they heard two other shots, but that they could see no one on the street. Johnson assisted) ord into the patrol Johnson assisted Ford into the patrol wagon, which had been summoned, and then he and Clougn went to the Al-bany bar, which, they had been told, had been robbed. They secured a des-cription of the robbers from Bartender Buckley and started through the west-ern part of town to look for the mes, having first telephoned the description to the police station. They took one man into the police station as a possi-ble suspect, but released him after än inspection had been made. Johason testified to having examined Ford's revolver at the police station. He had found two chambers which con-tained empty shells. The gun smelled as if it had been recently fired. John-son also saw a bullet hole in Ford's son also saw a bullet hole in Ford chest.

2

On cross-examination by Mr. Balley Policeman Johnson said that the rea-son he had not run to where he saw the man whom he thought was a police-man was that he had thought the policeman was doing the shooting. PATROLMAN CLOUGH CALLED.

Patrolman Clough was called as a witness to follow Johnson. He stated the facts much in the same manner as related by Johnson. He added, how-ever, that he saw the flash of the gun at the Albany corner, heard a man shout "Throw up your hands," and that after laying Ford on the floor a chair was provided. Balley's cross-examination

Mr Balley's cross-examination brought out the fact that when Johnson and himself had talked with Ford at the Albany saloon corner, they had talked about the moon. It was full, but was just about to go down. It would soon be dark, they said. When the shot was fired Johnson and Clough were about 25 paces away and recog-nized him as a policeman. Mr. Balley brought out that while Ford was sli-ting on the chair in the saloon he had talked with Johnson, Balley dropped his cross-examination there. Mr

FORD SWORE AT ASSAILANT.

Mr. Hanson, for the state, on redirect examination, followed up Baltey s lead with regard to the conversation. Balley objected to the questions along this line, but his objection was overruled by the court. Clough then said that Ford had said, "The s- of a b-shot me at 20 feet."

DR. PAUL TESTIFIES.

Dr. S. G. Paul, police surgeon, testi-fied that he had been called to the emergency hospital at 2:30 or 3 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 14, and that he had examined Ford's wounds. He de-scribed the wound as having been in-flicted by a leaden bullet, the point of enture holds of the baset of the entry being on the left breast at the cartilage of the seventh rlb and that its exit was at a point just below the angle of the scapula. This wound, he said, caused Ford's death at St. Mark's hospital several hours later the same day.

Upon cross-examination by Mr. Vickcoon cross-examination by Mr. Vick-ery, Dr. Paul was pressed for a more complete description, for the direction of the bullet in passing through the body. Dr. Paul stated that he took no notes and would not rely upon his memory. He believed the course of the bullet was slightly downward. PERFORMED POST MORTEM.

Dr. W. R. Calderwood, county phy sician, was then called. He had per sicial, was then called. He had per-formes a post mortem examination and had traced the course of the bullet. He said that it entered the body about 4 inches below the left nipple and 2½ inches to the left of a line passing per-pendicularly through the sternum, that it had passed through the cartilage of the seventh rib, the diaphragm the it had passed through the cartilage of the seventh rib, the diaphragm, the lower lobe of the left lung, the stom-ach, the diaphragm again, and that it had left the body at a point near the second lumbar vertebra, or where the tenth rib joins the spinal column. An examination of all Ford's vital organs was made, and all were found to be normal. He was positive that the bullet wound caused death. The cross-examination of Mr. Vickery brought out these facts in a slightly more elab-orate manner, but adduced no other im-portant facts. On re-direct examinaportant facts. On re-direct examina-tion by Mr. Hanson, Dr. Calderwood declared that there were no powder burns noticeable.

"TIP" BELCHER HELPS STATE.

George Belcher, known also as "Tip" elcher, bartender at the Jubilee sa-

Catarrlets Relieve Nasal Catarrh, allay inflamma-tion, soothe and heal the mucous membrane, sweeten and purify the breath. Best gargle for Sore Throat. 50c. or \$1. Druggists or mail. Dyspeplets ("'s Cood Give instant relief in Sour Stomash, Heartburn, Nausea, all discomforts of indigestion and dyspepaia. Pleasant and economical. Medium size, 25c.; Large, \$1; Pocket, bandsome aluminum benbonniere, 10c. Druggists or mail. C. I. HOOD CO., Lowell. Mass.

looks like the gun Garcia had. He also had a blue gun." Belcher was then excused and taken back to the city jaff, where he is be-ing held to answer for receiving stolen property. Later a charge of robbery may be placed against him. The goods recovered in Denver, worth about \$1,000 and consisting mostly of jewelry, are said to have been sent by Belcher. De-tective Richard Shannon recovered them and since being brought back to this city they have been identified as property stolen from residences in this city by porch climbers, Garcia being the man who did the work, it is thought by the police and John Owens has so confessed. MRS, BELCHER CALLED.

