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WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10, 1906



THIS DATE IN HISTORY

- 1645—Archbishop Laud beheaded.
1719—France declared war against Spain.
1737—Ethan Allen, Revolutionary hero, born.
1765—Stamp Act passed by the British Parliament.
1791—Vermont adopted constitution of the United States.
1805—Tailors of New York city met and organized first trades union in America.
1829—Revolt against Spain by "Society of the Black Eagles" in Cuba.
1840—Penny postage in Great Britain went into operation.
1856—Great parade of the unemployed in New York city.
1860—Eighty persons killed in the collapse of the Pemberton mills, Lawrence, Mass.
1893—Marriage of Princess Marie of Edinburgh and Crown Prince Ferdinand of Roumania.
1900—Prof. J. B. Turner, founder of the University of Illinois, died, age 93.

Let reverence of law be breathed by every mother to the lisping babe that prattles 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.

TO PUT ON THE BRAKES.

The reduction by congress of the sixteen millions of dollars asked for by Secretary Taft for Panama canal purposes to eleven millions and the hearings of canal officers by a senate committee, together with the debate that followed in the two houses has a far greater significance than would appear on the surface. No one doubts the good intentions of the secretary and the high-priced officials under him in carrying out the digging of the canal. Nor would the people of the United States complain if the canal should cost a hundred or two millions of dollars more than the most economical-minded persons think it ought to cost. But there are those both in and out of congress who are far-sighted enough to realize that after the canal is completed and long after those who had to do directly with its construction are dead and gone the legislative branch of the government will be in existence, and in a measure it will be held accountable by the then living generations for what was done in this generation. The accountability will come through the process of induction. Critics—there will be critics then as now—will rise up to warn those future congresses not to fall into the bad ways of their predecessors, and the Panama canal "job," as it is then likely to be called, will be referred to as a horrible example of extravagance.

If it should transpire that there is then no law, as there is none now, under which sensational string writers may be summarily strangled, it is within the possibilities that Secretary Taft might be held up to the public gaze as a corruptionist and a boodler of the worst order. Of course, there will be no foundation for the charge, but that will not prevent its being made. On the other hand, if some future congress, in a cheese-paring fit, should go contrary to the wishes and views of the critics by a show of excessive economy, it will be just as easy for the sensationalists of that time, in order to point a moral and adorn a tale, to say that the great secretary was the most wonderful economist in all history. The rule under which this comment could be justified would fall within the delightful epigram originating with the late Thomas Brackett Reed, to-wit, that "a statesman is a politician who is dead."

In order to obviate all these things, this congress, with a treasury deficit before it, used the pruning knife on the canal appropriation. Back of this stroke of economy, however, was a more seriously important purpose. In recent years congress has fallen into the habit of making lump sum appropriations and authorizing the executive departments to spend the money in their own way. This is a delegation of power which has been imposed upon the legislative branch alone. It is true that at the outbreak of the Spanish war congress voted fifty millions of dollars in a lump sum so that President McKinley could carry on the business of freeing Cuba. But this was a war measure. And although a large issue of bonds has been authorized to aid in the construction of the Panama canal, it is very probable that congress will hereafter require the secretary of war to submit estimates, from year to year, of the amounts required to go on with the work, and that being composed of the representatives of the states and of the taxpayers, it will solemnly proceed in a legal sort of way to go over the esti-

mates, cutting them down or increasing them as may seem necessary, and then appropriating the money in the old way as is done for the expense of the other departments.

AN INCOME TAX.

Changes in governmental systems come slowly. A step toward a pronounced departure from any conventional policy in public affairs is sure to meet with opposition, but if the idea has merit it will ultimately prevail. Since the beginning of the government we have been raising revenue through tariff duties and internal taxes, but the time has arrived when the receipts from these sources are beginning to fall below the requirements, and the necessity of providing new or additional methods for bringing the income up to the increasing expenditures is admitted by even our wisest statesmen. Should tariff readjustment, which must be accomplished before long, and which should have taken place at an extra session of congress called for that purpose last spring, fail to result in fortifying the depleted revenues, our lawmakers will find themselves confronted with a serious problem. The supreme court which declared the income tax law of 1894 to be unconstitutional, may conclude before long to reverse itself, for in the opinion of The Evening Times public sentiment is strongly in favor of this system of taxation, and even the "third estate" in our governmental machinery has been known to take judicial notice of public sentiment. Although the democratic party in 1892 declared for an income tax in its national platform, the vote in congress by which the income provision was inserted in the Wilson-Gorman bill was by no means a partisan vote. Many republicans in both houses recorded themselves in favor of it, and the adverse decision of the court—by one majority—was not along partisan lines. Again, it is undoubtedly true that one of the reasons why Mr. Cleveland refused to sign the democratic tariff bill, which was a measure of "perfidy and dishonor," as he said, was because it contained the income tax clause.

