

BANKS.
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 KANDIYOHI 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.
 O. E. LIEN, Vice President.
BANK OF WILLMAR.
 ORGANIZED UNDER THE STATE LAWS
 CAPITAL AND UNDIVIDED
 PROFITS, \$100,000.
 DOES A GENERAL BANKING
 BUSINESS.
 CAREFUL ATTENTION TO COLLECTIONS
 Drafts on all principal cities of
 the world and steamship tickets
 to and from Europe.
 FARM LOANS AT 6 PER CENT INTEREST
 WILLMAR, MINNESOTA.

SEE
 PRESIDENT
McKINLEY
 and the
 13th
 Regiment
 AT ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS
THURSDAY,
OCT. 12, 1899.

SPECIAL TRAIN,
REDUCED RATES,
 via
**GREAT
 NORTHERN
 RAILWAY.**
 Train leaves Willmar at 6 a. m.
 Arrives at Minneapolis at 10:20
 a. m.; St. Paul 10:50 a. m.
 Returning, leaves St. Paul at 5:30
 p. m., Minneapolis 6 p. m., ar-
 riving at St. Cloud 8:20 p. m.,
 Willmar 10:15 p. m.
 For further information call on
 W. DeLaHunt, Agent G. N. Ry.
 F. I. WHITNEY,
 G. P. & T. A., St. Paul.

NOTICE!
**CUT
 RIGHT
 IN
 TWO.**
What?
THE PRICES OF CUSTOM WORK.
 JUST LOOK AT THESE PRICES:
 Roll Carding, 5c
 per pound.
 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
 RODLUND & JOHNSON, Willmar,
 or write to
Litchfield Woolen Mills,
 LITCHFIELD, MINN.
 HENRY KLAUSER, PROP.

WILLMAR TRIBUNE.
 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT
 WILLMAR, MINNESOTA.
 TRIBUNE PRINTING CO.
 VICTOR E. LAWSON, EDITOR AND MANAGER.
 SUBSCRIPTION price, if paid before end
 of first year, \$1.00; year: if delinquent long-
 er, \$1.50 a year will be charged.
 OFFICE IN TRIBUNE BUILDING.
 WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11, 1899.

PROTECTION AND TRUSTS.
 Bro. Wharton wants the populists
 to explain why the tariff is blamed for
 the rise of trusts, while some of the
 biggest trusts have no protection. He
 instances the Standard Oil Company
 and the American Book Company.
 We shall cheerfully furnish him a lit-
 tle information on the subject.
 The purpose of a trust is to stop
 competition and thus maintain higher
 prices. In order to do this it must
 have protection of some kind from
 foreign competition; otherwise as soon
 as the trust raised prices above the
 European markets, plus the cost of
 transportation, the foreigners would
 begin to compete with them. This
 protection may be either natural or
 artificial. Take the iron industry, for
 instance. Without tariff protection a
 trust in that would be an impossibil-
 ity, as it would have to take in all
 the iron manufacturers of England,
 Scotland, Belgium, Germany, France,
 and Austria—an undertaking too stu-
 pendous to be thought of seriously.
 This is one instance where the tariff
 fosters a gigantic trust.

The Standard Oil Company has, by
 unjust alliances with the railroads,
 frozen out competition, and obtained
 control of all the petroleum fields of
 the western hemisphere. They have
 only one formidable competitor in
 the world—the Nobel company, of
 Russia. But the Nobels are hampered
 by the enormous cost of transporting
 the oil from the regions of the Caspian
 Sea to the European markets. They
 have no home market, while the Stan-
 dard has its best markets near home.
 The result is that it is crowding the
 Nobels out of the western European
 markets, and of course has no oppo-
 sition from them in America. This is
 a case where natural protection
 renders artificial protection unneces-
 sary. If the Standard had needed pro-
 tection it would have received it. It
 has secured protection for the numer-
 ous valuable products of petroleum.
 The reason is, that the same products
 are obtained by the destructive distil-
 lation of coal in manufacturing illum-
 inating gas, and enormous amounts
 of them are produced in Europe.
 The American Book Company man-
 ufactures books for the American
 schools. Of course no civilized land
 imports its school books. They must
 be written by persons thoroughly con-
 versant with the methods of the schools
 they are intended for. In order to
 get a moment's consideration an Amer-
 ican school book must be written by
 some well-known American teacher.
 This is another case of natural pro-
 tection.
 Reduce the tariff, and you reduce
 the power of all trusts not having a
 natural protection against foreign
 competition.

