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MONDAY EVENING, JULY 30, 1906.



REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

- Congressman—A. J. GROENNA, of Nelson.
T. F. MARSHALL, of Dickey.
Governor—E. Y. SARLES, of Traill.
Lieutenant Governor—R. S. LEWIS, of Cass.
Treasurer—A. PETERSON, of Sargent.
Auditor—H. L. HOLMES, of Pembina.
Secretary of State—ALFRED BLAISDELL, of Ward.
Supt. of Public Instruction—W. L. STOCKWELL, of Walsh.
Insurance Commissioner—E. C. COOPER, of Grand Forks.
Attorney General—T. F. MCCUE, of Foster.
Supreme Court Justices—D. E. MORGAN, of Ramsey.
JOHN KNASTY, of Stutsman.
Commissioner of Agriculture—W. C. GILBREATH, of Morton.
Railroad Commissioners—C. S. DIESEM, of LaMoure.
ERICK STAFFNE, of Richland.
SIMON WESTBY, of Pierce.

Sentiment to be inculcated.
Let reverence of the living be breathed by every mother to the lips of babes that cradle 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.

A MERITED TRIBUTE.

The reception tendered to Senator H. C. Hansbrough by the citizens of Devils Lake and Ramsey county today, a necessarily brief account of which appears elsewhere in these columns, and which was participated in by the residents of Ramsey county irrespective of race, creed or political party affiliations, was of so generous a nature as to most effectively refute the calumnies of his detractors among that portion of the state press that has been perniciously active in asserting that he was without honor among his home people.

That the senator possesses the regard and esteem of the people of his home city and county in a degree that brand him as being easily the first citizen in their estimation is amply evidenced by the spontaneous and hearty ovation tendered him on that occasion, the very nature of which is such as to amply repay him for his tireless labors in their behalf as well as for his strenuous efforts for the welfare of every section of the state.

No man in public or private life in the history of North Dakota has met with such a generous welcome on his home coming, and certain it is that none has been more deserving of it.

A GIGANTIC TASK.

The Russian duma, now a matter of history, revealed many conditions in that country which has been taking place during the last few months, but more than half a hundred nationalities each as distinctive in its customs and ambitions as though they were separated by oceans. From the palaces of aristocracy and wealth which are distinctive of St. Petersburg and Moscow, where education and culture indicate the pinnacle of Russian intellectual development to the wandering tribes which roam over the barren steppes, living in fur covered huts and subsisting upon the scantiest and coarsest food, devoid of every vestige of culture and refinement and with no written language and consequently no newspapers or books, representing a political condition but little removed from savagery, there is a gradual scale, every point of which was represented in the recent national legislative body assembled to make laws for these diversified peoples.

To inaugurate a system of government which would have been satisfac-

tory to all these conditions is a task from which experienced legislators would have shrunk. With a constituency swayed by passion and knowing nothing but the wrongs which they suffered at the hands of the czar and his government, as illiterate as children and fired with a religious bigotry, the task before the duma was stupendous.

Unfortunately the members, those who were from the ranks where education prevailed, were inexperienced in the art of making laws, and while they sought all the information possible, they were venturing upon an untried road where even their friends were ready to turn upon them should they make not a false, but an unsatisfactory step.

Until these elements are brought into one general and to some extent harmonious whole there can be but little hope of the formation of a nation whose corner stone shall be liberty and equality. These conditions were well illustrated in the duma, and must be so developed that the liberty which makes for the good part of the people must be accepted by all. In a word, the heterogeneous people of Russia must be so united in a common purpose that each will be willing to sacrifice life and property for the common good.

These things were not shown to exist in the debates and acts of the duma. Probably in the face of a great danger they would have become closer united in a common purpose, as was to some extent true when the members traveled in a body to the place where they expected to be arrested. But that was more an act of self protection than a movement for the public good, as the members believed that they could have more opportunities of securing their freedom were they arrested in a body in one of the cities than they would if they were arrested singly at their homes.

Revolution and death will mark the history of Russia for years, and the ground once secured by the people will not be relinquished. The assembling of the duma has allowed the advance guard of liberty to press forward even to the enemy's fortresses, and at this vantage point the motley hosts of the down-trodden people will entrench themselves for a renewal of the fight. But until the spirit of liberty which binds men together with links stronger than life permeates and inspires the whole Russian people, the fight will be one of anarchy and ruin.

BRYAN AND DEMOCRACY.

