

EAST SIDE

DISREPUTABLE HOUSES. Will Be Closed By Sheriff Quigley and Inmates Driven From City.

Sheriff Quigley has declared his intention of driving the dissolute women from the city and closing the houses which are allowed to flourish in the heart of the residence part of the city. The move has been contemplated for some time, but as the present city administration was elected as a reform movement, it was thought best to let it take up the work. It will be remembered some time ago when Alderman Craig raised the question in council of repairing the old bridge across the Red lake river that the mayor opposed the action on the ground that if that bridge was opened it would compel the children from a large part of the city to pass by the disreputable houses where the conduct of the inmates was actually repulsive—the actual remarks of the mayor being too strong to appear in print. He also pointed out that ladies attending church would be compelled to pass through the same disreputable quarter. The remarks of the mayor, which were the truth, set the people who believe in decency to thinking, and they have quietly arranged to drive the curse from beneath the noses of decent citizens. It is said that more than fifty women now live in this section. And not content with that, they have spread among the suburban residence sections in other parts of the city until they have become intolerable. No effort having been made by the proper city officials to abate the nuisance, the people have asked Sheriff Quigley to take up the matter and he has been quietly at work for some time gathering evidence, and when the raids begin there will be no holes about in which the criminals will be able to crawl.

Visited Father.

Mrs. Saseen of Dushburn has been spending some time at the home of her father, W. C. Nash, in this city, who has been fighting extradition for the past few months.

After Morris.

Sheriff Gonyea left yesterday to bring to this state Morris, the man wanted for a robbery in this city, who has been fighting extradition for the past few months.

Afraid to Go Home.

A story is being told that the city recorder is afraid to go home after nightfall now lest some of the blood-thirsty people who have been having

so much sport at his expense do him bodily harm. Such a thing would be like killing the clown monkey in a trained animal show. It would stop the fun.

A Good Trading Point.

That this city is a decidedly good trading point is evidenced by the enormous crowds which do their purchasing at the city stores. This is especially true of the American Mercantile company, whose mammoth store is crowded every day, and Brandt's hardware emporium. These places do a business equal to that of similar stores in the large cities.

No Prison Twine.

The entire output of the state prison twine plant for this season has been sold, and all orders received since last Saturday morning have been returned to the farmers.

The amount of twine manufactured this year was 13,500,000 pounds, the largest ever manufactured there. The plant could easily have disposed of two or three million pounds more.

The factory is running three hours a day overtime and will continue to do so until the end of the season.

A Good Story.

A good story is being told in reference to the over-zealousness of the kid who has furnished the imaginary evidence in the contest case. After the injunction was served on the council the other night he is said to have told President Barlow to proceed with the contest, as it was nothing but a bluff. But Barlow was not taking kid advice just then—he had been hit before with legal brickbats—and the kid wilted like a salted dandelion. It was a pathetic scene.

Refuses to Follow Further.

Alderman Westberg is reported as having said that he was through with the crowd who has been trying to accomplish certain ends in the city, and have simply piled up a mountain of school boy blunders to their credit. The remark was with reference to the injunction served on the city council in the Jarvis case. He said he was tired of being made a monkey of and so far as he was concerned he was through. Westberg is a man of considerable judgment, and while he was willing to investigate the matter if the council had the right to do so, he was compelled to rely upon the legal advice of those who were making the fight. It is the failure in this particular to get anything which can stand the test in the courts which has disgusted him as it has many other thinking men.

Answer to my query, and I'll bet a doughnut he has those eggs pickled for us right now. The gasoline, however, is a complete loss. When I think of how rich John D. is and how poor I am, the memory of that gasoline gives me bad dreams. We see now our actions in this particular was a mistake. We should have saved the eggs and let the train go. We would have had twelve hours to walk with dignity to the depot and no one would have suspected that my old side partner, now Sheriff Billy Hunt, was after us.

Let me see, what else is there. Oh, yes, that we forgot the baby. Somebody probably said that to a josh. You see our baby is 3 years old and a half old and has some form of nervous paralysis. He is too heavy to be carried by his mother. One of the hopes we had in coming east this summer was that we could have him treated. Mrs. Allyn's uncle is a physician and minister a nurse in Cleveland, O. and naturally we went there for counsel. The little fellow has been operated upon already and is now recovering from the operation, but the surgeon fears that he will always be a cripple. This is our great trouble and grief, for our little one is as bright as a new gold dollar. We won't forget him my dear friends. We would mortgage our souls to straighten his little body and give him a fair show.

