

THE EVENING TIMES.

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ENGLAND'S MANHOOD SUFFRAGE

The suffrage question in England is growing wider. For a long time it has been confined to women, and as such has been fairly academic. They have, however, made some violent demonstrations. One of the series of demonstrations took place a few days ago, making work for the London police, but changing no man's opinion.

Over 2500 Yards

Assortment Large Enough for a Chicago Crowd

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man, one vote, as the Radicals. What is certain, however, is that Mr. Asquith has decided to bring in a bill for manhood suffrage at the next session, and that if his power is the same at the next session as it is in this session he will pass it into law.

POLITICS AND CONGRESS

Considerable discussion has recently taken place among regular Republicans, Insurgents, and Democrats as to the various courses of action which they, respectively, should pursue at the approaching session of congress with a view to strengthening their lines for the battle of 1912.

Some of the Democrats, for instance, have held that the proper course for that party would be to push the tariff to the rear and concentrate on the fore. Others have maintained that such tactics alone should be made the issue.

Among the Insurgents there seems to be a tacit agreement that whatever is to be approved must be initiated by some member of their own coterie and that whatever comes from the white house must be regarded as dangerous to the insurgent cause.

Finally, among the Republicans there seems to be a disposition to wage war on the Democrats and Insurgents, seeking to embarrass them by prolonging the session without any compensating beneficial action in the interest of the public.

On the whole, it would seem as if the approaching session were to be made the playground of politics and business the football of politicians.

It is a well established principle that which looks to the welfare of the general public without regard to personal or political advantage; that the party that plays politics is the one that goes down to defeat.

This is a principle that may well be followed by all parties or factions of parties in congress. The country is in no mood to remain supine while politicians wage their battles on the floor of congress. Business has been harassed enough and the discussion of public questions, for political effect, has gone far enough.

AMUSEMENTS

The Flirting Princess. No more pleasing announcement could be made in a theatrical sense than that the Chicago musical comedy success, "The Flirting Princess," with Harry Bulger in the title role, will visit here at the Metropolitan this evening.

The Country Boy. A play that has been conceded the most successful and cleanest comedy of the present year is Henry B. Harris' production of "The Country Boy," which has been booked for presentation at the Metropolitan next month.

Thelma. A question of greatest moment to every man and woman, married or single, is dealt with in a clear straightforward manner, and true to life in the clever drama of "Thelma" which comes to the Metropolitan on Thanksgiving day for two performances.

Madame Sherry. Because everyone all over the country is humming, singing or whistling some numbers of the score of the big sensational musical success, "Madame Sherry," the impression is current in some quarters that the production's charm is in greater part musical. Reports say that the mirth qualities of the play are no less engaging than its score. The love of a man for a maid

under odd circumstances, love of the soulful, romantic sort, love that blossoms in the heart of youth and flourishes as true love ever does, when things do not go smoothly, is the reigning spell of the production, according to report. But this love, this courtship is so beset on so many sides, and attended by so many misadventures, that while itself remaining an appealing interest, all its accessory situations arouse amusement. Some



Miss Orpha Crow in "Thelma," Thanksgivng, matinee and night.

idea of the fun developed may perhaps be gleaned by a summary of the character of the play which besides the lovers include an Italian house janitor, his Irish wife, a lively fun-loving actress, a New York man about town, an amusingly whimsical uncle of the maid in love, and others, including a pupple of a dancing school and the guests of a yachting party.

The Country Boy. A play that has been conceded the most successful and cleanest comedy of the present year is Henry B. Harris' production of "The Country Boy," which has been booked for presentation at the Metropolitan next month. "The Country Boy" was written by Edgar Selwyn, and concerns an ambitious youth from the country who thinks that the big city holds better opportunities for him than do the limited boundaries of his home village. How well his theories work out, the author attempts to show in this four-act play, which is said to be more humorous than dramatic. "The Country Boy" belongs to that class of American plays which "The Fortune Hunter" and "The Man From Home" are good examples, and its appeal is to every class of theater goer. The comedy that will be seen here is the same one that has been crowding Powers' theater, Chicago.

THOUGHTS OF OTHERS

A good polo pony costs as much as a mule without being worth as much.

If you have a friend you must fight his battles or you will not be satisfactory.

A boy who rides a bicycle envies a man who rides a motorcycle. This is a strange world and the variety of people in it is large.