It is certain that if the national democratic convention were held at this time to nominate the standard bearer of the party in the next presidential election, the convention would be nothing more than a big Bryan ratification meeting. Whether the wave of democratic enthusiasm which is now sweeping over the national democracy will not have spent itself before the summer of 1908 remains to be seen.

One thing can be said of the present conditions. They indicate where the party stands and do not leave the determination of the candidate which is practically the party policy, until the convention has assembled. The people of the nation will not be left in total darkness as to the matters which will be submitted to them in the fall election.

In the last campaign the party did not know who the candidate would be nor what his policy on national affairs would be until the delegates had assembled in convention at St. Louis.

In a sense it is no concern of the people outside of the democratic party who the candidate is. But it is only fair to the national electorate that the man who seeks to become chief executive of eighty millions of people should be known sufficiently long before the choice must be made to permit something at least of his ability and policy to be determined.

Whether Mr. Bryan as the choice of his party would be able to gather up the discordant elements and unite them in a battle for democratic supremacy is one of the unolvable elements of the democratic riddles. If William Randolph Hearst should be tendered the governorship nomination in New York he would have something at least to say concerning the national ticket. He may be for Mr. Bryan, but if he is there has been so far pronounced no declaration to that effect. However, Hearst's objection to Bryan will not defeat the latter if the sentiment of the democracy is the same at

the time of the convention as it is now.

Hearst would certainly have a considerable following among that class which prides itself on personal antagonism to party, and which passes in the guise of political independence. Would Hearst and those who believe in his methods support the candidacy of the Nebraskan after the nomination? Would Hill and those who look to him as the exponent of pure democratic doctrines assist in securing the election of the man to whose influence they trace their political downfall? What of Cleveland, the conservative, whom John Sharp Williams recently said "was better than a republican but a mighty sight worse than a real democrat"? True these men might not enter actively upon an adverse campaign, but the people who have followed them in the past would be largely influenced by the stand they would take.

And should the seemingly impossible happen and Mr. Bryan be elected would he be able to assemble around him the discordant factions and give the nation a strong and commanding administration, even though a democratic one? Would it not rather be a period of party strife and dissensions which would injure the country because of its very weakness?

On the whole would it not be better for the entire nation to rally to the standard of a man who as chief executive would be able to rise above party lines and unite the whole people in a general policy for the good of all? Mr. Bryan is popular. It would be folly to deny this. He has admirers in the ranks of the republican party, but they are admirers of his character and his integrity, not his political policies. As a man he may be great, but as a chief executive he might be the weakest.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

The fair which opens in this city tomorrow should be the climax of agricultural exhibitions in the northwest. It should at the same time be an epoch in the commercial prosperity of the city and the county. The time has passed when any community can recline in an easy chair and have produced become the hall mark of trade. No city, no community, has a monopoly of the trade which naturally belongs to it any more than one merchant in a city can declare that he has a monopoly on the trade of his community and make his declaration good.

Trade must be sought, even courted like a coy maiden. It is not a thing which comes of right. Inducements must be offered which will compel its centralizing in the city else it will go where some competitor is offering such inducements.

Next week will be the golden opportunity for this city to prove its worth as a trade center. The visitors who will be here will come from every part of the state. They will combine pleasure and business and their eyes will be open to the opportunities about them. A vast majority of them will be farmers and those dependant upon the farm. They are the buyers in this state. They are the ones who made or make our financial prosperity.

But they are not to be caught with gaudy tinsel and imaginary advantages. They are conservative when their pocketbooks are in question. For this reason they are on the lookout for the best place to patronize.

They are just the class of people we are looking for, because there is not a city or hamlet in the northwest which can offer the trade advantages obtainable in Grand Forks. In close proximity to the largest distributing points and one of no inconsiderable importance itself, it is but natural that it should be able to offer superior advantages. Better bargains for the same money or as good bargains for less money should be the motto of every tradesman in the city. Such are the natural conditions and the only thing which needs to be done is to let the people of the northwest who attend the fair this week have a living demonstration of the fact.

Every visitor at the fair should be made a patron of the city's trade. Let the truth be told and the trade assured.

It has come to The Evening Times that certain of the liquor dealers of East Grand Forks, who have been interdicted by the local authorities from the flagrant violation of law in the regular transaction of their vocation, are disposed to charge this paper with being the author of their woes because of its having published truthful statements from time to time of existing conditions in that city. The Evening Times seeks no quarrel with any of these gentlemen; its mission is to furnish its patrons with all the news without prejudice or bias so far as lies in its power; it is not to be deflected, by intimidation or otherwise, from what it conceives to be the duty which it owes to its patrons and the public; nor are its reporters to be bribed or cajoled (as has been attempted) into furnishing aught but the plain, unvarnished truth in the discharge of their duties. Tactics of this sort may prove to be effective with the employees of some of our con-

temporarily—as is maintained—but they will prove abortive in the case of this paper, and also that at all times the news will be published without fear or favor, and the sooner the disgruntled ones come to realize this fact the better for all concerned.

