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BOOKBINDERS
ARE DISMISSEDGOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES LOSE
THEIR JOBS.

Public Printer Stillings Gives as Cause
for Action Amendments Made to U.
S. Printing Laws Relative to Pub-
lishing Congressional Documents.

Washington, May 1.—Public Printer Stillings today announced the dismissal of 204 employees, of whom 102 were journeymen bookbinders, most of the others being sewers and gold workers. The public printer states that he was forced to take this action because of amendments to the laws governing the printing and binding of government reports and congressional documents, causing a falling off of work.

Must Submit to Voliva Today.

Chicago, May 1.—This is the last day on which Zion City people must tender their submission to Voliva. If they do not by today he will take radical action himself. Voliva denounced everybody who has opposed him, taking the occasion for his ultimatum an anniversary of his election of the late John Alexander Dowrie from the church. The overseer declared he had made Zion City what it was, and predicted that he would make the community the wonder of the age. Of the fifteen hundred persons present when he made his declaration, twelve hundred said they would follow Voliva, who then launched into a denunciation of those who would not submit.

FAIL TO DECRY ROOSEVELT.

St. Louis Labor Council Declines to
Denounce the President.

St. Louis, Mo., May 1.—The Central Trades and Labor union of St. Louis today refused to endorse a resolution by the pattern makers' organization attacking President Roosevelt for his denunciation of Meyer and Heywood, officers of the Western Federation of Miners, charged with complicity in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, as "undesirable citizens."

Members of the central labor body declared:

"No matter what we may think of Mr. Roosevelt, we must as good citizens respect the office of chief magistrate of our republic."

The resolution was referred to a committee for consideration after the central labor body had refused to endorse it.

LOVERS SEEK
DEATH IN RIVERLEAPED TOGETHER IN WOE'S
DEATH CHASM.

While Attempting to Elope Virginia
Couple Were Halted and in Their
Despair Enacted Terrible Tragedy.
Girl Went First, Lover Afterwards.

Clifton Forge, Va., May 1.—Like Abelard and Heloise, the historic medieval lovers of France, whose love was prohibited in life, one grave now holds the bodies of Miss Mabel Pendleton 18, and her fiancé, Stuart C. Gay, 19. Their elopement being frustrated they leaped from a bridge into Jackson river together and drowned. Then, when it was too late, the sympathy of everybody went out to them, the whole community mourned them, and their funerals made one.

It was what was carelessly termed a "kid romance," this love of Stuart Gay and Mabel Pendleton. They had been sweethearts since childhood. The girl's parents did not want her to marry because she was so young. She had threatened suicide several times because her infatuation had been frowned upon. Stuart and she often talked it over. About a week ago they went to the theatre together, after theatre to lunch, and then to the depot. Stuart had tickets to Washington.

They went aboard, the two "kids," at midnight, sitting up in their seat in the day coach with hands clasped and planning how they would be married next morning in the beautiful capital city, and forever end objections and suspense. They were blissfully happy.

When Stuart and Mabel left Clifton Forge their trail was as broad as the right of way of the C. & O. Everyone in town knew them. All the railroad people knew them. They hadn't been gone long before Mabel's sister, suspicious of her nonarrival home, learned exactly whether she had gone and with whom. Then the word was flashed to the police at Staunton to turn back the fleeing lovers.

In the early gray of the morning, when the train paused at Staunton, the night watch went into the coach and told the young elopers that they must get off and go right back home on the next train. The crestfallen pair did so, returning to Clifton Forge about 7 a. m., their secret out and their hopes for the future dashed. The local policeman met them and kept his eye on them as they crossed the foot bridge over Jackson river, on the way to the neighborhood in which they lived.

Then came the tragedy. The pale hollow-eyed girl threw off her jacket and suddenly leaped to the water, 30 feet below. The splash was followed by another. Her lover had dived

after her. A colored man on the bank saw it all. He waded in some distance, hoping to be of help. He saw the young lover come to the surface with his betrothed in his arms. She was struggling. Stuart, however, was a good swimmer, but the girl was seen to throw her arms tightly around him. The cool waters of the river closed over them, and all was still.

For two days the river was searched. The girl's body was found first; then, a hundred feet away, the boy's remains were located.

