



When You Wear a DUNLAP You Know It Is RIGHT

Newest Blocks in Stiff Hats Newest Blocks in Scratch Ups Newest Blocks in Angoras

REMEMBER THAT YOU GET

a \$3.00 Hat for \$3.00

a \$4.00 Hat for \$4.00

a \$5.00 Hat for \$5.00

Not the CHEAPEST but the BEST we can give you for the money

R. L. BEST

HOPE FOR CIVIL SERVICE PENSION

Cummins Bill Will Provide Aid Till System Is on Its Feet

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The army of government employes in the classified service is beginning to entertain hope that legislation will be enacted which will provide for a system of pension and retirement. In a few days it is expected that a favorable report will be made to the senate from the civil service committee on the bill of Senator Cummins providing for the retirement and pensioning of supernannuated clerks and other employes in the government service. This will not mean that the legislation proposed necessarily is to be adopted, but it will mark a step on a road never yet traveled.

They point to the military pension list as a heavy drain on the government, and insist it would be all wrong to provide for a civil pension list. Many of them, too, take the view that the government clerks and employes as a whole are well paid, and that they ought to lay up in their younger days snug sums for relief in their old age.

Support for Both Plans In the agitation of the pension and retirement system, there has been strong support for a pension fund built up by contributions of the employes themselves, and strong support for a straight government appropriation for pension purposes. It is plain that congress will never pass a straight pension measure for the civil employes. It is equally plain, if an effective system is to be started, that the government must stand some expense to get the system on its feet. This is the view taken by Senator Cummins in framing his bill. It is a combination of a contributory plan and a plan for a direct appropriation by the federal government.

Mr. Cummins groups the civil service employes, except postmasters, into two groups, one of which is required to retire at sixty-five and the other at seventy years. In the group retiring at sixty-five are the railway mail clerks, city letter carriers, and mechanics. All rural letter carriers, and mechanics. All other employes are in the group retiring at the age of seventy.

As the employes who enter the service hereafter, they are to be required to pay into a fund, or, rather, there is to be deducted from their monthly compensation an amount which, computed at 4 per cent, compound interest, will be sufficient to accumulate for each employe, on arriving at retiring age, \$5,000. No deduction is to be over 10 per cent.

Machinery for Handling Fund The machinery for the handling of the fund is worked out in detail. As to employes already in the service, it is provided that each one who retires on account of age within a year after the act takes effect shall receive \$3,000. This applies, of course, to employes seventy years of age and over; or, if in the group retiring at sixty-five, to those who are sixty-five and over. As to employes now in the service who retire in two years, they are to receive \$3,000, less \$150, direct from the government; those who retire in three years, \$3,000 less \$300, and so on, the amount growing less by \$150 each year; so that, at the end of 20 years, no employe, either now in the service or entering it later, would receive any money for pension purposes direct from the government. As for employes under fifty years, now in the service, they will get their pension solely from contributions, just as in the case of employes entering the service hereafter. And employes fifty years old or over, in addition to getting certain sums direct from the treasury, will be allowed to contribute if they so elect, to a retirement fund and will get this in addition to the amount the government pays them out of its own pocket when they retire.

The burden on the government of setting this system in motion, it is argued, will not be great. It will amount roughly to \$40,000,000 in twenty years, or a little more than \$2,000,000 a year. After that, it is insisted, it will cost the government nothing because the pension would come solely from the contributions of the clerks and other employes.

FLOODS ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI

What the Overflow Means to Crops of the Adjacent Section

MEMPHIS, April 19.—The river overflow throughout the Mississippi valley is worse than it has been in many years. Days must, in fact, still pass before there can be a feeling of relief to the people whose lives and property are menaced by the mighty sweep of the water that pours gulfward from more than half of the United States. How long it will be before intelligent calculations as to crop prospects for the season can be made, nobody can say with certainty. The flood is later than the average overflow by a couple of weeks or more, and that makes it worse for the people since it is questionable whether the waters will recede into their natural channels early enough to enable the farmers and planters near the river to go ahead at the proper season and plant their crops. In 1903, the last year when there was a serious break in the main line of levees, the crest passed this city during the last week in March, and in 1907, when the next big flood came, it was about the first of April. But the crest has not reached here, even at this writing, and it is conceded by all people who know the records in the matter that the amount of water flowing through the valley is the greatest in history.

