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ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1906

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WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1906

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

- 1226—William Longsword, first Earl of Salisbury, died.
- 1589—Walter Raleigh made an assignment of his patent to Thomas Smith and others.
- 1799—Antonio Sanchez born.
- 1724—Pope Innocent XIII died.
- 1776—Engagement at Hutchinson's Island, Ga.
- 1799—Massacre of Jaffa.
- 1841—B. and F. Bible Society established.
- 1808—Portuguese royal family arrived in Brazil on their flight from Portugal.
- 1810—Admiral Lord Collingwood died.
- 1835—Benjamin Tallmadge, who had charge of Major Andre, died. Born Feb. 25, 1754.
- 1849—Dissolution of Austrian Diet, new constitution proclaimed.
- 1862—Generals McCulloch and McIntosh killed in battle at Pea Ridge, Ark.
- 1876—Alphonso Taft of Ohio, appointed Secretary of War.
- 1878—Italian parliament opened by King Humbert.
- 1883—Ship Navarre foundered off Spurr Head, England; 65 lives lost.
- 1885—Afghans ordered to evacuate Peshawar.
- 1891—Traffic suspended in Colorado by snow blockade.
- 1897—Queen of Madagascar exiled by the French.
- 1904—Lynching of Richard Dickerson at Springfield, Ohio.

Sentiment to Be Inculcated.
 "Let reverence of law be breathed by every mother to the lisping babe that nestles 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.

THE MAYORALTY CONTEST.

As was announced in its initial number The Evening Times is a republican newspaper, and as such is heartily in accord with the party principles of that political organization, acknowledging no will save that of the republican electors as expressed in the primaries or by its duly accredited representatives in convention assembled.

Holding, as it does, that political party organizations are of the utmost importance in order that the best results in the conduct of governmental affairs may be assured—whether in the affairs of the city, state or nation, and also that every member of such organizations owes to the same a loyal and hearty support—it views with aversion the vacillating course adopted by certain so-called republican party organs, whose no other cause can possibly be assigned for their traitorous conduct save that of sordid pecuniary interest.

In the approaching municipal election the republicans of the city of Grand Forks have, by their action at the primary election held yesterday, unanimously made choice of a complete ticket which is composed of men of honesty and ability, men who are well known to the citizens of Grand Forks as property owners and taxpayers, who have the best interests of the city at heart, and against whom, individually or collectively, nothing of a derogatory nature can be truthfully alleged.

In selecting the servants of the municipality past records should count for much in the judging of their future official acts. All that the city has in the way of public improvements it has received, in the main, from republican administrations, while it has little to boast of in the matter of benefits derived from mixed or democratic rule. This contention cannot be successfully controverted as the records in the city auditor's office conclusively prove.

The claim that a man who has made an indifferently good public servant for two years is, perforce, clearly entitled to a second tenure of office is fallacious in the extreme—it is sentimental rather than businesslike, to say the very least.

Ex-Mayor Dinnis's official record, to which frequent reference is made in his letter of acceptance which appears elsewhere in this issue of The Evening Times, is an open book, is one to which his friends can point with pride, and a comparison of any or all of his administrations with that of Mayor Duis' is urgently invited.

Any man who is capable of thinking real thoughts never gets lonesome.

HEALING THE OFFICIALS.

With the melting of the snow during the next few weeks will come increased danger to health from the accumulations of disease breeding matter which is thrown upon the ground during the winter.

The germ theory is now recognized as correct by the medical profession and its understanding by the laymen would save not only doctor bills, but health and life.

In this climate the waste and decaying matter, especially during the winter, is practically harmless. The superabundance of oxygen in the air and the frozen condition of all liquid matter prevents decomposition, and it is this decomposition which develops disease germs.

The thawing in this season of the year permits the decomposition to actively set in, and the germs are abundantly multiplied.

These germs, unless carried away by drainage or destroyed by some process, spread disease during the warm months when they are rapidly multiplied.

They sink into wells and reservoirs, and later bring on typhus and kindred diseases.

Much of the danger could be avoided by removing the germ breeding matter from the proximity of human habitation. But if this cannot be done, surface water coming from such sources should be turned into the sewers and not permitted to form pools and ponds, saturating the soil and leaving its load of death deposited in it. A small amount of disinfectants properly used would destroy enough disease germs to kill a small army.