The Evening Times predicts that the day is not far distant when congress will again enact a statute providing for an income tax, first for the purpose of raising revenue, and second to put a check upon the piling up of colossal private fortunes. It will be a graduated tax bearing so heavily upon the man whose wealth exceeds a reasonable amount that the possessor of it will find it profitable to be satisfied with something less than one hundred millions of dollars. He may conclude to stop at one-fourth of this sum. For the good of the country, in more ways than one, an income tax cannot come too soon.

A PROSPEROUS INDICATION.

Banks do not exist except in territories which have money, and where plenty of business is transacted. North Dakota with a population of 410,000; has 350 state and national banks, or one bank for every 1,200 of its population, including men, women and children. It is doubtful if any other state in the union can produce such a record.

In many of the older states the larger towns are the only money centers and the farmers are not considered in the financial standing of a community.

In North Dakota, however, conditions are otherwise. Towns that in the older states would hardly support a country store, have banks with fair capital and doing a good business.

This proves that North Dakota is a state of generally distributed wealth. Money must be fairly distributed, when every 250 families, counting five souls to the family, can support a bank. Such is the truth, however. The farmers of this state are realizing immense returns from the soil, and while much of these profits especially in the newer portions of the state, are put into other additional land or improvements, the business is done through the banks and they prosper accordingly. Twenty years ago it would have taken several times 1,200 people to support a bank, and scores of those who are now able to write their checks in five figures without the least inconvenience, were living on twenty per cent money in the country. Large amounts of capital have been brought into the state and invested, but a large percentage of the wealth indicated by the unparalleled number of banks is strictly a home made brand and is a result of the productiveness of the marvelous soil.

Missouri will have to show Mr. Rogers—Crocketon Times. And Missouri continues to stubbornly insist that Mr. Rogers must show it.

A LIVING EXAMPLE.

The value of reclaimed land is well illustrated in the case of the people of the Netherlands who own \$261,000,000 of American railroad stocks and bonds. These people have made this wealth on land which they have reclaimed from the North sea. In order to do this they have been compelled to build dykes at fabulous cost, and to maintain these works at a heavy expense. Nature is wasteful of her resources as man would utilize them. The Netherlands have been largely wrested from the sea, and had it not been for their far-seeing policy the land which has produced the money to buy American railroad bonds and stocks would today be covered by a shallow arm of the sea which would not even furnish a supply of fish.

The people of the Red river valley are in practically the position of those of the Netherlands when they first began consideration of the matter of reclaiming land from the sea. Large areas of the richest land in the world are either rendered valueless or have their productive power reduced because of the superabundance of water. The task of reclaiming this area is the reclamation of the Netherlands at the time that it was undertaken. The benefits will be realized almost immediately and once a complete drainage system is completed in the valley, there will be a wealth-producing area added to North Dakota that will enable the land owners to own railroad stocks and bonds more extensively than even the people of the Netherlands.

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB.

One of the strong reasons why the city of Grand Forks is noted for its progressiveness is because the Commercial club, the representative body of the business interests of the city, has the unbounded confidence of every citizen.

Too often these splendid representatives of the city are the victims of petty jealousies and are hampered in their influence by lack of confidence in them by the public.

Not so, the Commercial club. In nearly every movement for the betterment of the city at large it either takes the initiative or is charged with a part of the responsibility by those who are in the initiative.

In the matter of paving and other city improvements the Commercial club has joined hands with the city council and the two work hand in hand. The club stands for the progress of the city as seen by representative citizens, and the influence of its members is largely responsible for the crystallizing of public sentiment on the main questions that have made Grand Forks take front rank among the cities of the Northwest for progressiveness. The club has made good in nearly everything it has undertaken. It has represented the unified sentiment of the people and while its province has been strictly advisory, the respect in which its work is held is such that its purposes become mandates in effect.

The mayor of St. Cloud seems to be a very accommodating gentleman. Recently he issued an order closing the saloons at 11:00 p. m. This action raised the ire of the business men who were in favor of a "wide-open" policy and they added to their protest a suggestion that he go to Mexico and look after extensive business interests which he has in that country. Acting on the hint he has decided to go.

