

# BURTS' Sale of Coats, Suits and Dresses

This is the greatest Ready-to-Wear Sale of the year. Every article on the second floor has been reduced because we must make ready for the large Spring shipments. These dresses, suits and coats are all great values and worth a great deal more than we are asking for them during this sale. We want you to come and see the goods and we feel sure that you will be a buyer.

## There Are Still Many Hundreds of Bargains in White Goods

### The Standard

William Glasmann, Publisher.  
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.  
(Established 1870.)

This paper will always fight for progress and reform. It will not knowingly tolerate injustice or corruption and will always fight demagogues of all parties. It will oppose privileged classes and public plunderers. It will never lack sympathy with the poor. It will always remain devoted to the public welfare and will never be satisfied with merely printing news. It will always be drastically independent and will never be afraid to attack wrong, whether committed by the rich or the poor.

The official paper of Ogden City and Weber County. All legal notices authorized by law to be published by said city and county will appear exclusively in the Evening Standard.

### NEVADA'S MANY MINING BOOMS

Nevada continues to have its mining excitement. During the rainy days of Tonopah and Goldfield, mining stampedes were of daily occurrence and the map of the state was so changed by the springing up of new towns that maps six months old were obsolete. With the destruction of San Francisco there came a financial crash which closed down two-thirds of the "boom" camps of the state and drove at least a third of the population to distant lands. The blow that struck California's metropolis hit the pockets of the Nevada boosters who made San Francisco their headquarters.

Since the closing down of Manhattan, Rawhide, Golden, Seven Troughs, Montgomery and other places of fleeting glory, Nevada has been a comparatively quiet and sane state. National has been placed on the map since then, with evidence of permanency, and Goldfield and Tonopah have settled down to the humdrum of regular producers. But in the meantime, at least twenty towns, all at one time holding out a promise of being great mining centers, have disappeared as though swept from the earth as were the two cities of the plain cursed from on high.

Nevada, though, is not long to be denied a mining excitement. Within the past sixty days Rochester has demanded recognition, and Rochester not only is holding attention, but, better still, gives promise of being a mining camp of size and worth.

Rochester is in Humboldt county, twenty miles from Lovelock, and eleven miles from Orena. It is an old district where placer mining was carried on by the Chinese for years. The boulders of float, some weighing a ton, were passed by as of no value by the earlier goldseekers and it remained for outsiders with more searching, scrutinizing eyes to make the discoveries which are holding the undivided interest of Nevada mining men and drawing from remote quarters, even from Ogden, the venturesome.

Our business houses might do well to get in touch with this new camp.

**February Mark-Down Sale**

We must have room. There is only one way to get it, and that is by disposing of our large stock of this season's merchandise at sacrificing prices.

Come in and see the Men's Suits you can buy at—

**1/2 Price**

Men's Top Coats, Spring weights, worth up to \$17.50 each, now—

**4.95**

**Clarks'**

### WOULD HALT THE DISHONEST STOCK JOBBER.

That is not a bad measure introduced in the Utah legislature by Representative Hooper of Weber county, known as the "blue sky" bill, and copied after the law of Kansas which is said to have driven the dishonest dealer in stocks from that state.

The bill provides that a domestic and foreign investment company, organized for profit, before offering or attempting to sell any stocks, bonds or other securities, must file in the office of the bank examiner a complete statement of its financial condition and affairs, its assets, liabilities, copies of all contracts, bonds or other instruments which it proposes to sell, and all other details relative to its business and its method of conducting business.

When the bank examiner has examined carefully all of the documents filed with him and deems the company solvent and altogether trustworthy, he is to issue to the company a statement setting forth that it has complied with the requirements of the law, and he is to keep all of the documents filed with him open to public inspection. If he is in doubt about the stability of the company, he is to notify its officers, and they are to have an opportunity to put their plan of business on a basis acceptable to him.

It is made unlawful for any investment company to transact business in this state until it has met all requirements. The companies are required to make a detailed statement of their business on December 31 of each year, and at any other time when the bank examiner may require it. The companies shall be under the general supervision of the bank examiner, much the same as state banks now are.