In conclusion let me say that I am getting short of money, and will be returning to North Dakota soon with my little show and will expect all my readers to buy a ticket at the door. I am getting the whippersnappers and my old jokes, and getting some new ones. If you think you will not be there when I get around, send your money now. I was looking at my purse yesterday before dinner, and I could hardly think of its condition. My address, by the way, is Fargo, N. D.

Rube Allyn.
N. B.—I might just add a word to say that all the rest of the story is a damn lie.
R. A.

WINDOW CLEANING BILLS. Expense That Mounts Up in the Case of Big Buildings.

The cost of having house or apartment windows of ordinary size cleaned by professional window cleaners is about 10 cents a window. So a man living, say, in an apartment having 10 windows, would pay \$1 for having his windows cleaned; if he had them cleaned twice a month \$2, and, if once a week, \$4 a month, not a matter of a very serious moment, says the New York Sun.

But when it comes to big buildings, with many windows, the window cleaning question may easily be a very different proposition. The most recently opened of the city's great modern hotels has about 3,500 windows. Obviously if it cost 10 cents each to have these windows cleaned the cost of a single cleaning of them would be \$350.

If they were cleaned twice a month at that cost the expense would be

\$700 a month, or 8,400 a year; and to clean them once a week at 10 cents a window would cost annually \$18,200. As a matter of fact, the expense is much less than that, but still the actual cost of the work, done partly by contract and partly by the hotel's own labor, amounts to a sum that may a man would be glad to have for a salary, or to have added to his annual income.

The cleaning of the windows of this great hotel from the ground floor up to and including the parlor floor, is done by contract, by a window cleaning concern. On the 20 floors above the parlor floor, the window cleaning is done by men employed on the several floors, a man on each looking after the windows on the floor.

For its part of the work the window cleaning concern sends eight men, and the number of men employed by the hotel that work on the higher floors is 20. Thus it takes a considerable part of the time of 28 men to keep the windows of the big hotel in order; and the annual cost of work of this one simple item of window cleaning is here about \$6,500.

WORK IN PHILIPPINES.

The annual report of the work of the American Bible Society in the Philippine Islands, made public recently, covers the conclusion of the labor of its first agent there, the Rev. Jay C. Goodrich, who has withdrawn for reasons of health and accepted a pastorate in this country. The report states that there are unmistakable indications that the commercial, social and religious life of the Philippines is to receive large impulses and make rapid progress toward a new order of national existence.

Many of the notorious leaders of the lawless band have been killed or captured, and their followers have surrendered themselves and their arms to the authorities. Fields long devastated by war, brigandage and lack of workers have again been brought under cultivation, and the increase of crops this year has been the most gratifying known since the American occupation. All over the islands there is a new interest in agriculture that promises to revolutionize the life of the natives in the next few years.

Another year the public schools have further extended free education, and the school enrollment has increased from 250,000 to 500,000 in a single year. Accompanying this is a great increase of interest in Western ideals and civilization on the part of the common people, will find men and women everywhere looking for the bible and asking to be shown the way of life more perfectly.

The Protestant churches maintaining missionary work in the islands have had the best year of their history. The statistical reports, it is stated, will show a large numerical increase in membership, new territory has been opened, and training schools for native pastors and teachers have shown a largely increased attendance. The Presbyterians and the Methodists have opened theological seminaries in Manila. The number of native evangelists working under the supervision of the different mission boards has increased. When I think of how rich John D. is and how poor I am, the memory of that gasoline gives me bad dreams. We see now our actions in this particular was a mistake. We should have saved the eggs and let the train go. We would have had twelve hours to walk with dignity to the depot and no one would have suspected that my old side partner, now Sheriff Billy Hunt, was after us.

EDWARD AND HIS CLOTHES.

Averages Two Suits a Week, Not Including His Uniforms.

King Edward's tailor has a standing order to provide him with about 100 suits a year, exclusive of military uniforms and court costumes.

These suits cost between \$50 and \$100 each, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The king selects cloth and patterns and is said to make his selections so rapidly that in 10 minutes he will choose \$1,000 worth of clothes. When the king has selected a certain cloth the tailor uses it for no other customer. His hour for a seance with the tailor is 11 a. m., and he is said to be a marvel of punctuality. He is also a pretty good lightning change artist for a mere monarch. He gets out of and into his clothes with extreme dispatch.

