THE EVENING TIMES

ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1906

PRINTED EVERY WEEK DAY IN THE YEAR

THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY (INCORPORATED)
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS

S. J. SMALL, MANAGER. H. H. LAMPMAN, EDITOR
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Address all communications to The Evening Times, Grand Forks, N. D.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY		WEEKLY	
One Year in Advance	$4.00	One Year in advance	$1.00
Six Months in advance	2.25	Six Months in advance	.75
One Month by carrier	.40	Three Months in advance	.50
One Week by carrier	.15	One year not in advance	1.50

Subscribers desiring address changed must send former address as well as new one

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Grand Forks, North Dakota.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, 1906

UNION LABEL — TYPOGRAPHICAL — GRAND FORKS, N. D.

CITY TICKET.

Republican.

For Mayor—
John Dinnie.
For Magistrate—
J. R. Church.
City Justice—
P. McLaughlin.
For City Treasurer—
T. J. Hagen.

FOR ALDERMEN.

Second Ward—C. H. Howard.
Third Ward—R. A. Sprague.
Fourth Ward—O. Knudson.
Fifth Ward—(Two years) W. A. Hill; (one year) Geo. W. Buckingham.
Sixth Ward—M. C. Pepple.

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.

WHAT OF OUR CAESAR?

The bill providing for the division of the Minot land district and the creation of a land office at Willston is being held up in the lower house of congress because Speaker Cannon refuses to recognize a member whose constituency is interested in the measure, for the purpose of pushing the reported bill to action.

The grounds assigned by the czar of the lower house is that he does not favor the creation of more offices.

It is a wonder that some of the self-appointed purifiers of public processes have not arisen to this emergency and called attention to this usurpation of power over the legislation of nearly eighty millions of people by one man who is accountable to the people of one of our congressional districts only.

There would not be much of a field for misrepresentation and this is probably why the sensation-mongers do not seek this field.

Fifteen years ago when Speaker Reed and his advisers undertook to transform the house from a aggregation of wranglers and obstructionists into a deliberative and responsible public body, it was considered by every thinking person that a great step forward in modern legislation had been made.

It will be remembered that prior to the election of Reed to that position the house had degenerated into a irresponsible body that hindered or defeated legislation at will and by the simple method of the members refusing to vote and thus breaking the constitutional quorum. Reed held that it was within the legal power of the speaker to count members physically present in order to make a quorum whether they voted or not.

With the aid of the committee on rules he refused to recognize members who sought to introduce frivolous legislation. But he never for a moment entertained the idea that by the warping of the parliamentary principles he had laid down that no man should say whether or not legislation which concerned only the people of a state a thousand miles from his own, and of whose needs he knew absolutely nothing, should be throttled.

This power of the speaker has been gradually acquired, and with all the pleas for accountability to the people made by professional demagogues, there is nowhere in the great machinery of the government a place where this responsibility is less effective.

The trouble is not with the individual members, but with the body itself, and both political parties have pursued the same courses when in power.

Beneath the surface of the opposition to the Williston land office bill is the fact that Cannon dislikes the senate, which has repeatedly refused to be dictated to by him or influenced by his methods. The present bill had its origin in the upper branch of congress and is therefore a proper matter to be shelved by the autocrat of the house.

This is merely one instance of his unreasonable and unfounded opposition to legislation in which localities are concerned, and when it is considered that there are nearly four hundred legislative divisions in the country so affected, it seems little wonder that there has not been a public outcry.

Moreover it seems wonderful that some unknown genius with a nose trained for the scent of the people's wrongs has not come forward to do the "expose act."

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The freedom of the press guaranteed by the constitution gives free play to the busy minds of small agitators who devote themselves to showing the public how badly everything in the government is going on, says the Washington Post. Their especial object of attack just now is the United States Senate. They appear to have lost sight of the facts that the senate is a duly constituted body; that its sessions are entirely lawful; that it is a part of the lawmaking power; that by authority of the Constitution it makes its own rules; that each member of it is under oath to faithfully perform his duty as he understands it; that he may debate public measures, and vote for those he deems best for the public interests, and against those he believes would be injurious to those interests.

