

BANKS.

SECURITY BANK OF ATWATER.

F. A. ANDERSON, President. ANDREW LARSON, Vice President. HENRY STENE, Cashier. Organized Under the State Laws. PAID UP CAPITAL \$25,000.00. UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$25,000.00. TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. FARM LOANS A SPECIALTY. COLLECTIONS RECEIVED PROMPT ATTENTION. FIRE INSURANCE. STEAMSHIP TICKETS. FOREIGN DRAFTS. ATWATER, MINNESOTA.

STATE BANK OF NEW LONDON.

PETER BROBERG, President. M. JOHNSON, Vice President. JOS. O. ESTREM, Cashier. Organized Under the State Laws. CAPITAL, \$25,000.00. A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED. Money to loan on Real Estate at Low Interest. Collections receive Careful Attention. TICKETS TO AND FROM EUROPE. DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE. NEW LONDON, MINNESOTA.

THE KANDIYOH COUNTY BANK.

AND. LARSON, President. L. O. THORPE, Cashier. Organized under the State Laws. PAID-UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$125,000.00. TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE. Collections Receive Prompt and Careful Attention. Bank Corner of Fifth Street and Pacific Avenue. WILLMAR, MINNESOTA.

A. E. RICE, President. F. G. HANDY, 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, MINNESOTA.

RODLUN BROS.

have for sale 100 bushels of SEED CORN including the following varieties: MAY'S EARLIEST OF ALL, EARLY PRIDE OF THE NORTH, HURON DENT, DAKOTA QUEEN, GOLD MINE, MINNESOTA KING, LONGFELLOW. These are all fine grades, and are sure to bring the best results. Other varieties can also be found on sale at our store. RODLUN BROS.

NOTICE!

CUT RIGHT IN TWO. What?

THE PRICES OF CUSTOM WORK. JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Roll Carding, 5c. Spinning Single Yarn, per pound, 15c. Stocking Yarn, 2 or 3 ply, per pound, 23c. Highest market price paid for WOOL in exchange for goods. Send for samples and prices; also letters from our customers. For further information call on RODLUN & JOHNSON, Willmar, or write to Litchfield Woolen Mills, LITCHFIELD, MINN. HENRY KLAUSER, PROP.

W. G. T. U. COLUMN.

The county convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held in the Presbyterian church on Tuesday, May 24th. Delegates from the Atwater and Raymond unions were present and also Mrs. Barnes, district president. At the business meeting which was held during the afternoon the following county officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. Olive M. Young, president; Mrs. McDonald, vice president; Mrs. Margaret Craswell, secretary; Miss Minnie Johnson, treasurer. The superintendents of departments of work were Mrs. Ellen Johnston, Sunday school work; Mrs. Jessie Thompson, narcotics; Mrs. Minnie Covell, press work. During the evening a short program was rendered. Prof. Hilleboe gave a very encouraging talk.

RESOLUTIONS. Whereas, We feel the necessity of more faithful work in the training of the young against the liquor traffic; be it Resolved, That more attention be paid to mothers' meetings in all the unions; so they may have a better knowledge how to train the youth for God and home and native land. Resolved, That each one be more thoroughly consecrated to the various lines of work, to put down this great evil of intemperance, and each one feel that they have a part in the work. Resolved, That we extend our thanks to the Y. W. C. T. U. for decorating the church and to the Presbyterian board for use of church.

Resolution Committee, MRS. JOHNSTON, MRS. THOMPSON, MRS. FAY. Nearly \$400,000 a day goes into the saloons of Greater New York, or \$134,000,000 a year. Carroll D. Wright, the government statistician, says that 10,000 people starve to death in that city annually. It is no wonder.

Conundrum: What is the best way to handle a gin palace? Put the gin in one place and the palace in another.

Dr. Nansen says in his book "Farthest North": "It is often supposed that even though spirits are not intended for daily use, they ought to be taken upon an expedition for medicinal purposes. I would readily acknowledge this if any one could show me a single case in which such a remedy is necessary; but till this is done I shall maintain that this pretext is not sufficient, and that the best course is to brush alcoholic drinks from the list of necessities for an Arctic expedition."

