

# WILLMAR TRIBUNE.

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OFFICE IN GILGER BLOCK.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18TH, 1890.

## PEOPLES' TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

**WILLIAM J. BRYAN,**  
OF NEBRASKA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**THOMAS E. WATSON,**  
OF GEORGIA.

FOR CONGRESSMAN, 7TH DIST.

**EDWIN E. LOMMEN,**  
OF POLK COUNTY.

NOT INTENDED FOR U. S. READERS.

The London Financial News says:

"The financial situation in the United States is very serious. The Senate has blocked all relief measures proposed by President Cleveland, and Congress is at a dead standstill on the money question. The free coinage Senators are masters of the situation.

"This condition of affairs in the United States Congress demands the immediate attention of British financiers and statesmen. The trade of the world is now in our hands, but it will not long remain there if the United States goes to a bi-metallic basis with free and unlimited coinage of silver.

"With the addition of silver to the volume of money everything in America would take on a new face; labor and industry would gain new life. The grip of the gold standard on the products of the world would be loosened and prices would rise. Great Britain would lose her markets in South America, Asia, and Europe, and American bottoms would not be long in capturing the carrying trade of the world.

"British creditors must now apply themselves quickly to the American money problem. The sound money men and banking interests, led by Senator Sherman, Cleveland and Carlisle, with a plentiful supply of means, have been beaten. The American people are now thoroughly aroused and educated on the power and use of money, and made desperate by debt and business depression they are forcing free silver as the main issue.

"Great Britain need fear no injury to her trade or investments if the Republican party can force 'protection tariff' as the main issue in the coming campaign, but if free silver dominates the American mind and carries at the polls it will bring about a change in England that will be ruinous from its suddenness and severity. The damage that can be done British manufacturers by a protective tariff is slight compared with the disasters that would be entailed by a change from a single gold to complete bi-metallic standard.

"It is evident that the democratic party will not re-nominate a man who holds to President Cleveland's ideas on money, and the only hope for a continuation of Mr. Cleveland's financial policy will be in the success of the Republicans in the next election.

The success of free coinage will bring down the rate of interest on money, and cause an immediate rise in the price of all commodities. When silver becomes primary money the American mines will pour their products into the mint, and a new

era similar to that produced by the issue of greenbacks during the civil war will begin. Gold will leave the banks and enter into competition with silver in the avenues of trade, and the manufacturing of the United States, which have been shut down or crippled since 1892, will again resume their fight for the English markets.

"It is doubtful whether the republican party can be held much longer in check by sound money statesmen, as its adherents are divided by powerful factions. The Democratic party is also breaking up under the weight of the free silver agitation. It matters not to Great Britain which party succeeds if the gold standard is maintained, but either of the old parties or a new party which goes into power pledged to free coinage will be inimical and prejudicial to English manufacturing and trade.

"The American people cling with wonderful tenacity to party organizations, but financial embarrassment and business stagnation has become too severe for their patience, and they are ready for any change that promises relief. They are becoming convinced that it cannot be found in the protection theory, as that has been tried, and they are massing now on free silver. When that issue comes fairly before the American people, England will regret her apathy and adherence to the single gold standard."

## THE SITUATION.

A friend asks us to make a simple statement of the gubernatorial situation. We answer:

1st. The state issue has nothing to do with the money question, except as a strong ticket may indirectly help the national and congressional tickets, and help to unite the free silver sentiment.

2nd. The state issue involves two objects: (a) An efficient and economical administration of the various state departments. (b) The future advantage to a political party by the possession of the offices. Of course no political party will admit that it cares for the offices, Oh no! The most notorious spoliars politicians will talk about working with a single eye to reform, etc. But the practical politician understands the immense advantage of a state patronage, and that is really the state issue with politicians. All the planning and scheming involved in this gubernatorial mess between the various parties to the fusion slate is to get the future party prestige incidental to the possession of office.

Almost all of this patronage attaches to the governor's office.