Another of those regular periodical changes in the editorial management of the Plaindealer appears to have taken place and, as usual, the latest victim to bestride the tripod seems to be of the peripatetic newspaper genre variety, with the customary stock-in-trade which consists largely of monumental cheek, adamant nerve and a determination to achieve success at all hazards. The history of the Plaindealer's editorial management, from Mendenhall the ill-starred to McCann the luckless, has been one long succession of worthies of this calibre, each of whom started out with a grand flourish of trumpets and grandiloquent manifestoes, and whose inglorious careers invariably ended in inglorious failure. It has long been maintained that "a sucker is born every minute" (the Indiana crop is believed to be much more prolific), and the vast number of those of this genus who have been inveigled into contributing to the prolongation of the useless existence of that moribund old sheet would appear to be incontrovertible proof in support of the truth of the above quoted contention.

"When the Year is at Noon."

When the air is aquiver and all earth a tune,
When the sun is at noon and the year is at noon,
When the song-sparrow swings and the thrush from the meadow hums,
When the clouds like white argosies float in the sky,
When the willow-wisps, glimmer at night,
When the meek-eyed cows wade in the river,
When the sweet breath of clover is in the new hay,
When the red cherries keep the white promise of May,
When the farmer boy whistles and calls to his dog,
And the warm leaves stir softly like wings in a dream,
When the sun is drowsing white summer goes by,
And the flies, like willow-wisps, glimmer at night,
—May Ellis Nichols in National Magazine.

Stories of the Hour

"Tell 'em yourself."
Wybert Reeve has written some recollections of Willie Collins' visit to this country. Collins was in a small city to give a reading in the evening, and was waiting himself, after a long railway journey, in the hotel opened the door of his bedroom without knocking, and asked: "Are you the Britisher as is come down ere to do a bit o' reading?" "Yes, I suppose I am the man." "Well, ere's some o' the big bugs and bosses of this 'ere town come jist to see you." Some of the chief men in the town had come to pay their respects and welcome him. "That's awkward," replied Collins; "I am jist dressing." "I guess they'll wait till you've scrubbed your skin and put on your pants. Jist say when you're ready." With that the negro coolly walked to the window, opened it—it was a very cold day—and, leaning out, began leisurely spitting into the yard below. He was chewing tobacco. "My friend," said Collins, "when you have done spitting you mind closing that window?" "Well, I don't see the harm in it," said the other man; "but if you will shut it, and tell the gentlemen below I will be with them directly, it will do me more good." "You'd better tell 'em yourself, I guess. If you objects to my spitting out o' this window, I objects to yer trying to boss this establishment. So jist you tell 'em yourself," and putting his hands in his pockets, he leisurely lounged out of the room.

Open the Key.

One telegraph operator was telling another a quarrel he had had with another at the other end of a wire. "I gave him fits over the wire for about two minutes." "What did he say?" "Did not give him a chance to say anything, jist opened the key and he could not come back at me." "Lord, put in a bystander, 'wouldn't it be fine if we could work a scheme like that in matrimony; jist open the key and that would be the end of it.'"

He Threw It Away.

Berzelius, the Swedish chemist, made most of his experiments in his kitchen with his cook as his only assistant. "What is your master?" asked one of his neighbors. "Oh, he is a chemist," "What's that?" "What does he do?" "Well, I will tell you. He has something in a big bottle, then he pours it into a smaller one, and then again into quite a tiny bottle." "Well, and what then happens to it?" "Oh, then I throw it away."

Amusements

Orpheum Vaudeville.
The Orpheum company announce a change on the program announced for Tuesday and Wednesday. The national success in strengthening the bill considerably by two changes. In place of Miller & Mason, black face comedians, we will get a strong singing and comedy sketch entitled "My Country Cousin," presented by Bain & Barr and the Beemers novelty jugglers take the place of Ranf & Ranf the slack wire artists.

Work to Rest Up.

"You ought to take a vacation." "But doctor, I have jist returned from my vacation." "Then you'd better get back to work and rest up."

See Alice, the ladies' and children's favorite!

Times Want Ads. Bring about "waps."

SOLD GIRL TO GYPSY TO PAY OFF AN OLD DEBT

Story From Winnipeg That Fairly Teems With Romance.