The action of the senate and its inaction are proper subjects for criticism by anybody and everybody. Arguments and persuasions lead to the formation of public opinion; so do misinformation, inflammatory denunciations, vulgar abuse, and threats. It is assumed by the Tittlebat Titmouses and Simon Tappertits that the senate is wholly and irreclaimably bad, and that its main object is to obstruct the wise and beneficent measures sent to it by the house of representatives after calm and conservative consideration, and thereby to deprive the country of needed legislation. They find in the senate able lawyers, some of whom, during years of successful practice, have had corporations among their clients, on whose behalf they have argued cases in the Supreme Court. To them it seems bad enough that lawyers should be permitted to sit in the seats of lawmakers at all; but for such of them as become so lost to all sense of honor as to argue that any corporation could have any rights which anybody is bound to respect, shows how vile must be the people of a state from which such public enemies are sent to the senate. With these self-oppointed guardians of the people, whose only compensation for their labors is the money paid them by publishers for writing their so-called "criticisms," which the people buy, the only question is how can the senate be turned aside from its own course and forced to obey the commands of outsiders, or how can it be abolished. Several years ago, when an important measure was hanging fire in the senate, it was suggested privately that people ought to march to the capital with guns on their shoulders and shoot down some of the obstructive senators.

Each state is represented by two senators chosen by the legislature thereof. A considerable portion of the people have been persuaded that the millennium would dawn if senators could be chosen in each state directly by the people thereof. They ignore the fact that the people never vote directly—each man for his choice—for public officers; but that they vote for their choice between several candidates presented to them through their party machinery. They do not tell us what guarantee we should have that state conventions would present better men for the senate than state legislatures.

The senate needs no defense. It consists of the best product of the political forces in each state. The Titmouses and Tapperttits in each state could doubtless select much abler and worthier men; but, unhappily, the constitution of the United States places in the hands of the people of each state the power, acting through their legislatures, to make these selections. If the people will not choose good legislatures, the legislatures may not choose good senators. So that all assaults upon the senate are assaults upon the source of all political power—the people themselves. The results of the constitutional system have fully justified its builders. Examine the long list of senators who have served during the 117 year of our national constitutional life, and they will compare favorably with any similar list that can be shown in the history of any nation in Christendom.

The debate now going on in the senate on the interstate commerce powers of congress, and the limitations upon them under the constitution, will satisfy anybody who reads it that the senate has not degenerated since "the good old times," when other constitutional questions deeply affecting the interests of the people were the subject of high debate. The advocates of different views on the subject exhibit commendable zeal in the advocacy of what they believe to be lawful and just. Let the people read whate senators are saying and doing, and they will find therein abundant answers to the frothy outpourings of hack writers who have stereotyped phrases with which to prejudice the public mind against statesmen whose daily record they never themselves read.

The shrewd publican has a plate of salt fish at the end of his bar with which to provoke thirst, which he is prepared to quench for a consideration. So the men who thrive by libels on public officials first create an appetite for scandal by false statements, and then cater to that appetite by marketing their wares. This baneful influence may to a large extent be counteracted by just such comments on the public services of our public men.

THE FILTER.

The Herald again goes into hysterics concerning the filter. The first information published concerning the filter was by the Herald; it published the report of the chemical analysis of water alleged to have been taken from the filter on February 22, which report showed that the albumenoid ammonia was "decidedly too high;" the water analyzed was delivered to the chemist by the parties interested and that report disclosed the condition for which the Herald took upon itself to make apologies and explanations; when, prior to its publication, interested parties asked to see this report the health officers refused, stating in substance, it was not public property.

Every one conversant with the conditions existing at the filter during the past four or five months have realized the danger; any one conversant with its theory could not fail so to do.

The Herald, having given the matter publicity, its apology was spoken of and commented upon by this paper; whatever effect, good or bad upon the future of Grand Forks the bad management of the filter may have is due to two causes:

(1) The negligence of Mr. Duis in permitting experiments and theories to be applied to the filter, and

(2) The attempt on the part of the Herald to mislead the public by its so called explanations.

Dr. Wheeler said four years ago that if the sand in the filter ran below four feet there was danger; in this opinion the Herald at that time concurred; the Lawrence, Mass., plant, after which this is modeled, fixes the minimum at three feet; at present the sand ranges in depth from 22 inches or 27 inches to 40 inches; the minimum depth of sand is from two feet two inches to twenty-one inches less than Dr. Wheeler says is safe, and at least six inches less than the Lawrence plant permits.

