

SECOND SESSION OF THE CONGRESS.

Delegates Grow More Enthusiastic As the Big Meeting Proceeds.

NAMES OF COMMITTEEMEN.

Senator Burton of Kansas Delivers a Ringing Speech—Telegram from President Roosevelt.

The second session of the congress was perhaps more interesting than the first from the fact that the delegates had more fully imbibed the spirit of the occasion and had come to appreciate everything that was presented.

COMMITTEES NAMED.

Those Appointed to Represent Their Respective States.

The first business transacted at the afternoon session yesterday was the naming of committees, those chosen to represent the respective states being as follows:

- Arizona—Credentialed, O. P. Bonderson; resolutions, Purcell Bennett; permanent organization, Andrew Kimball. Arkansas—Credentialed, J. A. Van-Etten; resolutions, M. S. Mitchell; permanent organization, J. W. Corcoran. California—Credentialed, C. M. Wood; resolutions, George H. Maxwell; permanent organization, Samuel Armer. Colorado—Credentialed, H. W. Eaton; resolutions, W. A. Johnston; permanent organization, A. J. McCune. Idaho—Credentialed, Col. Valentine; resolutions, Col. Hamer; permanent organization, J. M. Egan. Illinois—Credentialed, W. A. Memfield; resolutions, Ed. A. Taft; permanent organization, D. H. Anderson. Iowa—Credentialed, C. F. Saylor; resolutions, William H. Howell; permanent organization, Hon. W. W. Morrow. Kansas—Credentialed, J. C. Starr; resolutions, G. L. Miller; permanent organization, J. E. Stuber. Minnesota—Credentialed, W. G. Nye; resolutions, E. G. Ballentyne; permanent organization, B. F. Beardsley. Missouri—Credentialed, Turlington Beach; resolutions, Thomas Knight; permanent organization, Thomas Knight. Montana—Credentialed, Edward Gray; resolutions, W. M. Woodbridge; permanent organization, H. H. Kurtz. Nebraska—Credentialed, T. L. Temple; resolutions, Adna Dobson; permanent organization, H. T. Ferrar. Nevada—Credentialed, W. J. Bell; resolutions, J. E. Stuber; permanent organization, D. A. McCarran. New Mexico—Credentialed, L. P. McGaffey; resolutions, R. E. Finchell; permanent organization, J. Torrey. New York—Credentialed, E. C. Edison; resolutions, T. G. Palmer; permanent organization, T. G. Palmer. North Dakota—Credentialed, R. J. Turner; resolutions, W. H. Robinson; permanent organization, N. C. Larrimore. Oklahoma—Credentialed, E. Wadcock; resolutions, J. B. Tholman; permanent organization, Edgar Brain. Oregon—Credentialed, A. King Wilson; resolutions, Will R. King; permanent organization, W. R. Allen. Pennsylvania—Credentialed, J. H. Kurtz; resolutions, J. H. Kurtz; permanent organization, J. H. Kurtz. South Dakota—Credentialed, W. J. Chlesman; resolutions, W. A. Stuart; permanent organization, H. P. Atwater. Texas—Credentialed, John Hall; resolutions, H. D. Shuler; permanent organization, J. P. Ramsay. Utah—Credentialed, J. T. Hammond; resolutions, Hon. Reed Smoot; permanent organization, Hon. L. W. Shurtliff. Vermont—Credentialed, W. B. Duntun; resolutions, W. B. Duntun; permanent organization, W. B. Duntun. Virginia—Credentialed, W. H. Beal; resolutions, W. H. Beal; permanent organization, H. C. Larrimore. Washington—Credentialed, R. E. Gulchard; resolutions, H. K. Owens; permanent organization, J. P. Green. Wisconsin—Credentialed, Albert Utter; resolutions, Clarke Tappin; permanent organization, J. W. Groves. Wyoming—Credentialed, George W. Parry; resolutions, Hon. Joseph M. Carey; permanent organization, E. H. Four.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

Sends Letter of Regret and of Congratulation.

