

H. E. Palmer; A. S. Hazleton of Council Bluffs.

With introductions and handshakings over came the consideration of business which was the object of the visit of the gentlemen from the Gateway City. Mr. Wattle, chairman of the delegation, was the first to speak. He said they came not as orators or fluent speakers but as business men to make a business proposition in which he thought the people of Utah as well as the people of Nebraska were interested. The Trans-Mississippi congress met at Omaha last year. The question of holding a Trans-Mississippi exposition was one of the themes considered. The matter was favorably acted upon. From that time to the present the Omaha people had been working on the matter. A corporation had been formed and the people and State of Nebraska would raise about half a million dollars for the enterprise. A bill was pending in Congress for the appropriation of half a million more. Everything possible was being done to make it a success. Substantial encouragement had been promised throughout the west. Iowa alone is to give \$50,000 for a building. In Utah the Omaha delegation had been received with marked consideration and courtesy by Governor Wells and other citizens. Notably among these was Hon. George Q. Cannon. They had learned with pleasure that the Utah Legislature had taken cognizance of the exposition. This they believed would be a profitable action for the new State. A great tide of immigration is setting in and Utah should secure its proportion of it.

G. M. Hitchcock, editor of the World-Herald, said it was necessary to secure the full co-operation of the states of the entire west. An exposition that would not represent the whole west would largely fail in accomplishing the object for which it was held. Utah's ardent support was needed and must if possible be secured. Nowhere else could be found such an example of human pluck, enterprise and wisdom as they had witnessed in Utah. It fairly made them ashamed of their comparatively meager accomplishments in Nebraska when contemplating what had been done in this once desert-like country.

City Attorney Hazleton of Council Bluffs, Iowa, said he accompanied the delegation simply for the purpose of telling how the people of his state felt towards the enterprise. At the Trans-Mississippi congress there was a strong sentiment that something was wrong in the Western part of the Union, and that a large exposition would be a partial remedy; Hon. George Q. Cannon, one of Utah's prominent and enterprising citizens, gave valuable aid to the end stated. In fact he did more for it than anyone else. Iowa has joined heartily in the project and Utah, it was hoped, would do likewise.

Governor Wells said in part that it was already known what Utah had done to encourage the exposition to the passage of a resolution. He didn't know if anything further could be said at this time. He was in hearty accord with the movement and believed that Utah should be represented. He knew the exposition would be much more successful if Utah was represented than if she were not. He further said

that he thought it was the sentiment of the Legislature to have an exhibit at Omaha but the appropriations for that purpose had better be deferred until the next session, which meets a year from now. In 1897 the State would be fifty years old. One year from next July it would be a half century since two tired travelers first gazed upon Salt Lake Valley. It was possible that we should want some appropriations for a celebration of that event which was of great importance to us. Whether that would take the form of an exposition remained to be seen, but the matter could be easily left to the Legislature of next year, which would, in his opinion, do what was right in the premises.

Senators Booth, Glen Miller and Candland, and Representatives Taylor, Clark and Harris, all favored giving such assistance as the State would be able to. A legislative appropriation this year could hardly be thought of, however. But next year the amount of the State's revenues would be determined and something substantial might then be done.

This brought the meeting to a close with many thanks from the Exposition promoters as to the promises made.

PRACTICAL IRRIGATION IN THE WEST

When I commenced trying irrigation farming eight years ago I made as many blunders as it is possible to make on 100 acres of land. A man who has never had experience in irrigation will always guess wrong. My farm is just one quarter of a mile wide. I have a main ditch running down each side the entire length of the ranch with a good wagon road running right down the center, parallel with the ditches. I run my irrigating laterals out from these two main ditches as far as the road, giving just fall enough to make the water move. My small furrows are sixty feet apart, but where the fall is less, the ditches could easily be placed 100 feet from each other. In preparing the land in this way the surface between the ditches can be made perfectly smooth.

I find that 600 barrels of water will irrigate one acre of land. A stream three feet wide and six inches deep, with a current running three miles an hour, is a good head of water for one man to handle, and will irrigate about ten acres in twelve hours. My crops go very nearly twenty days from one irrigation to another, but every fifteen or sixteen days would be better. Of course I cultivate after each irrigation. To keep up our community ditch costs an average of \$1 an acre each year. Irrigation is not near the expense that some seem to think. It costs me 15 cents an acre to irrigate each time. I notice that in some localities it is still the practice to irrigate both day and night. I formerly did so, but now have a small reservoir into which I run the water at night in order to have a good head for the following day. A man cannot do good work in night irrigation.

Farming by irrigation with a good water privilege beats farming in the rainy countries, for many reasons. We get better prices for what we produce and the harvesting is not disturbed by rainfall. Speaking from my own experience, farming in the arid region is a

profitable business. I have cut as much as 225 tons of alfalfa hay from seventy acres of land. I cut alfalfa three times during the season. In my opinion the further development of the Rocky Mountain region can only be accomplished by means of storage reservoirs. In our section we have a twelve-acre reservoir that is a success. I do not think we can successfully store and utilize the flood waters in the mountain region. They come with such violence and carry so much sediment and driftwood that a reservoir would soon be filled up.

There are many mountain streams that run a good head of water from early winter until May or June. These are the streams I would select to feed storage reservoirs. Irrigation farming is the acme of scientific agriculture, and its glorious results now justify the tremendous efforts in capital, intelligence and labor, put forth by the irrigation pioneers.—Ex.

NEWS NOTES.

The Latter-day Saints' meeting in San Francisco, Cal., was addressed on Sunday evening by Elder Willard Beawcroft of Ogden, who spoke of the apostasy from the primitive Church.

Two dead bodies were found in a barn at Hollister, Cal., Friday. The men were unknown in the vicinity and are supposed to be tramps who crawled into the barn and died from exposure to the recent cold weather.

Angus McDonald, a laborer residing at San Francisco, was struck and killed by a Southern Pacific train Sunday night. The unfortunate man stepped on the track just in front of the train as it emerged from a cut, and was ground to pieces. Two children survive him.

The eighteen-months-old daughter of William H. Ayacough of San Francisco, had two fingers amputated Monday. The little sufferer was watching her mother splitting kindling wood and placed her hand on the chopping block, when the hatchet descended cutting off two of her fingers.

Strawberries are ripe at Florin, Cal. It is announced from there that the bulk of the crop for several weeks hence will be shipped to Salt Lake, Portland, Montana, Denver and other points out of the state. The Sacramento Record-Union says it pays the growers much better to send their earliest fruit to these places than to hawk it about at home. It is packed and shipped direct from Florin and commands gilt-edged prices in those localities where strawberry culture is possible only in the midsummer months.

Osaba Stockman March 23: W. H. Beckwith, of the firm of Beckwith, Quinn & Co. of Beckwith, Wyoming, brought in a train load of range cattle. Mr. Beckwith says that this is the seventh time in succession that he has landed here in either a rain or snowstorm and it looks as if all Nebraska had to do when it needed rain was for him to start across the state with a train of cattle. He reports the snow fall as very light in Wyoming the past winter and as the weather has been exceptionally mild, cattle have done nicely and the loss to owners has been absolutely nothing.