

The Standard.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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Changes Daily Per Inch

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The Standard invites the attention of advertisers to the above rates for advertisements in The Evening Standard in Utah.
We guarantee that no other paper in Ogdem has even one-half the bonafide actual subscribers that The Evening Standard has.

NEW RAILROADS.

There are rumors of a new suburban railroad to Brigham City; of a second railroad through the canyon—not to Huntsville, but over the divide into Cache valley; of a line of rail along the foothills to the east of Ogdem, and of more street car trackage in Ogdem.

POISONING DOGS.

Some one with little to do and having a mind filled with viciousness has been poisoning dogs in Ogdem. Meat filled with strychnine is thrown into back yards for house dog or shepherd, watch dog or spaniel. The poisoner does not regard dog life as worth anything. A gentleman, who owned a shepherd he would not have sold for \$100, found the animal in a dying condition, having been poisoned, and next door to him was a pet dog in similar distress. Compliments of this kind have been received from all over the city.

A mangy cur, barking at the heels of every one who passes, is a nuisance and his early demise would be welcomed, but there are dogs almost the equal of some human beings in affording company to their masters and to children and in being serviceable. The shepherd referred to could do the work of five men in caring for sheep. His owner could motion the dog to come or go, to stop the sheep or turn them, to guard the camp, or do any one of one hundred other useful acts. The dog was his owner's companion on the range, and money could not have bought the animal.

Pet dogs have been killed, and children have been filled with sorrow. Watch dogs have been poisoned and



IF YOU KNEW

That there was a Laundry where your Collars, Cuffs and Shirts would always be carefully and perfectly laundered

WOULDN'T YOU BE INTERESTED?

Just such work can be found at our plant, as we have recently installed a machine to do away with the saw edges on collar band and collars.

OGDEN STEAM LAUNDRY CO.
Both Phones, 174.
QUALITY COUNTS.
ONLY LAUNDRY IN CITY HAVING A WATER SOFTENER.

nervous women have regretted the loss.

But what does the dog poisoner care whether a valuable dog or a pariah dog is killed—he throws his poison without discrimination. If caught, the dog-killer should be severely dealt with.

THINGS IMMORAL.

New York is supporting immoral plays, while the clean plays are being neglected, and this demand for vulgarity and coarseness has brought from actors and actresses statements of their views. Many declare that the public craves immoral situations and demands the suggestive and they hold the theater-goers responsible for the low moral tone of the stage. There is always a call for a salacious play.

Blanche Stoddard says: "I can assure you that, from the standpoint of the actress, there is very little satisfaction in reading before an audience lines which seem to be vulgar." "Of course," she says, "there are plays which depict the processes of elemental emotions which can not justly be regarded as immoral; on the other hand we find performances which have their chief claim for popularity and success in the degree to which they pander to the sensual curiosity of a certain number of theater goers. Personally, I always feel ashamed to speak lines on the stage that I would not use in private life. My cuss words in the part of Mary Tudor? Oh, that's different; cuss words are not immoral."

Home B. Mason, leading man in "A Stubborn Cinderella," says the man who cannot make his audience laugh without descending to nasty situations and vulgar dialogue is no comedian. But it is as much the fault of the public as of the actor that indecent plays are tolerated. "It really has been getting so that people in New York," declares Mr. Mason, "will not go to see a show unless it is rotten. But you must remember that in New York a great many theaters are playing to houses—to the class which takes 15 cocktails before breakfast. Dirt has got to be such an old thing to them now that a clean, wholesome show is almost unique, and so they'll probably rush to it. Ten or 15 years ago it was the indecent show which was unique. Watch the young school-girls coming out of some of the theaters today. They can't look each other straight in the eye as they pass through the door, but they giggle and smirgle and nudge each other. That's an indication. It is more the fault of the women than the men that the immoral plays have grown in number. There were more women than men in attendance at the Thaw trial."

After all, is the world growing better? The minister says yes, the showman shakes his head, the worldly fellow says no.