A few years ago wireless stock was being offered for sale in Ogden. Great promises were made and much stock was sold. Soon thereafter news came from New York that the head of the "wireless company" had been trapped by the federal authorities and later he was sentenced to prison for defrauding the public.

An automatic typewriter and telegraph instrument was exhibited here, which recorded in typewritten characters the words transmitted by electric impulse from the sending end of the line—a circuit of fifty or more feet. The instruments were not much more than playthings that were constantly requiring readjustments and could not be operated on a long circuit with irregular current. The demonstrators knew this but they pictured to prospective buyers of stocks wonderful things to be accomplished and great wealth to be derived. Nothing was heard of the company or the invention after several thousand dollars of the stock had been peddled in Ogden.

A score of similar get-rich-quick schemes could be recalled, all of which have taken money from the people of Ogden in much the same manner that the pickpocket slips his hand into the pockets of the unsuspecting, and any measure that will prevent this form of robbery should be enacted into law.

### FIRES STARTED FOR INSURANCE

The business of arson is not limited to New York or Chicago. On Sunday last two colored boys set fire to their home in Salt Lake to secure \$700 insurance on the contents of the house. From all accounts, house burning has been a profitable occupation of late years. An eastern paper declares that one-half our fires are incendiary and that the reason we have more fires than Europe is because we have more fires that are set, procured to be set or permitted to arise, by people who want their insurance money. At least one-half our fires are active or passively criminal.

Collier's Weekly proves by statistics that fires increase or decrease as business in the nation is dull or good. Panic years swell the fire losses by millions of dollars.

Any line of industry in which there is a falling off of activity brings heavy fire losses. An example is presented in the frills of fashion. We quote from Collier's:

exception of ostrich plumes, almost every hat was destitute of feathers. "Sure!" said the insurance man sorely. "The Audubon societies—with a lot of help from Paris—have done that. For about two years the wholesale milliners haven't been able to give feathers away. And if you'd been getting the losses, you'd think that every feather west of the Mississippi had been burned by now."

Within a month, in fact, after Paris had set its ban on feathers, three feather factories burned in New York. But, again, taking our four years, one insurance company reports five such losses in 1908, eleven in 1909, fourteen in 1910 and, despite many cancellations, twelve in 1911. Two companies give loss ratios, respectively, of 39.6 and 93 per cent for the last two years. Three companies merely answer that they are no longer insuring feathers. In 1911 the fine plumage destroyed in one New York feather fire was worth \$65,000 (in insurance); in another, more than \$100,000. And a 1912 feather fire, by spreading caused a total loss of about \$669,000. In none of these fires, and in none of those to be mentioned specifically below, was there any evidence whatever of incendiarism. As far as the writer knows, all were perfectly honest. And we make no insinuation that they were otherwise.

Another example from the fashions. By the end of 1910 Paris had decreed that women's suits in 1911 should be simple. Braids, trimmings and embroideries were very largely eliminated. And the elimination by fire of braid and trimming factories began to follow in due course. Within five consecutive weeks five had burned in the Hoboken district and five more in Manhattan. So, also, if there is anything in insurance statistics, the tight fitting sheath gown has been the cause of a burning of mercantile stocks, in the way of petticoats and the like, which can never be calculated.

In the beginning of 1911 the one-piece gown threatened to end the vogue of the skirt waist. By the end of 1911 one small insurance company had paid losses on ten shirtwaist factories. It had had losses on only six during the preceding three years.

Collier's claims that Ohio has found a remedy for the evil in the naming of fire marshals whose duties are to inquire into the origin of all fires and prosecute where fires are started by "firebugs." Ohio's fires were reduced one-half by the fire marshals.

It might be well for Utah to have a law on this subject and also a fire marshal.

### "RAGGING" REFUSES TO BE SUPPRESSED.

Across the seas they are dancing to ragtime. London has the craze and other cities of Europe are welcoming the American dance with joy. But at home we are so offended by the peculiar motions of the "turkey trot" and the hugging in the "grizzly bear" that laws are being enacted to suppress the dances.

