

Negligee Shirts for Spring

New colors. New Patterns.

There's no question about the style of shirts we sell—they are up-to-the-minute in fit, fabric and finish.

Our new spring patterns in dressy negligees are striking examples of the best in shirt making—they're the acme of the season's fashions.

\$1.00 to \$3.50.

C. D. IVES & CO.
CORRECT CLOTHES FOR MEN,
BROOM HOTEL CORNER.



STANDARD TELEPHONES

EDITORIAL ROOMS—
Ind. Phone, two rings...No. 56
Bell Phone, two rings...No. 55
BUSINESS OFFICE—
Ind. Phone, one ring...No. 56
Bell Phone, one ring...No. 55

RANDOM REFERENCES

Session Postponed—Owing to the illness of Judge Howell no session of the district court was held yesterday.

STORAGE at reasonable rates, in good brick building. If you need any room, consult John Scowcroft & Sons Company.

Member of County Board—F. W. Stratford has qualified as a member of the Weber county board of education.

Advertisers must have their copy for the Evening Standard the evening before the day on which the advertisement is to appear in order to insure publication.

S. A. Maginnis transacted legal business in Rock Springs Monday.

The best anthracite coal at John Farr's, Phone 27.

Grand Mask Ball—A grand mask ball was given at the School for the Deaf and Blind Monday evening and a most enjoyable time was experienced by those attending. First prizes were awarded to Carl Lind of the blind department, and Miss Kate Keely of the deaf department.

Debt-Money Kelly—Money to loan on any good real estate. Geo. J. Kelly.

Runaways Brought Back—Louie and Levi Mordock, the youthful couple who appropriated Bishop Martin's horse and buggy Sunday night and were gathered in by Sheriff Wade at Layton Monday morning, have been brought back to Ogden and formally turned over to the juvenile court for such treatment as his honor deems proper under the circumstances. The little girl will be cared for by Sheriff

Glasses Repaired

When we say we repair glasses we mean every word of it. If a lens, frame or any small portion of any pair of eye-glasses or spectacles are broken we can replace and make as new within a few hours' time. No lens too complicated for us to grind.

J. T. RUSHMER
Lens Grinding Optician

Do You Like Good Bread?

If you want good bread use

Riverdale High Patent Flour

In Several Ways

to order a sack of Peery's Crescent Flour from your grocer today. Not only will you be sure of getting a flour that is made from choicest hard wheat, but you will note an instantaneous improvement in your baking and an increased bread appetite for breakfast, lunch and dinner.

Why not let the improvement start at once?

Wilson and the boy will be in charge of Chief of Police Browning for the time being.

COAL—Rock Springs, Castle Gate and Clear Creek, Gillette Coal Co., 153 West 27th St. Phones 1074.

Guests at Local Theater—The boys of the State Industrial school were guests at a complimentary performance extended by the proprietors of a local theater Monday, which was much enjoyed and appreciated by those attending.

The Huntsville Dramatic company were much pleased with the cordial reception and praise accorded them in Ogden by the theater-going public.

Pioneer Laid to Rest—The funeral services over the remains of J. M. Bybee, a pioneer of Weber county, were held at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Utah meeting house, which was crowded to overflowing. Bishop Alma Keyes conducted the services and the ward choir furnished several appropriate musical selections. The speakers for the occasion were President John Watson, Bishop George Kendall, T. A. Shreve, E. A. Larkin, Lee Hammon, Robert Bybee and Bishop Keyes. A large funeral cortege followed the remains to the Utah cemetery.

Mrs. Esther White Buried—The funeral services of Mrs. Esther White were held at 2 o'clock yesterday at the Fifth Ward meeting house, Bishop H. C. Jacobs presiding. Beautiful music was furnished by the ward choir, and Mrs. Mary Jones and Miss Tulle Hancock, who sang a duet, and Orson Griffin, who rendered a solo. The speakers were Patriarch George W. Larkin, William Purinton, Joseph Barker and Bishop Jacobs. Interment was made in the city cemetery, and Thomas Wheelwright dedicated the grave.

