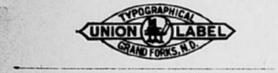


THE EVENING TIMES

ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1896
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MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8, 1906



THIS DATE IN HISTORY

- 1167—Edgar, king of Scotland, died.
1642—Galileo, the astronomer, died, age 78.
1776—"No Stamp" flag raised at Portsmouth, N. H.
1808—Cape of Good Hope taken by the English.
1815—Battle of New Orleans.
1821—James Longstreet, a famous general of the confederacy, born.
1825—Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin, died.
1846—Thirty killed in explosion of the steamboat Blue Ridge on the Ohio river.
1850—First ship placed in United States drydock at Brooklyn navy yard.
1895—Riot of unemployed at St. Johns, Newfoundland.
1904—House of representatives appropriated \$250,000 to fight cotton boll weevil.
Sentiment to be inculcated.
"Let reverence of the living be breathed by every mother to the living babe that practices in her lap, let it be taught in the schools, seminaries and colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling books and almanacs; let it be preached from pulpits and proclaimed in legislative halls and enforced in courts of justice; in short, let it become the political religion of the nation."
—Abraham Lincoln.

GRAND FORKS A FLOUR CITY.

It is the purpose of The Evening Times to devote a part of its energies to the building up of the trade demand for the flour manufactured in the mills of this state. The importance of such a line of industries has already been pointed out. It is the purpose of this article to meet some of the unfounded objections made against the products of local mills. It is a theory made by the large manufacturing concerns and kept eternally fresh by them, that the products of such establishments are superior to those of smaller concerns. The beef trust claims that it can kill better meat than the small butcher, yet some of their sirloin steaks do not equal the rib roasts of local butchers. The mills of Minneapolis have made the American housewife believe that the flour which bears their brands has been made by some secret and mysterious processes known only to their experts and which give it bread making qualities without which this household necessity could not be produced. A comparison of the processes used in the Minneapolis mills and those in the mills of this and other cities of the state will show that the local flour is taken through exactly the same processes as that made by the larger mills. The same process of cleaning, purifying, and treating is used, the starch and gluten are handled in the same manner and with the same kind of machines in both mills. The large mills are merely duplications of the local mills. If these things be true, it is difficult to see any reason why the product of a mill at Minneapolis should be superior to a similar one at Grand Forks. People have been accustomed to accepting Minneapolis flour as the acme of perfection so long that any adulteration is all right. The trade flourishes because it has become a custom and because of the prejudices kept alive by representatives of the large mills. It will be necessary to change the custom of the people before the demand for local flour becomes general, but once they are set thinking on the matter, they will see the fallacy of the theory and will demand the home product. When the people demand it, merchants will sell it, and when they sell it, there will be mills to manufacture it. It is no "pipe dream" to believe that Grand Forks can be made a great flour manufacturing city. It is in the great wheat producing region of the world, it has progressive business men who are wide awake and fearless, and its citizens generally are enthusiastic boomers. The field for manufacturing is here, the shipping facilities are all-sufficient, the raw material is at our very door, and the destiny of the city is for an unparalleled development. Immense milling plants will do much to help, and the practicability of the thing is certain. The flour brand of Grand Forks mills should be an American household word. The Evening Times has faith to believe in the certainty of the thing.

A SIMILAR VIEW.

About a recent editorial of The Evening Times, a reader has handed us the following from last Saturday's Evening Post, which is directly in line with our own views:
Secretary Wilson jubilantly calls our attention to the fact that the farmers are rich. The value of farm products in 1905 was nearly six and a half billion dollars, which promises a net addition to the nation of so much that the optimistic secretary says the farmers have in their stocking. But the agreeable condition is not altogether due to the farmers themselves.

The fact is that American agriculture is the strongest industry in the world by the grace of Providence. It succeeds with individualistic and competitive methods that everybody else has abandoned, only because of the fertility of the soil and the enormous market.

