

Sunnyside

E.F. Benson reports that for the first half of March his sales of Sunnyside lands amounted to over \$15,000 and he is only one of five agents handling the irrigation company's property.

Mr. Benson estimates that all of the company's desirable lands will be sold before the close of the present year. The purchasers are making substantial improvements and a great section of country that was nothing more than a barren desert a year ago now teems with life and is dotted with a good class of farm houses--Yakima Herald, March 19, 1893.

Four desert claims in the Sunnyside district were jumped this week by citizens of North Yakima. The original claimants believe they will have no trouble in holding the land--Yakima Herald, March 30, 1893.

Sunnyside canal

The negotiations that have been pending for some time for floating the Northern Pacific and Yakima Irrigation company have been completed and the \$350,000 worth of bonds have been floated.

The same syndicate of English capitalists who have taken these bonds have been negotiating for the bonds of the Prosser Falls and Priest Rapids Canal company in which Allen C. Mason is heavily interested and the latter has said that if one deal went through the other would also.

Paul Schulze, president of the NPYI C said:

"We have floated \$350,000 worth of our \$7,000,000 five and a half per cent sinking fund gold bonds. The mortgage to secure payment of the bonds was executed here today and has been sent to the California Safe Deposit and Trust company, trustee, to be executed there also.

The Blatchley Engraving company is now engraving the bonds and they will be ready in about a week. They will be forwarded to London and payment will be made upon receipt there.

The balance of the bonds can only be sold gradually as the land sales are made. The money from London will arrive here about the first of August."

The bonds of the Prosser Falls and Priest Rapids Canal company aggregate ~~\$600,000~~ \$600,000-Tacoma News, June, 1893

Irrigation

F.H. Newell of the United States geological survey corps is engaged in ascertaining the quantity of water in the various streams of any consequence of this and Kittitas counties, with a view to obtaining a definite knowledge of their capacity for furnishing water, for irrigation purposes.

Data of this nature will prove a great aid to the farmers of these counties and Mr. Newell has kindly profereed to furnish us with information from time to time for the benefit of those interested.

At the bridge below the old town he found 2,960 second feet of water, fully enough he says to irrigate 300,000 second acres of land.

Mr. Newell says he has investigated the water supply of all irrigable regions of the county and finds none so well supplied with water and with facilities for storage as Yakima.

A communication from Mr. Newell, giving accurate and interesting figures on the subject of measurement and capacity of our streams will be published next week--Yakima Herald, August 17, 1893.

The following report is the result of the researches of the U.S. Geological survey corps under Mr. F.H. Newell of the Yakima and Natcheez rivers:

Measurements of the quantity of water in the Yakima river made by Mr. Newell topographical engineer of the U.S. geological survey, and water gauges have been located at important points.

One of these is under the western end of the county bridge at the narrows below the old town of Yakima. The gauge is inclined, following the slope of the bank, but is marked to vertical feet and tenths of a foot. It can be easily read from the bridge, the inclined position serving to magnify the spaces between the mark.

There is an old

There is an old verticle gauge on the center pier of this bridge, but the water is already below the bottom of this.

The new gauge is 1.13 fee below the old. On this old gauge is nailed a strip of wood, said to be the high water mark of this spring. This is 8.80 fee which corresponds to 9.93 feet of the new inclined gauge. The zero point of the new gauge is 19.02 feet below the top of the rails on the track at the end of the bridge.

On August 14, 1893, when the water stood below one foot (one tenth* or .90 feet on the gauge, the river was discharging 2,963 second feet. (Cubic feet per second)

Although this is a low water flow, for the quantity is very large relative to that in other streams of the arid regions.

For example the Rio Grande in flood rarely reaches 3,000 second feet and in low water shrinks to and below 300 second feet.

The Arkansas river in Colorado sometimes carries for a day or two 4,000 second feet but during the summer gets down to 500 second feet.

A second gauge has been located on the Natchez river above its mouth. This is nearly verticle and is attached to the crib work which runs from the railroad bridge westerly to the county bridge.

