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S. J. SMALL, MANAGER. H. H. LAMPMAN, EDITOR
WM. H. ALEXANDER, CIRCULATION MANAGER

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SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 9, 1906

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

1539—John S. Duranti, first president of parliament of Toulouse, killed.
1658—Passage of Charles X. over the great belt.
1667—Attack on Lancaster, Mass., by Indians.
1755—Baron de Wontesquieu died.
1766—Dr. B. S. Barton died. Born Dec. 19, 1815.
1798—Occupation of Rome by the French.
1804—Charles IV. renounced his protest against alienation by France of Louisiana.
1807—British House of Lords abolished slave trade.
1808—Russia declared war against Sweden.
1829—Pope Leo XII. died.
1840—Marriage of Queen Victoria and Albert of Saxe-Coburg.
1852—Gold medal presented to Henry Clay by New York friends.
1854—General Herrera, e-president of Mexico, died. Born 1792.
1868—U. S. Senator James Guthrie of Kentucky, resigned.
1872—Reform charter introduced into the New York legislature.
1874—Invasion of Bilbao by the Carlists.
1885—Martial law proclaimed in Panama.
1887—Mrs. Henry Wood, English novelist, died.
1889—Legislatures of Western states investigated dressed beef trust.
1890—President Harrison signed proclamation opening the Siou reservation.
1892—France, Italy and Sweden chosen as Bering sea arbitrators.
1893—Henry C. De Mille died.
1895—State printing house burned at Harrisburg, Pa.
1897—McKinley and Hobart formally elected by electoral college.
1898—Mme. Candelario, last survivor of the massacre of the Alamo in 1836, died.
1899—Great blizzard in Baltimore.
1899—Eecutive mansion at Frankfort, Ky., burned.

Sentiment to Be Inculcated.

"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.

LET THE CULPRITS WORK.

It is possible that the matter of prison reform has been carried—not too far—but in the wrong direction.

Wrong doing is largely a matter of human nature. The eradication of crime can only be made so fast as human nature is changed.

The prisons by becoming reformatory rather than penal have done a great work with those who have become criminals because of weakness or passion, and in whom the spark of self-respect has not entirely extinguished. As a result of this work men have stepped from prison walls at the expiration of their terms better citizens than they were when they passed in the inswinging portals. They have been enabled to look at stone of heavier rather than the sloughs of earth.

The mistake has been that over zeal has carried the advocates of the methods by which these things have been accomplished, too far. They have attempted to use all criminals alike, to apply the same methods of reform to all, and expect the same results from all.

North Dakota is infested with a band of disreputable law-breakers that can never be reformed by the methods of pursuasion. They are men usually without character and devoid of self respect.

They engage in a business made a crime by law, and because of the lack of moral sensibilities, traffic with boys whose characters are developing, with the same reckless regard that they would with the bloated toper.

These ticket scalpers for the devil can not be reformed with bouquets and hymns books. Neither can they be turned into good citizens by feeding them in the county jail at the expense of the tax payers.

So soon as the sentence of boarding on the public is expired they will return to the same infamous business as before.

If these gentlemen of leisure were put to work on the public roads of the county and made to pay the fine and costs of prosecuting them it would have a wonderful effect on the enforcement of the prohibition law in this state.

The plan is feasible. Where one county can not get enough rounded up at a time to justify the employment of a guard over them, let several counties join together and put them at work, divide the cost and the work in proportion to the convicts employed.

It is argued that they can not be made to work. Let the food be graduated according to the work, and there would be a fair day's work done by every one.

Let the penalty be doubled in the event one escapes, and if he does get away the county will be rid of a dangerous man, and the taxpayers relieved of the burden of feeding the scoundrel in jail.

The road taxes could be reduced because of the work done, and the taxes necessary to support the jail also reduced, so that the public would be decidedly benefitted by the operation.

