

IN RAILWAY CIRCLES

Mr. Ritter Made Superintendent of the Utah Division.

THE LATE CIRCULARS ISSUED.

Other Appointments Made, but Not Yet Ready For the Public—What Will The Harvest Be?

As was stated by THE HERALD with reference to the case, Mr. W. W. Ritter, late superintendent of the Utah & Nevada and Salt Lake and Western, has been made superintendent of the Utah division of the Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern, with headquarters in this city.

There is no doubt that other local appointments than those of Mr. Ritter and Mr. Cummings will be made, and they will be announced in due time.

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THE SHEEP LEASED.

The Bids Accepted by the Supreme Court Yesterday.

THE DEFENDANTS' BID IGNORED.

Commissioner Carrington Bonded at Last—Blain Can't Come In—Threatening to Share Sheep Again.

The supreme court held a short session yesterday morning, when the following business was transacted:

CHARLES F. BLAIN, complainant, vs. W. L. PICKARD, defendant. Charles F. Blain, well known in this section of the country, made application for re-admission to the bar, from which he was disbarred some four years ago.

He admitted that he had been negligent and indiscreet in the past, and promised to avoid the appearance of evil in the future. Since he was disbarred, he had been compelled to engage in business that was distasteful to him, and he gave it as his opinion that he had been punished quite as severely as his offense warranted. The application was refused.

MORE COMMISSIONERS. Harmel Pratt and C. E. Norris were appointed United States commissioners.

CARRINGTON REMOVED. Dr. J. B. Carrington, who has occupied the position of United States commissioner, with headquarters at Brigham City, where he was the most popular man in the world, was removed by the supreme court yesterday morning. No reasons were given, but it is said to be in response to a unanimously signed petition to that effect.

THE BILLS ALLOWED. The bills presented by the various newspapers of the territory for advertising the church sheep for lease, were presented and allowed.

THE MUTUOS LEASED. The following bids for the sheep in the hands of the receiver, were accepted by the court:

Samuel Bennett, 5,000 head in the hands of H. Armstrong and William Taylor, at 40c per head.

William A. Bill, 2,500 head now in his hands, at 40c per head, and 2,400 head in the hands of William Crump, at 40c per head.

Edwin Steadman, 121 head now in his hands and 31 head in the hands of W. J. Freeman, at 40c per head, and 2,400 head in the hands of William Crump, at 40c per head.

R. H. Winder, Murray, Salt Lake county, 80 head in the hands of Simon Hilliard, at 40c per head and 2,400 head in the hands of William Crump, at 40c per head.

John Paustgaard and James P. Tilson, Payson city, 419 head in the hands of Thomas Wright, at 40c per head.

G. W. Ivory, Fountain, 3,319 head in the hands of George Farasworth, at 40c per head.

Heber A. Smith and J. M. Day, Draper, the remainder at 40c per head, to-wit: 341 head in the hands of Charles Peterson, Hilliard, Wyo.; 310 in hands of Thompson, near Park city; 8,516 in hands of J. B. Hunter, Mount Pleasant; 27 in hands of George W. Bean, Healdsburg; 16 in hands of John Irwin, New Jordan; 500 in hands of George W. Bryan, near Coalville; 650 in hands of James Nichol, near Mountain Dell and 2,568 in hands of H. McLaughlin.

The court made the following order in the case:

The receiver will proceed to execute leases to the foregoing parties in accordance with the bids heretofore accepted and with all the other conditions of the lease, and in all cases requiring the lessee to secure the performance of their respective leases by bond with good and sufficient sureties to be by him approved. In case any of the foregoing bidders fail to comply with their bids, the receiver will proceed to lease any sheep left on his hands by such failure to the best bidder in his hands in all such cases requiring security from the lessee.

THE REJECTED BID. Below is the protest and bid referred to in yesterday's issue of THE HERALD:

The petition of William H. Preston, R. T. Burton and John H. Winder, in behalf of the defendants, and the intervenors in the suit respectively shows now in the hands of the receiver, the regard should be had to the petition of the defendants, and be rendered by the federal supreme court at an early date at its next session—viz: immediately the right to said sheep. Should said decision be in favor of the defendants or intervenors they would be entitled and would desire the immediate possession of said sheep. If such sheep are let to the petitioners they would be made work on from such decision will be avoided. On the other hand, if the decision is adverse to the defendants, petitioners are ready to give ample security for the delivery of the sheep to the proper parties entitled thereto at the termination of contract or lease.

