

This is a fac simile of our receipt.

<p>BOOTS & SHOES. This coupon will be accepted as ten cents in cash for any cash purchase the holder may make at our store amounting to one dollar or more on or before Jan. 1st, 1896, if not detached. Willmar Shoe Co.</p>	<p>DRY GOODS. This coupon will be accepted as ten cents in cash for any cash purchase amounting to not less than one dollar that the holder may make at our store before Jan. 1st, 1896, if not detached. Dale, Roise & Qvale.</p>	<p>JEWELRY. This coupon will be accepted as ten cents in cash for any cash purchase the holder may make at our store amounting to one dollar or more before Jan. 1, 1896, if not detached. Anderson Bros.</p>	<p>HARDWARE. This coupon will be accepted as ten cents in cash for any cash purchase the holder may make at our store amounting to one dollar or more before Jan. 1st, 1896, if not detached. John Lundquist & Co.</p>
--	---	--	---

WILLMAR, MINN. 189

RECEIVED of _____ One Dollar, which pays

subscription to the WILLMAR TRIBUNE for one year from date and entitles _____ to

ONE DOLLAR IN MERCHANDISE

From the merchants of Willmar whose names appear on attached coupons, on the conditions printed on each coupon. Coupons will be void if detached. Not transferable.

JOHNSON & LAWSON,

NO. _____ By _____

<p>DRUGS, BOOKS, ETC. This coupon will be accepted as ten cents in cash for any cash purchase the holder may make at our store amounting to one dollar or more before Jan. 1st, 1896, if not detached. Carlson Bros. & Frost.</p>	<p>FURNITURE. This coupon will be accepted as ten cents in cash for any cash purchase the holder may make at our store amounting to one dollar or more before Jan. 1st, 1896, if not detached. I. C. Olson.</p>	<p>HARNESS, ETC. This coupon will be accepted as ten cents in cash for any cash purchase the holder may make at our store amounting to one dollar or more on or before Jan. 1st, 1896, if not detached. C. J. Jorgenson.</p>	<p>FLOUR & FEED. This coupon will be accepted as ten cents in cash for any cash purchase amounting to not less than one dollar that the holder may make at our store before Jan. 1st, 1896, if not detached. Roddun Bros.</p>
--	--	---	--

See last page for further particulars.

New London Dept.

The following list of New London firms respectfully solicit the custom of TRIBUNE readers.

CHARLES E. KRAUSE,
—DEALER IN—

Shelf & Heavy Hardware

FENCE WIRE, NAILS, IRON AND WOOD PUMPS TOOLS,
FARM MACHINERY, BUGGIES & CUTTERS,
FIRE ARMS AND AMMUNITION,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, ETC.

Am also proprietor of a finely equipped Blacksmith Shop and am always prepared to do in a first class manner all
Plow Work and Horse Shoeing.
Work done with promptness and dispatch.

New London, - - - Minn.

S. J. ANDERSON,
DEALER IN DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES,
& GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Trade For Country Products and sell for cash only. Quick Cash sales on Small Profits.
NEW LONDON, - - - MINNESOTA.

ARNE LARSON,
—HARNESSEER—

NEW LONDON, - - - MINN.

New Harnesses Made to Order. All Kinds of Repairing Done Without Delay.
Material and Workmanship Guaranteed. Work Done Cheaper than Anywhere.

Call and I will convince you that I offer
BARGAINS - IN - HARNESSES - WORK.

Lewie Eckman,
—Dealer In—

Furniture,

—And—
UNDERTAKING
GOODS,
NEW LONDON, MINN.,
Having Machinery in Connection
I can do all Kinds of
Fine
Cabinet
Work,
And Repairing, Wood turning
for Porch and Stair work, etc.

C. A. GUSTAFSON,
WAGON & CARRIAGE MAKER
NEW LONDON, MINN.

WOOD WORK REPAIRING
—of All Kind Done—
PROMPTLY & SATISFACTORILY.

Trucks Put Up And
WAGONS
—AND—
SLEDS
MADE TO ORDER.—
All Work Guaranteed.

done with
neatness
and
dispatch
at the

Lunch Goods, Confectionery
Fruit in Season, Tobacco,
5 and 10 cent Goods.