MRS. BELCHER CALLED.

Mrs. Sadie Helcher followed her hus-band on the stand. She had been ar-rested Dec. 15 with her husband, but was released upon a writ of habeas corpus. She was attractively attired in a neat brown tailor-made suit and wore a heavy brown vell concealing her head all but her face and a wisp of light hair curled down over her forehead 'n coquettish fashion. She appeared re-luctant to answer Mr. Hanson's ques-tions and kept her eyes in a steady gaze at Sulilyan, smiling at him as she

lid so. Mrs. Belcher identified the photo graph of Garcia handed to her and said that he slept on the floor at her house. She saw Sullivan once at her home she said. He, Garcia and Owens graph fruits. lunched there about midnight the night the murder occurred. She met the three at the gate as they came up to the house. Garcia told her to go back into the house. She went and saw the men cat lunch there. She also saw two revolvers placed on the table in the room, one a white gun and the other a blued steel. All three handled them. She saw Garcia take one of them. She knows that Owens did not take one and said that Sullivan must have taken the other. She would not say directly that he did take one of the revolvers, but she says that none remained when the three left, that Owens did not have a gun, and that Garcia took only one of them. After taking the revolvers, all three left, she deelared

leclared. Mrs. Belcher then lay down on the bed in her room. She did not go to sleep, however, she said. Sometime later in the night, she testified, that Sullivan and Garcia came back to her room. Garcia changed his socks and shoes, she said, leaving his dirty socks and a pair of tennis shoes on the floor and a pair of tennis shoes on the floor. She would not say that Sullivan changed any of his clothes. Just as soon as they had finished, she declared that the two men left. Since that she livan in court. At this point in her testimony court

was adjourned to resume its session at

TO FIGHT EXTRADITION Walter Simms Gives a Unique Reason

Why He Does Not Desire to Face Murder Charge.

Walter Simms, alias Larke, will fight Walter Simms, allas Larke, will fight extradition, not because he fears con-viction on the murder of Smith in Ala-bama, but simply because he does not want to be put to the expense of re-turning to Salt Lake when it is all over. At least that is the story he told to the "News" this afternoon. Atty. Newton this morning made ap-plication for a writ of habeas corpus for his client returnable at 4 clocock

for his client returnable at 4 o'clock this afternoon, Simms says he likes Salt Lake and wants to stay here, in fact, his aged father and mother reside here and he is their sole support. The story of the crime with which Simms is charged involves one of those feuds for which the south is famous. The for which the south is famous. The feud in question was responsible for the death of four men and Smith, who was killed by Simms, it is claimed, was the bully of the county. Simms says that he is confident that if he returned the jury would find for a case of justi-fiable homicide.



plies for dry farms. During the past few years a large number of reservoirs have been built in Colorado. According to the state engineer, sufficient water was stored in reservoirs in 1996 in di-vision No. 1 to cover more than a third of a million acres 12 inches deep. The chief purpose of this stored water is to supplement the flow in canals that are short during the last half of the irriga-tion season. If the Colorado Irrigator considers it a paying investment to store water to horease his supply the dry farmer who eats canned vegetables plies for dry farms. During the past store water to increase his supply the dry farmer who eats canned vegetables the year through, because he lacks wa-ter to grow them, should not hesitate to do likewise. It seems to me that for every reason that might be ad-vanced in support of reservoirs for wa-ter users under a canal, two might be given in favor of the dry farmer above the canal. The excuse so often made by the dry farmer that neither water nor good sites can be had is seldom true, Such reservoirs may vary in size from the small one on the farm supplytrue. Such reservoirs may vary in size from the small one on the farm supply-ing water for one or two acres to the large co-operative reservoir supplying water to small portions of a score or more of dry farms. As sources of sup-ply, there are the spring, the small creek the dry stream at flood time, and the river. The cost of storing water de-pends principally on the site selected and the size. A small reservoir costs much more per acre irrigated. In the

and the size. A small reservoir costs much more per acre irrigated. In the larger class of reservoirs water is us-ually stored for less than \$25 per acre-foot. Under careful use 1½ acre-feet will irrigate an acre of orchards or vegetables. The cost per acre for this class would thus vary from \$20 to \$40. In the smaller reservoirs it would be more. This, however, seems small in comparison to the net profits per acre that can be had from such crops as strawberries, tomatoes and deciduous fruits.