S. P. Evans, John Dorns and T. Nutt of Shoshone, Idaho, are spending a few days in Ogden, visiting with John Simpson and other friends.

Judgment in Favor of Plaintiff—In the case of Joseph Smith vs. Robert Christensen, executor of the estate of Erick Larson, deceased, judgment was rendered yesterday in favor of the plaintiff in the sum of \$264.50.

Summoned to Chicago—J. H. Neven, ex-conviction tax collector for the state of Nevada, and a former resident of Ogden, was in the city last evening, renewing old acquaintances while on his way to Chicago, where he is summoned on account of the serious illness of his aged mother, who is not expected to survive.

Former Ogdenite Makes Short Visit—Lewis Lapp of Baker City, Ore., stopped off at Ogden last evening on his way to Chicago, to attend to business matters. Mr. Lapp was a former resident of Ogden, but since leaving the city has engaged in the hotel business in Baker City. He has sold his interests in the Oregon city and expects to enter into business in some other locality.

Landslide in Provo Canyon—A landslide yesterday afternoon covered the track of the Rio Grande's Heber branch in Provo canyon for a distance of 400 feet and to a depth of fifteen feet. The slide narrowly missed a passenger train. It is estimated that it will take \$40,000 and two weeks' work to remove the obstruction.

A. B. Taber and wife of Elko, Nev., are spending a few days with Ogden friends.

Suffered Severe Injury—C. M. Hitchens of Denver, Colo., while attempting to descend a flight of stairs last evening slipped and fell down the stairway, suffering quite severe injuries. He was picked up in a semi-conscious condition and carried to the Montana rooming house on 25th street, between Lincoln and Wall avenues, where Dr. Browning was summoned to administer medical aid. The doctor's examination disclosed a badly sprained ankle. It will be a number of days before Mr. Hutchins will be able to move about.

Dangerous Play—A number of newsboys entered into a little pastime on lower 25th street near the Healy cafe Monday night by thrusting open-bladed knives at each other, turning the handles of the knives to the body when the blow was struck. Willie Smith made a stab at young Harry Higgins, but accidentally failed to turn the handle of the knife when the blow was struck. As a result the Higgins boy received a slight wound from the blade of Smith's knife. The wound inflicted caused the blood to flow from Higgins' breast, but it was only a flesh wound, from which no serious results could follow. The Higgins lad was taken into a nearby drug store, where the clerk administered a little medicated cotton and the boy was sent home.

Met With Serious Accident—Clarence Chandler, an employe of the Hess bakery, met with an accident yesterday at noon that came near costing him the loss of his right arm. He was engaged at the press rollers of the machinery of the factory when in some unaccountable way his hand was caught between the rollers. The rollers are reversible, and he had the presence of mind when the accident happened to reach below and turn the lever that reversed the rollers, which saved the mangle of his entire arm. As it was, he suffered only a badly mangled hand. The muscles and flesh were torn from his left hand, but, fortunately, no bones were broken. He will not be able to resume his work for a number of days.

Smallpox at Police Station—A sensation was sprung at the police station this morning by the sudden discovery of a well-developed case of smallpox among the free lodgers. The man, whose name the desk sergeants were too flurried to obtain, had been among those who sought free lodging in the jail on two occasions, and who, upon being "checked out" this morning, asked the officer if he might see the city physician. He stated that he had been feeling ill for a couple of days, and exhibited a highly flushed countenance. The officer immediately detected a case of smallpox and ordered the man from the premises instantly. The city physician soon arrived and pronounced the first diagnosis correct. The man is now at the quarantine station and is receiving medical treatment. Meanwhile the jailers are busily engaged in fumigating the corridors and cells, as well as the prisoners held for trial on various charges. No one will be allowed to leave without medical permission.