The report of the chemical analysis given to the public by the Herald contains this language "the albumenoid ammonia, representing undecomposed organic matter, is decidedly too high. This may be due to the filtering. * * * I believe that too much surface drainage and sewage is emptied into the Red Lake river in proximity to the intake."

The bacteriological examination expressly limits its approval of the water to the standpoint of that examination alone; it in no way contradicts the chemical analysis; the chemical analysis discloses that there is an excessive amount of organic matter, the cause of which is suggested as surface drainage and sewage emptied into the river close to the intake.

In 1905 the amount of sand put into the filter was 21 car loads; prior thereto there was put in each year from 80 to 120 car loads of sand.

Does the Herald approve of water, the chemical analysis of which discloses conditions as stated by Mr. Babcock?

Does the Herald deny that the chemical analysis plays an important part in determining the purity of the water? If the chemical analysis is not to be considered why was such an analysis made?

The truth of the matter is that the water is at present in bad condition and the sand in the filter is less in depth than good authorities would require; the sand is less in depth because of the failure to put a sufficient amount in the filter last year.

GRANTING THE CITY STREETS.

On February 6, 1906, Mr. Duis granted a portion of Eighth street and the alleys in two blocks to be used by the harvester trust for side tracks and switches. The grant was perpetual in terms; it has no date of expiration and is obligatory upon the city in the future no matter how valuable the rights conveyed may become. There was nothing paid for these rights nor is there any provision in the franchise for compensation in the future as the value increases of the rights conveyed.

There is no excuse for this gift, unless it be negligence or worse, for had it been desired to encourage the construction of a trust warehouse this object could have been accomplished just as easily by leasing the rights for a term of years as by granting them perpetually. When local parties installed a street railway company Mr. Dinnie limited the time for which their rights in the streets were granted to 20 years and required a recognition of the value transferred in a payment of one dollar per year; after the gross receipts aggregated $5,000 this payment is increased to 2 per cent of such receipts.

The local concern operating the Tri-State telephones is composed of residents of the city. People such as these who put their money into enterprises to up-build the town and retain the profits here, should receive the best treatment possible by the city, yet we find that Mr. Duis, in violation of the example set by his predecessor, granted to a foreign machine trust, in which business he is engaged, a perpetual right in the street without consideration. For 75 feet of the same right of way over private grounds, $1,500 in cash was paid.

No explanation of this conduct has been given either by the mayor, or by the newspapers supporting him; they have ignored the subject.

Is it because their ambition for personal aggrandizement exceeds their interest in the rights of the people or do they justify this gift of the people's property?

WORK OF THE MUCK-RAKE BRIGADE.

In the course of a masterful speech in the senate a few days since Senator Lodge paid his respects to the Muckrake brigade who are working so industriously to discredit public men, no matter how considerate they may be of the country's interest. Among other things he said:

"It is the fashion at this moment in certain quarters to indulge in furious attacks, and with utter disregard of truth, not only upon all our institutions of government, but upon our character as a people and the conduct of both our public and our private affairs. Concocting slanders and heaping together falsehoods for the purpose of selling them is not a pleasing trade, and when carried on in the name of virtue and reform it is a peculiarly repulsive one. To seek in this way to gratify that envy which is, unfortunately, not uncommon in human nature, or thus to take advantage for hire and salary of popular passions or of righteous popular indignation at proved wrongdoing, is a miserable calling and morally on a very low level.

The real evil of all sorry business lies in the creation of distrust of our institutions. Yet the most serious quality of these attacks does not reside in those directed against the senate. Every branch of the executive and legislative departments of the government has been at one time or another in our history subjected to these indiscriminate assaults. No president was ever so maligned as Lincoln, and I have lived to see his fame rise up as world-wide as it is pure and unsullied, unharmed by the abuse of the forgotten creatures who thought to blacken his character and thwart his purpose."

THE COAL SITUATION.

If the press dispatches are to be believed, there is every probability of a strike of the coal miners.

The public is enjoying the happiness of being threatened with a doubling of the price by the operators in case of a strike, while the miners hold out the pleasing prospect that if such an event occurs there will be no coal at all.

The facts are that the operators in anticipation of this strike have stored several million tons of coal. The stopping of the mine operations will reduce the quantity on the market and in order to supply the demand, these operators can do just what they have announced—increase the price to twice what it is now.

Of course the other party—the miners—can carry out their threat, but this cannot be done until the supply of stored coal has been exhausted and the consumers have paid millions in tribute to the operators.