The secretary, by instruction of the president, read the following letter: New York, Aug. 25, 1903. Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your very cordial invitation to present at the eleventh National Irrigation Congress, I regret that my engagements are so exact that it will be impossible for me to be with you. I am, however, very pleased to hear of the success of the congress and am firmly convinced that it is the duty of the government to do all possible for the reclamation of arid lands. While I cannot be with you, I hope I may be able to aid you more practically at Washington.

SENATOR BURTON.

Says Floods Can and Should Be Prevented—Resolution Adopted.

Following the naming of committees Senator Burton of Kansas addressed the congress, his speech being well punctuated with applause. The senator said:

"I want to talk a few moments about floods. Some parts of Kansas last May had too much water. There was too much water in Nebraska, in Illinois, in Missouri. The usual floods of last spring destroyed more than 100 lives and more than \$50,000,000 worth of property, to say nothing of the loss of business, the broken hearts and ruined homes in the flooded districts. The flooded area was larger than all New England. In 1891, at the foot of the Appalachian range in South Carolina and North Carolina, there was destroyed by floods more than \$10,000,000 worth of property, and this spring as many and many lives, caused perhaps by the riotous prodigality of forest destruction on the apex and slopes of the Appalachian range. Frequently destructive floods have occurred in the valleys of the Red, the Arkansas, the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Ohio, and other tributaries to the great Father of Waters. Inundations of the Missouri and Mississippi valleys are expected, and almost with as much certainty as the changes of the seasons. If all the loss of life and property from floods could be tabulated and published to the world it would startle the American people, especially when we remember that nothing has as yet been done by the states or the country that has had for its direct purpose the prevention of floods. True, for the past 40 years or more, we have been do-

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ing something to the lower Mississippi and lower Missouri to control the flood water, but nothing, I repeat, has been done to prevent the massing of flood waters.

WHY NOT PREVENT FLOODS?

Every municipality in the country legislates against destruction by fires. In more ways than one we seek to curtail the loss from that destructive element. Towns and cities pass ordinances against the erection of combustible buildings in the congested districts. Individuals and corporations insure against losses by fire, and a great deal of intelligent attention has been given the flood waters, instead of trying to control them. We build jetties in order to allow the Mississippi to scour out a deeper channel, and that has been successful. Can we extend the jetties up to Kansas City, up the Kaw, up the Platte? No. Let us not forget that water in motion is almost unmanageable, and a tiny stream of water in motion is cut out the hardest granite. Still, water can be handled and controlled as we control a tractable steed.

Some years ago the irrigation movement began in this country. The sentiment has grown and widened until now it embraced 26 states and territories of this Union, and at last that sentiment has been crystallized into law by the American congress. Why did that sentiment continue to grow? Because it was a great truth, and the pioneers who discovered it to be a great truth presented it to the American people to be a blessing to all the generations to come.

CAN BE PREVENTED.

"Can floods be prevented? Is it truth? Is it fact? If so, it will go on and the American people will grasp it. If it is an illusion it will fade away like spooks and spirits in the light of day. It is so difficult to prevent and control floods. Yet they can be prevented with a little cost, and with infinitely less cost, than they can be controlled. An engineer of long experience said to me in speaking of the straits there that he could take off enough water from it to forever prevent floods in that valley. We must depend on the scientific men of this country for the solution of this problem.

"We make no complaint regarding the large appropriations made for the improvement of the lower Mississippi and Missouri. I am not here to contend that the levee system should be destroyed or work cease along that line. It is perfectly compatible with the work of storage higher up. But if floods cannot be prevented we must not only vote appropriations for more levees, if that is the only method to control the waters, but we want protection higher up. We must have it. If levees are the only method, then extend the levees higher up wherever we have floods, up every tributary of the Father of Waters. And what will be the cost? I contend that it will cost more than it would to store the waters of the Mississippi or Missouri and their tributaries.

"We can use stored water, not only for irrigation and to prevent floods, but for power as well. The water should be stored, not in one great reservoir, nor in ten, nor in a hundred, nor in a thousand, but in tens of thousands of smaller reservoirs. I know and you know that the water will be used for irrigation. We shall not be able to store water anywhere but that there will be intelligent farmers below to use it.

CAN HANDLE ANYTHING.