Already there have been four breaks in the main line of levees on the Arkansas side, and one entire county in Tennessee is covered with water, while the area outside the levees all the way down the river has been covered for weeks. A thorough test of the bigger levees below here is now in progress and it will be a week or more before it can be safely said that they will not break. Already the flooded areas amount to several thousand square miles, but perhaps hardly half that much is in cultivation.

A more serious feature, perhaps, is that all along the streams that empty into the Mississippi are lowlands, which are also covered with water resulting from backwater and the abundance of rainfall in their own watersheds, it will be weeks before the water will be back within the channels of these streams—the time depending on how much more rain falls and how rapidly the snow and ice of the up country sections melts and comes down. Some apprehension is felt lest the present high water will last until the usual secondary or June rise, comes, which would result in much area being kept idle for the entire season. Such an eventuality would be extremely serious, though it would not necessarily mean any important reduction in the size of the cotton crop.

Crop work is several weeks behind, even in the upland section, and only within the last few days has activity attained full swing outside the flood areas. Little corn has been planted and the time is normally now at hand for planting cotton. That means that in all probability, there will be less area to be crops than was lately contemplated, and in the hurry to get the work done there may be neglect of thorough preparation. In the section where the boll weevil has to be contended with, an early start, usually regarded as most essential is out of the question, though there is some recompense in the belief that the pests will not be very numerous at a season so severe a winter. Banks here report more than a normal supply of funds on hand, but they say it is because farming operations are so far behind and that there has not been the usual demand for money at interior points.

Until the river reaches its crest and the levees are past danger of breaking, there will be little work done in the areas they protect, as it might all go for naught; and besides, all energies will be bent in trying to save the levees. The idea here is therefore, that there will be a considerable reduction in acreage in this district, even without the June rise in the river coming before the present one passes entirely. It is still recognized that labor conditions might be such that yield will be large, though contingent upon a late autumn.

Ideas as to acreage for the entire cotton belt are indefinite; it is impossible to get intelligent information, though the presumption all the spring has been that there would be important reduction. Advice received here says that planting is late in all of the belt, except in Texas and, perhaps, Oklahoma. The high cost of everything will be an added inspiration to the farmer to try to lessen his expense bills by growing more stuff at home, for many things are regarded as higher, relatively, than cotton.

THE TRUTH ABOUT BLUING.

Talk No. 3. Avoid liquid bluing. Liquid bluing is largely water. Water is adulteration, adds nothing to real value to the consumer. Think it over. Be wise. Use RED CROSS EALL BLUE the blue that's all blue; makes the laundress smile on wash day. AT ALL GOOD GROCERS.

Mrs. Miller has moved from 100 Thayer street to 808 Broadway and is ready to supply you with German home baked bread. She also has two rooms for rent for light housekeeping and some other furnished rooms. Phone 400-K.

REGARDING THE SERVICE COMPANY

Commercial News Investigate Business Methods of Farmers Company

The following report regarding the business and methods of the Farmers' General Service Co., was taken from the March number of the Commercial News, a publication dealing with mercantile news:

The Farmer's General Service Co., is located on the fourth floor of the "Window block" at Second and Washington Aves., Minneapolis, Minn. They have quite a large office space, five lady stenographers and two men are working in the general office. In a corner of this room there is a small glass partition, on the door of which is the name, "S. P. Leselyoung Manager." There is nothing in the general conditions or surroundings to indicate stability or prosperity. The whole building and offices are exceedingly shabby.

To those inquiring about the proposition as offered by this company the following is explained by the general manager: "I am acting as a purchasing and selling agent for individuals only, principally ranchers, farmers and stock-men. My company does not make contracts with corporations or co-operative companies. We simply send out soliciting agents among the farmers and endeavor to secure a contract with them whereby we are to be paid \$107.50 for a period of five years. We get as much of the money in advance as possible, and notes for the balance. We agree to purchase and ship to the contract holder anything they may need at a much lower price than the retail merchant in their own town could furnish the article for. One of our specialties is oil, and we have been able to save the farmers approximately 100 per cent until recently the Standard Oil Co., has begun to lower their prices. At the present time we cannot save the farmers as much on oil as we have previously done. We agree to take care of any farm produce marketed. (Here he claims to have a commission house which enables him to get better prices than the farmer can.) We furnish a list of what we call premium goods to contract holders, this premium consists of veterinary medicines and implements, we have no stock of goods of any kind on hand, and everything we furnish we buy from some concern and have it sent direct to the contractor. (Here he indicates quite plainly that he does not purchase to any extent in Minneapolis, and it might be deducted from this and other hints dropped that he has connections or affiliations with some of the large mail order concerns.)

