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THERE is nothing that will
make a man feel more un-
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you will have that satisfactory
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when you want the
best beer
Hamm's
beer with
a flavor
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Agents
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We now have an expert furniture
packer, Mr. Reed, from Minneapolis,
who packs all kinds of goods for storage
or shipment.
Estimates given on jobs or will work
by the hour. Work guaranteed to be
the best and done promptly.
We make a specialty of Moving,
Packing, Storage. Large brick ware-
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With separate stalls for household
goods, \$5.50 to \$5.00 per month
for full stalls. Smaller lots accord-
ing to space occupied.
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They have a new way of pronounc-
ing Bellamy Storer's name in Wash-
ington. Since the recent sensational
publication he has come to be known
as "Blame-Me" Storer.

The Fargo Forum And Daily Republican.

THE FORUM PRINTING CO.
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Business Office 504-L
Composing Room 504-M
Editorial Room 639-L
Local Reporters and News Room 639-M

TIME CARD.

Trains Arrive.
N. P.—From east, 5:15 p. m., 5:40 a.
m., 7:20 a. m., 5 p. m.
N. P.—From west, 7 a. m., 9:10 a. m.,
1:30 p. m., 10:55 p. m.
N. P.—Cassellon branch—6:40 p. m.
F. & S. W.—From west, 7:05 p. m.
C. M. & St. P.—From south, 11:30 p.
m. and 6 p. m.
G. N.—From east, 5:05 a. m., 5:53 p.
m., 8 p. m., 5:40 p. m.
G. N.—From west, 2:50 p. m., 10:33
p. m.
G. N.—Arrives from Aneta—10:25 a. m.
G. N.—From Larimore, 11:30 a. m.
G. N.—Moorhead Northern, 10:00 p. m.

Trains Depart.
N. P.—Going east, 7:10, 9:25 a. m.;
9:40 and 11:10 p. m.
N. P.—Going west, 6, 7:40 a. m.; 5:25
p. m., 5:35 p. m.
N. P.—Cassellon branch, 8:10 a. m.
F. & S. W.—Going west, 8:30 a. m.
C. M. & St. P.—Going south, 7 a. m.,
and 7:40 p. m.
G. N.—Going east, 2:50 p. m.; 8 a. m.;
8:30 a. m., 10:33 p. m.
G. N.—Going west, 5:05 a. m., 5:53
p. m.; 8:15 p. m.
Moorhead Northern—Departs 6:30 a.
m.
G. N.—To Aneta, departs 6:20 p. m.
G. N.—To Larimore, 8:15 p. m.

THE DUTY TO THE PHILIPPINES.

The portion of the president's mes-
sage devoted to the Philippine Islands
has a note of anxiety in it. The same
solicitude is detected in the annual
report of the secretary of war. Both
documents recognize the benefits that
America has conferred upon these is-
land possessions; both detect the pos-
sibility that all these efforts may have
a disappointing result. Both show
the way to making the American ad-
ministration of the Philippine Islands
a permanent success.

This government has given to the
islands the blessing of peace. It was
deplorably necessary that peace could
only come through organized warfare.
For many years large parts of the
archipelago had been in chronic in-
surrection against the Spanish rule.
Many tribes were in continuous hos-
tility to one another. There could, as
it seemed to many of the best men, be
no peace without warfare of a civil-
ized people against an uncivilized, in the
interest of public order. Except for
sporadic outbreaks of the nature of
banditti raids, peace has become es-
tablished and even such outbreaks are
less and less frequent. In the fight-
ing, outrages have doubtless been com-
mitted by American soldiers. Out-
rages are always committed in war, by
both sides. The most unfortunate
incidents have been due to the in-
tractability of the natives themselves.
Peace has come instead of the incessant
fighting of natives against Spaniards,
and of native tribes with one an-
other. It is this nation which has
given peace to the Philippines, but by
ways which, however, necessary, have
left bitter feelings. These can be al-
layed and the subjects of this nation
can be won into friendship only by
legislation on the part of congress that

shall assure them that the United
States is governing them not for its
own good but for theirs.