Speaking of food and other edibles, some people don't like anything that ever made them sick, while others don't like anything else.

Some Wonders of Electricity

SOUR MILK, ACRID WINE AND FOUL WATER ARE MADE FIT TO DRINK BY NEW PROCESS

(London Express.) Physicians in France and England are discussing with keen interest the report that Douglas L. V. Browne, formerly an American mining engineer now a resident of Paris, has invented and constructed, with the aid of aluminum, an electric cell which, immersed in liquid, becomes possessed of wonderful powers. Here are some of the things claimed for Mr. Browne's invention:

It reduces the acidity in milk, so that it is possible for this liquid to be sterilized and the infant mortality of a nation lessened.

It cleanses acid wine, leaving it fit for drinking purposes, and renders impure grape juice sweet, and preserves it.

It softens the hard water which Paris people use, so that, including the use of the softened water for laundry purposes, there is a possible saving of thirty per cent in the quantity of soap used.

When wool is placed under the electric treatment the grease is practically removed.

In sterilizing milk, water, liquors and other liquids, the bacteria are killed off.

It destroys typhoid bacteria and tuberculous bacilli.

It purifies water so that fish may live in it, thus opening the way to systematic cleansing of rivers and harbors.

It has a medicinal effect of wonderful importance when dysentery and diseases of the intestinal organs are treated.

Ernest Runtz, an architect of high standing in London, writes of Mr. Browne's electric process of sterilization and purification.

"The possibilities of this invention I felt were so enormous," he writes, "that I retained the services of Dr. Leo Taylor to investigate the matter, and although the whole of the investigations are not yet complete, those that are confirm the claims that have already been reported by M. Roussel (doctor of the Paris university and expert in the Parisian laboratory).

Upon receiving this letter the London newspaper dispatched a correspondent to Paris. This correspondent spent many hours in Mr. Browne's laboratory watching the experiments. He was accompanied by Mr. Runtz, the architect, and Dr. Leo Taylor, referring to Mr. Runtz's letter, following the investigation the staff correspondent wrote, in part, to the Express:

"The scientist finds conventional and obvious what to the lay mind is bewildering and miraculous. . . . Mr. Browne's apparatus consists of an electric cell, and it is the construction of this electrode that has insured the success of the Browne process. Aluminum is largely employed in its construction. . . .

"The experiments with milk have been, perhaps, most dramatically conclusive, and they are evidently of the first importance, in the face of dependence of the young on milk, and the heavy death roll caused by bad milk. . . .

to fifteen degrees—twenty-five is the maximum if the milk is to remain wholesome—and it boiled easily without coagulation.

"It was told that milk is particularly difficult to deal with, as, if more than the lowest possible current is employed it is resolved into its various constituents and ceases to be milk.

"If this treatment had been in vogue in England during the recent hot summer, I feel certain that the infant mortality which has been so terribly severe would have been very largely reduced, as the poor were practically unable to obtain for their infants milk in anything like a fresh condition.

"After the milk test was passed to wine, the proprietor of a neighboring brasserie had some burgundy of excellent vintage but badly corked. We bought two bottles of this—the vendor by the way, being amazed and delighted at the sale—and opened one. It had all the appearance, taste and smell of a corked wine, and was subjected to the electric treatment. The wine was poured into a glass vessel, into which the electrical contrivance was placed and again to my eyes there came an interesting and almost dramatic result.

"The impurities were, as it were, gathered up in a net, and after the wine had been passed through the net it was good to look at, good to smell and good to taste. The whole operation from beginning to end lasted under five minutes. Its cost must obviously have been infinitesimal and the change was complete.

"We then took a bunch of ordinary black grapes and squeezed the juice from them. This juice was cloudy and full of undesirable matter. The Browne process rendered the liquid clear, and it preserved it. In twenty-four hours the residue of the juice had added to the clearness of the wine, and the brownness was sweet in taste and smell.

"From wine we turned to water. I washed my hands in the recent hot weather Paris water and Mr. Browne afterward poured a bottle of ink into the water and mixed it up. A portion was subjected to the electric treatment, and the same result. The ink and dirt were dragged out of the liquid, and after filtration the water was perfectly palatable as a drink, and moreover, had acquired an evident softness.

"Paris water is notoriously hard. This water, after treatment by Mr. Browne's process, was conspicuously soft, and of a quality of particular importance to laundrymen. Indeed, I was assured that if water treated in this way were employed in a laundry it would lead to a saving of thirty per cent in soap.