They were buried from the same church and in the same grave, and now the whole countryside mourns.

Federal Inquiry Opened Today.

Washington, May 1.—The joint commission authorized by congress to examine into the business methods of the postoffice department and the postal service, began its investigations today. The commission engaged the service of two New York firms of accountants, to make an expert examination into the methods of accounting and expenditure in the postoffice department and the postal service, and to recommend such improvements in methods as may be practicable. It is not proposed to have all the accounts of the department audited. The present system was established in 1835. The commission says it is assured of the co-operation of the president and the post-master general.

Banqueting Old Settlers in Omaha.

Omaha, May 1.—For the first time in many years a systematic attempt is being made to advertise the city of Omaha and the state of Nebraska. As the culmination of two months' work on the part of the commercial club a banquet is to be given in the city to all the old settlers who have returned for a day's enjoyment and banquet in the city where they first made their residence. The first systematic move was to raise a \$25,000 advertising fund. This was asked by popular subscription and no time was lost in serving notice upon every business man in the city that he would be expected to contribute because he would be profited by it. Twenty thousand booklets, descriptive of the city, with the best illustrations and pertinent statistics well prepared, were distributed with care and judgment. All the Nebraska senators and assemblymen and congressmen are here, the date of the banquet having been delayed in order to make it convenient for them to attend. The entertainment tonight will be of a class order, and the speeches from the most prominent men of the state will be eloquent and apposite.

DIED AT ROCHESTER.

T. N. Ritchie of Valley City Dies After
Operation.

Valley City, N. D., May 1.—At a late hour this afternoon the city was thrown into deepest mourning by the news that T. N. Ritchie, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Valley City, had passed away at the Mayo hospital at Rochester, Minn. The end had not been unexpected, but it came as a shock to the city; it is no exaggeration to say that mourning is universal for the untimely death of Mr. Ritchie. He was of kindly disposition, honest and steadfast in his friendships, and made many friends whom he never lost. Few men in Valley City would be mourned as sincerely.

Mr. Ritchie had suffered for years with a cancerous growth on his lower lip. He went to Rochester some ten days ago to undergo an operation for its removal. The operation was successful and he was seemingly recovering when other complications set in and he died today at 1 o'clock. Lorne and Miss Mary being with him. The remains will be brought to this city for the funeral and burial on Thursday morning on train No. 3.

Rents Go Up in Houses and Stores.

New York, May 1.—This is the great moving day of New York, as it is in most cities of the state. All leases are made to begin and expire on the first day of May, so terms of renting begin and end with this day. In consequence the streets are full of people who are moving their effects from one residence or store to another. Rents generally have gone up, and there is much groaning on the part of flat tenants, who find it very difficult to secure quarters to suit both their wants and their pockets. In the suburbs the newspapers have suffered most, as the rents have assumed such figures that the big dailies have been obliged to seek cheaper quarters, or put their business into the hands of regular advertising agents. Notwithstanding the erection of so many huge buildings, each accommodating thousands of tenants, the amount of room at the disposal of tenants seems limited, as there is more difficulty in location for the year than there was before all these buildings were constructed.

Such buildings as the one constructed by the Pennsylvania Terminal Co. at Church and Cortland and Day streets will accommodate nearly 6,000 tenants, yet when it is completed and filled with its teeming tide of humanity no vacuum will appear in the buildings vacated by the concerns that have moved into its capacious depths. One of these buildings seems to suck into its interior all the officeholders in the block, and yet stores are held just as high and the offices are held at just as lofty prices. The landlords say they have to have higher rents, as the property has increased in value to an unprecedented figure. The agents of these buildings have been so busy that they have hardly had time to breathe, for when New York dips into real estate it is full of business to its ears.

The truckmen have reaped a rich harvest, and carmen have started accounts in savings banks that never had accounts there before. The lads on the streets have had good picking, and the pushcart men have made more in temporary use of their carts as conveyors of stray bits of furniture than they did in one day as sellers of their little wares.

Homeseekers Flock
to North Dakota Farms

New Settlers Arriving in Train-loads and They Are
Contented With the Prosperous Conditions
of Country and Farms Go Up.