Now we are satisfied that the People's party is perfectly willing and anxious to vote for an independent man in sympathy with their views for governor, and will ask for no pledges for office from such a candidate, provided he has no strings on him by any other party.

For instance we believe the proper course to have pursued would have been to have placed John Lind in the field as a strictly independent candidate for governor. Then all the parties could have endorsed him on his own merit, and he would have been entirely free to use his own judgment in everything.

But instead of doing this some smart "Alec" politicians went to work to perfect an ostensible fusion deal, but in reality to capture the governor for a certain party. This is what we object to, not John Lind for gubernatorial candidate. We do not object to John Lind, but we do object to the Minneapolis scheme of winning him. If he is to run as any party candidate then the People's party is entitled to run him. However we are not the People's party and can only speak for ourselves. But in as much as we happened to be present when the fusion deal was under consideration, we were obliged to take our stand as we deemed right for the party. If the People's party in convention assembled shall decide on some other course in this matter, why so be it. We have laid the matter before our readers, given our own views, and leave the convention to settle it. Hence we had advised the convention to do nothing hasty, but calmly consider the issue in-

olved, and act as it shall seem best all things considered. Let every delegate go to the convention and do his duty uninfluenced by any faction.

C. J.

## THE POPULIST STATE TICKET.

It is evident that there exists considerable opposition to the ratification by the People's party state convention of the nominations made by the recent Democratic state convention. One cause of the opposition is that Hon. John Lind, the democratic candidate for governor, has made no public declaration that he is in sympathy with the principles and purposes of the People's party except on the one issue of free coinage. This is an issue which does not enter into or become a part of the state administration. The people's party of the state want reform in the administration of state affairs. They want a warehouse commission that is independent of and not subject to the influence of Jim Hill and other railroad autocrats or of the milling and elevator combines of Minneapolis. They want the wasteful and extravagant state boards replaced by honest and economical men; they want the pine and iron grabbing rings broken up; they want the rate of interest reduced, and they want a lot of other things which the governor can wield a powerful influence towards securing if he is in harmony with them. If John Lind is in harmony let him declare it. If Lind is elected governor it will be by populist votes, and the populists feel that he must be their governor. The point is right here. The populists have a voting strength of 100,000 or more in Minnesota, the free silver democrats half as many, the free silver republicans an unknown number, but it is necessarily small, and they have no organization or cohesive strength. The principles advocated by the people's party have been the power that has disrupted the old parties; the rank and file of those parties, in order to save something for themselves, have put into exercise their trained political craft and skill and have very nearly outgeneralled the less experienced leaders of the people's party. The question now is, shall the people's party, which is the strongest and the growing party, confirm a deal by which they are likely to be robbed of all the fruits of victory. Unless John Lind makes public declaration of belief in and sympathy with all the cardinal principles of the people's party and makes pledges that the principal departments of the state government will be headed by people's party men, he cannot be nominated for governor by the People's party state convention.

The case is not parallel with that of Bryan at St. Louis. In that case the democracy at Chicago has adopted a platform populist in its every plank and besides, the democratic party nationally was much stronger than the people's party. People's party delegates were satisfied with Bryan and his principles; they were not satisfied with Sewall and had the courage and fortitude to turn him down. Whether the delegates to the Minnesota State People's party convention will be satisfied with Lind depends upon whether he is a populist or not. If he gives his allegiance to the party in its essential principles, all well and good; if not the convention will go right on and nominate a man known to be true to those principles.