The farmer simply raises his grain and sells it. Thus, usually, a big production means a low price, and as a rule—although in wheat the speculators occasionally help him out—the lowest price for grain obtains in the months when the farmer is selling his crop; the highest price after it has gone into the hands of middlemen. The packers naturally wish a low price for hogs when receipts are heaviest, and the hoary old law of supply and demand usually gives it to them. Broadly speaking, the farmer gets the lowest price when he has most to sell. The production of iron is now the greatest on record, and prices are very high. The mills, working as a unit through their trade agreements, increase their capacity only when prices begin to advance. When prices show signs of declining, they promptly curtail output. So they get the highest price when they have most to sell. This, also, is according to the law of supply and demand; only they take the other end of the proposition. All the coordinated, unified industries—and that includes pretty near everything except agriculture—let the demand come first, then meet it with their supply; so they have the fixing of the price. The farmer furnishes supply first and takes what price demand will give him. The cotton growers are already working, through association, to keep such control of their supply as will enable them, at least, to meet demand half-way. The fruit raisers of Michigan were mostly "broke" until they formed associations and thereby kept control of their supply and had something to say as to what prices they should get. Now they are quite uniformly prosperous.

"THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER."

Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind:
The thief doth fear each bush an officer,
—Shakespeare.
The leaven of suspicion and distrust appears to be working overtime in the ranks of the would-be political reformers of the state. No sooner does the new convert to the cause of the political purists begin to assert himself than he is pointed at as one with an ulterior motive—a secret emissary of the "old gang," who kisses but to betray—by some of the tried and true apostles of the new political faith who have watched long and waited eagerly for the dawn of that day when they should be called upon to receive their share in the promised division of the political leaves and fishes. Recently the official organ of the so-called good government league, the Searchlight, bitterly attacked Mr. Thorson, of the Normand, charging that gentleman with treasonable and seditious practices and demanding his resignation as secretary of the Scandinavian Republican league. Then there is the case of the Bottineau Courant, which recently changed ownership, and which appeared under the new management as an impleachable foe of the "old gang," the motto of which was declared to be "no compromise" and "no quarters" in the war-to-the-death fight which it was pledged to wage against the existing condition of things political in North Dakota. Like many another apostate the esteemed Courant displayed such an astonishingly great amount of zeal in the service of the cause which it had espoused as to create in the minds of its fellow conspirators, an apparently well founded suspicion that it was simply a spy of the enemy, its mission being to sow the seeds of discord and disruption among its ostensible compatriots. The proof of the Courant's treachery was so evident that a lengthy communication from Bottineau over the non de plume of "A Republican," in which implied charges of the above nature was made against the Courant and its new editor, and in which the letter was earnestly implored to deny the impeachment in the columns of his paper, appeared in yesterday's issue of the Herald. The Evening Times regrets to note such a deplorable condition of affairs existing among those actuated by such high aims and grand purposes.

EASTERN POVERTY AND WESTERN OPPORTUNITY.

Miss Graham Crosier, a worker in the slums of New York city, and a lecturer of high repute, has asked through a newspaper for the privilege of chloroforming the starving children of that city, and while she admitted that was done only to call public attention in an emphatic manner to the unspeakable condition of the children of the city, there is food for thought

A DRAINAGE EXAMPLE.

The survey made preliminary to the drainage of Lake Irvine near Church's Ferry shows the numerous benefits to be derived from drainage work on even a small scale. Lake Irvine is a shallow body of water not over six feet deep anywhere according to the report of the engineer, and covering the larger part of an entire township. It was formerly connected with Devils Lake by means of a coulee and when the lake is full this outlet still carries off the surplus. The plowing of the adjacent land has permitted a large quantity of dust to be carried into the lake which the spring overflow carries to the outlet where it accumulates, and the outlet becomes more choked every year causing the surface of the lake to rise and overflow the meandered lands. Last year the farmers decided to push the drainage of the lake by lowering the outlet about three feet below the normal and the engineer who made the survey reported that this would reclaim about 15,000 acres of hay land which is now worthless. Farmers living in the vicinity of the lake estimate the value of the hay obtained from one acre at \$20, so that the increased income of the land by this one drainage work would be \$300,000. The land itself would increase from nothing as it is now to \$20 or \$40 per acre. The cost would be small in this particular case because of natural advantages, but some idea of the expenditure that could be afforded with profit can be gathered from the above facts.

AN ERA OF BUILDING PROSPERITY.

