

Irrigation

Water is being let into the Wide Hollow canal this week in limited quantity.

It is now down about three miles and the ditch is being puddled and other repairs made. It is expected that everything will be made in readiness for the reception of a full head of water by Monday or Tuesday next--Yakima Herald, March 28, 1895.

Irrigation

About five miles of the Congdon canal have been completed and work is being pushed as rapidly as possible--Yakima Herald, Oct. 25, 1894.

The Congdon-Gilbert ditch may be said to be practically finished to the point of fluming around the foothills at the gap, known as the Painted Rocks (Septris Patahanum as the Indians call them) on the Nat heez.

The ditch is about the same size as that known as the Hubbard and is a splendid piece of engineering work throughout.

It is cut from the solid earth over the bench lands of the Wide Hollow and is consequently very strong and durable. It has a heavy fall but its side walls are not embankments and it could carry even more water than it is now designed to do.

When the flumes of the Natcheez gap are completed they will be somewhat on the picturesque order; because they are to be carried upon iron trestles reaching 100 feet into the air. Yakima Herald, Nov. 15, 1894.

Irrigation

One of the new suits filed in the superior court yesterday to which more than ordinary interest attaches is that of A.A. Denny against the Northern Pacific, Yakima & Kittitas Irrigation company, John Collins, M.V.B. Stacey and George Brown and T.B. Wallace as administrators of the estate of Paul Schultze, deceased.

The history of the irrigation company which undertook a large irrigating scheme in Yakima county some four years ago will be readily recalled by readers of the Post-Intelligencer and the story of Paul Schultze's brilliant but erratic career in connection with the Northern Pacific railroad affairs has become the gossip of two hemispheres.

The complaint filed yesterday recites first of all the holdings of a number of promissory notes as follows: A note of January 7, 1892 for \$4,5000 by M.V.B. Stacey to A.A. Denny; another by the same for \$700 dated September 24, 1892 etc.

The money borrowed on these various notes it is alleged was used by Collins, Stacey and Schultze as members of the firm of John Collins & Company in the construction of a large irrigation ditch in Yakima county. The notes were secured by bonds of the company of the par value of \$62,0000 deposited with Mr. Denny...

The further history of the irrigation company is then traced and on March 30, 1895, in lieu of the bonds of the irrigation company and as security for the foregoing notes, Collins, Stacey and Schultze pledged to Denny receiver's certificates of the Yakima Investment Company of the par value of \$55,000.

On this complicated transaction Mr. Denny is now bringing suit asking first judgment against M.V.B. Stacey for \$64,000 and \$64,702.98 and interest; for judgment against John Collins for \$56,650.81 and interest against the irrigation company for \$14,000

with interest with an order directing the sale and proper application of the certificates--Seattle Post-Intelligencer, June, 1897.

Selah Ditch

Ira P. Englehart, manager of the Selah Ditch Company canal has just completed very valuable improvements on the canal system having expended \$5,000 in renewing the flume and enlarging the earth part of the canal.

He says the president of the committee of bondholders who now own the canal and lands will visit Yakima during the month of May for the purpose of making final arrangements to put the company in first class shape and place its lands on the market for sale at reasonable figures and easy terms.

It is the intention of the bondholders to make this property as valuable as any in Yakima county--Yakima Herald, April 21, 1898.

Irrigation is King. Beginning from its infancy about the year 1873 by the opening of the Schanno ditch, irrigation became an established fact in the Yakima valley

Running ~~Beginning~~ almost through the center of North Yakima in a southeasterly direction, it was soon demonstrated by the energetic farmers of Yakima that "irrigation is king" indeed.

And they have put their shoulders to the wheels of progress ever since until at least two million dollars have been expended in irrigating canals in the Yakima valley which are now paying handsome returns for the money invested.

The second ditch is what is known as the Union ditch which for a time furnished power for the North Yakima flour mill. Its source is the Naches river about two miles northeast of the city. The canal runs

in a southeasterly direction and is about five miles long. Growing out of the necessities of this ditch a larger canal was built with its source further up the river--the Natchez and Cowyche ditch, ten feet at the bottom, with a two to one slope three feet deep and the grade two feet per mile. This ditch is ten miles long and has opened up a beautiful section of the country.