These things are necessary in the city where the condition of one individual's premises may have such a deleterious effect upon the health of another.

Boards of health are good agencies to enforce these sanitary regulations, but for some unexplainable reason the public looks upon the recommendations of these officers as an interference with their personal liberty, and seldom follow the directions unless compelled to do so.

The arousing of a public sentiment on this question, and an emulation on the part of every one to outdo his neighbor in guarding against the dangers indicated is a decided help to officers charged with the responsibility of public health in the discharge of their duties.

LET'S TAKE THE BAT.

The Evening Times has worked both early and late for a season of baseball in this city.

It will be to the discredit of the city as a whole, though by no means to that of the people who have so assiduously worked for it, if it fails.

Baseball is the great national sport. It is such because it possesses none of the brutality of the prize ring or the bull fight, is thoroughly scientific, is refined and requires a degree of skill that makes it entrancing.

The danger has been reduced to the minimum, and the fatalities are now below those of boating.

The strenuous life led by the average American citizen demands that there should be some relaxation. The business speed of today is such that if there were no respite, both the body and the mind must fail because of the strain.

Organizations for men have been pushing forward the plan for years, but with all their wonderful success, they have never been able to get anything so near the perfect as a good, healthy game of baseball.

Here the business man may lay aside every thought and care of the counting room or office and give himself up wholly to the pleasures of the game.

It is not that weak and insipid excitement that nauseates because of its silliness, but the vigorous, energetic kind that rouses the entire mind to a healthy condition, and which leaves no reactionary effects when it is past.

It is a place where restraint and conventionality are thrown aside and the most sedate and dignified man will take off his coat and root like a Trojan for his favorites.

For these reasons the city should have a team and retain its place in the baseball world. It indicates the progressiveness of the city and is a

criticism by which to largely judge the public strenuousness of the people.

AN EVIDENCE OF WEALTH.

Almost every day brings the announcement of the return to North Dakota of people who have spent the winters at the famous summer resorts of the country.

These things are an infallible guide to the prosperity of a people.

If the people are poor they cannot afford such trips, and the prudent business man will be certain that his expense account, including the money necessary for such trips, is not greater at least than his income.

Many of the people of this state who have been spending the winter in California, or Florida, or Cuba, or Europe, do so every year.

They simply lay aside a certain portion of the year's income for this pleasure, and instead of becoming poorer because of these trips, they are gradually increasing their permanent wealth.

It is thus evident that the man of average enterprise and intelligence who spends a few years in North Dakota will be able to realize such an income that he can use a small portion of it in traveling and in visiting places which to people in other parts of the country will forever remain dreams.

Many of those who do, if not the majority of them, are farmers and derive their income from the cultivation of the soil.

These things prove that this country is capable of producing the greatest number of people reasonably well fixed financially of any in the world.

Where else is to be found a land whose farmers can spend the winter months in the sunny lands of the south, and enjoy all that princes might enjoy? Yet that is the condition of the people of North Dakota today.

The fact that they do so is the very best proof in the world of the universal wealth producing power of the country, for without abundance of money it would be impossible to enjoy such trips as are matters of common occurrence with our people.

The taxpayers of the city of Grand Forks would like to know why the present administration does not hire men to remove the ice from the sidewalks. Many places in the business portions of the city are in a dangerous condition. They could be easily cleaned by this fine weather. Hasn't the city had enough damage suits to satisfy the present administration and the Evening Times learns on good authority that damage suits to the amount of about \$50,000 have been started during the past two years.

Even at the risk of appearing to be somewhat subsequent The Evening Times is impelled to congratulate Mayor Duis on the manifold improvements that has been made in the Evening Press since his recent purchase of that sheet. It is understood that he will shortly add new machinery, material, etc., and endeavor to publish a newspaper worthy of the name.

The Fruit of an Idea.
 A man who had an idea in all save that he was poor. I've heard it said his sustenance he begged from door to door. That hovel housed him, rags he wore, and often he appeared With shaggy feet, with unkempt locks and shaggy growth of beard. Yet still he kept his idea forever to the fore.

And when 'twas scorned by other folks he cherished it the more. "The thing itself is impractical," they told him, very frank. "And you're a visionary!" they vowed—some even said "a crank!"