**RAILROADS CO-OPERATING WITH
 FARMERS.**
 The following is a sample of the
 remarkable information sent broad-
 cast throughout the country in the
 daily press regarding the Hanley-Hill-
 Farmers' Alliance:
 Chicago, Sept. 9.—J. C. Hanley, of
 St. Paul, secretary of the Farmers'
 Alliance and Industrial Union, with a
 membership of 3,500,000, is after the
 Chicago Elevator Trust.
 "The Farmers' Alliance has begun to
 compete with the trust, and Mr. Han-
 ley, in summing up its work, says:
 "We have promoted ninety-two new
 farmers' elevators this season in Min-
 nesota and the Dakotas, and it is es-
 timated that they will get about 16,
 000,000 bushels of wheat of the new
 crop. It is intended that this wheat
 be under the control of the business
 agency
 and consigned to commission men on
 the boards of trade in Minneapolis,
 Duluth and Chicago, who are friendly
 to the enterprise. The railroads of
 the States mentioned are granting
 sites, and
 some will not permit any except
 farmers' elevators to be built
 along their lines.
 "The capacity of these elevators
 range from 20,000 to 25,000 bushels
 each, and they are built by farmers
 subscribing stock of about \$20 per
 share. Usually about 100 farmers be-
 come stockholders and pay for their
 elevator outright. Then they appoint
 a board of directors, who borrow
 from the local bank \$2,000 to \$3,000,
 which is used to buy grain.
 They pledge themselves to sell
 daily
 if they have a car-load and they at-
 tach a draft for three-quarters of the
 value of the grain in the car to the
 bill of lading, and with this money
 buy grain next day. Only on these
 terms can commission firms receive
 consignments.
 "The ultimate object is to establish
 a farmers' co-operative elevator at
 every station within the grain belt and
 to build three large terminal elevators,
 one each at Duluth, Minneapolis,
 and Chicago. A large elevator will
 be built at Duluth soon, on ground
 owned by the farmers, with a capacity
 of 3,000,000 bushels. They will charge
 one-quarter cent storage for the first
 ten days and only one-eighth cent for
 each additional ten days.
 The business agent has secured
 the co-operation of two large rail-
 road lines, which will build the
 elevators for the farmers
 with the view of securing the haul of
 the grain.
 "A reduction in freight rates has
 been secured on grain in the states of
 Minnesota and North and South Da-
 kota, amounting to \$3,400,000
 without the necessity of legisla-
 tion.
 "Through the co-operation of J. J.
 Hill, President of the Great Northern
 Railway, who built a large terminal
 elevator at Buffalo, the elevator
 charges were reduced from 12 cents to
 1 cent, and the saving on last year's

crop amounted to 1,560,000. Mr. Hill
 is now building a large terminal ele-
 vator at the head of the lakes to ac-
 commodate the business the develop-
 ment of the farmers' elevators will
 bring.
 "He is also co-operating with
 the farmers' societies in their ef-
 forts to secure an Oriental market
 and has now a fleet of six steam-
 ships building for the Pacific
 trade."
 In 1897, Mr. Hanley claimed that he
 had received but \$117 as dues from
 actual farmer members, while he had
 expended several times that much in
 expenses for the Alliance. At that
 time the TRIBUNE stated that some-
 one outside of the original Alliance
 was putting up for keeping the
 "business agent's" office going, and
 the above proves it.