Here in Utah, yes in Weber county, the sentiment is so pronounced that legislation is proposed. Yesterday in the lower house of the Utah lawmaking body Representative Hooper introduced a bill prohibiting "ragging." The measure provides:

"It shall be unlawful for any person in any public dance hall or dancing academy to dance any improper, indecent or obscene dances or dances commonly known and designated as the 'turkey trot,' the 'Texas Tommy,' the 'grizzly bear' and other dances of like character; and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association or corporation conducting or maintaining any public dance hall or public dancing academy to permit any person to dance or engage in any improper, indecent or obscene dance as aforesaid."

The bill says there shall be no dancing in public dance halls or dancing academies after midnight and none at all on Sunday. Moreover, the



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Jensen Creamery Co.  
Corner Wall and 23d Sts.  
OGDEN

bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any minor under the age of 18, unless accompanied by parent or legitimate guardian, to enter or remain in a public dance hall or to dance there while a dance is in progress. Also the bill requires that the dance hall shall at all times at night be brilliantly illuminated and at no time shall the lights be lowered or put out, a custom which is said to have grown quite fashionable in some dance halls.

No minor under 16 is to be given dancing lessons after 6 o'clock in the evening unless it be with the written authorization of the pupil's parent or legal guardian.

A public dance hall is defined in the following terms:

"For the purpose of this act a public dance hall is hereby defined to be a place maintained and conducted for the purpose of public dancing therein, in which for compensation paid directly or indirectly to the owner, proprietor or manager thereof, men and women are permitted to engage in dancing. A public dancing academy is hereby defined to be a place maintained or conducted exclusively for the purpose of giving public instruction in dancing, for which instruction a fee or charge is required or paid; provided, however, that if any such person receiving instruction be under the age of 16 years, the contract for such instruction shall be made with the parent or guardian of such person."

Violations are made a misdemeanor, whose penalty is a fine up to \$300 or a maximum imprisonment in the county jail of not more than six months.

And notwithstanding the proposed legislative stamp of disapproval and the rules and regulations of the dance halls and academies prohibiting "ragging," the dance goes right on, gaining in popularity, as does any amusement which is forbidden.

Half of the private parties are turned into "ragging" socials just to please those who have never seen ragging or to gratify the desire of those who have found in the staccato music, interpreted in motion a fascination even more seductive than the whirl of the waltz or the glide of the schottische.

## STATE NEWS HOUSEKEEPERS' CONFERENCE

Logan, Feb. 4.—Between seventy-five and one hundred women, members of clubs affiliated with the State Federation of Women's Clubs, will come to Logan tomorrow to attend the housekeepers' conference, which is being held in connection with the farmers' roundup. Mrs. A. J. Gorham of Salt Lake, president of the state federation, is already here, and made an address at today's session of the conference. Tonight the visitors at the housekeepers' conference at the Commercial Boosters' club rooms.

Today was woolgrowers' day. Among the prominent wool men who talked to the farmers were State Senator W. S. Hansen, John Edgell of Nephi, J. R. Allen of Draper and C. B. Stewart of Salt Lake, secretary of the Utah Woolgrowers' association. Tomorrow will be dairymen's day at the roundup, but the housekeepers' conference will be the big feature. The women visitors will be shown the big electrical exhibit in the woman's building and other exhibits run in connection with the roundup.

Secretary Stewart of the Woolgrowers' association began this morning's program with a talk on the "Future of the Sheepman." He advised the raising of sheep on the farm, contending that every farmer should have a small flock of pure bred sheep on his place as foragers. He said that the sheep industry in the state is not likely to diminish on account of the supply of orange in the hills and desert. He made the remarkable statement that there is more sheep forage on the desert in Utah than there is in all the alfalfa fields in the state. He urged co-operation among the sheepmen.

J. R. Allen told of the advantages of raising pure bred stock. Senator Hansen talked on co-operative buying and selling among the farmers. He said that even the matter of insurance could be combined to good advantage. John Edgell of Nephi, the largest shipper of wool in Utah, told of the great losses to sheepmen through careless packing. Senator Hansen, J. R. Allen and Professor J. T. Caine, III, judged sheep in the sheds.

