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ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1866.

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East Grand Forks, Minn.—J. Kingman, Drug Store, A. Hagerud, Confectioner, Geo. Downham, Confectioner, Minot, N. D.—C. H. Weed.

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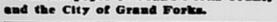
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Official paper of Grand Forks County and the City of Grand Forks.

MONDAY, MAY 31, 1909.



Do you know what it means, boys and girls...

Who hail from the north and the south...

Do you know what it means, This twining of greens...

Round the silent cannon's mouth, This strewing with flowers the grass grown grave...

This decking with garlands the staves brave, This flaunting of flags...

All in fatters and rags, This marching and singing, These bells a-ringing...

These faces grave and these faces gay, This talk of the blue and this talk of the gray...

In the north and the south Memorial day?

At simply a show time, boys and girls, Is this day of falling flowers, Not a pageant play...

Nor a holiday, Of flags and floral bowers, It is something more than the day that starts...

Warm memories a-throb in veteran hearts, For across the years, To the hopes and fears, To the days of battle, Of roar and of rattle...

To the past that now seems so far away, Do the sons of the blue and the sons of the gray...

Gaze, hand clasping hand, Memorial day.

For the wreck and the wrong of it, boys and girls, For the terror and loss as well, Our hearts must hold...

A regret untold, As we think of those who fell, But their blood, on whichever side they fought...

Remade the nation and progress bought, We forget the foe, For we live and know...

That the fighting and sighing, The falling and dying, Were but steps toward the future—the martyr's way...

Down which the sons of the blue and the gray, Look with love and pride Memorial day.

THE NATION'S DEAD.

A united nation stands with uncovered head today beside the mounds which mark the last bivouac of those who in the hour of danger freely gave their life blood, that the nation itself might not perish. With loving hands the graves where sleep the dead have been again strewn with the emblems of heaven's purity. In ten thousand centuries the heroic deeds of the defenders of human liberty have been retold in words of sublime eloquence. From the secret chambers of a million hearts has again been brought forth the memories of husband and son and father and lover who fell beneath the leaden hail, and perchance lies in an unknown and unmarked grave. Such are the things which Memorial day recalls to those who lived in the dark days when a nation's destiny hung in the balance and when the arbitrament of war was the last appeal of two peoples within a nation who had for a century been schooled in opposite beliefs as to the rights of states as a part of the federal nation. It was the principle of brotherly love which gave the first inspiration for the commemoration of the day. The soldier who marched and camped

and fought beside the one who fell in the conflict realized as no other could, what a sacrifice the dead one made. He who gave the wounded comrade the last drink from his own canteen realized how horrible was war. And those who consigned the bodies of their fellow-soldiers to the last embrace of earth, with none to whisper a prayer or shed a tear, comprehended the horrible hours to those who died beneath the stars and stripes on the field of conflict. Softened by the memories of the dead, it was a touching remembrance to those who survived to pay this annual tribute of love to the dead. And so Memorial day had its inception.

Nations may forget but they are not ungrateful. The ranks of those who marched to the music of fife and drum in the sixties are fast thinning and in a few years the army which marched and fought with Grant and Sherman and Sheridan will be but a memory. Like the great soul who shared their sorrows in the white house, only the benedictions of their spirits will rest upon the nation they saved. But the works they did and the sacrifices they made will not be forgotten so long as the nation stands and so long as human rights are held sacred to mankind.

The generation which has come after those who answered the call of Abraham Lincoln in 1861 have kept sacred their inheritance. The deeds of daring and acts of heroism are inspirations for the boys and girls of today. The pages of history which recite the thrilling events are the sacred scroll from which they draw the spirit of patriotism and national honor. The call of country would be as strong to them as to those who responded with "we are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand strong". This has been proven by deeds, not words. When the call came to drive the Spaniards from their last stronghold in the western world, there was no hesitation, no delay, no lack of men. Under the burning rays of a tropical sun, Americans proved that they were worthy sons of worthy sires.

It is this inherent patriotism that makes this nation great and powerful. It is the principle which will preserve the nation with its generic liberty and eternal doctrine of equal rights for all men. Demagogues may cry out against it and political vultures hawk at and tear it, but it will stand as a nation until the crash of worlds shall seal the doom of both men and nations, because of the memory of those who gave all that heaven had given them that the nation might be established and preserved.

