

The Bismarck Tribune.

BY M. H. JEWELL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Published every morning except Monday, at Bismarck, North Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at 40 cents per month, or \$4.80 per year. If sent by mail through the post office, \$4 per year. The daily sent to any address outside of Bismarck in the United States or Canada, postage prepaid, \$4 per year; \$2 for six months; for three months.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Published every Friday; twelve and sixteen 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 in 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 run of state affairs—political, social and business.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS



APPORTIONMENT.

One of the serious problems of the legislature has to deal with is the reapportionment of the state. It is an intricate question and, in order to do justice to all parts of the state, requires the banishment of all selfishness. As human nature is constituted this is quite impossible although it is not asking too much of the people's representatives to urge them, in a measure of this nature, to obey the law and act as fairly as possible.

The constitution of this state provides the maximum number of senators and representatives. We can have but fifty senators and 150 representatives. The supposition is that we shall have approximately three house members to one senator. The constitution framers provided for the future. They figured, and very wisely, that fifty senators and 150 representatives would be all the state should have even if the state should increase in population to three or four million. Until we reached the million mark it was not presumed we would need or want more than two-thirds of the maximum number. The state is not yet developed. We have much less than a million population and the expense of a large legislative body is unjustifiable and not warranted. Public sentiment is against it.

In the consideration of apportionment bills the fact should be borne in mind that the law requires that the districts be as nearly of the same population as possible, using the last census as the basis.

We really ought not at this stage of the state's development have over thirty senators and ninety representatives. But it would be anticipating a degree of statesmanship altogether too high, to expect this body to reduce the number of legislative districts. It is not asking too much, however, to insist on no increase or at least no material increase. The leading papers of the state have argued against increasing the size of the legislature at this time and there is no demand for it.

THE FARMER AND HIS HOME MERCHANT.

Probably no greater or more unreasonable and unjust drain upon the resources and revenues of the rural districts exists than that induced by outside mail order or catalogue houses. These institutions return nothing to the state. They do not pay any taxes; they do not help support our institutions of learning; they do not contribute to the social or business welfare of the country, and one by one vanish in time, and the world is better for it. There may be isolated cases where the farmer has a grievance against the home merchant, but more often without cause than for good reason. The home merchant and the home banker frequently—usually—extends credit to the farmer when he needs it. The catalogue house never.

The Frances township farmer whose communication appeared in yesterday's Tribune, is not fair in his treatment of the subject, unreasonable in his conclusions and untruthful in his charges. He is one of those selfish individuals who, being an early settler, whose stock years ago roamed at will on unoccupied acres, now finds a limit to his horizon. He has become selfish and does not look with favor on the coming of more people into the country. He complains of unjust taxation. His premises are wrong. The farmer does not as a matter of fact pay more than one-third the taxes on the same valuation that the merchant or city resident pays. Not only is the valuation high in the city but the rate is high also. The Frances township farmer thinks he has a grievance. He ought to look around the city a few days about this time when taxes are due and being paid and he will find hundreds with real grievances. In justice to the merchants of Bismarck it is but fair that this correspondent particularize. With whom was he dealing and to whom has he sold eggs for eight cents a dozen—and were they fresh eggs. With the demand for poultry of all kinds, for fresh mutton and veal, the stories related sound like fairy tales. The farmer by no means has all the worst of it in this struggle for existence. He is prospering in about the

same degree as the merchant, and the Tribune does not believe that the opinions and charges of the Frances correspondent are shared or endorsed by the good, substantial farmers generally.

ACTUAL SETTLERS AND LAND GRABBERS.

When congress is legislating and the president and the department are ruling on the land laws of the country they are confronted with a complex proposition. It is a difficult problem to apply, without some hardship, an administrative order covering the disposition, under the land laws of the country, agricultural, grazing, timber, stone and mineral lands. That there have been monstrous frauds in the west in the grabbing, by speculators, of the most valuable timber lands in the world, is beyond dispute. That there have been numerous instances of fraud in the securing of agricultural and grazing lands is also a fact. To put an end to these practices and preserve the comparatively small area left to the actual home-builder is the aim of President Roosevelt and should be the desire of every administrative officer.

