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And Daily Republican.

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SATURDAY, FEB. 22, 1913.

## WASHINGTON, THE MASON.

The Masons of the United States are to honor Washington the Mason by building a classic shrine on the spot where he once presided as worshipful master. This shrine will house the most priceless collection of relics of the first president that is now in existence. They are now in the possession of his home lodge at Alexandria, Va., and it is there that the temple is to be erected.

It is believed that this temple will become the mecca for Masons of the country. To this temple will gather representatives of all grand lodges of all states for an interchange of ideas.

The movement was started Feb. 22, 1910 by the organization of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial association. This organization met again on Feb. 22, 1911 and 1912 and is meeting once today. Since its inception the organization has flourished and is growing rich. At the meeting today some definite step will be taken toward the building of the memorial temple.

The active membership, according to the constitution, shall consist of "the grand masters of the several grand lodges, the grand high priest of the general chapter of the United States of America, the grand high priest of any grand chapter not owing allegiance thereto, the grand master of the grand council of the royal and select masters, the grand master of the grand encampment of the United States, and the sovereign grand commanders of the supreme councils Scottish Rite Masons, and one properly accredited representative from each grand lodge."

This allows two representatives to a state and two from each national body, making up a body of some hundred men of the very aristocracy of the guild.

The first $100 contributed toward building the memorial was given by the president of the United States. On Feb. 22, 1910, when the meeting of the association was held at which the constitution was finally adopted, President Taft was among the distinguished men present. It was then, after the movement had become an actuality, that he started the fund with his donation. When he made this donation he wore the Masonic apron that had been worn many times by Washington and he held in his hand the trowel with which Washington had laid the cornerstone of the national capitol building in 1793.

The George Washington Masonic National Memorial association intends that the temple that it is to build shall cost $1,000,000. It is to be erected in the heart of Alexandria on ground that is the most historic of any in the nation. Old Christ church will be just across the street and there the pew in which Washington sat is still intact. The street that runs past it was surveyed by him when he plied his earliest profession.

The present Masonic lodge is in the ancient market and city hall. This property was granted to the city in colonial times and its purposes specified. The lodge owns no ground but possesses a building that begins above the market house. Across the street is an ancient structure that sheltered Washington on many a historic occasion. Here he slept the night before he started, in 1753, on his expedition against the French and Indians of the west.

In this old hostelry two years later he received his commission in the English army headed by Braddock and destined to come to a tragic end. Across the street on the land now occupied by the city hall, he marshalled the colonial troops that were to make a part of that expedition. Under this roof he first announced to Light Horse Harry Lee his espousal of the cause of the colonies. Here in 1799 he held his last review and cast his last vote. The citizens of this town were his pallbearers. Alexandria is half way between Washington, where he laid down the capital city, and Mount Vernon, where he lived most of his days as a country gentleman should. The stamp of this dominant man is upon all the country roundabout.

## SCIENTIFIC BABY SHOWS.

A year or two ago a woman in Iowa, Mrs. Mary T. Watts, conceived the idea that in her state the principal enthusiasm among her people was for better cattle, better corn and better hops. At the county and state fairs there were occasional "baby shows," but the whole purpose was to pick out and reward babies for their beauty and attractiveness rather than for their health and development. In other words, the baby was simply a sideshow for entertainment, and not taken seriously, while in every other exhibit science ruled, and the object was to cultivate knowledge of the best ways to produce better products.

Mrs. Watts saw that Iowa was neglecting her most valuable crop—her crop of babies—and the March Woman's Home Companion contains an account of the results. With the co-operation of a physician, Dr. M. V. Clark, she organized a real baby contest. The object was to award prizes to those children who made the best physical showing. Dr. Clark prepared score cards, the principal items of which were adapted from the cards used in judging cattle and animals of various kinds. These cards formed the basis of a scientific inquiry calculated to reveal the physical and mental efficiency of the child examined.

The results of this first contest were appalling. They showed that Iowa had better corn and cattle than babies, and awakened public sentiment to a wide study of all these matters that concern the care of children—diet, clothes, baths, and so on. One child who had received a low marking in the first contest won a prize at the second because the mother had carried out the suggestion as to the child's diet and care, which she never would have heard of had it not been for the aroused state of the public mind.

This year thirty-five states have already arranged to hold scientific baby shows in connection with live-stock shows and state fairs. Women's clubs, newspapers and physicians are awake, and one of the most important world-movements has begun.