Conditions in the "flickertail" state were never better for the farmers than they are this spring. Seeding is going to be a little late, but there is abundant moisture in the ground, none too much in any section, and the crop is insured a fine start. The record of last year was satisfactory, and the homeseekers who have settled in the state within the past two or three years are now well satisfied that North Dakota has "made good." Contented settlers are the best advertisement any state can have, and the advantages of North Dakota have been brought to the attention of the folks back home so forcibly that the incoming homeseekers this year are mostly people who have friends already on the ground, settled and prosperous, men who have "made good" themselves.

Land values have naturally advanced somewhat in the sections where the settlement has been most active, but considering its productive power, North Dakota land is still cheap, and one of the few places remaining where good land, suitable for homesteads, is still to be had at a low price. It is still the country of opportunity, but such an opportunity does not always remain open. North Dakota land is going to strike its true price level within the next five years. The wild land that waits the plow in the western counties awakes quickly to fertility and doubles and triples in value under the labor of the settler, within two or three years. When that untitled land is all taken up, the golden opportunity will be gone.

Thousands of farmers in the older settled portions of North Dakota have felt the lure of the west, and have sold their higher priced farms to buy larger ones. This has put many fine farms in the Red river valley strip, and in the counties just adjoining, on the market, and more are being offered right along at reasonable prices. There are some fine openings to buy improved farms of the finest wheat land in Cass, Grand Forks, Trench, Walsh and Pembina counties, and no one ever lost out on such an investment. In fact, men with capital who

don't care to plunge on margins, are putting some of their money into this good Red river valley dirt this year, feeling that there could not be a better time to buy, and that it is good property, even for a non-resident. Of course, it is all the better for the man who wants to run his own farm, and there is quite an active land movement in these counties, also in Barnes, Cass and Stutsman, down on the Northern Pacific main line.

A fine instance of the growth and prosperity of this country, and of its railroads, true barometers of prosperity, is found in the acceptance of the state's new passenger fare law, fixing 2½ cents a mile as the maximum. This puts North Dakota right in line with as old a state as Wisconsin, and shows a growing density of population and traffic, in which the people are sharing the benefit. As for freight rates, it is a well known fact that the grain rate from North Dakota to the markets is as low per mile as anywhere in the world.

There is a decided movement of settlers reported into Devils Lake and surrounding country, especially in Ramsey, and Benson counties, where new settlements are being opened up and some fine land brought in reach of the markets.

The "Mouse River loop," which has been leading in advertising and in development for the past two or three years, is still booming. The records made by new settlers in McHenry, Bottineau and Ward counties are attracting many more, and the influx into Ward has been phenomenal. It shows no signs of letting up, either, till the available land is all taken up. There are plenty of fine farms in that reliable territory still to be carved out and secured for low prices, and the land men of Minot, Kenmare and the other thriving new towns of the "loop" country are busy this spring as cranberry merchants.

Reports also reach here of the movement into Williams county, and even beyond there over the Montana line. Williams has been making a great record with its grain yields, and new settlers have been cleaning up enough in

Personal
Recollections
of a Dollar

I am a dollar. A little
age worn, maybe, but still
in circulation. I am proud
of myself for being in cir-
culation. I am no tomato
can dollar—not I.

This town is only my
adopted home, but I like it
and hope to remain per-
manently. When I came
out of the mint I was
adopted into a town like
this in another state. But
after a time I was sent off
to a big city, many miles
away. I turned up in a
Mall Order house. For several
years I stayed in that
city. Millionaires bought
cigars with me. I didn't
like that, for I believe in
the plain people.

Finally a traveling man brought me to this town and left me here. I was so glad to get back to a smaller town that I determined to make desperate efforts to stay.

One day a citizen of this town was about to send me back to that big city. I caught him looking over a Mall Order Catalogue. Suddenly I found my voice and said to him—he was a dentist, by the way:

"Now, look here, doc. If you'll only let me stay in this town I'll circulate around and do you lots of good. You buy a big beefsteak with me, and the butcher will buy groceries, and the grocer will buy dry goods, and the dry goods merchant will pay his doctor's bill with me, and the doctor will spend me with a farmer for oats to feed his buggy horse, and the farmer will buy some fresh beef from the butcher, and the butcher will come around to you and get his tooth mended. In the long run, as you see, I'll be more useful to you here at home than if you'd send me away forever."