DUTY OF CHRISTIANS.

JOHN G. WOOLLEY. When the church has delivered herself upon any great questions upon which as the bride of Christ it is her duty to declare herself—whether that question be within or without the political domain—I say a man of common honesty who holds membership in the church must either stand loyally by her deliverance or walk out.

Now, there are many great questions before this nation just now. What does the church say about the tariff? Not a word!

What does she say about the silver or gold or coinage question? Not a word!

What about civil service reform? Not a word!

Upon all these questions we may, we do, as honest men, differ, and we probably always will differ.

But upon the greatest of all the questions what does the church say? She says that the liquor traffic cannot be licensed without sin; she says that no party deserves or should receive the support of the Christian voter which refuses to place itself upon record as the enemy of the saloon.

That declaration is clear enough isn't it? It leaves just one course clear for the honest church member, and that is to cast his ballot in accordance with this deliverance or to take his name off the roll of the church that makes it.

And I say that the man who still keeps his church membership while, in the face of this declaration, he continues to stand at the polls along with the saloon keeper and the dirty saloon politicians, and casts the same ballot that they do, is a hypocrite.

Willmar Market Report.

[Corrected every Tuesday afternoon by PETER BONDE, dealer in Flour, Feed, Fruit and Vegetables. Wheat No. 1, \$1.22 (Hay, \$5.00@5.50). Wheat No. 2, 1.00. Cattle \$3.00 @ \$3.75. Wheat No. 3, .90. Hogs \$3.00 to \$3.50. Wheat No. 4, .84. Sheep \$2.75 to \$3.25. Oats, .32c. Chickens, .50@6c. Rye, .37c. Turkeys, .60@7c. Barley, .32c. Ducks, .50@8c. Flax, \$1.10. Geese, .60@8c. Potatoes, .30c. Hides, .40. Eggs, .8c. Wool, 10@13c. Butter, 15@17c. Flour, \$7.50@7.90. Onions, \$1.00@1.50. Bran, \$12.00. Beans, \$1.00@1.25. Shorts, \$12.00.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

GO TO THE FRONT AT ONCE

Recruits Under the Second Call Will Not Assemble in State Camps. WASHINGTON, May 31.—Adjutant General Corbin is now working out the details of the second call for volunteers. The apportionment of the 75,000 among the various states has not been fixed definitely, but will in a day or two. Communications from the governors of the several states received by the adjutant general indicate clearly that they approve of the plan to recruit the regiments from their states up to the maximum strength out of the second call. As heretofore indicated this necessary recruiting will absorb about 50,000 men, leaving about 25,000 to be organized into additional regiments. It is the purpose of the

War Department Officials to recruit existing regiments up to a maximum strength of 1,286 men. Each regiment will consist of 12 companies of 108 men to a company. It is not expected to assemble the new recruits in state camps. Officers from each regiment will be detailed for recruiting duty and the work of recruiting the quota of each state under the second call will proceed precisely as it does in the regular army. As rapidly as the men are recruited they will be examined and sent forward to join the regiments to which they will be assigned. The new recruits will be assigned to regiments of their own states, and, so far as possible, the companies and regiments which represent the cities and sections of the states in which they reside.

MOST SIGNIFICANT MOVE

General Miles and Staff Leave Washington for Tampa.

WILL DIRECT THE INVASION

Temporary Headquarters of the Army to Be Established on the Florida Coast.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Major General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States army, accompanied by the members of his family and his personal and official staff, left at 11 o'clock for Tampa, Fla.

The party, comprising 64 persons, occupied a special train on the Southern railway consisting of one Pullman sleeping car, one special car, one combination baggage and day coach and one baggage car. Secretary and Mrs. Alger were at the Sixth street station to see the party off, as were also about 100 other persons, friends and relatives of the officers. No demonstration of any kind occurred as the distinguished party took its leave.

