

THE TRIBUNE
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THE STATE'S OLDEST NEWSPAPER
 (Established 1873)

That man is learned who receives his learning to practice.
 —Hippodamia.

AN EVENING PAPER
 With this issue the Bismarck Tribune enters the evening field. An evening edition is not a new experience for this community. With the exception of the past few years and during the legislative sessions, the Tribune has since its foundation been an evening paper.

Some years ago train service was installed that necessitated the Tribune issuing as a morning paper. These trains were withdrawn some time ago and since that time no advantage was gained by remaining in the morning field.

The editorial management of the paper believes that it can give Bismarck and the state better service through the medium of an evening paper. There is no question of the superiority of an evening paper over a morning one as an advertising medium.

As an evening paper, the Tribune is able to serve all the territory west of Bismarck with the news from twelve to twenty-four hours ahead of the Twin City, Fargo and Grand Forks papers. It hopes to feature news of the Slope and wants to have the growing communities feel that the Tribune is their paper, striving to uphold this section as well as to promote the best interests of the state as a whole.

The Evening Tribune will be able to serve the news as far east as Jamestown upon the day it happens. Upon an evening schedule it will reach most of its territory twelve hours earlier with virtually the same news as was published before in a morning issue.

Those situated to be served most advantageously by a morning paper will receive a late mail edition setting as good if not better service than now.

In handling the news, the Tribune proposes to be independent. Its readers are entitled to the facts without any editorial shading. Strict impartiality in the treatment of all news matter will be adhered to.

Opinions and convictions will be kept where they belong—in the editorial column.

With this explanation, the Tribune presents its first evening edition to the public bespeaking for it the same generous support as has been accorded the morning paper.

If Miss Rankin has the last word in the Congressional Record, we hope she speaks early.

ON THE RUN!
 For a decade or longer Americans have been fighting "the great white plague"—tuberculosis. Now figures issued by the census bureau indicate that at last the plague is being overcome.

Ten years ago the death rate from tuberculosis was 200.7 to each 100,000 population. This rate has been cut to 145.8—a falling off of more than 25 per cent.

It is slow work, but it is having results. Still it is shameful that 145 persons out of 100,000 should die of this entirely preventable disease.

France is now sterilizing eggs with gas, which keeps them fresh. Are they utilizing the "fresh" cold-storage eggs?

CHANGES IN IMMIGRATION.
 For years the south Italians have been our chief immigrants. But the immigration bureau's figures for 1916 show that in that year the chief immigrants were English!

Formerly the English held fifth place, being outnumbered by Italians, Hebrews, Poles and Germans, and sometimes by Scandinavians and Hungarians.

The same statistics show that the only European countries that sent more immigrants to this country in 1916 than the average of the last twenty-year period were France and Portugal; although the influx from Spain did not decrease.

New Jersey's bug census shows that state to possess 10,530 species of insects. And we thought there were only mosquitoes.

CONSERVATION.
 Whenever you see the word "conservation" you think of forests and Gifford Pinchot—or don't you? Conservation is a wide word, and many other things than the usual timber come under its leafy mantle.

properly encouraged. Twelve states raise taxes to protect orchards and nurseries, and six states have large funds devoted to pest extermination. Maine spends money to teach the packing and shipping of apples, and to improve methods of marketing farm products. Delaware raises \$17,000 a year for an egg-laying competition. North Carolina, Florida and Mississippi subsidize boys' corn clubs and girls' canning clubs. Georgia and North Carolina inoculate land, to make it more productive; Montana hands out hints to poultry growers.

But we have examined the census bureau's interesting booklet, "Financial Statistics of States," thoroughly without discovering that any state is devoting money or even advice to the conservation of America's greatest natural resource—children!

FIRST THANKSGIVING
 Busy people take their history in capsules. What is known about the first Thanksgiving Day is so little that it may easily be put in tabloid form.