If Steffens and his ilk desire to do the American public a great service, they should show how this strike, which is destined to wring tears of anguish from sympathetic eyes, has robbed the defenseless public and made the homeless and poor shiver in their nursery.

In fact it is about time that some course be taken to put the fuel supply of the nation outside of the control of two parties whose biennial controversies are becoming a menace to the nation itself.

It is a noticeable fact that the Duis supporters are great sticklers for the proprieties in the matter of conducting the present political campaign, strongly deprecating anything savoring of personalities, "mud-slinging," etc., save when indulged in by themselves, as witness the recent alleged communication purporting to be from an itinerant newspaper solicitor at Churchs Ferry and which was given a prominent display in the Herald; then note the emission of the usual "diarrhoea of words and constipation of ideas" which was an editorial feature of Mr. Duis' Plaindealer last evening. However, the Herald may rest assured that both it and its Uriah Heep proprietor will receive their full measure of attention long ere the ides of November shall have been passed. As to the ludicrous frothings of the discredited, and at times well nigh idiotic, Plaindealer pedant—which to read is to laugh—The Evening Times is disposed to be charitable in the belief that, while his editorial efforts are as abortive as they are senseless, he is, like the historic piano player in the western mining camp, doing the best he can.

It is rumored that Grant Hager is to be a candidate for states attorney of Pembina county, and that W. J. Burke, who now holds the office is slated to succeed Judge Kneeshaw two years hence.—Herald.

When the fact is taken into consideration that Mr. Burke is not states attorney of Pembina county, nor has he been for nearly four years past, it will be readily seen that this latest political rumor which the Herald is assisting to circulate is probably fully as reliable as the majority of forecasts which it appears to have an ungovernable penchant for making.

Still another ardent Duis supporter has returned to his habitat. This is evidenced by a substantial increase in the advertisements of mortgage foreclosure sales in the Duis organ.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The insurgents need a spring tonic.

Purcell can make a rattling speech—especially the rattling part.

There is some consolation in being bald headed. You don't have to wear hair curlers.

Women profess sorrow for an old maid. Also for the woman who is married.

BY THEIR WORKS YE SHALL KNOW THEM

These Figures Do NOT LIE. They Do Not Require a Cartoon.

List of unpaid mortgages running to Geo. E. Duis, as disclosed by the records and which were not assessed by Mr. Duis' assessor:

Mortgagor.	Mortgagee.	Date.	Amount.
R. B. Standslowski	Geo. E. Duis	May 4, 1903	$ 1,050.00
E. W. Perley	Geo. E. Duis	Sept. 15, 1904	248.00
R. B. Stanlowski	Geo. E. Duis	Oct. 7, 1904	550.00
Jeanette Berg and husband	Geo. E. Duis	April 10, 1904	700.00
Gustafson & Scott	Geo. E. Duis	Aug. 3, 1904	495.00
M. & Anton Rutten	Geo. E. Duis	Oct. 6, 1904	483.00
David Headrick	Geo. E. Duis	Nov. 25, 1898	600.00
F. J. Scheberle	Geo. E. Duis	Feb. 27, 1905	1,500.00
Jeanette Berg	Geo. E. Duis	April 10, 1904	700.00
Trodolf Enerson	Geo. E. Duis	Feb. 28, 1905	2,975.00
Joshua Laidley	Geo. E. Duis	Feb. 24, 1905	2,400.00
L. D. Anderson	Geo. E. Duis	Sept. 2, 1902	2,000.00
Sam H. Dalen	Geo. E. Duis	Aug. 20, 1902	1,000.00
Sam Haverland	Geo. E. Duis	Sept. 1, 1902	150.00
Pat McCabe	Geo. E. Duis	Aug. 26, 1902	400.00
M. C. Turpenning	Geo. E. Duis	Sept. 1, 1902	2,348.00
Martin Berg	Geo. E. Duis	Aug. 19, 1903	1,750.00
F. Julson	Geo. E. Duis	Aug. 19, 1903	1,750.00
K. Mahlum	Geo. E. Duis	Aug. 19, 1903	1,750.00
Geo. Ray	Geo. E. Duis	Nov. 4, 1903	200.00
M. C. Terpenning	Geo. E. Duis	Dec. 23, 1903	948.00
B. O. Draten	Geo. E. Duis	Nov. 17, 1903	700.00
Joseph Freeman	Geo. E. Duis	Dec. 8, 1904	733.00
A. J. Harris	Geo. E. Duis	July 15, 1904	185.00
P. O'Leary	Geo. E. Duis	Aug. 10, 1904	250.00
James V. Mack	Geo. E. Duis	June 30, 1904	419.00
Geo. Ray	Geo. E. Duis	Dec. 8, 1904	948.00
P. A. Nelson	Geo. E. Duis	Jan. 6, 1905	525.00
M. C. Terpenning	Geo. E. Duis	Feb. 23, 1905	1,364.00
Total			$29,121.00

GEO. E. DUIS, ASSESSMENT LIST.

