

ARE OUR N. D. PEOPLE EATING BETTER FOOD?

This is a question which cannot be dismissed by simply a negative or affirmative monosyllable. Neither can reliable argument be introduced in the shape of statistics. A reasonable opinion can only be deduced by comparing actual conditions as they now exist with those which have prevailed in the past. The person who is directly engaged in prosecuting pure food work, and who wishes to make such a comparison can not fail to become enthusiastic in the opinion that the people of North Dakota and every other state in the union are eating better food than ever before, and that we are just entering upon that period in the history of our country which shall record the complete establishment of purity and wholesomeness in our food products.

Never before in our history has the pure food question received so much attention as during the past year. Magazine and editorial writers have vied with each other in furnishing the reading public with figures and facts regarding the pure food question. Lecturers and statesmen have devoted more time to its discussion, perhaps, than in the twenty years previous. It has been talked over at clubs, public gatherings and around the fireside. Even the man with the "muck rake" has had his turn at denouncing the purveyors and adulterators who have been waxing fat at the expense of the consumer's stomach and pocket book.

Such discussion and publicity is bearing fruit and nothing can now prevent the growth of the sentiment which has been aroused in favor of legislation and its strict enforcement which will eventually drive dishonest dealers out of the business entirely.

Square Deal Demanded.

When the consumer will only be satisfied with a "square deal" the retailer must furnish him with that kind. He becomes more insistent with his jobber and the jobber in turn is compelled to watch his labels more carefully and to insist upon purity from the manufacturer.

No stronger argument in favor of the contention that the people of North Dakota are eating better food than ever before can be offered than to call attention to the interest which is manifest among jobbers and retailers of this state regarding this question right at the present time. It is a matter of common knowledge among those who have been interested in pure food work that never before has there been such a desire on the part of the dealers in food products in this state to know what the law requires and to act accordingly. This cannot fail to produce a better quality of food products.

By Sec. W. W. King of Tower City.

Our association was organized several years ago under the name of The Retail Grocer's and General Merchants' association. For some time it was a hard matter to convince the average merchant that association locally would accomplish for him. Organizers were sent out and several local associations were organized, but owing to certain by-laws, which then existed, whereby prices were regulated by the association most of them have withered from the local association as many who were not members of the association would not abide by the prices made.

At our fifth annual meeting the committee on constitution and by-law saw the folly of making prices, also of

only accepting those into the association who were grocers or general merchants, also changed our by-laws so as to make any retail merchant eligible to join our association and to change the name to The Retail Merchants' Association. This was a wise move on the part of the association.

In the year 1905 our total paid membership was 55. This small body of members through their earnest efforts and the assistance of Prof. E. F. Ladd, our pure food commissioner, succeeded in having our pure food law amended and a pure food act passed, also succeeded in getting an increase in state fund for enforcing our pure food law.

This in itself is what I call a wonderful progress of the association, for what would have become of the North Dakota merchants had not legislation along these lines not been given to you, Mr. Merchant, who thinks association work does not benefit you, are enjoying the fruits of 55 local merchants who did not only spend their money but their valuable time to bring about such legislation. Why, then, stand idly waiting for further results of faithful brother merchants, but join our association and help correct the many other evils which are coming up before us every year.

It is a Good Organizer.

Our organizer, R. H. Shadrack, is doing splendid work when it is taken into consideration the indifference so many of the merchants of our state show him when approached on the subject. In every merchant I would read up, get the price for what association work means for the individual merchant he would send his membership fee of \$3.00 to the secretary without asking. I ask you to read up what association work has done for the states of Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Missouri, where once the catalogue houses did a large percentage of their business and are now practically driven out by the united effort of the associations.

A company of 100 men do not look large to the enemy but with an army of 300,000 as loyal to the association and its principles as are the small company we now have, what could be accomplished! What would become of the jobbers or manufacturers who would sell these unbusinesslike companies who obtain their entire support through misleading advertising and shipping goods into our different states which do not comply with the law? Should we as merchants support the jobber who will sell you and put in a store in your neighboring town and get some one to run it in the name of some individual or with "company" attached? There are such doing business in our state and no doubt the same jobbers are doing the same thing in other states.

Once we get well organized this will not exist. We have increased our membership this year over last 150 per cent and I feel that before our annual meeting we will show even 300 per cent gain. The business men of Bismarck are already preparing for the meeting and with the aid of Mr. Casselman I expect our three day session will be the best the association has ever enjoyed. My best effort will be put forth to have the best possible program and I want to see every merchant in the state present.

