

WILLMAR TRIBUNE.

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VICTOR E. LAWSON, Editor and
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OFFICE IN GILGER BLOCK.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH, 1896.

"THE GOOD TIMES" OF '90.

We have some republicans in this county who still claim that times were good up to the very hour that Cleveland was elected and so forth, and, so on in the old familiar song. We have refuted these assertions time and again but will do so once more. In 1890 while Harrison was in office and Congress was overwhelmingly republican this country was on the ragged edge of the panic, that was, however delayed for nearly three years.

In the summer of 1890 the following part of a petition was sent to the U. S. Senate. The document speaks for itself. It may be found in Senate Miscellaneous Document No. 24. 51st Congress, 2d session, to the United States Senate.

"TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

Your memorialist, the National Convention of the Representatives of the United States, respectfully calls the attention of your honorable body to facts as follows:

The financial affairs of the country are in a perilous condition. Business men in all of the States of the Union are apprehensive that there will be a panic. Citizens in general are alarmed at the outlook. Values of property are decreasing. Persons, firms, and corporations are daily failing whose assets are largely in excess of their liabilities. There is but a single cause for all of the above conditions, and that is want of confidence. As a result of that single cause, money is being withdrawn from circulation and the evils which are following and are likely to continue to follow are innumerable. There is but a single certain remedy for such single cause. The putting into circulation of more money may or may not avert the danger as there is no limit to the amount of money that can and will be hoarded as long as the single cause, want of confidence, continues."

Signed by the national convention of the representatives of the United States, by its executive committee, as follows: Wm. E. Schneppe, chairman, St. Louis; Isaac Atwater, Minneapolis; Herbert P. Bissell, Buffalo; Mortimer N. Burchard, Chicago; Richard D. Coughanour, Dallas; J. Frank Fort, Newark; Joseph Fahys, New York City; Henry A. Fry, Philadelphia; Frank Gaennie, St. Louis; Justus Goebel, Cincinnati; David Hirsch, New York City; John J. Horner, Helena, Ark.; Rosel Weissinger, Louisville; Anthony Ittner, St. Louis; John A. Lee, St. Louis; Henry M. Mindel, Milwaukee; Beverly K. Moore, Boston; Fred F. Myles, New Orleans; James M. Nave, Kansas; City Peter Nicholas, St. Louis; Ferdinand W. Risque, St. Louis; Channing Scarborough, St. Paul; Danil M. Thomas, Columbia, Pa.; Francis B. Thurber, New York City.

Now why was the financial condition of the country in a perilous condition in the early summer of 1890? That it was really so will not be doubted, when men of such standing sign their names to a public document stating so. But why was it so?

We challenge any republican to answer this question and space in Willmar Tribune is at liberty for this.

It was not the fear of the democratic party, for Harrison was president and Congress overwhelmingly republican.

It was not fear of tariff changes for we were under the republican tariff, and a republican congress and President was there to remedy any thing that might be defective.

Nor was it too much silver money, for one month after a republican congress passed and President Harrison signed a bill doubling the purchase of silver

per month. We shall discuss another time what was the trouble with the country. Suffice it to say that it was none of the causes ever given by the Republican Party for the panic when it did come. But we want to ask and answer another question to wit: What stopped the impending panic? William A. Windom then secretary of the treasury bought, or redeemed \$100,000,000 of United States bonds at a large premium, before they were due and paid interest on these bonds up to their maturity. For that purpose he drained the treasury of every available dollar, to save the country from the impending panic. These \$100,000,000 let loose stopped the panic. The passage of the Sherman law doubling the monthly issue of silver money and treasury notes helped also greatly to the restore confidence. In fact both the Sherman law and the McKinley bill was passed to tide the country over the then breaking financial crash. But the McKinley law proved a failure in that it did not furnish revenue enough for the expenses of the government. And the Sherman law was so interpreted by the Secretary of the Treasury, Foster, that it demonetized all our silver money, made Sherman notes and greenbacks redeemable in gold at the option of the holder, instead of in coin at the option of the government as provided in the law. Thus early in 1892, after temporary effect of the Windom flood of money had subsided, and the true effect of the McKinley law was seen as to revenue, and the unheard of proceeding of the Treasury department in its ruling of refusing to use silver in discharging the government's coin obligations became thoroughly understood the storm that was threatening in 1890 broke gradually forth, and in the course of a twelve-month in all its fury. Even in 1892 the business barometer was exceedingly low, and the people repudiated the republican party, and swept the democratic party into power. But there was no help from that source, as the republican policy was continued. The treasury was empty from lack of revenue; the \$4,000,000 of money annually issued under the Sherman law was stopped by a combination of gold cohorts of both the old parties necessarily increasing the ravages of the panic, and the bond swindle was inaugurated to still aggravate and with-draw money from business for investment in that much coveted commodity, United States bonds. So here we are with chaos on every side.

