

The Evening Standard

Published Daily, except Sundays, by William Glasmann.

ADVERTISING RATES

Advertisement shall run.....	PRICE PER INCH EACH DAY.					
	Ad. to Every Day	Ad. to 7 Days	Ad. to 14 Days	Ad. to 21 Days	Ad. to 28 Days	Ad. to 35 Days
Change each issue.....	20c	15c	10c	8c	6c	5c
Ad. to run twice without change.....	15c	10c	7c	5c	4c	3c
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Classified want ads one cent per word each day; no first insertion less than 25 cents, or 10c per line per month.
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 CHURCHES, SECRET SOCIETIES, and Charitable Institutions, \$1-3 cents per line either Random References or Locals. No heads allowed in Randoms.

GROCERS CAN WIN A VICTORY.

Are the grocers of Ogden willing to do themselves good and the people a great service? The dealers claim they are not making an unfair profit; the people complain that the prices on groceries are beyond all reason. Some one is wrong; is it not possible that the grocers are at fault?

Large sums of money are going out of this city to Eastern houses for goods, which is an injury to local trade and a constant menace to the business interests of Ogden. Something must be done to restore confidence. The grocers have it within their power to keep this money at home and to inspire faith in their pretensions at fair dealing. As the first step, they must allow competition and freedom of action on the part of any or all grocers; and, second, they must scale down their prices.

As it is today, the cash trade is leaving the grocers, and local dealers are forced to carry a load of debts. If there was competition, even though the margin of profit be large, that tendency to send away for goods would be overcome by the confidence which would be inspired.

For the good of Ogden, let us appeal to the grocers to cease to be a combine and to scale down their margin of profit. By doing these two things gracefully, the grocers have a rare chance to prove great enough to correct their errors.

If the grocers at their next meeting were to discard their system of secret fixing of prices and to declare a general reduction—the necessities of life, we believe every man and every woman in this city would feel like shaking them by the hand and extending congratulations.

No body of men ever had a greater opportunity to do their city immeasurable good than have the grocers of Ogden.

Will they prove equal to the opportunity?

UNION PACIFIC LEADS.

W. L. Park of Omaha, general superintendent of the Union Pacific, is doing great service for his road by his public talks on railroad conditions. Lately that official has been East and a short time ago he spoke before the New England Association of Railroad Surgeons, his topic being, "Conditions Necessary for the Safe Operation of the Railroad From a Constructive View, Individualized; Example of Best Organized Railway."

In describing the development of railroads in the United States, Mr. Park brought out the fact that the construction of the first few miles "was painfully slow and lacked the essential of elasticity, which, with other faults, soon condemned such expensive methods. We then, by stress of circumstances, drifted to the other extreme—little attention was paid to stability or safety. The rapid development of the country compelled the use of unfinished roadbeds—little attention was paid to drainage; water cut through the banks, frequently causing accidents. The economical era following the phenomenal railroad construction of the last century, taught us to build less hastily and more securely. Our impetus, however, was so great that we have as yet hardly slowed down sufficient to realize what is necessary in construction for safe operation."

Mr. Park then pointed out the great outlay that is now being made to secure conditions for safe operation, and to correct the hastily constructed lines of the era during which as many as 70,000 miles of rail was laid in one decade.

There followed an outline of a well organized railway, stipulating conditions which if carried out should make the management of the particular property immune from even unbiased and just criticism from the public or railroad experts. That the example he had in mind was the Harriman system would seem to be evident in that he told of the "Publicity for Accidents" inaugurated by and in use on those lines by which accidents involving serious personal injuries, loss of life or heavy property loss are investigated by boards of inquiry, which, in addition to the railroad officials, are composed of United States army officers, state governors, mayors along the route, business men, farmers and other prominent citizens whose integrity is undisputed.

A Boston paper, commenting, says that obviously then, Mr. Park feels that the Union Pacific has adopted such methods of operation on his line as to make them feel perfectly safe in having those methods carefully scrutinized by an inquisitive and criticizing public without being accused of employing shoddy, unsafe or loose management. He further stated that "Publicity for accidents removes from the officials the taint of alleged mercenary suppression, nullifies yellow journalism and enlists the assistance of public sentiment to enforce a closer observance of rules and laws."

Another requisite of a well organized railroad was stated to be the automatic block signals. These are employed extensively on the Harriman lines which have the notable reputation of possessing over 35 per cent of all the mileage of automatic block signals in service on all railroads in the United States.

During an interview Mr. Park went more into the details as to the millions of dollars spent in the past 10 years on the Harriman lines, straightening dangerous curves, lowering difficult grades and bringing track conditions to perfection.