At the housekeepers' conference Mrs. A. J. Gorham of Salt Lake was the principal speaker. She sketched the history of women's clubs in Utah from the beginning in 1877, and said that Utah was the first state west of the Missouri to establish a women's club. She pointed out the good

that women's clubs are doing in Utah and urged that every woman become identified with the movement. She said that she felt particularly gratified that the day had come when women could get together, compare their views and strive for better things in a rational way and without friction. Mrs. Gorham's remarks were enthusiastically received.

Following her talk, Mrs. Gorham was the guest of honor at a reception held at the residence of Mrs. John A. Wildrose on the college campus. Every woman attending the conference was present.

The Commercial Boosters' club royally entertained both the housekeepers' conference and roundup delegates in their rooms tonight.

**MANTI PIONEER BURIED**  
Manti, Feb. 4.—Jens P. Steck, one of Manti's early settlers died at his home Saturday morning from a complication of diseases. Mr. Steck had been ill for a couple of years. Funeral services were held in the tabernacle this afternoon. Mr. Steck was the son of Christian and Maria Waags, was born in Denmark June 28, 1832. He served in the Danish army under Frederick VII, came to Utah in 1861, crossing the plains in an ox-train under Captain Wooley. Mr. Steck took active part in the Black Hawk war. He was married in 1867 to Inger Hansen. She died in 1884, leaving ten children. Mr. Steck married again in 1894 to Jane Reid, who is still living. The living children are Mrs. Thorquod of Salt Lake, Mrs. David Shand, Mrs. J. J. Reese, James Joseph Heber, Hyrum and Anna of Manti.

**CLUB SHOW ANNOUNCED**  
Brigham City, Feb. 4.—This year's Commercial club show will be "A Bachelor's Honeymoon." The club members have been busy for some time making arrangements for the play, and rehearsing will commence at once. It is the intention to present the play soon after the first of March, and it will mark the opening of Brigham's splendid new playhouse, the Alta, now in course of construction. Among the stars who will appear in the cast are E. Baird, Rudolph Kaiser and Frank Bowring.

**SUPERINTENDENT MAY LEAVE**  
Pocatello, Feb. 4.—Professor Walter P. Siders, superintendent of the city schools and one of the best educators in the state, has been offered a position in Fargo, N. D., and no doubt will accept the position. Mr. Siders has gone to Fargo to look over the proposition and will tell the Pocatello board his final decision when he returns. Mr. Siders is the joint author of the Idaho school law code and is a member of the educational council of the National Education association.

**FATE OF SCHOONER STILL A MYSTERY**  
Washington, Feb. 5.—The fate of the schooner S. B. Blackburn, with two men on board, still is a mystery. The revenue cutter Onondaga today reported the vessel nowhere in the vicinity where she was last seen—240 miles east of Cape Hatteras. The Onondaga used all her coal in a week search and was obliged to return today to replenish her supply. The cutter Seminole is still searching.

**AUSTRIAN RATES ARE UNCHANGED**  
London, Feb. 5.—The Austro-American Shipping company, says a Vienna dispatch to the Times, announces that it has decided not to cut the passenger rates between Trieste and Canada in order not to artificially stimulate emigration to the dominion. The company's rate will remain at 165 kronen, although the Canadian Pacific rate has been reduced to 140 kronen.

**DR. MARTIN DIES IN WASHINGTON**  
London, Feb. 5.—Dr. Bradley Martin of New York died here today of pneumonia. He had suffered a severe attack of influenza, which suddenly developed into pneumonia. Dr. Martin was in his 72d year. His daughter Cornelia was married in 1903 to the Earl of Craven.

**BOTH HOUSES BALLOT.**  
Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 5.—Both houses of the West Virginia legislature balloted again today for a United States senator to succeed Senator Watson. No candidate received a majority of the votes cast.

