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THE RESERVATIONS.

The Salt Lake Tribune of last Sunday is out with a fine map and throughout article of the Uintah and Uncompahgre reservation in Utah which are soon to be thrown open to settlement. The reservations will be opened about the same time as Statehood is assured, and will help materially in placing our star on the flag in a brilliant light.

Those reservations abound in valleys. The valleys are fertile, there is an abundance of water, timber, grazing lands and mineral wealth. When thrown open these reservations will furnish homes for thousands of people and with a climate that is almost perfect will develop into the richest portion of our wonderful Territory.

The August number of the Irrigation Age, published at Chicago, has among numerous other articles on Utah, the following with regard to those lands so soon to be opened for settlement:

The United States Senate has passed the bill opposing to settlement 1,000,000 acres of Indian reservations in western Utah. This will give another gigantic impulse to the new state. The lands which it is proposed to open are among the best in Western America. They are endowed with rich and varied mineral resources, and the country will become a wonder field for prospectors, as well as for the development of agricultural and horticultural industries. It is generally stood that the numerous deserted valleys are amply watered. There can be no doubt that money and work will rush in to make the most of the opportunities from which they have so long been barred by the presence of the Indians. All things considered, this would appear to be at this moment, perhaps the most promising field in the Union. It will be difficult for her to retain a genuine boom. It is pleasing to reflect that her foundations are perfectly sound, and that she ought to be able to supply reward whatever amount of labor or capital shall be expended upon her.

IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

The Third National Irrigation Congress has been called to meet in the city of Denver, September 5th. It is certain to be the most interesting and important convention of its kind ever held in this country. It will mark the culmination of years of effort in organizing public sentiment in favor of more progressive plans for the reclamation and settlement of the arid lands.

Every citizen of the arid States and Territories should feel a deep and active interest in the coming congress. Irrigation is not a district industry in itself in the West, but the foundation of the entire industrial fabric in half a sentiment. The reclamation of land and the settlement of population thereon is equally important to the railroad, the merchant, the manufacturer and the professional man. In a very large sense the future of all the West is bound up in the future of irrigation. A congress which proposes to foster the deliberate and studied consideration of the Western public concerning the National policy of the future may properly claim the widest public attention for a few days at least.

There are other important reasons why the Third National Irrigation Congress should be the object of freshest interest to all Western men. It will assemble at what is likely to prove the most opportune moment in the history of this country for effective work in the interest of irrigation progress. We are in the midst of an extraordinary period of depression. We have recently witnessed the strange spectacle of thousands of idle men marching upon the National capital to demand some sort of relief. In politics and in industry there is accumulating evidence of popular discontent and unrest. There is now no citizen of the United States, however conservative he may be by nature, who does not recognize the need of some new impulse in our industrial life and the need of a new outlet for idle energies and surplus population. We have had periods of depression before, but a vast unoccupied public domain has always served to a salutary value. Today, when the pressure seems more severe than ever before and when our institutions seems more fairly brought to the test, as foretold in Macaulay's remarkable prediction, there is no outlet unless the arid lands are to be speedily reclaimed by some drag-net enterprise, either public or private. Last year irrigation may have been a Western fad; to-day it is a great National necessity. Last year it was the policy of Western prosperity; to-day it is perhaps the price of peace and safety for National institutions.

The most conservative authority on record concedes that the desert of Western America, under a proper system of irrigation, will sustain at least more people as can live in the United States. To render this possible will, in the first place, furnish employment for vast capital and great numbers of men. In the reclamation work alone there will have been created a demand for the labor of thousands of men. Within the circle of irrigation influence there will be a demand for the products of farm, mine, factory, shop and store. Every dollar of capital invested in the work will be a dollar of profit to the country. It will be a dollar of profit to the country because it will be a dollar of profit to the people who will be employed in the work of reclamation. Every dollar of capital invested in the work