WE HAVE

1000 GOOD Bargains,

Or three stores chuck full. We can not print the prices here, but we will surprise all the readers of this paper if they will take the trouble to come and see us.

Our new 10 cents Bazar is now ready and full of bargains.

T. J. ANDERSON & CO.,
Belgrade, Minn.

HILBERT'S STOLEN SWEETS
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Best Perfume in the market. Sold only by Carlson Bros. & Frost.

HAMPEN BROS.,
BELGRADE, MINN.
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS,
We will always pay the highest market price for BUTTER and EGGS, and sell our goods as CHEAP as any in town.
COME AND TRY US.

$2 Per Doz. $2.
For Fine Cabinet Photos.
Guaranteed fully as good as the best work at any other Gallery West of the cities, or the money will be as cheerfully refunded as taken.
I ALSO MAKE CABINETS FOR $3 AND $4.50 PER DOZ.
PLATINO PICTURES AT SAME PRICES.
Family Groups with Babies are Photographed with the greatest ease.
G. A. CARLSON,
Cor. Fourth & Benson aves.,
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JAKE P. ANDERSON
BLACKSMITH,
HORSE SHOING A SPECIALTY.
General Blacksmithing Done With Promptness and Skill.
Wagon Work OF ALL KINDS IN CONNECTION.
All Work Guaranteed.
NEW LONDON, MINN.

From New London Times.

A little girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Sakariason last Friday morning.

Messrs. J. S. Robbins and M. J. O'Brien of Willmar did business in our town last Monday.

A. A. Sperry sold two spring colts for $8.00 the other day, and another for the sum of $3.00. How is that for prices?

Mr. Arne Skeie returned last Monday from Wheatland, N. D. where he has been working at the blacksmith trade for three months. Arne says that part of the country is indeed a "wheat land."

Samuel Hammervik the celebrated Norwegian violinist will hold a concert at New London Monday, Nov. 11th, at the Sw. Luth. church. A speech will also be given by Rev. Collin.

Mr. C. A. Swenson and Miss Minni Bergman joined hands in the holy bonds of matrimony at Union Grove Thursday.

A machinist, Mr. E. E. Hilton, of St. Paul, is putting in the new steam plant for the mill this week.

The Lutheran Ladies Mission Social will be held at Alfred Olander's Friday, Nov. 22nd.

Died.

We are again called on to record the death of an old pioneer. This time the death angel has seen fit to call George Sheldon Geer, of Burbank. He died at his home Monday of heart failure, lacking only four days in completing his sixty-seventh year.

Mr. Geer was born in New York Nov. 8th, 1828. Married Miss A. Fish in 1848. With his little family he removed to Illinois four years later, and in 1855 came to Minnesota Territory, setling at Watab, where he remained until 1865. In April that year he took a homestead in Burbank, where he has spent his last 30 years.

His life in the west was spent at lumbering and farming He was a believer of diversified farming and took much pride in his farm. He was a highly respected citizen and well known, often making contributions to the county papers above the name of "E Pluribus Unum."

Although an invalid and a great sufferer for the last twenty years, yet the final change was sudden and unexpected. He leaves a widow, two sons and five daughters to sorrow over their departed husband and father.

Funeral services were held at his residence Wednesday and were conducted by Mr. Geo. R. Stevens of Paynesville and Mr. A. J. Smithson, of Hawick. His earthly remains were intered at the Burbank cemetery.—New London Times.

Auction Sale.

I will sell at Public Auction at my farm on Sec. 9, two miles west of Willmar, on Thursday, Nov. 14th, 1895, the following: 3 working horses, with harnesses, two self binders, two lumber wagons, 2 plows, 1 two-seat bugby, 1 harrow, 1 mower, 1 hay rake, 1 sewing machine, 1 cooking stove, 1 gasoline stove, 2 heating stove, furniture, and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS:—Amounts under $5, cash, over that amount, 1 years time or less with notes with approved security.
(3 w's) JOHN OLSON.

