

eighteen acres of good pasture and fed a full ration of grain, made the most rapid growth and required the least grain for one pound of gain.

2. Pigs confined in movable pens in the pasture grew more slowly than those running loose and required an increase of 20 per cent of grain to make one pound of growth.

3. Pigs at pasture, fed under three different conditions gained 92.5 per cent more and ate but 2 per cent more than the pigs getting grass and otherwise similarly fed but confined in pens. The grain required to produce one pound of gain was increased 40 per cent with those in pens over those at pasture.

4. Pigs fed but part rations of grain at pasture made satisfactory gains. Those at pasture getting the three-fourths grain ration gained more than those fed a full grain ration and grass, either in the yards or in the pens.

5. Pigs pastured without grain made about the same growth for three seasons in succession this averaging .36 of a pound per day.

6. As nearly as can be judged, exercise alone increased the gain 22 per cent, and the amount eaten but 1.5 per cent, but decreased the amount required for one pound of gain 22 per cent.

7. Grass when cut and fed green to pigs, whether fed in pens or yard, or with full or part grain ration, or without grain proved to be of very little value.

8. Pigs confined in pens and fed on grass alone, mostly lucern, for ninety-one days, lost over a quarter of a pound per day.

9. The average of the pigs fed on grass gained a little more than those without the grass, but not enough to pay for the extra feed in the grass.

10. With the pigs confined in the hog house pens, the grass proved beneficial, while with those in the yard it proved detrimental, the latter requiring more grain to make a pound of pork with the grass than without it.

11. Pasturing either with full or with part grain rations appeared to be by far the cheapest and best way of making pork.

Note.—The grass is a mixture of eight varieties, in which lucern constitutes at least one-half.

CLAIMS \$15,000,000.

"The flowers that bloom in the spring" which is near at hand are to mark an event of surpassing importance in Salt Lake City, if an announcement made in *People*, a widely circulated and influential London (England) journal of January 12 is to be believed. It is no less than an assertion that a certain individual now in England, and remembered here by a most unsavory reputation, lays claim to property aggregating in value about one-half the whole assessed value of the municipality. He sets the amount as between fifteen and twenty millions of dollars, but magnanimously offers to compromise for one-fourth of that amount, and take first mortgages as security in case the cash is not ready on his appearance. Here is the announcement in the paper referred to:

DEVONIAN'S CLAIM TO £3,000,000.

A short time ago we published in "The

People" particulars of a remarkable claim about to be made by Mr. W. Jarman, a town councillor of Exeter, to a large amount of valuable property in Salt Lake City, the headquarters of the Mormons. Sensational details were then given of Mr. Jarman's career in the State of Utah. Mr. Jarman was born in Haymarket, London, in 1837. When only three months old he was taken to Exeter, and in 1866 he left the "ever-faithful" city for Utah. He arrived at his destination with £5,000 in cash and a substantial quantity of dry goods. The site of Salt Lake City was then almost a wilderness. There being no money in the country, all business was carried on by barter, and £1 sterling was worth somewhere about £100. Soon after Mr. Jarman's arrival, the Union Pacific railway extended their system to Salt Lake City, and sold him a block of land for 8000 dollars. On this the wealthiest quarter of the city is built. For this Mr. Jarman is now claiming. Being a man of capital he was invited to join the Mormon Church, which he did, and soon became a high priest among them. After some years Jarman eschewed the Mormon faith, and his wife in consequence divorced him. Then his prosecution commenced. The high priest not only granted the divorce, but accompanied it with an order that the real property of Mr. Jarman in Naia should be transferred to the wife for her benefit and that of the children. Mr. Jarman, with great difficulty, escaped to England, bringing with him the title deeds of the property. He then commenced a lengthy lecturing tour in the states, and his appeals were largely instrumental in producing a change in the state of the law which pronounced Mormonism illegal. While delivering these lectures in the states, news reached him of the death of his father in England, on whose decease he came into property at Exeter. This necessitated his coming to England, and while in this country he learnt that the American government had legalized divorce in Utah, and legitimized the children of the Mormon community. The government, however, refused to deal with the transfer of land. Early in the spring Mr. Jarman intends returning to America to prosecute his claims to the land. He states that streets, factories, electric railways and villa residences all cover his land, and these he values at between three and four million pounds sterling. He proposes to compromise with the holders of the land, and will be willing to accept a quarter of that amount. Where cash is not immediately forthcoming Mr. Jarman states his willingness to take first mortgages bearing interest at 6 per cent. Mr. Jarman's first wife was a native of Iddesleigh.

The principal difficulty with this Jarman claim is that it is like his other assertions regarding Utah—it is not true. The fellow Jarman is such an unconscionable liar that many people have sought to excuse him on the ground of insanity. If he is crazy, however, there is such "method in his madness" that he gathers in the English editors in a clever fashion and "stuffs" them as though they were the most gullible beings on the face of the earth. Any statement he makes about Utah seems to be sought after with avidity, and the more improbable it is the readier does it find access to the columns of many English papers. Jarman follows this business to make money out of the people who listen to his sensational stories, and while his procedure is not exactly the same in detail as the pilfering business he engaged in in Salt Lake it is none the less dishonest. He

fools lots of his countrymen by his yarns, and fools them badly; and he makes them pay for it too.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—A special from Albuquerque says:

Col. A. J. Fountain, one of the best known men in New Mexico, was kidnapped on the road from Las Cruces to White Oaks by cattle thieves and is believed to have been killed together with his little son, who was his only travelling companion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The secretary of the treasury today opened the bids for the purchase of \$100,000,000 United States four per cent thirty year bonds received under his call, dated January 6th last. The bonds, redeemable in coin, will be issued in denominations of \$50, or multiples of that sum, as desired by the bidders.

The total number of bids received for the new loan is 4,640, aggregating \$558,269,350. Secretary Carlisle was greatly pleased at the brilliantly conspicuous success of the loan, and said it showed what the people of this country would do when appealed to. He thought the effect abroad would be very marked in our favor.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Press association announces that the Scotch Oil combine has completely dissolved, with heavy losses to investors, and the Standard Oil company is again master of the situation.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—The entire family of six, father, mother, wife and three children, were murdered last night by Richard Klatke, a Lake View carpenter, who completed the work by killing himself. The dead are: Richard Klatke, carpenter, 38 years old; Kate Klatke, wife; John Klatke, 73; Mina Wilhelmine, mother-in-law, 71; Mina Klatke, daughter, 9; Anna Klatke, daughter, 8, and Emma Klatke, daughter, 7.

The members of the Klatke family were found dead early this morning in their little cottage, 207 Berskau avenue, two blocks from Cuyler station, a suburb on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, by Matthew Brown, a saloonkeeper, who called to secure the services of a carpenter. Each of the seven corpses had a bullet wound in the head and the death of all evidently was instantaneous. Beside the body of Richard Klatke lay a revolver, and empty cartridges were scattered about the room. There was no indication of a struggle on the part of any victims. A heavy odor, which appeared to be that of chloroform, pervaded. From this it was surmised that Richard first chloroformed the entire family and then taking deliberate aim, put a bullet into the brain of each. Everything pointed to a deliberately planned murder by the head of the family and a desire to place himself and family beyond any further earthly troubles.

Klatke was despondent. His family were cold and hungry. Since Christmas he has been out of work and he ended his troubles just as relief was in sight. This morning his next door neighbor, Adolph Schmidt, called at the cottage with the joyful news that he had found a job for Klatke. At the same time Matt Brown arrived on the same errand. A close examina-