It surprises many persons to learn that the great national Thanksgiving holiday did not originate in New England. The Pilgrims celebrated it in the autumn of 1621 in perpetuation of the English "harvest home" festival. This in turn belongs to a world cycle of "in-gathering" feasts, forms of which are referred to in the Bible in several places, as in Judges 9:27:

"And they went out into the fields, and gathered their vineyards, and trode the grapes, and made merry, and went into the house of their god, and did eat and drink."

There is no record of any religious ceremony in connection with the Pilgrims' first Thanksgiving, except the customary morning devotions and grace before meat. It is literally a feast following a fast. At one period of its first hard year the little colony lived upon "clams and mussels with bread made from ground nuts and acorns," says one historian.

When the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, Dec. 21, 1620, they numbered 104—one had been born on the ocean and one in Plymouth harbor. Before their first harvest, disease and hardship had taken 53 of their number. Four entire families had been wiped out by scurvy. At one time all but six or seven were sick.

Nevertheless, the able bodied managed to till 26 acres of land, 20 acres of which were planted with seed corn which they had discovered in a deserted Indian hut. They also built "a street" of seven dwellings and four public buildings. And they started together in order to save their seed for the planting—and so were free to rejoice when the yield proved generous.

At the first Thanksgiving dinner, the guests numbered more than the hosts. The Pilgrims entertained the great Indian chief, Massasoit, with some 90 of his men for three days. The Indians, it is related, "went out and killed five deer, which they brought in and bestowed on our governor and on the captains and others."

Although they celebrated, the Pilgrims were not done with their suffering. They were actually in the midst of their distress, and this Thanksgiving was merely a temporary relief from ills the like of which brave men and women rarely have survived.

The next year they had no food to waste at a festival. It was not until the fall of 1623 that a harvest proved ample enough to justify a second Thanksgiving day celebration.

As it is now observed, Thanksgiving really carries the significance of colonial abundance rather than that of the simple rejoicings of the Pilgrims over the first fruits of their labors.

WAR IS WAR
 Germany has taught the world another lesson in the meaning of modern, scientific war to conquered peoples. Thousands of Belgian civilians are being forced to work in Germany so that thousands of German men may drop their civil tasks and rush to the firing line.

To the Belgians it is slavery. To the neutral world it is a violation of the laws of war prohibiting the employment of civilians or war prisoners in labor that aids the enemies of their country.

But to Germany it is merely conservation—the saving of so many Germans for the chief business of all German men today, fighting.

The laws of war relating to this problem were framed with the idea of sparing the feeling of conquered peoples from outrage. But they were framed when the present coldly calculated life-and-death struggle was unthought of.

The new science of war flouts sentiment. It deals in full bellies, trigonometry and chemical reactions. The finer things of the spirit—patriotism, love of the homeland—are only tolerated when they can be used. When they retard the war machine, they are ignored or crushed.

Capitol News
Legislation Affecting Insurance Business May Be Expected of League

The clean sweep made by the Farmers' Non-Partisan Political League at the recent election may mean some radical changes in North Dakota's insurance laws. It is certain that it will mean more liberal treatment by the state for the mutuals, and there is a probability that the league may venture at the Fifteenth general assembly, which convenes in January, into state life and fire, as well as hail, casualty and general crop insurance. Compulsory hail insurance, through the state, to be assessed on every acre of land within the state, is one of the plans considered. This is proposed as one means of "getting at" the non-resident landlord, and, more especially, the holder of idle lands for speculative purposes. Probably thirty per cent of North Dakota's undeveloped lands are owned outside the state. Every acre of this land would be assessed under the league's plan to assist in insuring against hail loss the crops of the neighboring farms which have been improved.

Present Law Popular.
 North Dakota's present hail law has proven popular. No effort to have it amended has been made. Under the statute to accumulate the surplus or a retiring or re-insuring fund. There is paid out each year all that has been paid in premiums, minus a small administration fee, of office expenses, and charges for adjusting. During the fiscal year just closed, the state hail fund wrote 845 policies covering risks aggregating \$829,800, and it collected from its policyholders \$23,116.82. The losses for the year as allowed by the state department aggregated \$79,271.76, and they were adjusted at 28 per cent, policyholders receiving \$20,161.26. The hail fund closed the year with \$1,911.32 on hand.