"Now, my friends there are some

ART OF REST.

May Be Acquired and Used With Great Benefit.

Complete and restful repose of the body and mind is an art not easily gained. Perhaps nothing brings one so much content, comfort, happiness and pleasure as those conditions of easy, restful, resourceful and well balanced mind and body that make of work a pleasure and the daily life happy and peaceful.

The nervous housewife, busy with a hundred duties and harassed by children, the business man worried with the press of daily affairs, debts, etc., cannot enjoy the peace and restful repose and healthful nervous balance unless they know how. There is a way, first and foremost the stomach must be consulted. That means leaving off coffee absolutely, for the temporary stimulant and the resulting depression is a sure ruin to the nervous system, and the whole condition of health and happiness rests upon the stomach, nerves and mind. Start with the stomach, that is the key to the whole arch. Stop using things that break down its power, upset its nervous energy and prevent the proper digestion of the food and the consequent manufacture of healthful blood and nerves, brain and tissues. When you quit coffee take on Postum Food Coffee. That is like stopping the payment of interest and starting on a career where you are loaning money and receiving interest. The good results are double. You stop poisoning the system with coffee and start building up the broken down nerve cells by powerful elements contained in Postum. These are pure food elements ably assisted by experts for the purpose of supplying just the thing required by Nature to perform this rebuilding.

These are solid substantial facts and can be proven clearly to the satisfaction of anyone, by personal experience. Try the change yourself and note how the old condition of shattered nerves and worried mind changes to that feeling of restful repose of a well balanced nervous system. The managing physician of a hygienic sanitarium in Indiana says that for five years in his practice he has always insisted upon the patients leaving off coffee and taking Postum Food Coffee with the most positive, well defined results and with satisfaction to the most confirmed coffee taker.

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objections urged to this idea. What are these objections? In the first place, they say, the proposition is so monstrously big that the American people cannot handle it. I do not believe it. I do not believe there is any practical question too big for the American people to handle. I believe that if some of the engineers right here today should make a careful survey of Kaw valley, for instance, they would find that the loss last spring would equal the cost of preventing floods there.

"Another objection urged is that it will add to the already large army of government employees, and that this addition would mean a great number of men who might exert a political influence. In this country we have many letter carriers, postmasters, United States marshals, who are government employees. Almost any one can be a postmaster or a United States marshal, I take it, but it takes scientific men to do this work, and we know that the scientific men employed by the government don't meddle in partisan politics.

"There is another objection urged. It is claimed that this extension of practicalism too far; that the government doesn't want to go into business; that everything that can be done by private capital should be done that way. But nothing should be done that way. The prevention of floods enters so largely into our community life that private life cannot handle it. It is purely a governmental task.

"What I want to know now is whether we can prevent floods. If we can prevent floods the cost, no matter how much, is not too great to prevent this great loss of life and property. "I have been over much of the western country between the British line and the Rio Grande, and it appears to me as if nature had put natural depressions to do this work, and we know that the reservoirs all through this great region.

MORE HOMES NEEDED.

"We have spent millions for rivers and harbors, and we are ready to spend millions more on them and on our navy, because we are going to dominate the sea as we have already subdued the land. And while we are preparing to cut the isthmian canal—for we are going to cut it, no matter what that little republic down there thinks about it—while we are preparing to cut a canal, while we are carrying to the Philippines the principles of our nation and while we are sending our products to the farthest parts of Asia, we ought to spend our money on the prevention of building homes for people here in the greatest land for homes in the world. The problem of irrigation comes right home to the people here in the arid west. Support of the irrigation and flood prevention are the great twin questions of today.

Senator Burton read a letter from D. M. Harrod of the Mississippi river commission, which he had just received, already expressed by him, and then continued: "The irrigation fund belongs to irrigation alone. It is not the purpose that any of that money be used to prevent floods, at least outside the states named in the bill. What I want is that we have more money to prevent floods and treat these questions as twin ideas. "I do want the congress to convene next year with only 26 states and territories represented. I want to see 45 states and all the territories represented next year, and if you declare as strongly in favor of irrigation as you have in a continental question. You have then a question that stretches from ocean to ocean.