WINDMILLS.

On dry farms where no water is available for either water irrigation or storage reservoirs a small supply can often be obtained by means of wind-mills. These wind motors may be used to pump water from canals, reser-voirs, lakes or wells for the irrigation of a small orchard and garden, as well as for domovic, and stock nurposes as for domostic and stock purposes. The extent of land which a windmill is capable of supplying water for depends on a large variety of conditions. The chief of these are the lift, or head, the kind of mill, the velocity and uniform-ity of the wind, the economy practised in using the water and such like condi-

tions. One of the best types of windmills op-One of the best types of windmills op-erating under an average wind move-ment of 10 miles per hour should pump sufficient water in a season through a lift of 20 feet to irrigate five acres. The cost of a mill of this kind erected would average about \$230. Then, one should have as a necessary adjunct to a mill a tank or smaller reservoir to store the water until it was meeded for a mill a tank or smaller reservoir to stope the water until it was needed for irrigation. A plant of this kind if care-fully looked after would prove a pay-ing investment even if the first cost reached the sum of \$500. The annual interest on this sum, when added to the expenses for operation, maintenance and depreciation, would be small as a rule in comparison to the net profits derived from five acres of irrigated or-chard and garden.

PUMPING PLANTS. When water has to be pumped from

When water has to be pumped from deep wells or when a considerable area or land has to be iffigated, some kind of engine or motor is to be preferred to a windmill. Pumping water for ir-rigation purposes has reached its high-est development in southern California, where about four-fifths of the water used in the krigation of citrus orchards is pumped from wells. The gross rev-enue from this crop was estimated at \$20,600,600 for the past year. A few years ago my friend, Mr. T. T. Black of Whitehall, Mont, raised 27,600 quarts of strawberries on three acres and after shipping them to a commission house in Vermont, receiv-ed a net return of \$909 an acre. This reference to a commercial berry paten in Montana is only one of hundreds that might be given of the profitable crops that can be grown all over the Bocky mountain region. It is well to bote, however, that such crops and

Stokers Way Down in the boiler-room of the steamship shovel in the coal night and day that gives her power to make a record. The best coal gives the best power. That is why Scott's Emulsion

produces flesh when other things fail. It contains more power. It is truly a body fuel. Many a man, woman and child have broken their records for weight by the pounds of flesh gained from SCOTT'S EMULSION. It is a powerful flesh-producer.

All Druggists; 50c. and \$1.00. STATE STATE OF A CARD STATE OF A STATE OF A

convinced that they are what they are represented to be DIVERSITS OF INTEREST.

But with all this diversity of in-terest, the heterogeneous mass of hu-manity has one common interest, and that is the successful agricultural decolopment of the semi-arid lands of the United States. If this organization lees not become an effective machine to aid in bringing about this result, it will not be from need of common incentive, nor the lack of mechanical material, for I am sure that we can furnish an ample supply of mechanical parts for almost any kind of a mach ine. Nor does it seem probable that there will ever be any difficulty in generating sufficient heat to run the mach-ine. What we need perhaps more than anything else at this stage of our de-velopment is a saving sense of humor that will enable us not only to see the amusing side of human that will enture us not only to see the amusing side of the foibles of our associates but also of ourselves when they are pointed out to us; that will allow us to submit good naturedly to a considerable amount of hammering, filing and fitting of the various points of the mething of the various parts of the machine, if they do not go together just as they

ought, and even if the machine "wob-bles a bit" after we get it going, to enable us to patiently adjust its parts so it will run more steadily.

PLACE OF THE SCIENTIST.

The function of the dry land agri-culturalist is to afford facilities for bringing into the field of investigation of the scientific problems of dry land agriculture a corps of trained scientists, agreation a specialist in some one line. These men may prove to be "trouble-some experts" who will "cast discredit on the slippery sport" of "holding the cel of science by the tail," if there chance to be those who are still addict-od to the clipper sport." They contain ed to this slippery sport. They certain-iy will "submit to all sorts of mortifying tests," any theories that may be advanced concerning the practise of dry land agriculture in the great plains area, and it is quite possible that they may play havoc with some systems and theories that are "so beautiful that they are their own excuse for being.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