Assessment Life's Going.
 The assessment life insurance company is rapidly retiring from the North Dakota field. Insurance Commissioner V. C. Taylor's report for the fiscal year, just issued, shows that of four assessment life insurance companies doing business in the state two years ago, only one remains. One was withdrawn, and the other two reorganized on a legal reserve basis.

Actuary Examiner.
 Commissioner Taylor renews his recommendation to the governor for the appointment of an actuary, the need of whose services in the state commissioner's office becomes more acute each day. Life insurance business in North Dakota is increasing, and "life insurance companies are constantly evolving new schemes of indemnity and devising new plans of appropriation and settlement of the benefits promised."

Taylor Retires.
 This will be Taylor's last report as insurance commissioner of North Dakota. His was among the heads topped by the Non-Partisan League at the June primaries, when his successor, S. A. Olness, was nominated. Olness rode into office without opposition last week.

Supervision of Rates.
 Taylor in his report calls attention to the fact that an effort was made two years ago to secure favorable consideration of bills providing for the supervision of rate-making bureaus, and that the Fourteenth legislative assembly rejected the bill with a tie vote. "If much more drastic measures than those proposed two years ago should be passed by the forthcoming legislature, it would perhaps be no more than poetic justice," says the commissioner.

Rates Are Excessive.
 Retiring Commissioner Taylor admits that fire insurance rates in North Dakota are too high in some instances, but he finds discrimination the most common weakness. At the same time he finds a very general unreasonableness among the people as to the entire matter of fire insurance and adequate rates therefor. This same unreasonableness may cut some queer capers in the next general assembly.

Proud of County Mutuals.
 Commissioner Taylor is proud of North Dakota's county mutuals. These insure the property of their members against loss or damage by fire, lightning and cyclone. Practically no complaints against them have reached the department. While half the premiums paid into old-line fire insurance companies, Taylor finds, are eaten up by "expenses," a very small percentage of mutual premises goes into "overhead." In the case of six state mutuals, the amount of insurance in force this year aggregated \$11,826,167, and the cost of op-

eration for the year was \$68,977.83. In six county mutuals, with \$24,582,482 in force, the expense of management for the year was but \$6,898.82. In the case of state mutuals, Taylor believes consolidation would prove the effective remedy for the high cost of living. He regards legislative action as perhaps the only solution of the high expense ratio of stock companies.

Business Statistics.
 During the year covered by the report, \$1,662,634,395.51 in risks was written by capital stock fire insurance companies in North Dakota; \$30,131,572.52 was received in premiums; losses incurred totaled \$17,344,915.18, and losses paid, \$17,474,655.12. Hail insurance companies wrote \$7,061,875.89 in risks; received \$2,418,451.52 in premiums; losses incurred were \$1,660,298.50, and losses paid, \$1,654,761.11.

At the close of the year there were in force in North Dakota 52,886 life insurance policies; 12,274 policies were written during the year, and 6,498 were cancelled. The total life insurance in force at the end of the year was \$97,380,269.08. In premiums during the year, \$2,742,683.65 was received during the year; total losses were \$625,973.64, and the losses paid were \$642,188.26. Fraternal beneficiary associations had \$5,706 policies representing \$74,691,946.51 in force at the close of the year. There were written in the year 7,124 policies, and 1,477 were cancelled. Losses paid were \$477,579.39; total losses incurred, \$323,932.24; premiums received, \$942,679.72.