Doc said it was a mighty stiff argument. He hadn't looked at it in that light before. So he went and bought the big beefsteak, and I began to circulate around home again.

Now, just suppose all the other dollars that are sent to Chicago or some other big city were kept circulating right here at home. You could see this town grow.

HONEST, NOW—AIN'T I RIGHT?

a couple of seasons to practically pay for their farms. Splendid opportunities are still to be had there this year, by the man who wants a farm of his own.

Stock raising is still one of the main industries in the western counties, though the wheat farmer has been crowding the ranchman for room lately. Of course the eventual arrangements will include both, and will see the slope counties the home of diversified farming, for it is an ideal cattle country and there is money in raising the sort of cattle they are grading up now on the slope ranches. Stock wintered well this year, and the stockmen have had an abundance of fodder to carry them over to grass in good condition.

The tremendous movement into Stark county through the Dickinson gateway keeps up, and what used to be a small cattle town has become a city through which pours a stream of settlers. All along the headwaters of the Knife river and the Heart river are fine locations, and the developments of this region is nothing short of marvelous. Stark, Hettinger and Mercer counties have certainly made good, and the old fallacies about the slope have been completely dispelled by the showing slope farmers have made. They are satisfied, as anybody can find out for himself, by tackling one of those new settlers and asking him to put a price on his farm.

The lignite coal proposition is looking up, and lignite is becoming more and more one of the mainstays of the state. It is no longer despised as a fuel, and the vast quantities of it that underlie the soil of the counties that border on the old Missouri river are beyond estimate. Lignite has gone far to make North Dakota independent of the coal trust, and it is an especial advantage in the western counties, where it can be had so cheaply. Right among the lignite beds may be found some of the finest farming lands in the west. Bismarck and Mandan are busy gateways for the tide of homeseekers, and the movement of the past three or four years has completely transformed Burleigh, McLean, Oliver, Morton and Emmons counties. Kidder is filling up rapidly, and these new settled districts are already prosperous.

The men who came here with next to nothing and fought their way at first, have within four or five years reached independence. Naturally they are enthusiastic, and could not be tempted to part with their farms for double the present market value, unless able to turn around and buy more just like them.

New railroad building projected in many North Dakota counties for this year will open up a large number of remote tracts, and bring them nearer to market. Many thousands of acres have been held back from settlement for just the one reason, remoteness from the railroad station, and the new lines will open them and fill them with home makers in a short time. Some good work is being done in advertising these tracts and directing the attention of homeseekers to the new opportunities.

The new settlers in this part of North Dakota are long-sighted people as a rule, and most of them do not go in solely for wheat. There is good money in it, and it is made pretty easy, but they do not like to have all their eggs in one basket. There are splendid returns from flax, and oats at the prices of the past year bring fine returns. Then as they get money they are bringing in cattle, sheep and hogs for breeding, are raising feed and starting in with stock, not on the range plan, but just like the farmers where they come from in the older states. They are turning out fat, high grade cattle and hogs, and are furnishing a supply that will find a splendid market in the twin cities, and especially in the new Armour plant at Minneapolis.

North Dakota people are proud of their state and its prosperity. They do not need anybody to tell them that North Dakota is a land of opportunity where nature gives bountiful rewards to labor. They do want the rest of the world to know about it, and the whole state is heartily back of the publicity campaign being so vigorously conducted under state auspices, and with the hearty co-operation of the various land companies. The main thing is to draw the homeseekers' attention. If they only come to North Dakota and investigate for themselves they are won, and it is a fine class of people that is filling up the new lands of North Dakota. The new settlers are men with families who hadn't capital enough to get homes of their own in the older communities. They started out to find land just as good for less money. They investigated and found North Dakota just what they wanted. More are coming this year than ever, from all indications.

Copper Bank Begins Business.

