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MONDAY EVENING, JULY 9, 1906.



To the Republican Electors of the State of North Dakota. In accordance with the instructions of the Republican State Central committee, a state convention of delegates and representatives of the republican party of this state will be held this year at the opera house in the CITY OF JAMES TOWN, Thursday, July 12.

At 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported at the next general election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it. The candidates to be nominated are: Two members of congress, One Judge of the supreme court, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney General, Commissioner of Insurance, Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, Three Commissioners of Railroads.

- List of names and counties: Barnes, Benson, Billings, Bottineau, Burleigh, Cass, Cavalier, Dickey, Eddy, Emmons, Foster, Grand Forks, Griggs, Kidder, LaMoure, Logan, McHenry, McIntosh, McKenzie, McLean, Mercer, Morton, Nelson, Oliver, Pembina, Pierce, Ramsey, Richland, Rolette, Sargent, Stark, Steele, Stutsman, Towner, Union, Walsh, Ward, Williams, Total.

Any new county, fully organized according to law prior to the holding of said convention, will be allowed two delegates at large from each county. The delegates present from each county at said convention are authorized to fill vacancies occurring in the delegation to which such county may be entitled, from residents of such county. The attention of republican county central committee and electors is called to the new primary law governing the selection of delegates to the state convention—chapter 10 of 1905. The state committee will pass upon the rights of those entitled to participate in the primary, and will meet for that purpose at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the day previous to the holding of said convention, at the place of holding said convention, to hear all contests and to determine the delegates and notices of candidates to be filed with the chairman of this committee, on or before the date designated herein for the meeting of the committee, and notices of candidates designated herein for the meeting of the committee, to pass upon the rights of the grounds for contest, preference in the order of hearing, and to determine the filing of such notices and statements. By order of the chairman, L. B. HANNA, Chairman. M. M. JEWELL, Secretary.

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.

YOUNG MEN AND THE FARM.

The advantages of farm life to the young men of this generation are receiving careful and earnest attention from thinkers in every part of the country. The pedulum is swinging to the other side and in a few years the brightest and brainiest men in the nation will be found on the farms and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Andrew M. Soul, a professor in one of the leading agricultural colleges of Texas recently delivered an address in which among other things, he stated that those who are familiar with agricultural conditions in the South realize that the greatest problem requiring solution at the present time is the improvement of our landed areas and the permanent maintenance of soil fertility. On the consumption of this most desirable end rests the future status of the South as an agricultural country. Industrial development has gone forward with tremendous strides in the last few years and the natural resources of the country are being exploited, and this process will continue for many years to come. Everywhere there is evidence of the need of better methods of farm practice, more careful and rational tillage of the soil, and the adaptation and utilization of labor-saving machinery. Do these things not call for leadership, and leadership of the highest type? Skill is at a premium in every walk of life except that of

agriculture, and it is gratifying to know that the highest type of intelligence on the farm is gratifying to know that the highest type of intelligence on the farm is now generally appreciated and the need of agricultural education a recognized necessity. Educated leadership is, therefore, the slogan of the farmer of today, and in a practically virgin field, what greater opportunity can a young man wish for?

The opening that exists in agriculture for skilled leadership is not appreciated even by those who have devoted their lives to that vocation. Well-to-do farmers sell their country homes and move to town under the delusion that they are giving their sons opportunities which they themselves never had. The professions are overflowing with bright young men who crowd in fierce competition upon each other's heels, billions of acres of arable land are untouched by a plow, and the land in cultivation yields on an average less than one-half the result of which it is capable. An industrious boy started with 100 acres of land, will accumulate a fortune of \$50,000 or more within twenty years if he perseveres, has good health and no untoward accident befalls him. This is reasonably certain and the same prediction can not safely be made with respect to any other vocation. The skeptic has but to look around in any agricultural community to verify this statement. Everywhere, men who have given to the farm the same skilled attention that is required in the store, the bank and the factory have prospered beyond most of their fellows. One hundred per cent of such men succeed on the farm. About 75 per cent of trained professional and mercantile men fail, notwithstanding their skill.

There is, too, a degree of independence connected with farm life which attaches to no other vocation. This environment must enter into the thoughts and character of the man who looks out in the morning upon a small domain where his word is law, and lies down to sleep at night within a cottage which has none of the habiliments of gilded imprisonment. Such tutelage is best suited to the production of statesmen. That this is true is attested in our National history. The gilt and lace of our institutions were threaded by Hamilton amid the buzz of city life and under the inspiration of the barons of commerce. The web of democracy within them was woven by Washington and by Jefferson upon the farm.

