might be that any legislative body and in the end the actual result would be protected by the State.

Mr. Este of California offered the following: Resolved, That the trusts so created shall be so conditioned as to secure the ownership of irritable land to actual settlers in suitable holdings, and no settlement in any case exceeding 320 acres.

What was meant by a suitable holding? Gentlemen might say that it meant 20 acres or 640; but he had yet to see a man with a desire for land who ever considered that he had enough to constitute a suitable holding. The limit should be definitely fixed. While he did not wish to question the honesty of any legislative body, it was a fact that four or five million acres of arid lands were being granted in the States and Territories in which the lands lie, to the credit of the arid land school fund. That the money should be invested in municipal irrigation bonds, or securities authorized by law, and in such manner as the law may prescribe.

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Royal Baking Powder.

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



money and got out his pistol. The robbers made a break for the street, and Barron took a shot at them, but missed. The bullet from his pistol grazed the head of one of the robbers, however, but without inflicting much of a wound.

SAW THREE ROBBERIES. One of the letter-gatherers yesterday stated that on Saturday night, while he was collecting letters in the rear portion of the city, he saw three men stopped and robbed by footpads at Twenty-third and K streets. The latter hid behind a tree and when a man came along they would pounce upon him.

The letter-carrier said he gave the alarm, but when looked for the footpads could not be found.

EARLY SATURDAY MORNING the Ale Vauls, at Third and J streets, were burglarized. Entrance was gained by breaking track panes of glass in the rear shop in front of the saloon and then removing a large wooden bar. The thief pried open the till with the bar peepick. He secured about \$100 in cash, and a watch. Then he took a drink of whisky, filled his pockets with imported cigars and left.

OTHER ROBBERIES. On Friday night Charles O'Neill, a steamboat workman, was dragged, beaten and robbed of \$12 in a dive on K street.

A Colusa man reports that a woman whom he met upon the street robbed him of \$20.

About 1 o'clock on Saturday morning C. C. Greene, a Tulare Constable, was perambulating L street looking for a man whom he had come here to arrest, when he met a woman who was carrying the "mugging" act—clapping his hand over the victim's eyes—while the other went into Greene's pockets and took all his money, amounting to \$25.

"What'll be dinged?" said the cowboy constable to a policeman, "this harr beats anything I ever heard on!"

"I've got to go out for the track 'n' horse race," said the man.

Constable Greene has learned a thing or two by coming to the fair.

The room of M. Ferguson, who resides at the Clinie House, was entered last night and three suits of clothes, a diamond pin and a number of other articles of jewelry stolen.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT. Two Men Who Were Robbing Pullman Car Passengers.

Early Saturday morning when the first-class west-bound overland was speeding along between Elmira and Batavia, the conductor of the Pullman sleeping-cars noticed two colored men ransacking some clothing in one of the cars.

He immediately gave an alarm and the men ran out on to the platform and climbed upon the top of the car. The train was slowed down and the two men were taken into custody.

When Conductor Wells returned to Denver that day he noticed a colored man sitting near a saloon, and he immediately arrested him.

Constable Kincaid then went out on the track and saw the man, and immediately arrested him. He soon captured him and took him to jail.

Ben Truro came over in the afternoon and was put in the city jail. He is believed to be the man who has been systematically stealing from the Pullman sleepers during the past week.

The two negroes were taken to Solano County, where the stealing was done and where they will be tried. It is understood that while in the City Prison Saturday night they made a full confession.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE. President Polk Will Soon be in the State and Will Lecture.

The Farmers' Alliance people of the State are looking forward with much interest to the arrival in California of President L. L. Polk, of the National Alliance.

Arrangements have already been made for a series of lectures to be delivered by the President in the principal cities of the State, and the first of the series will be given in Sacramento. He will lecture here on the evening of October 10th.

After leaving Sacramento President Polk will go to Watsonville, where he is scheduled to lecture on the evening of the 12th; he will speak in San Jose on the 13th, San Francisco the 14th, Stockton the 15th, Fresno the 16th, Ventura the 17th, Santa Ana the 18th, and Los Angeles the 21st.

On October 20th the State Alliance meets at Los Angeles, at which time the Mayor and city officials will tender the State Alliance a public reception.

On the 21st the State Citizens' Alliance meets at Los Angeles, at which time the Mayor and city officials will tender the State Alliance a public reception.

En Route to Folsom. James Gleason, who was recently convicted in San Francisco of burglary in the second degree and sentenced to two years in the State Prison, is en route to Folsom for the purpose of organizing this State.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN LAND IN TRACTS OF 120 AND 160 ACRES. Inquire at GUTHRIE BROS., 137 J street.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR REAL ESTATE—Twenty-five head Pulled Angus steers, apply to M. J. DILLMAN, 305 J street, office P. V. Flint & Co.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT ON LEASE—Thirteen acres of rich bottom land adjoining city, suitable