A residence of 25 years in the great plains, during all of which time I was in close touch with agricultural prob-lems and during half of which I was in charage of the agricultural field in-vestigations of the South Dakota ex-periment station convinced me that no progress could be made toward a solu-tion of the fundamental problems of dry land agriculture until a large number of trained experts could carry on thoroughly systematized investigation at a considerable number of representative stations, distributed over a wide area having somewhat similar soil and climatic conditions, and that these inchimatic conditions, and that these in-vestigations must be continued unin-terruptedly for a long term of years. When I was called to Washington to organize the work in dry land agricul-ture investigations I accordingly established the work on this basis. I first sought the co-operation of the trained experts in soil physics, meteorology, chemistry, plant physiology, plant breeding, cereal investigations, bacteriology, sugar beet investigations. forage crop investigations, and later pomology, forestry and animal industry. I then sought, and in most in-stances obtained, co-operation with the state experiment stations throughout the great plains. We now have li stations in successful operation, sever of which are in co-operation with state experiment stations and four of them independent. The co-operative stations are located at Judith Basin, stations are located at Judith Basin, Mont.; Dickinson and Edgeley, North Dakota; Highmore, South Dakota; North Platte, Nebraska; Hays and Garden City, Kansas. The indepen-dent stations are located at Belle Fourche, South Dakota; Akron, Colo-redo: Dalburgt and Amarilla, These la rado; Dalhart and Amarillo, Texas, An additional co-operative station will in all probability be estilished at Willis-ton, North Dakota, early in the spring, making 12 stations that will carry on work during the coming season. A five of these stations two years' result. At have been obtained; at two a single year's results; and at the other five the land has been fitted and the orthe land has been fitted and the or-ganization effected preparatory to be-ginning field work as soon as spring opens. The general plan of the work at all these 12 stations is the same, so the results obtained at each station are strictly comparable with those of old the athers

but as already noted, the two fall plow-ed plats of oat land gave yields of 24.2 and 28.3 bushels per acre, respec-tively. Now, if we compare our 26 bushel yield, obtained from the fall plowed wheat plat with the 24.2 bushel yield of the fall plowed oat plat, we come to the conclusion that continuous cropping to wheat gives a yield of 1.8 bushels per acre more than following wheat after oats, If, on the other hand, we campare the yield from out fall plowed wheat plat with that of the other fall plowed oat plat, which gave 28.3 bushels per acre, we come to just the opposite conclusion, which is that following wheat after oats gives 2.3 bushels more than continuous cropping to wheat. wheat.

We might continue this kind of regrouping and cross-checking indefi-nitely, but I think that enough has been said to indicate the dangers of too much generalization, from a too limited observation.

THE BIG LESSON.

THE BIG LESSON. We find that our figures instead of not proving enough, prove altogether too much. We find, to use Crother's expression, that we have discovered a large number of "little unclassified truths that drive us to our wit's end." There they stand, each in its shame-less actuality, asking, "What do you make of me?" I think that these facts which refuse to be classified accord-ing to any system yet established do not indicate that they cannot be sys-tematized, but simply show us that no system has yet been devised that will fit all of the facts; that in at-tempting to graw conclusions based upon the consideration of only the facts of tillage and crop sequence we have ignored other factors that are of even greater importance than those we are constidered. even greater importance than those we are considering.

FINAL CONCLUSIONS.

I here submit the conclusions which I have arrived from a study of the two year's work at the North Platte station.

Platte station. 1—The problems involved in crop rotation and cultivation methods are exceedingly complex and are made up of many factors, such as seasonal son and air temperature, evaporation, hu-midity, wind velocities, sunshine, alti-tude, topography, exposure or lay of the land, chemical composition, nhvzthe land, chemical composition, physical composition, structure and tilth of the soil, effect of previous cropping and tillage, crop sequence, varietal and physiological peculiarities of crop-grown, and probably many other fac-tors even more obscure and difficult to deal mite deal with.

deal with. 2-From the standpoint of the prac-tical farmer the above mentioned fac-tors may be divided into two groups: the modifiable and the unmodifiable. The modifiable factors are those which are more or less under the control of man, such as the chemical composition and physical structure tilth and molsman, such as the chemical composition and physical structure, tilth and mois-ture of the soil, crop sequence, see selection, etc. The unmodifiable group includes by far the greater number of these factors, which can be controlled by man to only a very limited extent or not at all, such as general climatic conditions tonearaphy physical comor hot at al, such as general climatic conditions, topography, physical com-position of the soil, etc. If these un-modifiable factors were constant in their occurrence, and in their rela-tions to each other, the problem would be comparatively simple, but they are not. They are continually combining and recombining in over-changing reand recombining in over-changing re-lations to each other and to the modi-fiable factors; sometimes one group and sometimes another being the controlling one.