There is only one other man in the world, William the second to none, who possesses the same kind of clothes as King Edward. The Kaiser's outfit, it is said, includes 2,000 of them. But the Kaiser delights in donning gorgeous costumes.

King Edward wears them only when the exigencies of the business demand that he should make a show of himself. He is, however, most particular about what might be called the official part of his outfit.

He has an inventory made once a month of his uniforms in stock accompanied by a careful prepared statement of their condition. They are never allowed to get shabby. The slightest blemish on a uniform condemns it and it becomes the perquisite of the superintendent of the wardrobe or one of his assistants. Of these there are four, two of them being expert tailors.

The room which is called the royal wardrobe at Buckingham palace is 90 feet long by 26 wide, and with its accumulation of coats, overcoats, waistcoats, trousers, shirts, underwear, ties, coats, shoes, socks, stockings, hats in great variety, etc., it looks much like the stockroom of a ready-made outfitting establishment. The apartment devoted to the king's official clothes is still larger.

When there are big functions on hand the king sometimes is obliged to make a dozen changes a day, and he never puts on fewer than three different suits daily.

The statement made that he never wears the same suit twice is erroneous. He does make it a rule never to wear the same suit twice on consecutive days.

As are most stout men, he is hard on his trousers. Because he will not tolerate the suggestion of a wrinkle in his nether garments, he rarely wears a pair of trousers more than three or four times. In this way he gets through quite 100 pairs in the course of a year.

He is particularly extravagant with regard to overcoats. He indulges in a great variety of headgear, and his experiments in hats and caps from time to time have resulted in popularizing no less than seven distinct varieties.

FOREIGNERS ARE TAKING OUR WHEAT IN LARGE QUANTITIES

Rust Scares Are Becoming Numerous. Flour Demand Brisk and

MILLS RESUME GRINDING ON LARGE SCALE

Great Opportunities Offered on the Long Side of the Market From a Supply and Demand Standpoint

CORN AND OATS HOLD STEADY

WHEAT There has been numerous reports of black rust from several points in southern Minnesota, South Dakota and North Dakota, but up to date these reports lack confirmation, the samples bear unmistakable evidence of rust but whether it is the dreaded black variety or not remains to be seen. Aside from the prospect of a black rust scare we believe that wheat is in a very strong technical position, as the foreign situation has undergone a complete reversal of form. The fine prospects of a few weeks ago have been turned into a condition of very imminent danger. The continued rains in southern and central Russia have greatly injured the quality there and 60 per cent of last year's total. Beerbohn, the eminent European statistician, estimates the Russian yield this year at from 15 to 20 per cent less than last year, or a total crop of 65 to 70 million quarters.

In France the situation is but little better and an official report gave the condition there on July 1st as 69 against a three year average in that country are about exhausted.

Germany is expected to have a fair average crop of about 17 or 18 million bu., whereas, the home consumption of Germany is about 26 million quarters yearly. Italy is now buying foreign wheat freely, clearly indicating that their crop was not of the best.

Our Argentine advisers say that the weather in that country has been more or less cold and rainy and that agricultural conditions have been higher and in good demand at the advance. This with some very bullish figures of a statistical nature should give us a good advance without the aid of a rust scare. The arrival of a statistical passage is now only 33,776,000 bu., the smallest for a number of years.

The world's supply of breadstuffs last month decreased 17,117,000 bu. against last year's decrease of only 9,201,000 bu for the same month. We believe that the market is heavily oversold and that the foreign situation is so strong that we shall have a good advance, even if the present black rust scare does peter out, and would advise purchases of wheat at or around present levels on its merits.

Corn There has been just enough drop in the price of corn for the strength of the situation to develop the restoration of a higher range of prices. We are more and more convinced every day that there is not the surplus of corn in farmers' hands that we have been thinking there was. We find that the small primary receipts of this grain are caused by light reserves, and not altogether opinion some few weeks ago. We are convinced that it will not do to cling to that idea, as it was exploded in the closing of last May's deal.

We are inclined to entertain the idea now that it is about impossible for us to accumulate any surplus of wheat for a long time to come that it is going to be difficult to meet at present prices.

We advise purchases of December and May corn at or around present levels and particularly on any little breaks that may occur from time to time.

OATS Trading in this commodity has been light and prices have been about unchanged. Threshing returns are very discouraging and confirm the earlier reports of a big falling off in this crop. The cash demand continues excellent with the eastern exporting houses taking the bulk of the offerings. Stocks have decreased rapidly and are now very much lower than last year. We are strongly of the opinion that the present inactivity is but the lull before the storm and would advise buying the options on any little breaks.