"As a last experiment on my first day at Mr. Browne's laboratory a handful of coarse sand was put under treatment, with the result, as I could see and feel for myself, that the sand was practically removed.

"It is asserted that the Browne process will kill all the malevolent bacilli found from time to time in water and milk, and which are responsible for so many deaths. Mr. Taylor vouches for the destruction of the typhoid bacilli, and I have reports signed by M. Roussel vouching for the destruction of other organisms, including the bacillus of tuberculosis.

"It is evident that as a method of cleansing rivers and water supplies the Browne process must be of almost incalculable value. Purification by electricity has been experimented with before, but with an ordinary electrode it is costly and not altogether satisfactory. The pith of Mr. Browne's invention is the composition of the electrode, as I have said before. The result, as I have seen for myself, is that the purified water remains pure, and that in it fish may live indefinitely. This is a highly important point, since fish die in rivers cleansed by chemical processes.

"Further, it is claimed that water so treated has a distinct medicinal effect. Mr. Browne first began his experiments in Mexico, and he states that with his treated water he has cured dysentery and diseases of the digestive organs, and that by its effects on acidity it has a great important bearing on general health.

About all some rich men ever give their kids is their kind regards.

Gigantic Bovine Souse

SEVENTEEN COWS ON APPLE DIET CELEBRATE A BIG TWO-DAY DRUNK

(Greenwich, Conn. Cor. New York World.)

Soren Jensen came up from Bankville today and reported what he referred to as the biggest "bovine souse" in his recollection. He declared that seventeen of his cows had been indisputably drunk for two days and gave this as an excuse for failing to make prompt deliveries of milk yesterday and today. Jensen has one of the biggest milk routes in Greenwich.

Fermented apples were at the bottom of the Bankville bovine scandal. Jensen's orchards furnished the apples that have been carping the ground beneath the trees for weeks. There was such a heavy crop that Jensen could not pack and ship them fast enough to clear the ground. Day before yesterday the fallen apples had reached that stage of decomposition where it takes very little churning in a cow's stomach to produce the same results that are obtained in the distillation of applejack.

Until last night the cows that indulged carried about a more or less ladylike souse, but yesterday they had then and occasionally kicking over a pen. As Jensen's men tried to milk them, but yesterday they worked up the morning's holdover into a roaring bun and there was a general refusal to pay all over the Jensen pastures.

When it came time for the evening's milking not a cow could be persuaded to leave the fields, where they were still hitting it up on fermented apples. According to one of Jensen's hired men, several of the cows were attempting to sing and making the most dismal noises imaginable. They staggered all over the lot, bumped into one another and were truly in a deplorable state of intoxication.

It looked as if many of Jensen's aristocratic customers in Greenwich were going without a drop of milk this morning, for the rampaging cows took it as a great joke when the hired men set down to milk them, kicking their heels and making a general nuisance of themselves. They were so drunk that they were leaving the counter, and all are satisfied and happy.

Lizzie, a thirty-quart-a-day cow was one of the chief offenders and Jensen relied on her to furnish two millionaires with their daily supply of milk and cream. He was running around in circles, tearing his hair, when a neighbor came over and suggested that he

give Lizzie a big dose of bromo seltzer and sober her up.

The neighbors furnished a half-pint bottle of the antiscorbic powder and Jensen emptied it into a pail of water. Lizzie was persuaded to drink, and once she had a taste she drained the pail.

Twenty minutes passed before any effect was noticed, but within an hour Lizzie gave signs of returning sobriety. A little later she had sufficiently recovered her poise to make it safe to milk her. She kicked the first hired man ten feet when he started, but when Jensen had patted and coaxed and soothed her for a while she consented to remain quiet while he got ten quarts of milk. Whether or not her offering bore any resemblance to milk punch has not been ascertained.

Today Jensen gave 100 gallons of bromo seltzer to the rest of his drunken herd, with beneficial results.

What a high hill the multiplication tables seemed the first time you got over them!

In thinking before you speak, think how painful it is to apologize, among other things.

The Dairy Lunch the Best in the World

This is saying a good deal. When people say that they are tired of the world and all that it has to offer, they are tired of the world and all that it has to offer. They are tired of the world and all that it has to offer. They are tired of the world and all that it has to offer.

HOUGH DAIRY LUNCH

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