

voir, and its value could be increased by decreasing its area if, at the same time, the storage capacity could be maintained by providing for a greater annual rise and fall of the diminished surface. It is to the advantage of Utah county to decrease the area of the lake, as by so doing the broad extent of the marsh land would be reduced and the cultivated areas extended. By storing all of the water possible in mountain valleys and keeping it from reaching Utah lake until the time of the year when it is needed, a double bencht would result to Utah county, in making available a large summer flow of the streams and in keeping to the minimum

the area of flooded valley below. The efforts of the department at the present time are being directed toward arranging som scheme by which the vested rights will be harmonized, the rights of all preserved, and the surplus water made available for disposal, so that the proceeds may repay the cost of the work, in case it is undertaken by the government. "The scheme is be-lieved to be feasible," says Mr. New-ell, " but it will require great care, perseverance and tact on the part of those having it in hand." He refers to the fear on the part of those now drawing water from Utah Jake, that any interference with the level of the lake may disturb their water supply, but when a plan is eventually worked out he be lieves these fears can be allayed.

BEAR RIVER NEXT.

"Next in importance to the complete control of Utah lake is the full utiliza-tion of the waters of Bear lake," con-tinues the report. Water is taken out

river on the west, and it has been de-termined to investigate further as to the possibilities of this stream for irri-gation. The Lake creak and or irrirea is divided into four portions. The

tire tract.

various streams.

A large proportion of the Uintah In-

A large proportion of the Einfah In-dians are now settled on lands irrigated from Uintah river, on the bench land between Fort Duchesne and the White Rocks agency, and west of the Ouray school, their lands being watered by several canals drawing from Uintah river. Mr. Newell states that the best wathod for the invigation of the Uintah

nethod for the irrigation of the Uintah area is by the enlargement of the

present canal system. Increasing the carrying capacity of canal No. 1 would enable it to supply sufficient water to the mesa west of Ultitah river.

the mesa west of Ulnish river. There is an area covering 6,600 acres just east of the reservation, in what is known as the Strip, which it is pos-sible to irrigate. East of the Ouray school is a large tract of agricultural land bounded on the west by the res-ervation boundary and on the east by Green diver being in the form of a

Green river, being in the form of a triangle, and comprising 21,200 acres.

canal could be constructed at a mod-erate cost sufficient to reclaim this en-

LAKE CREEK LANDS.

There has been more or less discussion regarding the feasibility of the diversion of the waters of the Lake creek to irrigate lands adjoining Ulntah

and then disappeared in the . Soon thereafter the bell from hurch. the tower above toked slowly and the villagers at the street corners uncovered in acknowledgement to the pas-sage of their neighbor and friend, Eng land's great statesman. Viscount Cranborne, who now as sumes the title of Marquis of Salisbury, immediately notified King Edward and Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales and others, incluing Lord Salisbury, who is now in Egypt, and who was the only child of the marquis absent from the death

Soon messages of condolence began soon messages of condoience began coming in, and the little telegraph of-fice at Hatfield was swamped with un-precedented business. The death of Lord Salisbury occurred on the' fiftieth antiversary of his entry into public life, as a member of the house of commons for Starford

low, and gave no sign of the approach

Later the news came when a hat

less servant dashed down the graveled roadway, saying as he passed: "He has

louse

cone.'

ommons for Stamford.

ecretary of foreign affairs.

The elevation of Lord Cranborne to the house of lords creates a cavancy in the Rochestetr district, and probably

Jalm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Sold in Salt Lake City, Utab, by

The senior curate, in his sermon, paid tribute to the deceased, especially welling on his private virtues and his evotion to the church. At the con-lusion of the discourse the whole con-regation rose and remained standing while the organist played the "Dead March in Saul." The funeral has been provisionally fixed for the end of this week to enable Lord Edward Cecil, who is on his way home from Egypt,