The young man who turns from a certainty upon the farm—from a career that assures independence and prestige—to the uncertainty of any profession or of any other branch of industry, takes his fate in his hand, and the chances are twenty to one that he will some day rue the choice.

GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT.

The farmers of Barnes county have taken up the matter of good roads, and have called a meeting for the purpose of considering the best means of accomplishing the desired results. Good roads are not only matters of financial interest to the farmers but more especially to the trades people of the towns to which they lead. The Evening Times is an earnest advocate of the good roads question. It is such because the prosperity of a community is largely dependent upon them for its prosperity. The country roads should be such that the farmers can at all times reach the grain markets and the trading centers with heavy loads without extra draft upon their teams. Horses cost money, and the constant dragging over heavy and rough roads soon wear out the best teams. Nor is this all. If because of the heavy conditions of the road over which the farmer is compelled to market his crop, a team can only draw half as much and at a slower speed, it is evident that it will cost the farmer more than twice what it otherwise would to market his crops. This extra cost of marketing materially reduces the net profit on the crop and becomes in fact a decidedly heavy tax on the grain growers. This money is taken from the regular channels of trade and therefore injures the general business of the country just that much. No matter if the farmer does the extra work largely himself, he could devote that time and energy to other lines which would yield returns. In this country, as The Evening

Times has pointed out in the past, it is a decidedly difficult matter to construct a road which will meet the requirements of those who pretend to work according to scientific principles. Macadam is out of the question because of the scarcity of stone. And even if that were not true the bed for this kind of a road structure would be decidedly difficult to secure in a country where the soil is of the character found in North Dakota. The same is true of the other artificial materials.

In a practical sense it is necessary to devise some plan for constructing a good road out of the material found in the vicinity in which the road is built. If this material is used it is necessary to have good drainage so that the water will not stand on top of the road bed, and especially so that it will not penetrate the surface. If the road be properly constructed with reference to drainage it will be found that water will have but little effect, especially if the surface be sufficiently compact to serve as a sort of shell. This last is now regarded as the secret of road building in countries like the greater portion of this state.

This condition is secured in two ways. One is the use of rolling or dragging machinery, the simplest and cheapest of which is known as the split log drag which has been successfully tried in Polk county, Minn.

The trouble, however, is to maintain the results from this method after they have been secured. This is best done by the second method and means the use of wide tire for the heavy draft vehicles.

Not only do these latter serve as road builders, filling the place of heavy rolling machinery for hardening the surface, but they permit the hauling of heavier loads when the roads are in good condition. True they would prove almost if not entirely useless on roads whose surface had been cut into ruts by the use of narrow tires, but if their use were general and the loads carried with the same motive power would be considerably increased.

If the Barnes county farmers can devise means by which the roads can first be built sufficiently high that the drainage matter will be answered, and can then induce a general use of wide tires they will have done North Dakota a substantial good.

THE LAW IN THE CASE.

The trial of Harry Thaw will certainly be sensational, and the regrettable fact is that it will be of that character which does not tend to the uplifting of humanity. There seems to be a disposition to drag into the case a number of things which really do not concern the actual commission of the crime.

True many of the wild statements as to what evidence will be adduced are the ideas of reporters whose knowledge of the law and of the rules of evidence is decidedly limited. It will be proper for the prosecution to prove the motive for the crime and from the facts and circumstances to show that the killing was premeditated. The relation of the wife and the dead man, if it throws any light on these questions, will be proper evidence. What White did with other women and the ogles in which he was the principal have nothing to do with the crime nor with the causes which led up to it. If he did the things which the detectives employed by Thaw say he did it was no excuse for the latter taking the law in his own hands and committing homicide.

The law of the state of New York under which he will be tried, is not materially different from the criminal law of the other states, or for that matter of the country. So that the rules of evidence which prevail in other states are a fair criterion as to what shall or shall not be offered to prove the guilt or innocence of the accused in New York. Should the defense be emotional insanity, as it now seems probable, it will be proper for the defendant's counsel to show the acts and circumstances which have produced that mental condition in their client. In this particular they can show the strong attachment between husband and wife, and especially that of the husband. They may also show how the conduct of White tended to destroy this and thereby produce an aggravated mental condition which finally overthrew reason and left the possessor irresponsible of his acts on this score. The prosecution would not even be permitted to show that the circumstances were not true if the defendant had cause to believe and did believe they were true. Neither can the prosecution show the relation the wife of Thaw sustained to White before she was married. The acts of White which led to the shooting can only be offered in a defense based upon temporary insanity, for while the husband is the recognized protector of the wife, the law will not excuse a homicide on his part unless she be in danger of great bodily harm, or to protect her person from outrage.

