

It was 3:30 yesterday when the inquiry, continued from noon, was resumed and only four witnesses were examined. Edwin Hobbs, who lives at West Jordan, said he worked five days in December at \$3.50 per day. Never received any pay at all. Kilgore said he had not received his money from the county. This testimony was corroborated by William Hobbs, the witness's father, who testified concerning the character of the work done and the material used. The new road is not very much better than the old, according to Hobbs Sr.

Perry Smoot and Parley Smoot gave some unimportant testimony.

Albert Smoot, who did the weighing for the quartzite company, was the last witness of the day. He said he received 5½ cents per load from the company for weighing. All the material was good and a few loads of bad were thrown out.

An adjournment was then taken until this afternoon.

Only one witness was examined this afternoon and after his testimony, which consumed only about three minutes, at recess was taken at 2:45 until later in the day.

The witness examined, John Mitchell, a leading merchant of Denver, Colorado, gave some startling evidence. He stated that he met M. Haran, agent of A. H. Anderson & Co., manufacturers of furniture in Chicago, at Denver, when he was there closing up the contract for furnishing the state capitol with furniture.

"Did you have any conversation with him," asked County Attorney Whittemore.

"Yes."

Witness said they were talking about the cost of getting contracts for furnishing large buildings, and Mr. Haran mentioned the state capitol, of Colorado, and one at Dallas, Texas, and incidentally to the city and county building at Salt Lake.

"Did he say what it cost his company to get the contract for the latter?" he was asked.

"Yes, he said it cost it \$27,000."

"Did he tell you to whom that money was paid?"

"No."

The witness was then excused, and as no other witnesses were present, a recess was taken.

### PRIESTHOOD MEETING.

The regular monthly Priesthood meeting of the Salt Lake Stake was held in connection with the High Priests' meeting in the Assembly Hall Saturday, March 30th, commencing at 11 a. m.

Three High Councilors, five Patriarchs, Elders George B. Wallace and William C. Donbar, of the Presidency of the High Priests' quorum, eleven presidents of Seventies and seven home missionaries.

All the wards in the city were properly represented, also Sugar House, East Mill Creek, Granite, Sandy, River-ton, West Jordan, North Jordan, Grainger, Hunter and Pleasant Green, of the country. The First, Second, Eighth, Ninth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first were represented by their presidents.

Members of the Lesser Priesthood

belonging to the First, Ninth and Bly Cottonwood wards responded to the roll call.

Adjournments—High Priests to the last Saturday in April, at 11 a. m.; Priesthood meeting to the first Saturday in May, at 11 a. m.

Counselor George B. Wallace, of the presidency of the High Priests' quorum, presided during the transaction of the business pertaining to that quorum, and Elder Angus M. Cannon, president of the Stake, over the Priesthood meeting.

Announcement was made of the Tabernacle choir concert, to be given on Saturday, April 6, 1895, at the Tabernacle, one-half the proceeds to go to the widows and orphans of the miners recently killed at Almy, Wyoming, and half to the choir. The Bishops were requested to give notice of the concert in the ward meetings tomorrow.

Brother Cannon spoke of the contributions to the pioneer monument fund, and recommended that an effort be made to raise the apportionment, \$13,434, made to the Salt Lake Stake, less about \$2,000 already paid.

Brother Penrose suggested systematic action in this matter, with apportionment to wards or individuals. House to house visitation was recommended.

Some discussion followed on the difficulties which would be encountered in getting the money.

Brother Joseph E. Taylor expressed the opinion that a willingness to do this work would open a way for its accomplishment. The strongest efforts should be returned in this direction.

It was decided that each ward be thoroughly canvassed, all classes being visited and asked to make a free-will offering for this purpose.

Elder Oscar Bentley, of St. George, made a few remarks, endorsing the movement for a monument, and stating that in the Indiana conference the Saints had manifested a great eagerness to contribute to the fund, in spite of increasing poverty. He referred to the increasing interest in the Latter-day Saints on the part of the people of the East, and suggested that the people of Utah communicate with friends in the world, sending Church literature, etc.

Adjourned to the first Saturday in May, at 11 a. m.

### BULLETINS 38 AND 39.

The Utah Experiment Station has issued bulletins 38 and 39. Bulletin 38 is on seepage waters and underflow of rivers.

During the summer of 1894 many measurements were made of the canals and tributaries of Ogden and Weber rivers to determine, if possible, whether water could be diverted and applied to the surface of cultivated areas in the upper valleys without injury to the priority users in the lower valleys.

The preliminary investigations, which extended through July and August—a period much too brief in which to base accurate results—seemed to demonstrate the accuracy of the following statements:

1. That the diversion of water from a stream and its application to the soil in the upper valleys in the early part

of the irrigation season when water is abundant, increases the available supply to the irrigators of the lower valleys in the latter part of the season.

2. In most cases a time is reached usually about midsummer, when no portion of the water diverted from the stream in the upper valleys reaches the lower irrigators in time to benefit them. Such diversion and use damage the irrigators of the lower valleys.

3. In some instances the outflow from the upper valleys during July and August was much greater than the inflow, although a large part of the inflow was used for irrigation purposes.

4. The behavior of irrigation waters in any drainage system can be determined only after a season of carefully made measurements extending over a period of years, and that much ill-feeling, trouble and litigation would be avoided if the State would collect the necessary data.

Bulletin 39 treats of farm and orchard irrigation. It reports results of a number of irrigation experiments, most of them covering a period of five years. The first experiment, which is discussed by A. A. Mills, is the amount of water to use for different crops, and is summarized as follows:

1. On clay soil the maximum yield of both wheat and straw was obtained by saturating the soil, approximately, two feet deep at each irrigation, or covering the ground with 26.82 inches of water during the season.

2. On this soil there was a decrease of crop where either a more or less amount of water was used.

3. This maximum yield was secured by the use of 26.82 acre-inches, which is equivalent to a cubic foot per section for 27 hours, nearly.

4. Though the water that drained from the soil through excessive irrigation was richer in fertilizing material than when applied, the total amount of this material added is more than that extracted.

5. On clay soil containing more sand the yield of grain (wheat) increased as the water increased up to 40 inches, while the maximum yield of straw was produced with 16 inches of water.

6. On clay soil containing little sand timothy gave mixed results, though where the maximum amount of water (41.3 inches) was used the yield was the greatest.

7. On clay soil containing more sand the first crop of clover increased steadily and rapidly from the use of 4.2 inches of water up to 12.9 inches. The application of 5.2 inches more of water decreased the crop nearly one half.

These bulletins may be had on application to the Experiment station, Logan, Utah.

The Laramie Boomerang says: Frank Hewitt has left the city for Rawlins where he will join a gang of California sheep shearers to go out on the Snake river, twenty miles from Rawlins, to begin the work of shearing 45,000 sheep. They are said to be a rapid lot of men, but as Hewitt is the champion shearer, it is safe to say that no one will clip more sheep. Idaho and Utah sheep are already being sheared, and some wool will soon begin to move to market.