

putable fact that the Delegate of this Territory had resigned his office and that under the law the Governor must call a special election within twenty days.

For my own part I know that his resignation cannot be withdrawn, and that no juggling of the politician can continue him in the office he once held. Taking that view of the matter—and I know that I am right—I wish to know if you want to put a Liberal candidate in the field and I submit to you the fact that early in June a special committee of prominent senators will be in the Territory to inquire whether this Territory, New Mexico and Oklahoma are ready for statehood. As to this also I would like advice whether you want a representation before that committee.

Colonel Kaighn moved that it be the sense of the meeting that a candidate be put in the field.

This precipitated a hot discussion and Morrie Somers said he knew beyond a question of doubt that Governor West had Rawlins's resignation in his pocket.

Judge Goodwin said he did not believe Rawlins had resigned at all and that the whole thing was a farce from beginning to end.

IN WASHAKIE VALLEY.

WASHAKIE, May 9th, 1893.—This valley has had a very late, cold spring; indeed this week has brought the first growing weather. Where last week there were only gray fields of lucern stubble and dark patches of wheat land, today there is a green attire. The change is very acceptable. The farmers here planted most of their wheat last fall, and should it fail, as there is a little fear that it is going to, it would be a severe loss to them, as they have not the seed to replant, and if they did the season is so far advanced that it would be impracticable. The farmers of this valley had a hard experience during the past year, grain being so low in price that many chose to hold it over until the spring, some even borrowing money at a high rate of interest for that purpose. But this spring finds the market improved. The Lamanite farmer feels the hard times as keenly as his white brother. Having adopted his ways he feels himself compelled to purchase tools and machinery, pay taxes, build fences and buy wire, all of which is an expense which he knew nothing about when he led a nomadic life. Especially has his experience been a trying one in making canals. Before it was possible to make homes here in Washakie it was necessary to build a canal to convey the waters of some springs near Samaria, a distance of fifteen miles through a rugged country. This cost an immense amount of hard labor, but in connection with three white brethren they kept at it until the work was accomplished, which took a number of years. While they were thus toiling, at the same time struggling with poverty, some parties who had settled near the head of the canal had commenced using their water, so when they finished their canal and got ready to use their hard-earned water they found these parties claiming a large portion of it, and it required an expensive

lawsuit to compel them to desist. A succession of lawsuits were instituted, but the rightful owners were successful each time until this spring, when they became involved in a lawsuit with M. S. Williams, and through a technicality they lost the case, which will be a severe blow to all who depend on the canal for water. The red man does not take kindly to lawsuits but considers his own codes far superior to the white man's and a great deal less expensive. And as if to make his trials complete they are compelled to put up several miles of fence on a county road which is being opened through their field this spring. Thus they have their troubles and perplexities in connection with the rest of mankind.

The health of the people is improving; there have been considerable sicknesses and some deaths during the winter.

L. D. J.

THEN AND NOW.

The note of warning from Chicago which appeared in Saturday's NEWS was not needed by a great many, and perhaps was needed by a great many more. Notwithstanding the fact that all reports went to show that, persevere and stick to it as they might it would still be impossible to have everything in readiness for the opening of the World's Fair, there were great numbers who did not choose to wait but determined to be on hand at the commencement, and most of them are there yet waiting for the real beginning.

At this time, while waiting for such opening, it is a good opportunity to look backward at the first efforts in America to hold a big fair and note the difficulties, labors and triumphs which attended on them. The beginning was made in 1853 in the city of New York, in a specially erected structure called the Crystal Palace, a construction of iron and glass, 365½ feet in diameter, with galleries and a dome 123 feet high and 100 feet wide. The building covered 5½ acres of land, and was called an architectural marvel. Comparisons of this relatively insignificant structure with some of those at Chicago show how enormously greater are the appointments for the Chicago Fair than were the accommodations for New York's display forty years ago. The Crystal Palace was erected by "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industries of all Nations," with a capital of \$200,000. All told it had 236,000 square feet of floor space. We are advised that twenty-five million dollars or more has been invested in the Chicago enterprise to date. The Manufactures and Liberal Arts building at Chicago is 1687 by 787 feet, and it covers nearly thirty-one acres, this being one of many, and is about seven times as large as the New York Crystal Palace was. The United States government building at Chicago, alone, is larger than the Crystal Palace, which was deemed ample in size for exhibiting the notable productions of the world. Machinery Hall at Chicago is three times as large as was the Crystal Palace.

It should be remembered, though, that the New York exposition was no small affair when all things are considered. It was, indeed, looked upon

at the time as something surpassingly wonderful. Some idea of what was thought of it may be gleaned from an editorial in the *Express* of the day after the Fair was opened, the following being an extract therefrom:

The four great wings of the building were glowing like a flower garden. The flags of every hue streaming from the galleries—the tasteful and scarf-like colors, wreathing the pillars of each compartment with pink, green, blue and white—the great star spangled banner brooding like a tent over the north platform; the ladies in their cloud-like and beautiful dresses filling the ground floor, radiating in light masses up the stair cases and along the lace-like galleries that hedged them in a golden network of a cage—all this puts us in mind of Dante's heroine, which he described as a gigantic rose, where each opening leaf is peopled with forms of angelic beauty, than any material or utilitarian thing that we expect to see in a lifetime. It was beautiful to see works of art from foreign and native pencils or chisels gleaming up cold, white and still among the throng that 'whelmed them in, wave after wave of smiling light eddying around them, in striking contrast with their wan and touching lifelessness.

There were a good many notables at that opening, too. The President of the United States—Franklin Pierce—did the honors, and with him were Jefferson Davis, secretary of war, Caleb Cushing, attorney general, and a number of others whose names need not be reproduced; they were famous then but are forgotten by the masses now. It is recorded that at the Crystal Palace exhibition there were 4100 exhibitors against upwards of 60,000 at Chicago. The buildings and other items of expense ran up to \$740,000, being in excess of the receipts by the then startling sum of about \$300,000, which the stockholders had to pay. This was rather discouraging for a beginning but it did not last long, as those who are familiar with the latter history of the country can bear witness to.

NOTES.

The common council has passed an ordinance fixing the city tax rate at 85 cents on the \$100.

Lieutenant Parker C. Johnson of the Tenth United States cavalry, who shot Henry H. Barry, an Arizona cattleman, in a dispute at Fort Thomas in October, 1891, has just been acquitted at Solomonsville, A. T.

R. Burdette of San Jose has brought suit contesting the election of Charles Doerr, Democrat, to the city council. Doerr was returned as elected in the Third ward at the April election by a plurality of three over Burdett.

Inquiries are now being made into the practicability of shipping frozen mutton by the Australian steamers to Vancouver. A company will probably be formed to build a cold storage warehouse and go into the business.

A. W. Edwards of Elk Creek, Wyoming, who was scalped by the Indians near Fort Laramie when a boy, will be exhibited at the World's Fair as the only living man who was ever scalped. He gets \$10,000 for the season.

Rev. Burchard of Uklah, the pioneer Indian missionary of Mendocino