1904	Credits, notes and mortgages	$400.00
1905	Credits, notes and mortgages	400.00

GARR SCOTT NOTES AND MORAGAGES.

Unreleased and not assessed in but four counties.

Ramsey county	$ 42,546.90
Nelson county	20,091.00
Walsh county	31,316.00
Grand Forks county	85,358.00
Total	$179,311.90

GARR SCOTT ASSESSMENT LIST BY GEO. E. DUIS' ASSESSOR.

1904	Notes and mortgages	None
1905	Notes and Mortgages	None

E. J. LANDER & CO.

Real Estate

B-623—$2750: Six room house in south end of town. Barn and wagon shed; 50 foot lot. House is new.

B-667—$800: Five room cottage; 50 foot lot. Good new woodshed. Cottage built only about a year ago. Very reasonable terms.

B-668—$650: Small house on a 50 foot lot. North end of town. $100 to $200 down. Balance in monthly payments.

B-671—$2100: Seven room house just off Cottonwood, seven blocks down. Good barn on premises. A good place. $500 cash handles this proposition.

B-466—$2800: A good nine room house on a 50 foot corner lot, with large shade trees. Full basement. Partly modern. A good bargain.

B-703—$1800: House and barn on Cottonwood. Good barn. City water in house. Splendid locality.

B-698—$1500: This is an eight room house on North Seventh street. Barn on premises. City water. Good cellar.

B-718—$2600: Eight room house on Fourth avenue. Good location. Close in. 50 by over 200 foot lot. A well-built and laid-out house.

B-716—$1600: Seven room house in north end of town. City water. Good cellar. 40 foot lot.

B-708—$1400: Small house close in. 50 foot lot worth more than $1000.

B-706—$800: Small house and barn in south end of town. Well on lot. 50 feet of ground.

B-666—$1600: Six room house on North Fourth street. 50 foot lot. Good cellar. A nice little home.

B-582—$2100: Seven room house with city water on a beautiful 50 foot corner lot close in. Good cellar. Brick foundation. This lot is worth $800.

B-693—$325: Small house on a 50 foot corner lot. If this is not a bargain then we are mistaken.

B-662—$1700: Seven room house with good barn on a 50 foot lot on North Fourth street. A good piece of property.

B-719—$3200: A University avenue home. All modern. 50 foot lot close in. A beautiful place.

B-625—$1500: Six room house with city water on Belmont avenue. This is a very good bargain.

B-701—650: Three room house on International avenue. 50 foot lot. Good location.

B-685—$1200: Small cottage on Walnut street. Five rooms. City water; hardwood floors down stairs. Good cellar. 50x140 foot corner.

B-704—$3800: A thoroughly modern residence in Riverside Park. Large, good barn. A beautiful home.

THEN AND NOW

Discrepancy Between the Opposition Papers' Estimate of John Dinnie in the Past and at Present.

On March 27, 1902, the Plaindealer, then as now democratic, but under a sane and intelligent management, said:

Mayor Dinnie does not have to go back so far. He is a working man and has been all his life. Nature endowed him with a good head filled with good hard business sense and she also gave him a strong pair of willing hands. The one thing more than all others which moved this pape. to endorse his candidacy for re-election was a sketch of his life made by a lifelong friend whose word is as good as gold. Mayor Dinnie came to this country with nothing in the way of money, but with a willingness to work and a knowledge of how to do it. He hired out to work at his trade, that of a brick layer. A good workman he was never out of employment, and the record is that many and many a night after his day's work was over he would do odd jobs of brick laying for his neighbors, his good wife and helpmeet holdin gthe lantern for him to meet holding the lantern for him to ing character and houses at the same time and laying foundations for both that have proven lasting. When he had accumulated some money he did not take it out of Grand Forks to invest it, but invested it here, building residence after residence and adding year after year to Grand Forks' progress and prosperity. He helped to lay the foundations of this city, actually as well as metaphorically, and there has never been a time when John Dinnie has been asked in vain to aid financially in anything which promised to be beneficial to the city. In fact, he has hardly ever had to be asked to aid as he has always been among the moving public spirits, in the front ranks of the profession of the business men who have builded away out here on these northwestern prairies the beautiful city over whose political destinies he has presided so creditably and so efficiently.