It is a regrettable fact that there is no way of ascertaining the actual value of the building done in this state during the past year. The figures would be appalling, if a cursory view of the field of improvements is any criterion upon which to base an estimate. Enough new towns have been built to alone make the business centres for a fair sized state. In all of these the buildings have been of the most substantial character, and the fact that the railroads in practice, if not in theory, fix the townships, and thus make them permanent, has induced the building of business blocks not for temporary convenience, but for permanent business purposes. In the older towns, the tearing down of the old landmarks and the erection of modern buildings is going restlessly on. Men whose business has outgrown their former quarters, are tearing down building greater. They have outgrown former conditions. Another line of building that has been extensively carried on the past year is the erection of costly farm homes, commodious barns and other buildings. Hundreds of farm homes, ranging in price from three to seven thousand dollars, have been built, while barns that would be objects of amazement in almost any other state, have sprung up like stars on a clear October night. This passing of the old and experimental order of things, this outgrowing of things which a few years ago were amply sufficient for the needs of the country, and this building of permanent homes by that great class of citizens who constitute the fountain head of agricultural wealth, are abundant proof that the state has entered upon a career of permanency and prosperity, that is without a parallel, and that the people are becoming a permanency and who will remain in the county which they have so much helped to make great.

WANTING.

Serene, I fold my hands and wait,
Nor care for wind, or tide, or sea;
I have no more seeking time or fate,
For lo! my own shall come to me.
I shall not hasten to make delays,
For what avails that earthly pace?
I stand amid the eternal ways,
And hands I mine shall know my face.
Asleep, awake, by night or day,
I seek the good I seek the true;
No wind can drive my bark astray;
I shall not lose the good I seek the true.
What matter if I stand alone,
I wait with joy the coming years;
My heart shall rest when I have won,
And garner up its fruit of tears.
The stars come down to meet me now,
The brook that springs in yonder height;
So flows the good with equal law
Unto the soul of pure delight.
The stars come down to meet me now,
The brook that springs in yonder height;
So flows the good with equal law
Unto the soul of pure delight.
Not time, nor space, nor deep, nor high,
Can keep my own away from me;
—John Burroughs.

LESSONS OF EPIPHANY

Thoughtful and Instructive
Sermon Preached Yesterday By Rev. Burleson.

WANT OUR IMMIGRANTS.

North Dakota has no fault to find with the foreigners who have become her citizens. It is doubtful if a better class of people could have been selected than those who by their industry and thrift have done so much to push the state and to make it one of the greatest in the union. The foreigners who have come to this state from Europe are intelligent and educated, and their moral standing is so far above that of the immigrants which came to some of the other states that a feeling of sympathy goes out to those states which suffer from the hordes from southern Europe. During the year ending last June, the border boards of special inquiry, whose work is a fair index to the character of the immigrants seeking admission to the country, rejected two hundred sixty-four applicants from Italy and sixty-six from Scandinavia. The grounds for these rejections include convictions for crime, being under labor contract, likelihood of becoming public charges, prostitution, insanity, and such diseases as favus and trachoma. From this it would seem that of the class of immigrants who come to the north-west as compared with those who seek homes in states like Pennsylvania, there are at least four times as many undesirable ones among the latter as among the former. The showing is a credit to the splendid nationalities who have been so largely instrumental in opening and developing the great northwest.

The North Dakota Patriot professes to see a remarkable coincidence in the fact that two of the persons the insurgents have desired to head the "reform" ticket—Ladd and Stockwell—should be men chosen by the "gang machine" and presumably endorsed by the bosses.

WOMAN'S WARS.

In her woman's heart was a poem,
A sweet, a sweet, a sweet, a sweet,
A word of hope for the weary,
It often pleaded for the weak,
For love to reach the world,
To be raised where all might need it.
A banner of love unfurled!
But she never found the moment,
With days so full of care,
To devote to the burning heart words,
There were always household duties,
And just before step by step,
Some task unfinished lay.
Her children grew up and blessed her,
She has guided their childish footsteps,
But she had missed the road to fame;
From many a student and pupil,
Along the youthful way,
Her watchful eye had saved them,
And she had wandered astray.
The good angel wrote down her life-work,
A pure and shining page,
More sweet than seek or sage,
More grand than sea or sky,
She had met each homely duty,
And she had met each lowly need,
Her life was a poem of duty,
Her reward in heaven—a crown.
—Anon.