ATOMS AND MOLECULES.

Their Relation to the Earth and to the Planetary Systems.

In astronomy we have to do with the greatest things in nature. The sun is 90,000,000 miles distant from the earth and of a bulk one and one-third million times as great. The planet Neptune is 30 times as far away as the sun. The nearest to us, so far as we know, of all the stars (a Centauri) is well nigh 10,000 times as distant as the planet Neptune, while beyond it are hundreds of millions of stars farther and yet farther off. Some that can be just detected are probably 10,000 times as remote as a Centauri, or, in other words, 3,000,000,000 times as far away as the earth is from the sun.

But the light that comes across those distances and reveals those faraway orbs reaches us through movements and vibrations due to molecules far smaller than any microscope can reveal. That light shakes the minute molecules of a photographic plate placed in the focus of a telescope and leaves behind the record of its knocks. It vibrates in the bright lines of solar and stellar spectra. In a no less wonderful way molecular knocks—most minute, but most numerous—transmit and maintain the heat of the sun and of the stars. But, it may be asked, what are molecules and atoms? Can we affirm their existence? Can we measure their size or detect their action? Can we count them or determine the number and energy of their knocks if they are so minute?

An atom literally means that which cannot be cut. According to the atomic theory of the constitution of matter all bodies are supposed to be made up of atoms. An atom therefore represents the smallest possible quantity of any elementary body, a quantity incapable of subdivision, if, indeed, such a conception of indivisibility is possible.

A molecule literally means a little mass, and is considered to be an aggregation of a certain number of atoms; in general, of atoms of different elements, but in some cases, it may be, of atoms of a like kind. Molecules are held to form the ultimate constituent particles of a compound body. The molecules of such a body cannot be divided if it is to retain its nature as a compound. They will, however, be resolved into constituent atoms if the compound body be resolved, by some process or other, into its constituent elements. So long, for instance, as water is water, its molecules each consist of two atoms of hydrogen joined to one of oxygen. But if a volume of water be resolved, by heat or electricity, into two separate volumes of oxygen and hydrogen, each molecule of the water is thereby resolved into its constituent atoms. All the atoms of oxygen go together to make up the total volume of oxygen, and all those of hydrogen to form the total volume of hydrogen obtained from the given volume of water. So also in other similar cases.—Ninoteenth Century.

Torture by Water Drops.

The torture this inflicts is proved by an experience of Sandow, the strong man. When he was in Vienna, a schoolteacher bet him that he would not be able to let a half liter of water drop upon his hand until the measure was exhausted. A half liter is only a little more than a pint. Sandow laughed at the very idea of his not being able to do this. So a half liter measure was procured and a hole drilled in the bottom just sufficient to let the water escape drop by drop. Then the experiment began. Sandow laughed and chatted gayly—at first. The schoolmaster kept tab upon the number of drops. At about the two hundredth Sandow grew a little more serious. Soon an expression of pain crossed his face. With the entrance into the third hundred his hand began to swell and grow red.

Then the skin burst. The pain grew more and more excruciating. Finally, at the four hundred and twentieth drop, Sandow had to give up and acknowledge himself vanquished. His hand was sore for several days after.

LINCOLN'S DEMOCRACY.

As He Would Not Be a Slave, So He Would Not Be a Master.

"There are two things in connection with the life of Abraham Lincoln," said Judge James B. Bradwell of Chicago, "which will always impress me. One is associated with his life, the other with his death. I have here, from his own hand, his definition of democracy—and it seems to me still the best definition that could be made. These are the lines:

"'As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of democracy, and whatever differs from this to the extent of the difference is not democracy.'

"The absolute sense of equality which underlies this sentiment seems to have been a keynote of the man's character.