Burglars Enter Business Houses—Burglars entered the Little Queen saloon and the Lindsay Elite butcher shop on Washington avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth

streets, Saturday night after 1 o'clock, and stole a goodly quantity of whiskey and meat. Entrance was made into the buildings from the rear of the premises. No possible clue as to the identity of the thieves could be given, hence the officers are at a loss to know where and for whom to search. It is thought, however, that the fellows who turned the trick belong to a band of burglars who are just now visiting this section of country. Some of them are in jail. Nothing of very great value was stolen from the places in question, and it is surmised that the thieves were frightened away before they had accomplished their purpose. Suspicion points to local people, from the fact that no attempt was made by the culprits to "crack" the safe in the Little Queen saloon, which contained considerable money. The fellows evidently were quite content to get away with a little meat and a few jolts of whiskey.

CHAS. PRICE AND HIS MONEY

GOVERNMENT HAS BROUGHT ACTION IN FEDERAL COURT.

Attempt to Be Made to Recover the \$2410 Which Passed Through the Postoffice.

United States District Attorney H. E. Booth and Assistant United States District Attorney William M. McCrea, Tuesday, filed suit with Clerk Letcher of the United States district court against Charles G. Price and the Pingree National bank of Ogden, to recover for the government the \$2410 which was received by Price on December 11, 1908, wrapped in a newspaper. Not only is suit brought for this amount, but for five cents extra, which was the cost of the wrapper, and two cents postage, and costs of hearing.

The complaint alleges that on the abovesaid date, a newspaper, wrapped in a government wrapper, was received at the Ogden postoffice, addressed to "Charles Price, Ogden, Utah," and that included in the newspaper was \$2410 in currency and national bank notes. It is further alleged that Charles G. Price of Five Points received the package, but that he was not the person to whom it was consigned by the sender, and that he has unlawfully been in possession of the newspaper, wrapper, postage and money ever since, having refused to give these things over to a United States postoffice inspector, when the latter made demand upon him for them.

Continuing, the complaint says that Price deposited the money in the Pingree National bank for safe keeping, and that although notified by the postoffice department that the package had been delivered by mistake, the bank has refused to deliver the money over to the government.

The money is supposed to have been stolen from a bank in Portland, Or. It is understood that the government will base its case upon a decision rendered some time ago by a federal judge in the case of a mail carrier who had stolen money from the mails. In that case the court held that the money was the property of the government until it had been delivered to the party to whom it was addressed, and that the government could therefore recover from the carrier.

SMUGGLED IN BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL

San Luis Obispo, Cal., Feb. 23.—After being put through the "sweatbox" at some length, the twenty-two Chinese who were captured in a sealed government car on Sunday, convinced the authorities that they had been smuggled into this country by way of New Orleans.

J. C. Nardini of the United States immigration service, arrived here last night with three assistants and an interpreter. The Mongolians gave various responses to the questions asked them, some claiming they came from Mexico, and others from Los Angeles, but Sheriff McFadden has no doubt that all came from New Orleans and had been smuggled into the car by a government official. The prisoners were photographed and taken in a special car to Los Angeles this morning.

SPECIAL MESSAGE ON LIQUOR ISSUE

Governor Spry Will Probably Submit Document to Legislature Tomorrow.

Salt Lake, Feb. 23.—While the utmost secrecy is being maintained regarding the matter, it is probable that Gov. William Spry will come out today with a special message on the liquor question. A concurrent resolution has been drawn up and is in the hands of Senator Marks and a member of the house. The terms of this resolution call for a special joint session. Senator Marks, when asked for the reasons for this special joint session, refused to discuss it. It is known, however, that Senator Carl A. Badger has been working on a lengthy document and the senator's face today clearly shows the strain of hard work.

Chinese Students Abroad. During 1907 the Chinese government spent nearly \$100,000 for students studying in foreign countries. Japan got nearly half the money, and the United States about one-fourth.

Take a New Lease on Life

by a change from coffee to

POSTUM

It makes the Red Blood of Good Health.