General Miles will proceed directly to Tampa, where he will establish temporarily the headquarters of the army. He will personally direct the movements of the troops and the invasion of Cuba.

MERRITT'S INSTRUCTIONS.

He Is Given Wide Latitude in Governing the Philippines.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The state department has mailed to General Merritt his exhaustive instructions for the government of the Philippines, says the Washington correspondent of The Tribune. These embody not only the details for the control of the military and naval forces in establishing United States sovereignty over the Philippine group, which were prepared by the war and navy departments for incorporation in the instructions, but are understood to clothe the commanding general with greater discretionary powers than have ever up to this time been granted to an agent of this government. Except in his relations with foreign powers growing out of possible complications in the East, which are to be referred to Washington for negotiation, General Merritt's control of affairs will be practically supreme. The instructions throughout bear every evidence that the United States intends to preserve permanent control of the islands.

WILL SAIL IN A WEEK.

Work of Preparing for the Second Philippine Expedition Moving Slowly.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—The work of preparing the steamers Zealandia, China and Colon for the reception of troops for the second Philippine expedition is progressing, though rather slowly. The steamers Centinella and Ohio, which, with the three vessels named, make up the five vessels to comprise the second fleet of transports, have not yet arrived from Puget Sound. It is not expected that the fleet can leave here before the middle of next week at the earliest.

It is understood that the Monterey, which is being coaled at Mare Island, will get away by the end of the present week.

Lee Will Locate at Jacksonville. TAMPA, Fla., May 31.—Plans have been outlined by Major General Merritt for the placing of the entire regular army corps at Jacksonville and along the east coast of Florida. It is contemplated to establish the headquarters of the corps at Jacksonville, where the main body of troops will be located, but regiments will be placed also at St. Augustine, Miami and probably other points.

Hospital Train for the Army. WASHINGTON, May 31.—With the consent of Secretary Alger, Surgeon General Sternberg has taken the initiatory steps for securing a hospital train for the transportation of the invalided troops from the front. This train is to consist of ten tourist sleepers and one dining car and is to be in charge of a corps of medical officers and attendants.

TROOPS ADVANCE

Military Invasion of Cuba by Uncle Sam's Soldiers Well Under Way.

Great Secrecy Prevails and No Details of the Move Can Be Learned.

SAMPSON WILL CONVOY THEM

Transports to Gather at Key West and Meet the Warships There.

First Expedition Is Made Up Largely of Well Seasoned Regulars.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The military invasion of Cuba has begun. Unless the orders of the war department have miscarried the troops that have been gathered at the Gulf ports have begun to break camp and march aboard transports waiting to carry them to the enemy's territory. About 25 of these ships, the biggest and fastest that could be obtained suitable for the purpose, had been gathered ready to receive the troops. They will accommodate about 80,000 men, for in a short voyage like that from one of the Gulf ports to Cuba it is possible with safety and comfort to carry a much larger number of men aboard ship than would be admissible in the case of a cruise to the Philippines, for instance. How many troops started, where they took ship and

Where They Are Bound For are questions which the directing spirits of the campaign refuse positively to answer. They have no desire that the Spanish should have opportunity afforded them to gather forces to attack our soldiers as they land. Therefore, nothing of the details of this first movement can be learned. There is a suspicion that the start will be made from Tampa and Mobile, and it is probable that in such case the fleets of transports will converge at Key West to pass under the convoy of the warships which Admiral Sampson has provided to insure the safety of the troops during the passage across the Florida straits. It is probable that there will be no less than

Four Separate Military Expeditions and these will be landed at four different points. Whether Porto Rico is one of these points cannot be learned. Before the entire force which it is proposed to use in Cuba can be landed the transports must make four separate voyages across the straits. Arrangements have been made to utilize the services of the insurgents to the largest possible extent. The government has already sent expeditions to a large number of points on the island and landed arms for the insurgents. Most of the parties succeeded perfectly in their object, and it was said at the war department that a sufficient number of the insurgents have been armed to constitute a very effective support for the troops as they land.

DISPOSITION OF TROOPS.