The most potent fact in this national preservation is the fact that those who fought against the government are loyal to it. The bitterness of conflict rankled in the breasts of both victor and vanquished for a time, and unfortunately unscrupulous men seeking their own personal aggrandizement, fanned the flames of sectionalism as long as it was possible. But the spirit of Appomattox became the spirit of the nation. The north grew to understand that the south fought for a principle which they believed sacred and that the men who led the armies and carried the muskets were fighting for the preservation of that principle. And so the spirit of tolerance and understanding grew until today the man who sits at the council board of the nation and directs the destiny of its military affairs, wore the gray and led the columns of charging southerners on many a bloody field. The south, having appealed to the sword accepted the decision and today vies with the north in its devotion to the union. It has taken a half century to "bind up the nation's wounds", but in that binding there has been knitted the eternal principle of a federated nation, strong, powerful and just.

And so we lay our tribute of love upon the graves of the nation's dead today, that lisping infancy and enthusiastic youth may learn the lesson taught by their deeds and keep forever alive the sacred fire in the temple of liberty.

ILLINOIS' NEW SENATOR.

After a deadlock lasting nearly six months, the Illinois legislature has chosen Representative William Lorimer to succeed Albert J. Hopkins in the United States senate. On the final ballot Senator Hopkins was unable to hold his forces together longer, and he lost re-election by a vote of 108 to 90.

The result was not unexpected. Mr. Lorimer is one of those men whose genius for organization enable them to maintain their cohorts solidly in the face of the hottest fire. Such

men have great responsibilities resting upon them. And not infrequently they prove themselves to possess qualities of the very highest leadership.

The country has heard of William Lorimer before in the most favorable light as an enthusiastic member of the congressional waterways commission. He also helped to pass the meat inspection bill and, although a dweller in the thickest of Chicago, he has proved himself the friend of the western farmer. Like most strong men, he has arisen from the people. He was born in England 48 years ago, and not born to the purple, either. Chicago has seen him on the platform of her street cars, a common laborer in her packing houses, and later an ambitious young politician with a small following. It takes personality, vigor of character, and ability as well as ambition to arise through these successive stages from street car conductor to United States senator.

Being a man from the people, William Lorimer knows the sentiments of the people, and there can be no doubt in the minds of many who know him that he intends to carry out their wishes. He should make a good senator for Illinois and one imbued with a still larger sense of his stewardship to the people of the whole country.

GOOD ROADS.

Speaker Cannon is sometimes suave and sometimes blunt in expressing his views on proposed legislation by the general government. He has never been considered an ardent stickler for the rights of the states, but has rather leaned toward a broad construction of the powers of the federal government, and has, on occasions, been called an extremist in this direction. His recent talk to the good roads conference was very blunt and direct, and is winning favor in many directions. He is a believer in good roads, but he also believes that the building and maintenance of such roads is a matter wholly for the states, in which the general government ought to take no part. He does not seem to doubt the power of the federal government to step in and build roads, but his opposition to the exercise of this power rests on the immense expenditure it would entail, and on the further ground that there is no way of determining where the government should stop if it should once begin the work.

The advocates of government aid in road building point to the one example of what is known as the national road from Cumberland, Md., to St. Louis, constructed about three-quarters of a century ago. Circumstances were wholly different then, the great west was almost a wilderness; the Indians were still troublesome, there were no railroads; the states through which the road was to run were not able to bear the cost, and the road was to enable the government to reach the west with its army in case of trouble with the Indians, and to supply the army. The road was built as a military necessity, just as roads were constructed or rebuilt during the civil war to supply armies or to expedite their movements. Now the states are well settled, prosperous, and rich, and the government has no need of wagon roads as it can transport its armies and their supplies much more expeditiously by rail.

Wagon roads are now wholly a local convenience. They are no longer of national or even of state importance. They are not used for transportation except from the farm to the railroads or to the towns, unless the convenience of automobile owners is considered. For that class of tourists good roads are a great desideratum, but their convenience will not justify the government entering upon an era of road construction. Some of the states have excellent road laws, and others are enacting similar statutes but they are enacted on the ground that they aid in the development of the state and primarily aid the farmer in transporting his surplus to a shipping point, and not for any esthetic reason or to supply boulevards or speedways for automobiles.