The object of fusion is to win success. It should be based upon absolutely just and equitable division of the offices. The people's party being much the largest and strongest party by any rule of fairness is entitled to the principal office—the governor. Without this officer their cause is lost and the party will be disbanded. If the people's party confirms the work of the Democratic convention it in effect surrenders to that party, and the republicans will fling the taunt at our people from every stump that they have been sold out, and it cannot be successfully refuted. The effect would be that thou-

sands of people's party men would refuse to vote for the candidates. The people's party is the rallying point; their principles have triumphed among the people; shall the leaders now sell out to democracy or to any other party? Let us have union, but not at the sacrifice of principles and organization and of the officers who will administer the state government. The People's party by the deal entered into at Minneapolis is left the lieutenant governorship and the attorney generalship. The first named officer will have no great influence upon the policy of the state administration or upon the laws to be enacted. No state senators are to be elected this year. The senate is overwhelmingly Republican and the lieutenant governor's appointment of committees will cut little figure. The attorney general can do nothing with a hostile governor. These two unimportant offices under the circumstances is all that is left to the People's party after the great fight it has put up, and to be brought to this low estate by the want of gold generalship of its committee is humiliating. It is not too late to find a remedy. Let the delegates to the state convention go to it with the determination not to be carried away by enthusiasm and a whoop, but to talk the matter over with cool deliberation and do what is best for the party. If Mr. Lind is a Populist or so much a one as to publicly express his endorsement of the main principles of populism, we are willing that he should be the candidate for governor, if he declines to do this, then we shall oppose him.—Moorhead News.

C. J.

## IS PROF. DOBBYN SCARED.

Some of our populist brethren in Minneapolis are having a great scare about a Kandiyohi Co. middle of the road movement. Some one representing himself from the woolly wilds of Kandiyohi told some of the reporters of the dailies something about the political affair out here. He, it seems, assured them that the Kandiyohians were coming down to the state conventions double quick to smash slates and make trouble generally. Since then General Prof. W. R. Dobbyn has been scared out of his wits, and had a general attack of fever and ague.

The arrivals at Minneapolis over the Breckenridge division of the G. N. are duly inspected by Prof. Dobbyn's detectives it is said, so as to locate and ferret out the business and perigrinations of every man that may have passed through the precincts of our county. Every arrival of a Kandiyohian appearance is accosted and made to stand and deliver what he knows of politics in and around Kandiyohi. But not enough with that, the wonderful creative imagination of Prof. W. R. Dobbyn has called up the spectre of certain middle of the road from New York by the name of Call, who played quite a conspicuous part in the St. Louis convention. This Call is said to have passed through the cities, and been to see Tams Bixby and other bad people. Then he is said to have gone west, to Kandiyohi of course, and started the middle of the road programme here.

Of course Prof. Dobbyn has our genuine sympathy. He supposed that he carried around in his pocket the people's party of Minnesota and that what bargain he makes is binding on us. He cannot understand, we are told, how we out here in the wilderness of Kandiyohi dare to differ from him, or question his dictum. When, at the conference between the populist and democrats, we insisted that the people's party should be properly recognized, Prof. Dobbyn arose and said that it was only disgruntled congressional aspirants from the 7th district who were kicking. That of course was an argument that we couldn't answer, at least before office hungry democrats, but we will see that the Prof. is answered at the next state convention.

The Prof. can save all his detective labor. Kandiyohi county is going down to see justice done to the people's party, no matter whether it agrees with the Prof's

ideas or not.

Yes, Prof. save your worry and trouble. If the Kandiyohians want to cast their votes for John Lind for nominee for governor, they can do it, without being compelled to march lock step at your command.

C. J.

## ON THE SCENT OF THE LIAR.

"A leading populist from Kandiyohi county" was in the city yesterday, registered at the Nicollet house, according to the veracious Tribune, which interviewed him, and "consented to talk to the Tribune on condition that his name be withheld." The gist of the interview was to the effect that the Kandiyohi populists were to come to the state convention as a unit against the endorsement of Lind for governor, and that anti-fusion had taken quite a deep root in the country around Kandiyohi. Local populists were sufficiently interested in the interview to go to the Nicollet house this morning and look over the register. There was no man registered during the day from any town in Kandiyohi county, but L. D. Foster's name was on the book with the general reference "Minnesota" after it as the place of his abode. There being no other name on the register to which the interview could be hooked or crook be tied, the populists have made up their mind that Foster is the guilty man. This is the man who went to the national convention of his party in St. Louis, borrowed a delegate's badge, and while sitting with the delegation, tried to vote on one of the ballots taken in the convention. The story of how he was discovered and made to admit that he was not a delegate and had no right to vote was telegraphed from St. Louis at the time. If Mr. Foster puts in an appearance at populist headquarters in this city he will hear things that will not be pleasant.—Minneapolis Journal.