Wisconsin Grain & Stock Co.

(INCORPORATED)

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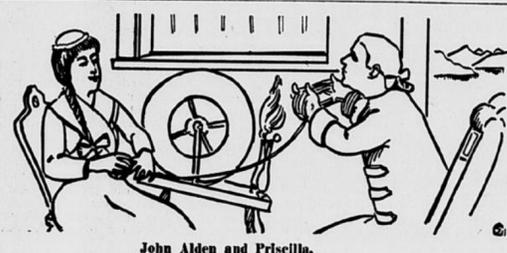
LOCAL OFFICE: No. 16, Clifford Building, Grand Forks, N. D.

Both Phones 400

F. B. WADSLEY, Manager



"The modern lover does not excite himself much. One would like to impart a little more enthusiasm to the young man of the period. He sends jerky, slangy messages to his lady love, he does not greatly worry if he does not see her daily, he would not



forego a golf match on her behalf if he could possibly avoid it. He never appears to be radiantly happy." The above clipping from an eastern paper was handed the Man today, and his opinion asked. This is a subject



entirely out of "the line of thought" usually followed by the Man. It is a difficult proposition, but the person who made the request for an opinion is a friend, and evidently wanted the cold blooded, unbiased

effort to keep pace with the rush for success and recognition in the great world of business.

He hasn't much time for writing tender billet deaux on scented paper. No, he does not write well or often.

Again, he does not "worry" if he cannot see her daily," as the eastern writer alleges. He does not worry, for the reason that he has faith in her loyalty and love, faith born of his affection for her and he has no fear of being "cut out" by the poetical inclined simper who has plenty of time to make love according to system. But should such a thing occur and he be supplanted by the artist in the game of love, as it too frequently does, something is apt to drop in his vocabulary of fine nothings and unbecomingly abrupt at times, is the modern lover who has plenty of time to make love according to system. But should such a thing occur and he be supplanted by the artist in the game of love, as it too frequently does, something is apt to drop in his vocabulary of fine nothings and unbecomingly abrupt at times, is the modern lover who has plenty of time to make love according to system. But should such a thing occur and he be supplanted by the artist in the game of love, as it too frequently does, something is apt to drop in his vocabulary of fine nothings and unbecomingly abrupt at times, is the modern lover who has plenty of time to make love according to system.

The Lord pity the poet who can make love "properly," but can't defend himself when he arouses the ire of the lover of today.

The Man is inclined to favor the modern lover. He recognizes him today as a second edition of the sort of lover the world likes, the sort like John Alden, who held the yarn for pretty Priscilla while she spun in the old days of romance and simplicity.

Alden did not talk much, but he held the yarn gladly and would still be doing so had pretty Priscilla so willed it.

Under the rugged exterior of the modern young man of today, under all the impetuous, reckless, merry-go-lucky personality lies the true, loyal heart of the fellow who, though lacking in his vocabulary of fine nothings and unbecomingly abrupt at times, is the possessor of those things which modern girls are apt to prize, loyalty, manhood and true worth.

That a woman wants her way, generally speaking, and that she most always has it in the long run was demonstrated at the Great Northern depot this morning when an elderly lady, accompanied by a young man, her son, stepped from No. 5 and hurriedly crossed the platform to where Officer Koan of the local police force was standing.

The lady in question hailed from Indiana and together with her son was enroute to Cando, this state.

Bustling up to the policeman mentioned she began a tale of trouble which almost took that usually calm and self-possessed officer off his feet for the time being.

"That conductor has stolen our tickets, Mr. Policeman," she uttered in a shrill voice, her cheeks fairly red with excitement and rage at the alleged vandalism of the conductor. "He took them from us and he hasn't given 'em back nuther." The officer made inquiry and found that the portion of the tickets read Grand Forks had been detached properly by the conductor, but the old lady and her son would not listen

HARDWARE

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Oils
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Tinware, Etc.

In short everything pertaining to hardware. Having recently added a complete stock of harness we are in position to furnish the farmer with all his needs in this line. Call and inspect stock and prices.

J. F. BRANDT, East Grand Forks

Speaking in Tokio recently the Rev. Dr. Weldon, an English school principal, said that in England corporal punishment was coming to be a privilege of aristocracy. The governing class of England, he said, felt that the humiliation was really only in the wrongdoing, not in the flogging.