"There's a Reason"

AUSTRALIAN DELIVERS ADDRESS

At Trans-Missouri Dry Farming Congress—American Problem Also Theirs

Cheyenne, Wyo., Feb. 23.—F. C. Bowman of Boise, Idaho, chairman of the executive committee, presided at the opening session of the Trans-Missouri Dry Farming Congress today.

After an invocation by Rev. George C. Rafter of Cheyenne, Governor B. B. Brooks of Wyoming, president of the congress, delivered an address of welcome.

Welcoming addresses were also made by Mayor P. S. Cook of Cheyenne and Thomas Haney, president of the Cheyenne Industrial club. Samuel H. Lea, state engineer of South Dakota, responded to the welcoming addresses in behalf of the delegates.

The afternoon session was taken up with calling the roll of the states represented, and a number of short addresses were delivered by delegates representing western states.

The time and place of holding the next congress and the proposition to change the name of the congress, are subjects of much animated discussion. Land agents of various companies and railroads are leading a movement to eliminate the words "dry farming," claiming that some other name would be better understood and consequently more attractive to settlers and home-seekers. There is a strong sentiment against the proposed change, however.

J. T. Burns, secretary of the congress, stated today that there are now 1,276 members of the congress, and that the present session probably will result in an increase of 500 more. The largest delegation thus far to arrive is from Billings, Mont., which is making a strong fight for the next congress. It is also likely that the next congress will be held in the later summer or early fall of next year, in view of the bad weather and the difficulty of securing representative exhibits of dry farming crops when seasons are held at the time of year at present in vogue.

Telegrams and letters from friends of the congress in various parts of the country were read at the afternoon session, and were enthusiastically applauded. The messages from President Roosevelt and Ambassador Bryan, including the one from the governors of a number of western states, including Governor Norris of Montana. The letter assured the congress of the interest taken in its work by the state of Montana and invited the congress to head its next annual session at Billings. It was stated today that both the Montana and Wyoming state legislatures had made appropriations for dry farming experiments.

Governor Shafroth of Colorado made an informal address before the congress this afternoon. He spoke at considerable length on the recent passage of the Mondell \$20-acre homestead bill, and warmly commended it as being certain to stimulate the settlement of Colorado lands above the ditch. He said there were ten million acres of land in Colorado that might be reclaimed by dry farming, of which only two millions were under cultivation. He said the Mondell bill would end the hesitancy on the part of the newcomer to take up semi-arid lands for homesteads. In closing, he briefly recommended Denver as the next meeting place of the congress, and promised the congress it would be well taken care of.

Tonight Senator J. H. McColl of Australia delivered an address on dry farming in Australia.

Senator James H. McColl of Australia addressed the congress on "The Progress of Dry Farming in Australia." He said:

"This American problem is the Australian one also, for aridity is the greatest foe we have to subdue. The area of our country is about 1,900,000 acres, nine larger than the United States without Alaska, or practically 3,000,000 square miles. Of this, one-third is under a ten-inch rainfall. Another third, from ten to twenty inches, so you can see at once the importance of this dry farm proposition to us. No organized or united effort has been made in our country to improve conditions in this respect. Here and there, men who think deep and work hard, have struck on improved methods, and these methods come near akin to those of Professor Campbell and Dr. Cooke."

Senator McColl read letters from former Prime Minister Alfred Deakin and Hon. W. T. Paget, minister of agriculture and stock in the state of Queensland, Australia, endorsing the work of the congress.

Speaking of Australia, he said: "In all Australia I don't think you could find as many millionaires as you could count on your fingers. We have a land on which any product can be grown; every mineral can be produced. We have produced gold to the value of \$2,500,000,000, and today produce one-third of the world's gold. "We have great coal formations; we have enormous bodies of iron ore, which we are just beginning to develop, and a soil that for richness all over the continent can not be surpassed. "We have enormous possibilities of irrigation when we can get our works constructed, our waters conserved, and our schemes developed. "We have to get lessons from you; both prevent and example, to help us to overcome our one drawback. "Let us apply ourselves to the work before us, and setting an example of businesslike dealing, evolve from this congress a theory and practice that will cover our arid places with happy homes, wrought by brave, self-reliant men, with contented wives by their sides and laughing children at their knees." Addresses were also made by Senor L. Baeta Neves, special delegate from Brazil; General Manager Mohler of the Union Pacific railroad, who spoke

on the relation of the roads to dry farming; W. H. McDonald of South Africa, who spoke on dry farming in the transvaal, and by W. H. Fairchild, special commissioner from the dominion of Canada.