"It was not so much that Lincoln believed in the unalterable equality of all men—for the truth that all men are created equal does not involve that doctrine—but that he believed unalterably in an equity which insured to each man, of whatever race, precisely that reward which his labors could earn for him. This definition must be taken in connection with the sentiment expressed in one of his speeches at Springfield:

"'We must all of us have been slaves at one time in our lives,' he said, 'but the white man may work out his freedom, and the negro cannot. My old friend, John Rolt, here (referring to a man who had worked with him in the construction of a flatboat in 1831, and who later earned riches), was a slave at one time, but he is a free man now, and I used to be a slave, and now I am so free that they allow me to practice law.'

"For the flash of humor illumined all his doctrines, and the truth was better understood and farther carried because of the savor of humanity which he imparted to it.

"The other event which his name recalls most vividly," continued Judge Bradwell, "is that night when his body lay in state here in the old courthouse. No one can describe the awful solemnity of that occasion. For nearly a week we had mourned as no nation was ever before called upon to mourn, and then his slain body was brought here, and we held solemn watch over it. I shall never forget the night when it lay there in state. The whole great building was draped with black and all the early hours of the night the people had gone about the city so sadly depressed that it seemed they had no interest for other things. And then at midnight, away up there in the dome of the silent building, there arose the sound of a dirge—the most solemn thing I have ever listened to. What the music was I do not know. The persons who composed the choir might be easily learned. I do not remember that. But I do remember, and I always shall remember, the fearful impressiveness of that dirge.

"Midnight, and the murdered chief of my nation lying in state below! The war was scarcely over. The country was in a turmoil. Everything was unsettled. No man knew what the next day would bring forth. And this chaos haunted us, and impressed us, and added to the marvelous effect of that midnight music. I shall never forget it."—Chicago Times-Herald.

VITALS OF A BATTLESHIP.

The Maze of Machinery Moves Almost Without a Sound.

In order to gain some idea of the complicated mechanism over which the engineers must exercise a ceaseless watchfulness, guided by intimate knowledge, one should descend to the depths where the vital parts of a battleship are in motion at a time when steam is up for maneuvering speed. That means little more than half the rate she is capable of being driven at, but it is enough for a man unaccustomed to such situations. In spite of all attempts at ventilation the heat down there seems stifling at first by contrast with the pleasant breeze on deck, and the swift movements of wheels, cranks and piston rods are bewildering. Even when all this machinery is at rest one would shrink from an attempt to count its many parts. The valves alone and the means of controlling them would baffle enumeration, and only a vague impression of a tangled network remains on one's mind as the result of prolonged contemplation. The bewilderment is increased when all these complicated parts are revolving or gliding to and fro like shuttles in a weaver's loom so rapidly that the eye cannot follow their movement. How it is possible for anybody to localize a mishap that occurs in the midst of so much whirl is a mystery to the uninitiated and not easily explained even by the engineers themselves. They have to be guided mostly by sound, occasionally by sight and sometimes by smell. Every piece of machinery connected with the motive power has to be duplicated for vessels propelled by twin screws, as all our effective battleships, fast cruisers and improved torpedo boats are.

Three port and starboard engines act independently, but so uniform are their revolutions that there is seldom more than a fractional difference between the two sets—a difference that could only just be measured on the 51 inch stroke of a piston rod. How enormous is the force exercised by these engines one can realize only when standing where the throbs of the propeller as it beats the water may be distinctly felt. This is near the vessel's stern post. A few yards from it the vibrations become attenuated to a thrill. The great shaft, turning at a rate of nearly 100 revolutions every minute, works with absolute noiseless energy, and its movement is so rapid as to be perceptible only because of the ripple of light that wavers along it reflected from the electric lights that glow night and day in this part of the ship when engines are in motion. A similar absence of all sounds that might indicate friction is a characteristic of every part of the motive power in a battleship. Words of command can be heard thoughout the engine room though uttered little louder than an ordinary conversational tone. Were it otherwise, the engineer on duty would be harassed by intolerable anxiety lest he should miss some urgent summons sent to him through electric wire or voice tube from the executive officer on the bridge, who is responsible for the ship's safety.