In conclusion let me ask every reader of the Evening Times in North Dakota if not already a member of this association to send me your application with check for \$3.00 for membership and induce your brother merchant to do likewise.

of a very desirable character. This is one object of soil survey—to let people who have never seen a country know what the soil is and what can reasonably be expected to grow and do well.

For the farmer already located, a great many suggestions can be made as to other crops which will do well and be found profitable and in this manner create a variety in the agriculture which will aid materially in always maintaining the large yields of crops that have been secured in the past.

To come more closely to Ransom county, there have been some sixteen types recognized and mapped and the adaptation studied in regard to wheat, corn, sugar beets, alfalfa; timothy and fruit crops. These and other suggestions have been incorporated into a report accompanying a map showing the soil types, which will be published and distributed. Such a report should be very valuable as there is much soil in the county on which alfalfa should grow, also timothy, sugar beets and other crops to which not much attention is paid at present.

It may be said that the possibilities of this country except for wheat and small grains are hardly realized at present, but with the steady increase in population of the United States—a part of which must be cared for in North Dakota—as time goes on a much greater development is certain, and the enthusiasm of those living here for the country is not to be wondered at.

The thanks of those interested are due to the state's congressional delegation and the local real estate men who have made such work possible in Ransom county. The map and report will be ready for distribution about next July. Those who wish will be able to obtain a copy from their congressmen or senators or from Prof. Daniel E. Willard at Fargo.

—C. W. Ely.

SOIL SURVEY.

Very Interesting Article from the Expert in Charge of the Work.

There has just been completed a soil survey of Ransom county by C. W. Ely of the bureau of soil, a division of the United States department of agriculture, assisted by J. T. Weaver, a representative of the North Dakota geological and economic survey, the latter's expenses and salary being paid by local real estate dealers.

The object of this work which is being carried on in the various states, is to study the soils all over the country, their crop production and adaptability to various kinds of crops.

The work is carried out in this manner: A party being located at some convenient place will drive out along the roads and in an average run from three to six feet long bore down into the soil and subsoil, in this way obtaining exact information as to the character, depth and color of both soil and subsoil. When a number of borings have been made it is possible to divide the various kinds of soil into definite types which may differ materially in crop value and adaptation. These various types are shown in color on a scale of one inch to the mile, marking variations as small as ten acres. The basis for classing a soil type is generally speaking its texture—that is, the amount of sand and clay. It is a general rule that a sandy soil is adopted to a different class of crops than a heavy clay soil; yet other things may have influence, such as organic matter which gives the dark color so characteristic of Ransom county soils, depth, topography and drainage conditions. All these things are considered in constructing the soil map and when it is completed it can be shown that a certain soil on a certain section or quarter of a section will grow well a certain crop and in an average year will produce something like an average yield. As the work is carried on, many questions are asked of representative farmers as to yield of crops, cost of labor, etc., so really a great amount of definite information has been collected regarding soils and agricultural conditions which is very valuable to anyone interested in farming or considering the question of moving into another country. The latter phase is a very valuable one in this state and country. With a country four or six times its present population it would seem only necessary to let the people in other states of high priced land know what there is here to induce a large amount of immigration

THIS DATE IN HISTORY.

Sept. 25.

1154—King Stephen of England, died at Augsburg.

1555—Famous peace of religion established at Augsburg.

1777—Col. Ethan Allen captured by British near Montreal.

1857—Relief of Lucknow.

1862—Habeas Corpus suspended by United States Government.

1870—Siege of Paris began.

1898—Revision of Dreyfus case ordered by French cabinet.

1900—Gen. John M. Palmer of Illinois, died. Born Sept. 13, 1817.

SQUARE IN DEALINGS.

Was "Little Butch," the King of the Newsboys.

New York, Sept. 25.—"Little Butch," rough, silver-dollar gambler and race track newsboy, is dead. But "Butch" had a fine funeral. Every plunger, bookmaker and newsboy in town is just now talking about it, for "Butch" was a grand character in his way, with thousands of genuine friends and acquaintances stretching from this city to the winter racing grounds at New Orleans, La., and Hot Springs, Ark. A little bit of a 16-year-old archer was "Butch," squat in appearance and lit up by two of the roughest and bluest eyes and the biggest heart ever set into a human frame.

