

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; 35 cents for three months.

The Bismarck Tribune is the oldest newspaper in the state—Weekly established June 11, 1873; 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



LESSONS OF ARBOR DAY.

The United States department of agriculture sends out an interesting and instructive Arbor Day bulletin, prepared by Gifford Pinchot, forester of the department. There are in this bulletin many excellent suggestions for the planting and care of trees and suggestions, too, for the channels into which the mind of the child may be turned profitably by the things about us.

What child has not seen a muddy freshet? Yet this sight, so common in the spring, is full of suggestion for a forest lesson. The stream is discolored by the earth which it has gathered from the soil. This carries us back to the stream's source, in the forest springs. Again, it shows us with what force the water has rushed over the exposed ground where there was no forest to shield and bind it. In this way the Mississippi tears down and flings into its bed, each summer, more soil than will be dredged with years of costly labor to make the Panama canal. An experiment with fine and coarse soils stirred quickly in a tumbler of water and then allowed to settle explains how the stream continues muddy while it runs swiftly, and how it clears again as it slackens on more level stretches, dropping the soil to the bottom. On any steep, plowed hillside, or on any railroad or trolley embankment, exposed soil may be seen washing with the rain. A forest on a mountain slope may be pictured by a cloth upon a tilted table; then if water be poured on the higher edge it will creep downward through the cloth and drip slowly from the lower edge, as would rain falling upon the forest. If now the cloth be plucked off, and the water still poured, we may observe at once what happens when such a forest is destroyed.

Most articles in common use, clothing excepted, are made of wood alone or in combination with metal. Here is an excellent subject for an Arbor Day composition. Let one but think of the poverty and backwardness of life without the material that is supplied only by the forest. No single one of nature's gifts, after air and water, is more freely offered or readily enjoyed than wood. We live chiefly in wooden houses and burn wood to keep warm. Tables and other furniture, carriages and garden implements, matches and paper are taken in whole or in part from the forest. Wood is easy to procure and to work. How simple a matter to cut a sapling for a fishing rod; how hard to smelt and cast a fishing rod from iron ore. Boys who have grumbled over having to split a tough stick to feed the kitchen fire would have better cause to grumble if wood had to be painfully mined from the rock. Nails and screws, saw and plane and chisel, suffice for a multitude of smaller repairs which anyone can make; to cut or rivet metal is no such easy affair.

The flowers and seeds of trees are interesting subjects of investigation. The bursting of the blossoms on elm and red maple, the tasse-like catkins of cottonwood, willow and alder are among the earliest signs of spring. Some of the most fascinating facts of botany are easily studied in tree flowers. Black locust, basswoods and yellow poplar, for instance, carry perfect flowers that pollinize their own pistils; chestnut, beech, pines and spruces, on the other hand, have their staminate and pistillate flowers distinct, though on the same tree, while such species as the cottonwood, the willows, alders and ashes, the persimmon, and the boxelder, bear only the staminate or only the pistillate flowers on a single tree. The ingenious and often intricate devices of nature to secure cross fertilization are well worth inquiring into.

Many of the early flowering trees mature their seeds before the school year ends. The adaptations by which forest trees secure the distribution of their seeds are diverse. Some seeds, such as the nuts and hickories and chestnuts, are distributed by

squirrels, foxes, bears and coyotes, and by birds, others by the wind, and yet others by floods or running waters. Hedge-rows of locust trees commonly spring up where the seeds, after falling on the frozen snow, are driven by the winter gusts to lodge among the brush and roots along the fences. Rows of juniper and cherry are just as often grown from seeds dropped by birds. Willows are mainly found along streams and oozy ground, not because they always prefer so wet a soil, but because the fresh, fine mud beside the water gives the seedbed most favorable to the germination of the seed.

A whole world of undiscovered yet most rewarding truth can be opened through this gateway. And the story of flower and seed conveys very vividly the insistent purpose of nature to renew the forest and carry it, undepleted, from one generation to another.

OPENING OF THE BATTLE.

The campaign for the presidency, or at least an important element of it, opens with the speech of Senator Foraker of Ohio, delivered at Canton, and which appears in substance elsewhere in this issue. The issue in Ohio is between Foraker and Taft—the latter representing the ideas of the president as to the successorship to the presidency. With the support of Ohio, Taft becomes a formidable candidate for the highest office in the land. As the political lines are drawn, Senator Foraker will oppose Taft and go before the people of his state in an effort to obtain the indorsement of Ohio, or at least to prevent Taft's getting it, as without the support of his state Taft of course becomes a negligible quantity in the contest.

There is no doubting the eloquence of Senator Foraker and his ability in the past to sway his audiences and obtain the support of his people from the platform. That seems to be the main reliance in the campaign in Ohio on the part of his friends. Reports from Ohio say the natural sentiment is for Taft, as representing the ideas of President Roosevelt. Senator Dick, who succeeded Senator Hanna as the head of the republican organization in Ohio, is not in the Hanna class as an organizer, and is being urged by many of the Ohio republicans to forsake Foraker and come out for Taft. Dick has a host of personal friends and a large individual following, but those considerations are not apt to count in the strenuous campaign in Ohio.