Having thus wisely provided the features of construction which make for safe operation, the management of the Union Pacific, it would appear, is still in the advance guard of railroad progressiveness, recognizing the value of right training and education in all branches of railroading to secure safe operation as well as to educate its personnel to best utilize the facilities which have been given them.

In his speech Mr. Park explained how they are doing this through their system of mental and physical expiations, which are conducted in a "school train" fitted up with devices required to plainly instruct those who have to do with handling of trains, or who might contribute to the safety thereof. A description was given of the "educational bureau of information" for employes recently established, and which has for its object: To assist employes to assume greater responsibilities; to increase the knowledge and efficiency of the employes; to prepare prospective employes for the service. The privileges of this bureau are open to all departments at absolutely no expense to the employes.

FLOUR IS GOING DOWN.

During the last few days there has been considerable unsteadiness in the flour market. The Continental Supply Co. and Domoto & Co., both Japanese firms, had been selling flour for \$2.85 per hundred, or \$1.45 per sack, but since The Standard, in last evening's issue, announced that one of these firms had sold flour, up to yesterday, for \$2.85 per hundred, the price has gone up in the Japanese stores.

This morning The Standard called up eight grocery stores and asked for prices. The Continental Supply Co. and Domoto & Co. had raised from \$2.85 to \$3.10 per hundred. When asked what had caused the raise, the gentlemen said that flour had gone up. The facts, probably are, that the combine had labored with the Japanese.

The following stores quote the following prices on flour this morning; in each case it is either Peery Bros. or Ogden Milling & Elevator Co.'s best flour:

Continental Supply Co., Wall Ave., per sack.....	\$1.50
Wilcox Grocery company, per sack.....	1.60
Domoto & Co., per sack.....	1.55
Hotteling Grocery Store, per sack.....	1.60
Gomer Nicholas, per sack.....	1.60
Gomer Nicholas, 100 lbs.....	3.15
J. S. Carver, per sack.....	1.65
J. S. Carver, 100 lbs.....	3.25
Tribe & Jones, cash, per sack.....	1.55
Tribe & Jones, on time, per sack.....	1.65
Tribe & Jones, cash, per 100 lbs.....	3.05
Tribe & Jones, on time, per 100 lbs.....	3.25

It will be seen that Carver & Sons Grocery Co. is the only firm maintaining the price of \$3.25 per hundred, or \$1.65 per sack, and it proves Jim Carver's nerve is still good.

The Standard called up Edgar Jones Grocery Co., who, at first, quoted \$1.50 per sack for best flour, but when attention was called to the fact that The Standard wanted to give them a little free advertising, the clerk said, "Wait a minute," and one of the managers began to talk over the phone. The second man who responded was quite angry. He said they did not intend to give The Standard any prices; said he had given Mr. Glasmann some prices and that he had changed them.

On looking over the Standard files, this paper discovers that Edgar Jones Co. has not been quoted as giving any prices. Therefore, the gentleman evidently labors under a misapprehension.

The wholesale price of flour, however, remains stationary, at \$2.70 per hundred, or \$1.35 per sack, with the distinct understanding, however, that if wheat goes any higher, up will go the wholesale price of flour.

In the quotations above made, it will be seen that the best flour was quoted all the way from \$1.50 to \$1.65 per sack. It remains to be seen whether the \$1.50 price will go up or whether the \$1.65 price will go down to \$1.50.

If the two milling companies take a hand in the matter and refuse to sell flour to any one who cuts the price, up will go the price of flour. The two Ogden milling companies, however, are concerned of high standing and have not in the past attempted to dictate the retail price of flour and they probably will not.

The Standard wishes to again state that, if any of the gentlemen above, have been misquoted, proof to that effect will promptly cause correction to be made. A number of our grocery store friends claim The Standard is unfair to them in not giving the correct prices. We are pleased to hear that, because it may possibly indicate that the prices The Standard has quoted are too large. If so, we will be only too pleased to make the correction. We want the public to understand, however, that up to date not one grocery store has sent us a statement of any errors made. While a number of them are telling their customers that The Standard figures had errors in them, they have not sent any communication pointing out those errors. We, however, admit that in the prices published a week ago, a number of errors appeared in the wholesale prices, but in another part of this paper the prices are reproduced with the corrections in both the retail and wholesale prices. This paper purposes to continue the publication of prices until we get them absolutely correct, and we hope the grocers will help The Standard in making these corrections. Of course, if the stores have different prices to different people we cannot quote exact figures, but we purpose to do the best possible in that line, and if any consumer receives a better price than the prices quoted in another column, we shall be delighted to publish that fact. We want the grocery stores to get the benefit of the very best prices that are being offered, because we believe the consumers also will appreciate the reductions.