P. A. BROGREN,
The
New
London
Tailor,
Has always on hand a selected
stock of seasonable goods, also
a full line of samples from
which selections of any
kind of goods can be
furnished on short
notice.
His prices are Low.
WORKMANSHIP
GUARANTEED.

C. M. LAWSON,
Contractor & Builder,
NEW LONDON, MINN.

DR. E. S. FROST,
Physician & Surgeon,
Office over Carlson Bros. & Frost's Drug Store, or residence on Becker Avenue.
WILLMAR, MINN.

**WILLMAR
RESTAURANT**

Is open day and night. First class service guaranteed.
E. T. SANDBO, Prop.
WILLMAR, - - - MINNESOTA.

DR. P. NELSON,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
WILLMAR, MINNESOTA.

DR. C. JOHNSON,
Physician
& Surgeon,
WILLMAR, - - - MINN.

Obstetrics and internal diseases a specialty. Office at residence on 2nd street.

MARLOW HOUSE.
—(Norsk Hotel)—
OLE J. BECK, PROPRIETOR.
Good Accommodations
for Travelers and Good Stabling.
WILLMAR, - - - MINN.

A. H. SODERLING,
Merchant Tailor
WILLMAR, - - - MINN.
Business Suits, \$15, \$16, \$18
and up. Dress Suits \$20 and up.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Shop three doors south of post office.

\$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.,
Willmar, Minn.

ANDREEN & LARSON,
House
Painters,
Decorators,
—AND—
SIGN PAINTERS.

Deal in Wall Paper, Window Glass, Putty, etc. Shop on 3rd Street, Willmar, Minn.

DEBS LEAVES THE JAIL.
(From the Chicago Daily Chronicle.)
No such magnificent demonstration as that with which Eugene V. Debs was honored last night (Nov. 22) has ever been witnessed at Chicago. Never before have hundreds tramped in the rain through the streets of this city singing, shouting for joy and cheering to welcome a man just released from prison. It was a spectacle which will be ever remembered by those fortunate enough to have seen it and one which in a measure savored of the triumphal return of a Roman warrior rather than the coming from a prison cell of a leader of the working people. And not a tithe of those who participated in the strange demonstration realized that they were doing something never done before, something which will live in history.
Early in the afternoon 300 delegates representing various trade and labor unions, assembled at the Chicago and Northwestern depot to take a special train for Woodstock and greet Debs on his first step into freedom. Presidents and vice presidents of a score of labor organizations and all the men who are regarded as leaders by the organized working people were there to testify to the esteem in which they and the organizations they represented held the man who had served six months in jail for doing what they applauded and indorsed.
When this delegation, which in its object has no precedent, arrived at the seat of McHenry county, when these men beheld the careworn face and gaunt figure of Debs, whom they almost idolize, when they saw the marks which confinement had left upon that once stalwart railroad man, there was a scene which is without parallel in history. Those brawny toilers, whose emotions and finer sensibilities are stifled by sordid lives they are compelled to lead, wept and cheered and laughed and cried as they stood there in the snow. They fell upon their hero and kissed him in the sight of thousands. Those who were nearest him lifted him upon their shoulders and bore him through the ranks in triumph, that all might touch his hand, and they carried him through the quiet country town away from the frowning bars and bolts of the jail.

RECEPTION IN CHICAGO.
His reception in Chicago when the special train arrived was, if more temperate, fully as emotional. A great crowd packed the depot, the viaduct and the bridge, standing in the driving rain to see Eugene V. Debs. When he appeared he was again raised up the strong arms of his admirers that the crowd might see his face and he was carried across the viaduct. But he protested mildly against this exhibition of enthusiasm, insisting that he wanted to walk with "the boys." A carriage was in waiting, but he firmly refused to ride, and, taking his place half way down the line, in the midst of a group of his friends, he strode along through the mud and rain down the echoing streets between lines of people who stood in the storm to see Eugene V.

