

The Bismarck Tribune.

BY M. H. JEWELL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Published every afternoon, except Sunday, at Bismarck, North Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at 50 cents per month, or \$6 per year. The daily sent to any address in the United States or Canada, postage prepaid, \$5 per year; \$2.50 for six months; \$1.25 for three months.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Published every Friday; eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week—local and foreign—particular attention being paid to state news. Sent to any address, postage paid, for \$1 for one year; 50 cents for six months; 25 cents for three months.

The Bismarck Tribune is the oldest newspaper in the state—Weekly established June 11, 1874; Daily established 1881. It has a wide circulation and is a desirable advertising medium. Being published at the capital of the state it makes a feature of state news, of a semi-official character, and is therefore particularly interesting to all who desire to keep the news of state affairs—political, social and business.



The resolution of Senator Brockert of New York, calling for the resignation of Senator Dewey, is, we take it, ill timed and designed to accomplish nothing. In the first place, no man is likely to resign under request, when his resignation would be open confession of whatever his enemies may charge him with. It could not have been expected, therefore, that the New York senator would obey the resolution, had it been passed. In the second place, Senator Dewey holds his office by the gift of the people of New York, and if he has done anything to deserve its forfeiture, there is a proper tribunal to approach with charges. The resolution, as it appears to the outside observer, is designed to cast an odium upon the senator and to invoke a little notoriety for its introducer.

The inauguration of Curtis Guild, Jr., as governor of Massachusetts, calls to mind the events of the past five years, as they have a local significance and interest. When President Roosevelt was a candidate for vice president, he and Curtis Guild spoke from the same platform at the Athenaeum. One was just out of the governorship of New York and a candidate for the vice presidency. The other was interested in the politics of Massachusetts as a leading republican. In the few years that have passed Roosevelt has ascended to the leadership of the nation and Guild has become governor of one of the nation's greatest states.

Senatorial courtesy seems to work both ways, as exemplified by the fact that when Senator LaFollette was sworn in, he was escorted into the chamber by Senator Spooner. The bitter feeling that has existed politically between LaFollette and Spooner was for the time being hidden and senatorial courtesy was invoked in a good cause.

Judging from the columns of the Emmons County Record for the present week Editor Streeter's pen has lost none of its vitriol. He deals with the "anti-gang" shouters in old fashioned language and plain terms and makes plain that the Record is to be reckoned with in the political debates of Emmons county.

It is announced that Mr. H. M. Lewis has been appointed assistant general passenger agent of the Soo, with office at 279 Robert street, St. Paul, vice Mrs. W. S. Thorn, deceased.

In Ohio the speaker of the house has ordered lobbyists kept off the floor, and it is triumphantly announced that the evil of lobbying has been dealt a great blow. This brings up the question as to what is a lobbyist and how far the order keeping them off the floor is to go? Every person who has an interest in a measure introduced in a legislature and works for the passage of a bill, aside from a member of the body, is, as we take it, a lobbyist. At legislative sessions there have been good people actively working for the passage of anti-cigarette legislation. They have been on duty during sessions and have worked actively among members in an attempt to pledge them to support such a bill. They are lobbyists, certainly. Other good people have worked to defeat legislation weakening the present liquor laws. They are as certainly lobbyists. In fact, lobbying is not by any means confined to one class. We have seen in the past, delegations representing a class of workmen, engaged in promoting the passage of a bill that would mean their greater security or the easier or safer performance of their tasks. They were certainly lobbyists. Lobbying will be done as long as there are legislatures. The evil of lobbying lies in the means adopted and practiced to promote or oppose legislation. Personal solicitation, the use of argument, the presentation of the desires of a class of people—all this is lobbying that is permissible and unavoidable. When lobbying is accompanied with bribery, then it becomes an evil to be

dealt with as the laws provide. But the closing of legislative halls to interested persons, the requiring of an accounting from individuals as to what interests they represent—these suggestions that have been made in some states would not mitigate the evils of lobbying. They would apply as well to the persons engaged in promoting the passage of good legislation as to those persons suspected of using nefarious means to defeat good legislation or promote bad legislation.

STATE NEWS.

A \$500 fire loss was caused a Fargo livery stable by cigarettes.

Frank Bryant caught his thumb in the gear of his printing press and came near not being able to say "thumbs up."

A perusal of the Linton Advocate will convince anyone that Charlie Patterson has returned to the tripod of that journal.