It will be seen that in the above quotation, Tribe & Jones offer a solution of high prices. They are making two prices, for cash and on time.

It is only fair to state that none of the above firms named were seeking any notoriety in this matter; in fact, they all requested that their names be not used when this paper advised them that we wanted to give the parties some free advertising.

In our prices given heretofore, we have taken our rates from what the consumers were paying principally, and using the invoices which the consumers had. In the prices given today we have used altogether quotations made by the grocery stores direct. Of course, if the stores refuse to quote prices, we will have to go back to the system of taking the invoices of the actual goods sold.

This paper believes that prices in Ogden and Salt Lake are too high. We want to reduce the prices, if possible.

SHOW SIGNS OF ANGER.

Some of our grocery friends show signs of anger. There is no reason for anyone to get angry at The Standard. The grocery combine has been in existence for about three or four years and during all this time the combine was being strengthened and prices made permanent. The Standard and the consumers have been good naturedly paying the prices and there were no signs of anger.

A great many of the consumers got together and formed a little combine of their own and purchased direct from Eastern wholesale houses. So many of the people bought their goods direct from the East that it is estimated that almost one-third of the groceries and provisions are purchased by the consumers direct. If that is so, it presents a condition of affairs of which not only the newspapers but the businessmen themselves should take cognizance.

If a group of ten to twenty consumers be formed to establish an agency or if the Eastern wholesale houses establish an agency here in Ogden and sell direct to consumers, it will readily be seen that it is only a question of time when the business interests of Ogden will suffer severely. This paper is not only for the best interests of the consumers but also for the best interest of the businessmen of Ogden. This paper is strongly opposed to sending away for goods. We believe the business interests in this city could, if they studied the situation, properly appreciate the motive that caused this paper to take hold of this question. If the businessmen generally will take a hand in this matter, we believe that the Ogden businessmen will obtain from one-third to double the business they are now doing. We believe that a proper spirit instilled into the hearts of the people to patronize home industry will result in better prices and better payments and lead to better results all around.

Instead of our grocery store friends showing signs of anger, they should remember that the people of Ogden did not become angry during the three or four years that the combine was being formed and that those who have a right to become angry are the consumers and not the grocers who belong to the combine.

One Million Dollars for a Good Stomach

This Offer Should be a Warning to Every Man and Woman

The newspapers and medical journals have had much to say relative to a famous millionaire's offer of a million dollars for a new stomach.

This great multi-millionaire was too busy to worry about the condition of his stomach. He allowed his dyspepsia to run from bad to worse until in the end it became incurable. His misfortune should serve as a warning to others. Every one who suffers with dyspepsia for a few years will give everything he owns for a new stomach.

Dyspepsia is caused by an abnormal state of the gastric juices. There is one element missing—Pepsin. The absence of this destroys the function of the gastric fluids. They lose their power to digest food.

We are now able to supply the pepsin in a form almost identical to that naturally created by the system when in normal health, so that it restores to the gastric juices their digestive power, and thus makes the stomach strong and well.

We want every one troubled with indigestion and dyspepsia to come to our store and obtain a box of Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets. They contain Bismuth-Subnitrate and Pepsin prepared by a process which develops their greatest power to overcome digestive disturbance.

Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets are very pleasant to take. They soothe the irritable, weak stomach, strengthen and invigorate the digestive organs, relieve nausea and indigestion, promote nutrition and bring about a feeling of comfort.

If you give Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets a reasonable trial we will return your money if you are not satisfied with the result. Three sizes, 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00. Remember you can obtain Rexall Remedies in Ogden only at our store—The Rexall Store, T. H. Carr, corner Grant and 25th.

WHY DO THE PUBLIC INSIST ON U. S. INSPECTED MEATS?

Because a large percent of all food animals are not in sound health, but affected with such diseases as tuberculosis, cholera, tapeworms, actinomycosis, pneumonia, septicemia, pyemia and numerous others.

Because diseases are transferred to man by eating diseased meats.

Because all diseased meats are condemned and utterly destroyed by skilled veterinary surgeons stationed at U. S. inspected packing plants by the U. S. government.

Because this is not the case at un-inspected slaughter houses.

Because it requires a skilled veterinary surgeon to discover diseases in animals.

Because no veterinary surgeons are placed at un-inspected slaughter houses to condemn diseased meats, which then go on the market.

Because U. S. inspected meats are handled at a clean and sanitary place and in a clean and sanitary manner.

Because U. S. inspected meats are not exposed to the infection carried by flies from dirty hog pens and filthy walls.

Because diseased and unclean meats are responsible for a great number of diseases to which man is liable.