Prison reformists say this is cruel and inhuman. Granted that it is. Is it more cruel, more inhuman or more damnable than the selling of poisoned drink to boys and men? Did the criminal have a thought of the feelings of his victims when he sold them his stuff? Did he care how much the public was outraged by his acts? Not much. He is not of that kind of stuff.

Does the prison experience of violators of the temperance law ever reform. So far there have been no noted evangelists from their ranks.

Does he ever quit the business? He may—when he is dead.

Has any of them ever given a penny to a benevolent or charitable cause?

There is no record of such.

Why, then, should such a class not be made to return something to the people for the damnation they bring? Why should they be allowed to wrong the public, cause the taxpayers to expend money to convict them and feed them afterwards, and not return something for it?

There is a law on the statute books providing for this, but it is weak in many features and needs revising so that there could be no doubt of its intent and application.

Then if it were rigidly enforced, there would soon be a less number of that class of criminals under discussion, and the fair name of the state would be rid of a stigma it should not possess.

THE PROPER REMEDY.

The announcement of a prospective coal strike in Pennsylvania gives the average North Dakotan the cold shivers.

Neither the strikers nor the operators care little for the innocent third party—the public. To them it is of small concern whether there is a sufficient fuel supply to keep the people from freezing or not.

It is a battle for position regardless of consequences.

This emphasizes the fact that North Dakota is playing a fool's game in permitting the vast fields of fuel which underlie so much of its surface to remain undeveloped while its people send nearly two thousand miles for their fuel and are at the mercy of both sides in their biennial war on each other, and freeze while they fight.

There is no more need of depending on the Pennsylvania coal fields for fuel than there is of depending on their farms for wheat.

North Dakota has all the coal she needs. It is near home and freights should be much less.

But it is not this alone that should cause the people of the Northwest to sit up and take notice.

The mines of Pennsylvania employ enough people to populate a small nation. They have talked their grievances until they have become a part of their religion.

They are of a cosmopolitan character, different races and nationalities, and not always the best of either.

They have become a mighty army of disorganized power, and under certain leaders can be swayed largely at will. They lack moral stamina.

Under these conditions it is reasonable to infer that strikes will occur just as regularly as the attempts to adjust and fix the wage scale are made.

When these strikes come there is either a coal famine or a coal robbery, or both. Fuel cannot be had on demand and prices become extortionate.

It will always be so until there are other fuel fields opened to supply the trade so that the stopping of production in one place will not necessarily mean freezing everywhere.

That is just the field that North Dakota possesses and it would be well for capitalists to look to the newer fields rather than overcrowd the old.

A clear, concise and brief statement of the primary election law of this state has been prepared by Alfred Blaisdell, an attorney of Minot. It strips the law of the legal verbiage, so essential to court interpretation, and yet so confusing to the lay mind, and gives the kernel without the hull. Yet nothing has been omitted in the summing that is necessary to a full understanding of every feature of the law, It is, however, a popular rather than a professional compilation, and will do much to make the workings of the law clear to the voters of the state.

McGinnis and the Union Label.

Mr. Jospeh A. McGinnis was for unions all the way
He favored larger wages and a somewhat shorter day.
A walk-out always pleased him though he didn't have a cent
But when the delegate said strike McGinnis always went.
He did the shopping for his wife because he liked to know
That nought save union articles were purchased with his dough.

Has it got the union label, McGinnis used to say
Has it got the union label, show it to me if you're able
If it hasn't got the label take the bloomin' thing away.

McGinnis had no children though he hoped to have some day
And his wife who "seen her duty" was opinioned the same way,
So when the stork arrived one day and brought a bouncing boy
McGinnis was elated—he was overcome with joy
He looked the baby over—his face wreathed in a grin
When all at once a thought occurred which filled him with chagrin.

Has it got the union label, McGinnis used to say
Has it got the union label, show it to me if you're able
If it hasn't got the label take the bloomin' thing away.