A story involving the sale of a little girl to a gypsy chief for \$500 and her marriage to the chief's son when she was but 11 years old and her boy husband two years younger, has just come at light. The tale was unfolded to Judge Carpenter by the chief of police at Winnipeg, and Malica Adams, the child bride, who, tiring of roaming about the country, fled from the gypsy band and went to the home of her uncle.

A ROYAL WELCOME

(Continued from Page 1.)

question and Senator Hansbrough stood right on that so far as North Dakota is concerned. He claimed that the only benefit that the farmers of the northwestern states ever had in national legislation was given to them in the 25 cent duty on wheat. This measure Senator Hansbrough is the author of. He then spoke of the light made against Secretary Shaw, in which he showed the fallacy of Secretary Shaw's contention.

OLD ACCIDENT

Caused Fatal Complications—Death of Jas. Liberty of Minto.

On Saturday evening 5 o'clock at the Deaconess hospital, occurred the death of James Liberty, aged 52 years, following an illness which extended over the greater part of two years. The immediate cause of death is reported as tuberculosis of the bowels, but it is understood that this followed in the path of an accident which occurred about two years ago in a town in the western part of the state, when the deceased was injured in a runaway. Mr. Liberty sustained a broken ankle at that time and attempts to set the fracture properly were unsuccessful. As a result of laying off the bone set in and it was later found necessary to amputate the foot. Even this did not have the desired effect and for some months it had been evident to the physicians in attendance that the patient could not long survive.

The deceased leaves a sorrowing wife and children. The remains were shipped today to Minto, where this afternoon the funeral will be held and interment made. W. H. Hewitt of that place accompanied the body. Mr. Liberty was formerly employed by the Minneapolis Threshing Machine company and has many friends who will regret his untimely death.

PERSONALS

Judge Engerud of the supreme court is stopping in the city today. Miss Margaret McKenzie visited with friends in Crookston over Sunday. Bert Peake, the popular clerk at the Deotah and who claims to be the best looking man in the city, is somewhat indisposed this week. Among the editors and their wives who spent last night in the city on their return from the Yellowstone trip were J. W. Schmitzer and wife of the Mottall Tribune, F. A. Willson and wife of the Bathgate Pink Paper, also her grandfather, J. B. Mosette, all of this city. On her trip Miss Nell visited Portland, as the world-famous Mt. Shasta, having climbed that towering eminence to its summit and kissed the "Holy Cross" which is the "Mecca" of all tourists in that part of the country.

A MAUDLIN CREW IN POLICE COURT TODAY

Inmates of Assignment House Arrested and Brought Before Magistrate Church.

On complaint of Otto York, who alleged that several very persevering but unsuccessful attempts had been made to pull his leg, and on general information which tended to prove that the parties in question had been conducting a full-fledged assignment house, charging a dollar a bottle for beer and accordingly for other salaries, Chief of Police Lowe on Sunday night arrested Mrs. A. Douglas, Anna Williston and a male companion, Matthew W. Aswick. The former was charged with conducting an assignment house and with tipping and disorderly conduct. The other two were charged with aiding in disorderly conduct.

This morning at 10 o'clock the three were arraigned before Judge Church. Mrs. Douglas was represented by J. H. Bosard. She entered a plea of not guilty and several witnesses were examined. Their testimonies were contradictory and money appeared on the part of the court, who thereupon imposed a sentence of twenty-five days in the county jail or a fine of \$50. The fine was paid. Anna Williston and Aswick pleaded guilty and were sentenced to twenty days in the county jail. The court, however, later suspended sentence pending the good behavior of the defendants.

A ROYAL WELCOME

(Continued from Page 1.)

The beautiful public building that you are to have that is to last for many generations to come was not then thought of. Indeed, it did not exist even in the bud of hope, and to tell you the truth there was not any signed the bill, and when he did that I experienced, not alone for myself, but for each and all of you, a feeling of great satisfaction. It is for you, especially the younger people who are to play their part upon life's stage, to enjoy it. It is for you more than for me to see its graceful outlines and to look upon its massive and symmetrical walls from day to day, until, in the march of progress, other structures equally imposing are erected here which will make the public building comparatively inconspicuous.

But we must not forget at any time the purposes for which this building is erected. It is not wholly because accommodations are needed for the federal office located here; that is only the material part of it. The building itself will typify the strength and endurance of our government—the greatest and most liberal government upon the earth, and from its dome will float the flag of the union, the nation's emblem, that we will never cease to love and that we must all uphold and defend against enemies of every kind, both from without and from within.