The physicians met at Hatfield house onight and issued to the press a brief lescription of the final stages of the liness, which confirms the statements already cabled by the Associated Press. The newspapers this morning, black borders evote the bulk of their space to the ist hours and career of the Marquis The ex-premier, though retired from political life, was an important figure of Salisbury. In their editorials they pay warm tributes and express deep a many public ways. He was a war-len of the Cinque ports, high steward admiration for the dead man, recog-nizing that with him there passes away of Westminster and chancellor of Ox-ford university. His death places an order of Knight of the Carter at the the last of the great English states men of the Victorian era, as well as the last of the brilliant group of Eu-ropean statesmen which included Bis-marck, Gortchakoff and Andrassy. It is held that his work in the domain of KING EDWARD'S TRIBUTE. London, Aug. '3.-King Edward's tribute to the decensed Marquis of Silasbury is given in the Court Circular tonight, dated Marienbad, Sunday. It foreign policy that will be best re nembered with gratitude was his con stant endeavor to preserve peace. He is spoken of as the true representative "The king has received with pro-band regret the news of the death of the Marquis of Salisbury, and his maype of the unambitious, conservativ The Paris correspondent of the Times the adarquis of Salisbury, and his ma-jesty deeply deplores the loss of so great a statesman, whose invaluable services to Queen Victoria, to the king and his country in the highest offices of state which he held for so many years will ever dwell in the memory of his fellow countergran." says: "Shortly after the Armenian mas sacres it came to my knowledge that Lord Salisbury regarded the deposition of Abdul Hamid as perhaps the best solution to the great evils of Turkish misrule. In a letter to a friend, howver, he said he supposed that Austria Messages of condelence are pouring n at Hatfield house. The senders in-lude King Edward and Queen Alex-Hungary was too conservative to consent to such a course, and apparently the idea was never officially mooted." andra, the queen of Portugal and Preei-dent Loubet. Touching references

ities, has resulted in the introduction of nodern scientific methods, which are quite as markedly in contrast to former practises as the advances in any other progressive field of endeavor. Indeed, to present day achievements in this di-rection must be attributed the recent devlopment of the American export trade in eggs, which has recently in-vaded markets as far distant as the origin rlent Perhaps the most convincing demon-

Fernaps the most convincing demon-stration of what scientific methods are accomplishing in the poultry industry is afforded by the unique poultry farm at Sidney. Ohio, which ranks as one of the largest in the United States and probably in the world, and which is thus described by the Scientific Ameri-can:

The buildings which comprise the plant consist of two main structures and a number of smaller in-closures. All are of brick construction, with slate roofs; and more than \$100,-00 based on the state of the 000 has been expended in buildings and equipment, exclusive of the cost of the site, which comprises one hundred and

site, which comprises one hundred and forty acres. The hatchery, or broiler plant, is 480 feet in length. The main portion of the building is built in the form of the letter U, and has a periphery of 840 feet. In the basement of the other part are 30 incubators, each containing rect. In the basement of the other part are 30 incubators, each containing 300 eggs, so that there is a total of 9,000 eggs daily in a state of in-cubation. The filling of the ma-tor will discharge its brood each day, and thus the plant may be said to have hatching capacity of 300 From the incubator cellar the daily hatching small chickens are taken to what is known as the "nursery," which con-stantly shelters 6,000 young chickens, ranging in age from one to 30 days. When the chickens have attained the age of 31 days, they are lowered by an elevator to the ground floor and put in the U-shaped part of the building the U-shaped part of the building, which is divided into 60 pens. The hickens advance one pen each day, so chosens advance one pen each day, so that at the end of two months they have completed the circuit and are ready for transference to the shipping department. It may be noted in this connection, that the U-shaped portion of the building is constantly tenated by about 21 000 chickens, capage is by about 21,000 chickens, ranging in age from 30 to 90 days. The egg house at the Sidney plant is 537 feet in length and similar in con-struction to the building above described. It is bisected lengthwise by a four-foot aisle, on each side of which are 30 pens containing 50 hens apiece. The 3,000 high grade Leghorn fowis produce daily 200 dozen of unfertile eggs for cultary purposes. The eggs for the incubators are produced by 900 for the incubators are produced by 900 high grade Plymouth Rock fowls. As Indicating the proportion of loss, it may be stated that out of every 450 eggs which go into the incubators, an average of 300 perfected brollers are obtained. btained.