Senator Foraker sets out against the president the same complaints that have been heard from other sources—that he is hasty, impulsive and too prone to interfere with the province of the legislative branch of the government. Foraker claims he has been with the president on all great issues with the exception of the railroad rate bill, which he holds unconstitutional through the attempt by congress to confer rate making powers on a commission, and some incidental matters as the executive order of the president discharging a battalion of colored troops because of the Brownsville affair. He holds that the president has sought to intimidate him by causing it to be known that if Foraker makes a fight in his own state against Taft, he will find the president ranged on the other side. This Foraker holds to be bolder than anything attempted since the time of Andrew Jackson, and he gives it out that he will not be threatened from his course of going before the voters of Ohio for support.

As between the two men standing each for himself, Foraker would without doubt defeat Taft in a contest before the people of the state. But Taft as an individual and Taft as the representative of Roosevelt, clothed with the armor of Roosevelt's support and indorsement are two separate quantities, the latter much more formidable than the former. Taking notice of the Roosevelt sentiment through the country, and of the conditions in Ohio that enter into the campaign, it will be little short of remarkable if Foraker shall succeed in arousing Ohio to the forsaking of Taft and the support of himself.

Comment is made upon the fact that in a recent election for aldermen at Grand Forks, a candidate to whom there was no apparent opposition was defeated at the eleventh hour by a candidate of whose candidacy there was no previous notice, there being only eleven votes cast in all, and six of them for a dark horse. While in this instance there may have been no particular difference in the merits of the opposing candidates it is an example of what might happen, where voters are negligent of their duty and fail to go to the polls, because there is no exciting or hotly contested election to induce them to vote. There should be a fuller and completer vote on all public questions, even where the issue seems settled in advance, in order that there may be no possibility of the will of the voters being defeated through negligence or indifference. The Pembina Express proposes to

remedy the lack of interest in some elections by providing a poll tax of \$2 for every election held in any city or county through the year—the sum to be deemed paid if the voter presents a certificate of the election-officials that he has voted at the election for which it was levied—otherwise to be collected as other taxes. This would, to a certain extent, penalize the citizen who absents himself from the polls, and would insure a general expression of the voters on all questions, whether or not the natural interest in the election was great or small. The idea is worth considering.

The public are expecting much pleasure to result from the new regulation of the postoffice, whereby a person will be able to mail a letter by special delivery without buying a special delivery stamp, but can make up the delivery stamp with ordinary stamps. The special delivery of letters has proved to be a great convenience, and thousands avail themselves of the privilege; but each and all of them chafed at the necessity of sending specially to the postoffice for the necessary stamps. They had to make a special journey to buy what was necessary to insure that Uncle Sam would send a special messenger with their letter. Now it can go the same as any letter, with the added wings of special messenger. All that is necessary is to place five extra 2-cent stamps on the envelope and write beneath them the words "Special Delivery."

PLEASANT LIFE

LED BY RUSSIAN ROYALTY IS VARIED BY DODGING SCHEMES OF DYNAMITE'S

St. Petersburg, April 10.—It was announced today that another attempt on the life of Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholalevitch, president of the council of national defense and second cousin of Emperor Nicholas, had been frustrated.

The grand duke, accompanied by his brother, Peter Nicholalevitch, was returning from Tsarsko-Selo, by train at 2 o'clock this morning. When the train reached Kuzmino, 13 miles from St. Petersburg, it was brought to a sudden stop by a fusillade of shots from the track side. A sentry was interrogated and said he had seen four men hiding behind an embankment and evidently awaiting the coming of the train. He at once began shooting. The men escaped uninjured. Every foot of the remainder of the track into St. Petersburg was carefully searched before the two grand dukes ventured to complete their journey.

FINED

NEW YORK HERALD CINCHED TO TUNE OF \$31,000 FOR IMPROPER USE OF MAILS

New York, April 10.—Judge Hough in the criminal branch of the United States circuit court today imposed fines aggregating \$31,000 against the New York Herald Publishing company, James Gordon Bennett, its proprietor, and W. G. Gilman, advertising manager. Mr. Bennett appeared in person.

The fines, which were immediately paid, were imposed as the result of pleas of guilty interposed to indictments charging the employment of the United States mails for improper purposes.

POOR DEVILS

CLEARANCE OF RUSSIAN PRISONS RESULTS IN 340 VICTIMS GOING TO SIBERIA

St. Petersburg, April 10.—A train bearing 340 political exiles left here today for Siberia. This is the largest consignment of political persons sent to the far east for several months and is the result of efforts to clear the prisons in view of the expected raising of martial law.

PORTUGUESE HOLOCAUST.

Lisbon, Portugal, April 10.—Fire broke out today in an apartment house near the central market occupied by eighty families. Fifteen persons were burned to death, their bodies being terribly charred.

DROUTH IN CUBA

Havana, April 10.—The rural guard reports the death of hundreds of cattle throughout the islands as a result of the continued drouth. Cuba has not had a good rain since the October cyclone and crops are suffering greatly.