When vaudeville had a big run in Ogdem four years ago, half of the specialties were made up of coarse jokes and vulgar acts. For a time the people seemed to encourage this immoral tone, but finally the vulgarism drove families from the playhouses, so that when vaudeville had its revival, the offensive parts were eliminated. A place like New York may demand the salacious, but in a city of homes such as Ogdem, there must be some attempt at decency, and local show people have come to recognize the fact that clean plays are the most profitable for no father or mother will long continue to patronize a show house where the children are to be taught the sensual or vulgar.

Where there is a large floating population as in New York, those who applaud the indecent things, will outnumber the pure-minded, but in smaller communities, where the real test of moral tone is to be had, the people always will be found on the side of clean plays.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

In view of the constant agitation and misrepresentation with regard to the treatment of consumption, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has issued a statement in which it states that the only sure cure for this disease is fresh air, rest, and wholesome food.

In a bulletin, the association declares that hardly a week passes without some quack "doctor" or "eminent specialist," informing the public that he has at last discovered the sure cure for tuberculosis. After examining every one of these so-called cures, several hundred in number, the National Association states that, one and all, they are misrepresentations or fakes.

These so-called "cures" are divided into two general classes. The first class of "cures" includes the quack remedies and nostrums with which the public is being constantly deceived. These range in kind from "good whiskey" to pig's blood or ultra-violet rays. Some few of them, for instance, are cold-cream oil, lime dust, malt extract, goat's meat, corn-oil, clabbered milk, vegetable teas, and numerous inhalations of supposed germicides, besides a large number of well-known patent and proprietary medicines and numerous disinfectants. None of these are cures for consumption. They are rather for the most part of a dangerous character, and patients who take them may be running a serious risk. Consumption is caused by a germ which destroys portions of the lungs or other affected tissues. No drugs, medicines, inhaled gas, or home-made

remedies can, by any means, kill the germ or close up the cavity in the lungs, as is so often claimed for these specifics. Neither is it possible to inhale a sufficiently strong germicide to kill the consumption germ. Such an inhalation would kill the patient before it would kill the germ.

Another class of "cures" for consumption, by which many people are deceived, includes the secret remedies advertised by unscrupulous "doctors" and "professors" at the heads of so-called "institutes." These people advertise that they can cure consumption at home by means of remedies which are secret and known only to them, or sometimes they "advise" that they can cure consumption at the "institutes" through some secret course of treatment.

These two classes of "cures" are not "cures" at all. Consumption is a curable disease, however, and in some places more than 75 per cent of the patients under treatment have been restored to health. The essentials for the cure of consumption are rest, fresh air and wholesome food. A large number of physicians have been working for years to perfect a vaccine, or anti-toxin for tuberculosis, or to find some agent such as tuberculin which will assist in the cure of the disease. Thus far, the experiments have not furnished a product which will either absolutely cure or prevent consumption, or render the patient immune against the disease. Many of these serums have proved effective in increasing the resistance of the patient and thus helping in the cure, but no scientist of repute today claims to have discovered a tuberculin which will produce a cure without the combined aid of fresh air, rest and wholesome food.

IMPROVING IN EUROPE.

Consul-General Henry W. Diederich, of Antwerp, finds that there are many indications showing that the wave of business depression which has swept also over Europe during the past fifteen months is subsiding, and that a brighter future may be looked for this year. Mr. Diederich writes: "One of the most encouraging signs is the fact that the quotations in the leading markets of Europe make it clearly apparent that the prices for a number of the most important raw materials have again recovered much of the lost ground and are almost as high as they formerly were in the days of prosperity, indicating a return of confidence and a gradual but steady renewal of business activity."

ANTISLIPPING HORSESHOES.

In reply to a correspondent, Consul-General Robert P. Skinner, of Hamburg, writes as follows in regard to the humane treatment of animals concerning a new German horseshoe: "My inquirer is misinformed if he believes that European horses are, in general, better shod than American horses. My observation is that the contrary is the case, and the humane consideration which American horses receive is not exceeded anywhere in the world. It is true, however, that a new antislipping horseshoe is for sale in this market, especially designed for asphalt and wood-block pavements, the valuable feature of which is a countersunk groove extending completely around the shoe, in which is inserted a piece of hemp rope. The rope can be readily replaced, and as it alone comes into contact with the slippery pavement, the horse secures a very sure footing."

DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

At a White House conference on dependent children, composed of two hundred of the foremost workers of all faiths, it was unanimously resolved to urge upon congress the desirability of establishing a children's bureau in one of the executive departments, says the Literary Digest. The president is strongly in favor of the proposal and has promised to send a special message urging the passage of bills embodying its features that have already been introduced in both houses of congress.

The Chicago Record-Herald sketches as follows the need for such an institution as demonstrated by local conditions: "The duty of the children's bureau, of course, would be to gather, digest and furnish accurate information concerning the dependent, defective, and delinquent children of the country. Such information might lead to intelligent state legislation as well as to enlightened action by congress within its jurisdiction—the District of Columbia, the territories, interstate commerce. It would also be extremely valuable to the private humanitarian associations interested in the welfare of homeless or neglected children."

"At the recent Chicago conference it was demonstrated to the surprise of many delegates that not even the Juvenile courts of the country take pains to ascertain the antecedents and circumstances of the youthful defendants who come before them. Yet it is of the greatest importance to know whether a child charged with delinquency has been in the street, at work

in a factory—perhaps contrary to law—or in a home characterized by inefficiency, laxity, or immorality."

Among the conclusions of the conference were that, wherever possible, children should be placed in homes rather than in asylums, and that far greater care should be taken to protect children against illness or accident, that the reform of child labor should be promoted, that a method of obtaining compensation for injuries should be worked out, that dependent children should be assured an education equal to that afforded to others, and that private homes and institutions should be subject to much stricter supervision.

WHAT WE BUY.

Curiosities of commerce are illustrated by a somewhat unattractive looking volume just issued by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor, entitled "Imports of Merchandise into the United States By Articles and Countries During the Years Ending June 30, 1904-1908." The purpose of this volume is to present exact information as to the sources of supply of the principal articles imported into the United States. To this end, tables are presented, showing in each case all of the countries from which the article in question is drawn and the value thereof from each country in each year during the five year period under consideration.

These tables when carefully studied present some interesting facts with reference to our import trade. For instance, of the 97,000,000 pounds of macaroni and similar preparations imported in 1908 at a value of \$4,000,000, 92,000,000 pounds came from Italy, 4,333,333 1-3 pounds from France, and 707,000 pounds from Japan. Automobiles also form an interesting record, the value of imports amounting to \$4,000,000 1908. Of this, \$2,500,000 worth imported in 1908, \$1,750,000 was from France, one-third of a million dollars' worth from Italy, and one-fifth of a million dollars' worth from the United Kingdom.

One would scarcely expect that in this land of soda fountains the quantity of soda water imported would be of sufficient importance to form an appreciable record, yet the quantity imported in 1908 under the title of "lemonade, soda water, and other similar beverages" was more than one-half million pint bottles, valued at \$35,412, of which \$34,514 worth came from the United Kingdom. In addition to this fourteen million quarts of mineral waters, valued at more than \$1,000,000. This came chiefly from France and Germany, the value of the mineral water from Germany in 1908 being \$504,730, and from France \$426,056.

Cocoa is evidently growing in favor with the people of the United States, the value of this article imported in 1908 being \$14,250,000, against \$8,750,000 in 1904. It comes chiefly from South America and the West Indies—\$4,500,000 worth from the British West Indies, in 1908, \$3,000,000 worth from Brazil, \$1,250,000 worth from Portugal, a little less than \$2,000,000 from Santo Domingo, and about \$1,500,000 worth from Ecuador.