Now Joseph A. McGinnis was a man of good repute
He went to church on Sunday in his union tailored suit
Like many other union men he led a blameless life
And when he died the neighbors said "the blow will kill his wife."
He reached the pearly gates on time as upright spirits do
"Welcome" was Peter's greeting, and "I have a harp for you."

Has it got the union label, McGinnis used to say
Has it got the union label, show it to me if you're able
If it hasn't got the label take the bloomin' thing away.
—W. F. Kirk.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Senator LaFollette is happy. He has introduced a bill prohibiting passes.

The fellow who gets licked in the primary election will probably howl for the repeal of the law.

All defeats for office are due to one cause—a sufficient number of votes.

The Coopertown Courier talks about the 'Odd Fellows with their wives and sweethearts." They must be odd.

The disposition to knock is probably due to the fact that the knocker has a wooden head.

There's still hope for Brewer. The Fargo Y. M. C. A. will probably be a go.

Most dealers will not break a set of dishes. That's always left to the cook.

The many poor relationships in life would indicate that there had been few touches of nature.

The ex-Mrs. Yerkes denies the story that she took Billy to raise on the shares.

The Fairbanks boom is doing excellent—in cold storage.

When a man has shown you several kindnesses, it is probable he has something to sell you.

One of De le Bere's maxims might be, "None but the bald deserve the hair."

Senator Patterson's attitude is like the challenge to "come out and put me out."

Possibly the best way to reform foot ball would be to throw it in the scrap heap.

Wallace says the canal is not all a musical comedy. There seems to have been some burlesque.

The time may come when the jellies we eat will be adulterated with fruit.

Ask a woman about a party and she tells you what they had to eat. Ask a man, and he tells you what they had to drink.

We never appreciate the collar button that rolled under the dresser until we step on the one that didn't.

Count Castellane may have to fight a duel. If his adversary is victorious, the American public will become reconciled to the habit.

The editors of the Sheldon Progress and Wahpeton Globe are expressing opinions of each other. When they are through the public will have none.

If Lawson has a majority of the proxies in two of the big life insurance companies, there will be need of some insurance against the official death of the present management.

AMUSEMENTS

A Walters' Tramp Play.

Elmer Walters', "A Thoroughbred Tramp," a play which generally gives satisfaction to its spectators, will be seen at the Metropolitan tonight.

This attraction, though bordering on the sensational, is enriched with pure fun of the uproarious sort and it is seldom the audience does not enthuse sufficiently to accord the company several curtain calls. The stage settings are uncommon—the third act, that of a hospital ward, probably being the more picturesque.

T. Rush Thompson, the tramp, though roughly clad and full of fun and spirit at the off act, shows himself to be a man of refinement and education who has allowed pride and jealousy to lead him from the thoroughfare of prosperity.

Louis James.

Plays may come and plays may go, but, like Tennyson's brook, "Virginius," goes on forever. It is now 85 years since this capital play was first produced and while the vacillating tastes of the public have changed many times in that period, like the rock of Gibralter, it has stood the test, and come out of the ordeal triumphant, for aside from Shakespeare, "Virginius" is today the best Roman tragedy before the public either in literature or the drama, hence the reason for its continuous success and popularity.

With such a vehicle, combined with his own popularity and historic merit, there is little wonder at the enormous success that has rewarded this big revival of "Virginius," by that distinguished actor and scholar, Louis James. No happier combination could be consumated than having Mr. James play "Verginius," for he is "Virginius" in looks and historic attainment. Mr. James and his company will be at the Metropolitan Wednesday evening.

Pauline Hall.

One of the principal events of the local theatrical season will be the appearance of Miss Pauline Hall and her big opera company in "Dorcas" at the Metropolitan theater on Thursday, Feb. 15. Speaking of the distinguished prima donna the New York Herald says: "Her singing is marked by rare intelligence and the highest order of comic opera art in the modern school of operatic writing and playacting now generally in vogue. We know of none quite her equal. She graces a pinacle of her own."