Does any body deny the above stated facts? As well might a man try to deny his own existence, they are but events that have happened under the observation of us all. And yet men will try to fool people by pretending that all of this panic was caused by the democratic party coming into power in 1892. But that dodge is played out. It is too ridiculous for any body to believe. Decent republicans don't pretend to offer it now any more, whatever they may have done in the past. No, even they admit that the disease lies deeper, is of long standing, and inherent in the very nature of our past economic and fiscal policy, they now admit that even the McKinley bill and our money system need thorough and fundamental revision.

We are now waiting for the republican congress to formulate this fundamental reformation of our tariff and money system. Will the republicans act? They are on trial for life now. If they fail to act — fail to act now, the people will hurl them down, never to rise again, and put in power men that will act, and put this nation on the high-way of prosperity again.

Tom Reed may think he can tom-fool the people by his clap trap bond bill and emergency tariff measure but will find he has fooled himself for once. Leading Republicans tell us that they will stand no nonsense, and that if congress do not formulate some real permanent plan of the money question, they will abandon the party. It will not do for them to plead the childish excuse that President Cleveland will veto a republican measure, that is to thin for any thing. No, their only hope of even carrying the day next summer, lies in for-

mulating and passing some monitory reform measure and go before the country on it. If the G. O. P. has got any of its old courage and statesmanship left it will do that. We have had an idea that the republican party would act when brought to the test. But it now really seems that the present leaders of the G. O. P. have been in power so long that they have forgot that there is any such thing as public sentiment or independent voters. The last election turned their heads. Well, we shall see.

C. J.

McCLEARY'S SPEECH.

(Written for the TRIBUNE.)
Is it possible for a gold bug to be consistent? Certainly not if he is a professed bimetalist.

If the Associated Press reports of Rep. McCleary's speech in answer to Congressman Towne is correct the former gentleman must be put down, as the most brazen and recklessly inconsistent speaker the Republicans have yet produced. The reports make him say: "There never was a time up to 1892 when a days labor was better paid for or when a dollar would purchase more than it did that year." But Professor it is the great purchasing power of the dollar that the silverites have been objecting to. You should not get on our side that way. It is not right to steal our thunder. But why stop at 1892? Your principle would have been more forcibly illustrated if you had made it 1896. The dollar has made wonderful strides in purchasing power since 1892. And as for wages—well we farmers paid vastly higher wages in '95 than in '92; therefore 1895 is the proper year to reckon from. But then I forgot. Ninety-five is a democratic year and McCleary must per force prove that good times ended in 1892. But Mr. McCleary went further. He absolutely challenged Towne's statement that prices have fallen contemporaneously with silver. He then showed that beef, pork, butter and eggs had ruled higher since the alleged crime of 1873 than before. After knocking Towne out in this summary manner he proceeds to prove Towne's statements true which he did in the following manner:

"Sheeting in 1873, 13 cents per yard; 1892, 6 cents, nails then 4 cents per lb.; now less than 2. Drilling, such as all farmers use, then 14 cents a yard; now 5 cents. Carpets, nothing less than a dollar in 1873 that very good quality for 50 cents. And in 1892 the value of a day's labor had risen since 1873, 58 per cent, while in purchasing power it has risen to 72 per cent."

It is not often that you find an orator who can both confirm and contradict his antagonist in so able a manner with the same breath.

The Professor next gives an incident of 1873 when he searched four towns over for a buggy and failed and that last year his wife went back to the same towns and discovered over four hundred buggies with will dressed owners. Ah, Professor you forgot. Last year, 1895, was a democratic year. And I fear the Dems will quote you to prove theirs the most prosperous era in the history of the country. Now we have you on three sides. Wont you be good enough to give the Prohibs a lift in your next speech Professor?