It is about 60 feet from the railroad tracks and the 12 foot mark is 9.57 fee below the top of the rails on the bridge.

Measurements were made on August 14, 1893 when the water stood at 1.0 feet on the gauge and it was found that the river was discharging 1,193 second feet. Subtracting this from the quantity found below it appears that the Yakima above the Natchez carried 1,770 second feet, not making any allowance for what may come in below the Natchez down to the county bridge at the narrows.

The outflow of Lake Kachees over the dam was also measured,

482078

the quantity on August 16, 1893, being 211 second feet.

The lake at the time stood at 2.6 feet, having fallen from 4.9 feet the height during high water of this spring-Yakima Herald, August 24, 1893.

Reservation

Irrigation

Representative Doolittle's bill, introduced last week and referred to the committee on Indian affairs to grant the Tacoma and Yakima Canal Company a right-of-way through the Yakima Indian reservation from a point on the boundary line of said reservation in either sections 5, 16, 17 or 18 of township 12, north of range 17 east in Yakima county; thence extending in a southerly direction to a point on the boundary of said reservation in either sections 1, 11 or 15 east in township 8, north of range 22 east.

The right of way to be granted to said company is 75 feet in width on each side of the center line and the company will have the right to take from lands adjacent to the line of the canal material, earth stone and timber necessary for its construction.

The company will also have the right to use the natural channels of Toppenish creek and Satus creek as a portion of the irrigation canal and may divert and appropriate the waters from these creeks or any of their territories not heretofore appropriated, when necessary.

It shall be the duty of the secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid to the Indians...

The surveys, construction and operation of the canal must be conducted with due regard to the rights of the Indians...The company shall not sell, mortgage, transfer or assign the right of way for any purpose whatever until the canal shall have been completed (provisionally)

A bill giving somewhat similar rights to the Columbian Irrigation company, introduced by Mr. Wilson earlier in the session, is now before the house calendar, having been reported

favorably by the committee on Indian affairs, although it is understood the Yakima Indian agent has entertained protests against any such legislation. ...

Yakima Herald, May 17, 1894.

Yakima Canal Company a right-of-way through the Yakima Indian reservation from a point on the boundary line of said reservation in either sections 5, 16, 17 or 18 of township 12, north of range 17 east in Yakima county; thence extending in a southerly direction to a point on the boundary of said reservation in either sections 1, 11 or 12 east in township 8, north of range 22 east.

The right of way to be granted to said company is 75 feet

in width on each side of the center line and the company

will have the right to take from lands adjacent to the line of the

canal materials, earth stone and timber necessary for its

construction.

The company will also have the right to use the natural channels

of Toppenish creek and Patux creek as a portion of the irrigation canal

and may divert and appropriate the waters from these creeks or any of

their tributaries not heretofore appropriated, when necessary.

It shall be the duty of the state or any of the Indian tribes to

the amount of compensation to be paid to the Indians...

The surveys, construction and operation of the canal must be

conducted with due regard to the rights of the Indians... The company

shall not sell, mortgage, transfer or assign the

right of way for any purpose whatever until the canal shall have

been completed (provisionally)

A bill giving somewhat similar rights to the Columbia

irrigation company, introduced by Mr. Wilson earlier in the

session, is now before the house calendar, having been reported

Ahtanum water litigation³ as yet of, and to most cases of, decisions of
Yakima Herald, Feb. 14, 1895.

Judge Sol Smith of Goldendale who came to Yakima last week to render a decision in the Ahtanum water cases left on Sunday without favoring the upper valley settlers with any opinions.

His reason was lack of desired evidence in the matter and it is not known when he will be in a position of the facts he requires--Yakima Herald, Feb. 14, 1895.

...Herald readers will remember that an injunction was secured at the time of the trial in '93 which finally settled the question of having the county pay a stenographer or court reporter for taking the statement of witnesses.

After the trial had begun many of the residents of the Ahtanum privately hired the reporter to take the notes and these farmers cases have been decided by the judge; that is, his opinion is ready for delivery.