Many cockie doodles and hennle pennies of high degree will be shown at the poultry show in Fargo during the Grain Growers' Convention.

Last year 104 petitions in bankruptcy were filed with the clerk of the federal court in Fargo, compared with seventy-four for the year 1904, an increase of just thirty.

The Washburn Leader tells of the wheat buyers there paying 92 cents for wheat when the price at Minot was only 88, which makes Washburn a good place to trade at.

Popular "Bob" Wallace was presented with an easy chair, and his wife with a sideboard—December 30, the anniversary of Robert's birth and also marriage, by Jamestown friends.

At Fessenden a man borrowed money from another and later stole enough from the other fellow to repay the loan. That's financeering almost equal to the brand that has been popular with the presidents of the insurance companies.

From the numerous trains now running on the Soo it is believed that this road has an increase of freight and the lignite cars going denote that fuel is being supplied the towns that were shouting fuel famine a short time ago.

William Foss, heir to an estate of \$10,000 in southern Minnesota, has been located at Hope, N. D. He has been informed of his good fortune, and will leave for his old home at once to claim the money. He is an industrious young man.

At a meeting of the business men of Richardson a few nights ago it was decided to complete the incorporation of the town and thereby secure the regulation of local affairs as desired by a large majority of our enterprising and influential citizens.

The state board of pharmacy examiners will meet in Fargo at the Hotel Metropole, Tuesday and Wednesday, January 16 and 17. The writing of the papers will probably be done in the new chemical laboratory building out at the agricultural college.

C. E. Lang, of Morton county, in the Dakota Farmer: To prevent pumps from freezing take out the lower pump valve in the fall and drive a tack under it in such a way that the valve cannot quite close. The water will then leak back into the well or cistern while the working qualities of the pump will not be damaged.

The general store of the Holbrook Mercantile company, of Devils Lake, was damaged to the extent of \$1,500 Wednesday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock by a fire which started from an overheated furnace. Quick work by the fire department saved the building and stock from complete destruction. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

The Medina Citizen thinks that the powers and scope of activity of Commissioner Ladd should be enlarged to take in the matter of the game enforcement law and the booze department of the state. All the sales of patent medicines, and infractions of the pure food law are believed to be insignificant in harmful effects as compared with the quality of alleged liquors sold as medicines.

The Jamestown Alert says that with the new year, it is reported that a new line of prohibition spotters have been engaged by the state enforcement league and that a vigorous campaign will be waged in the western part of the state. The eastern parts have licensed saloons on borders of the state and convenient to the towns that are rivals of the interior towns for trade and population. It is reported that liquors are delivered in the towns bordering on the Red river,

the same as ice, groceries or any other commodity. The eastern Red river counties in the state have the benefits of license; also a strong prohibition sentiment that always seeks to enforce the law in the western part of the state. The law should be enforced in all parts of the state impartially by the so-called league.

Coleharbor Times: John Haas, who is well and unfavorably known in this community, was picked up at Coleharbor by Deputy Sheriff Seltz a couple of weeks ago for conducting a blind pig in that town and was taken to Washburn for trial. The defendant had no hesitancy in swearing that he had not sold a drop of any kind of booze, and would, undoubtedly, willingly have sworn that he didn't know what it was. The evidence produced convinced the jury that John was either joking or mistaken, as they soon brought in a verdict of guilty. But evidently State's Attorney Nuesle didn't consider it much of a joke on John's part, and he immediately swore out a warrant for his arrest, charging him with perjury. It was soon proven beyond a doubt that Haas had perjured himself, and then it was up to Judge Winchester. For running the pig John drew ninety days and \$200, and for perjury he received the grand prize and Christmas present—three years at hard labor in the state penitentiary at Bismarck.

Coming January 12th, "The Moonshiner's Daughter."

ST. SWITHIN AND RAIN.

The Legend of the Chapel Over the Bishop's Grave.

The superstitions referring to particular days are very numerous. The legend of St. Swithin is an example that will occur to every one.

St. Swithin's day, if thou dost rain, For forty days it will remain; St. Swithin's day, if thou be fair, For forty days 'twill rain no more.