America has saved great suffering
and many deaths by its suppression of
cholera. What might have been a
terrible pestilence in Manila and from
Manila through a large part of the
islands last summer was averted by
the skill and energy of the health au-
thorities, and that benefit is beyond
any estimate. As long as this na-
tion controls the islands that fearful
plague of the tropics will be banished.
The lands occupied by the friars
have been turned to public use, by a
skillful diplomacy that allowed no
breach with the Catholic church. A
host of teachers has been sent from
this country and a public school sys-
tem has been founded. Wagon roads
have been improved and railroads be-
gun. The oppressive exactions of the
Spanish rule have ceased. Represen-
tative government has been inaugu-
rated, and the first legislature is to meet
next spring, unless conditions shall
make it absolutely impossible. But
even against all this the fact stands
that, in the words of Secretary Taft,
prosperity has been absent from the
islands throughout the period of Amer-
ican occupation. "A land ground down
by poverty, with its industries de-
pressed, is not likely to be grateful. A
hungry man does not give thanks for
education or tranquility nor for any
efforts in his behalf, which leave him
hungry. If," to quote the president,

"the nation owes no more imperative
duty to itself and mankind than the
duty of managing the affairs of all the
islands under the American flag so as
to make it evident that it is in every
way to their advantage that the flag
should fly over them," then it is this
nation's duty to do its utmost to pro-
mote prosperity in the Philippines. If
there is laxity, here, then all other gifts
will be as the giving of a stone in-
stead of bread.

The administrative branch of the
government has done much for the is-
lands. The legislative branch has
done little. The reason for this differ-
ence is evident. The administration
and its representatives in the Phil-
ippines have acted in independence of
American commercial interests. The
legislators at Washington have had
commercial interests in mind in all
their Philippine legislation. Nor have
these interests been those of the
American people generally, but of
special combinations. It is due to
such an influence that the export duty
on hemp is not collected when the
hemp is sent to American rope manu-
factures. It is due to such interests
that Philippine products are subject-
ed in this country to duties which de-
press the industries of the islands.
This is done, in great part, in the in-
terest of one of the most detestable
and mischievous combinations that
curse this land, the sugar trust. If
America is to be saved the mortifica-
tion of eventually yielding up the is-
lands to Japan, and a strong native
preference for Japan would prove in
the long run impossible for this na-
tion to hold out against, or find itself
still more humiliated by its failure, the
president's recommendation should be
acted upon. "I most earnestly hope,"
he declared, "that the bill to provide
a lower tariff or else absolute free
trade in Philippine products, may be-
come a law. No harm will come to
any American industry. Let us see
to it that they are given free access
to our markets."

NEW WALKER THEATRE.

House at Winnipeg Opened After a
Long Delay.

The new Walker Theatre in Winni-
peg has at last been opened. It is the
most beautiful as well as costly play
house in all Canada. It was expected
that the house would be in readiness
for the opening of the season and
many companies were booked for that
place which were compelled to cancel
their Winnipeg dates because a strike
and other unforeseen delays prevented
the opening until Tuesday evening by
the In Town Co. The house belongs
to C. P. Walker, who is a member of
the firm of Walker Bros. & Hardy of
Fargo. The building will cost when
completed about \$275,000, and has ev-
ery possible modern convenience and
comfort. A system of ventilation is
installed which is found in no other
theatre in the west. It takes the fresh
air into the basement where it is heat-
ed and purified and forced into the
theatre proper through apertures im-
mediately beneath the seats. A large
fan is used in the ventilators at the
roof to draw out the foul air. The
house has its own lighting plant, and
its stage is said to be the most bril-
liantly lighted of any one in the coun-
try. The acoustics are so perfect that
every word can be heard perfectly in
every part of the building. The seat-
ing capacity is 2,200, and every seat
is so arranged that there is abundance
of room for the occupant.