Of the \$67,000,000 worth of coffee imported in 1908, \$48,000,000 worth came from Brazil, nearly \$5,000,000 worth from Venezuela, \$2,333,333 1-3 worth from Mexico, \$2,000,000 worth from Guatemala, and practically \$4,000,000 worth from Colombia. The quantity imported in 1908 against 985,000,000 in 1907, and 1,048,000,000 in 1905, the last mentioned year being the only one in the history of the country in which the importations of coffee amounted to as much as 1,000,000,000 pounds.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

The president of the Postal Savings Bank League of the United States has made a reply to the Chicago Clearing House Association's opposition to a postal savings bank:

"A complete answer to the fears of those who believe or profess to believe that postal savings banks are a detriment to the banking business is furnished by the statistics of those countries which have established these people's banks," said Mr. Goldzier. "Without any exception the figures show large and marked increases in deposits and in the number of depositors in savings and commercial banks."

"Take the instance of Great Britain. Out of a population of 44,000,000 it records individual savings deposits (postal) of 10,332,000. These figures make approximately one out of every four inhabitants a depositor without counting savings deposits of over a billion dollars."

"In the United States, with a population of 87,000,000 there are 8,700,000 savings accounts, and thus only one out of every ten of the population is a depositor. Again, the fact that savings deposits are made by the well to do in this country and by the poor or classes in England is shown by the average amount of the accounts, which is \$420 in this country and \$73 in the British postal savings banks. Can any banker dispute the value to his business of having the bulk of the population trained and educated to methods of saving?"

"A conservative estimate places the amount of money which is withdrawn from circulation and hid in stockings, stoves and safety deposit vaults at five hundred million dollars.

Does any one doubt that the bulk of this money would go into circulation as soon as a system is established which makes the savings of the small depositors as secure as the Nation itself? Would this or would it not result in benefit to the banks? If not, then why all this scheming and planning of which we have heard so much during the last year—how to get the funds out of the safety deposit vaults and into circulation?"

"One feature of postal savings banks is certainly overlooked by the interests which oppose them. These banks when established will reach every nook and corner of this country where now no facilities for saving deposits exist. The savings of the rural community of the miner and woodsman will get into the general circulation in a manner which would be impossible except under a system where every cross-roads postoffice is a savings bank with the guarantee of the government to back it."

"Postal savings banks must be the place of deposit for the wage-worker and the poorer classes. No inducement should be offered to the wealthy to place large amounts in the custody of the government. Thus there should be a limit to the size of individual deposits and when that limit is reached interest should cease."

"Under such a system again the banks and bankers will profit in the end, for the man, woman or child who has saved \$750 to \$1,000 in a postal savings bank must necessarily find some investment for that fund, and a large part of these deposits will find their way into savings banks owing to the attraction of the higher interest offered."

WANTS NO WATER COMMISSION FOR OGDEN CITY.

Editor The Standard: In a recent issue of the Standard occurs the statement that a law is being prepared to be submitted to the legislature providing for a "Board of Water Commissioners" for Ogdem City. These commissioners are to serve without compensation, to give a bond of \$10,000 each and to be appointed for two and four years, etc.

I do not care to discuss the details of the proposed law but wish to register a protest against the commission plan itself. The commission plan is based on the idea that almost anyone can govern a city better than the people that live in it.

We have our public library commission to manage the Carnegie library, our park commission to run the public parks. There is talk of a fire and police commission to govern the fire and police departments. And now it is proposed to set up another bunch of "it" men to manage the water works. Why not disband the city council altogether? What is there left for them to do?

But, hold on, the city council is to appoint the water commissioners. Just so. The city council is to appoint a commission of five citizens who are to be without compensation, and are to elect a manager of the water works and to handle that department.

Why not appoint three of their own members and call it a water committee? Some one please explain the exact difference between a committee and a commission, also kindly explain the advantage of having the city's property managed by men who "serve without compensation," and who are not the choice of the people.

Likewise, explain this: If a man is patriotic, why ask him to put up any bond?

Again, if the object of the bond is to protect the city from financial loss, why limit it to \$10,000? A commission will have the handling of \$100,000 each year, or \$400,000 in a four-year term. Why not exact a bond of \$100,000 or more, as we do from the city treasurer?