STRAIGHT WHISKEY

OFFICIALLY DETERMINED BY AN OPINION FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AGREES AND "BLENDS" AND "IMITATIONS" MUST BE LABELED

Washington, D. C., April 10.—The long expected opinion of Attorney General Bonaparte concerning the proper labeling of whiskey under the new pure food law was made public at the White House today. Its purpose is briefly told in the following letter, addressed by the president to the secretary of agriculture:

"In accordance with your suggestion I have submitted the matter concerning the proper labeling of whiskey under the pure food law to the department of justice. I enclose the attorney general's opinion. I also agree with this opinion and direct that action be taken in accordance with it.

- Straight whiskey will be labeled: as such.
A mixture of two or more: straight whiskies will be labeled: as "Blended Whiskey or Whiskies."
Mixtures of straight whiskey: and ethyl alcohol, provided that: there is a sufficient amount of: straight whiskey to make it: genuine in the mixture, will be: labeled as "Compound of, or Com-: pounded with, a pure grain distil-: late."
Imitation whiskey will be labeled: as such.

Sincerely yours, Theodore Roosevelt.

The attorney general's opinion as to the proper construction to be placed on the law has been awaited with great interest by distillers and rectifiers. Before the question was sent to the department of justice it was thoroughly investigated by the department of agriculture. The issue arose in connection with the labeling of different kinds of spirits, claimed by their manufacturers or proprietors to be entitled to the name of "Whiskey" with or without qualifying words.

COPPER

AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY, LARGEST CONSUMER IN THE WORLD

INCREASES ITS CAPITAL STOCK TO \$55,000,000 FOR BETTERMENTS

Waterbury, Conn., April 9.—Stockholders of the American Brass Company, which is the largest consumer of copper in the world, authorized the increase of its capital from \$12,500,000 to \$55,000,000. This new stock will participate in the dividends of the company payable Aug. 1st. The company has been expanding its business materially throughout the last year. Numerous additions have been made to manufacturing plants, including those of the holding company's subsidiaries, and in most of the shops men are working relays. The company recently acquired a new rolling mill, and the Randolph-Clowes company, a competitor, also has increased its manufacturing capacity.

Drs. G. F. Lathrop and Mrs. Ethel M. Lathrop, osteopaths, present office at Roanoke. Examination free.

MISS CHITTENDEN MARRIES.

Brooklyn, April 9.—A wedding of great interest occurred today on Brooklyn Heights, the ceremony being performed this evening. Miss Anna G. Chittenden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Chittenden and granddaughter of the original S. C. Chittenden of Brooklyn, a notable citizen half a century ago, was the bride. Miss Chittenden became the bride of Charles M. Thayer, of Worcester, Mass., who is one of the most prominent attorneys of central Massachusetts. He is counsel for some of the largest corporations and wealthiest families in that region, and is a leading figure about Worcester. Miss Chittenden's run to literature, one printed volume being already to her credit.

LIEUT. FECHET MARRIES.

St. Louis, Mo., April 10.—The marriage of Miss Catharine Luhn, daughter of Major and Mrs. Luhn of Jefferson Barracks, was celebrated at barracks today. It was a very brilliant military event. The bridegroom is Lieutenant James Fechet, whose regiment is stationed at Fort Sheridan, Chicago. The bride and bridegroom spent a few days here in Chicago before going to San Francisco, whence they will sail on the transport Logan for the Philippines, whither Lieut. Fechet's regiment has been ordered.

DUGGAN RETIRES

THE GENERAL REACHES AGE LIMIT AND IS SUCCEEDED BY COL. HALL

Washington, D. C., April 10.—Having reached the age limit of sixty-four years, Brigadier General Walter T. Duggan was placed on the retired list today. Gen. Duggan was born in England. He entered the military service of his adopted country at the outbreak of the civil war as a private in the 5th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. At the close of the war he entered the regular service.

The vacancy created in the list of brigadier generals by the retirement of General Duggan is filled by the promotion of Col Charles B. Hall of the 18th Infantry. Col. Hall was born in and appointed from Maine. He served in the 25th Maine Infantry during the civil war and appointed as second lieutenant in the 28th Infantry. He is at present commandant of the staff college and the infantry and cavalry school and signal school at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

The salve that acts like a poultice is Pine Salve Carbolized. No other salve so good for cuts, burns, boils and chapped skin. Ask about it. Price 25cts. Sold by Lenhart Drug Company.

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All of the new Spring effects in Neglige, Cuff attached and Coat shirts. Shipments arriving every few days. Our stock is always new and up-to-date \$1.25-\$1.50-\$2.00.

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Imported and domestic. In all the tan, Brown and Gray shades.

Easter Shoes

Best's Special and Best's Conqueror. To our customers that have had them we have nothing to say. The SHOES speak for themselves. To others we will say "TRY THEM you will wear no OTHERS."

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All the advertised preparations for the teeth, always fresh and in the best condition. Tooth brushes 10c to 50c.

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