Most of the lands under this canal sell for \$100 to \$300 per acre owing to their fine qualities for fruit and hops, and lying so close to the county seat, North Yakima.

From the year 1881 when the latter ditch was constructed irrigating canals have been built at an amazing rate.

Among the most important is the Selah Valley canal. This has its source about twenty-five miles northwest from North Yakima in the Natchez river and is about eighteen miles long. It waters a beautiful section of the country and at the lower end has an elevation of about 300 feet above the river.

Next further down on the north side of the river is the Greed ditch, between six and eight miles in length. Directly opposite this ditch, across the river, is where the famous Yakima valley canal leaves the Natchez river. This canal is between eighteen and twenty miles long, and covers the most beautiful section of country in the Yakima valley.

It is a wonderful source of wonder to all new comers with a continuous trestle-work flume for a distance of four and one half to five miles, and a height in places of 90 feet above the river. Crossing the Cowyche stream the canal goes through a syphon three and a half feet in diameter. The lands under this canal are valued at from \$100 to \$300 per acre. Next further down and directly east is the Moxee valley, principally irrigated from the Hubbard ditch. It is in this valley that Gardiner Hubbard and Mr. Bell of Washington, City of Bell telephone fame have expended upwards of \$150,000 in irrigating and reclaiming lands, making what is known as the great Moxee farm, containing about 2000 acres of very fine farming lands. The Hubbard ditch, named for its projector, is about 9 or 10 miles long and 12 feet at the bottom. It is capable of carrying a large volume of water. In that valley there is also the Fowler ditch not so large as the Hubbard ditch, yet covering a fine tract of land. Further east of these canals are the famous artesian wells, which irrigate about 1,500 acres of beautiful land which has become the garden spot of the valley, with its fine hop, alfalfa and grain fields and promising young orchards. It is thought that through this valley will run the high-line Sunnyside canal. The line has already been surveyed and when completed the canal will be over 100 miles in length. The headgate will be a few miles below the headgate of the Selah Valley canal, thence running parallel with it and crossing the Yakima river by syphon just north of the city.

will run the entire length of the Moxee valley; thence crossing the divide and emptying into the Columbia river.

The Yakima Indian reservation canal leaves the south side of the Yakima river six miles southeast of North Yakima running almost south through the Indian reservation.

This canal has brought under cultivation a large and fertile tract of land. It is hoped that the day is not far distant when congress will throw this reservation open to settlement, when thousands of families will enjoy the benefits from this ditch.

It is about 35 miles long including laterals:

The great Sunnyside canal leaves the north side of the Yakima river seven miles southeast of North Yakima and is now completed 41 1-2 miles. It is 30 feet on the bottom, 2 to 1 slope and six feet deep. It will be readily seen that this ditch is carrying an immense body of water, and Yakima county points to it with pride. The large scope of country it covers is prized very highly for the crops of alfalfa, hops, fruit and grain, in fact it produces most everything that is put in the ground.

Still further down the Yakima river are large irrigating ditches.

While not yet fully completed the Prosser Falls canal is an important enterprize. Likewise the Kennewick canal while not covering a very large scope of country it is quite a long one. There are quite a number of smaller ditches on the small streams such as the John Cox the Stair ditch; the Shaw ditch on the Antanum river, costing from \$2,000 to \$20,000 each. There are also small ditches on the Covyche and the Wenas streams, all of which have caused the lands watered to yield abundantly.

There is no one not familiar with irrigation who can be made to realize the vast prosperity derived from irrigated lands. I have been in this country since 1881, having come from California where irrigation is carried on very extensively and I can safely say that the lands here

are more productive than irrigated than in any irrigated district I ever saw. The yield from alfalfa is about eight tons per acre yearly, which has a ready sale in the stack at good prices.