ROYALLY ENTERTAINED.

The home of Miss Francis Sullivan, on North Second street, was the scene of a very pleasant gathering of her friends last evening. Cards and music furnished the amusement, followed by a dainty service of refreshments. Miss Sullivan, who is one of the popular members of the young society set, proved a delightful entertainer.
Went up for Thirty Days.
This morning James McKee and Chas. McCormick appeared in Judge Sullivan's court and were sent up for thirty days. They will go to Crookston this evening for commitment to the county jail. They have been on a prolonged spree and the judge gave them a chance to sober up. McCormick is from Marvel.
Had a Pleasant Visit.
The Misses Flora and May McDonald returned last evening from a pleasant two weeks' visit to the twin cities. While there they enjoyed several theater parties and were royally entertained by friends and acquaintances.
Bank Examiner Here.
Deputy state bank examiner of Minnesota, Frank Chapman, is on the east side today, looking over the condition of the First National bank. He is not finding anything which does not reflect credit on the management of that popular financial institution.
Hans Ellingson, who is making the run on the Soo west of the Red river for the Val Blatz Brewing company, spent Sunday in the city with his family.
Conductor L. E. Flint of the Northern Pacific left last evening for Winnipeg Junction and Fargo where he will spend a few days visiting.
Air Brake Inspector Mark Purcell of St. Paul spent Sunday in the city as the guest of his brother. He returned last evening.
Jas. McDonald, the hackman left last evening for a month's sojourn at the Arkansas Hot Springs.
Ex-Chief of Police Hurst left this morning for his new home in northwestern Canada.
Major A. Merriweather arrived in the city today and will deliver an address at the Salvation Hall this evening.
Miss Gertrude Beecher went to Grafton this morning where she will visit for a short time.
Miss May McDonald is back from a fortnight's visit to the twin cities.
Cut flowers at Undertaker Sullivan, East Grand Forks.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

Since the close of the civil war \$100,000,000 has been spent in the south for negro education.
Louis H. Severance, of New York, has given Oberlin college \$60,000 for a new chemical laboratory.
Hampton institute has graduated over 6,000 negro students, of which fully 1,000 became teachers in schools for their race.
President Eliot, of Harvard, has offered to provide teachers free of charge for 1,000 Cubans during six weeks of the coming summer.
At Indianapolis an effort is being made to consolidate the various schools of higher education into an institution to be known as the University of Indianapolis.

SKIN AND LUNGS.

How Closely These Two Possessions of Man Are Related.
That the skin is intimately connected with the lungs is proved by the fact that our minor ills of the respiratory tract—colds, for instance—are almost always traceable to a checking of the perspiration so that the impurities of the blood poison us, says Harvey Sutherland, in Anisee's. Everybody knows the story about the little boy that was covered with gold leaf as a cherub for some Roman pomp, and how he died in great agony a few hours afterward. The poison manufactured by his own organisms slew him, to say nothing of his suffocation. Burns involving more than one-third of the general surface are fatal because the excretory powers of the skin are lessened beyond the abilities of the other depuratory organs to make up for. Varnish an animal and it will die in from six to twelve hours, say some authorities. This incontrovertible fact is matched by another equally incontrovertible, that nobody ever heard of any case of scurvy and feathering that killed the victim. He might have had all kinds of trouble in getting the stuff off, and he might have felt a certain shock to his pride, but he didn't die that anybody heard of. I never assisted at a ceremony of this kind at either end of the joke, and so I cannot speak as to the completeness with which the body is covered with tar, but from my general knowledge of the people of the west and southwest, where such sports are freely indulged in, I should say that it would render pigmentation. It may be that the man breathes through the quills of the feathers stuck on, but I doubt it. I should think tar would seal up the pores of the skin quite as effectively as varnish, and it is a point warranted to wear in all weathers and not to crack or scale off. I went swimming once with a lot of boys when I was young, and there was a tar kettle right by the swimming hole. Well, sir, it was three weeks before—perhaps we need not go into all that now.

THE POPE'S ARMY.