These things removed from the case work of the sensational features will be gone, yet there will be enough susceptible of introduction as evidence to disclose some of the hideousness of the skeleton hidden in the closet. The private life of an individual is no concern of the public unless the acts of the individual are such as to disturb the public or interfere with its rights. If the wife of Thaw has forsaken her former life it is unchristian to drag it into the limelight only to make it more difficult for her to reach a higher life afterward. KEEPING THE MARKET. The farmers of this state are fast awakening to the fact that if they hope to realize anything on their crops in the future it will be necessary for them to get possession of the grain buying and selling business. They realize that they must have a voice in the making of the prices of their products. They are rapidly acquiring the buying end of the matter and at the present rate of increase in the farmers' elevators it will not long before they will have a sufficient number to dictate the price which they shall receive. The one thing which they yet have to master is a sufficient control of the wheat consuming markets. They are seeking to reach that by means of terminal elevators, and if they can interest sufficient capital they will succeed. But while they are doing that they should not overlook the fact that the millers' trust is practically in control of a sufficient amount of the consuming market for wheat to almost dictate its terms as to prices which it will pay. It is therefore necessary for the farmers to get in such a position that they can do a large portion of the business now done by the trust. They can only do this by increasing the number of mills which they can control and which will be free from the influence of the millers' trust. It is well for the farmers of the northwest to realize that the millers who are afflicted with the trust are seeking to secure the cheapest wheat possible no matter through what channel. If they could get the Canadian wheat free of duty and grind it into American flour and sell the latter at the prices which the higher price of American grown wheat would warrant, it is evident that they would reap a much larger profit than they now do. There is only one way to avoid this danger and that is by seeing that the mills throughout the northwest are in the hands of farmers or those who are their friends. It matters not whether the mill be located in the midst of the farming country or in Minneapolis, if the policy is to keep the price of wheat down so that the grower cannot realize a fair profit even, the effect is the same. There are mills in this state whose interests are with the wheat growers, and if there are others which are not so it would be well for the farmers to ascertain the fact and to see that they are brought into competition with those concerns which are devoted to their interests. The farmers must fight the mill trust with its own weapons and must be ready for any emergency. The business people of the northwest whose prosperity is linked with that of the farmers will assist them in the battle. The farmers are by far the largest consumers of the finished products of their farms, and they can certainly be depended upon to assist in securing the markets for their friends. It is not a matter of choice with the merchant whose product he sells. He handles that for which there is a market. If the farmers of North Dakota were to demand a product manufactured by those who are not seeking to drive them out of business, that demand would be supplied. Kent Wants LaFollette. Grand Forks, N. D., July 9, 1906. To the Republican Press of North Dakota: On next Thursday the republican state convention will be held at Jamestown. While the primary duty of the delegates there assembled may be the selection of competent men as candidates for the various state offices at the November election, it has occurred to me that an exceptional opportunity and privilege is afforded those delegates, at this time, to render great service, not only to the state, but to the nation. Before offering the following suggestion I wish to state plainly that my reason for so doing is that I am a republican—never having voted any but the straight republican ticket—who desires to see the administration of our great commoner, Theodore Roosevelt, succeeded by four years more of republican prosperity. Mr. Roosevelt has stated emphatically that he will not accept another nomination. He is a man of his word. It will be conceded by close observers of current events that William Jennings Bryan will be the nominee of the democratic party. That Mr. Bryan is a strong man and will be supported by the so-called conservatives in the east as well as his own wing of the democratic party, goes without saying. Mr. Bryan has always played to the masses, and his nomination will mean that if the republicans expect to win they will have to nominate and support a man who is one of the plain people, a man with an honest sense and knowledge of the rights and interests of the people of this nation as a whole. It is only with such a man as standard bearer in 1908 that the republicans can do the work which Mr. Bryan's nomination will cut out for them. Public sentiment is so strong against the large corporations that the candidate who