3-When we consider that the modi-flable factors are not only relatively few in number, but that they can be controlled by men to only a limited ex-tent, and that their effect upon the peculiar combination of unmodifiable factors existing at the time is probfactors existing at the time is prob-lematical when modified in any given direction, the difficulties and dangers involved in any attempt to deduce given general principles governing the effects of various agricultural practices calculated to so modify the soil condi-tions as to insure the maximum yield of crops at once becomes apparent. 4-The above considerations lead us to

4—The above considerations lead us to an explanation of the fact that al-though farming has been carried on in the Great Plains area for more than In the Great Flains area for more than a quarter of a century, very little pro-gress has been made toward a solution of some of the simplest problems of farm practise, such as the best time and depth of plowing, crop rotation, tillage, summer fallowing, etc. They show also the utter futility of any at-tempt to establish a definite system of tillage based upon any limited experitillage based upon any limited experiumstance circumstances where at best only a very few of the many factors involved can be measured, such as has been made by parties interested in the com-mercial exploitation of lands in the semi-arid districts, 5—On the other hand we believe that the results so far obtained at this staa-On the other hand we believe that the results so far obtained at this sta-tion lend strong support to the belief held by those in charge of this co-operative work that some very defi-nite relations can be established be-tween methods and results which will be applicable to the entire practise of agriculture in the semi-arid districts, if this work is developed as it has been begun, by first attempting, so far as possible, to measure every factor, physical, chemical and biological, that enters into the production of crops; and in the second place having a large num-ber of closely correlated rotations at each station, upon many of which the same crop is raised under like condi-tions, thus affording an opportunity for cross checking and averaging results so as to eliminate many of the un-known factors which are likely to viti-ate results where only one or two fields he results so far obtained at this staate results where only one or two fields used. 6-Even after every precaution has been taken to eliminate errors by ex-6-Even after every precaution has been taken to eliminate errors by ex-creising the greatest possible care in the selection of the land, the laying out of the plats, and the harvesting and weighing of the crops, and by the cor-relation of rotation. duplication of plats, checking up results obtained from crop yields by physical, chemical and botanical determinations, and the continuation of the work under a defl-nite system through a long term of years, as has been planned for this station, it will not be until the results of the work at North Platte have been compared with the results from a dozen or more other stations in the Great Plains area, as will be done by the office of dry land agriculture, U. S. department of agriculture, that definite conclusions can be drawn concerning many of the vital problems of dry land agriculture. It is believed, however, that the results already obtained at North Platte will prove of value to the farmers of Nebraska, if in no other way than by pointing out to them how little is really known about some of the simplest problems of farm practise: how difficult it is to obtain definite and reliable information and how danger-ous it is to draw hasty conclusions from a too limited experience.



journ Until January, 1909. At last Utah sheep men are thoroughly aroused to the necessity of putting up a solid front in battle against what they term oppressive movements to injure the live-stock and wool growing industries of the west. The weapon which the Utah sheepmen will use is the Utah Wool Growers' association, a corporation. This is the happy medium suggested yesterday when all other plans to get together had failed. The plan has been nursed for a year or more by such active sheep men as C. B. Stewart. When the articles of agreement were presented to the fifty wool growers gathered at the Commer-clai club this morning, they were signed with a hurrah, each signer subscribing to a block of stock in signing them. The Utah Wool Growers' association, to be a corporation as soon as The Utah Wool Growers' association, to be a corporation as soon as the necessary papers can be filed, is a reality. Before the meeting adjourn-ed at noon, 1,306 shares of the par value of \$1 each had been subscribed for and gold and silver rained upon the secretary's table. A campaign for membership is to be carried on, each sheepman being a committee of one to boost and enroll.

TO WORK FOR SHEEPMEN.

lands and is a thorn in the sheepman's

The officers of the new organization

are: President, E. H. Callister; vice pres-ident, John H. Seely; secretary and treasurer, C. B. Stewart, These men will act as directors with the follow-ing 25 men; F. J. Hagenbarth, B. F. Saunders, L. A. Marks, J. S. Ostler, J. F. Jensen, John E. Austin, W. R. Dennis, Walter James, Henry Moss, Peter Clegg, R. M. Goslin, J. S. Peery, Acquilla Nebeker, J. R. Allen, W. S. Hanson, David Morgan, Alma Magleby, Thomas Sevey, Jonathan Hegton, Al-bert Smith, N. S. Nielson, C. S. Carter, Will Rigby, Enos Bennion and N. P. Aagard.

Asgard. The various sheep raising countles of the state are represented in this per-sonnel of officials and directors, the idea being to distribute power throughout the various sections of the state as evenly as possible to give all communities a voice in regulating the conditions in the state.

ARGUMENT REACHED.

conditions in the state.

OFFICERS SELECTED.

side.