The pope's army is but a small force nowadays, and when the whole contingent turned out for a review at the vatican recently there were but 300 all told. There are five divisions—the Guardia Mobile, 50 young aristocrats from stanchly clerical departments, 10 so-called Swiss guards, some of whom are Italian mountaineers; 100 pieces of the Guardia Palatina and the papal gendarmes and 50 firemen.

LIVES IN MAGNIFICENT STYLE.

Vast Personal Expenditures of the Head of Defunct Globe Corporation.
Few millionaires in England or other countries live in such princely style as Whitaker Wright, the moving spirit in the collapsed London and Globe group. In London he has a miniature palace, in Park lane, in the drawing-room of which is a copy of the famous cabinet Du Roi of Louis XV. It took three years to complete, and cost many thousands of pounds. At Godalming he owns a country seat worthy of Monte Cristo, which 600 workmen are now engaged in beautifying. It contains costly fountains and statuary brought from Italy. Wright's stables alone cost a small fortune. They have upholstered oak and leather settees and polished gun-metal fittings, while valuable paintings and bas-reliefs adorn the stables. His private yacht is fitted up with his own luxuries. Everything he owned had to be of the best. To gratify this desire there was no stint in expenditure.
CUBANS ARE IN A HURRY.
Want the United States Congress to Act on Constitution This Session.
Dr. Horatio Rubens, one of the commission appointed by the war department to revise the Cuban code, has arrived in Washington after many months' absence in Havana. According to Dr. Rubens, it is the hope of the Cuban constitution-makers that they will complete their work in time for the United States congress to act upon the constitution during the present session. If it shall appear contrary that there is no hope of obtaining the last result, then the work of the convention probably will proceed with more deliberation. The most difficult problem which yet remains to be solved, according to Dr. Rubens, is that of suffrage, the leaders seeming to be pretty closely divided between the two broad propositions of absolute free suffrage and restrictions based on educational and property qualifications.

Of Interest to East Siders

NEW LINE IS A CERTAINTY

G. N. Road to Drayton From This City Being Surveyed—Will Tap Wheat Belt of the North.
Traveling men returning from Stephen, Marshall county, report the appearance of this week of several crews of surveyors in the employ of the G. N. who have been running a direct line from East Grand Forks northward on the east side of the river to Drayton, passing midway between Olse and Alvarado.
The new wheat belt line will complete the Great Northern line of feeders north and south from the main line and should head off several million bushels of wheat which would go to the Soo under present conditions. Warren has heretofore been the market center for the greater portion of this country, but with the building of the Soo and the building of elevators on either side to east and west where short hauls were made possible, Warren has lost heavily and last year only received \$6,000,000 business of wheat while a little station between that city and Argyle at which an elevator was erected by the Red Lake Falls and Crookston Milling companies pulled in nearly 200,000 bushels.
The line proposed by Jim Hill will run almost directly north from East Grand Forks on the east side of the river and will still further take away from Warren grain patronage and position as a wheat center of this section. The new feeder will in a large measure forestall the Soo line road.
The surveyors refuse to divulge any information and Stephen people are fondly hoping that the new line will tap their place. This is not likely, however, as there would be no object in so doing. The new line as described above is on the Great Northern maps for this year in blue dotted lines which is a very sure sign that the road will go through in the spring—Crookston Times.

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were announced by Governor Johnson yesterday and the list includes none of terday and the list includes none of the state.
Advisory commission sanitarium for consumptives, Dr. James L. Camp Brainerd, re-appointment.
Board of osteopathy, George L. Huntington, St. Paul, re-appointment.
Board of Managers, School for Deaf and Blind, Dr. Julian A. DuBois, Sisk Center.
Board of dental examiners, Dr. J. W. Penberly, Minneapolis; Dr. J. R. Conway, Minn.
State Board of Health, Dr. Charles W. Moore, Eveleth, re-appointment; Dr. A. J. Gilkinson, Osakis; Dr. W. A. Jones, Minneapolis.
State highway commission, Charles Halverson, Dawson; John B. Gairnault, Atkin; Gustaf Scholte, St. Paul.

WESTERN UNION HAS NO OFFICE IN EAST GRAND FORKS.