When the napes began to bud in the springtime down at Aqueduct, L. I., where the first meeting of the season hereabouts is held early in April each year, one of the familiar sights to the thousands of regulars crooping through the entrances after a winter's enforced lay-off from the indulgence in their favorite diversion, was in "Butch." Eager as they might be to get inside to the railside, or to the bookmakers, many a man and woman stopped to say "Howdy" to the diminutive news vendor at the main gate.

"Why, the last time I saw you you were in New Orleans. How did you get up Butch?" was John W. Gates' salutation last spring.

"Ah, de robins' express fer mine," came the rejoinder, and "Butch" became a side topic of discussion along with the outcome of the Coney Island cap with the Gates party the rest of the afternoon. When news was good, "Butch" made money fast. From pennies he jumped to quarters, half dollars and "ea wheels." At the latter stage he developed gambling propensities. Many a time, sneaking into the betting ring, "Butch" would run up a few silver dollars into a yellow \$100 not, with the result that very sick, or generally under the weather, money was the race track, or about Park Row in the city, found a welcome stake that night. "Butch" was a real king among the newsboys, and no monarch ever enjoyed the homage and the affection his subjects of the curb accorded him.

But to get back to the funeral. The newsboys around Sheepshead Bay are sorry for "Butch," but proud of the funeral—they paid for it themselves. When Bookmaker "Con" Shannon started to take up a subscription "Boston" the natural leader among the "Butch," stepped up and said: "Naw, we're on de job and nobody else." So it came to pass that the pennies of the newsboys about the race track saved "Butch" from going to the "Potter's" field in a plain black wagon, and instead the remains of a sweet, quiet resting place in a paid for plot in Linden Hill cemetery. If another story like the Harry K. Thaw-Stanford Whit tragedy breaks loose and the boys are lucky, "Butch" is going to have a marble headstone at the top of his tiny grave, too. Robert Emmet O'Brien drifted into town from the floral culture farms of the charity department away down on Long Island some five years ago, a cheerful little Irishman of about 11 years. He started out in papers, and after selling out took a 5-cent bed in the Newsboys' home.

Next morning, under the water taps, while faces and hands were being whitened and cleaned, he bumped into the nicknack and "Butch" remained close to him, like the fly and the sticky paper, to the end. "Butch" showed that he was always willing to fight anything of his size, so he became popular. He stayed about the Newsboys' and grew up with it. Good sense, pluck and honesty, from cigars, craps, etc., and he was a good boy. Later on "Butch's" native cunning told him of the free, easy money about a race track, and he discreetly tilted that field of industry instead of the store in your neighboring town and get some one to run it in the name of some individual or with "company" attached? There are such doing business in our state and no doubt the same jobbers are doing the same thing in other states.

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At the Newsboys' Home it is against the rules to keep a boy after he grows up. It was real hard on him—the only one he had known since he was left an orphan in his babyhood, so a point was strained and "Butch" was kept on. Supt. Heig liked him. So did everybody else. Just as the horses return from Saratoga early in the month and "Butch" thought of visiting his friends at Sheepshead Bay, he caught cold. He was advised to lay off, but he would go to work. On the second day he fainted across a bundle of catalogues. The ambulance changed at the warehouse and "Butch" was taken to Bellevue hospital down on the edge of the East river. On the third day the house surgeon sent for Mr. Heig and expressed no hope for the patient's recovery. "Butch" was told too. He took it like a man. Only he had one regret. "It goes," he said, with a whispering voice, "only I ain't got no money and I'd like to be 'put away decent.'"

"I'll see to that, 'Butch,'" softly replied the superintendent.

"Sure?" asked "Butch."

"Sure."

So the Irish blue eyes glowed a prayer of thanks. The little patient fell asleep after a while and never woke up.

Supt. Heig returned to the home and dolefully informed the boys that "Butch" was dead, also that he had asked for a decent burial. "I want you boys to do it," he explained. He didn't have to say anything further. "Boston" was on a tangle of minute. He is small, but he has initiative. "It is up to us, fellers; I've got a half. Who's next?" spoke "Boston." The kids came in with their quarters, their dimes and their nickels in a jiffy. Then "Boston," limpy and "Dusty" went through Park Row, "Boston" winding up at the Sheepshead Bay hundreds of dollars from the bookmakers and hangers, but "Boston" wouldn't stand for it. Just \$115.75 was the total subscription. The boys found they could get no more services, buy a world of violets, purchase a burial plot and have enough left for two hacks. Later "Boston" vetoed the hack idea. "Let's us salt de money down fer de gravestone," he averred, "de trolley fer ours."