Yakima is the banner county for potatoes, as high as 600 bushels per acre having been produced to my personal knowledge. This shows beyond a doubt that irrigated lands are superior for the growth of one of our most staple food articles. The price is seldom below \$7 per ton and often goes as high as \$18 to \$20 per ton.

Hops are the great enterprise of our irrigated lands and one ton is the average yield per acre. Taking the prevailing price for this season's crop at 15 cents a pound and the vast acreage of this product, one can readily see the large amount of money it brings into the county.

Then comes our irrigated fruit industry, which has in the last few years become very extensive. It is the experience of eastern fruit growers that dark cloudy weather checks the growth of fruit; but here with our perpetual sunshine and abundance of water to irrigate the trees when it is required the best results are obtained.

Last but not least we have an inexhaustible supply of water for irrigating and domestic use should every tillable acre be put into cultivation, and then there would be plenty to spare--W.L. Lince,
the Yakima Herald, North Yakima, Washington, Thursday, December 22,
1898.

Sunnyside Canal

Receiver Allen--the affairs of the Yakima Investment company are in excellent condition. Since September 1st we have sold over 1,100 acres under the Sunnyside canal to actual settlers.

Those who have already arrived from the east are more than pleased with our future prospects and the great Yakima valley--Yakima Herald, March 9, 1899.

The locally famous case of David Longmire against Richard Smith et al is on trial in the superior court.

Mr. Longmire seeks to restrain the defendants from cutting off his water supply on the Wenas. Whitson & Parker and Snively & Miller are attorneys for the plaintiff. The attorneys for the defendants are Bogle & Rigg, Jones & Guthrie, Snyder & Prable, F.H. Rodkin, Graves & Englehart.

There are about eighty witnesses in attendance and the trial will consume all week--Yakima Herald, March 23, 1899.

The Morrison-Knudsen Co in driving Roza tunnels 1 and 3 had earned \$628,534.59 up to March 1 or 53 per cent of the estimated contract of \$1,137,168.08 and 56 per cent of the time allowed for the completion of the contract had expired, the April report by C.E. Crownover, Roza construction engineer, completed yesterday showed.

The heading in tunnel 3 was advanced 684 feet to a total of 7,985 feet leaving 1,653 feet to go before reaching the south portal and the heading in tunnel 1 was advanced 916 feet to a total of 6399 feet leaving 1901 feet to go.

J.A. Terteling & Sons in constructing the five mile sector of the Roza canal in East Selah had earned \$151,009.63 of the estimated contract of \$276,984.41 with 86 per cent of the time elapsed. In building the short section of the canal west of the Yakima river the company excavated 27,558 cubic yards of material in April and by the end of the month had earned \$16,556 or 7 per cent of the contract estimate for this sector and the river crossing of \$374,409 with 17 per cent of the time elapsed.

Reclamation crews dug 17 prospect pits on the right of way of the canal in the Moxee district. The locating crews of surveys worked in the Prosser district--Yakima Herald, May 7, 1937.

David Longmire, a well known farmer of the Wenas was arrested Monday on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. He was bound over to the October term of the Superior court by Justice Taggard in the sum of \$100.

The complaining witness was Robert Cameron, a neighbor of Longmire.

The trouble is allged to have grown out of the somewhat noted litigation over water rights in the Wenas. Cameron had several companions encountered Longmire last Sunday. Cameron shoved Longmire into the creek. He claims however that this was accidental. Longmire didn't understand it that way and drew his gun. Cameron clinched him and both men went into the water in the scuffle that followed. The other men in the party disarmed Longmire-The Yakima Republic, June 16, 1899

There are about 16 flowing wells in the Moxee valley which is immediately tributary to North Yakima. To P.J. Buwalda is mainly attributable the fine system of artesian water that is transferring the barren desert into a blooming garden. This gentleman is the advance agent, so to speak, of the prosperous colony of French and Holland settlers that is occupying the aforetime waste land of the Moxee above the high line irrigating canal of the Moxee company proper.