Petitioners offer, in consideration of the increase of an acre from said sheep to receive, care for and hold said sheep in all the 1st day of September, 1890, and pay therefor at the rate of 25c per head and at the time last aforesaid return the same number of sheep received and in as good condition, and to give security to the satisfaction of the court and for the fulfillment of the agreement. Very truly,

J. R. BURTON, ROBERT W. WINDLER, JOHN T. BURTON.

THREATS TO SHARE AGAIN. In the supreme court of Utah, the United States of America, plaintiff, vs. the late corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, et al., defendants.

To the Honorable Supreme Court. Your receiver in the above entitled cause reports to this court that he has heard that some of the sub-lessees of W. L. Pickard, who have in charge sheep leased to Mr. Pickard, are threatening to share the sheep a second time, and to hold said sheep in the sheep shed under the lease.

On receiving such information your receiver addressed Mr. Pickard a letter of inquiry, and he returned the copy, and also telegraphed to two of the sub-lessees, copies of which are hereto annexed, and also sent copies of the said telegrams to other parties to whom the receiver himself had

ECHOES FROM BOISE.

The Senatorial Irrigators Have a Warm Reception.

NUMBERS OF PEOPLE ASSEMBLED.

Proposition to Divert the Waters of Snake River and Get the Gold Out of Its Bed, Etc.

LOOSE, Idaho, Aug. 19.—[Special correspondence of THE HERALD.]—The visit of the Senate committee on irrigation has been a regular topic of conversation in this city for several months past. They arrived at Nampa last Friday evening about 9 o'clock and were met by a committee of citizens who escorted them to the city.

After they had arrived inside the city they were met by the governor's guard, which was accompanied by a fine band and these also formed a part of the escort. The party of visitors consisted of Senators Reagan, of Texas, Stewart, of Nevada, and Jones, of Arkansas. During the evening of their arrival, they were visited by many citizens. Hon. George Ainslie, of the irrigation committee being the most active in introducing the citizens. Early on the morning of the 17th the gentlemen were taken about the city and suburbs in carriages. At 10 o'clock the committee met in the capitol building. A large number were present, among whom were

PEOPLE FROM DISTANT PARTS of the territory. Fruits, flowers, vegetables and cereals had been contributed by various individuals to show the capabilities of the soil under irrigation. The gentlemen were properly arranged and made a very respectable showing. Hon. Joseph Rich represented Bear Lake county; Messrs. Wainwright, Danahy and Bassett, Bingham; Mr. Colburn, of Park; Mr. St. John, of Cassia; Hon. J. C. Fox, Custer; W. C. B. Allen, Logan; Hon. E. C. Hildreth, Elmore; H. M. Adams, Alturas. All of these gentlemen were accompanied by their respective clerks.

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THE PARLIAMENTARY SERVANTS now being made under charge of the geological department at Washington, said there were 3,200 acres of land in the Snake valley requiring irrigation and that there was sufficient water in the stream for all of this. Information furnished by surveyor-general Straightman, both documents and verbal, was very valuable. He has made a study of irrigation as applied to the arid lands of Idaho and furnished a mass of facts and figures to the committee which cannot fail to be valuable. In the evening a meeting was held at the opera house, which was well filled with both ladies and gentlemen. It was expected that the subject of irrigation would be the principal topic considered, but such was not the case. It proved to be the opening of the constitutional question under the present provisions, showing the history of the demonstration of silver and the fraud which led to the silver dollar being left out of the coinage, and the fact that Congress after the close of the war. He said the bill as it was embodied in the statute was