Aagard. The v

The Utah association is to fight for the rights of sheepmen within Utah Local conditions will be watched a home and the organization will cohome and the organization will co-operate with other state bodies and the national organization in fighting for favorable, or at least fair national legislation. A committee of one or more will be sent to Washington to join forces with committees from other states to fight the passage of the Bur-kett bill. This bill purposes to give the government power to lease public lands and is a thorn in the sheenman's

NO TRACE OF FEINBERG.

J. Feinberg, the young man who stole diamonds and watchese from S. Samuelson, a Second South street pawn-

ueison, a Second South street pawn-broker, of the value of about \$2,000, seems to have successfully eluded po-lice officers and detectives between Salt Lake and Chicago. After taking the valuables almost from under the very nose of Samuel-son, young Feinberg went to Bingham Junction, where he sold a solid gold watch for \$10. He was located there but covered un his tracks and went to Junction, where he sold a solid gold watch for \$10. He was located there but covered up his tracks and went to Springville, where he disposed of other valuables. He was known to be there but again eluded arrest. From Spring-ville he went to Denver. The police and detectives of that city had a good de-scription of him and Samuelson was also there, but Feinberg could not be found, although he was in the city and purchased a ticket to Chicago over the Burlington. The authorities here knew that and wired the Chicago police to look out for him on train No. 6. The train was searched thoroughly just be-fore if reached Chicago, but the young thief could not be found. That he is in Chicago now there is no doubt in the mind of Chief of Police Pitt. Feinberg has a widowed mother liv-ing in Chicago. One of his brothers was killed recently after committing a burglary. Another brother, going under the name of Kid Farmer, is a sparring partner of Abe Attell the

The articles of agreement presented this morning by the committee ap-pointed yesterday and headed by C. B. was killed recently after committing a burglary. Another brother, going under the name of Kid Farmer, is a sparring partner of Abe Attell, the featherweight champion, and is sup-posed to be in Los Angeles at the pres-ent time. While the police have been able to locate his relatives, they have been unable to find the young thief.

an evening, or when there is a little gathering at the home, pass around a box of McDonald's Dutch

McDonald, Salt Lake, exclusive manu. facturer of fine chocolates.

SHE CLAIMS HE BEATHER

Mary E. Calvin Brings Action for Divorce on Grounds of Brutal Conduct.

An action for divorce was filed in the district court today by Mary E. Cal-vin, wherein Daniel P. Calvin is named as defendant. The complaint sets forth that the couple was married at Butte, Mont., Aug. 14, 1905, and the divorce is asked for on the grounds of failure to support, descrition and cru-elty.

elty. The wife alleges that her husband has at many times abused and struck her, causing her great bodily and mental distress, and that she has been forced to work out to support herself and child. As the claim is made that no children have been born to the cou-ple, the presumption is that the child referred to is the issue of a former marriage on the part of Mrs. Galvin.

SHE HAS A MEAN, HUBBY.

SHE HAS A MEAN, HUBBY. Grace E. Latham's husband threw her to the kitchen floor, then picked her up and shook her violently, this peculiar action on the part of the hus-band having occurred January 19 of the present year, according to her com-plaint asking for divorce from Joseph E. Letham, filed in the district court yesterday. She says their marriage oc-curred in this city on June 14, 1305. She says that his crueity has forced her to seek aid from her friends on many occasions. Mrs. Latham was Grace E. Dickson before ner marriage and she asks that she be permitted to resume this name. resume this name

STOLE BARREL OF ALE.

William Fisher on Trial on the Charge Of Burglary.

William Fisher is on trial in Judge Armstrong's court today, on a charge of burglary in the second degree. The defendant is accused of having entered the storehouse of the Union Storage company during the night of Nov. 17, 1907, with one H. Spitznagel and to have taken therefrom a barrel of ale, the property of Rieger & Lindley. Spitznagel was tried some time ago, entered a plea of guilty, and is now

entered a plea of guilty, and is now serving a term in prison.

a bartender eight years. Part of this time was spent in Denver. He said that he saw Garcia the night of the mur-der, some time near 10 o'clock in the Jubilee saloon. He would not say posi-tively that he had ever seen Sullivan before, but he believed that he had seen him with John Owens in the sa-loon. He said that a man did call on him and represent himself to be Joe Sullivan. That man resembled closely the prisoner. The man who called himsunval. That man resembled closely the prisoner. The man who called him-self Sullivan, Belcher testified, and Owens were in the Jubilee saloon drinking about 10 o'clock the night of the shooting. He said that they had asked him if he knew the "Chink." He told them that he did. He said that the "Chink." is Garda Thear told He told them that he did. He said that the "Chink" is Garcia. They told Belcher that they were about to leave town and they wanted to know if Gar-cia wanted to leave. He told them that he thought he did and later he made an appointment for Garcia to meet the two in front of the Continental saloon at midnight. Doc. Gibson, an ex-con-vict, also came in the saloon. They all left together, and all came back about midnight and were drinking in a wine room. It was then that he told wine room. It was then that he told them that Garcia would meet them at the Continental.