For the others, however, those who feel too poor to pay for transcribing the testimony, there is but little hope--a fact which the Ahtanum farmers may readily understand when they are told that, by the absence of the court reporter's notes, Judge Smith is compelled to rely solely upon his memory for the statements of the witnesses or upon such memoranda as were made by the attorneys of either side or both.

This is a hardship which is resented perhaps, by Judge Smith; if not resented it at least prevents his return of an opinion.

Efforts are being made by some of the farmers to have drafts of the testimony made from the reporter's notes; and when that is done their cases, also, may be intelligently decided upon. There can be no general decision in the matter until this testimony

is presented, in some form or other, to Judge Smith for his guidance--
Yakima Herald, Feb. 21, 1895.

Judge G. Smith of Coltondale who came to Yakima last week
to render a decision in the Altam water cases left on Sunday
without favoring the upper valley settlers with any opinions.
The reason was lack of desired evidence in the matter
and it is not known when he will be in a position of
the facts he requires--Yakima Herald, Feb. 14, 1895.

...Herald readers will remember that an injunction was secured
at the time of the trial in '93 which finally settled the question of
having the county pay a stenographer or court reporter for taking
the statement of witnesses.

After the trial had begun many of the residents of the
Altamun privately hired the reporter to take the notes and
these farmers' cases have been decided by the judge; that is, his opinion
is ready for delivery.

For the others, however, those who feel too poor to pay for
transcribing the testimony, there is but little hope--a fact which
the Altamun farmers may readily understand when they are told that, by
the absence of the court reporter's notes, Judge Smith is compelled
to rely solely upon his memory for the statements of the witnesses
or upon such memoranda as were made by the attorneys on either side
or both.

This is a hardship which is assumed perhaps, by Judge Smith; it
not rendered it at least prevents the return of an opinion.
Efforts are being made by some of the farmers to have
drafts of the testimony made from the reporter's notes; and when that
is done their cases, also, may be intelligently decided upon.
There can be no general decision in the matter until this testimony

Sunnyside Canal

The Herald is a great paper.

On Thursday noon N.P.Y & K.I. Co. warrants and time checks were worth 40 and 50 cents; one hour after this paper was issued those same warrants were going like hot cakes at 60 and 65 cents-- all because of the published account of the action of the receivers in making these laborers' vouchers or their holders preferred creditors.--
Yakima Herald, Feb. 28, 1895.

Irrigation
Reservation

State Senator C.W. Ide is in the city on business connected with the reservation ditch project.

With him was Mr. M.B. Smith, well known over the state as a Mason and Pythian adherent and a thorough hustler and good fellow.

Senator Ide states that some work will be done on ditch construction this spring or at least as soon as the maps of definite locations of route have been returned from Washington, D.C.

Senator John L. Wilson had intended accompanying Senator Ide to Yakima but business prevented it. Yakima Herald, March 28, 1895.

The Columbia Irrigation company which was organized a year ago for the purpose of building a canal through the Yakima Indian reservation to water that body of land (when it is thrown open to settlement) and over one hundred thousand acres between Kennewick and Wallula, is arranging to begin work this summer and build the 20 miles of canal through the reservation.

The object of this is to hold the right of way granted by congress and to water 12,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Mabton. The estimate of cost for the completion of the canal according to specifications is \$131,000 but until the reservation is thrown open it will not be built to its full dimensions.

Messrs C.W. Ide, A.W. Strong and George Gabbert of Spokane are largely interested in the undertaking, will spend much of the summer in Yakima looking after the promotion of the work. The intake of the canal will be a short distance below Union gap.

The noble red man is not at all slow in realizing the new condition

of affairs and is grabbing on the tail board of the car of progress with both hands.

The Yakima Indians who reside near Fort Simcoe have not only fine farms and orchards but some of them have separators and other improved farm machinery, top buggies and even bank accounts.

One of their latest forward movements is the building of a four mile irrigation canal on the south side of the Ahtanum across from the old Catholic Mission, to reclaim the close farming a thousand acres of rich land.