## ADRIANOPLE.

The following consular report on Adrianople is particularly interesting at this time when the eyes of the world are focused on it as a result of the long siege it has withstood from the Balkan allies:

The city of Adrianople is situated at the confluence of the Maritza, Tunja and Arda rivers, about 140 miles northwest of Constantinople and on the railway between that place and Belgrade, Servia. It was rebuilt from an old Thracian city by the Roman Emperor Hadrian, after whom it was named, and from 1361 to 1453 was the seat of the Ottoman government. The sultan's palace is still standing, but in a state of decay.

The city has manufactories of silks, woolens and linens, besides dye works and tanneries. Prior to the present disturbed conditions there it had a population of about 70,000; half of whom were Turks, the rest Bulgarians, Armenians and Jews. The vilayet or province of Adrianople, of which the city is the capital, has an area of 14,822 square miles and a population of 1,064,000.

The United States has no consular representative at Adrianople, and the following information concerning trade conditions in 1911 is taken from the annual report of the British consul at that place.

The 1911 harvest in the vilayet of Adrianople was better than any for the previous six years. The prosperity of the district, which is a purely agricultural one, depends entirely on the success of the crops, which in a bumper year may be estimated at a value of over $19,000,000, with grain exports of some $9,000,000. Climatic conditions favored the growth of cereals, but peasant cultivators had but small stocks of seed on hand, so that even with the assistance of the local authorities a considerable amount of land remained uncultivated. The poorer classes also suffered from the fact that a series of disastrous years had forced them to borrow money. Because of the bad pasturage, forage was dear and many peasants sold their cattle.



## The Theatres

### TWO BIG PRODUCTIONS.

For the week of Feb. 24 the Grand Stock will have a big undertaking. For the first half of the week the company will present the great English rapid moving comedy and farce, the society three act play, Confusion, which has been played in the United States for several years with marked success, and which affords the company ladies ample opportunity for wearing some fine gowns.

The last half of the week will be devoted to the great spectacular dramatic production of Faust. Scenic Artist Borman has been at work on the scenery for this bill for the past five weeks and he has a remarkable presentation to make which will astonish and please the people of Fargo. There are a score of great scenes, the principal ones being the laboratory of Dr. Faust, the great cathedral square with the illuminated cross, the electric garden, and last but greatest, the Brocken scene with all its weirdness and thrilling effect, closing with the disappearance of Mephisto to the lower regions. The company has been hard at work rehearsing the bill and have it perfect. Seats may be secured a week in advance, for it is believed that there will be immense crowds at every presentation. Mr. Miller will appear in the role of the devil with Miss Zolman playing Marguerite, and the other members well cast.

### SIX TRAMPS AT ORPHEUM.

Manager Fowler of the Orpheum has selected two great bills for his vaudeville house for the week of Feb. 24, the big headliner for the first half of the week being Lasky's Six Hoboes, in a travesty of tramp life, a clever little act filled with a whole lot of good things entitled On the Road, and this will be found to be one of the most entertaining acts ever seen in the house. Others on the bill, all good acts, will be Evelyn Dare in a pleasing novelty song; Caesar & Caesar, in the laughable sketch, The Bootblack and the Lady; Caulette, the Unicycle on the wire, one of the cleverest of wire acts; Noble & Brooks in songs and a brilliant rapid fire talk.

For the last half of the week the headliners will be The Crouch-Richards Trio, a refined and beautifully dressed musical spectacular novelty in which elegant scenery is used. There will also be The May Bells, a new singing and dancing act; Miss Evelyn Dare in another new song; Hassan & Roedel, nown as the international duo in a brilliant little sketch and Lucifer & Ellsworth in their refined and always pleasing turn. The shows all open and close with the Orpheumscope moving pictures and the Coscio orchestra. All shows run a full hour and a half.



## North Dakota Kernels

There was an $8,000 fire at Mayville.

Langdon is planning a sewerage system.

Potatoes growers near Berthold have organized.

A Moose lodge was organized at Grand Forks.

The full train crew bill was killed by the senate.

Many Crookston people attended the Grand Forks auto show.

The Sheyenne Valley Canning Co. has been launched at Lisbon.

Pisek voted to bond for a new school building by a vote of 91 to 21.

There will be a two days farmers' institute at Sheldon, March 7 and 8.

The Morrell Packing Co. will build a two story brick branch house in Fargo.

Many farmers' meetings have gone on record as favoring good roads recently.

Arthur B. Close, formerly of Milton, was killed in the railroad yards in St. Paul.

George Joos, one of the oldest residents of Jamestown, died at that place Feb. 21.

Peter Miller got a verdict of $575 from the Soo railroad for being ejected from a train.

