

BIG CONGRESS DULY ADJOURNS. Irrigators Compromise on the Repeal of Land Law Fight Waged.

Fifty Years the Standard. PRICES BAKING POWDER. Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair. Highest tests U.S. Gov't Chemists. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO

waste were saved and used for irrigation.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

We commend and again call the attention of this nation and of every section of our country to the wise and statesmanlike words of that message, wherein President Roosevelt said: "The reclamation and settlement of the arid lands will enrich every portion of our country, just as the settlement of the Ohio and Mississippi valley brought prosperity to the Atlantic states. The increased demand for manufactured articles will stimulate production, while wider home markets and the trade of Asia will consume the larger food supplies and effectually prevent western competition with eastern agriculture. Indeed, the product of irrigation will be consumed chiefly in the upbuilding of local centers of mining and other industries, which would otherwise not come into existence at all. Our people as a whole will profit, for successful home-making is but another name for the upbuilding of the nation."

SAFE GUARDS AGAINST SOCIAL DANGERS.

In all the history of the world, no nation has ever entered upon an undertaking of more stupendous magnitude, or one potent with greater assurances of benefit to the people of the country. The opportunities for employment that will be created and the chance that will be given to every man who wants it to get a home on the land through the construction of the great works of reclamation that will be built by the national government and the reclamation of 100,000,000 acres of arid public land, will relieve the congestion of the population in our great cities, and exert a profound influence to check the flow of population to the cities and turn it back to the land, and thus safeguard against one of the greatest dangers that now confront us in the maintenance of the permanence and stability of our social and political institutions.

WARNING FROM THE PRESIDENT.

We also call the attention of the people of the country and of the Congress of the United States to the warning contained in the last message of President Roosevelt to Congress, where he said: "So far as they are available for agriculture, and to whatever extent they may be reclaimed under the national irrigation law, the remaining public lands should be held rigidly for the home builder, the settler who lives on his land, and for no one else."

WANTED.

We would like to ask, through the columns of your paper, if there is any person who has been treated by the late Dr. J. C. ...

In their actual use the desert land law, the timber and stone law and the commutation clause of the homesteaded laws have been so perverted from the intention with which they were enacted as to permit the acquisition of large areas of public domain for other than actual settlers and the consequent prevention of settlement.

REPEAL OF OBJECTIONABLE LAND LAWS.

We urge the immediate and absolute repeal of the desert land act, and the commutation clause of the homesteaded act, as recommended in the report of the senate committee on public lands in the last session of Congress, and call the attention of the country to the facts stated in that report which so strongly set forth the reasons for demanding the repeal of these laws.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION.

We recommend the appointment of a commission by the president of the United States to investigate and report such further amendments or modifications of the land laws of the United States as may be desirable to promote the actual settlement of the arid lands, the better utilization of the grazing land and the preservation of the forests by right use.

ARID LAND RECLAMATION.

The great floods of our western rivers would, if the waters which now run to waste were saved and used, become a great source of national wealth and strength. The national government alone has the financial resources necessary to harness these floods for the beneficial use. The conditions upon which it should be done are embodied in the national irrigation act, and the reclamation of the arid lands must proceed with a firm adherence to the principle that the lands reclaimed shall bear the burden of the cost of their reclamation and that the investment of the government in each irrigation system shall be made absolutely secure, so that every dollar that will be returned from the lands reclaimed. This being assured beyond question or doubt, funds for construction should be provided by Congress as rapidly as settlers will take the reclaimed land and repay the investment of the government.

AID THE HOME-MAKER.

The policy of the national government in carrying into operation the national

irrigation act, and in the construction of the irrigation works to be built under it is to aid and encourage the homemaker. The first concern of the government under that act should be for settlers now struggling with an insufficient water supply. Their needs being first supplied, the surplus only should be taken for new settlers on new land, but all who share in the benefit of government reclamation should be encouraged to settle on the lands. Settlers should contribute proportionately to the repayment of the investment to the government.

AVOIDANCE OF COMPLICATION.

In framing state legislation care should be taken not to complicate the operation of the national government, which must proceed in conformity with the laws of the United States, and to them in carrying the national irrigation act into effect.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORESTS.