"Ashes to ashes—dust to dust," read Mr. Heig.

"Oh, he was de white kid—dead white," said "Boston."

Then they turned away to catch the first race and the evening sporting special.

SAY RABIES IS MTH

Eastern Physicians Quoted by Magazine as Denying Existence of Disease.

Hydrophobia and the bite of a dog as its cause are myths. This is the declaration made in the recent issue of a magazine, which dog lovers will read with interest, in view of the crusade of S. G. Brabrock, the strenuous local muckraker, in cases of hydrophobia are denounced as instances of newspaper sensationalism. A number of eastern physicians are quoted, who assert that no actual cases of the disease have been met with in years of close search.

Hysteria Blamed for Cases.

The great majority of the reported cases of hydrophobia, according to the article appearing in the current *Outing* magazine, are caused by hysteria due to dread of the disease after the person has received a comparatively harmless wound.

Fails to Find Disease.

Of the disease the magazine article says: "Dr. Matthew Woods, who has been in quest of the disease (hydrophobia) for twenty years, and who during two summers personally visited every case reported in Philadelphia, asserts that he never saw hydrophobia either in the human or the animal form. He is of the opinion that the majority of the cases reported in the subject read before a large audience he offered \$100 to any person bringing him such a patient, yet so far no one has claimed the reward. Dr. Woods furthermore adds that although he has questioned many physicians on the subject he has not yet found one who has ever seen hydrophobia either in man or animal."

No Hydrophobia in Pound.

"At the Philadelphia dog pound, where, on an average, over 6,000 vagrant dogs are taken up annually and frequently bitten while handling them, not one case of hydrophobia has occurred during its entire history of 25 years, in which time about 150,000 dogs were handled.

The record of the London hospital which have occurred at the Pennsylvania hospital in 140 years only two cases, which were supposed to be hydrophobia, have occurred. One of these, however, the only one submitted to bacteriological test, did not confirm the diagnosis 'hydrophobia' and the municipal authorities refused to accept the death as one from that disease.

Believes There is No Rabies.

"Finally, Dr. Charles W. Dulles, lecturer in the history of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, who has had the honor of being repeatedly appointed to investigate rabies and has corresponded on the subject with most of the distinguished medical men of Europe, a physician familiar both with the literature of rabies, the history of Pasteur and the institutions called by his name and who, in addition, has performed the almost incredible task of investigating, either personally or by correspondence with the physicians or others in attendance, every case reported in the newspapers of the United States for the past several years, shows that hydrophobia is extremely rare so much so that he inclines to the view that there is no such specific malady, having, after sixteen years of investigation, failed to find a single case on record this can be conclusively proved to have resulted from the bite of a dog or any other cause."

Laid to Mental Hallucination.

The dozen physicians who were consulted in the preparation of the article strongly declared that mental hallucination was the reality in most of the so-called hydrophobia cases. Although the article admits the existence of the disease, certain authorities are few and vague. Dr. Joseph W. Hearn of Philadelphia is of the opinion that the bite of a dog is no more dangerous than the scratch of a pin or the point of an infectious nail.

The symptoms supposed to be those of hydrophobia, such as impossibility of swallowing water, a feeling of horror at the mere idea of having to swallow and slavering at the mouth are not only voluntarily produced by imagination, but are the result of other disorders not related to hydrophobia, according to Dr. Thomas J. Mays, also of Philadelphia.

Chicago Physicians Divided.

The opinions are both supported and denied by Chicago physicians. Dr. Sheldon Leavitt, in the *Reliance* build-up, said that in twenty-four years of experience he never had met a real case of hydrophobia. In his opinion the bites of dogs are rarely dangerous, and the irritation of the nose harness often moves a dog to anger and possible violence.

Dr. Charles Gilbert Davis, in the *Marshall Field* building, expresses the opinion of the article. He stated strongly that not only is hydrophobia an actual malady, but that he has come across a dozen cases in his twenty-five years of practice. All were caused by dogs, he said, and all ended in death. He admitted that many persons had imaginative attacks of the disease, but declared that dogs are dangerous and all not muzzled should be shot.

THIS IS MY 53rd BIRTHDAY.

Henry Robert Emmerson.