Because the use of U. S. inspected meats is a life insurance to yourself and family which costs you nothing.

Because U. S. inspectors are paid by the government, which is, by the people.

Because U. S. inspected meats are just as cheap.

Because the U. S. government gives you an unquestionable assurance that meats carrying the U. S. inspection stamp are absolutely sound, clean, wholesome and free from disease.

Look for the blue stamp on all carcasses as you enter your market. If it is not there the meats are not U. S. inspected, because it is never omitted.

JUST FOR FUN

CONSTABLE HAD THE EVIDENCE

One of Philadelphia's leading corporation lawyers was visiting in New England all of last month, and, returning home, he told how he had been arrested there. He had not had a vacation for some years, and, getting into the country, he proceeded to be a boy again.

He struck a piece of country road and ran along for half a mile. He found a fence and vaulted it. He saw a tree and climbed it, and finally returned to the village. Just as he struck the ground a hand was laid on his shoulder and a man said in a gruff voice: "Come with me."

"What for," inquired the other in amazement.

"I'm the constable and you're under arrest. I've been following you and I think you're crazy."—Philadelphia Times.

AMONG THE ILLITERATES.

Uncle Joe Cannon had an amusing experience with a waiter in a Kansas City hotel during his last visit to that city. Being in no mood to select his dinner, he had tossed aside, after a glance, the menu presented to him by the waiter, saying: "Bring me a good dinner."

Incidentally "Uncle Joe" slipped the man a big tip in advance.

This plan proving satisfactory, the Speaker pursued the same plan during the remainder of his stay in Kansas City. As he was leaving, the servant remarked earnestly, as he helped him on with his overcoat: "I beg your pardon, sir; but when you or any of your friends that can't read come to Kansas City, just ask for Tom."—Philadelphia Record.

A LIVELY SQUIRREL.

An old negro who lives in the country came into town one day and saw and electric fan for the first time in his life. The whirling object at once attracted his attention, and after gazing at it for several minutes with the greatest astonishment and curiosity, he turned to the proprietor of the shop and said: "Say boss, dat suttlenly is a lively squirrel you got in dis yean cage, but he's shully going

Thankfulness Prevails
 in the homes of the provident.
 The thrifty saver plans and prepares for the time when money is needed.
 Now is a good time to start an account with us.
 4 per cent interest paid on savings accounts.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK
 OGDEN, UTAH

Capital \$100,000.00
 Surplus and Profits \$95,000.00

THANKSGIVING SALE on all MILLINERY
 NOTHING RESERVED
 NO MILLINERY GOODS EVER SOLD IN OGDEN AT SUCH LOW PRICES.

PRINCESS MILLINERY CO.
 2374 Washington Ave.

"Boston" Shock Absorbers
 Adjustable. Save your car and your motor.
 Fully guaranteed.
 \$80.00 per set of four.

Once attached no further attention is required.
 Do not drag on springs.
 Do absorb the shock.
 30 days' trial.
 Hydraulic.
 Using oil to check recoil of springs.
 Do not stiffen the springs.

Knapp-Greenwood Co.
 1000 Boylston St., Boston.
 Send for Catalog.

THE GILBERT SPARE TIRE HOLDERS



They are beautifully designed, and in appearance, utility and adaptability surpass anything in this line ever brought out. Above set No. 775 consists of two adjustable arm pieces with sockets and one running board piece for holding one tire.

THE GILBERT MANUFACTURING CO., New Haven, Conn.

NEGRO LINGO.
 Senator Taylor of Tennessee tells of an old negro whose worthless son was married secretly. The old man heard of it and asked the boy if he was married. "I ain't saying I ain't," the boy replied.
 "Now, you Rastus," stormed the old man, "I ain't asking you is you ain't; I is asking you ain't you is!"—Troy Times.

FEMINE.
 With ethics put our ladies juggle. They hate a thief—and yet they smuggle.
 —Birmingham Age-Herald.
 They scorn to pilfer, pretty dears; Their hotel spoons are "souvenirs."
 —Boston Transcript.

A FAMILY AFFAIR.
 "Go to the ant, thou sluggard!" Is a maxim we quote in vain. For the sluggard goes to his uncle And puts up his watch and chain.
 —Exchange.

COMPROMISE.
 "Parker and his wife have separated."
 "What are the terms?"
 "They each get their cook for six months."—Life.

Not Many Left
 Children's White and Colored Dresses
 At the Closing Out Sale

Until sold you may have any of the \$1.50 to \$2.50 dresses at
89c
 Any of the 75c to \$1.00 dresses at
39c
 All the \$4.00 dresses for
\$1.95

Come early and get your size—and kind.

CLARKS' STORES