"We have never invented a flying machine, and I think we never can—that is, enough to speak about—because man's dominion is not up there. It is here on the earth. We can never make rain by artificial means. That idea has been exploded long ago, and we never shall make rain, because rain is made too high up for man to reach. It is not intended we should make it, because God, the former's hand, is the dominion is the earth, and it is here that we must work."

SENATOR BURTON'S RESOLUTION.

The senator concluded his speech by offering the following resolution, which was adopted and referred to the committee on resolutions. Resolved, That it is the sense of this congress that the storage of water in the extensive catchment areas of the streams for the prevention of floods and for power and irrigation, is a wise, sound and practical; and that the government can accomplish far more toward the preservation of life and property in the lower reaches of the streams by directing its efforts toward the prevention of floods than it can by its present method in trying to control them, and the waters thus consumed would be of inestimable value and a blessing to the people of the arid and semi-arid districts. We believe that irrigation and flood prevention are twin ideas to be developed together.

FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Wires the Congress Concerning the National Irrigation Law.

A feature of the afternoon session was the reading of the following telegram from President Roosevelt:

"Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1903.—The passage of the national irrigation law was one of the greatest steps, not only in the forward progress of the states, but in the accomplishment of an achievement so great that we hesitate to predict the outcome, but it was only the beginning. Now that the law is an accomplished fact, that must be given effect. To that end the reclamation service organized under the national irrigation law of June 17, 1902, has been pushing its surveys and examination of jobs. Irrigation projects energetically in each of the 13 states and three territories named in the act. Some of the projects which promised well at first are found on careful study to be impracticable either because of scanty water supply or of great cost; others must await higher values in land, while still others stand the test and are ready for immediate construction. The most important objects are always large and costly, because private enterprise has already seized upon the smaller and less expensive ones, leaving to the government the great structures. Merit is essential a part in bringing the nation to its full development. Great care and the highest engineering skill are required to plan and build such works, which are among the most difficult undertakings of mankind. They must be built for permanence and safety, for they are to last and spread prosperity for centuries. The government should work a body of engineers of the highest character have been brought together in the reclamation service, for only men impartially selected for capacity alone are capable of creating these great structures. Merit must govern, not only in the selection of men but still more in the selection of the projects. Every reclamation project selected for construction must possess the qualities which commend it as a national undertaking, certain to reclaim large tracts of arid land and to support in well being a dense and vigorous population. The benefits of the reclamation law, there will be many disappointments, which necessarily await both the advocate of special projects and the men whose desire of accomplishment is the nation's welfare. You stop poisoning the system with coffee and start building up the broken down nerve cells by powerful elements contained in Postum. These are pure food elements ably assisted by experts for the purpose of supplying just the thing required by Nature to perform this rebuilding.

These are solid substantial facts and can be proven clearly to the satisfaction of anyone, by personal experience. Try the change yourself and note how the old condition of shattered nerves and worried mind changes to that feeling of restful repose of a well balanced nervous system. The managing physician of a hygienic sanitarium in Indiana says that for five years in his practice he has always insisted upon the patients leaving off coffee and taking Postum Food Coffee with the most positive, well defined results and with satisfaction to the most confirmed coffee taker.

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details afterwards. Each important point must be carefully studied in advance, and the whole plan tested and approved before work can begin. Yet if we proceed both cautiously and persistently, we can accomplish the largest possible development of our arid lands and their settlement by industrious, prosperous, self-respecting men and women, who will exchange the products of irrigated agriculture for the products of mills and factories throughout the United States. Communities flourishing in what is now the desert will finally take their place among the strongest pillars of our commonwealth.

IMPORTANCE OF FORESTRY.