It is a fact, however, that in a purely agricultural region like North Dakota the application of a general "fraud" order, that holds up indefinitely the proofs of all homesteaders—good ones as well as bad ones—is working a great hardship to many pioneers. The cloud upon their title destroys the opportunity to secure funds to make needed improvements. The bulk of the new settlers in this new country are poor. During the first few years they are obliged to deprive themselves of many necessities and all luxuries. It ought to be possible for the bona fide settler who has in good faith complied with the law, especially in cases of five-year proof, to obtain his patent and as a business proposition and for the benefit of his family and the development of the country the securing of a loan with which to purchase stock or machinery to add to the output of his farm and the comforts of home life, is entirely defensible.

The recent modification of the executive order, whereby agricultural lands are exempted from the sweeping order holding up all proofs, until passed upon personally by a special agent, affords some relief but still there are many final proofs being held up unnecessarily. If the government could place a large number of special agents in the field to investigate and report promptly on all proofs there would not be much complaint but it seems that congress has, by reducing the amount of appropriation needed for this work, emphasized its disapproval of the special agent system or of the administration of the land department, and as matters now stand, further modification of the president's order would seem almost imperative.

The Chicago Tribune, on the ultra conservative side of the question, says editorially:

"The tender hearted congressman weeps over the unhappy lot of the poor homesteader who has lived five years on his land and cannot receive a patent for it until an investigation shows that his statement of facts is correct. The congressman who is thus agitated over the poor but honest homesteader cares not if the waiving of investigation gives the rich but dishonest land thief a chance to seize without risk the inheritance of the people. He has not even a sigh for the plight of the homesteader of the future who may find when he comes that all that is most choice has fallen into the hands of nonresident capitalists.

The money which the United States government receives from the sale of land is insignificant in comparison with the value to the country of sturdy settlers. The settlement laws do not provide for an exchange of something for nothing, but a transaction of mutual benefit. The man who can till the soil is given a place for a home for himself and his family. In return he draws from the soil crops which swell the agricultural wealth of the country, which cause commerce and manufacturers to flourish, and which support an increasing population. While anemic and indolent dreamers in cities are whining that they are landless and clamor for some form of taxation that shall be equivalent to confiscation of land to the state, the vigorous men who rely upon their toil rather than politics to better their condition are making the waste places rejoice with rich harvests. They plan for future generations. No price or tax could profit the state as much as this increase in the number of men who have a stake in the country. The land must be saved for these genuine settlers and given freely to them.

But the settler contemplated by the laws of the United States is in no hurry to quit the land he has lived and worked upon for five years. It is much more to the interest of his children that there should be a delay of a year in the granting of his

patent and that land about him should also be given only to bona fide settlers than that the formalities should be of so trivial a nature that the adjacent tracts should be held by nonresidents waiting to profit by his toil. His patent would be dearly bought if to hasten the final formalities he allowed shrewder men to grasp estates vast in comparison with his quarter section which might otherwise some day reward the honest labor of his sons.

Let the congressmen stop talking of the farmer on his quarter section where he has spent five years and where he means to spend the rest of his life. His interest in the honest homesteader is not genuine. Let the representative of the people get after the scheming lawyer, the unscrupulous capitalist, the predatory corporation, whose land hunger is not satisfied readily enough under existing regulations, instead of trying to divert public attention from them. These are men who wish the bars let down. It is from them that the agitation proceeds. The racket about delays and injustice to the small farmer is intended to divert attention from their operations. They wish no investigation. All they ask is more land and less fuss about the law."

The commission plan of governing cities is just now receiving favorable consideration in other states besides North Dakota. The city of Galveston has prospered so amazingly and the financial affairs have been so well looked after in that city under the commission plan the merits of the system at once appeal to the taxpayer. A bill similar to the one pending in the North Dakota legislature—having passed the senate unanimously—has just passed one house in the Iowa legislature. The measure leaves it optional with each community to adopt it or retain their present form of government.

Congressman Gronna elicited considerable applause on the floor of the house, by stating that while he was opposed to the ship subsidy bill, he was for Theodore Roosevelt for president to succeed himself and declared that his state would send a delegation to the next national convention in his interests.

COMING EVENTS

Thursday, Feb. 28. Meeting of North Dakota Real Estate Dealers at Bismarck.