A New York financial publication gravely assures us that "the public will show wisdom by keeping out of Wall street just now." This advice is most excellent as far as it goes, but why "just now"? Why not embody in it the acme of wisdom by admonishing the public to steer clear of the traps and pitfalls of Wall street for all time to come?

There was a strike among the chorus girls at the Metropolitan at Minneapolis the other day. No such trouble here, although a strike on the part of the audience attending the "Black Crook" last evening was narrowly averted when the attenuated nether extremities of the ballet was first presented to their view.

The practice of certain impetuous penny-a-liners in literally invading the grave in order to procure salacious matter for the Twin city papers is a most reprehensible one. The case of the late street car magnate Yerkes is a shining example of what these human ghouls are willing to do in order to earn their pittance.

The Lidgerwood Broadaxe, one of the very ablest, editorially, of the many excellent weekly papers of the state, has just completed the eighteenth year of its existence. The Evening Times extends congratulations to Bro. Andrews and wishes him a full measure of success for the coming year.

Senator Carter is a trifle subsequent in announcing that "the St. Louis fair was one big case of graft." The guileless visitor was made aware of that patent fact without unnecessary delay, and in so forcible a manner as to cause him never to forget to remember it.

The much-abused and long reviled "Pennsylvania stogie" has finally been endorsed. Its manufacturer has been selected as a candidate for the majority of Pittsburg. However, the candidature of the manufacturer, like his wares, may end in smoke.

In its arrangements to go in and finish up Rojstovensky's fleet, in the event that the task should prove to be too hard for Togo, it seems it never occurred to the British statesmen that "the Dewey of Japan" wasn't going to leave any core.

Up to the present time the Missouri authorities have neglected to charge the Standard Oil company with responsibility for the earthquake which recently shook up the inhabitants of "the land of the big red apple."

Senator LaFollette has been sworn in, but there is quite a respectable number of his fellow citizens over in the Badger commonwealth who are impatiently awaiting for the swearing at programme to begin.

When a collision between the battalions Alabama and Kentucky appeared to be imminent the other day Admiral Evans is said to have fairly outdone the example once set by "our army in Flanders."

There doesn't appear to be any trouble apprehended in the matter of getting one Thos. W. Lawson to tell the courts what he knows regarding the modus operandi of the Standard Oil company.

Some malevolent individual has suggested Foraker and Dewey as the Republican standard-bearers in 1908. That's certainly the meanest fling at the G. O. P. of the present century.

It seems to be up to the German "war-lord" to say whether grivaguard will rage in or the white dove of peace brood over Europe.

The latest is the "German peril." It has no allusion to the commodity that made Milwaukee famous, be it known.

Good Intentions. Old Nick sat below and he chortled with "They're having hot times on the earth, just now. A-seeking themselves to improve. Now listen my boys, you can rest for awhile. Your time and your labor be saving; good-intention foundries, 'em 'o'er time. For our manual, manual paying. They're making big bricks of the best looking straw. And looking up by the ton; Be sure to have furnaces down here. To beat them up well when they're done. And really so hard are these mortals at work. That, despite the rule now in high favor. I'll give some a pass 'o'er the road they have to go. With such wearisome, dreariness labor. The bright, brilliant deeds they are going to do. The big sins shut down upon hard. Will mean like a Court of July. For our much-needed new boulevard. The moderate resolves will do for our trade streets. If they're made with last year's fairly tallies. And they're a little skimping, the halting and crimping. Do for dirty and perky back alleys. Yes, 'em 'o'er the road, 'em 'o'er the road. Till it looms like a Court of July fire-works show. And under the big furnace turn pale. 'Tis the first of the year—good-intention time; On the street downward path I am saving; From the way portals these well-meaning mortals. Are doing and rueing my paving."—Baltimore American.

The True American. The true American is he who takes a pride in his own town; Who makes the grafters all step. Who spreads abroad her fair renown. A power in the community.

The true American is he who deems his nation best on earth; Who holds above his party the shirt. The sterling weight of honest worth. And scorns an alien snobbery.

The true American is he who gladly lends a helping hand; When new republicans strive to stand—World patriot for liberty.—New York Sun.

Both the City Park and Fair Ground race tracks at New Orleans are well attended daily. The system of allowing the layers of odds to cut in for one day is in vogue at both tracks.

Theodore Brettonstein, formerly the star pitcher of the St. Louis Nationals, will receive \$2,700 for next season's work at New Orleans. He was the pennant for the Pelicans last year.