The engineering was done by Mr. H.K. Owens of this city while the Indians were doing excavating and other construction work--Yakima Herald, March 28, 1895.

Yakima City

Some of the owners of alkali and salt grass lands near the Old Town are trying to reclaim the same by a system of flooding, thus washing out the alkali--Yakima Herald, ~~March~~ April 11, 1895.

(Advertisement)

Selah Valley Irrigation Co. has for sale to settlers only the very best land near the city; abundance of water, excellent shipping facilities; good roads and best of schools. If you want to engage in farming under the most favorable conditions for success; you want a home in a good neighborhood; you want to be a producer with your farm near market; you want land where you don't have to wait for a railroad or a town to be built to give you a market; you contemplate buying land on its merits to improve under such favorable conditions as will insure you success, then call or write to the Selah Valley Irrigation Co.

The company's canal is a finished proposition and all paid for. The company floated all its bonds before the panic paralyzed the country. It is free from annoying floating indebtedness and is a solid substantial enterprise, selling land on its merits to those who investigate and buy on its merits. It has land to sell all plowed ready for crop and near to station on the Northern Pacific railroad. You are invited to come to North Yakima from which city you will be taken at your request and shown the land free of cost or charge to you.

Lands under this canal are offered for sale to actual settlers only on such terms as will allow them to devote the greater part of even a very limited capital to the improvement and cultivation of their farms and enable them to derive an income therefrom at the start.

No lands have been sold or will be sold to speculators.

The Selah valley lands are outside the early frost belt and peculiarly adapted to raising apples. Hundreds of acres of orchard there are now doing well. Go and see one solid mile of orchard on lands of the company.

Give and Take is the great law of life. If you give to the cultivation of the soil of the Selah valley your energy and ability you will take therefrom not only a living but a competence besides.

Come in and talk with us and be convinced. Selah Valley Irrigation company. Room 16 Large Cadwell Block, North Yakima, Wash. Yakima Herald, Thursday April 18, 1895.

for a railroad or a town to be built to give you a market; you contemplate buying land on its merits to improve under such favorable conditions as will insure you success, then call or write to the Selah Valley Irrigation Co.

The company's canal is a finished proposition and all paid for.

The company floated all its bonds before the public paralyzing the

country. It is free from annoying floating indebtedness and is a solid

substantial enterprise, selling land on its merits to those who invest and

and buy on its merits. It has land to sell all plowed ready for crop and near

to station on the Northern Pacific railroad. You are invited to come to

Yakima from which city you will be taken at your request and shown

the land free of cost or charge to you.

Lands under this canal are offered for sale to actual settlers

only on such terms as will allow them to devote the greater part of

even a very limited capital to the improvement and cultivation of

their farms and enable them to derive an income therefrom at the

start.

No lands have been sold or will be sold to speculators.

The Selah valley lands are outside the early frost belt and peculiarly

adapted to raising apples. Hundreds of acres of orchard there are now

going well. Go and see one apple mile of orchard on lands of the company.

Judge Sol Smith of Goldendale is in the city this week in an endeavor to make some settlement of the Ahtanum water cases.

He stated that the testimony which had been transcribed was now about to be purchased by the farmers interested and that he hoped soon to be able to render some decision in the matter.

These cases have been awaiting settlement for almost three years; and the only thing which has postponed a verdict is the inability or disinclination of the farmers to pay for the short hand notes of the testimony taken at the trial.

Without these the court is unable to render an opinion and A.L. Slemmons, who was court reporter, refuses to give them away. Judge Smith says if the notes are not furnished he will order a rehearing beginning at 7:30 a.m. and terminating at 6 p.m. upon the adjournment of the court by Judge Graves--Yakima Herald June 6, 1895.

Since Saturday Judge Sol Smith of Goldendale has been occupying the bench in the hearing of testimony in the long-tried Ahtanum water cases. All of the testimony in these cases heretofore found impossible to obtain has been this week secured and complete decisions may be expected within 60 days. The judge already has prepared perhaps 200 pages of findings and will return during the August term of court with the opinions and decisions which Ahtanum farmers have been waiting three years to receive--Yakima Herald, June 13, 1895.