Word is expected within a few days
of a reconciliation after long es-
trangement between Ballington
Booth of the Volunteers of America
and his father, General William Booth,
head of the Salvation Army. Com-
mander and Mrs. Ballington Booth are
now at sea on their way to England.
General Booth is in feeble health and
is understood to have expressed a
wish to see his son before he dies. It
is almost ten years since his father
and son became estranged. Mem-
bers of the family took sides private-
ly, but openly they supported their
father.

Wise and Otherwise

When it comes to pastmasters in the
game commonly called financing, Chief
of Police Wade occupies a seat
and should be given the countersign
and password which would make him
eligible to a seat on the top row with
the Rockefellers, Goulds, Vanderbilts
and the Morgans and others, for he
has the instincts which all shrewd
financiers are blessed with.

The public has heard much about a
certain dog which made its escape from
its owner, who was enroute from
Grand Forks to Kansas City.

The dog in question, which is known
to every reader by reason of the many
references made to it, was apprehend-
ed by Captain of Police Dahlgren. The
captain has been entertaining the dog
at his house, waiting for the owner to
send forthwith the charges of ex-
pression and, incidentally, the charges
of feeding and caring for the canine.
But the said owner has failed to re-
mit and Captain Dahlgren has been
holding Chief Wade liable for the
amount of board and lodging he is
charging for the canine. The amount
due up to last night amounted to \$7.25
and it was up to the chief to con-
trive a scheme whereby he could evade
the payment of the amount, as he
ordered the captain to hold the dog
awaiting instructions.

Last night the climax was reached
when Captain Dahlgren brought the
dog down to the police station and de-
manded that the chief pay him for the
care and feeding of the animal.

It required but a few minutes for the
apt superintendent of the police de-
partment to concoct a scheme. Final-
ly he arrived at one and handed it to
Dahlgren before the latter could think
it over.

"Captain, you have kept the dog at
your house for over four weeks now,
and hasn't your wife become attached
to the animal?" said the chief.

The captain admitted that his wife
had, and that she regretted to have
to give it up.

"Well," said the chief, "now I tell
you what you do. You haven't
bought her a Christmas present as yet,
have you?"

"No," came the reply.
"Well, you take the dog home with
you again and tell your wife that you
arranged to give her the dog and make
her a Christmas present of it, and I'll
bet that she will be as tickled
as though you presented her with a
set of furs or a diamond ring."

"I never thought of that," said the
captain, "and that is a good scheme."

Captain Dahlgren then said that if
the chief would release the dog to
him he would release his claim for
board and lodging held against the
canine, and the deal was consum-
mated.

After this was effected the chief
went to another phone in one of the
other offices of the city hall and called
Mrs. Dahlgren. He told her over
the phone that he wanted to make her
a Christmas present. The chief stated
that he learned through her husband
that she was very fond of the dog that
had been apprehended and held here
for its owner to send after, and that
because of her fondness for the dog,
he had given the dog to her husband
for him to bring to her as a Christmas
gift.

Mrs. Dahlgren showered the chief
with thanks over the telephone and
the runaway canine will hereafter have
a good, comfortable home in North
Dakota instead of Missouri.

One day more to finish up that
Christmas shopping and then it will
be over for another year.

About the latest feminine ornament
—and too late for Christmas, indeed,
except in the most expensive styles—
is the glove monogram. This is the
monogram of the wearer done in gold
and worn on the back of the left glove
just below the wrist. It should be
large enough to be decorative, but
should not be larger than a silver dol-
lar. It is said to be particularly
pleasing to those who have taken up
the fashion, because it is of sufficient
size, makes the hand look smaller.
When too small it has the opposite
effect, however. Properly mounted, it
is on a pin so that it can be taken
off, if desired.

Largest line of framed pictures in
the state. McClure's art store.

Low Priced Atlas.

An up-to-date Atlas of the North-
west and the Orient for \$1.00. The
Northern Pacific Railway company
will send an Atlas of the northwest,
very complete in detail, to anyone upon
receipt of price named.