**WORLD'S MARKETS**  
Prices Fall in Wall Street.  
New York, Feb. 5.—Interviews with leading representatives of railroad and financial interests setting forth optimistic views received scant consideration in the face of falling prices in Wall street today. More attention was paid to the motives behind the sale of various securities whose weakness permeated the whole market. Legal obstructions to the conclusion of the subway negotiations, failure to pay off at this time the back dividend of C. & P. preferred and reports of unsatisfactory conditions in the copper trade were responsible for the spread

of the bearish sentiment. Some resistance was offered at first by the railroad leaders, but ultimately they gave way with the rest of the list. Tobacco moved up and down within a range of four points on announcement of the 5 per cent quarterly dividend and an extra payment of 15 per cent. On the curb Standard Oil shares continued their recent advance. Bonds were easy.

**New York Stock List.**  
(Last Sale)

Amalgamated Copper	71 3/4
American Beet Sugar	37 1/2
American Cotton Oil	51
American Smelt & Refng	72 3/8
American Sugar Refng, bid	116
American Tel. & Tel.	131 3/4
Anaconda Mining Co	37 3/8
Atchison	103 1/2
Atlantic Coast Line	129 3/4
Baltimore & Ohio	102
Brooklyn & Pfd Transit	90 1/2
Canadian Pacific	237 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	135
Chicago & Northwestern, bid	135
Chicago Mtl. & St. Paul	113 1/2
Colorado Fuel & Iron	38
Colorado & Southern, bid	30
Delaware & Hudson, bid	162
Denver & Rio Grande, bid	21
Erle	31
General Electric	142 1/4
Great Northern Pfd	128 1/2
Great Northern Ore Cts, bid	38 1/2
Illinois Central	128 7/8
Interborough Met	18 1/2
Preferred	62 7/8
Inter Harvester	110 1/8
Louisville & Nashville, bid	138 1/2
Missouri Pacific	41
Mo. Kansas & Texas, bid	27
Lehigh Valley	161 1/2
National Lead	52 1/4
New York Central	108 1/2
Norfolk & Western	109 7/8
Northern Pacific	119
Pennsylvania (ex div.)	115 3/8
People's Gas, bid	115
Pullman Palace Car, bid	161 1/2
Reading	164 1/2
Rock Island Co	24 1/4
Preferred	43 1/4
Southern Pacific	105 5/8
Southern Railway	27
Union Pacific	159 3/4
United States Steel	64 1/8
Preferred	108 1/4
Wabash, bid	3 1/2
Western Union	72 1/4

**Chicago Grains.**  
Chicago, Feb. 5.—Rain in parts of India, which were predicted where drought has been a serious menace, gave the wheat market today a satisfactory prospect of liberal world shipments had a further influence against the bulls. Offerings, however, were not especially heavy. Opening prices ranged from 1-1/2 to 1-1/4 lower. May started at 93 1/2 to 93 5/8, the same change from last night as the market taken altogether, and then dropped to 93 1/4.

May corn opened a shade to 1-8/14 off at 53 3/8 to 53 3/8@12 and fell to 53 1/8.

May oats, which started 1-4 down to a shade up at 34 3/8 to 34 5/8, descended to 34 1/4.

Provisions were firm on active buying, due to strength at the yards. First transactions were a shade to 1-1/2 higher, with May at 19 1/2 to 19 3/4 for pork, 19 3/4 to 19 1/4 for lard, and 19 1/2 to 19 1/4 for ribs.

Fear of damage from alternate freezing and thawing in middle and eastern sections of the winter wheat crop belt brought about a slight hardening of prices later on. The close was firm, with May 1-4 net lower at 93 1/2.

Hedging by country dealers led to an additional decline in corn. The close, however, was steady at 53 1/8 for May, 1-2@5-8 under last night.

**Kansas City Livestock.**  
Kansas City, Feb. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000, including 1,000 southern; market steady to 10c higher; native steers, 7.00@8.75; southern steers, 6.00@7.40; southern cows and heifers, 3.90@6.25; native cows and heifers, 4.00@7.50; stockers and feeders, 5.75@5.50; bulls, 5.00@5.35; calves, 6.50@10.00; western steers, 6.50@8.00; western cows, 4.00@6.50.