INTEMPERANCE CRIME FACTOR IN DRY STATE PRISON REPORT SHOWS
 In prohibition North Dakota intemperance is undoubtedly a crime factor. Among 245 inmates in the prison when Warden Talcott prepared his report, July 1, 1916, 118 were classed as "intemperate," 35 as temperate, and of four no record was available. All except 30 negroes and three of Indian blood were white. All except 68 professed religious convictions, the faiths represented including Adventist, Baptist, Catholic, Congregationalist, Christian, Christian Scientist, Dunkards, Episcopalians, Evangelical, Free Thinkers, High Church of England, Jewish, Lutheran, Latter Day Saints (Mormon), Methodist, Orthodox, Presbyterian, Quakers, Reformed Church and Salvationists.

Sixty-one bootleggers were received at the prison during the year; 63 were discharged, and 19 remained. Fifty-two of the convicts at the end of the year were in for one year, and 16 were in for five. Of the whole number in prison June 30, 1916, 182 were born under the Stars and Stripes and 63 under foreign flags.

The occupation most commonly represented was that of common laborer, with 63.48 of the inmates styled themselves farmers; 12, cooks, and 10, teamsters.

1916 Population Greatest.
 The prison reached its maximum population in 1916, with 296; the number in 1915 was 289. In 1885, there were 50 inmates, of whom 35 were transferred from the old territorial penitentiary at Sioux Falls. In 1914, 232 prisoners were committed; in 1915, 212, and in 1916, from January to June 30, 104. Since 1885, the prison has housed 2,729 convicts. At present (Cass is best represented) of all the counties, with 27 prisoners; Grand Forks has 10; Ward, 16; Benson, 14.

Epidemic of Escapes.
 The warden comments in his report on the recent epidemic of escapes, when 20 made their getaway, 14 from within the walls. More than half of the men had been returned at the time his report was made, July 1, and all but two have been captured since that time. Statistics show that less than 2 1/2 of all fugitives from prison are permanently lost.

RAILROADS MUST REBATE LIGNITE RATE OVERCHARGE

Railroads that charged a lignite coal rate in excess of that fixed by the state law, during the period between the enactment of that measure and the time it was declared confiscatory by the supreme court, must rebate to shippers such excess charge.

The North Dakota supreme court, in the case of the C. L. Merrick Co. against the Soo railroad, makes such finding.

The syllabus follows: **Decision of Supreme Court From Burlington County.**

The C. L. Merrick Co., a corporation plaintiff and appellant, vs. Minnesota, St. Paul & Northern Pacific Railway Co., a corporation, defendant and respondent.

Syllabus: 1. Action to recover from a common carrier a sum alleged to have been unlawfully exacted by it from plaintiff in excess of the legal rate for transporting lignite coal between July 1, 1907, and March 5, 1913. The rate exacted was exceeded in excess of the rates provided by chapter 51 laws 1907, but defendant and respondent railway company seek to justify the retention of such excess charge because of the decision of the federal supreme court in Northern Pae. R. Co. vs. North Dakota, 236 U. S. 585, 59 L. Ed. 735, wherein it was adjudged that such statutory rates were confiscatory and void as applied to the facts there considered. But when the case was before this court it upheld such rate statute—(see 19 N. D. 45)—and its decision was affirmed on writ of error, (see 216 U. S. 579, 54 L. Ed. 624, 39 Sup. Ct. Rep. 423) with the proviso, however, that it should be "without prejudice to the right of the railway company to reopen the case by appropriate proceedings, if, after adequate trial it thinks it can prove more clearly than it presented the confiscatory character of the rates for coal."

Held, that such prior decisions are as defendant railway company res judicata upon the issue there determined as to the confiscatory or non-confiscatory character of the rates as applied to the facts there considered, and such decisions are in no way affected by the later decision of the supreme court of the United States above cited, which involved only issues arising out of new facts subsequently occurring. (See 236 U. S. 585, 59 L. Ed. 735.)

It is accordingly held that the rates exacted by defendant were in excess of the legal rates in force during the period in controversy and plaintiff is entitled to recover such excess with interest.