If the government should construct good roads in the country, why not call upon the same power to construct good streets in the cities and towns?

During the spring every one would be benefited by taking Foley's Kidney Remedy. It furnishes a needed tonic to the kidneys after the extra strain of winter, and it purifies the blood by stimulating the kidneys, and causing them to eliminate the impurities from it. Foley's Kidney Remedy imparts new life and vigor. Pleasant to take. Sold by McGrath's Pharmacy.

Advertisement for Benner, Begg & Garvin. Title: 'The Advantages of Being Well Dressed'. Subtitle: 'The First Step to Success'. Text: 'Few men today but owe some part of their success to appearance and personal appearance is largely a matter of dress. The well dressed man is always considered successful and the successful man owes it to himself to be well dressed. There is as much personality in the right kind of clothes as in the men who wear them. So far, so good, but any man should be careful in choosing his clothing. There must be "one best" among the throng and there's one safe way to pick—Pin your faith to the store that has stood every clothing test for ten years; to This store, the home of Benjamin clothes. Benjamin products are an absolute guarantee of correct New York style, permanent shape and entire satisfaction 'till they are worn out. They afford complete assurance to any wearer that he is well dressed. Benjamin Summer Suits \$15.00 to \$25.00. Summer Underwear: Egyptian shirts and drawers; double seat, per garment 50c and 75c. French Bonbon: Balbriggan shirts and drawers; per garment \$1.00. Many other weaves and prices on display. Men's Straw Hats: Genuine Panama hats \$5.00 each up to \$12.00. Split braid Hawes or Gordon sailor hats, \$1.50 up to \$3.50. Semmit braid Hawes or Gordon sailor hats, \$2.00 up to \$3.00. New summer neckwear in Rumehunds and English tulle, 25c up to \$1.00. Benner, Begg & Garvin. Includes an illustration of two men in suits.

MAY HAVE FURTHER TROUBLE WITH POLICE

Man Now Under Arrest in Grand Forks Suspected of Robbery at Minot

Chief of Police P. J. Hyland of Grand Forks Sunday for the purpose of investigating the case of Henry Savage, the man who was recently sentenced to the county jail for thirty days on a charge of vagrancy. Savage, it is thought, is the man wanted in Minot for several burglaries. The following from the Minot Reporter throws a little light on the subject:

"A portion of the goods stolen from the residence of H. R. Ketchum in Eastwood park, April 18, was discovered this afternoon in the home of Mr. Papermaster, a traveling merchant, and Henry Savage, his brother-in-law is now in the Grand Forks jail held to the order of the local police.

"Word of Savage's arrest reached the city this morning with partial information as to the whereabouts of the goods that were taken from the house. Chief Hyland, Mr. Ketchum and a representative of the Reporter searched the Papermaster house this afternoon and found after some difficulty a box of cut glass stored away in the cellar. The property was positively identified by Mr. Ketchum.

"Mrs. Papermaster, a sister of Savage who is living in the house, claims no knowledge of the crime and did not know that the box was stored in the cellar.

"Reporter readers will remember that the Ketchum house was entered while Mr. and Mrs. Ketchum were on a vacation, the entrance having been effected through a cellar window. The property stolen consisted of a quantity of cut glass, some silverware, a ring, a ladies' box and a dress suit case. While several attempts were made to find the property and apprehend the criminal none were successful until the tip was received from Grand Forks this morning.

"It is understood that the remainder of the property will be secured within a short time with the possible exception of the box and the ring.

"Savage lives in St. Paul where he is not known to have any trade. His sister who married Papermaster has lived in the city for something over a year, and Savage came to Minot to visit her. He was here about three or four weeks. Mr. Papermaster is present at his farm near Stanley and could not be interviewed.

YANKTON WANTS TO KNOW

Commercial Club Inquires About How the Auditorium Was Built—Want One of Their Own

Mayor J. D. Taylor is in receipt of a letter from the Commercial club of Yankton, South Dakota, asking for information as to how Grand Forks succeeded in building an auditorium in four weeks. The mayor forwarded a copy of the Evening Times showing the plans of the building and the condition of the work when the cornerstone was laid. He turned the letter over to K. C. Hunter who had charge of the construction of the building and Mr. Hunter will at once write a letter to the inquirers telling how the great task was accomplished.

