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TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 2, 1906.



REPUBLICAN TICKET.

- Congressional.**
A. J. GRONNA, of Nelson.
T. F. MARSHALL, of Dickey.
- State.**
Governor—E. Y. SABLES, of Traill.
Lieutenant Governor—R. S. LEWIS, of Cass.
Secretary of State—ALFRED BLAISDELL, of Ward.
Treasurer—A. PETERSON, of Sargent.
Auditor—H. L. HOLMES, of Pembina.
Supt. of Public Instruction—W. L. STUCKWELL, of Walsh.
Insurance Commissioner—E. C. COOPER, of Grand Forks.
Attorney General—T. F. MUEBE, of Foster.
Supreme Court Justices—D. E. MORGAN, of Ramsey.
JOHN KNAUF, of Stutsman.
Commissioner of Agriculture—W. C. GILBREATH, of Morton.
Railroad Commissioners—C. H. DIERCKMANN, of LaMoure.
ERICK STAFNE, of Richland.
SIMON WESTBY, of Pierce.
- Legislative.**
State Senator Sixth District—H. P. RYAN.
House of Representatives.
Fifth District—ED. CHURCH.
THOMAS H. PUGH.
T. E. TUFTE.
Sixth District—M. J. LARSON.
M. IVERSON.
Seventh District—JOHN A. SORLEY.
W. E. DEAN.
ARNE P. HAUGEN.
- County.**
Auditor—Charles A. Allen.
Register of Deeds—Henry Hancock.
Clerk of Court—M. W. Spaulding.
State's Attorney—J. B. Wineman.
Sheriff—G. G. Hanson.
County Judge—L. K. Hassell.
Coroner—A. P. Eason.
Surveyor—Thomas Lawson.
Supt. of Schools—W. L. A. Calder.
County Justice—James Holton, P. McLaughlin, Martin Larson, Robt. Petron.
County Constables—H. A. Peterson, P. W. Hennessy, Peter Johnson, (3).
County Commissioners—Second District—J. R. Poupou.
Third District—James Murphy.
Fourth District—P. N. Korsmo.
Fifth District—Robert Haddow.

Sentiment to be inculcated.
"Let reverence of law be breathed by every mother in the lisp of babe that prattles in her lap; let it be taught in the schools, in the academies 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.

MODERN REFORMS.

The nomination of William Randolph Hearst for the governorship of New York by the democrats led by Boss Murphy of Tammany hall, is a strong indication of what the so-called political reform means in many instances. There is always a certain weariness with the old ways and old methods no matter how good and that part of the public which does not stop to consider results is ever seeking something so far untried.

Hearst is one of that class himself and he has merely gathered around him the elements which can be swayed by the cry for something new. These people who proclaim themselves reformers are in fact the rankest demagogues. Policies which have proven their value to the nation and which when tried have been found to constitute the groundwork of national prosperity, are thrown aside to have their places taken by untried sophistries and theoretical absurdities.

And they call this reform. The craze for that which is new has swept Hearst into a nomination for an office which he could not fill even if elected. The clown at the circus secures more attention for some ridiculous act which requires no skill than does the expert performer who has spent years in perfecting an act which has no equal in the world. So it is with Hearst and many of the other pretended reformers. The only reasons they have to advance in behalf of such is that it is new and untried.

It should be remembered that the great political reforms which have marked the forward progress of the world have not been of the spectacular kind. They have not been founded upon the passions of mankind but on its deliberate and matured judgment.

The revolution which permitted the establishment of this nation was not the result of the passions of the men who led it. Neither was it the work of a day. For years the sentiment had been growing and at every advance of the cause the foundations were cemented so firmly that when the crash came nothing could shake it. The rebellion did not have its origin in the sixties, but the foundation was laid forty years before in the legislation which grew out of the Missouri compromise. And above all these reforms have been the working out of principles and not the foisting of any one man or any one set of men. Neither

have they been the exploiting of the ideas of any one man. The thirteen colonies would have achieved their independence had there been no Washington, and the negro would have been free had there been no Lincoln.

The movements with which their names have been connected were reforms in the true sense. Not so the sporadic craze which has carried Hearst and a number of similar personages forward like chaff before the wind, only to be whirled in another direction at the first change in the direction of the current.

SENATOR TILLMAN.

Senator Tillman is to make a number of addresses in the state during the fall and winter, filling dates on the lecture courses arranged for many of the towns. As a spectacular entertainer there is probably no man in the nation who can give the public as much for the money as Tillman. He is therefore a good business drawing card and for the managers who have secured him he will be their strongest attraction financially.