New York, May 1.—The new copper bank began business in the Trinity building, with initial deposits of about \$10,000,000. Charles H. Sabin, formerly vice president of the National Commercial bank of Albany, is president of the new bank, and Walter F. Albertson, national bank examiner for the last year in this city, and for the past five years previous in Washington, is the cashier. The vice presidents are John H. Ryan and Thomas F. Coles, who have been active in the organization of the National Copper bank, and U. H. Broughton, son-in-law of H. H. Rogers and managing director of the United Metals Selling Co. Joseph S. Hous, formerly treasurer of the Rogers locomotive works, is the assistant cashier. The national bank act requires that at least three-fourths of the directors of a national bank shall be residents of the state in which the bank is located, and must have lived in that state for one year or more immediately preceding their election to the board. It is because of this requirement, it is understood, that Messrs. Ryan and Coles have not entered the board, it having been deemed desirable not to increase the size of that body beyond the present membership of fourteen, and four residents of other states than New York having accepted election as directors.

CZAR HAS SHADOW
OF PARLIAMENTAMERICAN'S VIEWS OF RUSSIA'S
PARLIAMENT.

William Foulke Says Douma Is More
Valuable as Educational Institution
Than an Actual Legislative Body,
Because of Restrictions.

St. Petersburg, May 1.—William Dudley Foulke of New York, former chairman of the special commission of the national civil service reform league, who has been studying the methods of the Russian parliament, departed today much impressed with the progress of the country toward a constitutional regime.

Mr. Foulke said he thought this body would be more valuable as an educational institution than an actual legislative body—its powers were so greatly restricted and its authority so dependent upon the emperor's will that it seemed more like the shadow of a parliament. But the mere fact that a representative body could be chosen and could, without censorship, deliberate on political affairs, was a great step.

The douma itself does not make a bad impression on Mr. Foulke, although he was present at one of its most exciting sessions. The manners of the members and the decorum of the douma, Mr. Foulke said, compare well with legislatures in some American states.

Mr. Foulke expressed much sympathy with Premier Stolypin, who he said, at personal risk is doing something, if only a trifle, to carry on some form of a constitutional government. In this first effort the danger lies in going too fast rather than too slowly. Outside of this parliamentary effort, however, Mr. Foulke said the abuses of the present system of government in Russia appeared to be widespread, intolerable and inextinguishable.

Lover Drank Acid.

Huntington, W. Va., May 1.—Samuel Rittenour committed suicide this afternoon by taking carbolic acid. Saturday Rose Spear ended her life in the same manner because she thought Rittenour had deserted her.

Rittenour returned from Kentucky, where he had been on business, and learning of her death, drank the deadly acid in the room in which the girl had ended her life.

FINDS THIEVES
BY FINGER PRINTSWOMAN TAKES UP TASK GIVEN
UP BY MEN.

Mrs. P. C. Holland of Chicago Is the
Only Woman Expert in the New Pro-
fession—Very Much Interested in
Her Work.

Chicago, May 1.—Undoubtedly the only woman in her profession is Mrs. P. C. Holland, expert in the new system of identification by finger prints.

Mrs. Holland confidently entered upon the work of mastering the system under J. K. Ferrier of Scotland Yard at the St. Louis exposition, and in a year was able to classify hundreds of prints without mistake. Many men to whose interest it would have been to learn the art, quailed at the task and ignored opportunities to learn from the English expert.

Mrs. Holland, however, was naturally drawn to the work by reason of experience in helping her husband in his work of making detective and police supplies and collecting pictures of criminals, and later as assistant manager of his paper, The Detective. She is an honorary member of the Police and Sheriffs' association and of the National Prisoners congress.

"The advantage of finger print identification of criminals," says Mrs. Holland, "is that not only has each person a distinguishably different print, but the impress of a baby's finger shows exactly the same characteristics through its life; even in old age the lines due to shriveling or hardening skin break, but do not change the print beyond easy identification. The trouble with the Bertillon system is that bones grow up to a certain age, and the large number of juvenile criminals dealt with make this a big handicap without a surer method to supplement it."

Capitol's Statuary Hall Restored.

Washington, May 1.—A large number of workmen have been engaged for some time on the capitol building, "restoring it." It is about finished today. The walls of Statuary Hall, which were painted in imitation of Italian marble, have had the paint scraped off and the natural sandstone finish restored. Two of the old stairways running from Statuary Hall, which was the hall of the house until 1859, to the former men's and women's gallery have been discovered and are reopened thus making it possible to look down as visitors did in the old days, on a hall which centres rich memories. These stairways are worn deeply by the feet of thousands. This hall is purely Grecian in design, and is said to be the most beautiful legislative hall in the world.