

The Caldwell Tribune.

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CALDWELL, IDAHO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1905

WEEKLY, \$2.00 PER YEAR

THE ARID WEST IS TO BLOOM

No achievement of his administration gives President Roosevelt more thorough satisfaction than that which is termed 'The Reclamation Act' enacted by Congress on June 17, 1902, in response to the recommendations of his first annual message. He esteems it one of the best and most beneficial pieces of legislation of recent years and is confident that it will promote the public welfare quite as much as the Reclamation Act, which dedicated a great part of the public lands to the education of the people, or the Homestead Law, which did more than any other measure to build up the arid West. The Reclamation law, it is estimated, without expense to the government, will make the arid regions of the west capable of cultivation. It applies the proceeds from the sale of public lands to the construction of irrigation systems and reservoirs to supply them; which are sold at cost price on ten years' terms to the people who enjoy the benefits created by them. The money thus refunded is to be used again and again, in extending the irrigation system, until every acre of the arid regions is watered and fit for human habitation. The reclamation fund has grown very rapidly; much more rapidly than any advocate of the law expected. During the first year about \$1,000,000 was turned into the treasury. On the 30th of June, 1904, it amounted to \$11,276,000 and by the end of the current fiscal year it will reach, if it does not exceed, fifteen millions. Surveys have been completed for thirteen great irrigation projects in many different states, contemplating the reclamation of 1,131,000 acres of desert land at a cost of \$395,000, or an average of \$27.00 per acre. The land thus improved will be sold to the public at a price in ten annual installments and thus the entire amount of money expended will be refunded to the government.

State	Project	Area	Cost
Arizona	San Pedro	100,000	\$2,250,000
California	Yuma	85,000	2,275,000
Colorado	Uncompahgre	100,000	2,500,000
Idaho	Minidoka	70,000	1,875,000
Montana	Huntley	40,000	1,200,000
Nebraska	Fort Buford	30,000	800,000
North Dakota	Traverse	100,000	2,500,000
South Dakota	Hondo	10,000	280,000
Utah	Fort Buford	61,000	1,450,000
Wyoming	Malheur	75,000	2,250,000
Dakota	Bellefourche	20,000	500,000
Idaho	Palouse	80,000	2,000,000
Washington	Shoshone	100,000	4,000,000
		1,131,000	\$1,395,000

The President is also greatly gratified at the rapid progress that is being made by the irrigation bureau. Six of the projects in the above list have been begun; contracts have been let, and thousands of laborers are already employed in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Nebraska, Nevada and New Mexico. The other propositions will be undertaken as rapidly as possible.

The Snake River, in Idaho, is to be dammed at a cost of \$1,820,000, but six miles from the tracts of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, in a town called Minidoka. On November 15 work was begun upon an enormous dam 2,000 feet long and 150 feet high, which will back up the water so it can be brought out of the valley above and give sufficient fall to reclaim about 70,000 acres of public lands. That which is now a desert without a thing except sagebrush and tussocks, but as soon as water can be brought to it will produce anything that grows in New York State or Ohio. The entire area to be benefited is public land, and it is all open to homestead settlement in tracts of 40, 80, 120 and 160 acres, about cash payment, but it must be paid for at the rate of \$2.60 an

acre for ten years. There are plans in the geological survey for the extension of this improvement until the Snake River has been made to redeem several hundred thousand acres of desert.