Whereas, The extension and practical administration of the forest reserves is indispensable to the growth and prosperity of the west, and whereas, The preservation of public timber land, whose preservation is absolutely essential to the irrigation development of the west are passing into private hands through the operation of the timber and stone act, and

Whereas, Ample provision is made for the disposal of timber from the forest reserve to supply the needs of settlers, lumbermen, miners and other users of timber, without the destruction of the forests, and

Whereas, The conservation of water by the forests is not less essential to irrigation development than the conservation of water by reservoirs, and

Whereas, The non-export clause of the forest reserve law precludes the use of forest reserve timber outside of the state or territory in which such timber is cut, and

Whereas, The forest work of the government at present is divided among three separate bureaus, an arrangement which is wasteful, inefficient and inefficient of administration, and

Whereas, In the language of President Roosevelt, "the wiser and more skillful management of the reserves by a single bureau will be to the benefit of the public," therefore be it

Resolved, That the eleventh National Irrigation congress favors the conservation of the forest reserves, and the extension of the national forest reserves, and

Resolved, That the forest reserve law should be so modified as to permit the exportation of timber from the forest reserve to the state in which such timber is cut whenever it shall be established to the satisfaction of the secretary in charge of the forest reserve that the supply of timber in any reserve is nearly in excess of the local demand, and

Resolved, That we favor the consolidation of all the forest work of the government in the bureau of forestry of the department of agriculture, in accordance with the recommendations of the president and all officials concerned, to the obvious advantage of all the interests which depend upon the forest reserves, and

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States should immediately repeal the lien provision of the forest reserve act, and enact a law whereby private land within the forest reserves should be enlarged to include the watersheds of all streams furnishing water to communities dependent on the water supply therefrom for water for irrigation.

FORESTRY EXPERIMENTS.

Whereas, The government has set apart as a forest reserve every alternate section of land being surveyed in the watershed districts of Salt Lake City and county, and

Whereas, Salt Lake City has purchased the sections of land alternating to said sections, and by the act of the government, and has made ample provision for the care and protection of said watersheds, and

Whereas, An inadequate supply for all purposes has made the protection and preservation of these watersheds an urgent necessity. Be it therefore

Resolved, That the secretary of agriculture be and he is authorized to make some forestry experiments in the locality conducive to a further development and preservation of said watersheds and the protection of the water supply.

GOVERNMENT IRRIGATION.

Whereas, The principal upon which the national irrigation policy rests as a foundation, is that the reclamation of the arid region of the United States cannot be fully accomplished unless the national government constructs the great reservoirs and the main line canals which must be built by the government, and that their construction by private enterprise or with private capital is impracticable, leaving to private enterprise the construction of the smaller systems, and

Whereas, The utilization of the great floods which now run to waste in the rivers of the west necessitate the construction of irrigation works of such magnitude that they can never be built by private capital, and

Whereas, The national government is now actually engaged in the survey of a great system of engineering works for bringing the waters of the headwaters of the Columbia river, out upon an area of more than a million acres of rich and fertile, but now arid, land, in the eastern part of the state of Washington, and is also making preliminary surveys for a comprehensive plan for the solution of the whole problem of the regulation of the flow of the Sacramento river, the protection of the lower valley lands from floods and the utilization of the waters of the Sacramento river which will furnish water enough for the irrigation of over 10,000,000 acres of land in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys in California, and is also now surveying a system of reservoirs and large canals as a means of conserving the water of the flood waters of the Colorado river and their use in irrigation of the rich alluvial lands in the valley of that river, which contains an area of over 1,000,000 acres of irrigable lands, and

Whereas, These great works and other similar works, will, when built, rival the great irrigation systems of India and the Assuan dam recently completed on the Nile, and develop a densely settled population in regions which will, in fertility and productiveness, equal the most densely settled parts of France and Belgium, and such marvelous fertility and development of the Nile in Egypt and of the Po in Italy, Resolved, That we urge that the national government should proceed with all practicable expedition to complete the surveys and make the necessary plans and estimates for the construction of the great reservoirs and canals necessary to regulate for navigation and irrigation the waters of the Colorado, the power of the enormous column of water that now runs to waste in such great rivers as the Columbia, Sacramento, the Colorado, the Rio Grande, the Arizone, the Colorado, and their tributaries, and that as soon as surveys and ready for construction, and approved by the secretary of the interior, these great engineering works should be built just as rapidly as actual settlers will take the lands and build homes on them and repay to the government the cost of the construction of the works, and that the reclamation fund in the treasury of the United States should be made each year by congressional appropriation for the full amount which the secretary of the interior may annually recommend to Con-

STRAIGHTFORWARD EVIDENCE FROM MEN OF NATIONAL PROMINENCE

That Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh Wherever Located.