**PÅ JAGT EFTER EN PRESIDENT-
 KANDIDAT.**
 Penningeærstikration och trust-
 magnaternas hafva fast beslutat att
 nedgöra folkets banerförrare, Bryan.
 De trodde att de lyckats när de vunno
 slaget i 1896. Men de funno snart att
 slaget ej var afgörande. I stället för
 att sjunka tillbaka i den glömskans
 natt som vanligen omsluter slagna
 presidentkandidater har Bryan blifvit
 allt mera framstående, tills han nu
 står som en personifikation af folkets
 fördran på rättvisa för alla. Silver-
 frågan trängdes i bakgrunden af de
 viktiga problemen som nu konfrontera
 nationen, och de trodde att den var
 död och att den dragit Bryan med sig
 i grafven. Men de insågo snart att
 Bryan, utan att fränga sin hitills
 förtäktade ståndpunkt i silverfrågan,
 hade genom sitt oförskämda anfall
 på militarismen, röfvarpolitiken, och
 trusthydan vunnit tusentals anhäng-
 are i östern, som han ej kunnat få om
 frågan blott gällt fritt silver. För-
 gäfvnes ansträngde sig österns och
 söderns gulddemokrater att finna en
 kandidat inom deras leder som kunde
 göra Bryan nominationens stridig.
 Bryans namn var och förblef det enda
 som kunde framkalla entusiasmen i de
 djupa lederna.
 Resultatet af valet i Blands dist-
 rikt i Missouri, der McKinleys utrik-
 espolitik var den afgörande frågan,
 visade att folket var afgjordt emot
 erföringskrig, och att Bryans valnäs-
 ta är var nästan otvifyelaktigt. Det
 finge ej ske. Hyar skulle man finna
 en man som kunde taga folket med
 storm, och afvända den fara som hot-
 ade monopolfurstarne.
 Mångmillionären och gulddemokrat-
 en William C. Whitney, hjernan i
 Cleveland's regering och skaparen af
 hans finanspolitik, fann lösningen på
 gåtan.
 Dewey!!!
 Det var det tecken i hyllket man
 skulle segra. Dewey väntades hem.
 Hans namn var på allas läppar; man
 gick i ett formligt Dewey rus. Han
 skulle nu utropas som demokraternas
 presidentkandidat. I skuggan af
 hans namn skulle Bryan förloras ur
 sigte. Att ingen visste om Dewey
 var demokrat, eller om han öfverhuf-
 vud taget hade någon politisk öfver-
 tygelse, gjorde ingenting till saken.
 Han skulle nomineras utan platform,
 eller på en platform bestående af en
 enda plank, kritiserande McKinleys
 krigssätt. Ju mindre han kände till
 de politiska frågorna ju lättare blefve
 det för dem som försöksakt hans val
 att göra honom till sitt redskap.
 New York World började en serie
 af redaktionsuppsatser utropande
 Dewey som den Moses som skulle leda
 demokraterna ur öknen. Telegram
 sändes till ledande demokrater inom
 landet för att utöfna deras tankar om
 saken. I de mesta hysiska ordalag
 värdjade tingen till folkets känslor,
 för att göra Deweys mottagning i New
 York till en storartad politisk demon-
 stration, som sedan lik en svallväg
 skulle sprida sig öfver landet, ryck-
 ande folket med sig med oemotstånd-
 lig makt.
 Men planen misslyckades. Demo-
 kraterna hurrade för Dewey lika tap-
 pert som republikanerna gjorde; men
 de hurrade för segern vid Manila,
 tillintetgöraren af de Spanska för-
 tryckarne, ej för presidentkandidaten.
 Svaren från de ledande demokrater
 som blifvit tillfrågade voro öfver-
 vägande emot att öfvergifva de re-
 former man arbetat för, och blifva
 principlösa hjältekyrkare. De enda
 som förklarade sig i favör af planen
 voro gulddemokrater.
 Denna plan hade således misslyck-
 ats. Bryan kunde ej hindras från
 att erhålla nominationen, och pluto-
 kraterna fruktade att han skulle blif-
 va McKinley för stark. Hvad var
 nu att göra?
 Gulddemokraten Henry Watterson,
 Cleveland's förnämste vän bland tid-
 ningsmännen, framlade en ny plan.
 Republikanerna kunde nominera
 Dewey om de insågo att McKinley
 voro alltför svaga som Bryans mot-
 kandidat. Det tog skrid. Flers af
 de republikanska tidningarna, som
 förut förklarats att det voro skamligt
 att försöka rycka Dewey in på en bana
 han ej voro van vid, började nu se
 saken i ett annat ljus. Minneapolis
 Tribune vägrade att Deweys ovannhet
 vid vilka spörsmål ej betyder något.
 En president behöfver ej vara stats-
 man, ty han kan få nog af dem i sitt
 kabinet, och lemna dem att bekötta
 statens ärenden. Den gjöpekår att det
 var just hvad Grant gjorde; men den

JONES CLOTHING CO.

WILLMAR, MINN.

Our Special Sale
 ON SUITS, OVERCOATS
 and ULSTERS will last
ONLY TEN DAYS MORE.

\$10 Suits for \$6.98 They are going fast. Come soon if you are after a good thing.	\$7 Overcoats at \$5.00 \$8 Overcoats at \$6.50.	\$8 Ulsters at this sale for \$6.50 \$10 Ulsters at this sale for \$8.00	\$12 Snits go at this sale at \$8.98 Do Not Miss This Oppor- tunity.
---	---	---	--

In Boys' Suits and Ulsters we have equally big bargains.