There is a big project down in the Pecos Valley of New Mexico, which is fairly well settled by farmers and ranchmen, who have not been successful in their private irrigation schemes, because the soil is underlaid by soluble gypsum, which absorbs the water and allows it to escape through underground passages. The owners of these enterprises have fought the plans of their irrigation bureau fiercely until a few weeks ago, when a flood washed away their dam and their ditches. Now they are begging the government to hurry up and do something lest they lose their peach and apple orchards, which now cannot be reached by water until the irrigation system is restored. If they do not get water on that land before midsummer, hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of fruit trees will perish. Dr. Newell and his men are working as rapidly as they can, and will put in a system that will reach about 10,000 acres to start with, at a cost of \$280,000, near the town of Roswell, on the Santa Fe Railway. It will be the first step of a comprehensive system to include the entire Valley of the Pecos, which resembles Salt Lake Valley in Utah. It has a deep, rich soil, capable of producing unlimited crops of melons, sugar beets, berries, fruits of all kinds, root crops and alfalfa, and the climate is the best in the United States. It is a natural health resort, particularly for consumptives. Nature, unaided, will cure tuberculosis while you wait. About half the land is vacant, and belongs to the government. It is open to homestead entry, but settlers will have to pay \$28 per acre, in ten annual instalments, for the irrigation system.—Chicago Herald-Record.

Council Chambers of the City of Caldwell, Idaho, January 5th., 1905. Council met in adjourned session with T. K. Little presiding; Councilmen Redway, Isham, Davis, Paynter, present, Boone and Thorp, absent; H. E. Beatty, clerk; when the following proceedings were had: Reports of treasurer, street commissioner, clerk read and on motion of Isham ordered filed.

The following claims against the city were read and on motion of Isham warrants ordered drawn on the several funds as follows:

Item	Amount
Cemetery fund	\$ 18.00
Caldwell Power Co. lights	100.00

Chair appointed Redway to fill the vacancy on the Finance committee caused by the resignation of W. C. Stalker.

Chair instructed the Finance committee to audit clerk's books and straighten up clerk's desk with regard to obsolete papers.

Chair appointed Redway to fill the vacancy on the committee with respect to certain rules and regulations necessary for the operation of the sewer caused by the resignation of W. C. Stalker.

Bill No. 11, introduced by Stalker, entitled, "An ordinance amending section one of an ordinance entitled 'an ordinance prohibiting the opening of saloons and all places where intoxicating liquors are sold or given away from remaining open from the hour of midnight until the hour of six o'clock a. m. and providing a penalty for the violation thereof,'" was read for the second time.

Council instructed clerk to inform the Caldwell Plumbing and Machine company that their services for flushing sewer would not be required henceforth. On motion council adjourned. H. E. BEATTY, City Clerk

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Council chambers of the City of Caldwell, Idaho, Feb. 6th, 1905.

Council met in regular session with Mayor T. K. Little presiding and councilmen Boone, Redway, Isham, Thorp, Davis, Paynter present, H. E. Beatty, Clerk.

Minutes of the last regular meeting read and approved. Reports of clerk, treasurer, street commissioner, marshal and sewer treasurer and on motion of Isham ordered filed.

The following claims against the city were read and on motion of Isham warrants ordered drawn on the several funds as follows:

Item	Amount
H. E. Beatty, Salary	\$15.00
G. W. Forman, Salary and fees	71.00
Tom Drayden, Salary	65.00
Tribune Ptg. & Pub. Co., Printing	31.50
W. H. Redway, Merchandise	3.05
Fire Department, Salaries	42.50
T. O. Murry, Work on sewer dam	1.50
Jack Goodwin, Blacksmithing	2.50
Caldwell Power Co., Lights	100.00

Item	Amount
John Bishop, Salary	13.50
Henry Cox, Blacksmithing	40.00
Jack Goodwin,	95.00

Item	Amount
S. D. Hartkopf, Salary and freight	43.80
Dement and Huntington, Drayage	1.75

Item	Amount
G. W. Hodson, Salary	12.50

Bill No. 11, read in full the third time. On question "Shall Bill No. 11 pass?" yeas and nays were called and the result was as follows: Yeas Isham, Thorp, Paynter. Nays Boone, Davis, Redway, absent.

Bill No. 12 was introduced by Boone, entitled an ordinance relating to the construction on sidewalks within the city limits of the City of Caldwell, read for the first time.