A paper by John H. House, president of the Theosophical Agricultural college, on dry farming in Turkey, was read by the secretaries.

Dr. T. Cooke, State Director of Dry Farm Experiments of Wyoming, addressed the congress on the "Development of Dry Farming in Wyoming." He said:

"Dry Farming is raising crops with natural precipitation, with no artificial application of water to the soil. It is one who had mentioned the possibilities of choosing a piece of ground, in any part of the United States, let alone in Wyoming, there would have been no question of doubt what he was talking about."

"In 1905, when I first visited Cheyenne and looked into the possibilities of dry farming, and studied the problem before me, I was convinced crops could be raised in the vicinity of Cheyenne by proper methods of cultivation and conservation of moisture. Two years' moisture for one big crop. Nearly every one laughed at me, perhaps not to my face; Wyoming people are too courteous for that, but certainly behind my back. This opportunity of getting the best of this dry farm crank was too good a one to be lost.

"Arrangements were made so that I had the opportunity of proving my assertions. I was not given the privilege of choosing a piece of ground that was ideal for receiving and holding moisture or even to make the demonstration where, if the crop failed, no one would see it, but my first crop was raised on what was then in the enclosure of the park, where the Frontier show was held, almost within the city limits and where everyone attending the greatest show of its kind, must necessarily see the crop of grain."

The crop was a success, 38 2-4 bushels of macaroni wheat per acre, heardless barley 55 bushels per acre, oats not computed on account of smut.

"The success was due, so some said, to an exceptionally wet season. The government records show 17.65 inches rainfall for 1906. But in 1907 I raised good crops one and a half miles east of Cheyenne and demonstrated to every one willing to visit my farm that season, the great difference between conserving the moisture which fell the previous year and using one year's moisture."

"From September, 1907, to the beginning of May, 1908, there was only a precipitation of 1.5 inches, for practically eight months. The elevation is 6,960 feet. I threshed 45 bushels of rye and a little over 35 bushels of wheat per acre.

"I here assert that with what moisture falls we can conserve enough to raise one big crop every other year and more often can raise two crops in three years. It has been asserted that the last time we have had an unusual amount of moisture, this is partly true, and partly untrue. In 1906 the precipitation was 17.65 inches. In 1907 it was 12.34 inches. The winter and spring of 1907 and 1908 were unusually dry, 1 1-2 inches for eight months, and from May till August we in a sense, had too much moisture."

"Since my advent in this state, there has been brought to light the fact that dry farming is and has been successfully carried on for the past fifteen or twenty years in various parts of the state, but I want to direct your attention to a very important point in connection with some of these farmers and that is a great many of them have raised as high as 50 bushels of oats per acre, year after year, without farming. In other words, their grain was sown by hand and covered with a disc or corn planter. What cannot these men do by intelligent, up-to-date methods?"

"Many irrigators are finding out that methods recommended for the dry farmer apply equally well to them and that to get the maximum crops, deep plowing, less irrigation and more irrigation or cultivation, pays."

STORY OF KILLING TOLD.

(Continued From Page One.)

"How many shots were fired?" "Five in all."

"What next?" "Robin attracted my attention. He was leaning against the post."

Yesterday Afternoon's Proceedings. "What was the first note of discord between you and Senator Carmack?"

"The relations were not cordial during the Carmack-Taylor senatorial contest. The first offensive note appeared in the Memphis News-Scimitar in 1908."