Debs go by.
And then there happened a strange thing; which never before occurred in Chicago, an incident which smacked of the French Revolution. The marching crowd under the American flag, with badges of labor unions on their breasts, began to sing. Loudly the chant arose above the hum of the city streets and the words sounded strangely to the listeners on the sidewalks. The crowd sang:
We'll hang Judge Woods to a sour apple tree,
We'll hang Judge Woods to a sour apple tree,
We'll hang Judge Woods to a sour apple tree,
As we go marching on.
When the voices of the marching singers grew faint cheers for Debs rang out in a continuous roar. At Battery D thousands waited to hear Debs make his first speech since sentence of Judge Woods was pronounced. It was a gathering which in size has seldom been equaled in Chicago and the reception which the president of the A. R. U. received brought mist before his eyes as he looked out upon the shouting thousands who repeated his name. It was almost overwhelming, and although Debs had been prepared by the other receptions for a strong demonstration, he had not reckoned upon so magnificent, so touching and so unprecedented a demonstration. His address stirred the great audience to the wildest enthusiasm and when he left the hall thousands crowded around him to bid him god's speed.
"Strange too that the Doctor overlooked the fact that Mr. Eddy's definition of money covers the very kind of money that Uncle Sam has adopted. The gold dollar, or 25.8 grains of gold coined or uncoined will discharge a debt of one hundred cents in every civilized country on earth.
Once in California gold bars containing \$50 worth of gold were used as money, and they passed as readily as coined gold in all of Uncle Sam's dominions and no doubt would have passed just as readily in every civilized nation under heaven. Legal tender laws are not needed for the best money, but only for the purpose of compelling people to take a kind of money that is not as good as some other kind. Again the doctor says: "We venture to say there isn't a man that is so dense in his upper story as not to know that this government can only make money for this country alone." Yes, but the Almighty has made a kind that is good in every civilized nation on earth, and Uncle Sam has simply adopted the best dollar that the Almighty has ever made, Dr. Johnson to the contrary notwithstanding."
Haselton's weekly letter in the Gazette. We publish the above to give the TRIBUNE readers a sample of this lawyer's knowledge of law. Take this statement for instance: "the gold dollar, or 25.8 grains of gold coined or uncoined will discharge a debt of one hundred cents in every civilized country on earth."
Now as a matter of information for our school children we should like to have Clerk of Court Ramsett and Treasurer Porter state whether they will, or can take a lump of uncoined gold of ascertained weight and fineness in the discharge of judgment and taxes? Or a statement from any reputable lawyer whether a debt can be collected, or a judgment for it rendered, payable in anything else but dollars,—coined metal and government paper money, made legal tender by law?

Haselton says that the Almighty has made a kind (of money) that is good in every civilized nation on earth." But the United States constitution says that Congress "shall have the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof," for this nation.
Is Haselton bet ter authority than the constitution?
Oh, Bro. Crosby, get somebody to write for your otherwise valuable paper that knows a white bean when he sees it! It will disgrace the Gazette to dish out such nonsense week after week.
"This said that Haselton's articles drove the Argus out of circulation so that it is a question whether it had 240 bonafide subscribers to make it a legal newspaper when he quit. Pardon us greenhorned anarchists for this piece of well meant advice. C. J.

Salaries of Heads of Nations.
The Presse has drawn out a table of what—for the want of a better word—may be described as the salaries of the heads of the reigning houses of Europe. The president of the French republic receives 1,300,000 francs, the American president 250,000 francs, while the president of the Swiss republic has only 13,500 francs. Dealing with the sovereigns of Europe, it gives the allowances of the queen of England and her family at 50,000,000 francs, the king of the Belgians at 4,000,000 francs, the little queen of Holland and her mother at 2,500,000 francs, the emperor of Germany at 11,700,000 francs, the king of Italy at 14,250,000 francs, the king of Spain and his mother at 7,450,000 francs, the king of Portugal and his mother at 3,800,000 francs, the emperor of Austria-Hungary at 23,325,000 francs, the king of Sweden and Norway at 6,500,000 francs, the king of Denmark at 2,400,000 francs and the king of Greece at only 1,300,000 francs.—Galignani's Messenger.

Where Corn Cob Pipes Are Made.
Many towns have little dingy establishments where cob pipes are made as a side issue. But in this town cob pipe manufacture is the leading industry. In round numbers 12,000,000 cob pipes every year are manufactured by two firms in this city. That means one pipe each year for every voter in the United States. All other cob pipe factories in the United States are one horse affairs when compared to the two concerns here.
These pipes are famous and dear as well to every pipe smoker on the continent. The bitter root is to the Missouri merchants what a stoga is to a perfect. Throughout the year 140 persons are daily employed at Washington in manufacturing corn cob pipes. One big addition, the handsomest in the town, is known as the "corn cob addition." It contains the palatial homes of the men who have grown rich in manufacturing corn cob pipes.—Washington (Mo.) Letter in St. Louis Republic.