Bill No. 13, introduced by Isham entitled "An ordinance to amend sections 2 and 5 of ordinance No. 11, entitled an ordinance fixing the fire limits and providing for the prevention of fires therein and providing a penalty for the violation thereof, was read for the first time.

On motion of Isham that the rules be suspended and the reading at three separate days be dispensed with and Bill No. 13 be read the second time by title and third time in full and placed on file for final passage.

Yeas and nays being called, resulted as follows: Yeas, Boone, Isham, Thorp, Davis, Paynter, 5. Nays, None. Redway absent. Motion prevailed.

Bill No. 13 read the third time in full and placed on its final passage.

The yeas and nays being called, the vote resulted as follows: Yeas, Boone, Isham, Thorp, Davis, Paynter, 5. Nays, None. Redway absent. Bill No. 13 passed and became a general ordinance.

The following Judges and Clerks of election were duly appointed by the City Council:

JUDGES.
First ward, Chas. Oakes.
Clark Styles
Stephen Dempsey
Second Ward, Mrs. W. A. Stone
Mrs. A. F. Isham
Mrs. Swain Beatty
Third Ward, H. B. Aven
F. L. Keller
Mrs. B. W. Rice

DISTRIBUTING CLERKS.
First Ward, Mrs. E. C. Moore
Second Ward, Mrs. H. E. Beatty
Third Ward, Mrs. Anderson Cox

CLERKS

First Ward, Miss Mary Redway
Mrs. Ralph Beal
Second Ward, Mr. W. A. Stone
Mrs. Will Jones
Third Ward, Mrs. Ed. Hedden
Miss Lillie Potter

On motion, Council adjourned. H. E. BEATTY, City Clerk. T. T. LITTLE, Mayor.

An ordinance to amend sections 2 and 5 of an ordinance No. 11 entitled, an ordinance fixing the fire limits and providing for the prevention of fires therein and providing a penalty for the violation thereof.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Council of the City of Caldwell:

Section 1. That section 2 of ordinance No. 11 of the City of Caldwell, entitled, "An ordinance fixing the fire limits and providing for the prevention of fires therein and providing a penalty for the violation thereof," be amended to read as follows:

Section 2. All buildings hereafter erected within the said fire limits shall have their outer walls and party walls made of brick or stone or cement, and such outer walls for the first story shall be not less than eight inches thick, or if such buildings be two stories high, said first story wall shall be not less than twelve inches thick and such outside walls shall extend from the foundation to the top and through the roof of said building and roof shall be covered with tin or other incumbrable material and walls shall be constructed so as to separate all wood work of the interior and exterior of such buildings from any part of any adjoining building. The term building shall include all constructions except privies.

Section 3. That section 5 of such ordinance be amended to read as follows:

Section 5. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine in the sum of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and building erected in violation thereof is hereby declared to be a public nuisance and may be abated by the police on the order of the Mayor or may be abated by means of any appropriate action by law.

Passed this sixth day of February, 1905.

H. E. BEATTY, City Clerk.

Approved this seventh day of February, 1905.

T. K. LITTLE, Mayor.

Memorial Meeting.

A Frances E. Willard memorial meeting was held at the home of Ex-Governor and Mrs. Steunenberg on the evening of the 15th inst., under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. A short, appropriate program was rendered, after which a social good time was enjoyed by the assembled admirers of the late president of the union, in honor of whose memory they were gathered together.

These meetings have for some time been annual events at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Steunenberg and are rendered most delightful by the hearty welcome and good cheer extended to all by Mrs. Steunenberg, who is an active and zealous worker in the cause of temperance.

Bishop Funston Sunday Evening.

Services will be held at Episcopal Church Sunday evening, conducted by Bishop Funston. All are cordially invited to attend.

COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS

Continued from last week
Caldwell, Idaho, Friday January 20th, 1905.