The man who had an idea spoke no degrading word. He let them think whatever they pleased but went on undeterred. "A prophet's worth at home," he thought, "most tardily is seen. One time a carpenter was scorned, a lowly Nazarene."

As days went by with purpose firm and courage strong and true. He fought the good fight, kept the faith, meath stormy skies and blue. Until on Wrong's redoubt, at last, Right's banner was unfurled. And the man who had an idea electrified the world. Four Track News.

People Will Talk.

You may get through the world but 'twill be very slow If you listen to all that is said as you go. You'll be worried and fretted, and kept in a stew For meddlesome tongues must have something to do— And people will talk.

If quiet and modest, you'll have it presumed That your humble position is only assumed. You're a wolf in sheep's clothing, or else you're a fool; But don't get excited—keep perfectly cool. For people will talk.

And then if you show the least boldness or heart, Or a slight inclination to take your own part. They will call you an upstart, conceited, and vain. But keep straight ahead—don't stop to explain. For people will talk.

If threadbare your dress and old-fashioned your hat. Some one will surely take notice of that. And hint rather strong that you can't pay your way. But don't get excited, whatever they say. For people will talk.

If your dress is in fashion, don't think to change. For they criticize then in a different shape. You're ahead of your means, or your tailor's unpaid; But mind your own business, there's naught to be made— For people will talk.

Now the best way to do is to do as you please. For your mind, if you have one, will then be at ease. Of course, you will meet with all sorts of abuse; But don't think to stop them—it's not any use— For people will talk. —Old Favorite.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Some men miss marriage by a foot. Marriage might be termed the tile that galls.

Wife beaters are seldom married to muscular women.

Because people are fond of reading is no sign that they are intelligent.

The Forum says a farmer bought a plow to break. He should have used it for plowing.

More women listen to a tale of woe because of curiosity than because of sympathy.

It is a theory that the hands used too often for fists will be too cramped to play on golden harps.

The merchant who never advises might be called a lily because he tells not.

It is now claimed that McCall died of a broken liver instead of a broken heart.

A South Dakota man died for a woman. That's nothing. There are plenty of old maids dying for men.

When a young man says he held a diamond hand it does not always mean he has been courting an heiress.

Neighbors do not know of quail or terrapin being prepared for dinner like they do of onions or cabbage.

A powder mill in Missouri blew up, and the people who worked in it have not since been located.

Two hundred women refused to marry a Pennsylvania man who advertised for a wife. He must have been something awful.

Mothers should be held responsible for the conduct of the fathers, for the women are the ones who brought the fathers into the families by marrying them.

While a phrenologist was holding forth in Grand Forks some time ago, a young lady had her prospective husband's head examined. The ears indicated generosity and kindness, while his eyebrows indicated that he was a miser. She does not know which to take as a sample.

AMUSEMENTS
Grand Opera.
 Mr. Winfred Goff, the artistic baritone who has been with the Savage Grand Opera company for the past four years, has been made "technical director" for all the grand opera productions carried by the company this year. This is an honor that seldom falls to an American singer, there being only two technical stage directors in this country, the other being M. Castle-Bert, associated with Herr Conried's Metropolitan Opera House company.

Woodland.
 Miss Magda Dahl, who will be seen here in the prima donna role, that of Miss Nightingale, when Henry W. Savage's superb production of the Pixley and Luders' quaint bird opera, "Woodland," is presented for the first time at the Metropolitan Wednesday, March 14, is known in eastern musical circles as the "Swedish Nightingale."

Miss Dahl is a Swedish-American by birth and prior to her appearance on the concert stage was the principal soloist of the Second Presbyterian church in Newark. It was while "Woodland" was being rehearsed for the opening performance in Boston that Mr. Savage heard the young singer at an amateur musicale in Boston and struck by the sweetly sympathetic soprano voice he promptly engaged her for the part of the Nightingale in the new production, a part for which she was eminently fitted because of the sweet pot notes which she possessed.

Beach & Bowers.
 Beach & Bowers, who will appear at the Metropolitan Friday, March 9, have surrounded themselves with the greatest list of star artists ever in one organization. Their first part is entitled, "Among the Poppies."