But the real purpose of the lyceum course is to educate the public and in this particular Tillman will not strike a very responsive chord in the hearts of North Dakotans. He is congenial as an individual but as a public man either in the halls of congress, on the political hustings or the lecture platform he becomes at once a mountebank. His ideas are limited to the matters which arouse his prejudices either favorably or unfavorably. His judgment is the swaying of his passions.

The scope of his information is the few subjects which are the political passwords of southern fanaticism. He is not representative of the south for that section has produced men, who while the strongest partisans, have been sufficiently cultured to recognize the rights of others to entertain different opinions. Not so with Tillman. To him the man who does not believe that the negroes of the south should be disfranchised no matter how intelligent, and the white man no matter how ignorant, should be allowed the exercise of the elective franchise, is a fool and a scoundrel.

With a mind which, had it been properly directed, might have been of use to the world because of its ability, stored with the prejudices and passions which have characterized his public life and utterances, and given the opportunity to express these sentiments on public rostrums, he has chosen to clothe them in language as coarse and passionate as the ideas themselves.

It is these characteristics which given him a reputation. They may please the fancy while they disgust the intellect. Those who expect to be educated by listening to the lectures of Tillman will be disappointed. But the man or woman who desires to know the real issue of southern politics and the manner in which it is presented should not fail to hear him. It will give North Dakotans an opportunity to see the other side of the political situation which they could never see at home.

MOBILE'S AFFLICTION.

Though other places along the Gulf suffered terribly from the recent hurricane, the worst effects were apparently felt in Mobile, which had a larger population than any other town or city in the afflicted region. The loss of life was marvellously small and in striking contrast with that which occurred at Galveston a few years ago in consequence of a flood raised by a tropical cyclone. In other respects the visitation was disastrous in the extreme. Nearly every home and place of business in the city was wrecked, and though all but a few of Mobile's 40,000 inhabitants escaped death they were confronted with a complication of misfortunes. By the washouts on the railways a serious interruption in the food supply is created. Many dwellings will probably be uninhabitable for a time, and the repairs on others which can be occupied safely will impose a heavy tax on their owners' purses.

The suspension of business will prove a many sided calamity. It will be a source of distress to employer and employe; to the grocer, butcher and merchant on the one hand, and his customers on the other. From some of these unhappy consequences recovery will be possible within a few days. The influence of others will be

felt for months or even years. If the belief that the damage done to property in the city and harbor will amount to \$4,500,000 proves well founded, it will be a long time before Mobile is herself again. Some of yesterday's dispatches from Pensacola might lead to the belief that the destruction at that point was really more extensive than anywhere else. The suggestion may be well founded, but it is inherently improbable. Early estimates of loss by fire and storm frequently prove misleading.

Most of the marine disasters which have resulted from this storm occurred in what are ordinarily safe refuges, but it is possible that those reported from Mobile and Pensacola are not the only ones. For several days in succession last week the government gave notice of the position and progress of the hurricane. Such ship captains as happened to be in port and could profit by these warnings may have been able to keep out of danger. But many vessels then on the sea may be found to have suffered severely. Sailing craft, big and little, would be at a greater disadvantage than coasting steamers, and it is not unlikely that if the catalogue of shipwrecks continues to grow the additions will have been made by fishing boats and schooners.

WORKING THE PRISONERS.

They may be some reasons against the policy of requiring prisoners who are confined in the county jail to work on public improvements, but they do not by any means balance the advantages arising from the plan. It is true that in late years the policy has been to reform rather than punish the criminal. This is an admirable theory and one which deserves far more attention than it has been receiving. But it is not the only panacea for the reform desired by those who hope to see crime reduced.

In fact the frequency of crime in this age even with the increased opportunities for the detection of the guilty through the medium of the telegraph and telephone would indicate that with the depraved criminal class there should be more severe methods of punishment than those usually resorted to.

So far as the criminals who fill the jails of this and other counties are concerned it is safe to say that the greater majority of them are such by their own choosing. It is easy to realize that any man under the stress of passion and when reason is for the time being dethroned, may commit a crime for which the law fixes the severest punishment. But how very few of such cases appear on the calendars of the trial courts of this state!

The criminals which cost the taxpayers most and which are the greatest menace to the lives and property of the citizens of the state are those who commit crime merely for the profit they will derive from it. They rob because they consider it easier to secure money in that way than by earning it honestly. They commit burglary for the same reason. And if in the execution of either of these acts it becomes necessary for their own protection they do not hesitate to commit murder.