has the slightest taint of corporate influence about him, will be roughly handled by the plain voters. In my opinion the political world presents but one person who is available for successful leadership of the republicans in 1908: Robert M. LaFollette, of Wisconsin, essentially a man of the plain people, a statesman representing those principles enunciated by Lincoln and exemplified in as great a degree as possible by President Roosevelt. Mr. LaFollette has had the honor of having been three times elected governor of the state of Wisconsin, and is now serving as senator from that state. I believe I do not exaggerate in stating that all who have made a study of men and measures will agree that the policies which have been initiated by President Roosevelt will be carried to a successful conclusion with Mr. LaFollette in the presidential chair. Moreover, he is popular. His vote getting qualities are unquestioned, if not assumed in 1904. His name will undoubtedly be presented to and will receive careful consideration at the hands of the representatives chosen to select the next republican nominee for president. Why should not the delegates to the convention at this time, of placing our young state, the second strongest republican state in the union, in a most enviable position, by favoring and urging, by resolution or otherwise, the candidacy of Mr. LaFollette for president? I believe that decisive action in this direction will be of great advantage to the state as well as of service to the nation. It would be an endorsement of the highest kind of the work of the republican party as outlined by our beloved president. It would be an emphatic declaration that North Dakota wants clean government. It would give this state the advantage of being among the first to get in line for the man who stands for such government and who has the vote getting qualities to be elected. I make these suggestions solely upon my own responsibility, being a native of Wisconsin, represent no element or faction within or without the republican party, and am not intimidated by any one. I believe that such action at this time will be of material advantage to the republicans of North Dakota. —E. H. Kent.

Amusements. Vaudeville. The success of the Orpheum Vaudeville company is due to the efforts of the management in securing the best acts available and giving the public truthful accounts of the various programs that they offer. On Tuesday the bill is strongly musical and there is a certainty of success that is not always felt. The Medallion Trio are presenting a diverting novelty in the annals of vaudeville in the northwest, a musical comedy in one act in which there is enough good comedy to make up a full 3-act comedy. The Bell Trio appear in musical selections, operatic and comedy. The members are all splendidly trained vocalists and know the full value of clean fun. Corinne's new song is "Only a Message From Home Sweet Home." The moving pictures are the most varied of the season and among near 3,000 feet of films may be mentioned "The Trials of an Automoblist," "Gaieties of Divorce," "The Educated Monkey August" and others. Get the habit!

BOY IN BAD SHAPE.

Victim of Wild Shooting at Bismarck May Die. Bismarck, N. D., July 9.—Vaughn Kaufman, the young man shot on the Fourth by Oscar Faulk, passed a fairly easy night, though he had spells of pain which were excruciating. It is said that his stomach and bowels are partially paralyzed as a result of his wound and have become distended giving him great pain. What was thought to be the ball yesterday proved to be one of the lower and smaller ribs that had been broken by the ball and the end of it stuck up through the skin of the abdomen. No effort will be made to locate the ball as that is of minor consequence at this time. The doctors say Kaufman is in a precarious condition with the chances about evenly divided. Mrs. White, the young man's mother arrived this morning from Lisbon and the scene when she saw her son was very touching and got him in a highly nervous state. The poor woman is heartbroken over the dreadful mishap to her boy.

Faulk rode through the streets all day on the Fourth firing revolvers and when some freerackers were tied to his horse's tail he fired into a crowd, hitting young Kaufman.

It is calculated that if all the bluing used by all the washerwoman and laundries of the world on Monday, April 22, 1906, were to be poured into Lake Superior at the same time, white fish would be worth \$1.32 a pound and blue fish 3 1/2 cents.—Chicago Tribune.

New Corporations.