The board of County Commissioners met at 10 o'clock a. m. pursuant to adjournment from yesterday, all members of the Board being present when the following proceedings were had:

In the matter of the petition of Henry Cox et al, for the opening of a new road and the abandonment of an old road, on motion laid over until the April meeting of the Board.

On motion, the official bond of H. B. Baker as Justice of the Peace of West Emmett precinct, accepted, approved an original filed.

On motion the following bills were examined and passed upon and warrants ordered drawn on the Current expense fund for the amounts allowed:

Frank J. Smith, expense to Payette, Jan. 8th, 1905,	\$ 4.75
Glass & Prudhomme Co., supplies,	6.00

It is hereby ordered that all bills, petitions, reports, applications, and all other matters for the action of the Board of County Commissioners that are not filed by five o'clock on the first day of each regular meeting hereafter will be placed before said Board until the next regular meeting thereof.

It is ordered that the following 150 persons be and the same are hereby selected as the jury list from which the Clerk of the District Court, Sheriff, and Probate Judge of Canyon County shall draw jurors to serve in the District Court for the year 1905:

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|---------------------|--------------------|
| W. C. Langroise | J. W. Prieckett |
| Walter Green | C. W. Wallin |
| Achille Willie | Robert M. White |
| W. H. Platt | Frank Chapman |
| C. P. Biberbaek | J. A. White |
| Henry Wisby | E. M. Reilly |
| Herbert S. Brown | A. J. Breeners |
| G. M. Kirkpatrick | Stephen H. Chase |
| Benj. Rutledge | Chas. Mitchell |
| Geo. D. Gray | J. O. Johnson |
| P. A. Watkins | Paul Schiller |
| Joseph Floehend | Isaiah Yant |
| J. A. Crook | J. P. Wilson |
| T. J. Allison | Lenora A. Walker |
| Samuel Vonster | Chas. Bagley |
| Henry Dickman Sr. | James Morton |
| Geo. Hartman | E. P. Persons |
| David Jickson | John E. McCollum |
| George Albertson | Benj. Stillwell |
| J. M. Sorenson | Carl Peterson |
| A. Neeldum | W. F. Ringer |
| James Harvey | Frank King |
| H. W. Holt Sr. | M. S. Hughes |
| Geo. B. Brown | H. D. Bitchley |
| C. G. Goodwin | Win. N. McCombe |
| A. I. Eagle | Byron A. Brown |
| P. E. Bane | Patrick White |
| Edgar Dibley | Fred Kress |
| Sylvester Hill | J. E. Schott |
| W. S. Hawkes | W. A. Bennett |
| Chas. Post | Hugh McClendon |
| C. B. Ross | Ira O. Fisher |
| Geo. Hartman | Chas. Peters |
| Chas. Sailer | J. O. Johnson |
| Henry Stark | Jesse J. Walling |
| Geo. D. Gray | Foster Bissett |
| J. H. Trout | J. M. Huzzell |
| Robert G. McFarland | J. A. McEllobbie |
| Frank Crook | Jos. Colley |
| William H. George | David Melviken |
| E. L. Weymouth | Geo. Franklin |
| W. E. Anderson | Bert Day |
| W. D. Stambarger | Alexander Umphrey |
| Thos. J. Conroy | E. P. Gilbert |
| Henry R. Gieser | Thos. Winder |
| Bert Bullock | D. W. Harrell |
| Harry Peterson | R. H. Rutledge |
| J. B. Davies | W. E. McFarland |
| W. D. Stambarger | E. S. Cushman |
| P. D. Hindsall | J. B. Smith |
| E. L. Masfield | Jas. B. Durham |
| Geo. D. Gray | David Powell |
| Frank C. Campbell | Chas. A. Patton |
| L. B. Douglas | Thos. Wheatley |
| S. F. Chalvey | Frank B. Hardy |
| Jerry I. Goodsell | Henry Newman |
| D. O. Chorator | George Post |
| C. S. French | James W. Lynch |
| Samuel Borchouse | J. J. Roberts |
| Peter Neff | D. M. Shuee |
| W. M. Langlois | R. E. Simmons |
| H. I. McLaughlin | W. E. Hamilton |
| James Cross | Chas. A. Oakes |
| D. S. Lammie | Walter Thomas |
| Jas. M. Hutcheson | C. W. Gooden |
| W. D. Stambarger | Frank M. Breshnars |
| John Ashbaugh | Edgar Meek |
| W. A. Coughlanour | Wm. Newland |
| Wm. D. Stambarger | Thomas Black |
| Cyrus Williams | J. R. Nichols |
| Geo. Ewing | R. L. Morrow |
| Benj. Applegate | I. N. Paynter |
| Benj. Bivins | |