In discussing the artesian proposition, Mr. Duwalda at his residence in this city said that the artesian belt was well marked and defined by government geologists. It extended as far as Fort Simcoe but he doubted whether flowing wells could be found in any other part of the county. It was clear that the ocean once held sway over the artesian region for in boring regular sea sand in a stratum 80 feet thick

was encountered and even fish, resembling canned fish were embedded in the strata that still retained the smell.

Coal was also found. The largest well has a flow from 900 feet. W.L. Steinweg has three flowing wells on his 640 acre tract. He has sold the water for 100 acres. The following persons besides Mr. Steinweg have farms watered by the several wells: James Gano, R. Longeran, --Dorie, S. Edens, W.J. Dickson, Jack Bradford, J.R. Coe, J.W. Peck, W.O. Stone and --Frazier.

Besides these Mr. Duwalda has ~~owned~~ three wells in section 5, W.T. Clark has two wells and is drilling a third one, J.W. Peck has 30 acres in fruit. The hay crop is fine and heavy about three tons to the acre and matures a week or ten days earlier than alfalfa in adjacent valleys.

No lands are sold until flowing wells are bored.

The wells are located from 7 1/2 to 12 miles from North Yakima. The

depth is from 600 feet to 1,050 feet which latter is the deepest well in the system. The wells are six inches in diameter at the top. The biggest well flows 1 3-4 feet per second of time. Mr. Buwalda believes in going down to the fourth and fifth flow before quitting. The largest well irrigates 260 acres and the lands sold at the price of \$1,800, which was too cheap considering the advantages of soil, climate, water and proximity to market.

The first wells that were bored have been flowing without intermission for five or six years. Others which were not dug deep enough had to be excavated deeper.

There is quite a settlement in the valley supplied by the wells, there being between 30 and 40 families.

One feature of the wells is that the water never freezes, being at a temperature of 70 degrees and to this fact is largely due the increased acreage of alfalfa.

There is one well that spouts its flow of water 8 feet above ground. Some of the wells throw a less volume of four feet owing to the resistance in the sand the water not being able to force its way fast enough to the pipes. Three thousand acres are already in cultivation watered by the flowing wells and the Moxee is rapidly becoming one of the most productive of the valleys--Yakima Herald, June 22, 1899.

Artesian--Wide Hollow

Mr. Spratt left yesterday for Mabton to examine the artesian well there. He has completed the Wilson well in Wide Hollow; it is 1,270 feet deep or deeper than any artesian well west of Dakota.

It is cased down 1090 feet and has a flow of three fourths of a cubic foot at a temperature of 80 degrees. The well will irrigate 180 acres and has been eight months, altogether in the process of boring.

Prof. Heileman of Pullman Agricultural college took photographs of the well and one shows the top of the platform twenty five feet above ground with the water flow. The professor sent some of the water to Pullman for analysis--Yakima Herald, August 17, 1899.

The Dunkard colony near North Yakima is in straits for water. The enterprise is in the hands of a receiver who as it appears has shut off its water rights, causing great damage to the growing crops.

The colonists have through their representatives appealed to the courts for redress and an investigation of their grievances has been promised.

We trust relief will be granted though there is no relief in such a case that can equal in performance or satisfaction that of settling on lands that will mature crops without artificial irrigation. It may be added in this connection that the Willamette valley is a favored locality for all around agriculture and large areas of it are yet uncultivated and can be secured in suitable tracts by farmers possessing moderate means.

The Dunkards have succeeded as colonists where others have failed because of an industrious, self-denying people and without submission to duly constituted authority. North Yakima will make a mistake if it allows injustice in the form of "water greed" to drive these people out though such action will accrue to the advantage of some locality the irrigation of which comes direct from the clouds without money and without price and wholly dependant of ditches, canals, water rights and corporation lawyers-Oregonian.

The Oregonian is too insistent altogether. Whatever grievance the Dunkards have if any will be happily arranged, no doubt.