"After the first of the coming year we will install a family doctor department, not that we mean to have a staff of physicians to send out on

Honest Statement of Well Known Citizen

An advertisement of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, which I saw in the St. Albans Messenger some time ago, induced me to give your remedy a fair trial. I was then suffering from terrible pains in the small of my back. The pain was usually greatest during the morning, and often when I attempted to arise from my bed to go to work, I found I could do so without the assistance of some member of my family. I am very grateful for the good your great remedy has done for me.

I thought I would have to use much more Swamp-Root than I did, in order to get well, but am absolutely cured of my kidney trouble and, now without the slightest pain, after using only seven bottles. Was cured about six months ago, and though I do heavy work in the shop where I have been employed for the past forty-four years, have had no re-occurrence of the trouble or pain in the slightest degree.

I am doubly thankful for this, and while now an old man, I again feel the strength of my youth, thanks to Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. Many others also use it to as good advantage as I have.

Very truly yours,
JOHN FRAZIER,
40 Edwards St., St. Albans, Vt.
State of Vermont.

Franklin County) ss.
At the city of St. Albans in said county, on this 10th day of July, personally before me, Notary Public, within and for said county, John Frazier, whose name I hereby witness with W. E. Powers, well known to me as a reputable citizen of this community for the past thirty years and fully entitled to credit and made oath that the foregoing affidavit by him signed is true and correct.

JOHN G. KEENAN,
Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.
Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You
Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the Bismarck Daily Tribune. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

By virtue of its unequalled blood-purifying, nerve-strengthening, stomach-toning, appetite-restoring properties, is the one Great Spring Medicine.

Get it today in usual liquid form or tablets called Sarsatabs. 100 Doses \$1.

calls, but that the department will simply consist of medical books and prepared medicines. We also will install early in the coming year, a real estate and loan department so that should one farmer have money to loan and another wish to borrow we can make the deal saving the real estate dealer's commission to the contract holder. We are in a position and have not been able to make satisfactory connections in the purchase of lumber and building material at this time. Several of the contract holders have sent bills to me, which I have figured on and instructed each of them the local dealer would no doubt be able to furnish the material as cheaply as he could buy it any place.

"To solicitors for new contracts among the farmers we give a commission of \$20 on each contract and authorize the solicitor to offer from the catalog some kind of a premium to the value of about \$6.00 for instance a pair of lace curtains would interest the farmers' wives and serves to induce the farmer to make payment; in full of his contract."

"We are working entirely in the Dakotas and avoid Minnesota for the reason that it is too near the Minneapolis market."
To us, this concern seems to be very much on the order as that of the notorious Farmers' Co-operative Cash Buyers' union which failed about three years ago after having milked the farmers for nearly \$1,000,000. We believe that it is about up to the postoffice to look into this company inasmuch as they are doing business largely by mail, and do not advertise locally, and do not care to do business near home; and on none of their literature do they indicate where their offices may be found. (This company is not listed in the mercantile books.)

OLYMPIAN GAMES FOR SCHOOL KIDS

Special to The Tribune.
SPOKANE, Wash., April 19.—Olympic games, open to representatives of colleges and high and grammar schools of the northwest; a band of more than 1,000 players from the western states and provinces, a chorus of 2,000 voices and a series of electrical parades are among the features decided upon for the annual carnival and jubilee of the Mystic Order of Ebnokops, recently organized in Spokane, the last week in June. In connection with the games there will be a wrestling and boxing tourney in the state armory, Charles Hebbard, chairman of the general committee, announced today that a fund of \$20,000 has been set aside for incidental expenses. The competitions are free and open to all. In addition, a substantial prize will be awarded for the best carnival ode, words and music. The winning composition will be sung at the chorale festival, under the direction of H. W. Newton. Arrangements are being made by special committees to entertain from 50,000 to 60,000 visitors in the city during the week. The streets will be brilliantly lighted and decorated.

BIJOU THEATRE

Saturday, April 20th

Joe Weber Presents GEO. V. HOBART'S English Version of the Greatest Musical Show of the Season

ALMA

By Paul Herve Music by Jean Briquet

WHERE

All last season at Weber's Theatre N. Y.