At cruising speed of anything between five and eight knots an hour the 14,000 tons of armored hull, barbettes, batteries and less important superstructure are driven with so little apparent effort that the great battleship seems almost motionless. The vibrations running through her mighty framework are scarcely perceptible on deck, and one must be very close to the engines before he can hear any sound of their regular pulsations.—London News.

A Cameo Worth $5 0,000.

One of the rarest and most valuable cameos in the world is now in the museum of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. It is a head of Jupiter Aegrochus, exquisitely carved from a single chrysoprase and is 7 inches long by nearly 5 inches in width. It dates from the second century A. D. and is said to be the finest specimen of cut chrysoprase now known to exist. The antiquarians prize it above price because it shows both the oak leaves and the ægis, or armor, a combination known in only two other representations of Jupiter. This rare gem is valued at $50,000 and is a part of the famous Somerville collection.—St. Louis Republic.

Expense Regardless of Pleasure.

A visitor who passed more than one summer in Newport has been struck by the statement that some of the richer people there "devote themselves to pleasure regardless of expense" and suggests that more familiarity with the subject would have indicated to him that they devote themselves to expense regardless of pleasure.

Sorry He Spoke.

First Laborer—Whata thata boss mean by "Hoora, hurra'?"

Second Laborer—Not "hoora," but "hurry." That means he wants yeh to worrk faster.

First Laborer—I sorry I aska.—New York Weekly.

Mr. N. P. Aspinwall, of Harrison, sends us a flattering letter. We omit a part, because of our modesty, but reproduce the balance of the letter as follows:

"That little notice will save me two or three dollars in the purchase of some Plymouth Rocks.

L. Gulden, of Hawick, ought to advertise his Poultry in the TRIBUNE. I did not know that there was a poultry farm in the County until I got his catalog.

They charge about $25.00 too much for that St. Louis Steel Range. I have seen and priced stoves at the State fair, and know.

Yours very truly,
N. P. ASPINWALL.

Coxey ran his campaign on his good roads and non-interest bond bills scheme. That was a serious mistake. He should have run on the silver issue and he would have had twice or three times as many votes. His bond scheme while it may be all right as an abstract principle, was altogether too new-fangled a theory to take with the masses of the people. It takes an ordinary old party man about five years to get a new idea, be it ever so reasonable, into his head. The old party stumpers could simply ridicule the Coxey bond scheme down in no time, while they could not have done that with the silver issue.

Hitting Hazelton.

Willmar, Minn., Nov. 9th, 1895.

EDITOR WILLMAR TRIBUNE:—I see by letters of Judge Haselton as they appear weekly in the Willmar Republican Gazette, that our foreign exports have fallen off the last year. That is right, as 80 per cent of our exports are the products of the soil and represent the brain and sinew of the American farmer, and when God in his infinite mercy sees fit not to allow the American farmer to raise big crops each year as was the case in 1894, our foreign exports are bound to fall off in proportion to the crop raised. As Haselton states, our exports did fall off in the last part of 1894 and first part of 1895. Our farmers did all they could to prevent it, but the powers that be, ruled otherwise. He also states that there men down in down in Detroit, Mich., that have seen fit to go into the honorable business of raising truck. That is right. and by raising truck they are ruining a business in opposition to the farmers of the North West. Good heaven, if the farmer of the Northwest had nothing more to contend with than a few truck raisers down in Detroit, Mich., we farmers up here would all be wearing silk stockings and plug hats in five years.

He also states that there is now enough money in the country to do the business that we are doing. That is not the issue. Is there money enough in the country without borrowing from England to do the business the nation ought to be doing? If so, all right, if not, and by free coinage of silver there would be then I am in favor of free coinage of silver.