Nance O'Neil.
 When Nance O'Neil, the American tragedienne, plays in Calcutta, India, next summer, she will do so under the auspices of Lord Minto, the viceroy of India's great country. Many of the officers of the staff of Lord Minto are warm friends of Miss O'Neil, she having met them during her tour of South Africa, just after the British-Boer war. The American actress gave a number of special performances in aid of the sick and wounded of the British army and endeared herself to officers and men alike. Miss O'Neil's present tour of America embraces this city and she will be seen here shortly in some of her most famous roles.

STORIES OF THE HOUR

Bones Her Perquisite.
 E. J. Gross, the mayor of Harrisburg, was condemning the fees and

unfair perquisites which swell unduly the salaries of many unimportant officeholders.

"Fees and perquisites," he said, "tend to cause unjust dealings. Even in the kitchen this is so. A butcher told me the other day that a young woman, the cook in a prominent family hereabouts, came into his shop and said:

"Gimme a bone's large roast o' beef, with plenty o' fines."

"Plenty of bones?" said the butcher, in amazement.

"Yes," answered the young woman. "Bones is my perquisite."

THE TEXT-BOOK QUESTION.

Is It Advisable for Our City to Handle Text Books, Tablets and Other Supplies?

At a meeting of the board of education of our city last night this matter was discussed. The suggestion was made that the books and supplies used by pupils could be handled to advantage in the several schools, the board of education purchasing the books comprising the course in such quantities likely to be needed by the various grades and supply them to pupils at a nominal advance over the cost in quantities. It was also suggested that an arrangement might be made so that families moving away could return books in good condition and be given an equivalent for their value. The general proposition was referred to a committee of the board for investigation.

Having had considerable experience in the handling of text books in schools with the methods pursued by school book publishers, we desire to lay this matter before the public in such manner that there will be no question raised against this action of the board in this matter.

School book publishers as a rule will sell books direct to the schools 1-3 per cent less than to the dealer, i. e., the usual discount from the list price, while to dealers it is only 16-23 per cent. The dealer being burdened with books on hand which are unsalable after a change has been made finds it necessary to sell at an advance on the list price of the book in order to make good for these losses which are bound to creep into the book deal.

We will assume for sake of explanation more fully; that each pupil buys an average of \$3 at list price worth of books each term, though the average is much above this, we believe.

The merchant would have to pay \$2.50 and freight for these. He must add at least 20 per cent to the list to cover all losses and a reasonable profit. For this he charges, then, \$3.00. The school board buying at 20 per cent discount would pay \$2.40 and freight and could sell the same books for \$2.60, making a saving of \$1 on this purchase. The per cent gain to the patron is great, as one can see, nor is this all. When that pupil is ready for a change of books, if he has taken a good care of his books, may be taken the second-hand value of the books and still reduce the cost of purchase. This will induce our children to take better care of their books that they may be able to dispose of them.

This is not all. The school, always having books on hand, can make needed changes in classes at any time without the usual delays caused by dealers not having a sufficient number of books to supply the class or by being detained by slow shipments.

Only those who have been teachers can fully realize the benefit of this feature alone by having books on hand ready for a change when a change is needed.

There may be some who would object to purchasing books that had been used. These can always buy new books, if not on hand, direct from publishers prepaid by mail at list price.

By the use of heavy manila book covers, all second-hand books may be turned over practically as good as new books and in this way the text-book bill will be greatly reduced.

Nor is this all to be said in the matter of saving. The life of the ordinary text-book is reckoned at five years with ordinary care. How few use them to exceed one year, so that not more than 20 per cent of the wear is gotten from a book by most children.

Go into almost any home and see the stacks of cast-off text-books and you will be convinced that the American people are squandering money in books which are not used anywhere near their fullest capacity.

Still there is another feature of vast importance, and one by which much can be saved. This is the exchange of old books to publishers for the new books. The publishers usually take all old books, paying freight on both old and new, and allow a discount of 40 per cent instead of 20 and pay the freight, which is about 10 per cent more. In addition to this there is 90 days allowed for settlement, when an additional 10 per cent is allowed. This brings the cost of the books very low by this process of exchange.

Thus we see that there is no danger of our schools eventually having a lot of old books on hand, unfit for use, for as soon as a book becomes unfit for use it is maybe put aside to be used in an exchange, when it will reduce the cost of the new book fully one-half, all things considered.

The above are the usual terms of exchange. Even more favorable terms may be had. We have known of instances where an even exchange of new books was made for the second-hand books. While this is not the usual course taken, it shows what may be done to reduce the expense of books.