March 1. Florence Gale in "LaBelle Russe."

March 18. Knights of Pythias Minstrels.

March 22. "Buster Brown" Company.

March 30. "Black Patti's Troubadours."

April 23. "The Missouri Girl."

April 26. "The Tenderfoot."

The Wachter Dray & Transfer Co. has received from the east a car load of dry four-foot hard wood.

When Perplexed

Consider first the Tribune ad solution. Yes, it may require more than one insertion, but what of that if it does the work.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE

Notice is hereby given that the certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Harry E. O'Neill, unmarried, mortgagor, to Robert Turner, mortgagor, dated the 10th day of April A. D. 1906, and filed for record in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Burleigh, State of North Dakota on the 24th day of April A. D. 1906, at 11 o'clock a. m. and recorded in Book 28 of Mortgages at page 88, will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises in such mortgage and hereinafter described at the front door of the court house in the city of Bismarck, in the county of Burleigh and state of North Dakota at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. on the 23rd day of March, 1907, to satisfy the amount due upon such mortgage on the day of sale.

The premises described in such mortgage and which will be sold to satisfy the same, are those certain premises situated in the county of Burleigh and state of North Dakota, and described as follows:

The North East 1/4 of Section 25 in Township 140 Range 77 in Burleigh County, North Dakota.

There will be due on such mortgage at the date of sale the sum of seven hundred thirty two dollars and twenty seven cents.

Dated at Bismarck, North Dakota on the 24th day of January, 1907.

F. H. Register, Robert Turner, Attorney for Mortgagor, Mortgagor Bismarck, N. Dakota.

[First Publication Feb. 8, 1907.]

SUMMONS

State of North Dakota County of Burleigh, In District Court Sixth Judicial District, Eliza W. Harris and John P. Jackson, partners doing business as Harvey, Harris & Co., Plaintiffs, vs. Peter J. Van Frank, Defendant.

The State of North Dakota to the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in above entitled action, a copy of which complaint hereto annexed and herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint upon the subscribers at their offices in the city of Bismarck, Burleigh county, North Dakota, within thirty days after the date of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 25th, 1907.

Newton & Dullam, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, Bismarck, N. Dak. To the above named defendant: You will please take notice that complaint in this action was filed in the office of the clerk of the District Court in and for Burleigh county, North Dakota, on the 25th day of January, 1907.

FOUR CARS PILED IN A HEAP

Remarkable Wreck in Pensa--Passenger Train at High Speed Leaves Track, Cars and Engine Piled Together and Only One Killed

Associated Press to Bismarck Tribune.

Pittsburg, Feb. 28.—Train No. 49, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, running forty miles an hour, was wrecked to-night at Indian creek, six miles east of Connelville, Pa. The engineer was killed and many passengers injured. Fortunately the train left the rails to the left and was ditched at the foot of the mountains. To the right was a fifty-foot embankment and water.

The wreckage then took fire and the entire train, including the private car of Robert J. Finney, superintendent of the Pittsburg division, was burned. The telegraph wires are down and reports are as a result slow. A long distance telephone message to the Associated Press says it was one of the most remarkable accidents on record insofar as only one person was killed.

There were forty-one passengers on the train, including a party of Baltimore and Ohio railroad officials on a tour of inspection. When the train was three miles east of Indian creek the engineer began to speed in an en-

deavor to make up eighteen minutes lost early in the trip. The train was making about 40 miles an hour. Suddenly the whole train swayed and with much jarring and cracking left the rails. Fortunately the train took a course northwest from the track, and after running over 200 feet along the ties plunged into a ditch at the foot of the mountains. Four cars piled in a heap almost directly over the engine.

The passengers were thrown and tossed about like packages. Screaming and fighting desperately, they managed to break the windows of the cars and gain places of safety just as all the cars became ignited from the engine and commenced to burn fiercely. Within a few minutes all had reached safety.