He also speaks agaiust Government ownership of railroads. I would like to ask Mr. Haselton how it is that our cattle buyers in Willmar have to pay $75 for a car to Chicago when a Montana buyer can get a car for $48 to the same place. Where does the equality come in? Also states that the country is looking. That is right, but when a nation or a man is laid and being held upon their back where else can they look but up.

Also speaks about Cain killing Able. That is right, but fails to state why Cain killed Able. Does not state that Cain grew jealous of Able becauss Able brought better meat offerings to the Lord than he did, so it is the case in this country, there is a crowd that is jealous of Dr. Johnson because he brings better offerings and arguments in favor of his party and political position than they can for theirs so they would like to politically kill the Dr.

PROHIBITIONIST.

Congressman Eddy has long been in a "thoughtful mood" regarding the money question, we have been told, and last week gave out the results of his hard "thinking" at Fergus Falls. A verbatim report covering eleven and a half columns of the Fergus Falls Journal is at hand and will receive our attention next week. Meanwhile it may be of interest to know what our Congressman thinks of us Populists. He pays his respects to the Peoples Party in the following language:

Nor do I see how calm minded, thoughtful men can expect any relief from populism. That party, born out of the womb of class prejudice and that embraces in its declaration of principles everything from mild social ism to red-handed anarchy. Whose leaders are men who have been cast bodily out of the older political organization for their "rule or ruin" proclivities. Men with wheels enough in their heads to manufacture a bicycle for each one of their followers and wind enough in their organization to blow up the pneumatic tires of the vehicles so manufactured. Breeders of strife and contention in every political camp they enter, they would create dissension and discord even in a company of archangels. You might as well hitch a team of horses to the tongue of a wagon loaded with wheat and a team of mules to the rear axle, place a man on each end of the load with instructions to yell and apply the whip to the different teams and expect to get to market with your load as to expect a party so led and so constituted to accomplish any legislation for the benefit of humanity.

A farmer (not a populist) came in the other day and showed us in cold figures that after selling his large crop of wheat he will not have enough to pay his actual running expenses during the season, not to mention the pay for his own hard labor and the clothing and necessaries for his family. Another farmer came in and told us the same story. The fact of the matter is that the times are harder this year for the farmer than ever before in spite of the large crop. They are getting more used to it, that's all. There is a reason these low prices. There is a cause for every effect. That cause has been so plainly marked out by such men as Harvey, Town and hundreds of others that these hard times seem the most natural result. He who wants to see, can.—New London Times.

STEEL RANGES AGAIN.

Mr. Saugmyhr, of Atwater, sends us a letter correcting his recent contribution on the subject of steel ranges, with request that we publish it "with mistakes and all," and we comply with his request. The changes made by the compositor in setting up the article in question were certainly made with no intention of changing its meaning. Extracts from Mr. Sangmyhr's contribution have been published by several papers of neighboring towns,

Atwater Nov 5th 95

Editor Willmar Tribune.

Received my last weeks mail to day, and have looked over the writing I sent you a little while ago about my Home Comfort Range. I must say I am not much pleased with the apearance it makes after gone through the printers hands. A few changes and a few words left out here and there leaves it in a bad shape. I like to have it corected, and wfll therefor ask for a little space in your paper again. Comencing on the 7th line 2de column it reads: But it takes more then half as much as my 27 years old stove for baking, cooking and heating. If my copy don't lie I wrote it thus: But it takes more than half as much as my 27 year old stove for baking, just as much for cooking and for heating?—will only say. e. t. c. I see am misunderstood here so I willl try to put it a little plainer this time. The Range is a very good one for baking and do not take much over half the amount of fuel as our old stove needs for that work. but for cooking it needs just as much, we can not cook a comon meal with less wood or in less time on it, than we can on our old one. I have also tryed it suficient to convince me that it gives less heat in the room from the same amount of fuel. By leaving the ovendoor open it will of course give a little more heat than when closed (any cook stove will do that) but a good deal of it is by that asbestos lining retained in the range anyhow, and after going its measured rounds it passes out through the natural way—the chimney, no matter wether we wants it to radiate in the kitchen or not. On the 45te line the word-Summers-should be summeruse. On the 51th line—"to buy a stove—" should be—but wants to buy a stove—In the last part of the piece is a few words left out that means a good deal. it is this—And shal also promise to take it back if it does not work. That is what the salesman promised me—I wrote—and shal also promise to take it back if it doss not work as I say e. t. c. If he had only promised me to take it back if it did not work, I would have been more of a fool when I wanted him to take it back, than when I bought it. Of course it works! Any stove with all doors and covers on will do thatf when fired up, but they do not all work to satisfaction. After telling all that should be sayd about the good points about the Range, and more too, he promise to take it back if it did not work to satisfaction, or just as he claimed it would. A few day later he told me: I will have to pay for that stove even if it wont burn paper. I know will; if Salesman and Company is alike.