St. Swithin, bishop of Winchester, according to the author of "The Popular Antiquities," was "a man equally noted for uprightness and humility." So far did he carry the latter virtue that on his deathbed he requested to be buried not within the church, but outside the churchyard on the north of the sacred building, where his corpse might receive the eavesdroppings from the roof and his grave be trodden by the feet of passersby. His lowly request was complied with, and in this neglected spot his remains reposed till about 100 years afterward, when a fit of pious indignation seized the clergy at the fact that the body of so holy a member of their order was allowed to occupy such a position, and on an appointed day they all assembled to convey it with great pomp to the adjoining cathedral of Winchester. When they were about to commence the ceremony a heavy rain burst forth and continued without intermission for the forty succeeding days. The monks interpreted this tempest as a warning from heaven of the blasphemous nature of their attempt to contravene the direction of St. Swithin, and instead of disturbing his remains they erected a chapel over his grave. "St. Swithin is christening the apples" is the more poetical way of describing St. Swithin's rain.

Obedient.

"Now, Tommy," said the mother of a small boy as she paused in the disciplinary slipper exercise, "what made you eat the whole of that pie?" "C-cause," sobbed Tommy, "you t-told me to n-never do t-things by h-halves."—Chicago News.

DENATURATED ALCOHOL FAVORED BY MARSHALL.

URGES REPEAL OF TAX ON THIS BEST AND CHEAPEST AGENT FOR LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER.

The following letter from Congressman Marshall is self explanatory. It is another evidence of the alertness of Mr. Marshall in all matters which make for the good of his state, as in North Dakota all the necessary elements are present in abundance for the cheap manufacture of denaturated alcohol, which in Europe forms the cheapest and best fuel for heat and power purposes. Mr. Marshall's letter follows:

House of Representatives, U. S., Washington, D. C., December 27, 1905.

Bismarck Tribune: I was glad to see the excellent article by Mr. Zimble on the subject of free denaturated alcohol in a recent copy of the Tribune.

I have been greatly interested in this subject for some time, and I am ready to believe there is nothing in the way of legislation that would benefit our people so largely as a law that would take the tax off alcohol to be used in the arts and industries.

The people of our country would be doubly benefited, as alcohol can be made at a nominal price from grains or vegetables containing either starch or sugar, and we can produce the raw materials in almost unlimited quantities, and at the same time supply the home market with alcohol for fuel, light and power.

Of course the legislation proposed would not in the slightest degree affect the laws regarding the consumption of alcohol as a beverage, the idea being simply to take the tax off alcohol after it has been rendered wholly unfit for food or drink, at the same time not destroying its usefulness for fuel, light and power.

I am glad that you are interested in the subject, and I hope you will continue to agitate it. I expected to devote my time during the holidays to a study of this subject, but I am obliged to go away, but immediately upon my return I will take it up, and as soon as I have mapped out a plan of campaign I may write you again. With the compliments of the season, I am,

Very truly yours, Thomas F. Marshall.

Macedonia.

Macedonia, the land of the three streams, Vardar, Struma and Vistritsa, is hemmed in by lofty mountains, of which the best known or the highest are Olympus, Shardagh and Rhodope, the last named rising to between 8,000 and 9,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is among the most picturesque countries of Europe, abounding in magnificent forests, which climb hills, fringe rivers and cover islands; in wild mountain scenes, wonderful waterfalls, silent, sailless lakes—an appropriate setting for gems of emerald islets, deep gorges, dizzy mountain paths, smiling plains and desolate passes, which ought to prove an irresistible attraction to the traveler who regards genuine danger and real discomfort as the appropriate condition of pleasure.

Nature is an aolian harp, a musical instrument whose tones are the echo of higher strings within us.—Novalls.

NEW YORK FASHIONS

Pattern For a Shirred Kimono Designed by Martha Dean—No. 6383

The fashions of the east are gaining a wide hold upon the American woman, and in a garment so expressive of comfort as the kimono the style is sure to remain. Many women object to the severity of this garment, and so we have added the graceful shirrs across the shoulders, front and back, which soften the lines and by increased fullness render it more attractive. A small lining yoke holds the shirrs in place. A figured Japanese cloth was used as material for this gown, and a rich wine color silk faced the edges of front and sleeves. The pattern provides for the long and short length, so that it may serve for both kimono and dressing sack. The gown is very easily made, and the least experienced sewer could find no possible difficulty in its construction. A soft silk, chamois or chamois may serve as material. For the thirty-six inch bust measure six and a half yards of thirty-six inch material are needed and for the short dressing sack in the same size three and five-eighths yards. No. 6383, sizes 32, 34, 36 and 44 inches bust measure.

DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING Send 10 cents to this office, give number of this pattern, No. 6383, and state size desired. It will then be sent to you by mail postpaid. Be sure to write plainly and always give full address. Several days must be allowed for delivery of pattern.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, BISMARCK TRIBUNE. Enclosed find ten cents for which please send me Pattern No. 6383. Size..... Name..... Street No..... City..... State.....



DECEMBER WEATHER.

Monthly Summary Compiled by Director Bronson Covering a Period of 32 Years.

Temperature. Highest 41, date 25; lowest -15, date 3. Greatest daily range, 30; date 23. Least daily range, 4; date 18.

Table with columns for years (1874-1884) and temperature values (Mean for this month in, Absolute maximum for this month for 32 years, etc.).

Average daily excess of this month as compared with mean of 32 years, 1.8.

Accumulated excess since January 1, 217.

Average daily excess since January 1, 0.6.

Precipitation.

Total this month, 0.08; snowfall, 0.8.

Greatest precipitation in 24 hours, .08; date 22.

Snow on the ground at end of the month, 6.8.

Total precipitation this month in 1874... .37 1885... .34 1896... .03

1875... .39 1886... .76 1897... .30

1876... .37 1887... .80 1898... .44

1877... .63 1888... .24 1899... .64

1878... .58 1889... .69 1890... .11

1879... .1 1890... .25 1901... .15

1880... .4 1891... .19 1902... .10

1881... .06 1892... .16 1903... .105

1882... .48 1893... .149 1904... .139

1883... .133 1894... .06 1905... .08

1884... .171 1895... .27

Average for this month for 32 years, .61.

Deficiency of this month as compared with average of 32 years, .53.

Accumulated excess since January 1, 2.01.

Wind.

Prevailing direction, northwest; total movement, 6,516 miles; average hourly velocity, 3.8; maximum velocity (for five minutes) 44 miles per hour from northwest on 17th.

Weather.

Number of days clear, 14; partly cloudy, 9; cloudy, 8; on which .01 inch or more of precipitation occurred, 1.

The Moon's Phases.

The phases of the moon are caused by its relative position to the earth and the sun, so that when it is full moon in one part of the earth it is full moon in all parts of the earth, and so for all its other phases. The moon revolves around the earth once in twenty-seven days, though on account of the earth's revolution around the sun the mean duration of the lunar month—that is, the time from new moon to new moon—is twenty-nine days, twelve hours and forty-four minutes. The "dark of the moon" is that half of the lunar month during which the moon shines least at night.

Reminiscent.

The author had written one successful story, and he never grew tired talking of it.

"Don't you know," said one of his friends to another one day, "Bitter always reminds me of a pleased dog."

"That's odd. How does he?" "He's always wagging his tale."

Faithless Wretch. There was a young lady in Schoharie Who decided that she would marrie, But the groom ran away On the appointed day, And the poor girl raised old Harris.

ITCHING SCALP FALLING HAIR

Came Out Constantly—Hair Finally Had to Be Cut to Save Any—Scalp Now in Good Condition and No More Itching—Another Effective

CURE BY THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I will gladly give you all the information concerning my case. I used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment for a diseased scalp, dandruff, and constant falling of hair. Finally I had to cut my hair to save any at all. Just at that time I read about the Cuticura Remedies. Once every week I shampooed my hair with the Cuticura Soap, and I used the Ointment twice a week. In two months time my hair was long enough to do up in French twist. That is now five years ago, and I have a lovely head of hair. The length is six inches below my waist line, my scalp is in very good condition, and no more dandruff or itching of the scalp. I used other remedies that were recommended to me as good, but with no results. If you wish to publish any of what I have written you, you are welcome to do so. I am, respectfully, Mrs. W. F. Gries, Clay Center, Neb., Oct. 23, 1905."

FROM THE HOUR OF BIRTH

Mothers Should Use Cuticura Soap, the World's Favorite

Mothers are assured of the absolute purity and unflinching efficacy of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, in the preservation and purification of the skin, scalp, hair, and hands of infants and children. For baby eczemas, rashes, itchings and chafings, as well as for annoying irritations and ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are priceless.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 25c. Ointment, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 50c. per vial of 60, may be had of all druggists. Foster Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass. Mailed Free, "The Great Cuticura Skin Book."

A Liquid Dentifrice penetrates the little crevices of the teeth and thus thoroughly purifies and cleanses the mouth.

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