"The irrigation development of the arid west cannot stand alone. Forestry is the companion and support of irrigation. Without forestry irrigation cannot exist together. Never forget that the forest reserve policy of the national government means the use of all the resources of the forest reserves. There is no profit in destruction combined with use. The settlement of the great arid west by the makers of homes is the central object, both of the irrigation and the forest policy of the United States. In forestry, as in irrigation the immediate private interests of some individual must occasionally yield to their permanent advantage, which is the public good. The benefits of forestry are not only for the future but for the present. The forest reserves are for all the people, but first for the people in the immediate neighborhood for whom supplies of wood are water are disappearing first necessities of life. With the wiser and more skillful management of the reserves by trained men the greater or obviously their usefulness to the people of the west. Support of the forest reserve policy has grown with wonderful rapidity in the west during the last few years. It will continue to grow till the last vestige of opposition now in the arid west is removed before the understanding of the object and the effect of the reservation. The greater support of the forest reserve by the people of the west the greater the assurance that the national irrigation policy will not fail, for the preservation of the forests is vital to the success of this policy.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

Messrs. Booth and Bunker, who were on the program for addresses, were not present. Letters and telegrams from Senators Patterson of Colorado and Dewey of New York, Thomas F. Wall of Massachusetts, former president of the congress, D. H. Moffat of Denver, D. R. Francis of St. Louis, president of the exposition; D. M. Harrod of the Mississippi river commission, and Louis Cuisson of Montana were read, and an adjournment was taken till this morning.

IRRIGATION ODE;

ITS FINE MUSIC.

Author of Words and Composer of Score Given an Ovation by The Congress.

THE CHOR'S SPLENDID WORK.

Characterization of the Composition And Some of its More Striking Features.

The grand musical event of the congress occurred yesterday. After reading the message from President Roosevelt, Senator Clark, president of the congress, announced the performance of the ode, which was given by the choir of the Salt Lake Tabernacle. The announcement was received with prolonged applause, and as the quartet made its way to the stand, with Prof. McClellan the accompanist, Conductor Ballentyne raised the baton, and the Ogden Tabernacle choir arose. The audience waited with breathless expectation, and the accompanist took his seat at the piano and began the prelude.

The quartet was composed of Miss Luella Ferrin, soprano; Mrs. Bessie Dean Allison, contralto; Chariton Ferrin, tenor; Willard Bowman, bass. There were 200 voices in the choir.

The score of the ode opens with a prelude written for piano, representing the desert and its dreariness; and the soprano begins with a recitative, "Oh desert land." This is rendered in large tempo and then begins the soprano aria which is followed by the chorus, "Life of sky and sand awakening to prey when all is done." This is followed by a tenor solo, "The march of the flocks," representing the Pueblo Indians, the tenor being joined by the soprano in the refrain, "For the rains that the summer burdies bring down;" and the piano accompanying with a florid movement. The chorus then sings, "The water reclaims the ribboned hills," the strongest chorus in the ode, and the soprano again takes up the theme, "As the stars o'er pass the fields of sky." The piano accompaniment is arpeggio and represents the harp. The chorus concludes this number with "The golden corn hides the crimson stains of the score being in chords, a triplet movement, lending good support to the voices.

MOST POPULAR SOLO.

Now occurs the most popular solo in the ode, "The Pioneers," given by the tenor. The refrain is taken up by a mixed quartet, which in turn is followed by the full chorus, giving the same theme, five long notes, "The bands of this chorus." "The land of the long promised people," is a thrilling climax, which modulates into a tender pianissimo at the close. The last section of the ode is entitled, "The irrigated region." It contains the tenderest solo and chorus of the work. The soprano sings:

"THE LAND OF HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS.

"The land of homes for the homeless, Of shepherded flocks and herds, The land where the green wheat thickets Are choral with songs of birds, Where over the ancient furrows Silver streams in red and gold, Where slopes once arid lie teeming With wealth of vine and corn."

At the close of this aria the soprano reaches her greatest climax. Then the chorus takes up the beautiful refrain: "In the garden grows the Tree of Life Where Eden's rivers run, Land of the well loved people Nurtured by water and sun."

The soprano, the alto and the tenor conclude with a telling trio, in a joyful mood, the theme being "Oh, glorious land," and then comes the final chorus, "Creator in the Morn, When Starry Worlds Were Born to Worship Thee," sung to the air of "America."

CHOIR'S FINE WORK.