One of the most voluminous decisions ever handed down in our superior court will be tomorrow filed with County Clerk Brown by Judge Sol Smith of Goldendale who after five long years of intermittent takings of testimony and hearing of complaints, interspersed with trying delays caused by inability to secure the shorthand reporter's notes on Wednesday of this week read theseveral hundred pages of closely written legal cap which ends for the present the celebrated Ahtanum water cases.

The whole Ahtanum valley is involved in the suits, 140 settlers being directly interested. In part the judge found:

The court finds as conclusions of law that a person purchasing land bordering upon a natural stream or body of water or through which a stream flows in its natural channel purchases as an incident to the land a right to the use of the water to have said stream flow by or through his land as it naturally and of right was flowing at the time of purchase subject only to the reasonable use of the riparian proprietors above and below him and that he cannot be deprived of this right without his consent to the entire amount of water flowing in such stream when it flows through his land and to one half of the volume of water when he owns one bank of the stream, to use in any manner that he chooses but he must return the water to its natural channel unadulterated and practically undiminished before it reaches the land of the riparian proprietor next below him.

Etc. etc.

The decision is a clear victory for the plaintiffs or creek settlers who were represented by Whitson and Parker through the long battle. Yakima Herald, August 17, 1895.

The local land office has an application from the Commissioner of Arid Lands for the segregation of seventy-seven thousand one hundred and eighty acres of land in Yakima county to be withdrawn under the terms of the Carey Act.

This is the first withdrawal made under the arid lands laws of this state or in any of the states, so far as has been reported. It includes much of the best land in the Yakima valley or more properly between the Yakima and Columbia rivers, all carefully selected and classified with an abundant water supply, and a preliminary line for an irrigation canal which will be one of the largest in the world and larger than any now constructed in the United States.

It presents an investment for capital more favorable than has ever before been offered in an irrigation scheme as the acreage given will be more than doubled by adding the odd sections which the railroad stands ready to put into any scheme along with the state lands.

These can be watered and sold to purchasers at a much lower figure than any irrigated land has ever before been put on the market and the acreage included will furnish homes for, in round numbers, 40,000 people allowing each family twenty acres, which is a generous estimate for irrigated lands.

In addition to this about thirty thousand acres of state selections under other acts are covered by the line of the canal as run.

The value of these other state lands depends entirely upon irrigation. It is confidently hoped, in view of negotiations already begun, that these lands will be irrigated without much delay and be made the homes of immense colonies whose agents are now looking to the Pacific coast for locations large enough and cheap enough to ac

to accommodate them.

The work of selecting these lands and making the preliminary line for the canal has been quietly going on since the existence of the commission through advantage has been taken to a very large extent of previous surveys made.

Even the supplemental work has been done in connection with certain railroad surveys at a comparatively small cost to the state.

It is without doubt the most important land project ever inaugurated in the state of Washington or the northwest, looking to the furnishing of cheap homes for prospective immigrants--
Yakima Herald, Jan. 9, 1896.

It presents an investment for capital more favorable than has ever

before been offered in an irrigation scheme as the acreage given will be more than doubled by adding the odd sections which the railroad stands ready to put into any scheme along with the state lands.

These can be watered and sold to purchasers at a much lower figure

than any irrigated land has ever before been put on the market

and the acreage included will furnish homes for, in round numbers, 40,000

people allowing each family twenty acres, which is a generous estimate

for irrigated lands.

In addition to this about thirty thousand acres of

state selections under other acts are covered by the line of the canal

as run.

The value of these other state lands depends entirely upon

irrigation. It is confidently hoped, in view of negotiations

already begun, that these lands will be irrigated without much delay

and be made the homes of immense colonies whose agents are now looking

to the Pacific coast for locations large enough and cheap enough to be

Irrigation

Alfred Banister left on yesterday morning for Alameda, Cal., after havin successfully turned the waters of the Natcheez into the big Wide Hollow canal of which he was the constructing engineer-- Yakima Herald, May 9, 1895.