MET GARCIA IN JAIL.

MET GARCIA IN JAIL. Mr. Balley brought out in cross-ex-amination that Belcher had been in prison in Denver and that it was while in prison there that he met Garcia. Belcher had been sent up for robbery and larceny. He has been in jail many times, he said. He identified the nickel plated revolver, a Colt's 41 caliber, as his own and one Garcia had had at times. When shown it he said, "That

ROBERT PATRICK RETIRES.

Well Known Business Man Will Close His Store January 31.

The many friends of Robert Patrick. The many triends of Robert Patrick, proprietor of the Eighteenth Ward Store, who have been doing business with him for twenty years past, have been notified that having reached the age of seventy-five, he will close his business on the dist day of the present month. Mr. Pat-rick attained the age of seventy-five on the list inst. on which occasion a family dinner party celebrated the event, among the guests being Bishop O. F. Whitney and Elder William B. Barton, with whom Elder Patrick had officiated in the bishopric of the Eighteenth ward for so many years. The wives of each, and Mr. and Mrs. John T. Caine, old friends of Mr. Patrick, were also present. Robert Patrick has led an active and energetic life. In addition to his position in the Eighteenth ward bishopric he has acted as a member of the city council, and was city sexton for a term of years. In gogun under his administration. Al-though he has statahed five years over the span of life usually alloted to man, ho is still hale and sturdy and his many friends unite in the hope that he will long be spared to continue his career of usefulness. proprietor of the Eighteenth Ward Store

\$6.50 each

Did you get one. We sold a good many of those suits yesterday when they made their low-price debut.

There are some mighty good things left yet.

Come in today and save a few dollars.

Richard For Valance

note, however, that such crops and such profits can only be obtained as a result of irrigation. No amount of

such profils can only be obtained as a result of irrigation. No amount of scientific seed breeding or culture can ever take the place of a little water applied at the right time. In this belief, the frigation division of the United States office of experi-ment stations began some time ago the investigation of practical means of supplying the dry forms with a United

the investigation of practical means of supplying the dry farms with a limited amount of water. These investigations include storage reservoirs, winter in-rigation, windmills, pumping plants and a comparison between the yields ana-profits on both irrigated and non-irri-gated land under similar climatic and soil conditions. Before this Congress convenes again we hope to have ready for publication a practical treatise on the windmill, another on the small storage reservoir and a third on pump-ing plants. The purpose of these man-uals is to furnish such information as the settler desires. In the prosecution of these studies we would like to have the advice and

In the prosecution of these studies we would like to have the advice and helpful criticisms of this body. If the investigation of small water supplies, such as are derived from wells, springs, dry ravines and other sources, with a view to their utilization by the dry farmer, is not likely to prove valuable we wish to know it. On the other hand, if the storage reservoir, the windmill, the pumping plant and the application of waste water in the late fall or early spring months are certain to become of waste water in the late fall or early spring months are certain to become well-nigh essential features in the es-tablishment of permanent homes on the dry western prairies and mountain slopes we would like you to voice your approval and pledge your support. In this connection I have to suggest that the president of this congress ap-point a standing committee of five members whose duty it shall be to cor-lect information on the best means of providing limited water supplies for dry farms and report the results of its labors at the next annual meeting.

ll the others. All of the stations are equipped with necessary tools, implements, etc., for carrying on the field work and weigh-ing and measuring the results. The plats are very accurately hild off. Great are was taken in the selection of the the work has in every way been con-ducted according to the most approved methods.

SOME RESULTS.

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LATE LOCALS.

Today's Bank Clearings-Today's local bank clearings amounted to \$759.071.87, as against \$976.044.57 for the same day last year.

Returns from Idalo-1. R. Martin-au has returned from a business trip o Fremont and Bingham counties in Idaho, where he found very prosperous conditions prevailing in the farming egions

Amended Articles, Filed—Amended articles of incorporation of the Excel-sior Mercantile company of Nephi, Juab county, were filed with the sec-rotary of state today. The only channe made was that of the time of hold-ing the annual stockholders' meeting.