Hon. Henry Robert Emmerson, Minister of Railways and Canals for Canada, was born in Sunbury county, New Brunswick, Sept. 25, 1853. After graduating from Harvard and law he entered upon the practice of law in his native province. His political career began in the provincial legislature. In 1877 he succeeded to the domination by his administration of the Intercolonial Railway. When he assumed charge, measures of reform were put into effect with the result that a deficit of \$1,800,000 for the year 1905 was turned into a surplus of \$100,000 during the fiscal year ending in July, 1906.

EXPLORER RIDES A TURTLE.

De Rougemont Shows a London Audience How Easy It Is.

Six years ago M. de Rougemont appeared before the geographical section of the British association at Clifton and described with much wealth of detail his remarkable adventures in the heart of the Australian continent. He included among them some striking reminiscences of the pearling industry in Australasia, and added that, having been wrecked, he occupied some part of his leisure by riding turtles in the lagoon of his desert island. Yesterday after the lapse of many years, he appeared—in a striped bathing blanket and a bathing suit—before a British audience at the Hippodrome to demonstrate the truth of this part of his narrative.

There is no ground for supposing that it is the same turtle which shared M. de Rougemont's solitude in Australasia, or that it is confined in any way. Yesterday it lay placidly by the Hippodrome lagoon while M. de Rougemont lectured once again on his entertaining experiences, and it gave no sign of intelligence while he described the whole art of turtle riding. Suddenly the explorer flung off his blanket, and seizing the turtle unceremoniously by the scuff of its neck and the back of its shell hoisted it into the water. The turtle sank, but rose again. M. de Rougemont went in after it and in a moment was on its back. Down it went again and then once more rose. This time the rider grasped it firmly, crying, "Ta 'Ra 'Ra!" and slapped it with some severity. It was an exciting and amusing entertainment to the spectators. The point of view of M. de Rougemont also appeared to enjoy it very much. Of the turtle's enjoyment we have some doubt, but its general attitude was that of a passive resister. At any rate, M. de Rougemont did ride it.—*London Daily Graphic.*

THE SKIDOO SPELLING.

Phonetic Spelling Item: The new brand of Phonetic Spelling launched by Andrew Carnegie, and piloted into official documents by President Roosevelt, is still being discussed by the public press. This style, which may be designated as short spelling, does not seem to be sweeping into popularity.

True, it has been adopted by some big store advertisers. But in this instance there may be said to be a method in the madness.

The new advertisement style makes people scan the advertisements the more closely.

In the conglomeration of bargains they look for the unexpressed words. Here is the point. Here is where the profit in this instance comes in. Every few days we read of some would-be savant joining the corps of those seeking to force short-stop English into use.

Yes, the opportunity of getting one's name into the newspapers is a bauble too tempting to resist.

But even government sanction gives no promise that chopping-block English will make any real headway.

The effort to force it upon the public has brought the stand-patter into the field.

This new stand-patter stands pat for the English of his schoolboy days. Those who earn their living by their pens are not disposed to surrender a style instilled into them by many years of practice.

The stand-patter does not want to go over his think-tank with an eraser. He doesn't want to be forced to forget something extremely hard to eradicate.

He doesn't want to be compelled to imitate a new vocabulary of spelling. Stand pat is the cry that is coming from thousands of educated Americans, and united they can force a skidoo upon the attempt to emasculate the spelling of our fathers.

NO WORD FROM "BLACKIE."

The Jamestown Alert Says He Never Worked There.

Will Noel, who employed the man called "Blackie" at the tourist restaurant, states that he is confident that the murderer of Officer Personius is not the man who worked here, says the *Jamestown Alert*. The Bismarck police have a theory that a man killed in the Zoo yard the 29th of August was "Blackie." The body was identified at the request of B. P. Ranney, who came from Columbus, Ohio, to see if the victim of the accident was a brother, as certain articles on his clothing gave the clue to his identity as W. W. Conners, who, in company with a man named Blackley and Frank Schwan left Columbus for Seattle and were at Pierre and at Jamestown. The man killed is described by Ranney of Columbus to resemble Blackie very much and Ranney was expected to go to Valley City to see if the man Conners, held for robbery at Sanborn, was the lost brother. The Valley City authorities have telegrams indicating that Blackie has been located in about a dozen different places. At the time Conners and the man is not caught the chances of his escape are better each day and many doubt if he is caught owing to the darkness in which he escaped and the lack of means of identifying him if caught.

Greater Boston.