It is reported that a new baseball league is to be organized in Michigan this spring. It will be an outlaw league and perhaps will put a team in Grand Rapids in opposition to the Central league team there.

Wanted to Know About Corn. When the editor of the Record was in Denver last fall he was asked in a serious manner by an Indiana grower if he had ever seen corn growing in North Dakota. It is not generally known "back east" that when Lewis and Clark were in this country, a hundred years ago, they found the Indians along the Missouri river up this way raising corn. Parched corn, too, has been found in old Indian graves. Corn assuredly is an old-timer in these parts. But what we want to say is that not only is considerable corn raised here—an increasing acreage each succeeding year—but in this country hogs are being fattened for market every year on native corn. For a dozen or fifteen years the people of the Hollander settlements at Westfield and Hull, in this county, have almost without exception raised a few hogs for market, fattening the animals on corn produced on the home farm. And more corn and more hogs are being raised in those neighborhoods right along. Arend Hauser, an early settler of the Westfield country, has been found in an old-timer in a hogs fattened at home on corn raised by himself. The area of corn planting is being largely increased each year in North Dakota, and particularly in the more sheltered region of the Missouri slope.—Emmons County Record.

A Chicago man has made a high bid for a good-governmental position. He became the father of his twenty-seven child.

Some men find it easier to stand adversity than prosperity.

fair charmer for whom he entertains the highest respect and affection. It seems that the editor is something of an artist in the line of fattery and can hand out such a splendid package of pretty compliments that very little confidence is placed in the sincerity of the same.

The young lady in question had not been slighted by the editor in this respect and she rather resenting this profusion of compliments, having been told by other friends the same pretty things having been said to them. She picked up a newspaper one day and noticed an item in it referring to a flatterer in no complimentary manner, and wishing to let the editor know that she was aware of his insincerity and disapproval of the same, drew a pencil line on the edge of the newspaper near the item and at his next visit when he was again utilizing the same item in the remark, "I noticed an item in this paper the other day which has more truth than poetry in it and which I heartily endorse." Taking the paper and looking at the item following the line, she said, "It is an ill wind that blows a woman's skirts about her ankles and dust in a man's eyes at the same time."

In marking the paper, the young lady had drawn the pencil down to the next item following the one she intended and the editor's eye first caught this item. Returning the paper to her he said "I agree with you and we have such winds in North Dakota, too." What has wind got to do with it, was her reply. "Read and see," said the editor and she read. The said editor does not call at the home of the young woman any more and is not noticed by the indignant miss as she passes.

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AMUSEMENTS

Haverly's Minstrels. Among the many favorites to be presented with Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels at the Metropolitan tonight will be the funniest of all minstrel comedians, Billy Pearl and Billy Beard, Marion and Pearl, eccentric knock-about comedians; Garden and Somers, the greatest of all comedy musical acts, in which the challenge xylophone solos are a feature; Marselles, the anatomical enigma from the Nove Club in Paris; Haverly Mastodon choir, the soloists comprising Geo. T. Martin, William F. Boyer, Bruce W. Martin, W. H. Parkerson and W. A. Wolfe, and the big, glittering, bright and gorgeous singing and dancing ensemble, "Moonlight in Dixie," in which the vocalists of the troupe take part. The show is elaborately and expensively staged throughout.

World of Sport. The City of Mexico has an automobile club of 300 members. Joe Kelly, the California jockey, has been engaged to ride for "Lucky" Baldwin. Thirty thousand baseballs are used each season by the baseball teams of the national agreement leagues. Cincinnati fight followers are clamoring for a chance for Andy Bezenah to hitch up with Battling Nelson. Dan Murphy, the well known rowing coach, will handle the freshmen crews of the Leland Stanford university.

Fred Bell, the Wisconsin wrestler, is said by close critics of the game to be the coming world's champion of the mat. Jack O'Brien, the victor over Fitzsimmons, opened to a packed house at the Palace Theater, Boston, New Year's Day.

Roland De Witt, who has been captain of the Youngstown polo team, is to follow the example of "Billy" Sunday and become an evangelist. Watercross, the crack stallion, is one of the largest thoroughbred horses living. He stands about 17 hands high and weighs about 1,450 pounds.

Willie Griffith, one of the best jockeys who ever rode a horse during the days of the old Gatten track, died recently in Washington of pneumonia.

From all parts of the country come reports of Hanlon signing men for the Cincinnati team. Ned is surely going to do things for "Porkopolis" the coming season.