A series of fires at Carrington has been the cause of the arrest of an arson suspect.

A directory of the homesteaders on the Berthold reservation has been put out at Ryder.

The Presbyterian church of Park River was damaged to the extent of $2,000 by fire.

Gov. L. B. Hanna is spending Washington's birthday as the guest of Jamestown college.

A man named Fred Larson is alleged to have worked a smooth land swindle in Wahpeton.

It is said that wolves are more plentiful in the western part of the state than for years.

A former Langdon man and a number women were mixed up in an unsavory case at Grand Forks.

The funeral directors are expressing their pleasure of the reception tendered them at Jamestown.

The Keeler livery barn, said to have been the largest in the state, was destroyed by fire at Valley City.

Ezra Kent, who was last heard of while shock threshing in South Dakota, is being sought in this state.

Ole Nelson had his arm so badly torn at Lisbon while blasting rock that amputation was necessary.

Rolette and Towner counties may unite in the establishment of a poor farm in the Turtle mountains.

March 25 has been named as the date for receiving bids for the new Grand Forks county courthouse.

Duluth is making a strenuous effort to get a through coast passenger train service to the head of the lakes.

The appropriation asked for the Minot normal was over $170,000 and this was cut to $42,500 in committee.

The second annual meeting of the State Farmers' Grain Dealers association will be held at Valley City March 4.

The coroner's jury found that no one was to blame for the accidental death of Brakeman J. I. Davis at Minot recently.

Clarence Newby of Michigan City, Ind., has arrived at Jamestown to become general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. there.

Hattie Babcock of Ambrose was slightly burned while trying to generate the gass lights in the European hotel there.

Supt. A. F. Borchert of the Stutsman County Better Farming association will hold a series of farmers' meetings in that county.

Some bed clothes caught fire in a Minot hotel and the building was threatened for a time, but little damaeg was done.

Arthur Edwards has been arrested for alleged assault of Postal Clerk Edward F. Baguhn at Pettibone, following a dance.

The funeral directors of the state will go to Grand Forks for their next meeting, John Challey of Lisbon is the new president.

Cass county's share of the state tuition fund was $7,720.20, the total amount of the February apportionment was $137,231.10.

Three ladies became licensed embalmers at Jamestown this week, making about a dozen women embalmers in the state.

Lars Berg of Portland, while on the way to Hillsboro, was overcome with a stroke of paralysis and was rendered helpless for the time.

Elbert Henks, believed to have been demented, hanged himself with a piece of wire clothesline in his cell in the county jail at Bismarck.

Twenty out of twenty-four state and national banks in Cavalier county show an aggregate of wealth in deposits of $2,531,892.93.

A 10-year-old Devils Lake boy was shot under the eye with a "bb" shot, but the force behind the shot was not sufficient to do any great damage.

The bill for the creation of the Sully Hill preserve, south of Devils Lake was added to the agricultural appropriation bill by the U. S. senate.

The criminal case against E. H. Tompkins of St. Paul, charged with swindling, has been dropped. The civil case was settled out of court.

The last touches on the new Elk building at Dickinson will be put on next week and the building will be ready for occupancy. It will be dedicated in the near future.

The coroner's jury which has just passed on the Soo accident near Martin in which four members of the Jacob Helm family lost their lives, found that there was neglect on both sides.

Finley Beacon: The agricultural college student train came through Monday about half an hour late, and in the worst storm of the winter. A large crowd was at the depot to see the exhibits, but were unable, on account of lack of time, to see everything. The train was a fine one, and it was a matter of regret that the storm interfered with the taking of the moving pictures en route as intended the first day.

She Made Many Fancy Stitches.

## Daddy's Bedtime Story—The Old Fashioned Girl And Her Sewing

EVELYN had been learning to sew. At first it had been quite interesting, but when she found that she was to hem six whole towels before she would be allowed to start on anything else she became tired of it.

She complained to Jack. "I don't see any use in poking my eyes out over the old hems when I could do them on the sewing machine."

"Oh, pshaw; you can't sew on the machine anyway!" was Jack's retort.

"I could learn," Evelyn answered stoutly.

"Oh, you'd break the machine!" retorted Jack, who liked to tease his sister.

"Come, come, Jack," daddy interfered; "you mustn't tease your sister! Surely my little Evelyn can learn to sew. Evelyn's great-great-grandmother could not only sew, but in her time little girls were taught to weave the cloth which was made up into clothes for them. More than that, they were expected to learn how to spin the thread or yarn from which the cloth was made.

"There was flax from which linen thread and cloth were spun and the wool from the sheep from which yarn and warm garments for winter were made.