But our orator did actually find a new argument to repute the silverites All hail a new argument. We have had none on that side for a long time. The Professor has discovered that the high prices which ruled before 1873 was due to war. Now that's original. But say, Professor, were you aware that one of the greatest wars of modern times took place last year? And it only resulted in the increase of the silver price, but that increase brought up other prices with it.

I remember however that a year or two ago Gov. McKinley (another republican Mack) at Minneapolis showed conclusively that all high prices had been due to protection and all low prices and panics were due to free trade. Who is right? This Mack says: "Protection did it." Our Mack says, "War did it." McKinley conveniently skipped over the war in China and the present

war in Cuba. They don't fit and must be ignored. All facts that will not fit must be ignored. That seems to be gold-bug polemics. I wish to leave the labor (wages) question to another paper because it cannot be treated in this as I would like to have it done.

Let me say in conclusion that had the Professor looked as earnestly for a recorded mortgage as he did for a buggy in 1873 he would probably have failed to find it. But in 1895 he could have found more than four-hundred in the four towns he spoke of. But a gold-bug in Congress has no use for mortgage records. Meantime the Professor's friends should keep him on one side of the fence if they can. At all events let as thank God we shall never see the horrible times of '73 when farmers had neither buggies nor mortgages to contend with.

Thos. C. Hodgson,
Herman, Minn.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

The following is from the Roseau Times and would indicate Bro. Bell had experienced a change of heart. At any rate it "am it from can" as Rastus would say:

It is very evident that the greater activity then ever prevails among the followers of the people's party, and this stir in the ranks of the new party is not confined to any particular state or locality but seems to be a universal spontaneous, uprising of a party possessed of renewed vigor and ambitious aims. We learn from our exchanges or general news that, the organization of the people's party is being carried on, meetings held and addresses delivered in different localities, while the dominant parties appear to be inactive in this direction. It means something. There is less bluster but a seeming determination on the part of farmers every where to join in the movement. The people who are not blinded with prejudice partizanship are becoming more and more independent in political thought and action. The utter inability of the two great parties to provide a financial remedy for the good reserve leakage and proper legislation upon bi-metalism in doing its work. Political jobbery, and congressional assiduity has laid bare skeleton of party ambition to the detriment of the government's interests. The country demands sound financial legislation and in return gets the mouthings of a senator on the Monroe doctrine who wants the people to understand that he is more patriotic than the other fellows. Government is needful of immediate legislation to protect the demands upon the treasury and the house of wind, the senator grows eloquent upon matters entirely foreign to the pressing demands of the treasury. Is it any wonder that the people should turn their backs upon the old parties and begin to look for one who will hold sacred "a public office as a public trust." Thus independence in voting is becoming essential as a lever to command attention to the public weal.—Fisher Bulletin.

A NON-PARTISAN VIEW.

Day by day it becomes clearer that the great issue of 1896 will be, whether the American people shall return to the honest money of the Constitution, by the complete restoration of silver, or permit themselves to be dragged to their death and destruction at the wheels of England's golden chariot.

That is the issue and there is no blinking it. The senseless drive about "50 cent dollars," and "honest money," presents an issue that is absolutely false, and if the people will study the question a little they will see it.

There is no question of a "fifty cent dollar" involved. It is a one-hundred-cent dollar or a "two hundred-cent dollar," which the gold dollar actually is.

The republican convention goes to St. Louis. In that convention there will be a tremendous struggle over the money plank. The extreme silver men will have nothing less than free coinage at 16 to 1 flat. Unless they got it, there will doubtless be several spokes knocked out of the republican wheel then and there.

The democratic convention comes to Chicago, but no one looks for a representative convention. Two-thirds of the democratic party are for free coinage. If the administration and the money power together do not capture the convention it will certainly be a grand triumph for the people.

If the sentiments of the rank and file of the party do not find expression both in the platform and the candidates, there will not only be some spokes knocked out of the democratic wheel, but the hub will go too. That is, these things will take place if silver democrats are true to their principles, as we believe they are. Then the populist party is looming up as an unquestioned power in American politics. In the creed of this organization there is much that is good, and it has in its ranks some very able and admirable men.

