

all susceptible of irrigation, where the home-seekers can get land to make homes upon under the homestead and desert acts with the privilege of water at cost from the People's canal, were it not for the prohibition of the American Falls Power company, which starts from nearly the same point, and is surveyed to run parallel with the People's canal, that this land is not to be entered because they hope to get it under the Carey law. It is a well known law of natural philosophy that two particles of matter cannot occupy the same space time. Apply this to two ditches covering the same land. The only thing I can see now to do is to stand by self-preservation, the first law of nature, and keep aloof from those that take the life from the country.

I have shown what the American Falls Power company will charge for water, and now will give the facts as to the People's Canal company, so that the unbiased public may judge for themselves which company to support. A person can buy from the People's Canal company water stock at from three to five dollars an acre, about 15 per cent in cash, to pay for rights of way and incidental expenses and the remainder in labor, with from five to ten cents an acre in labor a year for actual cleaning and repairs. Every stockholder in the People's company has the right to vote on all matters pertaining to his and the company's welfare and such rights belonging to his heirs after him. This is the genius of American institutions "of the people, for the people and by the people," to retain some safeguards for the welfare and happiness of the people and not to be reduced to the condition of serfs and slaves as those who should enter under the Power company would ultimately become.

We, as stockholders, are confident that we have the right on our side. We can say we have reclaimed the land for the first twenty miles, as the ditch is nearly completed that distance with an average width of thirty feet on the bottom. Those who have worked in good faith on the first twenty miles with the intention of entering land in the second twenty miles when they can get water sufficient for home use, are entitled to land in that tract as I see it. This land could not in justice be granted to the American Falls Power company as reclaimed under the Carey law by the Power company, which has only completed three miles of ditch through land already under water.

It is the old story of the lamb who was down stream muddying the water that the wolf was drinking.

The granting of this land by the State board to the Power company, for actual settlement with their wives and children and is the giving of it to the Power company for speculative purposes. I enter my solemn protest and I know the state board does not understand the true situation. Would it not have been a better way for the state board in case this land was to be set aside under the Carey law to have advertised the matter, so that the People's Co. would have a chance to put in their objection? I think it would, and such a course would have given

other men who have paid thousands of dollars taxes in support of the state and the state board, who had a much better right than a foreign company, the opportunity to get water and reclaim the arid land? Among these, are such men as control the Low Side, River Side and Ericson canals, Berryman, Rogers, Givens, Porter, Plant, Worden and others. I respectfully represent these as more solid men than a foreign company, as far as I am able to judge.

It seems to me too bad that poor men with large families, who have worked all the fall and winter months in wind, rain and snow, with the expectation of one-fourth of their wages in cash to help their needy families, should now be deprived of their money because it must be retained to defray the necessary expenses in defending the people's rights. It is two years the twenty-first of next August since a band of pioneers, with John England at their head, located and broke the first ground for what is known as the People's canal, to reclaim a part of the Blackfoot desert and continue the canal on down the Snake river valley, to make homes for the homeless of our own and adjoining states and for those who have come from the wind-blasted, sun-burnt, parched country of Kansas, Nebraska and Cherokee nation. God knows the bleeding heart of the homeseeker who has the care and anxiety of earning the support for a large family of nearly loved ones. So me, I am confident, have been almost ready to lay down their lives, they have become so careworn through the obstacles constantly thrown in their way, which hinder the advancement of themselves and their families. Why this is so I cannot say. Is not life too dear and home too sweet that honest men, women and children should be so treated? Then let us hope the spirit of love and charity will be in the hearts of those who have tried in the past to make homes under adverse circumstances. Their integrity and frugality is beyond question. I am sure, too, that there is enough love of right and patriotism in the mind and hearts of those in higher authority to aid the right and assist the perplexed citizen; and may the time speedily come that will comfort and ease the minds and hearts of the downcast; but we would sooner be defeated in right than succeed in wrong.

I will say for and in behalf of the stockholders in the People's canal that we thank those friends who have done and are doing all in their power to help in this dark hour of trial. Such are our honorable state treasurer, C. Bunting, of Blackfoot, Messrs. Berryman, Rogers, Brown, Jones, Ericson and others. May their goodness never lose its power by growing old.

In conclusion I will say, may those who injure the innocent stop for a moment and consider our Saviour's words, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." Kent says: "When the spirit of liberty has fled and truth and justice are disregarded, private rights may easily be sacrificed under the forms of law;" but remember, in the language of the immortal Cicero, "Liberty, when chained awhile, bites harder when let loose, than if she had not been chained at all." Remember, friends, those who are for the right,

that the loyal are with you heart and hand. "I have seen the wicked in great power and spreading himself like a green bay tree. Yet he passed away and lo, he was not."

I remain, a lover of law and justice,
JOHN BOND.
ROSE PRECINCT, Bingham County,
Idaho, Blackfoot, Feb. 3, 1896.

REUNIONS AT MINK CREEK.

MINK CREEK, Idaho,
Feb. 6th, 1896.

This with us is a season of surprise parties, dances and amusements of all kinds, together with snow and muddy roads, etc. On February 4th a surprise party was given in honor of Sister Graham, the president of the Relief Society of this ward. About two hundred people participated. Sister Graham was brought to the town hall about noon to see a sick sister living close by, and when arriving at the hall her two counselors came down and escorted her up to the room where the brethren and sisters were gathered and when the doors opened the music played a tune of welcome. It being Sister Graham's 57th birthday many hearty congratulations were given, as she was escorted to the head of the table. A number of people were already seated; and she was surrounded on her right hand by the bishopric, on the left by husband, children and grandchildren, together with a host of friends of both sexes. As a token of esteem the sisters of the Relief Society presented her with a rocking chair, the second one presented her by the sisters of that society. After all had partaken of the bounties so richly provided by the good sisters, the tables were cleared and there was a program consisting of songs, recitations, speeches and conversation till towards evening, when all separated, well pleased with the doings of the day.

Sisters Helen Zluck and Martha Hanson were each treated to a surprise as a token of esteem for services rendered the female part of the community, and each being presented with a few dollars in cash.

Dances, parties and meetings take nearly all our time; the people as a general rule are healthy, though the weather is unusually changeable for this season. Snow is not so plentiful as usual in this section of the country.

Yours respectfully,
HILDA M. GRAHAM.

BULLETIN NO. 40.

The NEWS has received from the Utah Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 40, by Prof. Mills, which treats of the value of grass and its relation to exercise in the production of pork. Results of experiments in hog feeding, extending over two years, are reported as follows:

- (a) With full grain rations.
- (b) With part grain rations.
- (c) Without grain.

The bulletin gives tabulated records of the experiments, with comments thereon, and illustrations showing the appearance of some of the animals after 91 days of four different systems of feeding. The most important conclusions reached are the following:

1. Pigs allowed to run at large over