"Who started the change of relations?" "Why, I supported Taylor in that contest, and Senator Carmack took offense. I regretted it very much."

"Whom did you support for governor?" "Governor Patterson."

"After that, did you notice any further change in Senator Carmack's manner?" "Yes, sir; he ceased speaking to me."

"Had you done him any wrong?" "I had not."

"What other indication of hostility?"

DON'T BE BALD

Nearly Anyone May Secure a Splendid Growth of Hair.

did you observe in Carmack's attitude towards you?"

"Well, there were articles in the papers. That News-Scimitar article."

The state objected, and demanded that the article be identified. The News-Scimitar of March 15, 1908, was identified.

"Was that editorial written by Senator Carmack?" "It was so informed."

"If you do not know that Carmack wrote the article, it is not competent," said the court.

"I do not know, but have reliable authority for my belief that he did."

The state objected to the entire editorial, but the court considered part of it competent, if proven that Carmack wrote it. The colonel said he was told by an employe of the News-Scimitar that Carmack wrote the editorial. Then the court ruled that, as showing Colonel Cooper's mental condition, one paragraph of the editorial should be introduced.

General Washington read the paragraph. It referred to Colonel Cooper and Colonel Gates as "consistent bolters, who got together in support of the only governor the Louisville and Nashville railroad, in its history, of crime and debauchery, ever owned."

Colonel Cooper was questioned about the joint debate between Carmack and Patterson, and asked if he ever learned that Carmack was using his name in them.

"Yes, very often. He began in a spirit of ridicule, and he later charged me with corruption."

Cooper said, in response to questions, that he was a private citizen at that time, and had said or done nothing to provoke the attacks.

"Was Carmack defeated?" "He was."

"What became his occupation?" "He became the editor of the Nashville Tennessean."

"They did, unintermittently." Here General Washington produced a copy of the Tennessean of October 1, 1908, containing the first editorial attack on Cooper.

This is the editorial which made the situation serious and it was followed by others. It was headed "An Awful Threat," and concerned Governor Patterson's chances of election if Bryan were knifed. It closed by "directing the attention of the Hon. Duncan Cooper and other honorables," naming them, to the threat to knife Bryan.

Among the honorables named was Solomon Cohen.

"Who was Solomon Cohen?" "He was a black bottom dive keeper, often convicted of crimes."

There is a copy of the Tennessean of Sunday, November 8, 1908. Has it an editorial in it about you?" "It has."

"This editorial is the one entitled 'Across the Muddy Chasm,' which so enraged Colonel Cooper that he told Craig that either Carmack or he (Cooper) must die if his name again appeared."

There is a copy of the Tennessean of December 3, 1908. Has it an editorial in it about you?" "It has."

It was entitled, "The Work of the Machine." It was a bitter attack upon machine politics, but no names were mentioned.

Next, Judge Anderson read the editorial of November 8, entitled "Across the Muddy Chasm." In it, Colonel Cooper is referred to as the peacemaker who reconciled Governor Patterson and his old enemy, Governor Cox.

Next, Judge Anderson read "The Diplomat of the Zweibund," previously introduced by the state.

"Did you read these editorials?" "I did."

"Before or after the killing of Carmack?" "Before. I read the Sunday editorial, 'Across the Muddy Chasm,' before I sent word to Carmack by Craig."

Col. Cooper said that on the day of the tragedy he went from Robin's office to a stable to look at a horse his son-in-law, Charles Burch, contemplated purchasing.

"When I returned home about noon, I found my daughter hysterical and crying because of Robin's telephone message. She feared I would be shot down on the street."

"I know there was no cause for fear, but her tears made me anxious, and to please her, I tore up the note I had written in Bradford's office, and wrote another. I struck out one sentence that was in the other note. I had written that Carmack had no more right to abuse me in the paper than he had to abuse me to my face, and thus do you see I had not had the temerity to do that. It was this sentence I struck out."

"When you left your daughter where did you go?" "At 3 p. m. I went to Bradford's office. Before I left, Governor Patterson called on me; so did Bradford and Robin."