Jockey David L. Nicol leads all the jockeys at the City park track, New Orleans. Around New York last season he was a failure with the exception of his rides on Sysonby.

Both the City Park and Fair Ground race tracks at New Orleans are well attended daily. The system of allowing the layers of odds to cut in for one day is in vogue at both tracks.

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Of Interest to East Siders

FOR A NEW TRIAL.

Judge Watts Grants Motion in Barthe Case and Evidence May Acquit Him. Yesterday at Crookston Judge Watts of the district court granted the motion of the attorneys of Wm. Barthe for a new trial. The attorneys in their arguments showed where they had new evidence that would give Barthe a good chance for freedom. Barthe is accused of holding up P. M. Duke of this city and relieving him of a watch. It was claimed that he took the money so he could shoot traps, he being of the colored fraternity. Barthe was convicted on circumstantial evidence and the new trial being granted is approved of by all who wish justice done.

SACRED HEART CHURCH.

Annual Statement Soon to Be Issued—Church Has Large Congregation. The annual statement of the Sacred Heart church is to be issued in pamphlet form in the near future. The church has one of the largest congregations in the United States, taking the size of the town into consideration. While the report is not ready the trustees are working hard upon it and expect to have it out in about ten days. A committee largely to the credit of the church.

Lady Foresters Install.

The Lady Foresters of this side of the river held a meeting last night and installed the following officers who will act for the coming year: Chief Ranger—Miss Margaret Murphy. Vice Chief Ranger—Mrs. J. J. O'Leary. Recording Secretary—Mrs. T. Myseer. Financial Secretary—Miss Maggie Gorman.

Treasurer—Mrs. Dan Sullivan. Instructress—Mrs. P. J. Kelly and Mrs. Woodbacher. Conductors—Miss Frances Sullivan and Miss Maggie O'Leary. Following their installation the ladies and their escorts attended the installation of the Grand Forks Foresters and enjoyed themselves to the limit. Mrs. G. P. Kirk, Mrs. D. Enright, Mrs. M. Liston and Mrs. Zimmerman were formally made sisters.

Word From Arthur Noyes.

Al Woodard of Crookston has received a letter from Arthur Noyes, who practiced law in Grand Forks about twenty years ago. He is located at Billings, Mont., and lauds that part of the country to the skies. Mr. Noyes was one of the most successful lawyers in the northwest and many of his old time acquaintances will be glad to hear that he is alive and doing well.

Removes to This City.

Engineer Ripson and family of Staples, Minn., arrived in this city this morning. Mr. Ripson will take the place of Jack Downey as engineer on the N. P. and will locate here permanently. The citizens of this city welcome Mr. Ripson into their midst and feel that he will be a benefit to the community in general.

Building an Ice House.

The new firm of Jarvis & Sorenson are building a large ice house near the East Grand Forks brewery. The building will have a capacity of 2,000 tons and the firm will start filling it with ice Monday. The two members of the firm Jarvis & Sorenson are old citizens and will undoubtedly get their deserved share of the local trade.

Many New Poles.

The Northwestern Telephone Exchange Co. have installed about 100 new poles on Fifth, Sixth and Seventh streets and the avenues in that vicinity. The company's line has grown in popularity to such an extent that the new improvement was a necessity.

Studying For the Service.

Word has been received from Floyd Glover, who formerly lived in this city. He is in Vallejo, Calif., and attends the University of Electricity in that place. The aim of Floyd is to be an engineer in Uncle Sam's navy.

School Board Meeting.

The school board held their regular meeting at the Central school last night. Bills were allowed and other routine business was transacted.

In the Taus Case.

Attorney Finlayson went to Crookston this morning where he will have a hand in the Taus case. The case is expected to take two or three days.

P. P. Rand and family, who have spent the past year in Hamilton, Mont., returned this morning and will resume their residence here.

M. A. Foote of the Devils Lake branch of the Arneson Mercantile Co., is spending a few days in town on business.

Cut flowers at Undertaker Sullivan's, East Grand Forks, Minn. Telephone 777.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Smith and daughter of St. Paul are guests at the Great Northern.

Dave Vannett, roadmaster on the N. P. at Fertile, spent yesterday in the city.

M. J. Sullivan went to Fargo today on a business mission.

Mr. S. Claus of St. Paul is a guest at the Great Northern.

M. J. Lynch is in Crary, N. D., transacting business.

William Boulger is reported to be on the sick list.