NOT AS IT PASSED CONGRESS: that the occasion of the accumulation of the vast fortunes of the country was that Congress had legislated it into the pockets of the monopolists; that by making bonds and the interest thereon payable in silver, the government had broken the original contract they had given \$2.50 for every \$1 value received. The Senator alluded to trusts, said the south would go with the west on the silver question, and that the silver dollar would be put into the union. The Senator is no orator, but seems to be a sturdy, common-sense kind of man. It is very likely that he will defend a change in the constitution when Idaho bill comes up for passage in the Senate and he has had an opportunity to examine some of the provisions of the constitution. The evidence and statements presented to the committee during the day had been a long time in preparation, were to the point and well delivered. Materially all of them in the making of their report, but the meeting in the evening was a disappointment so far as any knowledge the people gained upon the matters any of the committee came here to consider was concerned or as foreshadowing any action Congress might take other than making surveys and the matter of the territory as well as public men had had hopes that an appropriation might be secured from the government for the purpose of buying the land, and that it would depend for payment on the increased value of the land. Thus, if the government should expend five or ten millions of dollars in irrigating 250,000 acres for land benefited instead of \$1.25. That land thus irrigated might be exempted from the full operation of the homestead law in so much as the government would be paying the sum of money advanced. If Snake river could be turned the beneficial

AS OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE of this territory would not be the only gain. The bed of the river is known to contain a great amount of gold, and the bars along its sides are now being worked with considerable profit. Turn the great bulk of the stream, leaving sufficient water for hydraulics, and many think hundreds of millions would be taken out of its bed. This is not at all improbable when we consider the great length of the stream coursing from the northeast extremity of the territory, running northwest, forming a semi-circle and making the boundary line upon the west. To say nothing of the thousands to whom it would give employment in agriculture, there would doubtless be created a home market for produce consumed by other thousands engaged in mining. We did not hear this point argued by any one, but your correspondent regards it as

AS OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE and it is a matter of surprise that no statistics were gathered bearing on this point—statistics showing the extent of the Snake in various localities, as in the vicinity of Blackfoot, where bars have been successfully worked. There is every reason to believe that the bed of the stream would be found much richer than any of the bars that have been worked. If some special law were passed by Congress to prevent the full operation of the homestead law in so much as the government would be paying the sum of money advanced. If Snake river could be turned the beneficial

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ALL ENGINEERS AGREE in allowing twenty inches of water per acre as the necessary amount for irrigation during the season, then sixty inches—three times twenty inches or one reservoir will actually water three times the area, which is sixty acres. You will readily see that 300 acres, five times this, would come from some misunderstanding. Mr. Fox, connected with the New York canal, near this town, and the gentleman having charge of

THE PARLIAMENTARY SERVANTS now being made under charge of the geological department at Washington, said there were 3,200 acres of land in the Snake valley requiring irrigation and that there was sufficient water in the stream for all of this. Information furnished by surveyor-general Straightman, both documents and verbal, was very valuable. He has made a study of irrigation as applied to the arid lands of Idaho and furnished a mass of facts and figures to the committee which cannot fail to be valuable. In the evening a meeting was held at the opera house, which was well filled with both ladies and gentlemen. It was expected that the subject of irrigation would be the principal topic considered, but such was not the case. It proved to be the opening of the constitutional question under the present provisions, showing the history of the demonstration of silver and the fraud which led to the silver dollar being left out of the coinage, and the fact that Congress after the close of the war. He said the bill as it was embodied in the statute was

NOT AS IT PASSED CONGRESS: that the occasion of the accumulation of the vast fortunes of the country was that Congress had legislated it into the pockets of the monopolists; that by making bonds and the interest thereon payable in silver, the government had broken the original contract they had given \$2.50 for every \$1 value received. The Senator alluded to trusts, said the south would go with the west on the silver question, and that the silver dollar would be put into the union. The Senator is no orator, but seems to be a sturdy, common-sense kind of man. It is very likely that he will defend a change in the constitution when Idaho bill comes up for passage in the Senate and he has had an opportunity to examine some of the provisions of the constitution. The evidence and statements presented to the committee during the day had been a long time in preparation, were to the point and well delivered. Materially all of them in the making of their report, but the meeting in the evening was a disappointment so far as any knowledge the people gained upon the matters any of the committee came here to consider was concerned or as foreshadowing any action Congress might take other than making surveys and the matter of the territory as well as public men had had hopes that an appropriation might be secured from the government for the purpose of buying the land, and that it would depend for payment on the increased value of the land. Thus, if the government should expend five or ten millions of dollars in irrigating 250,000 acres for land benefited instead of \$1.25. That land thus irrigated might be exempted from the full operation of the homestead law in so much as the government would be paying the sum of money advanced. If Snake river could be turned the beneficial

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