Now, Mr. Editor, we have elected a mayor and ten councilmen to run the affairs of this city. We chose them by a majority vote because we considered them competent to handle the

business. There should be no shirking or dividing up of the responsibility.

Our mayor and city council came before the voters last August with the statement that they knew that the waterworks would be a good investment for the city at \$555,400. They were not at liberty to tell just how they came to know it, but they assured the voters that they did actually know it beyond a shadow of doubt. There was not a single member of the council that opposed the idea that the city would do well to own the waterworks. The citizens gave them a two-to-one vote on September 1st in favor of the bonds. It was an expression of the confidence of the voters that the ability of their public officers to manage a \$555,000 investment. Now, let them do it.

The writer of this has no doubt of the ability of Mayor Brewer and the present city council to manage the waterworks as efficiently as could any three men they might select outside of their own number. Moreover, we elected them for that purpose.

This plan of electing somebody to elect somebody else to elect somebody else to govern the city is too far-fetched altogether. It is getting too far away from the people.

SALT LAKE AND STATE NEWS

DISEASES STILL PREVALENT.

Total of 56 Cases Reported by Board of Health—Statistics.

Salt Lake, Feb. 14.—The contagious and infectious diseases recorded in the report of the city board of health for the week ending Friday night is still high, reaching a total of fifty-six cases. Of these twenty are smallpox, ten scarlet fever, four diphtheria, one tuberculosis, and ten chickenpox. There are now thirty-six houses in the city under quarantine on account of smallpox, thirty-one because of scarlet fever and five for diphtheria. One house is quarantined because of the dread disease, cerebro spinal meningitis. There are also thirty-one cases of smallpox at the isolation hospital.

There were forty-two births reported during the week, with twenty-four of them girls. There were fourteen deaths, half of them males, and four bodies were shipped here for interment.

TO CONSERVE NATURAL RESOURCES OF REGION

Utah Society of Engineers Will Hold Meeting to Consider the Matter.

The Utah Society of Engineers will hold a meeting in the auditorium of the Packard library, Salt Lake City, Friday evening, February 19, next, for the purpose of considering questions pertaining to the conservation of the natural resources of the Intermountain region.

Invitations have been extended to Senator Smoot, ex-Governor Cutler, Governor Spry, Governor Bragg of Idaho, and these gentlemen will be present at the meeting unless previously made engagements have to be filled.

The list of speakers for the evening includes the names of some of the most prominent conservation authorities, and development engineers in the west, and it is believed that the good will result from the consideration of the matters to be brought before the meeting. The program as at present arranged is as follows:

Introductory remarks, Joseph P. Merrill, B. S., Ph.D., director State School of Mines.

"Forestry," Clyde Leavitt, district forester United States forestry service.

"Water Power," Paul N. Nunn and M. Cheever.

"Irrigation," Hon. John A. Witdsoe, A. M., Ph.D., present State Agricultural college.

"Irrigation," William D. Livingston, general manager Irrigated Lands company.

"Mineral Resources," Robert H. Bradford, Ph.D., State university.

"Fuel Supply," Daniel Harrington.

"Water Power" (from the standpoint of the small user), Leonard Wilson and E. C. Lackner.

RAWHIDE HAS A MILL GRINDING OUT VALUES

Mr. Ledbetter, who is in charge of the Rawhide Townsite Leasing and Hooligan Hill Mining company, controlled by Ogdem capital, writes to A. G. Steele, that the first modern mill, the Murry, which was started two weeks ago, is an immense success, and another unit is being added, doubling the capacity.

The success of the Murry stimulated the rushing of other mills under construction. The Kings-Heiser people are pumping up a 150-ton mill, but 25 men to work on their pipe-line, the machinery for which is in transit, the cement foundations are being laid and lumber and pipe are on the ground. The Weiss-Sweet mill is also nearing completion.

The Kearns No. 2, the famous mine that produced the richest ore ever found, and lost the ore-shoot at 65 feet through a fault in the formation, has recovered it at 17 feet from the old workings. This rich streak runs \$50.00 to the pound, the remainder, 3 feet, \$20.00.