A Curious Coincidence.
James Payn relates a curious coincidence: "A young engineer was describing to the occupants of a railway carriage a late experience on an engine; 'We were making up time between two stations, and going at a great rate, when we suddenly sighted an old gentleman walking quietly in front of us along the line. We screamed and whistled, but he was very deaf, and we could not attract his attention.' An old lady, horrified by the situation, and hoping there was some way out of it, here exclaimed, 'But you didn't hurt him?' 'We were down upon him, ma'am, like 1 o'clock! Hurt him indeed! Did you ever hear such a question, sir?' addressing a young man in deep mourning, who had maintained a melancholy silence. 'I have heard the story before,' he replied in explanation of his want of interest. 'It was my father.'"

French Boys Taught Fencing.
In all the large schools of France nine-tenths of the boys are taught fencing, many beginning as young as 7 years of age. The soldiers are drilled to use the foils as conscientiously as other exercises, and on an average there are two or three duels every month in each regiment. The men have to get the colonel's leave to fight, and no one can go out until he has served six months. A prominent French fencing master strongly advocates dueling, as the fear of consequences keeps down generals, and the fighting teaches men only to face the cold, sharp steel.—Paris Letter.

The First Dress Suits.
"I have read," writes a correspondent from Jacksonville, "the remarks made by the Rambler apropos of the introduction of the dress suit in Cincinnati and the uncertainty of the date of that important event. Permit me to suggest that it was some years earlier than you indicate. If I am not very much mistaken, I saw a dress suit in Cincinnati in the year 1869. It was worn by a gentleman who had just arrived from the east, and I remember it attracted a great deal of attention. This was really the pioneer movement, and the first people to follow it were the volunteer firemen, who were greatly pleased with the low cut vest which permitted such a liberal display of shirt front. They wore their suits on Sundays and occasionally on other days when some celebration was in progress. The habit became general in 1876, or 1878 as you say, and there were a number of men who owned their own evening clothes in those years."—New York Mail and Express.

A Club to Which Garfield Belonged.
The death of Mrs. Dr. J. H. Robinson at Mentor a few days ago, better known as "Aunt Betsy," leaves only one member surviving of a club of five which was organized at the opening of the year. When the late President James A. Garfield enlisted, the club was organized and was composed of General Garfield, the Rev. Isaac Errett of Cincinnati, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Robinson of Bedford, and the Rev. Harrison Jones of Union. The club covenanted to give sympathy, encouragement and aid to each other in sickness or trouble whenever needed. Of the club there is but one member now alive, the Rev. Harrison Jones, 88 years of age, who is living in Mount Vernon. At Garfield's funeral Dr. Robinson had charge of the ceremonies, the Rev. Mr. Errett made the address, and the Rev. Mr. Jones offered the prayer.—Ohio State Journal.

Thief to Catch a Thief.
A noted ex-burglar is employed as a private detective in one of the largest retail dry goods stores in New York city, and a gentleman connected with the house said recently "that the ex-crook's services are invaluable." He was engaged on account of his wide acquaintance with shoplifters. A number of professional shoplifters, with whom he is acquainted, are aware of the position he holds and consequently keep away from the building. A female thief is also employed in a similar capacity in another large house. The policy of setting a thief to catch a thief apparently works well there.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

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.

GEER & BATTERBERRY,
House Movers
NEW LONDON, MINN.
Houses moved or raised and excavating done.
All work done promptly and satisfactorily.

A. E. RICE, President. F. G. HANSDY, Cashier.
C. E. LIEN, Vice President.
BANK OF WILLMAR.
ORGANIZED UNDER THE STATE LAWS.
CAPITAL, \$40,000;
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$60,000.
Does a General Banking Business.
Money loaned on Real Estate and Other Securities.
Drafts on all principal cities of the world.
Passage tickets to and from all points in Europe.
WILLMAR, - - - MINN.