In this respect a federal building serves a deep and abiding purpose. To me it is an encouraging sign when we find the people of a community moving together in the same direction on any proposition without division, without contention, without friction, all anxious to serve the same purpose and reach the same end. It is an inspiration to those who are commissioned to perform particular duties at your state capitol and at your national capitol to find such unanimous approval as has been displayed here today. It must likewise be an inspiration to all our citizens who are interested in building up our splendid city and filling the waste places in our county in keeping with the growth of our wonderful state. North Dakota holds a high place and is well advanced among those commonwealths of the union that contribute to the grandeur and greatness of our nation. No state anywhere has a better record, and no people have a better reputation abroad for honesty, for justice, for intelligence and for morality, and no part of the state stands higher in the estimation of the people beyond our borders than old Ramsey county. Although these are things you already know, yet it is a great privilege for me to say this to my neighbors, especially on an occa-

BIJO
NO. 123 D. MERS AVENUE
PROGRAM FOR Mon. Tues, Wed.
"Post No Bills"
Pastry Cooks' Practical Jokes
Illustrated Song
"Absence Mak's the Heart Grow Fonder"
By B. WARD WILSON
Negro and Policeman
Joys of Marriage
"Mr. Butt-In"
Admission 10 Cents
Children for Afternoon Performance, 5c

sion of this kind, and a great pleasure to know that they appreciate it.
If I have done aught to deserve your applause or approval; if I have contributed in any way to your happiness and well-being, believe me, I would rather be the recipient of this generous demonstration than to be the possessor of your combined fortunes. I can but thank you, and this I do sincerely.

After the senator's speech Mrs. Silver Serungard, on behalf of the ladies of Devils Lake, presented the senator with a handsome bouquet. The band played a selection, and the citizens, to the number of hundreds, adjourned for dinner.

"What does your wife think of your poem?"
"She actually cries over some of 'em."

"That's not surprising."
Where ignorance is bliss.
"Do you believe there is any truth in the old axiom about ignorance being bliss?"
"I don't know; what do you think about it, you look happy?"



CORRESPONDENTS WANTED

feature in its columns of county and state news. It is desirous of securing a reliable correspondent in every town in the state, and items are wanted by wire (when very important), phone, or letter. The daily is issued every evening and important news will be received up till 3 o'clock, though correspondents should make an effort to get their copy in earlier.

To anyone to whom such manner of work appeals, the daily will be sent free of charge, prepaid, as long as they may serve and other business arrangements may be made with the managing editor.

Every village and town in the state—particularly in the northern part—should be represented in these columns. It is a good advertisement for the town. Those desiring to serve in the capacity of representative, should address this office and stamped envelopes will be forwarded, together with stationery.

- Suggestions:
Excellent suggestions as to the class of news that is desired. Alleged jokes and "digs" should be earnestly avoided.
Accidents to persons or property.
Amusements, entertainments.
Anniversaries of persons or societies.
Annual meetings.
Assaults, attempted murder.
Associations or companies formed.
Balls, dances.
Baptisms, confirmations.
Building improvements, changes.
Burglaries, larcenies.
Card parties.
Changes in business.
Church convocations.
Clergymen exchanging.
Concerts, musical entertainments.
Condition of business.
Contested wills.
Crops, usual prices, quantities, and yields.
Dedications, installations, ordinations.
Discoveries, antiquities, relics, curiosities.
Dissolution of firms.
Divorces.
Elections of officers.
Epidemics.
Fairs, festivals, festivities.
Fires.
Forest fires—acres burned over.
Former residents' movements, visits.
Funerals.
Improvements, public or private.
Important lawsuits.
Important action of public authorities.
Investments, patents.
Lectures—subject.
Local sentiment as to school, tax, liquor laws.
Marriages.
Murders.
Musical matters, societies.
New buildings, factories, additions.
New firms or partners.
Obituaries of prominent persons.
Parties, birthday or social.
Parties leaving town to locate elsewhere.
Personal items.
Political rallies, caucuses, conventions.
Presentations.
Reunions, receptions.
Public bequests.
Public demonstrations, meetings.
Runaways, collisions—if damages, the results.
Schools, terms, teachers, vacations.
Society doings, fraternal or secret.
Society labor troubles.
Sudden deaths, their causes.
Suggestions for local improvements.
Suicides—full particulars.
Town meetings—down officers' reports.
Unions of law.
Wedding anniversaries.
What? Why? When? Where? What? How?
Every printed item should answer, so far as possible, all of the above six questions.