Among the cities, if we except New York, I know of none that clearly outranks Boston. In valuation it stands almost at the top, in population nominally fifth; but the political Boston is surrounded by dozens of cities and purposes are as much parts of the real Boston as the residential districts of St. Louis and Chicago are parts of those cities. Within fifty miles of the State House there are twenty-five cities containing more than 25,000 inhabitants each. Chicago has only three such tributary suburbs and St. Louis only one. This great outlying population, some of it separated from the city proper merely by a bridge or an artificial boundary line, must be reckoned in as part of the capital. It contributes to its prosperity, for without it, Boston would not be the great market it is, selling \$1,000,000,000 worth of goods in a year, or 70 per cent of all the goods sold in Massachusetts. But, if the suburban population stimulates business, it adds nothing directly to the revenues of the city. On the contrary, it includes many persons who should pay taxes in the city, but do not, preferring the rigorous financial climate of places like Wellesley and Nahant; while, on the other hand, municipal expenditures are greatly increased by the propinquity of this surrounding population. For example, about three in eight of all the persons arrested in Boston last year were non-residents. Clearly the problem of government with us are complicated by conditions which do not exist in Chicago and St. Louis.—*New England Magazine.*

Backache

Any person having backache, kidney pains or bladder trouble will take two or three Pine-ules upon retiring at night shall be relieved before morning.

The medicinal virtues of the crude gums and resins obtained from the Native Pine have been recognized by the medical profession for centuries. In Pine-ules we offer all of the virtues of the Native Pine that are of value in relieving Backache, Kidney, Blood, Bladder and Rheumatic Troubles.

Pine-ules dissolve all uric poisons and enable the kidneys and urinary organs to rid the system of the impurities. They soothe the nerves of the diseased membranes, and enable the bladder to empty itself freely and easily, and become normal.

Discovered by PINE-ULES MEDICINE CO., Chicago, and offered to the public by FOR SALE AT THE DAKOTA PHARMACY.



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Superb Styles and Designs.

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We are prepared to equip you for the Game with a full line of New and Second-hand Single and Double Barrel Shot Guns, Rifles and Ammunition. You can also buy a watch and know how many birds you shoot a minute. Come in and look over our line and let us convince you that our prices are the lowest.

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Train No.	Arrives	Departs	Notes
1	8:00 a.m.	8:15 p.m.	For Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Havre, Spink, Seattle and Portland.
2	12:30 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	For Hillsboro, Fargo, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis and St. Paul.
3	8:05 a.m.	8:25 p.m.	For all points West, Larimore to Williston.
4	7:35 p.m.	8:25 p.m.	For Fisher, Crookston, Ada, Barnesville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Bemidji, Cass Lake, Superior and Duluth.
5	7:45 a.m.		From St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo City, Willmar, Breckenridge, Sioux City and Hillsboro.
10		7:55 p.m.	For Hillsboro, Fargo, Breckenridge, Willmar, Sioux City, Minneapolis and St. Paul.
20	8:05 p.m.		From Duluth, Superior, Cass Lake, Crookston, St. Vincent, Greenbush and Fisher.
30	8:10 a.m.		For Fisher, Crookston, Ada, Barnesville, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Bemidji, Cass Lake, Superior and Duluth.
107		8:20 p.m.	For Minot, Grattan, Neche and Winnipeg.
108	7:45 p.m.	8:45 p.m.	For Winnipeg, Neche, Grattan and Minot.
109	8:45 p.m.		For Minot, Grattan, Cavalier and Wahalla.
110	11:30 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	For Wahalla, Cavalier, Grattan and Minot.
111		8:00 p.m.	For Emmons, Arvilla, Larimore, Northwood, Mayville, Cassellton and Breckenridge.
112	1:40 p.m.		From Breckenridge, Cassellton, Mayville, Grattan, Larimore, Arvilla and Emmons.
113	8:45 a.m.		From Emmons, Arvilla, Larimore, Park River, Langdon and Hannah.
114	7:30 p.m.		From Langdon, Park River, Larimore, Hannah, Langdon, Park River, Larimore, Arvilla and Emmons.
115	10:45 p.m.	11:00 p.m.	For Larimore, Devils Lake, Minot, Havre, Spink, Seattle and Portland.
116	8:00 a.m.		From Spink, Seattle, Havre, Devils Lake, Larimore, and all intermediate points. Connect with No. 4 to and from Larimore.
117	8:50 a.m.		For Fargo and all intermediate points. Connect with No. 4 to and from Larimore.

*Daily except Sundays.
In effect June 8.
A. L. CRAIG, P. T. M. St. Paul.