While they stood about in a dazed condition, hardly realizing their exceptional escape, they were attracted by the cries of Engineer Irwin. Several of the passengers, accompanied by Capt. Finney and other railroad officials, ran to the engineer's rescue but he was slowly roasted to death.

a considerable sum, for since the new railroad rate bill went into effect the inspectors are no longer favored with passes. Dr. Treacy received orders from the department a few days ago, instructing him to move his office to Bismarck on the first of April.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL AND MINERAL OIL.—Office of Chief Q. M., St. Paul, Minn., March 1, 1907. SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 a. m., April 1, 1907, for furnishing such fuel and mineral oil during the year commencing July 1, 1907, as may be required at the various posts in Dept. of Dakota. Information furnished on application here, or to Quartermasters at the several posts. U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. J. E. SAWYER, C. Q. M.

MOVES TO BISMARCK

The City will Hereafter be the Headquarters for U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry for this State.

Fargo Forum: After April 1 Fargo will no longer be the headquarters for Inspector Treacy and his staff of the United States bureau of animal industry. The office from which has been directed the inspection of all range cattle in Montana and the Dakotas will be moved west to Bismarck so that the inspectors may be nearer the territory where they carry on their work. When the office was originally established in Fargo, the whole of both North and South Dakota and Montana were under quarantine rules, but according to an order issued from the headquarters of the United States department of agriculture last fall, the quarantine boundary has been moved as far west as the James river in North Dakota and to the Missouri river in South Dakota.

As a result of this order, there is now no work for the inspectors to do in this vicinity, their field lying almost entirely in the western part of the state. This makes it necessary for the inspectors to travel about 200 miles further than is necessary every time they make a trip to the office, and the extra travel not only wastes much valuable time, but is costing

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

Testimonials Received Daily Telling of the Wonderful Cures of Torturing Disfiguring Humors of the Skin, Scalp and Blood.

CURES ARE SPEEDY AND PERMANENT

"I was afflicted with eczema on my face and hands and I used medical treatment for two weeks, but to no avail. I then commenced using the Cuticura Remedies, and after using two cakes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment for a little over a month I was entirely cured, Miss Jennie B. Chamberlain, Marcy, R. F. D. No. 1, N. Y., May 28th, 1906."

ANOTHER CURE

"I suffered for more than ten years with a skin disease. Sores were on my legs and they made me sick. Physicians were called in to attend to me, but they did me no good. Nothing seemed to do me any good until one day one of my friends advised me to try the Cuticura Remedies and which I did, and in less than four weeks I was made well. I used the Complete Treatment, consisting of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills and I found them all very successful. My friends were surprised at such a quick cure, and I am glad to tell everybody what the Cuticura Remedies have done for me. Bertha Simpson, Alviso, Calif., May 24, 1906."

AND STILL ANOTHER

"My two children had the eczema, the first one had it for five months all over the body and we had two doctors treat her. I saw the Cuticura Remedies advertised and bought the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills, and after using them it wasn't but a short while before she was cured. My other child was also afflicted and the Cuticura Remedies cured her also. We think the Cuticura Remedies the best on the market, and we always keep the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment on hand. R. R. Crowson, Lovelady, Texas, May 30, 1906."

Sold throughout the world. Foster Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props. Boston, Mass. Deposits: London, Newbury, Charterhouse St.; Paris, Boulevard, 6 Rue de la Paix. Mailed Free. New 48 page Skin Disease Book.

NORTH DAKOTA NOTES

The newspaper boys of the state will congratulate Mike De La Bere upon his being reappointed postmaster at Sheldon.

The order of Mayor Johnson at Fargo to shoot all unmuzzled dogs is making no end of trouble for the police force. Lawsuits galore are threatened.

A 15-year-old Hankinson boy set fire to a stack of hay, and then climbed to the top of the stack, only to fall through the burning debris. His father saved him from a terrible death, but his eyesight will be impaired.

Judge Pollock has commenced the trial at Fargo of Mrs. Cramer and her son, held for the murder at Page of Fred Cramer, husband and father of the pair. A plea of self-defense is expected.

Fargo is thinking of imposing a tax of \$100 a month on each of the four bucket shops in that city with the hopes of closing these places out of business, because a prominent citizen there lost his all playing the game.

The Flaxton and Ambrose branch of the Soo line has been reopened to traffic, the first train since December 27. Two trains arrived with express and way freight. There was no suffering during the blockade, but business depression was general.

Printers' Rollers

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