In Race to Stay. Last evening Ex-Mayor John Dinnie and Mrs. Dinnie, accompanied by Mrs. J. R. Paupore left for a two months' visit to the Pacific coast. They will spend the greater portion of their time at Los Angeles and Pasadena. Mr. Dinnie expects to reach Grand Forks about March first, in time for the mayoralty campaign.

N. D. LAW IS POOR

County Drainage Commission

Is a Bad Thing Says Engineer Ralph.

State Drainage Engineer Geo. A. Ralph of Minnesota, is in the city in attendance on the drainage convention, believes that the slow progress which drainage has made on the Dakota side of the river as compared to the Minnesota side, is primarily due to the difference in the laws of the state. Mr. Ralph said: "I do not believe that the North Dakota law providing for a drainage commission for each county is a desirable law. Minnesota has a much better law; the reasons for this condition are obvious. In this state, three men are appointed by the county commissioners as a drainage commission and they assess all damages and benefits resulting from ditch construction besides letting all contracts and locating ditches. It can be seen that the people will not take kindly to this arrangement; public officials who act as appraisers must suffer criticism and distrust. A committee which acts in a large number of cases necessarily makes enemies; distrust follows and the work is retarded because people are afraid of the drainage commission. In Minnesota the county commissioners locate all ditches and let contracts. The assessing of benefits and damages is done in each instance by a disinterested board of appraisers, appointed for that specific ditch. If they displease a number of people, when their work on the drainage is completed, they step aside and someone else takes the podium of the next ditch appraisal. The law works well and I believe that the people are more willing to spend their money under its provisions than under the North Dakota law."

F. C. Myrick of Pembina Talks Interestingly to an Evening Times Man on Conditions in That County and of the Growth of Grand Forks.

F. C. Myrick of Pembina is one of the prominent visitors in the city who will remain to take in the drainage convention. Mr. Myrick has been very prominently identified with the development of the county which he resides and is at present one of the board of county commissioners, of which body he has been a member for twenty years.

When seen at the Hotel Daotach last evening by an Evening Times representative he talked very interestingly upon the conditions, past and present, in Pembina. He took occasion to speak in very flattering terms of the city of Grand Forks and noted its remarkable growth in the years he has been a resident of North Dakota.

"When I first came through Grand Forks in 1874," said Mr. Myrick, "there were but a few houses here and a few of us ever anticipated that it would grow to the size that it is now; I think that it had a future. I always believed because of its location. You owe the advancement of Grand Forks largely to the progressiveness of its citizens, those of an early day and those of the present. I do not know of a city where there is more public-spiritedness demonstrated than right here in Grand Forks, and this town is a pride to every North Dakotan."

Pembina county residents are deeply interested in the drainage convention. The drainage of lands west of the county has resulted in large quantities of water every spring being turned on to it, and it is an absolute necessity now that a system of drainage be established which will carry the excess of water on farther. While the county has a natural slope and drainage unnecessary under ordinary circumstances to carry off its water, the flow from the waste in the Harwood area result in a flooding of the land and drainage must be established.

Pembina county is one of the best in the state for stock breeding. That is to say, the farmers there have engaged quite extensively in raising blooded cattle and the nearness to Canada, where there are some specimens of registered stock, permits of them securing good breeds and individuals for breeding purposes.

The farmers are most interested in diversified farming, up that way and do not pay their entire attention to wheat raising, as is the case in some of the counties of the state.

The city of Pembina is rapidly recovering from a disastrous fire which nearly wiped out the town one year ago last October. A fine opera house and city hall has been built recently and the class of buildings erected is better than those first put up in the town.

NEGRO AS A DEBBATOR.

V. Stefansson who returned last night from the north and left for Boston where he will resume his duties as an instructor and student at Harvard university, in the course of a conversation last evening, gave expression to some very interesting anthropological facts. Mr. Stefansson is specializing on anthropology and has made a number of very interesting observations.

He follows Prof. Boas, the noted authority on the Eskimos, who contends that there is no reason to be called inferior races may not become good in the course of evolution, as highly intellectual and civilized as the white race. The difference in the structure of the shin bone or the difference in the examination of a single specimen, but must result from the measurement of a large number. It follows that the difference is one of degree and not of kind.

Along this same line, Mr. Stefansson said that some of the negroes at Harvard were among the most intelligent students. They are especially good at degrees. There has been a number of negroes in the intercollegiate debate team in the past year. In fact, the crack debators of the institution for a number of years have been negroes or Jews. In the Erskine debate this winter, Harvard was represented by a negro and two Jews.