JONES CLOTHING COMP'Y,
 Lewis Block, - Willmar, Minn.

glommer att tillägga att Grants hjäl-
 tegloria till en tid förundklades genom
 de stora skandalen som uppstodo i
 flera af regeringsdepartementen der-
 för att han, på grund af sin oorf-
 enhet i civila ärenden, nödgades lita
 för mycket på andra.
 Naturligtvis vilja de republikanska
 tidningarne icke ännu öppet erkänna
 att McKinley ej är stark nog som
 kandidat; men det bildare ljus i hvilket
 de se nämmandet af Deweys möjliga
 kandidatur sedan det blifit frågan om
 att han skulle bli deras kandidat, vi-
 sar att de i nödfall äro villiga att
 bruka glansen af hans namn för att
 förblinda folkets ögon.
 Vi hoppas att så ej sker. McKin-
 ley representerar fullkomligt den nya
 riktningen i det republikanska partiet;
 Bryan, i det demokratiska. Med dem
 som kandidatur blir det en öppen strid
 som ger folket tillfälle att välja i hvad
 riktning nationen skall gå. Det vore
 en feighet af vilketdera partiet som
 helst att försöka dölja sina principer
 i "skuggan af ett namn."
 OLA VÄRMLÄNNING.

The Grand Old Declaration.
 "If we are mindful of that unvary-
 ing law that nations as well as in-
 dividuals must do right, must not lie,
 must not steal, must not covet, all will
 be well with us and those who shall
 come after us. If we forget this rule,
 if we oppress the weak, if we spoliate
 the helpless, if we in our corruption
 wrong one another, if unrighteousness
 shall be exalted in our councils, if the
 scales of justice shall be made false,
 we shall go like the corrupt republics
 and monarchies of old into the Gol-
 gatha of nations, never to be stirred
 to life again."
 Recent events, recent doctrines, the
 power of concentrated wealth in the
 form of monopoly, the subsidizing of
 the great daily papers and the control
 of telegraphic communication, all
 of these means of power and oppression
 in a few hands should call to mind
 the words of our forefathers which,
 more than 100 years ago, thrilled the
 world and hurled defiance at mon-
 archy, aristocracy and militarism.
 Let us listen to their inspired and
 patriotic eloquence, "swelling like an
 anthem in the great temple of Time,
 magnificently harmonious and trium-
 phant with freedom's inspiration,
 carried on every breeze to every land,
 whispering freedom in the ear of ty-
 rants at home and abroad, and join-
 ing in the choral words, 'We hold
 these truths to be self-evident—that all
 men are created equal; that they are
 endowed by their Creator with cer-
 tain inalienable rights; that among
 these are life, liberty, and the pursuit
 of happiness; that to secure these
 rights governments are instituted
 among men, deriving their just powers
 from the consent of the governed.'
 And if, in our time or in times to come,
 danger from within or without shall

I HAVE
 JUST
 ADDED
 TO MY STOCK
 A
 COMPLETE
 LINE
 OF
**Economy Air-Tight
 Heaters.**
 As I bought these at last year's prices, my price on them is all
 right.
 I also have a complete line of coal hods, dampers, stove
 boards, stove-pipes, elbows, poker, lifters, etc. Call and get my
 prices.
GEO. W. JOHNSON.

OPENED OCT. 3.
THE WILLMAR SEMINARY
AND BUSINESS COLLEGE
 OFFERS FIVE DISTINCT COURSES:
**TEACHERS', MODERN LANGUAGE, ACADEMIC, COMMERCIAL AND
 MUSICAL.**
 THOROUGH INSTRUCTION.
 TUITION LOW.
 BOARD AT COST.
 Address: **HENRY SOLUM,**
 Willmar, Minn.

strike, the subject is discussed quietly
 among railroad men, and such an
 event is believed by many of them to
 be inevitable. Some of the men argue
 that the management expects a strike
 in the near future, and is bracing it-
 self for the struggle. As evidence of
 this it is pointed out that many old
 and experienced men are being re-
 moved, and new men are being put
 in their places. It is stated that five
 capable freight conductors on the
 northern division will either resign or
 be discharged within the next few
 weeks, and that their places will be
 filled by new men. Those who see in
 the numerous changes prospects of a
 strike think that in the event of a
 walkout, the new men, having been
 but lately promoted, will be more like-
 ly to remain at work than older em-
 ployees who have grown familiar with
 controversies of this kind.
 6 per cent Money at Bank of Will-
 mar on Farm security.