The men who engage in the business of selling liquor in this state in violation of the law constitute a large percentage of the criminals to be found in the county jails, especially in the more sparsely populated sections. Observation will prove that when they are released from prison for having violated the law one time they will deliberately return to the same business so soon as they can gather a sufficient amount of money to open a joint. Seriously, they are of no value as citizens and the cost of keeping them in jail as well as that of convicting them of the crime must be paid by the taxpayers of the county.

If a riddance can be made of this class of criminals alone the court expenses will be materially reduced. And what good do they do the people who toil from early morn until the shadows fall to raise the crop from which these extra taxes must be paid? But let the scoundrels who have cost this money be compelled to work on the public roads and in the drainage ditches while enjoying prison fare and bunk repose and they will pause long before they deliberately engage in the violation of the laws.

The county commissioners have done something which the taxpayers will appreciate when they understand the facts in the case.

As a mere hint it might be well for the democratic spellbinders who are addressing empty benches throughout the state to explain why it was that Representative Casey, the lone democrat in the last house of representatives in this state, voted for the capitol bill and then was made chairman of the democratic state convention at Minot.

The boiler plate is gradually climbing up the editorial column of the daily exponent of true democracy and ought to reach the top in a couple of weeks according to the present rate of progress.

AMUSEMENTS

The Belle of Japan.
When after a day's work, either in the office, store, shop or at home, nothing so relieves one, as a pleasant evening at the theatre, provided that the play is a good one. Just such a play to drive dull care is "The Belle of Japan," G. Harris Eldon's latest and greatest comedy production which comes to the Metropolitan tomorrow evening. The story deals on the love of Japan, of the present time and its happy blending of really amusing comedy with the stronger situations, thrilling climaxes and intense heart interest, is bound to entertain as well as amuse all classes of theatre goers. Presented as it is with elegant special scenery and by a company of exceptional merit, including the clever comedienne Miss Bessie Clifton, who with others will introduce up to date musical numbers, will make doubly acceptable.

and wins for it in her own sweet way a splendid grillion victory.
In Louise Rutter Henry W. Savage has found a delightful substitute for Dorothy Tennant, he introduced the winsome "widow" to St. Paul and the rest of the theatre-going world. Miss Rutter is exceptionally pretty, irresistibly pretty when she wears a pink bonnet. She acts very cleverly, too, and she is particularly good in her scenes with Billy Bolton, the half-back whom she captures for the "team."

With the new "widow" comes an entirely new company, and they're just as competent. Just as interesting as the excellent cast which appeared a season ago.

To Miss Patty Allison falls the part of Flora Wiggins, the bowery waitress. Always an incongruity in the college town, Miss Allison's pretty, childish face, her smart New York ac-



BESSIE TONER AS THE ATHLETIC GIRL IN "THE COLLEGE WIDOW."

At the Metropolitan.
She's as joyous as ever in "The College Widow," and she was even more joyously received at the Metropolitan Thursday evening than when she graced the same stage a year ago—which is saying a good deal. The "widow" is still alluring, she still charmingly "manages" the college president, her father; she still enchants the college girls; and she works like a true college woman for the "team."

cent makes poor Flora seem more out of place than ever, but she's funny, very funny, nevertheless. A typical Ada character is Hiram Bolton, the self-made millionaire, and faithfully is the character presented by George S. Trimble. Robert Kelly has the role of Billy Bolton, which he fills most satisfactorily, and as the trainer, Maty McGowan, George C. Odell adds much to the fun of a play which overflows with fun.—St. Paul Daily News, Sept. 28, '06.

A Messenger Boy.
Geo. D. Sweet's clever comedy drama "A Messenger Boy" will appear at the Metropolitan Saturday evening. One of the features is the splendid orchestra carried by the company.

In the Bishop's Carriage.
Liebler & Co. are to present their latest offering, "In the Bishop's Carriage," with Jessle Busley in the star part, at the Metropolitan, on Oct. 11. This play is said to have made a splendid reputation wherever it has been seen, and it is considered one of the most effectively interesting bits of dramatic work that has yet been given to the stage, worthy of ranking with those classics of the criminal drama, "Raffles, Le ah Kleschna" and "Sherlock Holmes."