Congressmen, Governors, Generals, Consuls, Recommend Pe-ru-na.

No other remedy has received the unqualified indorsement of so many distinguished American citizens as Peru-na. The pharmacopoeia does not furnish a catarrh remedy so well known. It is acknowledged on all hands that Peru-na and catarrh are so indelibly associated that to speak of one is to think of the other.

Almont Barnes, late U. S. Consul to Venezuela, S. A., ex-Chief of Bureau of Statistics of State Department, now in Bureau of Statistics in Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., writes: "Peru-na is not only a remedy for catarrhal troubles, but equally as effective for colds and aches arising from the same. It is a most excellent tonic for debilitated systems. Many of my friends have used it successfully, and I have no hesitation in giving it my recommendation."—Almont Barnes.

Fred S. Goodrich, ex-member of Congress from Florida (61st session) writes the following letter from Shawnee, Okla.: "I am assured and am satisfied that your Peru-na is not only a cure for catarrh, but also a most vigorous tonic, and so many of my friends have been benefited by its use I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public."—Fred S. Goodrich.

Congressman H. Henry Powers, of Vermont, writes from Morrisville, Vt.:

"Peru-na has been used in my family with success. I can recommend it as an excellent family remedy, and very good for coughs, colds and catarrhal affections."—H. Henry Powers.

It is a well known fact that the gunboat "Hiss" was more effective in destroying the torpedo destroyers of the Spanish fleet than any other vessel. Lucien Young, commander of the gunboat "Hiss" during the battle of Santiago, was specially mentioned by



Almont Barnes.



Lucien Young

Peru-na has cured more cases of catarrh than all the other remedies combined. It is exactly as Congressman Goodrich, of Oklahoma, says: "Peru-na is not only a cure for catarrh, but also a most vigorous tonic."

These two facts are beyond controversy. Any remedy that operates to tone up the whole nervous system will also operate beneficially upon catarrh.

Catarrh is simply a flabby condition of the mucous membrane. This flabbiness has been brought about by exposure to cold, which finally depresses the nerves supplying the mucous membrane.

Peru-na operates immediately to strengthen these nerves and give tone to the mucous membrane. There is no other internal catarrh remedy that has proven effective in all cases.

Hon. D. A. Nunn, ex-Congressman from Tennessee, writes: "I cheerfully recommend Peru-na to all those suffering from catarrhal troubles."—D. A. Nunn.

The most distinguished men of the United States have no hesitation in lending their influence to assist in letting the people know of the virtues of Peru-na. Nearly one-half the people are in some degree affected by catarrh. Therefore, it is almost a national curse, and it is of national import that the people should know of Peru-na.

Pe-ru-na Cannot Be Imitated.

Some things may be successfully imitated, but Peru-na cannot be. Every one purchasing Peru-na should look out for imitations. Examine each package carefully. If you have ever used Peru-na or if you have ever tasted it you are not in the slightest danger of being misled by these imitations, but all those beginning the use of Peru-na should beware.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peru-na write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

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the "Yellow"

Streak?

All got one, you know. Some small, some large. The more "yellow" in your make-up, the less yellow gold in your character and pocket-book.

Is your yellow streak the coffee habit? Does it reduce your working force, kill your energy, push you into the big crowd of mongrels, deaden what thoroughbred blood you may have, and neutralize all your efforts to make money and fame?

It does that very thing for thousands who don't suspect it. Languid, half sick, stomach and bowel troubles, heart weak and hardly half alive, you cannot succeed under such fearful handicaps nowadays, when the world only yields the crown for the best efforts of keen people.

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gess as the amount which should be made available for disbursement for construction during the ensuing year, all such loans to the reclamation fund to be repaid to the fund in 10 annual installments as provided by the national irrigation act.