Another thing about John Dinnie, he has never been a kicker at the cost of municipal improvements. He has realized that it costs money to make a city out of a village and he has paid his pro rata part of the expense without protest of any kind. He has been a loyal citizen from the beginning, always interested in all that pertained to Grand Forks in any way. He has not claimed to be an orator, nor to be especially gifted with social graces, but in his sterling honesty, his unswerving integrity, his never failing loyalty to Grand Forks, he has done more than though he were a combined Demosthenes and Chesterfield. He believes in patronizing home institutions and in encouraging in every possible manner those who cast their lots with the people of this city. He would consider it a crime beyond pardon for him to send away from this city for anything he could buy here, and he pays one hundred cents on the dollar for the things he buys. The old maxim, "Live and let live," has been the rule of his life, and, unlike some other people, his candidacy for office has never made any difference in his treatment of his fellows.

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"Non-partisanship in a municipal campaign is all right if partisanship is kept out of the contest. Otherwise not. There is some attempt at present to make capital out of the alleged non-partisanship character of Mr. Duis' candidacy for mayor. Mr. Duis is a democrat, and he has a right to be. He is a member of the state central committee of his party, as he has a right to be. No one ever accused him of being indifferent to the welfare of his party, and the fact that he saw fit to delegate his powers to another at the meeting of the committee on Wednesday, must be ascribed to a desire to canvass on the streets for votes, rather than to party indifference. Just before the announcement of his candidacy a petition was circulated for him by democrats, and among those who urged him to become a candidate are men of such pronounced party views that in their eyes republicanism is one of the greatest crimes on the calendar. One of the earnest and ardent supporters of Mr. Duis is B. S. Brynjolfson, chairman of the state central committee, and everybody knows what sort of 'non-partisan' he is. No one denies the right of the candidate or any of his supporters to their own political views, or to membership in any party to which they seen fit to belong. But to apply the term 'non-partisan' to the present efforts of the democrats is misleading. Its purpose is manifest. If the democrats can hold together in a fairly solid mass, and a sufficient number of republicans can be deluded by the 'non-partisan' cry the chances of the democratic candidate will be greatly improved."—Herald, March 25, 1904.

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After a continuance of eight years Mayor John Dinnie last night vacated the position which he has held so long, to make room for his successor, Geo. E. Duis. Mr. Dinnie has been a resident of Grand Forks for many years, and during a considerable portion of that time he has been in the service of the city, his term as mayor being preceded by four years in the council. He has taken an interest in the prosperity of the city and a pride in its growth, and as the chief executive he has never been sparing of his time or efforts where the city was to be benefited. During his administration the city has grown and improved, and while the improvements have been the work of no one man, the mayor's sympathies and efforts have been in the direction of improvement.—Herald, April 20, 1904.

"Shoppers' headache" is prevented by reading the ads. before you go shopping.

Business Chances

FOR SALE—FINE HOUSE AND lot in Forest River, N. D. Snap for quick sale.

FOR SALE—NICE HOUSE AND lots with good barn in Inkster. A bargain. Don't delay.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, fine irrigated land in Southern Idaho. Abundant water supply. Positively the best proposition in the state.

FOR SALE—3000 ACRES CHOICE farming land in Central Minnesota. Well located; good soil; easy terms.

FOR SALE — STOCK IN "El Modelo" Rubber Plantation, Mexico. Perpetual income. Investigate this.

WANTED — YOUR PROPERTY listed with us for sale. Farm or city property quickly sold at highest price.

WANTED—WE WILL FURNISH a renter for your house and collect the rent for you.

MONEY—AND LOTS OF IT, FOR short-time loans.

COLLECTORS OF BAD DEBTS anywhere in the United States.

Northwestern Collection Agency

8. North 3rd Street

THE

Monarch

Brand of mixed paint, handled by J. H. Lambe exclusively, has always been pure and conforms with the new law : :

J. H. Lambe's

413 DeMers Ave.