In the matter of tablets, a question with which we are familiar, we are ready to prove that the cost can be reduced from one-half to three-fifths— from 50 per cent to 60 per cent. In fact, we know that tablets that are retailed for ten cents may be had in quantity for about one-third of this amount. This to a city like Grand Forks would mean a saving of many hundred dollars to the patrons. More than this, there would be a uniformity in the kind of tablet used and better results would be obtained.

In the purchase of pens and pencils

a greater percentage may be saved, for manufacturers are anxious to introduce their goods and will furnish these not only cheaper than the dealer can buy, but cheaper than the wholesaler can buy. As an illustration of this fact, the Esterbrook pen was furnished to our city schools last September at 28c per gross laid down. The dealer would have to pay 49c per gross and freight, while he would retail these at 10c per dozen, or \$1.20 per gross. Twenty-eight cents per gross delivered is fully 50 per cent better than the wholesaler can gross delivered is fully 50 per cent better than the retail dealer can buy and over 325 per cent better than the purchaser buys now at the retail store.

In view of these facts we believe the board of education are in duty bound to work to the interests of the multitude as against the interests of a few; that should this matter be pushed to a successful issue that not only hundreds but thousands of dollars will be saved to the patrons of our schools. Let the good work go on.
 —Citizen and Dealer.

The board audited bills against the city, including that of Architect W. J. Edwards for \$475 for plans and specifications for remodeling the Wilder school building.

The bond of the Metropolitan Surety company in the sum of \$4,000 for Melby & Standahl, the contractors for the improvements to be made at the Wilder school building, for the faithful performance of the work, was approved.

The secretary was instructed to notify the Union National and Scandinavian National banks that bonds to the amount of \$10,000 each would be required for the custody of school funds.

Superintendent Kelly gave the members of the board an interesting account of the meeting of the superintendents' section of the national educational convention at Louisville.

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IN ENGLISH
GOUND'S FAUST
 CONDUCTORS: The Chevalier Emanuel and Mr. Elliott Schenck.
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 A BRILLIANT PRESENTATION OF THE GREAT WORK BY THE BEST ENGLISH SINGING COMPANY EVER ORGANIZED FOR GRAND OPERA.
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TELEPHONE 67

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
 THE COMFORTABLE WAY.

Train No.	Arrives	Departs	For
1	8:00 p.m.	8:15 p.m.	For Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Havre, Spink, Rose, Seattle and Portland.
2	4:10 a.m.	4:25 a.m.	For Hillsboro, Fargo, Minneapolis and St. Paul.
3	8:05 a.m.	8:20 a.m.	For all points West, Larimore to Williston.
4	7:25 p.m.	8:25 p.m.	For Fisher, Crookston, Ada, Hazardsville, Fargo, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, Duluth, Bemidji, Cass Lake, Superior and Duluth.
5	7:45 a.m.		From St. Paul, Minneapolis, Sioux City, Willmar, Elk River, Fargo and Hillsboro.
10	7:55 p.m.		From Hillsboro, Fargo, Crookston, Willmar, Sioux City, Minneapolis and St. Paul.
20	8:05 p.m.		From Duluth, Superior, Cass Lake, Crookston, St. Vincent, Greenbush and Fisher.
30	8:05 p.m.	8:10 a.m.	For Fisher, Crookston, St. Vincent, Greenbush, Bemidji, Cass Lake, Superior and Duluth.
127		8:20 a.m.	For Minot, Crookston, Neche and Willmar.
128	7:45 p.m.		From Willmar, Neche, Grafton and Minot.
129		4:45 p.m.	From Minot, Grafton, Cavalier and Walhalla.
130	11:00 a.m.		From Walhalla, Cavalier, Grafton and Minot.
131		5:00 p.m.	For Emersdale, Larimore, Hazardsville, Mayville, Casselton and Breckinridge.
132	1:40 p.m.		From Breckinridge, Casselton, Mayville, Northwood, Larimore, Arvilla and Emersdale.
133			(Connections with No. 4 at Larimore.)
134		5:45 a.m.	For Emersdale, Arvilla, Larimore, Park River, Langdon and Hannah.
135	7:20 p.m.		From Hannah, Langdon, Park River, Larimore, Arvilla and Emersdale.

*Daily except Sundays.
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