In her new opera "Dorcas," which is by Harry and Edward Paulton, authors of "Erminie," Miss Hall has never appeared to better advantage. The stellar role not only demands the full scope of her magnificent voice, but permits the full play of her unusual talents as an actress as well.

"Faust."

An offering at the Grand Forks Metropolitan that imediately suggests an evening of wholesome enjoyment, with its wonderful melodies, bright scenes and entertaining story, will be that of the performance of Gounod's "Faust," of which Mr. Henry W. Savage has made a notable revival this season. An adequate and complete interpretation of this famous French masterpiece has not been attempted in years in this country. Individual numbers from the opera, such as Marguerite's sparkling "Jewel Song," the delight of every concert artist; Siebel's tender "Flower Song," rendered by the contralto in the beautiful Garden Scene; the great "Soldiers' Chorus," and the inspiring trio in the prison scene are familiar to every voice and piano student in the country. At the same time, the dramatic grandeur of "Faust" with its fine scenic possibilities, cannot be adequately pictured except by an organization superbly equipped in mechanical and electrical effects. The score demands a full grand opera orchestra such as Manager Savage has furnished the English Opera company, and a conductor in sympathy with the ideas of the composer. When first produced nearly fifty years ago in Paris "Faust" created a furore of opposition, but the great composer lived to see it become the most popular of all French operas,—a position that it still holds in the musical world. Mr. Savage has provided one of his best casts for this opera, making it indeed a feature of his season's repotory. "Faust" will be seen at the Metropolitan on Thursday night, March 8.

PULSE OF THE PRESS

When Winship Welched.
[Pembina Pioneer-Express.]

After a month of rather peaceful preliminaries, war to the knife hilt has begun between the two Grand Forks dailies. The Herald copied a communication from some other paper written by a Washington correspondent, which purported to give a history of Senator Hansbrough's sensational acts in reference to the "Alaska looting" and as to certain Arizona irrigation schemes, all of which placed the senior senator in a very bad light.

The Evening Times retorts with a Washington correspondent of its own, who explains all the aforesaid accusations but admits that the senator did do one thing wrong. Saying that Mr. Winship went to Washington and persuaded the senator, that he was almost bankrupt and therefore would not be able to pay some $5,000 he owed the defunct Grand Forks National bank, and the senator in view of the protestations went to the comptroller of the currency and asked him to allow Mr. Winship to cancel the debt by paying 20 cents on the dollar, which the comptroller did. But when the senator came back to Grand Forks, he discovered that Mr. W. was well fixed financially and as well off as he ever was. The correspondent also states that Mr. Winship was the recipient of about $8,000 as emoluments from the office to which Mr. Winship was appointed by the grace and consent of the senator and thinks Mr. Winship ungrateful. Thus the war begins with heavy artillery all along the front.

A Crafty Colonel.
[Cavalier Chronicle.]

The St. Thomas Times thinks Hon. Ed. Pierce of Sheldon, would be the right man to fill Senator Hansbrough's shoes. The senator's shoes are pretty well worn out running on valuable errands for the dear people down at Washington, but there is every evidence that he will get a new pair when the next North Dakota legislature meets, and have another six-year term to wear them at the National capitol. Anyhow, Senator McCumber is from the southern part of the state, and it would hardly be good policy to choose a second senator from the same section. We think the Times man must have thrown out the Pierce suggestion with the hope of winning Editor Mike De la Bere, of Pierce's home town, over to the "insurgents."

The Milk in the Cocoanut.
[McCumber Herald.]

Some of the state papers are busy naming possible candidates for the governorship. Of the various men mentioned, there is not one, in our judgment, more capable or better qualified than Governor Sarles, and we know no reason why he should not be honored with a second term. It may be said, in passing, that the alleged opposition to the governor comes from the "insurgent" camp, which includes a little bunch of newspaper men of more or less prominence and ability.

Questionable Practice.
[Lakota American.]