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ing fatality. Groups of watchers clus-tered under the Elizabethan arches of Botanic Blood Balm (B.B.B.) is the lodge gates, anxiously questioning each passenger from the Hatfield

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music and appropriate hymns, the ser-vice was of the usual character.

of Bear river by a number of canals in Utah, Idaho and Wyoming, through which the stream runs. The regula-tion of the river and the best use of its waters involve interstate problems. From studies heretofore made, it is evident that the key to the whole situa-tion is the control of Bear lake. It has been determined that the main source of supply of Bear lake is upper Bear river, for while the river prope does not flow into the lake, there is channel which drains the river and empties into the lake. Investigations now being conducted are intended to devise a means of practically utilizing Bear lake as a storage reservoir for impounding the waters that are now annually going to waste in large quan-titles. It is found that a rise of three or four feet in the lake will not ma-terially affect the surrounding country, but there is some doubt as to whether the lake, if thus raised, could whether the lake, it thus raised, could be prevented from overflowing into Mud lake, from which it is separated by a low sand bar. In fact, it has been determined that some work will be necessary to make this sand bar sufficiently impervious to prevent the water of the main lake escaping through into Mud lake. The installa-tion of a cut-off wall is looked upon tion of a cut-off wall is looked upon as necessary.

There are no lands in the immediate vicinity of Bear lake that can be bene fitted by the stored water, and the only outlet from the valley into a locality where benefits are to be derived is through Bear river. The present canal is unsuitable, being winding and otherwise inefficient, and it is believed from preliminary examinations that a new channel will have to be constructed. Such a channel would be 14% miles long, but would run through meadows and swamp lands, and the construction would be very simple. It is also contemplated that a canal nine and a half miles long will be necessary to divert into the lake the full volume Uintah of upper Bear river,

AVAILABLE LANDS.

Continuing the report says:

"Bear river occupies a unique posi-tion in the arid land reclamation of northern Utah and southern Idaho. Already its normal flow in the irrigation months is entirely appropriated, and there yet remains thousands of acres of valuable lands undeveloped and arid, dependent primarily upon Bear rive and its tributaries for water supply Salt Lake, Weber, Davis and Boxelde countles in northern Utah are all shor of water. Southern Idaho has thousands of acres without water. Bear river is the natural source of supply for all these shortages. The expense of development from other sources, such as small reservoirs on small mountain streams, is so great as to make such plans prohibitive, while if the water supply of Bear river can be regulated properly the elevation of the river fa-vers the construction of canals on such a scale as to make reclamion not only possible but profitable." It is estimated that there is 1,458,000 acre feet of water available for storage

use.

will be enabled to sell their

on Bear river each year, which is suf-ficient to irrigate more than 200,000 acres of fertile land.

DUCHESNE RIVER SUPPLY.

Duchesne river is the principal stream of northeastern Utah. Through e considerable part of its course i nows through valley lands which though arid, contain tracts of great fertility when irrigated. Near its head is Strawberry valley, containing large areas of nearly level land and an aver-age elevation of 7,500 feet. The altitude age elevation of , sou feet. The altitude is rather high for general agricultural purposes, but the land is adapted to grazing. The water supply of this valley is excellent, the streams having their heads in the Wasatch mountains whose canyons sometimes contain snow throughout the year. For a number of throughout the year. For a number of seasons this area, to the extent of 675,-060 acres, has been leased to certain catle companies for grazing purposes. The large extent of excellent farm-

comprises 18,000 acres of bench land extending from the junction of the two forks southward about fourteen miles, when it broadens out into the second division, or 12,600 acres, drain-ing into Dry Gulch creek. The third area is the mesa between the latter and Duchesne river, and contains 5,300 disposal of King Edward. acres. The fourth section, comprising an area of 16,100 acres, is west of the lower course of Lake creek, in a triangular strip immediately north of Du-

hesne river "It is believed to be safe to assume that there will be sufficient water in Lake creek at the forks to irrigate 30.000 acres during dry seasons," said uns as fellow Mr. Newell. He suggests the construc-tion of a canal heading below the forks Mr. Newell. of the creek, which, when it attains the ead top of the mesa, could be divided, ne branch extending southward and the other to run easterly. He does not consider it feasible to irrigate the third section, the mesa north of Duchesne river, owing to the insufficiency of wais fellow countrymen. ter supply and the excessive cost of the necessary canal. A canal to divert wa-ter info the fourth section could be built at a moderate cost.