Appeal from the district court, Burleigh county; W. C. Crawford, J. From a judgment in defendants favor, plaintiff appeals.

Reversed and judgment directed for plaintiff. Opinion of the court by Fisk, C. J.

John L. Erdall, Minneapolis, Minn.; John E. Greene, Minot, N. D.; G. F. Dulles, Bismarck, N. D.; Wm. C. Porter, Aberdeen, S. D.; A. H. Bright of Minneapolis, Minn., of counsel, for respondent.

Miller, Zuger & Tillotson, Bismarck, for appellant.

ROBBERY AND MURDER GAINED WITH REPEAL OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Robbery, murder and similar crimes of violence have increased 100 per cent since the repeal of capital punishment for major crimes, in 1913, the annual report of Warden F. S. Talcott of the North Dakota state penitentiary shows.

In 1913 seven were committed to the penitentiary for murder. In 1914 the number was but six, while in 1915 it reached its highest total for any year in the history of the institution—14. Since 1885, 162 convicts have been committed to the penitentiary for murder in various degrees. The prison was established in 1885, when three murderers were committed. At the end of the year 1915, there were 14 lifers in the penitentiary. Two were received during the year and four were discharged.

Highwaymen Increasing.
 The number of highwaymen in North Dakota is rapidly increasing. At the end of 1915, there were 25 burglars, 43 grand larceny convicts, 29 robbers and 19 murderers under Warden Talcott's care. These, with 19 bootleggers, made up 136 out of a total of 245 prisoners.

The state pardon board, at its December session, will consider applications for pardons from 30 convicts who were committed for highway robbery and kindred crimes. The aver-

The Markets
LOW OPENING RISES AT CLOSE

December Wheat Climbs Up Five Points On Slow Start

Chicago, Nov. 20.—After a low opening, wheat jumped at noon. December went up 5 at \$1.82 1/2. May went up 4 1/2 at \$1.88 1/2. There was a heavy demand and higher foreign.

Wheat took a sudden jump before noon today after low opening, but chiefly to heavy buying and reports of unfavorable Argentine weather. At noon December was up 4 1/2 over today's opening at \$1.82 1/2; May up 3 1/2 at \$1.87 1/2; July up 3 1/2 at \$1.57 1/2. Corn opened easier, but later showed good gains when buying became more general. December was up 2 1/2 at 94 1/2; May up 2 1/2 at 96 1/2; July up 2 1/2 at 96 1/2. December oats was up 1 and May up 1 1/2 at 61 1/2. Provisions opened lower, but advanced with grain.

GRAIN MARKETS
MINNEAPOLIS

No. 1 Hard 194% @ 197%
 No. 1 Northern 190% @ 193%
 No. 1 Nor. Choice 195%
 No. 1 Nor. to arr. 189% @ 192%
 No. 2 Nor. Choice 185% @ 191%
 No. 2 Wheat 165% @ 187%
 No. 2 Mont. Hard 184% @ 189%
 No. 2 Mont. Hard to arr. 184%
 No. 1 Durum 194%
 No. 1 Durum Choice 198%
 No. 2 Durum 188% @ 192%
 No. 3 Yellow Corn 91% @ 92%
 No. 3 Yellow Corn to arr. 90% @ 90%
 No. 4 Yellow Corn to arr. 88%
 No. 2 Mont. White Oats 59 @ 62
 No. 3 White Oats 55 1/2 @ 56
 No. 3 White Oats to arr. 55%
 No. 4 Oats 54 @ 55
 Barley 80 @ 110
 No. 4 Oats Choice 110 @ 118
 Rye 145% @ 146%
 Rye to arr. 145% @ 146%
 Flax 287% @ 291%
 Flax to arr. 284 @ 288
 May 194%
 December 190% @ 190%
 July 185%
 Close 1:45 p. m.