The Sunday issue of the Grand Forks Herald contains "society" notes from many of the towns throughout the northern part of the state. Every item under the Lakota heading in last Sunday's issue was copied from The American and passed off on the readers as original. The ways of some of the "big" newspapers appear to be about as questionable as those of some of the large insurance companies.

Wouldn't Suit Winship.
[Forman News.]

A good many governors are nominated at the breakfast table these days. Now comes the Coopertown Courier nominating Lieut-Gov. David Bartlett, the man "with an unbendable backbone." Dave is certainly a rugged old Scotchman, with a well developed bump of combativeness. His style would hardly suit Winship of the Grand Forks Herald, who says all a governor has to do is to sit still and look pleasant.

Setting a Hot Pace.
[Lakota Observer.]

The Grand Forks Evening Times is certainly setting a hot pace in newspaperdom. You hear it on every hand, "I saw it in the Times." Its policy is a square deal for everybody and along these lines it is winning friends every day.

Same Old Grievance.
[Wahpeton Globe.]

The St. Thomas Times reminds us that Senator Hansbrough is the senator whose term next expires, and as a successor suggests Senator Pierce, of Ransom county, as a man of the people, and one who would be in every way fitted for the place.

Timely Advice.
[Lakota Observer.]

The Grand Forks Herald appears to be sore because the North Dakota congressmen and senators are working in harmony. The Herald ought to take a little Indian medicine for what ails it.

Judged By an Expert.
[Oberon Reporter.]

The Grand Forks Evening Times is an ably edited and artistically made up paper and has the appearance of being well backed financially.

Light It Three Times

¶ A Good cigar is easily spoiled. Careless lighting will make it burn unevenly. ¶ After your cigar is lighted, light it again. Then give it a third light. ¶ Try this and see how much more you will enjoy your smoke, especially if it's a WASHINGTON IRVING. ¶ Remember it's a 10 cent cigar and worth it.

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Home and School Department

"The Right to Kill."

The article under the above caption which appeared in last Saturday's issue of The Evening Times, directly following the last article in the Home and School Department was not a part of our contribution, yet it may not be out of place to discuss this topic from an educational stand point for the benefit of the rising generation.

We cross swords at once with the reverend gentleman on the question. We hold that we have no right to pass laws to deprive any man of his life and we know of no more fitting reply to Rev. H. A. Stimson than the one given by the poet Whittier entitled—"Lines written on reading phamphlets published by clergymen against the abolition of the gallows," in which the poet says:

"And ye of milder faith with your high claim
Of prophetic utterance in the Holiest name,
Will ye become the Druids of our time!
Set up your scaffold-altars in our land,
And, consecrators of Law's darkest crime,
Urge to its loathsome work the hangman's hand!
Beware,—lest human nature, roused at last,
From its peeled shoulder your encumbrance cast,
And, sick to loathing of your cry for blood,
Rank ye with those who led their victims found
The Celt's red alter and the Indian's mound,
Abhorred of Earth and Heaven,—a pagan brotherhood."

How any intelligent man, much less a Christian man can unblushingly stand in the house of God and advocate the taking of life as a proper course in this enlightened age, is beyond our comprehension. Why an intelligent audience will listen to it is equally as incomprehensible.

His arguments are without logic or reason and show a dull conception of the teachings of the great Master.

"If there be one among you who have not sinned let him be the first to cast the stone."

We have all sinned and because one has sinned more than we or more than has been proven against us shall we put him to death?

Rev. Stimson admits that the state must "face the responsibility." He is wise enough to know there is a responsibility. How often it has happened that after one has been put to death it has been found they were not guilty of the crime for which they suffered.

I would ask the learned gentleman, is it not for a selfish purpose that capital punishment is inflicted? If we view this from an unbiased, unprejudiced standpoint we can come to no other conclusion. He admits it is wrong to take life from a selfish motive.

The old custom of chaining the corpse to the criminal, making the criminal ever after carry that pestried form about was a greater punishment than is hanging, but do we need to resort to these barbaric methods?