INDIAN ALLOTMENTS.

andra, the queen of Portugal and Presi-dent Loubet. Touching references were made to the dead statesman in the pulpits of almost all the churches in the United Kingdom. There were many visitors to the village of Hat-field today. The parish church was Concluding, Mr. Newell says that here is water enough in the rivers of the Uintah reservation to supply 80,500 acres, and during ordinary seasons there will more likely be sufficient for rowded this morning, the worshipers neluding Premier Balfour, the Earl 5,000 acres. After computing the amount of land

and Countess of Selborne, the marquis' sons and the members of his family After computing the amount of land that will eventually be allotted to the Indians, on the basis of forty acres to each person. Mr. Newell concludes that there will be 17,100 acres above the future needs of the Indians that will be left for white settlers. He believes the best interests of all would be served if the Indians are given allotments in compact form rather than to have them restreted with white settlers mixed in and household. Lord William Cecil, the rector of the church, officiated, but beyond choice SUBURBANITES scattered with white settlers mixed in. He thinks that the unallotted lands Breakfast on Coffee, a Roll and a uld receive some of the water from itah and White Rocks creeks, as

Rush for the Train. commuter who bolts down a few The Untah and White Rocks creeks, as they will be naturally tributary to it. The same is true of lands adjoining the reservation, but not now a part of it. In his opision the area not included in the reservation is much better for agricultural purposes than the lands within the reservation. outhfuls of food and hurries to catch the train usually catches dyspepsia as

"coffee and roll" road to ill The health is not necessary for there is an easy pleasant way to get back to health and shake off all the coffee diseases by shifting to Postum Food Coffee, "For a The department will eventually be called upon to decide whether the Innumber of years I was a business wo-man rising early and swallowing a rol dians are entitled to all the water of Uintah and White Rocks rivers, or and a cup of coffee just in time to catch whether they are merely entitled to such water as they can economically use. If the former is held, the Indians tion and a continual duliness in the eyes and head invariably followed my coffee breakfasts until one day a good angel in the guise of a woman friend bade me try Postum Food Coffee in place of coffee, water to adjoining settlers: otherwse the sur-plus water of these streams will be given away to white settlers.

"Always trying to be progressive in my daily life I accepted the advice and the result was I found Postum a delic-lous clear coffee colored beverage suit-CITY FILES INJUNCTION. Wants Pleasant View Irrigation Co. and ed to the stomach and satisfying to the appetite. After using Postum faithfui-ly for a month I was surprised at the result in my health. All symptoms of decentration of the store and the store of the State Board of Corrections Restrained. Salt Lake City, through its attorney, result in my health. All symptoms of dyspepsia or nervousness had disap-peared and because of this marked benefit I reasoned that if such a simple and inexpensive remedy could prove such benefit in my case why was it not my duty to let other sufferers know about Postum. So I began to try to help my friends and I have helped many to shake off suckness by recom-mending Postum in place of coffee. George L. Nye, has filed in the district court, a sult enjoining the Pleasant View Irrigation company, Governor Wells, Fisher S. Harris, Elias A. Smith and Charles Read, as the board of correction of this state, from taking any water from Parley's creek, until the rights and title of the city in all