DULUTH
 December 190%
 May 193%
 No. 1 Hard on trk 197%
 No. 1 Northern on trk 195% @ 196%
 No. 2 Northern on trk 181% @ 190%
 No. 2 Northern on trk 168% @ 186%
 No. 1 Nor. Choice to arr. 194%
 No. 1 Nor. Choice arr. Nov. 195%
 No. 2 Mont. Hard on trk 192%
 To Arrive Nov. 192%
 No. 1 Spot Durum 196 @ 199
 No. 2 Spot Durum 186 @ 193
 November 194%
 December 195%
 May 196%
 Oats on trk and to arr. 65%
 Rye to arr. 147
 Barley on trk 78 @ 118
 Flax on trk 294
 Flax to arr. 287 1/2
 Choice Flax on trk 294
 Choice Flax to arr. 294
 November 291 1/2
 December 286
 May 292%
 Close 1:52 p. m.

age number of applications from criminals of this class at other sessions of the board has been between four and eight.

No Explanation.
 Warden Talcott does not comment in his report upon the increase of murder and burglary in North Dakota; nor does he endeavor to explain it. Whether the repeal of capital punishment, except as to the assassination of a warden or prison guard by a convict within the prison walls, has anything to do with this festival of crime can only be conjectured.

RETURNS FROM FUNERAL.
 C. H. Olson, reporter for the North Dakota railroad commission, is home from Rock Rapids, Ia., whither he was called by the death of his mother.

HERE FROM ELBOWOODS.
 D. J. Ripley of Elbowoods is spending the day in Bismarck, transacting business matters. He is registered at the Van Horn.

DAWSON PEOPLE HERE.
 Thomas Miller of Dawson and Sam Lytle of the same village are spending the day in Bismarck, attending to business transactions.

BATES' ARE IN THE CITY.
 Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Bates of Bowman were early arrivals in the city this morning and are headquarters for the day at the Van Horn.

FARGO MAN IN THE CITY.
 R. D. Warner of the Warner-Rupert company of Fargo, arrived in the city last night at midnight, and is spending the day here, attending to business matters.

BREWER TO RETURN THIS WEEK
 Charles E. Brewer, secretary of the state board of regents, is expected to return to Bismarck Wednesday. He is now in Fargo, attending to official matters.

JOHN M. AND SAM GAUGH AND JACOB WIEBE, residing 18 miles north of Arena, motored in to Bismarck in three hours Saturday, brought a new car, discussed the weather and crops and motored home again, all in the same afternoon.

Entertains at Dinner Party.
 Mrs. Frank H. Geiermann was hostess last evening at her home in Second street, at a dinner party in honor of the birthday anniversary of Mr. Geiermann. Covers were laid for Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Halloran, Mrs. Elizabeth Geiermann, Mr. and Mrs. Ward Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Brown, Joseph Lee, Thomas Galvin, the honor guest and the hostess.

MINNESOTA DRY IN TWO YEARS, SAYS OPTION CHIEF
 Moorhead, Minn., Nov. 20.—Minnesota will be dry in two years. Senator F. H. Peterson, "father of the Minnesota county option law," says so.

U. S. STEEL HITS NEW MARK

Common Sells at 126 7-8 Which is a Bright Record

New York, Nov. 20.—United States Steel common sold at 126 7/8 today, a new high record price at the opening of the stock exchange. Irregular and generally narrow price changes were shown elsewhere in the list.

Steel, Copper and Amalgamated stock monopolized the attention on the stock exchange today. In a rush of trading which carried United States Steel common to a new high record at 128 1/2, more than 200,000 shares of steel were traded during the first two hours, in which time a total of more than 1,000,000 shares changed hands on the exchange floor.

Republic Steel made a new high record at 93; Utah Copper sold at 129 1/2; Inspiration at 74 1/2, and Colorado Fuel at 63 1/2.

United States Steel advanced its record high to 127 1/2 during a rush of trading in the first hour, which totaled 62,000 shares. Trading in Kennicott Copper, which sold at 65 1/2, was heavier than in Steel. Utah Copper jumped to 129 1/2 and Anaconda sold at 105 1/2.