The more conservative of its elements understand that they cannot expect to win in the near future on all of their issues. In order to win at all, they must plant themselves on middle ground; where the dissatisfied

er than she will be. The church has need of such preachers, but how the crowd that the Savior drove from the temple will howl.—Farmers' Leader.

The gold standard wags point exultingly to the fact that during a number of years our silver left the country. But they do not explain why. France has built up a very large silver currency out of metal purchased abroad. The French ratio being only 15 to 1, their lighter coin made our dollar worth a premium of about 3 cents, leaving a profit to the exporter. There is no mystery about it, except that silver was then at a premium over gold and the dearest money was wanted in Europe. We have deliberately crippled silver by legislation and gold—now the dearest money, is going to Europe in the absence of any free coinage law since 1873. Europe has drawn on us by reason of American investments and will skin us of our gold under any circumstances. Free coinage, or no coinage will make no difference as long as Europe demands gold. But a substitute must be provided to keep up our volume of our redemption money. That substitute must be either silver or paper or both. We cannot continue the road to national ruin by bonding to get primary money. A change in the tariff will in no way check the gold stream to Europe. We have fallen into their trap and the penalty is gold until our country is stripped of it. We have such political Tories and prostitutes as John Sherman and kindred feather to establish the gold route—now Cleveland and Carlisle are playing second fiddle to it by trying to reverse the route with gold bonds. If there is any hidden mystery about the question, it lies in the fact that any American citizen should have fallen so brutally and ignorantly low as to uphold the Tories in their cruel deviltry to destroy a once great country. Down with the anarchists.—Lyon Co. Leader.

elements of other parties can meet them. Should they conclude to make bimetalism the paramount issue, it may lead to combinations that will revolutionize the country.

On the 22nd instant, a conference of leading silver men will be held in Washington for the purpose of outlining a policy. This conference will be composed of men from all parties and all sections, and it will doubtless be a fair representation of the average silver sentiment of the country.

The National executive committee of the populist party has appointed a committee to confer with the American Bimetallic Union at Washington.

Thus events thicken and the tide of silver sentiment rolls on.

The campaign of 1896 bids fair to be the most momentous and exciting of any since the close of the war, and the "ghost" of free silver, of which we have heard so much, will be the grand central figure of the play.—American Bimetalist.

OUR CAMPAIGN OFFER.

We will furnish WILLMAR TRIBUNE in clubs of 10, for 50 cents per copy from now until election. Populist friends of surrounding counties, get a hustle on you and get up your clubs of subscribers, and circulate WILLMAR TRIBUNE and see what a live wide-awake newspaper can do in fighting a political battle. We will give each county or locality that will raise a club of 200 campaign subscribers a column of local notices, and other matter of local interest, free of charge. You can select your own editors for such column. We do not want to interfere with any other Peoples Party paper, but where you have none, try our offer. Remember that WILLMAR TRIBUNE advocates Jefferson democracy and Lincoln republicanism applied to existing conditions of to-day. It is broad and liberal, and is open to all sides on every important public question. Sample copies free.

FACTS ABOUT SCARCE MONEY.

If nine-tenths of our money were to be wiped out of existence, there would continue to be idle money. Prices would drop lower and lower until they adjusted themselves to the smaller supply, and there would still seem to be an excess. Those who were fortunate enough to have any money would cling to it more tenaciously than ever, and especially if it were rising in value as it has been the last 20 years it would be more profitable to hold than to sell.

The fact that large sums of money are ready to be loaned on gilt-edged security at 3 per cent interest, furnishes the strongest possible evidence that business is dull,—that in active, industrial ventures, profits are low. Such conditions naturally accompany falling prices, because the profits of industry are necessarily derived from the "prices" of the commodities produced or handled. A low interest rate does not prove that money is either abundant or cheap, but directly the opposite. It proves that the owner would rather retain his ownership and part with its use temporarily, than to sell it; just as the owner of a piece of real estate in a favored locality, will sometimes lease it for a mere song, but if asked to sell it, he demands an exorbitant price. He is holding it for a rise.

So with money on the up-grade—we can borrow it at low rates, (on satisfactory security, and paying interest in the same appreciating money) but if we attempt to buy it, we find it so dear as to be almost out of reach.—National Bimetalist.