It is evident that the enterprise of Grand Forks has made its impress on the cities of the northwest and that the building of the auditorium in four weeks was a feat the like of which was never before attempted.

The purpose of the query on the subject, it is stated in the letter, is the fact that Yankton would like to have an auditorium by July 17.

VERDICT FOR DEFENDANT

Ware Case Decided by Jury in Federal Court at Fargo

Fargo, N. D., May 31.—In the federal court here today the verdict of the jury in the case of Ware vs. the Northern Pacific railroad was read. The jury found a verdict for the defendant.

Upon the first trial of this case, the plaintiff secured a verdict for \$5,000 which was the amount sued for.

RESOLUTIONS.

To the Citizens of Grand Forks, N. D.: You are hereby notified that there have been filed in the office of the city auditor of said city, plans, specifications and estimates of the probable cost for the construction of a main sewer along the streets, avenues and across the property hereinafter described, to-wit:

Commencing at a point from the center of Thomas street where the same would be intersected by a line drawn through the center of Clinton avenue;

Thence in an easterly direction following the center of Clinton avenue and Fenton street to an intersection with the center line of Lewis Boulevard;

Thence in a southeasterly direction to the Red River of the North.

Also, that part of main commencing at the intersection of the center line of Fenton street with the center line of alley through blocks 5 and 3 of Riverside Park addition;

Thence in a southerly direction along said center line of said blocks to the center of Skidmore avenue.

Also, that part of main commencing at the intersection of the center line of Fenton street with the center line of alley through block 10 of Riverside Park addition;

Thence in a northerly direction 190 feet more or less to the intersection of center line of proposed alley in said block 15.

Close .58% CHICAGO OATS 48 1/2-44 May July Sept. Open .59% 52% 43%-% Close .58% 53% 43%-% High .58% 55% 44%-% Low .58% 52% 43%-%

THE MARKETS

SATURDAY'S MARKETS. (Market quotations from Chas. E. Lewis and Co., commission brokers, Minneapolis.)

MAY WHEAT. Chl. Mnpia. Dul. Open .124 132 ... High .134 132 ... Low .113 130 ...

JULY WHEAT. Chl. Mnpia. Dul. Open .116%-% 127 127 High .117% 129% ... Low .116% 128% ... Close .117% 129% ...

SEPTEMBER WHEAT. Open .136%-% 109% ... High .109% 109% ... Low .108% 109% ... Close .108% 109% ...

ST. LOUIS. May. July. Sept. Close .135 143 107%

KANSAS CITY. May. July. Sept. Open .133 108%-% 102%-% Close .133 109%-% 102%-%

NEW YORK. May. July. Sept. Open .137% 124% 115% Close .123% 124% ...

WINNIPEG. CHICAGO CORN. May. July. Sept. Open .59% 52% 43%-% High .58% 55% 44%-% Low .58% 52% 43%-% Close .58% 53% 43%-%

MINNEAPOLIS JULY WHEAT. Puts .127%-% 127%-% 130%-% Curb .127%-% 127%-% 130%-%

WINNIPEG CLOSE. No. 1 northern .123%-% No. 2 northern .122%-% No. 3 northern .121%-%

MINNEAPOLIS CASH CLOSE. No. 1 hard .133%-% No. 1 northern .132%-% No. 2 northern .131%-%

DULUTH CASH CLOSE. No. 1 durum .113%-% No. 2 durum .112%-% No. 3 durum .111%-%

TO-NIGHT Cascares THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Advertisement for Liquid Veneer. Title: 'Liquid Veneer'. Subtitle: 'Makes All Things Look Like New'. Text: 'Do not allow your furniture to go to ruin, when it can be made like new, by applying a little Liquid Veneer on your dusting cloth, while dusting. It is not merely a furniture food, but will also polish your brass goods and silverware, it will instantly remove grease spots from all surfaces to which it is applied, therefore making it a household necessity. Seeing is believing. Call and get a sample bottle. Free at A. B. Rheinhardt's Hardware 313 DeMers Ave. Includes an illustration of a box of Liquid Veneer.