the premises are quieted and confirmed. The complaint states that according to "There was one who was a victim nervous dyspepsia and who craved soffee to such an extent that he invaran early contract between the city and the defendants, the latter were entitled vice not to do so and I could not per-suade him to change, so I got his wife to give him Postum in the morning for a few days without saying anything to to 18 per cent of the normal flow of the creek. It alleges that the defendants have violated the contract of June 25, 1888, and exceeded their rights in the a few days without saying anything to him about it. The result was really wonderful. He did not detect the change but noticed that he got over his indigestion. Then we told him the truth about it and now he takes his Postum regularly and is so far re-lieved of his nervousness that his phy-sician predicts a speedy cure. He ifkes the Postum just as well as he used to love the coffee." Name given by Pos-tum Co., Battle Creek, Mich, furthermore, have denied to the city the right to use the water it was entitled to, according to the contract. It is the purpose of the city to see that the defendants are confined to their 18 per cent of the stream and that measurements are made at the intake at frequent intervals in order that the division of the water may be

DEEP IMPRESSION IN PARIS. Paris Aug. 22 .- The death of Lord

Saliabury made a deep impression here Although the late statesman had re ired from politics, the feeling prevails re that his disappearance will conibute to strengthen the position of Jolonial Secy. Chamberlain, which cir-umstance is not thought likely to promote friendship between the two sountries. The ability, prudence and noderation of the former premier are rankly recognized, though some of his sarcastic utterances are recalled. It is acknowledged that while he firmly up-held Great Britain's interests, at the rame time he always strove to prevent rupture with France, and it is admit-d that the Fashoda incident would have been far more dangerous had any other statesman been in power.

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PEOPLE WHO ARE PASSING an www.www.www.www.

Judge Sterling B. Toney of Louisville Ky., and Mrs. Toney are guests at the Knutsford. The judge is noted as the Democratic judge who enjoined Demo-cratic election judges from interfering with Republican election judges in the Goebel-Taylor fight, and had 62 members of his own party arrested for inter fering with the other party. Judg Toney thinks the salvation of the Demo Judge party depends upon the nomina on of Grover Cleveland for the presi

dency. But if Cleveland wont take it ex-enator Gray of Delaware, he thinks is the next most eligible man. Judg. Gray is now on the United States cirbench, and is 57 years old. Roose velt, he says, is an ideal representative American citizen. "He is a cross, so to speak, between the north and the south: he has all the chivalry of the Huguenot and the caution and business judgment of the Puritan. The west idolizes him and he has a strong hold on the southern heart. Notwithstanding our boast of the 'solid south.' If there our boast of the 'solid south,' if there is any Republican who can break it, it is Mr. Roosevelt. The political book-makers have closed their books and will book no bets against him." Judge Toney says that he doubts if Wall street is able to punish President Roosevelt for his opposition to the trusts. The vjsitors will be in this city for a day or two sceles the sights.

two seeing the sights.

R. W. Taverner, who was a member of Connor's army, has returned to this city, and proposes to remain here. He recounts the terribly hard lines experirecounts the terribly hard lines exper-enced by Connor's men on the Great American desert, where so many men and horses died on the march. The troops were half starved, half dead from thirst, and covered with sores on "ar-riving at the Jordan river. Mr. Taver-ner also recalls that word was sent from Particle Version that it of cover Honest President Young that if General Connor attempted to enter Salt Lake, the peo-

A DESCRIPTION OF THE OWNER OF THE

the second se

Connected with the egg house is an egg washing and marketing room. where the date is stamped upon the egg sent to market. One of the notable advances which

have been made by the scientific poul-try farmer of the present day is found in the practise of herding fowls. In-stead of allowing the hens to run at arge as formerly, mingling freely and picking their food from all kinds of refuse, they are now divided into col-onies of not more than 30 hens. Each colony has its own reservation, maintained in the highest state of hygienic cleanliness, and each group of hens is separated and isolated at all times from the others. This also fa-cilitates the use of food calculated to cintates the use of 1990 calculated to insure the greatest productiveness, and as an indication of what has been ac-complianed in this direction, it may be pointed out that the average yearly icid a discussioning sources for the yield at these scientific poultry farms is in the neighborhood of 200 eggs from each hen, whereas under the old condi-tions the average yearly yield per hen did not exceed 40 eggs.



TEA

DEALER