In his frantic efforts to injure the Doctor, Hirsch of the Argus states in his last issue that the local enterprises in which the Doctor was interested in a small degree while living at New London, the State Bank and the Real Estate Co., "were both very windy, that is, watered stock was very much in excess of the surplus." In view of the fact that the Doctor owned but a small fraction in either concern and did not have the management of them, the above slur applies to the several

gentlemen of New London and this city who own the controlling interest in those enterprises. If our contemporary intends to besmirch everything the Doctor was ever connected with, we would suggest that three or four years ago the Doctor was an honored member of the Republican party. The Argus in those days spoke well of the Doctor. The doctor has only changed in his conviction as to political party and has lost none of his true friends. Those who will not allow a friend freedom of conscience, or will out a man because he does not agree with them on matters political are very superficial and prejudiced, to say the least, and any man is well rid of them.

V. E. L.

Annual Report.

Of the Arctander and Lake Andrew Township Mutual Insurance Company, of the County of Kandiyohi, made to the Insurance Commissioner, for the year ending December 31 1896, Organized April 7th, 1881.

NELS QUAM, President.
S. A. SYVERSON, Secretary.
Commenced Business Aug. 17, 1888
No. AM'T.

Policies in force Decem-ber 31st of previous year.....	128	\$128,060
Policies issued during the year.....	47	35,700
Total.....	175	163,760
Policies expired and ceased to be in force during the year.....	25	\$21,110
Policies in force Dec. 31 1896.....	150	142,650
Cash on hand and in Bank Dec. 31 of previous year.....		\$1463.73
Received for membership during the year.....		37.00
Received from advance assessments during the year.....		175.56
Received from all other sources.....		49.74
Total amount of cash.....		\$1726.53
Losses incurred during the year.....		\$126.72
Losses paid during the year.....		126.72
All other expenditures.....		63.90
190.62		

Balance on hand \$1535.91
Nels Quam, President, and S. A. Syverson, Secretary, of the above Insurance Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is a true exhibit of the affairs and condition of said Company, on the 31st day of December, 1896.

NELS QUAM, President.
S. A. SYVERSON, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn before me this 13th day of January, 1896.
JOHN QUAM,
Notary Public.

State of Minnesota.

Department of Insurance.
This is to certify, that the Arctander and Lake Andrew Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of the County of Kandiyohi in the State of Minnesota, a corporation duly organized under an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act authorizing the formation of Township Mutual Insurance Companies," approved March 9th, 1875, and the acts amendatory thereof, is now authorized and empowered to assume risks and issue policies as a Mutual Fire Insurance Company, within its proper territory until the 31st day of January 1897, unless for sufficient cause this certificate should meanwhile be revoked.

Witness my hand and official seal, this 15th day of January, A. D. 1896.
C. H. SMITH,
Commissioner of Insurance.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between P. A. Andreen and John Larson under the firm name of Andreen & Larson, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the dissolved firm will be collected by P. A. Andreen, who also assumes the liabilities of the said firm. Dated at Willmar, Minn., this 10th day of February, 1896.
P. A. ANDREEN.
JOHN LARSON.

NOTICE.

All bills due the late firm of Andreen & Larson must be paid to the undersigned before March 1st 1896.
P. A. ANDREEN.

Have you seen Nelson about getting a certificate in the Minnesota Indemnity Association?

It's just what the laborer wants, paying weekly benefits, covering cases of disability, arising from either sickness or accident. You do not need to die or even suffer any illness or an accident to win. It is a conservative, safe and thoroughly attractive plan of mutual protection. Better than a SAVINGS BANK—there are no runs. Think it over seriously. Women are insured on the same terms as men.

FARM FOR SALE AT HARD-TIME PRICES.

Can be bought cheaper than unimproved land. The farm is improved and is two miles from Willmar, two miles from a creamery and one mile from a cheese factory. The farm consists of 140 acres in the town of Willmar. For prices and improvements call on me at the farm in Sec. 20, or address me at Willmar, Minn.

WM. HENDERSON.

Have you got a policy in the Minnesota Indemnity Association? If not, why not? Write to J. Emil Nelson, Willmar for particulars concerning its workings.

Brood Mares For Sale.

I have some fine Iowa brood mares for sale. A new lot just received. Come and look at them.

J. P. MADISON.
Barn Cor. 2d St., Benson Ave.