The Hooligan Hill is sacking its high-grade and blocking out its milling ore, awaiting the completion of the Weiss mill for reducing the values. The Townsite Leasing is sinking to encounter the known existing Grunt Mint and Maricopa veins, which are bound to encounter at about 230 feet. The Original Rawhide, the premier holdings of a large number of Ogdemites, has made a shipment of rich ore to the Hazen sampler, the low grade being put on the dump, also awaiting milling facilities.

FIRE CAUSES \$2,000 DAMAGE AT GARDEN CITY

Provo, Feb. 14.—Fire destroyed the greater portion of a \$2,000 stock of millinery goods belonging to Mrs. M. S. Dusenberry, doing business in the Knight block, on Center street and Academy avenue, today. The building was also damaged but to what extent the owners can not say at present. The north wall of the building became

so heated that it is feared the brick will crumble, and in that event it will be necessary to rebuild a portion of the wall. The four large plate glass windows in the front were broken by the heat and water. The damage to the building is covered by insurance and Miss Dusenberry carried about \$500 insurance on the stock.

IRON BLOSSOM IS IN COLORADO ORE

Provo, Feb. 14.—The Iron Blossom struck the ore Saturday night. Thus are settled several important questions, principally that of which way does the famous Colorado ore come out of the ground? One ore body goes after leaving the Sioux territory—a question which has agitated Utah for months. It demonstrates also that Jesse Knight knew what he was saying when the "Wizard of Tintic" asserted all along that this would be the ore that would demonstrate that he has brought into being one more mining success in Tintic, possibly an early dividend-payer, like the Beck Tunnel or Colorado; and it shows, also, that the Colorado ore body is not only one of the richest but most extensive and remarkable avenues of mineral wealth ever brought to daylight in any mining camp of the west.

The ore was found Saturday night in the east drift from the north shaft, on the 355-foot level. An upraise of ten feet on the low-grade ore encountered late during the week exposed the ore, and it is rich rock, characteristic in every grain of the sort of dividend-making material the Colorado and Sioux managements are now sending to the market. Naturally, the attention of the ore men must remain unknown until further development, but Mr. Knight stated Sunday evening that it looked big and strong, and he naturally feels very well pleased at this culmination of a remarkable campaign of development work.

NOTED AGRONOMIST TO ATTEND THE DRY FARM CONGRESS.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Feb. 13.—Sir William Macdonald of Pretoria, South Africa, has sent a cablegram to Secretary Burns of the department of the Third Trans-Missouri Dry Farming Congress, announcing that he has sailed from London to attend the sessions of the congress at Cheyenne, Feb. 23, 24 and 25.

Sir William comes as the representative of the Transvaal government and will address the congress on the development of agriculture in the South African British possessions. He is recognized as one of the leading authorities in agronomy and has an international reputation for the results of his researches along agricultural lines. For many years farming was conducted in the Transvaal in a desultory manner, the farmers giving little or no heed to the scientific principles which experts have discovered for the advancement of agriculture. The results were apparent in poor crops and poverty-stricken communities. Through the work of Sir William Macdonald these conditions have been changed. He has devoted many years to developing concentration in efforts in the rural districts of the Transvaal with a view to making the country not only self-supporting, but also a source of food supply for the parent country. He has succeeded in securing the application of scientific methods to the great benefaction of the country. His report, carrying with it the stamp of scientific authority, will be among the most interesting and instructive presented at the coming congress.

GERMAN SHOEMAKER COMMITS SUICIDE

Tacoma, Feb. 15.—Carl Egert, a German shoemaker, 55 years of age, recently arrived here from Oshkosh, Wis., committed suicide at a Pacific avenue hotel last night. Egert had remained in his room all day and refused to allow the door to be opened. While a policeman stood on a step-ladder, looking through the glass transom, and three others stood near, he shot himself through the temple. In a conversation with the officer before the shooting, Egert said his son had a short time ago committed suicide in San Francisco. He is a widower and is believed to be have been worth about \$20,000 in Oshkosh property.