- Bismarck, N. D., July 9.—McKenzie state bank, McKenzie, N. D.; capital \$10,000. Incorporators, Joseph Hare, C. B. Little, Bismarck; H. P. Goodard, McKenzie, N. D. Hannaford Mercantile Co., Hannaford, N. D.; capital \$100,000. Incorporators, A. G. Hoel, Asher Anderson, Christian H. H. Berg, C. L. Anderson, Hannaford, N. D. Home Investment Co., Devils Lake, N. D.; capital \$50,000. Incorporators, Chas. M. Fisher, Joseph M. Kelley, A. Boyd Kerlin, Henry E. Baird, Dwight P. Bars, Ole Steward, C. J. Chamberlin, Devils Lake, N. D. Beck Clothing Co., Jamestown, N. D.; capital \$25,000. Incorporators, Morris Beck, W. L. N. Thornhill, A. E. Simmons, L. B. Niemeier, Jamestown, N. D. The Wimbledon Fair & Racing association, Wimbledon, N. D.; capital \$4,500. Incorporators, Robert Clendening, J. D. Furcht, M. L. Feckler, H. M. Strand, E. C. Simmons, A. J. Swartout, B. E. Barrie, Wimbledon, N. D. Mylo Creamery Co., N. D.; capital \$4,000. Incorporators, Seth C. Caley, Henry E. Henderson, J. M. Johnson, H. Albrecht, R. L. Bontreger, Mylo, N. D. Moose River Farmers' Elevator Co., Tolley, N. D.; capital \$10,000. Incorporators, Kent Yale, W. P. Cilley, W. J. Winslet, W. P. Penton, S. H. Elliott, Tolley, N. D. Palermo Farmers' Elevator Co., Palermo, N. D.; capital \$6,000. Incorporators, K. I. Vinje, J. C. Hanson, A. K. Vinje, A. M. Johnson, M. H. Hyland, Ole Haagenon, Peter Sanderson, N. K. Dokken, Haakon Telge, Palermo, N. D. The First State bank of Dawson, N. D.; capital \$12,000. Incorporators, Henry A. Barnes, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. A. Cross, S. E. Kepler, Dawson, N. D. State Bank of Jesse, N. D.; capital \$12,000. Incorporators, Chas. C. Hart, N. O. Haugen, O. E. Thorn, J. C. Thingstad, Chas. Retzlaff, W. T. McCulloch, Jesse, N. D.; Chas. Burseth, O. Garborg, Cooperstown, N. D. State Bank of McVillie, N. D.; capital \$10,000. Incorporators, N. B. Felton, Grand Forks; E. C. Olsgard, Lakota; D. N. Tallma, Willmar, Minn.; Henry Teland, Petersburg; J. A. McDougal, Lakota. Farmers' Elevator & Mercantile Co., Lisbon, N. D.; capital \$10,000. Incorporators, T. N. Oim, Joseph From-ore, L. P. Volsen, J. W. Patterson, S. W. Ball, John Mueller, Ole Vie, Ernest Billing, Frank Robinson, Lisbon, N. D. Stanley Farmers' Grain association, Stanley, N. D.; capital \$5,000. Incorporators, A. A. Oliver, O. C. Russell, F. Miley, H. Schnehanagan, Ole B. Stray, Martin Anderson, Theodore Everson, Stanley, N. D. First Methodist Episcopal church, Hurdsfield, N. D. Congregational church, Dazey, N. D. First Methodist Episcopal church, Thorne, N. D. First Methodist Episcopal church, Riga, N. D. Methodist Episcopal church, Rock Lake, N. D. St. Paul church, Dawson, N. D. The following corporations have increased capital stock: Citizen's State bank, Edgeley, N. D.; from \$15,000 to \$25,000. Security State bank of Upham, N. D.; from \$10,000 to \$17,500. Traill County Telephone Co., Hillsboro, N. D.; from \$30,000 to \$50,000. Missouri Slope Brick & Tile Co., Dickinson, N. D.; capital \$35,000. Incorporators, Geo. A. Perkins, W. L. Richards, K. A. Kaimen, L. A. Simpson, M. L. McBride, Chas. Bakke, W. F. Burnett, F. D. Hevener, Dickinson, N. D. Dakota-Montana Adjustment Company, Minot, N. D.; capital \$10,000. Incorporators, L. J. Falds, Jr., James W. Briggs, C. B. Bach, Minot, N. D. Paints and wall paper at L. Kingman's. Times Want Ads. find good tenants for good houses and good houses for good tenants. Have you a horse for sale? An advertisement will cost about as much per day as it costs to keep the horse—and you won't need to "keep" him long after you begin to advertise him. Excursions. For the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, \$4.55. On July 21 to 26 inclusive the Great Northern will sell round-trip tickets to Winnipeg and return for \$4.55; final return limit, July 30, 1906, via the Great Northern railway, S. H. Cawthron, ticket agent. \$4.15 to Langdon and return, account of Great Northern race meeting. Tickets on sale July 8 to 11 inclusive; return limit, July 14, 1906. Via Great Northern railway, J. H. Cawthron, ticket agent.

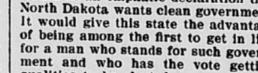
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Monarch and Harrison's PAINTS

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TUESDAY, JULY 10 Three Performances The Matinee 2:30 Night 7:30, 9:30

ORPHEUM Vaudeville Co.

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Have You Tried It? Being manufactured from the best Pennsylvania crude, which contains no Sulphur, it is entirely free from all disagreeable features which are always in evidence when burning the common oil. Another fact which accounts for its growing popularity.

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BABY'S DAILY RIDE

Maybe this is the first spring that you have had use for a baby carriage; maybe you don't know that we have the handsomest line in Grand Forks. Latest improved, all prices. By taking the baby out for an airing every day you will save doctor bills. We furnish the means of locomotion in the handsomest and most convenient form, and at the smallest expense. You will have reason to feel proud pushing one of our baby buggies or perambulators.

M. NORMAN, Glass Block Mfg. Store.