The Dunkards at all events will be in no hurry to leave the Sunnyside country for the sunless valley of the Willamette. Enough irrigation is just right, but too much is not what the Dunkards want, nor indeed anybody else but web-footed settlers--Yakima Herald, August 17, 1899.

"We the undersigned, residents of the Sunnyside country and using water from the Sunnyside canal, having seen the following dispatch, to wit:

"North Yakima--The Dunkard colonists under the Sunnyside Canal

are much exercised over their water rights under the receivership of Walter N. Granger.

A delegation has just returned from a visit to Judge Hanford in

Seattle. The committee of Dunkards was represented by Elders

Eby and Lichty. They claim that another prominent Dunkard, S.J.

Harrison had lost eighty acres of alfalfa by reason of the scant

supply of water and that the colony has expended from \$70,000

to \$80,000 in improving lands bought from the company but they will

improve no more unless granted their full water rights.

A colony of one hundred families which was to come soon from the East

has been warned not to come until this matter is settled. The delegation

is pleased with Judge Hanford's reception and promise to order an

investigation--

And being advised that the same has been widely copied, etc. we

desire, etc:

That the water supply afforded by the Sunnyside canal is ample for all needs of the country.

That the water service has been of an exceptional good character. This is true within our own personal knowledge and is amply attested by the crops now to be seen growing throughout the country.

That the people of the country generally as prosperous and as great a degree of harmony of purpose and feeling exists among them as will be found in any community in the world.

That the management of the canal by the Receiver and General manager is satisfactory.

That we can conscientiously invite settlers to our country, feeling that it offers to the homeseeker greater inducements and advantages than will be found elsewhere in the United States.. Signed:

W.B. Williams, W.P. Sawyer, Thomas H. Shannon, C.A. Sawyer, J.S. Lucas, J.A. Orchard, I.U. Iverson, E.J. Hatch, A.B. Hickenbottom, M.R. Oland, F.M. Walden, J.C. Gardner, I.N. McCarty, W.H. Marble, L.P. Horton, J.C. McLaughlin, J.W. Thomas, J.L. Syfert, Frank Harper, George Ropp, Robert Dunn, J.F. Crittendon, A.M. Littlefield, Marian Mahan, A. McCracken, George C. Hardman.

H.H. Ady, C.J. Herin, William C. Smith, H.S. Burrough, T. Prar, W.E. Hill, A.B. Wilcox, J.W. Hardison, T.C. Hill, John Bruzzell, M.C. Jeffers, Ed Rowland, J.F. Kunz, C.G. Van Belle, P. Van Belle, N.E. Crichton, H.G. Dickson, E.S. Smith, Michael K. Kane, Jas. Dunn, R.D. Boller, H.F. Marble.

Thomas Wilson, V.H. Williams, D.A. McDonald, A.E. Kunz, C.O. Adams, John Hardy, J.P. Fox, A.C. Walker, Charle Hatch, P.J. Flint, F. Walden, B. Mason, F.S. Haine, C.W. Kerle, Jas Orville Orchard, D.C. McKee, A.A. Hawkins, E. Mudd, W.L. Shearer and H.J. Bicknell--Yakima

Herald, August 31, 1899.

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That the water service has been of an exceptional good character.
This is true within our own personal knowledge and is amply attested by the crops now to be seen growing throughout the country.
That the people of the country generally are prosperous and as great a degree of harmony of repose and feeling exists among them as will be found in any community in the world.
That the management of the canal by the receiver and general manager is satisfactory.

Frank Wilkeson, the well known representative of the New York Times is here for the purpose of gathering data for an article on Irrigation.

Yakima Herald, October 7, 1891.

The Kiono Ditch company is arranging for immigration
scheme to settle their lands, 2000 acres of which are now under
water and ready for cultivation. 6-3-91 .

J.A. Stone of Puyallup was in the city this week . The Selah Ditch company, in which Mr. Stone is a large interested (copy) is negotiating with an English syndicate for the sale of the ditch and lands under it, and there is every prospect of the sale will be made in which event the lands are to be settled by a Scotch company.

Yakima Herald, June 3, 1891.