Chief Reliance on the Outset Placed on the Regulars.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—It is said at the war department that chief reliance would be placed at the outset on the United States regulars, most of whom are centered in Florida, and in such volunteer regiments as are thoroughly equipped and reasonably well seasoned for service. Although the officials will not state how many troops are available for active service, it is roughly estimated that there are about 20,000 regulars and 18,000 volunteers at Tampa. These include 17 regiments of regular infantry and 14 regiments of volunteer infantry, 12 battalions of artillery and 5 regiments of regular cavalry. How many of these have been or will be dispatched to any given point or to several points is not disclosed, as that is a part of

The Secret Campaign Plans of the government. Back of this force are other available regiments at Mobile, New Orleans and other points easily accessible to Tampa. Still further back is the large volunteer camp at Chickamauga, comprising about 40,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry and 3 regiments of artillery. It is understood to be the plan—although as to this there is no precise official statement—to have the troops at Chickamauga take the place of those at Florida ports as fast as the latter leave for active service, thus keeping a large force always ready for embarkation from Florida. Aside from the troops already specified, there are the 18,000 men at Camp Alger, near Washington, and lesser bodies of troops on Long Island and in various states.

REGULARS FROM TAMPA.

Admitted They Will Be Among the First to Reach Cuba. WASHINGTON, May 31.—It was officially admitted at the war department during the day that the embarkation of the regulars from Tampa would take place promptly, but no information was given as to their destination.

Col. of Ammunition. NORFOLK, Va., May 31.—The United States steamer America left the navy yard here for Key West with 2,600 tons of ammunition. A large number of 18-inch shells were in the consignment.

ATTACK CERVERA

Commodore Schley Expected to Get After the Dons Before Many Hours.

President Said to Have Made This Statement to White House Visitors.

PLAYED A SUCCESSFUL TRICK

Americans Got Sight of the Spanish Ships by Clever Maneuvering.

Pretended to Leave Santiago in Disgust and Drew the Enemy Out.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A special to The Tribune from Washington says: The president told some callers during the evening that he expected Commodore Schley to attack Cervera within 24 hours.

SCHLEY'S CLEVER SCHEME.

How He Confirmed the Belief That the Spaniards Were at Santiago.

MOLE ST. NICHOLAS, May 31.—The following dispatch has been received here from the correspondent of the Associated Press with the American fleet off Santiago de Cuba: "Off Santiago de Cuba, May 29.—Commodore Schley and the flying squadron has the Spanish fleet safe in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. By the most clever maneuvering the commodore allowed the Spaniards to think he had left in disgust. They took the bait and ran into the harbor. Commodore Schley moved down this morning, and at 6 o'clock, going close to the harbor, he saw the Christobal Colon, the Maria Teresa and two torpedo boats.

"Commodore Schley has acted upon his own information and judgment for the past six days and believes the whole Spanish fleet is there. "He sat on the after triangle of the Brooklyn this morning until after the discovery of the fleet, and he then went to breakfast, saying: "I have got them, and they will never get home."

AFRAID OF SAMPSON.

Why Admiral Cervera Did Not Go to San Juan as Intended.

KEY WEST, May 31.—An interesting story remains to be told of the reason which led Cervera to Santiago, and of the way in which he was hemmed in. It is now known that when the Spanish admiral sailed for the West Indies he expected to enter San Juan de Porto Rico for coal and supplies. On touching at Curacao for news his plans were upset by dispatches telling him that Rear Admiral Sampson had bombarded the San Juan fortifications and was still in the neighborhood of Porto Rico. Thereupon Cervera sailed for the south coast of Cuba. Why he entered Santiago harbor instead of the harbor of Cienfuegos is not known, but the American commanders were inclined to think the Spaniards would go to the latter port.

MAY HAVE GOOD NEWS.

American Warship Signals the Cape Haytien Station.

CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti, May 31.—An American warship has just signalled the watch station on the mountain near the entrance of the harbor. It is expected that she has dispatches from Commodore Schley. There could be scarcely any other motive for putting in at this port, and it is surmised that the American vessel brings important information to be cabled to the government at Washington.