Man About Town

"There hasn't been much talk about the Thaw case lately and interest in it seems to be dying out, as his lawyers no doubt wish it to do. A lot of sympathy has been aroused for this man all through the country, yet down in New York the feeling is all for Stanford White," said H. Shuman Jones, Richmond, Ind., to the ever-listening Man About Town. "I was in New York at the time of the murder and have been there since, so I have a pretty good idea of what the people there think of the case."

"The people there haven't much sympathy for Thaw, as a rule. He was a young rascal, who never had done anything either for himself or for anyone else. When men of Thaw's class gave a little blow-out in some extravagant cafe for a party of chorus girls, Evelyn Nesbit always was there. None of these orgies seemed complete without her. She never did anything for anyone."

"But Stanford White was a genius. He was a man who did things. He may have been a gay liver, yet he worked and his work is admired by the world. He was an artist of the first class and his work is to be seen in the finest places in New York and other big cities. He was generally recognized as an exceptional man in this line. When the wealthy people wanted any art work done Stanford White was called upon to do it. As a rule his expenditures in doing a piece of work were unlimited. He just went ahead, did what he was asked to do and his wealthy patrons didn't hesitate at the price."

"Immediately after the shooting of White the newspapers all over the country started a sympathy movement for Thaw. I haven't a doubt that the owners of many of the big papers were seen 'right after the fact' hesitate at the price. The Thaw family is worth millions and wouldn't hesitate to spend any amount of money to clear the young fellow no imprisoned for the murder."

W. M. Ferguson was the center of a bunch of motor boat enthusiasts at the Dacotah hotel the other evening, when the Man About Town dropped around. The men were grouped in the lobby, discussing the sport, and the guests from the east, who looked on and listened in mild-eyed surprise, occasionally letting slip ejaculations of surprise when some of the stories became almost too big for belief.

"I tell you what," said Mr. Ferguson, "there is nothing like a speed boat for hunting at Maple Lake. A fellow can go out and get all the game he wants without taking a gun along. When I see a flock of ducks ahead, resting on the water, I simply put the boat up to her top speed and make a run for them. Before the

birds have time to get out of the way I have half a dozen of them by the legs, and then it is an easy matter to wring their necks."

"It is still easier to catch a mess of fish. I fasten a long-tined spear to the front of the boat, under water, of course, and let her rip ahead as fast as she want to go. About every five minutes I reach over and pull the fish off the tines of the spear, so as to make room for more. It doesn't take long to get a mess for a big party in this manner as it is a well known fact that Maple Lake is chuck full. Reference—F. V. Kent. Another good way is to fasten a sharp knife to the prow edge of the boat, and then come back and pick them up as you see them floating on top of the water. That takes longer than the spear method, however."

"Those stories may seem to be a little tall, but here is one that is an actual fact. I was going up the lake one day when I saw a deer crossing the stream, quite a distance ahead. It was in a broad part of the lake near Sandy Beach, and the animal had a considerable distance to swim. I ran up beside it and followed for a quarter of a mile, patting its back and talking to it. When it reached shallow water it ran up on the bank and then turned around and looked at me."

THE HERALD'S LATEST DECLARATION

Winship Throws the Fat of Good Government into the Democratic Fire.
Lakota, N. D., Oct. 3.—Editor Evening Times: As a friend of good government I am greatly surprised at the turn our friend Winship has recently taken.

I see he hangs out the democratic ticket in the midst of reading the paper, while the republican ticket is placed in a corner with the patent medicine and baking powder ads.

As a friend of good government it looks strange that immediately on Winship's return from New York that he should declare openly as he did in last Sunday's Herald for the democratic ticket. Did he get next to the democratic barrel while in New York? and is this the reason why he throws all the fat of good government into the democratic fire?

As a friend of good government we must here part ways with our friend Winship and still cling to the republican party from top to bottom. Democratic money from New York or from any place else cannot lead me at least into the democratic party.

—One always for good government.

BOY BREAKS ARM.

Son of Wm. Froth Sustains Accident At Sherwood, N. D.
Special to The Evening Times.
Sherwood, N. D., October 3.—The little son of Wm. Froth of Pleasant fell from a hay rack last Saturday and struck his arm in such a manner as to break the lower end of the humerus and dislocate the left bow. He was brought to Dr. Keys, where the best attention possible was given the democratic fire.

STORE ROBBED AT HARVEY.

Burglars Get \$400 in Currency and \$200 in Checks.
Special to The Evening Times.
Harvey, N. D., Oct. 3.—The general store of A. J. Salthammer at Hastings was entered and the safe being unlocked, the robbers simply opened the door and secured \$400 in currency and two checks amounting to \$200, making a total of \$600.

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