"Little girls were taught to spin first of all. Very stupid the little girl was thought to be who had not learned to spin by her tenth birthday.

"As for sewing, dear me, I wish you could see some of the needlework those little girls of long ago did!

"Not only could they stitch up a seam very neatly, but they could work many fancy stitches. One of the things that every little girl was expected to do was to make a sampler.

"Of course you don't know about a sampler. It was a picture worked on cloth, the stitches being done sometimes in wool and sometimes in silk. Every kind of stitch was worked on it as samples. Perhaps this was why it was called a sampler. Under the picture the little girl generally worked a verse which her mother or teacher selected for her.

"At the end she would work her name and the date. When it was done her proud mother would put it into a frame and hang it up where every one could see and admire it.

"The little girls were very anxious to have these samplers nice.

"Before she was twelve most every little girl had learned to knit and was making her own stockings as well as mittens, scarfs, wrist bands, etc., for her brothers and herself.

"As soon as she was old enough to hold a needle the little girl began to learn to sew. She was able to help a good deal with the darning and mending by the time she was eight.

"Oh, yes, indeed; those were busy days for little girls, and there was no talk of sewing machines then, because, you see, sewing machines had not been invented."



## TWENTY YEARS AGO

Feb. 16—The legislature took three more ballots on U. S. senator and H. F. Miller received 37 votes, but several of the Cass county members voted for Judge Wallin, he having 14 votes and Major Edwards 8.

The justices of the supreme court made an agreement among themselves not to endorse any candidate for appointment under the incoming national administration.

The school board adopted a code of whistles to notifiy pupils that school would not be held that day. There was a different code for the omission of one-half day and one signal applied to the gramar school and the lower grades while another referred to the high school itself. This code was made necessary because of the trouble of heating the high school building during the prevalent blizzards of 1892.

The devotes of the bicycle met at Ehrman's to organize a branch of the L. A. W. and a committee consisting of Messrs. Stanton, Duncan, and Humanson were appointed to make a report at the next meeting.

Messrs. Beckwith and Pettibone were canvassing for the new city directory.

There was trouble at Rolla because the government had to cut off from the ration roll a large number of half breeds, whom it was claimed were Canadians in place of Americans, and when ration day came around they wanted to be served just the same as in former times and threatened to break into the storehouse. Several police were appointed and the trouble temporarily averted.

President Cleveland announced who the members of his cabinet would be.

Feb. 17—The legislature took three ballots for senator and H. F. Miller reached 41 votes, within 4 of the necessary number for election. Judge Wallin had 27 and the rest were scattering.

Morris Johnson got his hand caught in a rip saw making an ugly wound which was cared for by Dr. Wier.

Feb. 18—The legislature took three ballots again for U. S. senator and H. F. Miller dropped to 40 votes, while Roach received 40 votes and Judge Wallin 14.

Margareta Belgrade died in the Turtle mountains, aged 111 years. She was a great great grandmother and had 103 grandchildren.

There was a bad fire in the Schultz fur store on Broadway.

Feb. 20—W. N. Roach was elected senator from North Dakota on the sixty-first ballot, receiving 50 votes while Casey had 23, H. F. Miller 16, Wallin 2, and Smith 1. Ninety-two members were present and Senator Roach had more than the necessary majority. There was a wild scene in the joint session when the democrats, populists and a few republicans commnced changing their votes assuring the Larimore man of this plum.

Hon. E. M. Paulson, who had long been a resident of Mayville, moved to Dallas, Tex., as manager for the Middlesex Banking Co.

S. S. Graham decided to cut away from the Ames Iron works and open a machine shop of his own.

Feb. 21—Among the appointments sent in by Governor Shortridge were: Thomas Bolton of Park River, A. E. Gardiner of Edgeley, and K. N. Hesgard as directors of the agricultural colege at Fargo.

A. G. Lewis of Davenport and J. M. Yoder purchased the Bradley stock of groceries in the operahouse block and expected soon to open the store to the public.

At a meeting of the city council the mayor was absent and Alderman Schuyler presided. Alderman Keefe made a report favorable to the franchise for another electric light plant, and the ordinance received its first reading.

Charley Mitchell announced that Lord Nelson would hereafter wear a hood because of the election of W. N. Roach as U. S. senator.

Feb. 22—The members of the legislature were so used up over the long contest of electing a U. S. senator that Hon. Bud eeve of Buxton was invited to deliver his celebrated address before the members.

A. J. McCabe resigned as division superintendent of the Northern Pacific after a long service with that company.

State's Attorney R. M. Pollock moved his office from Casselton to Fargo in order to more easily look after his legal duties.