## HASELTON'S DILEMMA.

The Willmar Tribune is anxious to know how to account for the extra 50 cents that the mine-owner would get more than the laboring man. It is very proper question and they ought to be informed. Silver bugs, and I think the Tribune also claims that free coinage would enhance the price of silver so that 16 to 1 would come to be the commercial as well as the legal ratio, and if they are correct then there could be no question, but what the mine owner would make a 50 per cent bonanza by the enterprise.—Haselton in gold press of Willmar.

Very well then, Mr. Haselton. Whenever you argue that free silver would give a bonus of 47 cents to the silver mine owners you argue that silver under free coinage would regain its value. You say, of course, to get out of the tight fix, that you argued that only under an assumption. Then you should not attempt to argue under that same assumption that the silver dollar would be only worth its present bullion value to the laborer. Now proceed to impale yourself upon either of these horns of the dilemma:

1st horn—If free coinage will not restore the value of silver and the value of the dollar in that case would depreciate to 53 cents the silver mine owners would receive no bonus of 47 cents and would not be benefited, as you have time and again asserted that they would be.

2nd horn—If silver would be restored to its old value by free coinage, you could not have any objection to its free coinage coinage because there would be 100 cents worth of metal in each dollar.

We are not opposed to Lind provided John Lind feel disposed to assume an attitude so that the people's party can nominate him with self respect. It is just as well and better to understand one another now, as to get to fighting later on. We populists are not skilled in diplomatics, nor do we know how to contend with chicanery and fraud. But we know pretty near when we are treated fairly. Let John Lind and Democracy show the proper disposition to meet us half way, and everything will be adjusted satisfactorily.

C. J.

We thought that as long as we weren't running for office, our po-

litical enemies might let us alone. But last week the campaign liars have been out getting out all sorts of stories about us as having ambitions for governor, and so forth. No reporters have visited us, and we have not been to the cities to tell any of the gruesome things that are peddled out as Kandiyohi news now a-days. The whole trouble is that the political dickerers down in the cities are kind of afraid of Kandiyohi, and hence they are inventing all these bugaboo stories. Bro. Crosby should get some better authorities to quote from than, such sheets as the Minneapolis Times and Tribune. C. J.

The gold-bugs are importing a lot of Mexican silver dollars to be used in the campaign as "object-lessons," as it is not presumed that the average American citizen knows that silver bullion has depreciated since it was demonetized by the leading commercial nations. The value of their "object-lesson" consists in the fact that the Mexican nation could not maintain the value of silver in the market of the world and hence it is argued that independent action of the United States would be equally impotent. In other words when a Republican orator triumphantly displays a Mexican dollar coin and demonstrates that it is only worth 50 cents in gold he means to imply that anything that the small greaser country can't do there is no use for a leading commercial country like the U. S. to attempt. In short they slander their own country by declaring that it is financially no stronger than that little one-horse country to the south-east. It is a contemptible little trick which shows to what shallow arguments the gold standard men must resort.

"The railroads are in favor of McKinley. All other corporations wish his election. The banks and financial institutions have declared in his favor. The organized Republican party is at his back and the more intelligent class of Democrats will give him their support. With such a combination as this his election seems to be assured."—James D. Brady, a Republican orator of Virginia.

The very fact that McKinley is the unanimous choice of all corporations and the old line political schemers is a very good reason why the farmer and working-man should think twice before they vote for him. The election of a president who will stand independent of the influence of corporate wealth would be the grandest triumph of the people since the election of Lincoln.

"I am for the largest use of silver in the currency of the country. I would not dishonor it I would give it equal credit and honor with gold. I would make no discriminations. I would utilize both metals as money and discredit neither. I want the double standard."—William McKinley's speech in House of Representatives, June 24, 1890.