On motion adjourned until Jan. 21st, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Approved, F. E. FISK, Chairman. Attest: JOHN A. TUCKER, Clerk.

ONE GOOD SALOON

Last week Rev. Clemens stated in a communication to this paper that he had never heard of a saloon that was not the ally of murder, robbery, prostitution, idleness and poverty, and he expressed a desire to hear about a saloon which was not in league with those crimes and misfortunes for the undoing of mankind.

For the edification of Mr. Clemens, and others of his mind, we re-

produce from the Pacific Churchman the following:

THE SUBWAY TAVERN
Very many of the readers of this paper will recall the avalanche of criticism, varied sometimes by somewhat coarse abuse, which, some time since, greeted the announcement of the fact that Bishop Potter had taken part in the opening of a "Temperance Tavern" at the junction of Bleeker and Mulberry streets, in New York City. As churchmen understood at once, the experiment was an attempt to combat some of the worst features of the liquor traffic, simply by providing a decent place in which alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks should be served together with properly prepared and nourishing food, and where neither the arrangement of the place or the interests of its conductors invite to over-indulgence. At the outset it was stated that no profits were to accrue to any one from the undertaking, and that in the case of all their refreshments only that which was strictly first-class would be set before patrons. To protect those to whom the use of alcoholic stimulants were repugnant, the two sorts of refreshments were served in separate rooms, which, while communicating with each other, were provided each with its own street entrance; and in the department in which the alcoholic drinks were served, as well as in that in which they were not served, every inducement was laid before the visitor to place the social above the bibulous instinct.

It is almost exactly six months since the Subway Tavern was started, and is of course too soon to congratulate ourselves upon the unqualified success of the experiment; but certain facts presented editorially in a recent issue of the Outlook bear witness to the fact that the institution has been of service to the really temperate part of the public, as well as attest its value as a weapon against over-indulgence. During the warmer autumn months the receipts from the bar at which no intoxicants were sold ran as high as \$60 a day, representing the serving of twelve hundred persons with non-alcoholic refreshments. At present some 200 working men daily take their lunches in the building; and since the opening of the tavern three saloons of a more or less questionable character doing business within a block of it have been obliged to close their doors. In other words, the institution has not only provided a place of refreshment where those who do use them are under inducements not to misuse them; it has also actually driven out of the neighborhood three of the old-time regular saloons in which every effort had been made to make men drink, and in which a large proportion of the liquor sold was little short of physical poison. Whatever views, therefore, may be held as to the sagacity of Bishop Potter's action in lending his presence to the quasi-religious ceremony with which the Subway Tavern was opened, no advocate of temperance in the wider or saner sense, can find in the history of the undertaking thus far, cause for anything but satisfaction. As we have already said, it is too early to pass judgment on the experiment as a whole; but if it continues as it has begun those who opposed it will have to bring better arguments than they have yet marshalled to prove to sensible people that it is anything but a blessing to the community in which it has its place, and those who emptied the vials of their somewhat vitriolic abuse upon the head of Bishop Potter may have cause to change their front if they expect to be regarded by thoughtful men and women as seriously on the side of decency and temperate living.