The Scottish Rite bodies were having their winter reunion which was quite largely attended.

### DIVORCE INSURANCE.

**Should Be Obligatory for Husband, Danish Author Believes.**

New York Evening World: Karin Michaelis Strangeland, author of The Dangerous Age," is back in the United States. She has even more pronounced views on marriage and divorce. Her pet scheme for social reform is divorce insurance.

"Every father should take out a policy for his daughter—the sooner the better—like a life insurance, the policy to mature after a certain term of years," she said.

"In case the daughter marries the husband should have to assume the insurance responsibility, for from then on it should be regarded as a divorce insurance, to be paid only in the event of a divorce.

"While for the father it should be a matter of honor to take out this insurance, it should be obligatory for the husband, and naturally in accordance with his means.

"No premium should be paid after a certain time, for instance when the couple have reached an age in which a divorce seems out of the question. If the 'calamity' should still happen the wife would be rightfully entitled to draw the facial annuity by virtue of her paid-up policy.

"It is possible that this idea of mine has great faults, but on the whole it is good and sound, and if it is not carried out this year, nor next year, it will not be long before the immense development in the women's field will bring it.

"Such a divorce insurance would also morally be of great importance, as now many a poor woman, in fear of the outcome or disinclination toward disputes with her husband over alimony, stays married under circumstances utterly disgraceful and harmful for the husband, herself and the children."





## RAILROAD TIME TABLE

**NORTHERN PACIFIC.**
In Effect Dec. 29, 1912.

**Trains Arriving From East.**
No. 1, North Coast Limited.. 5:43 p. m.
No. 3, N. P. Exp..... 6:50 a. m.
No 5, Pac. Coast Exp..... 4:10 p. m.
No. 7, Western Exp..... 7:30 a. m.
No. 9, Minn. Local..... 5:25 p. m.
No. 93, Staples Local.....10:00 a. m.

**Trains Arriving From West.**
No. 2, North Coast Limited..12:57 a. m.
No. 4, Atlantic Exp..... 3:35 p. m.
No. 6, Twin City Exp..... 9:35 a. m.
No. 8, Eastern Exp.....10:30 p. m.
No. 112, Fargo-S.-W..... 7:00 p. m.
No. 114, Casselton Branch... 6:15 p. m.
No. 120, Leeds Branch..... 7:30 p. m.

**Trains Going East.**
No. 2, North Coast Limited.. 1:07 a. m.
No. 4, Atlantic Exp..... 3:45 p. m.
No. 6, Twin City Exp..... 9:50 a. m.
No. 8, Eastern Exp.....10:50 p. m.
No. 94, Staples Local..... 1:20 p. m.

**Trains Going West.**
No. 1, North Coast Limited.. 5:50 p. m.
No. 3, N. P. Exp..... 5:57 a. m.
No. 5, Pac. Coast Exp..... 4:17 p. m.
No. 7, Western Exp..... 7:50 a. m.
No. 111, Fargo-S.-W..... 8:40 a. m.
No. 113, Casselton Branch...10:05 a. m.
No. 119, Jamestown Local... 6:05 p. m.

**GREAT NORTHERN.**
In Effect Jan. 5, 1913.

**East Bound Trains.**
No. 2, Oriental Limited.....12:45 a. m.
*No. 131, Moorhead Northern. 5:30 a. m.
*No. 14, via Breckenridge.... 7:45 a. m.
No. 12, via Fergus Falls..... 7:55 a. m.
No. 10, via Breckenridge.....10:00 p. m.
No. 30, via St. Cloud.....11:20 p. m.

**West Bound Trains.**
No. 9, G. F.-Winnipeg..... 4:50 a. m.
No. 29, G. F. fast train..... 6:10 a. m.
*No. 199, Aneta Branch..... 6:45 a. m.
No. 111, G. F. Local..... 2:40 p. m.
No. 1, Oriental Limited..... 6:15 p. m.

**Trains Arriving.**
(Tie up for the night.)
*No. 200, Aneta Branch..... 8:05 p. m.
No. 11, St. Paul-Fargo local.. 5:50 p. m.
*No. 13, Fargo via Breck..... 8:20 p. m.
*No. 130, Fargo-Crookston.. 9:30 p. m.
*Except Sunday.

**CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.**
**Trains Arriving From East.**
No. 403 .....12:20 p. m.
Mixed train ..... 5:45 p. m.

**Trains Going East.**
No. 406 ..... 7:10 p. m.
Mixed train ..... 7:00 a. m.