PRIZE CREW ON BOARD.

British Steamer Restormel Tried to Run the Santiago Blockade.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 31.—The British steamer Restormel was brought in here under her own steam by a prize crew. She was captured while trying to put into Santiago de Cuba with a cargo of coal. The steamer was bound from Cardiff to Porto Rico. As the Restormel came in the British flag was flying half way down her mainmast. She was leaking badly. Newspaper men were not allowed to approach within a hundred yards of her.

Great Britain Protests.

LONDON, May 31.—The British government, according to the statement of a London news agency, has sent a friendly protest to Spain with respect to the latter's strengthening of the fortifications opposite Gibraltar.

The Columbia in Dry Dock.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The cruiser Columbia was placed in dry dock during the afternoon. During the day a number of mechanics and laborers were at work ripping out the damaged plates.

The Harvard Leaves Kingston.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 31.—The Harvard sailed at 4 p. m. to join Commodore Schley's squadron. She took a pilot familiar with the south coast of Cuba.

Prohibits Exportation of Silver.

MADRID, May 31.—In the chamber of deputies Fener Paigoveir, minister of finance, presented a bill to prohibit the exportation of silver money.

FIRST AGREEMENT

Reciprocity Treaty Entered Into Between France and the United States.

Makes Important Changes in Tariff Rates on Chief Articles of Trade.

TO SETTLE CONTROVERSIES

Negotiations Concluded With Canada for Creation of a Commission.

Will Consider All Subjects in Dispute Between the Two Countries.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The United States and France have concluded the first commercial agreement entered into under section 3 of the Dingley tariff law. The negotiations have been pending for the last eight months and after many vicissitudes were concluded on Saturday last when Ambassador Cambon, in behalf of France, and the Hon. John Kasson, reciprocity commissioner for the United States, fixed their signatures to the formal agreement.



AMBASSADOR CAMBON.

It makes important changes in the tariff rates on a number of articles constituting the chief trade between this country and France. The particular advantages secured by the United States are on meat products and lard compounds, France reducing her rates one-half on meat products and about one-third on lard compounds.

Chief Benefits for France are in reduction in rates on brandies, still wine, vermouth and works of art. There is no reduction in the rate on champagnes, although the Dingley bill contemplated a reciprocity reduction on champagnes in case mutual concessions were given.

By the terms of the agreement the new rates go into effect at once. In the meantime, under the terms of the law, the president has issued a proclamation granting the reciprocal reductions specified in the agreement and at the same time the French authorities at Paris decreed a reduction in the French rates in accordance with the agreement. The conclusion of the agreement is a source of general congratulation among the officials of the state department and of the French embassy.

TO SETTLE DISPUTES.

Negotiations With Canada for the Creation of a Commission.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Canadian negotiations, which have been in progress here for the last week, were concluded during the day when a definite agreement was reached for the creation of a commission which shall consider all the subjects of controversy between the United States and Canada and frame a treaty between the imperial government and the United States for the complete adjustment of these controversies. The agreement is now to be submitted to the British government for its approval, and when this is given the organization of the commission will be completed. For the present the agreement is confined to the one point that the

Commission Shall Be Created.

the time and place for the commission to begin its work being left for future determination. It is understood, however, that the first meeting will be held at Quebec, probably during the coming summer. The membership of the commission will be determined by the executive branches of the two governments.

Those participating in the conference were Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador; Sir Louis Davies, Canadian minister of marine; General John W. Foster, special commissioner in charge of the Canadian affairs, and Commissioner Kasson.

Bancroft Gave Up the Chase.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 31.—The unknown steamer, supposed to be a Spanish auxiliary cruiser, sighted by the Wilmington and Bancroft about 15 miles off Key West early on Thursday evening, was not captured. The Bancroft gave up the chase.

Four Were Drowned.

DETROIT, May 31.—A special to The Tribune from Manistique says: A sailboat with 15 men on board capsized near Senlechoir point. Four men were drowned.