We believe an improved method of imprisonment by which the criminal may be made better morally and intellectually, to be the better plan both for the community at large and for the criminal, and more in harmony with the great Teacher's spirit.

Home Study—Pro and Con.

There are some who oppose home study by children, so strongly as to prohibit it entirely, while there are others who favor it so strongly that they stultify the child's mind and impair its health by over study at home.

It is the object of this article to break away from these two classes of extremists and aim to reach the happy medium in home study.

The small, frail, delicate child should be encouraged, always, to take as much out door exercise as possible. In fact, such a child should be taken to a warmer climate than North Dakota has, for frail plants need plenty of sunshine and pure air while the hardier variety will thrive in spite of the severe climate.

There is not much to be accomplished in house study by the young pupil just beginning school work unless its parent or some older brother or sister can give it assistance, in which case, we believe, even the beginner may spend a half hour each evening to a good purpose without impairing health.

The study habit is a good one to cultivate and parents do children an injustice, oftimes, by allowing too much play. If play interests the child more than its books, we may be sure that child needs some urging along the line of study while on the other hand, if the child is so interested in its books that it does not care to play then the urging should be in the opposite direction. These are safe indexes for the guidance of both parents and teachers. Whether at home or at school when a child shows no inclination to take physical exercise it should be encouraged to do so.

We recall an instance two bright, beautiful girls who had a large book-sack and carried all their books home every night. The teacher called upon the parents and urged them to prohibit home study. Here was a case of extremist in favor of home study and they could not be persuaded to change their views. Both of these girls were brilliant students and became highly educated, yet both died of consumption before they were twenty years of age. Had their parents been more judicious in directing the activities of these girls into different channels they, no doubt, would have lived to be brilliant women.

The play habit is one we have never favored cultivating in a child for it tends to develop the so-called "sport" of which we have far too many now. As the young colt and others of the lower animal type thrive better when turned loose to run and exercise at will so, many contend, the animal spirit of the child should have freedom of action.

If, however, this surplus energy be turned into useful channels much good may be accomplished with no attendant danger of developing an idle, useless life.

Manual labor schools are accomplishing much good in this direction and give the child a better training than any of the athletic sports, and the sooner our school take up a manual training course the sooner will our children grow into useful citizens.

The ambition of a boy or girl to be termed "sporty" is not commendable, to say the least, and needs checking whenever it appears to "crop out."

True, one takes more enjoyment out of an exercise in which one is most interested, hence the necessity to divert the child mind from useless sports and games and awaken an interest in some useful employment.

The course pursued by J. F. Hettler, County Superintendent of schools of Traill county, North Dakota, with the boys and girls of his county shows him to be a philanthropist worthy of high commendation. He has succeeded in turning the attention of his boys and girls into useful channels and, no doubt, good results will follow, and future generations will bless his good works.

Those not familiar with what Prof. Hettler is doing should get a report of his work for 1905. In brief, we would state, he has interested the boys in growing corn and the girls in sewing and cooking and at the close of the season has an exhibit of this work when prizes are awarded.

Summarizing, we would say: Strike the happy medium in all things; aim to divert the child's mind from useless to useful exercise. If too great interest is manifested in study, encourage the child to take more recreation; cultivate the study habit and discourage the play habit; a child is better off in bed at 9 p. m. than on the streets; it is better to rise with the sun and the lark than to be in mischief after dark; the "curfew," at nine o'clock, should be maintained in every village and city.

In conclusion we would say, the school room is a place for recitation rather than for study and he who aims to gain all his knowledge within the four walls of a school room will find, too late, he has made a sad mistake. Map out the child's study period and its play period and never, never, confine a child in a room at study as a punishment, as some very foolish parents do. This will create a dislike for study and do much injustice to the child.

Create a strong, healthy home-study spirit and give the child a quiet room in which to do its studying and you need have no fear of the results.

The Judge—Have you any excuse? The D. and D.—I was drowning my sorrows, butthey came to the surface more than three times.—Puck.

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