LOVESICK YOUTH ENDS HIS OWN EXISTENCE

Newark, N. J., Feb. 15.—Because Mrs. Mary Schuester, with whom he formerly boarded, would not marry him, Louis Heppie, a youth of 26 years, shot and killed himself in her home in this city last night. He had only recently been released from prison for flourishing a pistol and threatening the woman on previous occasions. Arriving at the house last night he produced a revolver and Mrs. Schuester fled. Returning later he found him lying dead on the floor.

FASHIONABLE CLUBHOUSE IS DESTROYED BY FIRE

Pueblo, Feb. 15.—Fire this morning destroyed the clubhouse of the fashionable Minnequa club. The loss is estimated at \$40,000. Many railings, rattings and curbs, gathered from all parts of the world, were destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

SEATTLE BUSINESSMEN ON A BOOSTING TOUR

San Jose, Feb. 15.—An excursion of Seattle businessmen, in the interests of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, will arrive in this city on the twenty-fourth instant and remain here twelve hours. From there they will proceed south.

NAUTICAL EXPERT DIES OF NEURALGIA OF HEART

Chicago, Feb. 15.—Lieut. W. J. Wilson, U. S. N., nautical expert in charge of the government hydrographic station in Chicago, died at his home here today of neuralgia of the heart.

AMUSEMENTS.

UTAHNA THEATER
MOORE & ETHIERS, Props.
Week Commencing
SUNDAY, FEB. 14
THE MOORE STOCK COMPANY
In the Beautiful Comedy Drama
Entitled,
"The Power of Truth"
A play for the masses. Full of good comedy, beautiful lines and a good moral. Guaranteed to please.
Price Matinee Saturday. Grand drawing Saturday night.
Curtain at 8 o'clock sharp.
ADMISSION 10c, 20c, 30c
Order seats in advance.
Both Phones.

Salt Lake Theater
GEORGE D. PYPER, Manager.
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
Nights,
February 18, 19, 20. Matinee
Saturday.
MR. E. H.

Sothorn
IN REPERTOIRE
Thursday Night, Feb. 18, and
Saturday Matinee, Feb. 20, Mr. Sothorn in comedy as presented by his father, E. A. Sothorn, for 25 years.
Lord Dundreary
Friday Night, Feb. 19, Mr. Sothorn in his new elaborate production of Sir Bulwer-Lytton's romantic drama
RICHELIEU
Saturday Night, Feb. 20, Mr. Sothorn as
HAMLET
PRICES 50c to \$2.00
Seat Sale Begins Tuesday.
Mail orders filled in order of receipt.

Cheap Drugs
are the dearest kind you can buy, if it's results you count on. This is the principal reason why we do not have anything to do with cheap articles of any kind. People do not buy Drugs for fun. They buy for results—so we buy and sell the kind that give results, no matter what use they are put to.
WM. DRIVER & SON
DRUG CO.
2453 WASHINGTON AVE.
BOTH PHONES 33.

BROOM RESTAURANT
REMOVED TO VIENNA CAFE
322 25th St.
Meals same price as Broom Restaurant. Special Dinner 25c
Lunch from 11 to 4 p. m.
Dinner from 4 to 8 p. m.
LEE, FOON & TOM, Managers.

OGDEN TURF EXCHANGE
Private Wires to All California Tracks
OVER ELITE CAFE

CAPT. ROBERTS, PIONEER NAVIGATOR, IS DEAD
Sacramento, Feb. 15.—Captain J. H. Roberts, president of the California Transportation company, and a pioneer navigator, died this morning at his home here.

The Great Mid-Winter Shoe Sale
is on full blast. There are just 285 pairs of the \$3.25, \$3.50 and \$4.50 Shoes on the bargain table at
\$2.95
These Shoes are made of Patent Kid, Patent Colt and Vici Kid in both Turns and Welts. They are exceptional values and big sellers.
Don't forget the thousands of bargains in Dress Goods, Notions and ready-made goods.
Clarks' Stores
WANT ADS BRING BIG RESULTS