A COMPREHENSIVE RESERVOIR SYSTEM.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this congress that the storage of water in the extensive catchment basins of the western rivers for the prevention of floods and for power and irrigation is both possible and practical, and that the government should supplement its present policy of levee construction by a comprehensive reservoir system throughout the arid region, not only for the purpose of conserving the water for irrigation, but also for the preservation of life and property in the lower reaches. The waters thus conserved would be of inestimable value and a blessing to the people in the arid and semi-arid district. We believe that irrigation and flood prevention are two ideas to be developed together.

The reservoirs to be built should include not only large reservoirs, but also all smaller reservoirs for which feasible locations exist, and throughout the great plain region the construction of such small reservoirs by damming the canals and draws should be encouraged by both the state and national governments.

INTERSTATE STREAMS.

Whereas, The Platte, the great river of Nebraska, is an interstate stream, having its sources in the states of Colorado and Wyoming, and capable, when its system is fully developed, of irrigating millions of acres of most productive land; and

Whereas, Such reservoirs as shall be constructed under the national act for the utilization of the waters of the said river that now run to waste must be located outside of Nebraska in the aforesaid states of Wyoming and Colorado, where the headwaters of this great river take their rise; Be it therefore resolved, That the national government should take speedy steps to locate, survey and construct such reservoirs, and to provide for the equitable distribution of such waters between said several states.

Whereas, Large areas in the state of Kansas and Nebraska and elsewhere in the great plains region are arid and treeless, but have an apparently inexhaustible underground source of water supply in what is known as the underground flow;

Resolved, That in those sections of the country such action should be taken by the national government as may be necessary for the immediate and full development of such underground water resources and their utilization for irrigation;

Resolved further, That in the states and regions above mentioned forest reservations should be established and treeless areas reforested wherever public lands have been or may be practically reserved for such purpose.

IRRIGATION OF INDIAN LANDS.

Whereas, There are many thousands of acres upon the Indian reservations in the arid west which have not been reclaimed and for which no appropriation of water has been made or asked for, and water can only be secured for these lands by actual use and applica-

tion of the water for beneficial purposes; Whereas, The supply of water is rapidly being exhausted and the Indian lands, now valuable to the Indians and to the nation, will become worthless if allowed to remain in their un reclaimed condition, while the waters are being appropriated by the people who are able to act for themselves; and

Whereas, Much of the Indian land is located near the source of the large rivers and must necessarily be irrigated from the natural flow of the streams and before the water is all appropriated by more active people lower down the stream; be it

Resolved, That the National Irrigation congress recommends that the secretary of the interior take immediate steps to secure to the Indians their allotments of land on such reservations in the arid region, and that their surplus lands be purchased at fair prices and then thrown open for settlement under the homestead act, so that they may be reclaimed and made a productive part of our country.

ADVERTISING IRRIGATED PRODUCTS.

Whereas, The magnificent exhibits of agricultural products, the direct results of irrigation, seen at the Ogden fair, demonstrate the practical results of irrigation; and

Whereas, The direct benefits of all such exhibits to the cause of irrigation, nationally considered, is manifest; be it

Resolved, That this Eleventh National Irrigation congress urges upon its members and the residents of the various states now enjoying the practical benefits of irrigation, the necessity of a proper representation of all the various products of irrigated soil in their various state exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase exposition to be held in St. Louis, Mo., in 1904; and be it further

Resolved, That all producers of said irrigated products should see to it that the word "irrigated" is prominently used in connection with all advertising matter regarding said products and the stencils or other markings of boxes, crates, etc., containing said products in transit, so that the credit for the excellence of the products shall be placed where it belongs.

SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY.

Whereas, The culture of sugar beets is already one of the most important industries of the arid west; and

Whereas, Our home market now requires the annual importation of over one hundred million dollars worth of this commodity, the most natural product that can be produced under irrigation, and shipped in great quantities to our large centers of eastern population; and

Whereas, Under the national irrigation act the culture of beets will afford our greatest quick money crop; and

Whereas, It is being urged that the United States Congress stimulate the sugar industry of the Philippine Islands by reducing our tax upon Philippine sugar, by increasing the present limited 2,500 acres which individual corporations may now hold to 25,000 acres, and by the introduction of contract coolie Chinese labor; therefore be it Resolved, That we hereby protest against the enactment of any legislation which will tend to arrest the full development of the American sugar industry by extending further concessions

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