**Hogs—Receipts, 13,000; market 5@10c higher; bulk of sales, 7.55@7.75, heavy, 7.50@7.70; packers and butchers, 7.55@7.80; light, 7.60@7.75; pigs, 6.25@7.25.**

**Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; market steady; muttons, 4.25@5.75; Colorado lambs, 7.75@8.50; range wethers and yearlings, 5.25@7.80; range ewes 3.50@5.25.**

**Chicago Livestock.**  
Chicago, Feb. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 16,000; market steady to strong; beefs, 6.35@9.00; Texas steers, 4.50@5.75; western steers, 5.60@7.00; stockers and feeders, 4.75@7.50; cows and heifers, 3.00@7.50; calves, 6.50@10.00.

**Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; market slow, 5@10c above yesterday's average, light, 7.50@7.85; mixed, 7.60@7.87 1/2; heavy, 7.50@7.90; rough, 7.50@7.60; pigs, 6.40@7.65; bulk of sales, 7.75@7.85.**

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**Sheep—Receipts, 20,000; market slow, steady; native, 4.90@6.00; western, 5.00@5.90; muttons, 6.40@7.50; lambs, native, 6.75@8.50; western 6.75@8.50.**

**New York Exchange.**  
New York, Feb. 5.—Prime mercantile paper, 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at 43 1/2 for 60 day bills and at 43 7/8 for demand.

**Commercial bills, 4.85.**  
Bar silver, 62 3/8.  
Government bonds firmer. Railroad bonds easier.

**Money on call, steady; 2-3@3 per cent; ruling rate, 2-3@; closing bid, 2-7/8; offered at 3.**  
Time loans, steady; 60 days, 3-3/4@4 per cent; 90 days, 4@4 1/4; six months, 4 1/4.

**Metals.**  
New York, Feb. 5.—Copper—Quiet; spot, 14.87 1/2 bid; February, 14.75 bid; March, April and May, 14.75@15.30; electrolytic, 16.50; lake, 16.50@16.75; castings, 16.00@16.25.

**Tin—Dull; spot, 48.65@48.70; February, 48.50@48.70; March, 48.25@48.70; April, 48.25@48.50.**

**Lead—Steady; 4.25@4.45.**  
Spelter—Weak; 6.60@6.75.  
Antimony—Nominal; Cookson's, 9.75.

**Iron—Unchanged.**  
**Chicago Produce.**  
Chicago, Feb. 5.—Butter—Steady; creameries, 27@34 1/2.

**Eggs—Firm; receipts, 2,900 cases; at mark, cases included, 20@24; refrigerator firsts, 17@17 1/2; firsts, 24 1/4.**

**Potatoes—Steady; receipts 25 cars; Michigan, 45@47; Minnesota, 43@47; Wisconsin, 42@47.**

**Sugar.**  
New York, Feb. 5.—Sugar—Raw—Steady; muscovado, 89 test, 2.98; centrifugal, 96 test, 3.48; molasses, 59 test, 2.73.

**Refined—Steady.**  
**Wool.**  
St. Louis, Feb. 5.—Wool—Steady; territory and western mediums, 21@25; fine mediums, 18@20; fine, 13@17.



**Our Bread Rises**  
Even more regularly than does the Sun. Sometimes "Old Sol" fails to put in an appearance, but we are here to the occasion Daily Except Sunday. You can Depend On Us for—  
**The Staff of Life,**  
Fresh, Light and Wholesome.  
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**TRY IT! SAGE TEA DARKENS GRAY HAIR BEAUTIFULLY**

Druggist Says When Mixed With Sulphur Prevents Dandruff and Falling Hair

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea with sulphur and alcohol added, then left to age and carefully filtered will turn gray, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant; remove every bit of dandruff, stop scalp itching, and falling hair. Just a few applications will prove a revelation if your hair is fading, gray or dry, scraggly and thin. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier way is to get the ready-to-use tonic, containing about 50 cents a large bottle at drug stores, known as "Wyeth's Sage