The choir did remarkably fine work. Their attack was excellent, the shading good as was the tone which was round and solid, and the vocalization was well beyond the ordinary. The carrying off the honors of the day as a soloist, and did beautiful work all the way through. Mrs. Allison upheld her reputation so well and favorably known and Mr. Ferrin, the tenor, although suffering from a bad cold, did very well. The quartet was one of the hits of the day. The entire performance was in highest degree creditable to the city, the state and the occasion, and was rapturously received by the congress. Ex-Gov. Bradford M. Prince of New Mexico afterwards said in a speech to the congress that the beauty of poem and the splendid music were the best musical feature ever given on an irrigation congress program.

FINALE AND OVATION.

The audience joined in the finale "America," and at its close Mrs. McClurg was escorted to the platform amid cheers, and introduced as the authoress of the words of the Ode. She said: "I have been moved to tears by the inspired music written by Mr. McClellan, and if my poor words have done anything for the cause of irrigation, I am indeed happy to be here." Senator Clark then introduced Prof. McClellan, the composer of the music of the Ode, and as the composer was about to speak, Mayor Glasman roared out, "Yes, and he's a fine product, too," which convulsed the house. The professor then said that he had begun to irrigate while young, having been a farmer boy until he had learned the science of watering a lot. He was, therefore, in hearty sympathy with the movement, and expressed his appreciation for the Mundy reception his music had met with. The speaker also stated that Mrs. McClurg's poem had been an inspiration to him. The professor was loudly applauded. Then Senator Clark presented the musician with a handsome souvenir book.

TONIGHT'S CONCERT.

At tonight's concert Prof. J. J. McClellan and George E. Skelton will take the place of Prof. Anton Pedersen and his son Arthur, who will be unable to participate.

BUSINESS NOTES.

E. A. Whitaker of Oakland, Cal., has sold to N. M. Porter of this city, the residence 115 Fourth East street, for \$9,000. The premises have been occupied for some time by Benjamin Hampton.

Dun's Review says of the business conditions in this city the past week: Conditions in jobbing lines are generally satisfactory and business in the whole of about normal volume. Indications for fall and winter business are favorable, and jobbers feel the outlook encouraging. Trade in groceries, fruits, hardware, furnishings and notions is satisfactory, and in dry goods, millinery and clothing fair. The beet sugar factories begin operations shortly and are being increased, output is anticipated. Retail trade is quiet.

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TORCHON LACES. 3c For Thursday only our entire line of Torchon Laces and Insertions, in widths from 1/2 to 4 inches, the kind that you always pay \$5 a yard for at special sales. For one day only, per yard.....

Kimona Flannelettes. 12 1/2c Best grade of fleeced flannelettes, in rich Persian designs, the celebrated Eclipse flannels that sell always at 15c, Thursday only, per yard.....

WOOL WAISTINGS. 25c Striped and corded fancy wool waistings, in all the rich dark autumn shades, pretty striped and woven patterns, per yard only.....

FUR SCARF SPECIAL. \$1.39 Fur Neck Scarfs, of fine coney and electric seal, trimmed with cluster of six tails, fastened with steel chain. These were bought to sell for \$3.00, but in order to introduce the furs in this department for the season we make a special early season price, for one day only.....

Absolutely Unmatchable Sale of \$4.50 to \$6.00 Finest Dress And Walking Skirts for \$3.35 Remember these are strictly new autumn styles and materials, such as fancy mixtures, English tweeds, chevilles, meltons, etc., all colors, all lengths, not one in the lot worth less than \$4.00 and some were bought to sell for \$6.00, these all go as a special for Thursday only at the above price.

This Week IS HALF GONE.

Our Special This Week Is Suits up to \$15.00 for \$10

New Fall Suits well made from good material and cut in the right style. Suit after suit has gone out of the store and the buyer was well pleased with the bargain. It's not every day you can get such good clothing at so low a figure. Suits as good will cost you more money elsewhere. Better come and see them. The chances are you'll want one because it means a saving of several dollars. Just compare the suit we are selling for ten dollars with other ten dollar suits. We give trading stamps.

BARTON & CO., 45-47 MAIN STREET.

DR. J. B. KEYSOR, 240 South Main Street, Over Davis Shoe Store.