While East Grand Forks is not off themap by any means it would appear to be to anyone trying to send a telegram from without the city to any one within it. It is not down on the maps of the Western Union Telegraph company. To be sure messages will be delivered in East Grand Forks from the west side but this is not satisfactory to the business men of the city.
It seems rather remarkable that a town of from 2,500 to 3,000 should not be on the maps of the company. Business men suffer great inconvenience and delay in getting the business to and from the west side. A strenuous effort will be made by the business interests of the west side city to get a position on the maps of the Western Union people in the very near future.

Soo is Accumulating Building Material at Bowbells For An Extension.

Traveling men reaching the city Saturday evening told of a movement of building material by the Soo to Bowbells the first station north of Kenmare, the present terminal of the Thiel River extension of that road. It has been persistently rumored that the Soo was going west from Kenmare this season, but it seems that owing to the broken and unfavorable condition of the country immediately west of the mining center, that the point of departure for the extension will be made far enough to the north to avoid the difficulties of construction presented by the proposed Kenmare route.
In any event a large quantity of ties, rails etc. are being hauled to Bowbells and preparations are evidently being pushed to make an extension through that neighborhood. The route of the branch will probably be in a west-erly direction and will tap the northern portion of Williams county and will parallel the Great Northern in the newly irrigated regions of the Milk river valley in Montana.
It is also said that this branch will endeavor to head off an extension of the Great Northern planned to run northwest from White Earth. The coal regions in this section of the state will probably be much more extensively developed in the near future than ever before and roads will that section will be paying propositions.

GIFT TO YALE UNIVERSITY.

Morris Steiner Presents His Valuable Collection of Musical Instruments.
Theannousment has just been made that Morris Steiner, the musical dealer, of New Haven, Conn., had given his valuable collection of old musical instruments to Yale university, and that the gift had been accepted by the university. The collection, which is considered one of the finest of its kind in the world, includes many rare specimens purchased by Mr. Steiner during his trip through Europe.
Mr. Steiner has devoted the past 30 years to making the collection, with the idea of preserving the nearly lost relics of the early development in musical instruments.
Foremost in importance is a series of old clavichords, harpsichords, hammer spinners and spinnets, showing the development of the modern piano-forte. Another set includes a large number of stringed instruments leading up to the introduction of the violin. One of the most interesting and valuable pieces is a harpsichord by Kirckman, 1755, which once belonged to Napoleon Bonaparte, and stood in the drawing-room of his house in Paris. After his banishment to St. Helena the harpsichord was given to one of Napoleon's guards, and it was from the relatives of this man that Mr. Steiner purchased the instrument.
Many original compositions of masters accompany the collection of instruments, as well as several dozen medical manuals or mass of books, which Mr. Steiner has secured. With the gift comes a suitable building for the reception of the collection. It was officially stated when the gift was announced by the university that funds for the necessary building had been given, and that it would soon be constructed. The name of the person who gave the money for the building was withheld by the university officials.
When women tell each other about their friends the recording angel usually has to open a new set of books.
A man's love is measured by what he gives; a woman's by what she forgives.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE

ONE NIGHT ONLY
Tuesday Jan. 9
The Standard Amusement Company Presents the Famous Spectacular Drama
THE BLACK CROOK
30 PEOPLE...50 PEOPLE
A Musical Spectacle in 4 Acts and 9 Scenes.
Book by W. H. Lyell. Music by Carl Van Veger. Presented with a wealth of exceptional detail, unparalleled in theatrical history.
Magnificence Exemplified.
Prices—\$1, 75c, 50c, and 25c.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE

ONE NIGHT
Wednesday, Jan. 10
W. E. Nankville presents
Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels
The Age of Progress Proclaims Haverly's in the Lead.
Renowned Vocalists
Clever Comedians
Eliminated Concert in Front of Opera House 7:30 p. m.
Prices—\$1.00, 75c, and 50c.

SUPPLIES UNLOADING

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Wednesday, Jan. 10
W. E. Nankville presents
Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels
The Age of Progress Proclaims Haverly's in the Lead.
Renowned Vocalists
Clever Comedians
Eliminated Concert in Front of Opera House 7:30 p. m.
Prices—\$1.00, 75c, and 50c.