DO YOU LIVE

CHAS. A. MURRAY
NANNETTE FLACK
AUBREY YATES
And a Great Cast

SONG HITS: "Alma," "Girles," "Never More," "Boo Hoo-Hoo," "Childhood Days," "Boogie Boo," "The Land of Beautiful Dreams," "Sailing Home," "Love Me," Etc.

Prices 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50
Seats on Sale Thursday Morning at Knowles & Haney
Mail orders received now.

LONG HORNED STEERS ATTRACT ATTENTION

Special to The Tribune.
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 19.—Two genuine Texas long horn steers, survivors of the great herds that once roamed over the Texas prairies, attracted much attention when driven to the slaughter house here a few days ago. Great, shaggy, raw boned animals, with heads topped by massive horns nearly four feet from tip to tip, they recalled vividly scenes of only a few years ago when they would have been looked upon as nothing out of the ordinary. Like the buffaloes that once roved in vast herds over the western plains, the real Texas steer almost has gone out of existence, giving way to the short-horned, white faced Herefords. Several stock-

men about the yards tried to buy the steers to ship to their ranches and kept there as specimens of the early beef supply of Texas, but the animals had been sent here that their heads might be mounted and preserved and the owners would not sell.

BIG SURPRISE TO MANY IN BISMARCK
Local people are surprised at the QUICK results received from simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc. as mixed in Adler-ka, the German appendicitis remedy. Joe Breslow states that this simple remedy antiseptizes the digestive system and draws off the impurities so thoroughly that A SINGLE DOSE relieves sour stomach, gas on the stomach and constipation INSTANTLY.

GARDEN HOSE
In fifty foot lengths at \$4.50 and up. Both new and second hand at Faunces, 4th St., while it lasts. Call and see it. Also garden hoses, rakes, etc.

The Kayser's Glove

The safest glove to buy—

"Kayser"—the kind that "don't wear out" at the finger ends—and sold to you with—

A Guarantee that Guarantees "a new pair free" if the "tips" wear out before the gloves.

"Kayser" gloves "cost no more" than the "ordinary kind"—and are worth double.

Don't accept the "just as good" kind.

There's a way to tell the genuine

"look in the hem" for the name "Kayser." It is there for your protection.

"Kayser," the safest glove to buy.

Sheet Silk Gloves 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50

Long Silk Gloves 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00

Julius Kayser & Co. Makers New York C-4

Patrick Hosiery—For Men and Women With "Dress Sense"

The man or woman who knows how to dress wears clothes that fit. They buy for looks, comfort and wear. Hosiery is as carefully selected as the best suit or dress. That's why Patrick-Duluth hosiery so thoroughly satisfies the men and women, the really discriminating buyers of the Great Northwest.

Patrick-Duluth hose are made for looks and wear—they are Protected at the Wear Points

Made with a four-thread silk like body, and six-thread heel and toe, they simply can't give out like ordinary hose. At the top, where your garter fastens, the third reinforcement comes. They have the looks, fit snug, yet give where elasticity is required.

Ask your dealer for Patrick-Duluth hose for men or women. Call for the Patrick trade mark on shirts, skirts, blouses, coats, etc. It's your guarantee for quality.

F. A. Patrick & Co., Duluth
Dry Goods Distributors at Wholesale, Manufacturers of Goods for Men, Women and Children.
Makers of all Wool Cloths and Blankets.

HOTEL MCKENZIE

The Pride of Bismarck
Absolutely Fire Proof
EUROPEAN

Good enough for anybody, not too good for anybody. The very best of everything at sensible prices.

RATES:
Rooms, hot and Cold water, \$1.00 per day, with toilet \$1.25, with private bath \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$4.00, two persons in a room one and half rate.

Club Breakfast 25c and up
Noonday Lunch 35c
Evening Regular Dinner 50c
Services from a la carte bill at all hours.

Dairy Lunch Room in connection open day and night.
At the following prices you can stop at the McKenzie:
Rooms with hot and cold water including three meals \$2.10 per day; hot and cold water and toilet \$2.35, with bath \$2.60.
Electric Passenger and Freight Elevator service. Sample Rooms on 7th floor

E. G. PATTERSON, Owner and Prop. Opposite Depot Park--Bismarck, N. D.