Sisteenth Ward—An operatia in three acts, entitled "The Pixis's Tri-umph," will be given in the Sixteenth ward conight. Interspersed between the acts will be given a musical program, consisting of instrumental selections. The operate cast is in good hands and an interesting evening is promised.

pointed yesterday and headed by C. B. Stewart, are virtually the same as those drawn up a year ago. At that time an effort to unite the sheepmen failed through the failure of a small gathering to act. Since that time, several sheepmen have worked unceas-ingly to carry such a movement to a head. Yesterday and the day before saw the Ulntah Reserve association nleading with delegates at the mosting

saw the Ulntah Reserve association pleading with delegates at the meeting to come in, but sheepmen calling themselves "small owners" befused. The idea of a state organization with all on an equal footing was regarded with favor and this morning saw the first formal steps taken to make the lidea a reality. dea a reality.

lidea a reality. The articles as accepted provide for the protection of the wool growing in-dustry; maintenance of rights to use public range; protesting against hos-tille legislation, local or national; the publication of pamphets to present views of sheepmen; to raise funds by state and district fairs, etc., and to further any movement believed worthy of support by the directors. The place of business will be Salt Lake, but branches may be opened anywhere in the state. The corporation will have a capital stock of \$20,000 of the par value of \$1 each, each sheepman to subscribe of \$1 each, each sheepman to subscribe in proportion to the number of sheep he has at the rate of one share (\$1) per hundred head.

LIST OF MEMBERSHIP.

After general discussion and the talk by Fred. Gooding, president of the Na-tional Wool Growers' association and a brother of Gov. Gooding of Idaho, the subscription books were thrown open. In a few minutes the following names had been written upon them: E. H. Callister, Sait Lake; John H. Seely, Mt. Pleasant; Charles Stewart, Sait Lake; N. S. Nellson, Mt. Pleasant; J. S. Ostler, Nephi; Austin & Sons Sait a.t. Pleasalt, Charles Slewart, Salt
Lake; N. S. Neilson, Mt. Pleasant; J. S.
Ostler, Nephi; Austin & Sons, Salt
Lake; Enos Bennion, Vernal; V. R.
Dennes, Heber; Albert Smith; E. J.
Duke, J. O. Duke, Heber; J. O. Allen,
Draper; J. W. Allen, A. P. Allen, F. W.
Allen, Draper; L. R. Anderson, Manti;
H. J. Phillips, Heber; W. H. Lindsay,
Heber; J. E. Jensen, American Fork;
John A. Austin, Salt Lake; Kearnes
Bros., Gunnison; Isaac Jacob, Heber;
Aagard Bros., Fountain Green; James
S. Murdock, Heber City; Ethan Jeremy,
Salt Lake; R. Jones, Heber; Utah Hide
and Livestock company; A. M. Gos-len, Salt Lake; Austin Bros., Salt Lake;
H. W. Woolley, Vernal; G. W. Daybeli, George Daybell, Robert Daybell,
Charleston; Frank Ryan, Heber; Geo. Charleston: Frank Ryan, Heber; Geo, L. Goble, Nephi; B. F. Fitzgerald, Draper; Moroni Smith, Heber; John E. Ingram, Nephi; and Thomas Webb & Son, Lehi. Other names were added during the noon hour and nearly every Utah sheepman in the city is expected to sign his name within a few days

during the noon hour and nearly every Utah sheepman in the city is expected to sign his name within a few days. Subscription books are to be scattered all over the state immediately. As an example of the new organiza-tion's determination to be a real body with definite purposes the directors will meet tomorrow, afternoon to take up the question of appointing a delegate to represent this state at Washington when other western states will go there to lay the live-stock raisers' views be-fore the proper authorities and ask the non-passage of the Burkett bill. TO JOIN NATIONAL

TO JOIN NATIONAL.

TO JOIN NATIONAL. The directors were also authorized to ask the National Wool Growers' as-sociation for membership on behalf of the Utan association. Trad Gooding, of Idaho, Mr. Stewart and a dozen others made some vigor-down to business. When adjournment was called, every sheepman present wore an "Tm-satisfied" imile and gen-eral jubilation was in order. Dele-gates will now return to their homes and boost the game in their respective districts. The next annual meeting of the new organization will be held on the second Monday in January, 1909, in this city.

DIED.

RICHARDS-In this city, Wednesday, January 22, 1998, at the L. D. S. hos-pital, George A., son of Charlotte Fox and the late Franklin D. Richards, of uremia, in his fiftleth year. Funeral services will be held at 2 p. m. Friday, January 24, 1998, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. T. G. Webber, 131 Second avenue. Friends of the family in-yited.

R. E. Evans Florist, 43. S. Main St., Floral designs a specialty. Phone 961. WANTED.

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