This is a recent compilation, and
data, maps, illustrations, etc., are re-
liable and from best sources. Sent
prepaid on receipt of price.

A. M. Cleland, General Passenger
Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Heavy Drag on Taxpayers.

Philadelphia Record: Battleships
are such perishable toys. Unless we
build three new ones every year we
cannot make up for wear and tear, as
the salt sea eats through their iron
sides, or as they fall victims to storm
or misadventure. It is a great thing
to have an adequate navy, but to keep
it adequate is a nerve-racking prob-
lem for the taxpayers.

Into each life some
ruins must fall.

Wise people don't sit
down and bawl;

Only fools suicide or
take to flight,

Smart people take
Rocky Mountain
Tea at night.

—Fout & Porterfield.

The Cough of Consumption

Your doctor will tell you that fresh
air and good food are the real cures
for consumption. But often the
cough is very hard. Hence, we
suggest that you ask your doctor
about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
We publish the formulas J. C. Ayer Co.,
of all our preparations. Lowell, Mass.

BEST LIGHTS FOR A TRAIN.

Electricity Perfected, Though Kero-
sene Lamps Are Used Mostly.

New York Tribune: One of the most
difficult problems that confront the
builder of railroad cars is that of
equipping them with proper illumina-
tion. Recent investigation shows that
the progress made in the lighting of
railway cars is considerably behind
that made in the interior illumination
of buildings. Figures show that only
about 10 per cent of the passenger
cars on the railways of this country
use gas and electric lights, while the
remainder are illuminated by smoky
kerosene lamps.

Thomas Dickson, a conductor, fur-
nished penny candles at his own ex-
pense. For many years candles contin-
ued to be the only source of light, and
then they were superseded by sperm
oil and finally by kerosene. Oil lights
have continued to have the preference,
inventors say, because they can be in-
stalled cheaply and their operation
costs far less than any other means
of illumination.

Within the last few years gas has
become a strong factor in the light-
ing of trains. More recently acety-
lene, which was discovered in 1836 by
Edmund Davy, has entered this field as
a luminaire.

Arguments advanced by the users of
acetylene are that there is no danger
of it exploding in a railroad wreck;
that it gives a better light than the
ordinary gas and that it requires no
generators, which consequently makes
it more dependable.

One of the chief items to be consid-
ered in the lighting of railway trains
is the factor of safety. With the kero-
sene lighting system there is a great
danger of fire in a wreck, with the
ordinary gas there is a probability of
explosion, and fire, and with the in-
candescent lamp the light is liable to
fall should the train be stalled for
any considerable length of time. In-
ventors, however, are directing their
attention to the last-named system,
and it is rapidly receiving universal
adoption, despite its high cost of in-
stallation and maintenance.

Christmas confections. Here's where
Pirie's shines with splendor. The
choicest and purest and most varied
as well as the freshest to be found
anywhere.

Getting Ready for the Show.

Kansas City Times: "I thought
you said you were going to tar and
feather Bowlenkne Bill for shooting
up the saloon and letting a barrel of
whiskey leak out in the sand."

"They've been a little unforeseen de-
lay. They ain't a feather bed in
town, and the boys air busy now cuttin'
the wool off'n a bunch of buffalo
rolles!"

Some Mistakes as to Work.

New York Sun: There is much
unconscious cant about the duty and
dignity of labor. Those who cant
it have forgotten the unsavory origin
of work. Work is a memorial and re-
sult of sin, an inferior condition to
which we all fell when Adam blamed
dear Eve for his indiscretions. The
holy, stainless and original condition
was repose, enjoyment, Adam found
a holiday world. The old rascal
changed it into a workday world.
Work for work's sake is a superstition
and a delusion. The best that
can be said for it is that it perpetu-
ates a great mistake. If it has be-
come almost a law of the human race
why should anybody go into raptures
over it? Gravitation is a good deal
more impressive and a natural law.
Does anybody feel called upon to
thank God for gravitation when a
brick hits him?

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character. The man with a bank account is
a reliable man. He is a good citizen."
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and all customers courteous treatment.

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