"What did Patterson want to see you about?" "He talked to me about my strained relations with Senator Carmack."

"You had a conference at Bradford's office. What was its purpose?" "It was to dissuade me from sending a note to Mr. Carmack. I went to learn what were the results of Mr. Bradford's efforts to settle the difficulty. I found Col. Tully Brown there."

ceiver Tuesday. In Judge Armstrong's division of the Third district court Tuesday afternoon, Hyrum Christensen was appointed receiver, under a \$200 bond.

The receivership is the direct result of the immense fire of the night of November 12, 1907, in which the company's barns and warehouse were burned, with approximately \$100,000 worth of household and other personal effects, wagons and the like, and when forty horses and several valuable dogs were incinerated.

OPPOSED THE CITY WATER SCHEME

A. W. BROWN EXPRESSES HIS VIEWS OF COMMISSION.

Says Two Commissions in the Past Have Proved Failures—Section 10 of Proposed Law Criticized.

Editor Standard: Ogden has had a police and fire commission. After a few years use of it, we are glad to get rid of it. Over eight thousand dollars was paid by it.

Now we have a Park commission. With only two years' use of it, we are most heartily sick of it. One has resigned off of it. Fifteen thousand dollars given it. And nothing to show for it. But we want a water commission. Six hundred thousand to be given it. Sixty-five thousand receipts to be paid it. Ten thousand dollar bonds given by it. And our rates not to be reduced by it.

By DeVine light we will draw the commission. Our attorney will get one hundred per. by it.

Our engineer as much as he sees fit, let us better limit the amount in it. Thou to trust to the effect of their gimlet.

Figyare, Peery, Humphris, Thomas and Dickson. Are all in favor of it. We have nothing to say of it. Our business is to pay the loss by it. When we finally got rid of it.

The above is not poetry nor an attempt at it, it's facts. Is there not among a council of ten men selected from thousands and elected by the people, upon their reputation for honesty and ability, three men who are honest enough and have sufficient ability, to be trusted with, and handle the small concern of the Ogden City waterworks? While I believe each and every member of the council, including the mayor, are perfectly qualified by honesty and ability to fill the trust with honor to themselves and profit to the city, they have themselves, after searching their own hearts, openly announced that they could not stand the temptations that might be thrown in their way and desire to shirk the responsibility of performing those duties their office requires.

If they are not capable of meeting those requirements themselves, and they say they are not, then are they proper or capable persons to nominate our masters for the next six years, as the commission would require.

The Standard's exception to the engineering and legal expense is well taken. I also object to the last clause of section 10, insofar as the authority of the board to compel every user of water to make a deposit and have a meter set and pay meter rates, as not only unsanitary, but opens a chance to tempt graft.

Very respectfully, (Signed) A. W. BROWN.

ONE MAN KILLED, FIFTY WOMEN BARELY ESCAPE

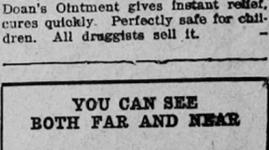
Manhattan, Nev., Feb. 23.—The roof on Moraeel building collapsed today from its own weight of snow. Tony Sofarni was killed. The building had been used recently by the ladies of the Catholic church for Sunday school purposes and for social meetings. Had the roof fallen ten minutes earlier about fifty women would have been killed or injured, as a meeting of the ladies had just adjourned.

MARRIAGES

Marriage licenses were yesterday granted to Louis C. Larsen and Johanna C. Anderson of Turner, Idaho; Clarence Marcus Barker of North Ogden and Myrtle E. Ririe of Ogden.

Don't let the baby suffer from eczema, sores or any itching of the skin. Doan's Ointment gives instant relief, cures quickly. Perfectly safe for children. All druggists sell it.

YOU CAN SEE BOTH FAR AND NEAR



WITH KRYPTOK LENSES The Division is Invisible. The lenses are the highest quality goods in the optical world today. See and buy them at our place.