Six years ago Billy McKinley would make no discrimination between the metals; to day he wants the "best" only. Six years ago he did not want to dishonor silver; now not only does he call it a depreciated dollar but he calls the friends of the metal repudiationists. Why has he changed?

The free silver fad is already on the wane and will be played out on election day.—Polk Co. Journal, Aug. 13, 1890.

The free silver movement has been reported as "dying" ever since "Coin's" books were first circulated so widely over a year ago, and if it will only keep on "dying" with the same rapidity until election day the country will be swept with the largest political wave that America has yet seen. Perhaps it is this "dying" process that makes everyone who becomes "smitten" such "died-in-the-wool" opponents to the single gold standard.

Just look at the Argus, a seven column quarto with a six column two page supplement. Only 50 cents to Jan. 1st, 1897, as a campaigner.—Willmar Argus.

Yes that free supplement ought to be a great inducement for subscribing for the Argus.

The Republican editors of the state held a meeting at St. Paul last week, and agreed to give their political campaign committee the use of their circulations in the distribution of campaign supplements.

The quickest way to get the money out into circulation is to make it unprofitable to hoard by adopting free coinage.

A 16-year old boy, three horses and a binder, will bind more wheat now than six men would fifteen years ago. And boys are plenty, horses are cheap and binders cost much less than reapers did then. And those six men would charge for their services about \$3.00 per day and would eat all the provisions set before them. Really, is not 60 cents for wheat as good as a dollar then?—Waseca Radical.

And in the same breath this Radical liar will no doubt say that the prices for labor are higher now than ever before.

Now is the time when petty office holders try to impress upon all the idea that county offices should not be regarded in party light. Yet some of those officers elected by populist votes will turn around and use their money and influence to defeat the cause of the people who elected them. If we shall ever expect to win we must see that our own county does not remain a fortified stronghold for the enemy.

It is to be hoped that those who receive Mexican dollars in change when they tender an American dollar for fifty cents donations for G. O. P. newspapers will be able to keep them until Bryan has been elected and silver restored; when they will be able to give their would-be teachers an "object-lesson."

We have been offered a six folio half sheet ready print filled with republican campaign literature, speeches, etc., free of charge. All we have to do is to fold it in the Times and there you are. The kind offer is declined with thanks.—Roseau Times.

This will explain how the Argus managed to get out a supplement last week.

Now war has broken out among Hennepin populists and the fur is flying thick and fast. It behooves every country delegate to attend the state convention and see that the disturbing elements are sat down upon good and hard. These are critical times, and every man must do his duty, even if it is a painful one.

When you find a supplement in the Willmar Tribune you may rest assured that it contains matter selected by the editors and printed at our own office. We have not come to the point where it is necessary to turn over our editorial pen to a campaign syndicate.

The goldbugs claim that prices will rise if silver is admitted to coinage, and we agree with them. And further more those claims justify our claims that the fall of prices have been brought about by demonetization. If remonetization will raise, demonetization will lower. See?

Haselton and Nels Quam are having a friendly 'bout in the New London Times, on the money question. Nels makes so short, pithy, telling arguments that we predict that "Hazy" will be forced to fall back on his "humbug-lying-rot" vocabulary before long.

Republicans claim that the single gold standard produces low prices, which we admit, and that it produces high wages, which we don't admit. Low prices of products mean low prices for the labor required to produce them. It can't mean anything else.

Eighty per cent of the Republican caucuses of Idaho have voted in favor of endorsing Bryan and Sewall, and yet the remaining twenty per cent have the audacity to claim that McKinley will carry the state.

A dollar cannot be an honest dollar that takes the profits of the producer of the necessities of life and enriches the speculator and money lender.—St. Peter Free Press.

Read Bryan's speech of acceptance on another page. It is a common sense talk that meets every point that can be raised against the Chicago platform.

The G. O. P. supplements give a list of democratic papers alleged to have deserted Bryan. About three-fourths of the number named are supporting Bryan.

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