Hoping you will put it all in this time; mistakes an all, I remain yours for truth

T. L. SAUGMYHR.

The Teacher's Unconscious Influence on his Pupils.

The influence of the example of the teacher, either for good or evil, upon the children under his care is so great that it is of the utmost importance to them, as well as to himself, that his habits should be faultless.

It is the teacher's province to improve those under his care. This he may do partly by precept, but very much by example.

The instructions of the teacher may do much toward impressing upon the minds of his pupils their duty to God, himself, and their fellow beings, but it is not principally by instructions that this is to be done.

Precepts and discourses are but little heeded in the schoolroom; and unless he has some other method of reaching his pupils, he may despair of being successful in his work.

The teacher, as he goes in and out before the school, teaches by his example as words can never teach. His manners, his appearance, his character are all the subject of observation, and to a great of extent of imitation, by the young under his guidance. He is observed not only in the school-room but in the family and in the social gatherings.

If his dress is a model of neatness and taste; if he is quiet and orderly in all his movements, his pupils, with very few exceptions, will be the same. If he is polite and affable; if he loves the truth, and ever speaks the truth; if he is ever frank and sincere; if, in a word, he shows that he has a tender conscience in all things and that he invaribly refers to it for its approval in all his acts, what an influence does he exert upon the impressible minds of his pupils!

How those children will observe his consistent course; and, though may not speak of it; how great will be its silent power upon the formation of their characters! And in future years, they will remember and bless the example they shall have found so safe and salutary.

Education is a matter of life, activity, and growth. These qualities should be manifested in a teacher in a pre-eminent degree. In the presence of a cultured teacher who is animated by the zeal of a scholar, the young imbibe his scholarly spirit by a kind of induction. Pupils may be encouraged to use books of reference by the teacher's refering to them frequently himself; to read the very best newspapers, magazines, etc., and the books of the school library by the teacher's reading them in their presence, by reading for them aloud, or relating short sketches of what he has read to them; to use correct words to express their thoughts when speaking or writing by the teacher always using good language when speaking in there presence. The more respect and love pupils have for their teacher the greater will be his moving or directing power over them. We know from our own experience how we idealized our own teacher and what was best in them appealed to us. If the teacher and pupils are as one in their relations to each other the influence of that teacher must be great. With all the attachments which pupils, especially the younger ones, will cherish, even towards a teacher wanting in good qualities, and with all the confidence they will repose in him, who can describe the mischief he can accomplish in one short term? Responsibility in this matter cannot be avoided.

The teacher, by example, unconsciously, does teach, for good or evil, whether he will or not. Indifference will not excuse him, for when most indifferent he is not less accountable.

How many there are who never reflect upon the influence of their example before the young, and are scarcely conscious that their example is of any consequence!

Teachers are human and therefore are not perfect in all things. We can and should have lofty ideals. Let us study to correct any errors and efface any injury done before it is forever too late. So that we may be able to give a good account of the influence which we have exerted over the minds committed to our care.

Anna McManus.

DEFECTIVE PAGE