CATTLE MARKETS
 South St. Paul, Nov. 20.—Hogs closed fairly active and 5 to 10 cents higher today, with top at \$9.50; estimated for tomorrow, 43,000. Cattle closed steady, 15 cents lower, with top for beefs at \$12.00; calves \$12.50. Sheep were strong; top at \$8.65; lambs \$11.60.

ST. PAUL.
 HOGS—Receipts 7,000; steady; 10 to 15 cents lower; bulk \$8.75 to \$9.90. CATTLE—Receipts 10,500; killers, mostly 10 to 15 cents lower; steers \$6.10; cows and heifers \$4 to \$6; calves \$6.75 to \$11.50; stockers and feeders \$7 to \$7.25.

SHEEP—8,000 steady; lambs steady, \$8.25 to \$11; ewes \$5.40 to \$7.

CHICAGO.
 HOGS—Receipts 63,000; slow, 5 to 10 cents lower; bulk \$8.20 to \$8.30; light \$9.56 to \$9.25; mixed \$9 to \$9.99; heavy \$9.75 to \$9.25; rough \$9.48 to \$9.35; pigs \$9.56 to \$9.25.

CATTLE—Receipts 3,500; steady to 15 cents lower; native beef steers \$6.50 to \$12; western steers \$5.70 to \$6; cows and heifers \$6.5 to \$9.54; calves \$7.75 to \$12.50; stockers and feeders \$7 to \$7.40.

SHEEP—Receipts 21,000; steady, shade higher.

CITY NEWS
 Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Henning were Sunday guests at the Van Horn.

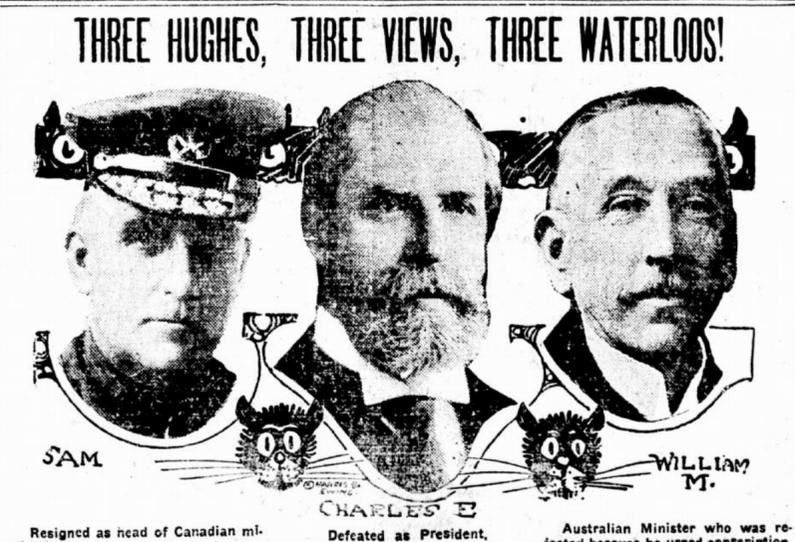
Mrs. Mathilda Pray of New Salem spent the week end in Bismarck.

C. A. Quist of Minneapolis, one of the Minnesota commissioners who went to the border to poll the National guard vote, was in Bismarck over Sunday.

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THREE HUGHES, THREE VIEWS, THREE WATERLOOS!
 Resigned as head of Canadian militia. Defeated as President. Australian Minister who was rejected because he urged conscription.

MANDAN'S NEW THEATRE WILL OPEN THIS WEEK

Mandan, N. D., Nov. 20.—Mandan's new theatre, "The Palace," will be opened to the public Friday night, according to Manager Hartman, who made this statement Saturday night before leaving for Minneapolis to make final arrangements for the vaudeville acts which are to be offered every Friday night. The theatre is located on Third avenue northwest, and will comfortably seat 600 people. An orchestra has been engaged