

They are increasing very fast. The first I saw of them was two years ago; they were very small and ran through my sein, but last year I caught as many as four hundred at one haul, and all of the small ones ran through my sein. There are all sizes of them. I am very careful and turn them all back in the lake, for I am very much interested in the fish.

If you will come up here in June, when the fish are spawning, I will meet you at Montpelier and take you around the lake to see the fish. I cannot catch any now, but will send you some as soon as they come in.

Yours truly,

CHARLES H. ALLEY.

WAYNE COUNTY WEATHER.

The following interesting weather report was received at the local weather bureau office from the voluntary observer at Grover, Wayne county, Utah:

GROVER, Wayne County, Utah,

January 21st, 1897.

The opening of the year seemed to betoken an open winter. The 4th was the coldest, being five degrees below zero; from that time the temperature raised daily until the 11th when it was 24 above. That night a snow storm set in and the fall of snow was the heaviest known here for years. The stormy period lasted until the 15th, making a total depth of snow of 35 inches. Since that time clearing with cold weather has again set in, the 19th gave us a temperature of 7 degrees below zero at early morning. A stormy period seemed to be again threatening but so far it has remained clear.

The mountains must be full of snow in this section. The heavy fall of snow has interfered with what little traffic existed in these parts. The storm seemed to pass southeast of Grover, that is the depth of snow seems to be greater in that direction. Stock feeding is in order now and there is nothing to browse upon, except the tall brush. The days have been fairly warm so that the snow has settled fast, it is now (21) about 20 inches deep where it has been left undisturbed. No stock report to hand.

HENRY CULUM,

Voluntary Observer.

OMAHA EXPOSITION.

OMAHA, Jan. 28.—A bill is pending before the legislature of Nebraska providing for an appropriation of \$350,000 in aid of the Transmississippi and International Exposition of 1898. This measure is being pushed with great vigor and its passage within a week or ten days is confidently expected. Governor Stiles A. Holcomb in his biennial message strongly urged that a liberal appropriation be granted.

A bill is before the Illinois legislature appropriating \$100,000 for the exposition and many of the western states are now considering similar bills.

While the active work of the managers of the exposition is now mainly directed in efforts to secure legislative and stock subscriptions, plans covering the exposition proper are being

gradually developed. The most improving feature of the exposition of 1898 is to be the mineral exhibit. It is proposed to set apart a portion of the grounds for this purpose, under the designation of "El Dorado," in which a silver palace is to be the central structure. The building as proposed is about 450 feet square, and its title, Silver Palace, signified the character of the exhibit to be made in it. It is to be built of metal and silverplated.

Mr. S. S. Beman of Chicago, one of the architects of the World's Fair buildings, upon request submitted a sketch of the proposed palace. He selected a highly ornate gothic style of architecture for this building, and the style lends itself readily, with its pinnacles, arches, flying buttresses and graceful and delicate forms to the ideas usually associated with silver art work. The architecture of the Milan cathedral was drawn from in a measure in making the sketch of the proposed silver palace. Mr. Beman says, "If one can picture in his mind the fairylike effect of silver pinnacles, crockets and points presenting a forest of spires to the silvery moon or the golden sun for their reflection and dancing scintillations, a faint idea of the character and novelty of the possibilities of this beautiful idea can be had. It lies only in the province of the poet to adequately describe the bewildering beauties and glories of this fairy palace. Truly the possibilities of effect to be here realized are limitless."

Another feature which will be both novel and interesting is the ethnological exhibit. The idea is to bring together representatives of every tribe in the United States and territories, in greater or less numbers. Not only will the various types of North American Indians be assembled, but there will be also an exhibit of their old and new implements of war; the great variety of apparel, showing most striking contrasts between the northern and southern tribes; the various ornaments and aboriginal jewelry with which the tribesmen bedeck themselves; and their crude household utensils. In fact it is designed that this aboriginal exhibit shall enable the visitor to see the various tribes as they exist and live today. The progress of civilization made by the redmen will also be exemplified. The wild Apaches from the southwest and the semi-civilized Indians of the five nations or of the reservations in the east will be brought together, thus giving an object lesson of the advances made by agencies for the civilization of the redmen.

Another feature proposed is a perfect representation of the Mercur gold mines of Utah, made in miniature, covering possibly an acre of ground, representing a large tract in the neighborhood of the great mine. Other mining districts will be reproduced in similar manner.

The manager of the department of exhibits, Mr. E. E. Bruce, in his prospectus to exhibitors, names a trophy and prize to be awarded to the best exhibit illustrating an irrigated farm. The subject of irrigation is one which is attracting very widespread attention throughout the West, and it is the purpose of the projectors of the exposition of 1898 that every mode of irrigation found to have been most

practicable shall be given illustration. It is also the purpose to give prominence to the beet sugar industry and to the culture of the sugar beet.

Many other features, unique and highly attractive, are being suggested, and ideas relating thereto are being developed. The exposition of 1898 will be original in conception, as it is the aim of the promoters to avoid the reproduction of features which distinguish exhibitions of recent years and with which the people generally are familiar.

PROGRESS IN CALIFORNIA MISSION

NAPA, Napa County California, January 22, 1897. — Many times since I left my home at Onaida, Idaho, in the latter part of February, 1895, I have enjoyed looking over the pages of your valuable paper. To the Elders, its face is familiar, its voice that of a friend; and best of all its contents is the missionary correspondence. So I concluded to add my mite to the ever increasing stream.

My time has been spent in California, part of the time north and part of the time south of the Tehachapi. December 16th, 1896, in company with Elder V. B. Raymond of Menan, Idaho, I came to Napa and started to open a new field. We were entire strangers here, depending on the Lord and the generosity of the people, and so far we have been wonderfully blessed.

Last Sunday, the 17th, Elder O. Barrus paid us a visit, as he was on his way home from Samos, and we had a pleasant time together.

Tuesday we visited the Veteran's Home at Yountville and spoke to 250 of the old soldiers. Some of them were acquainted with the Latter-day Saints and were very glad to see us, while one in particular said that he had enough of Mormons thirty-six years ago, and I came to the conclusion that he was one of those who failed to get to the valley and stayed out in the snow all winter. So I didn't blame him much, as the associations were not pleasant ones to him.

We have been received kindly in most instances and are gradually making friends, while prejudice is not so intense as formerly.

In seven days past we have held six meetings and distributed about 200 tracts, walking in all about seventy-five miles.

The prospects in this state are bright and I expect to see a great work done here in the near future.

Your brother in the cause of truth,
W. N. WOODLAND.

Morgan Mirror: The death of Mrs. Vilda Carter, wife of Joseph Carter, was a sad affair. The two were wedded four years ago, but to all appearances did not live happy. Last summer Mrs. Carter came home to visit her mother, Mrs. Rounds, and did not return to her husband who lives at Fort Bridger, Wyo. The present cold snap found her and two small children poorly provided for, and it is said that in her efforts to keep the children warm she robbed herself of the necessary clothes. A number of chills resulted in her death.