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OFFICE IN TRIBUNE BUILDING.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1899.

This Paper
One Year

Form Journal
5 Years

PAY UP AND GET BOTH PAPERS AT PRICE OF ONE.
We want to get 500 new subscribers to our paper by New Year, and are going to do it if we can; we therefore continue our arrangement with the WILLMAR TRIBUNE and the Farm Journal 5 years, both for \$1.00. And we make the same offer to all old subscribers who will pay all arrears and one year in advance.
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WILL CHANGE THEIR TUNE.
The republican papers have often accused the populist and democratic papers of the state of going too far in their criticisms of the public acts of republican officials in the past. But when was there anything like the present torrent of abuse directed against Gov. Lind by the republican press, from the big dailies down to the smallest backwoods sheet. If this criticism was confined to official acts which in any way have any bearing upon the government of the state it might be excused; but as it is, everything he does, be it a public or private nature, is misconstrued and strained into an unfavorable light. And yet there are but very few persons in the state that do not know that Gov. Lind is putting up a clean and strong administration; that he is in close touch with the common people of the state, and is fighting their battles against organized greed and corruption in the face of the greatest kind of odds. Standing entirely alone he has accomplished much in the way of reform, thanks to his splendid ability, his unimpeachable honesty, and indomitable will power. A year ago the republican press were agreed that Gov. Lind could accomplish nothing, as he had a hostile legislature to contend with, and all the other state officials were republicans; but now they are running for cover, and are even trying to unload the mistakes of the legislature and the republican boards onto the governor. These things all of the reading public know, and no amount of blank-fire noise will fool them. When Gov. Lind presents his case at the close of his term, showing the condition of affairs as he found them and how he leaves them, no amount of tommy-rot and abuse will avail to hide the issue. It will be as clear as sunlight. We have had some inkling of what the governor has had to contend with and what he has found. When the time comes for a choice to be made again there will not be the slightest chance for the honest and fair voter to make a mistake. He will then know what he heretofore has only been able to surmise. He will have to choose between going forward or backward; and on such an issue the people of Minnesota will not turn about when they once have placed their hands to the plow. In those days the hiring press will be constrained to change the tune of their rantings from abuse to the song of "me too," "our man is as good as Lind," etc. Mark the prediction.

CAN THEY NOT OR WILL THEY NOT?
The Willmar Argus closes an account of the village prosecution of blind pigs in this manner:
"The village rested their case and on motion of Samuel Olson, attorney for the defendant, the case was dismissed. Thus ended the second case. It seems to be a hard matter to secure testimony that will stick when the test cases in these blind pig cases. There isn't a doubt but that it is the duty of the officers of the village to have the vote of the people as registered last spring carried out. But to get the evidence is quite another matter. Let those who do the most talking come forward with a method of obtaining evidence and they will be received by the officers no doubt with favor."
How humiliating the above must be to the councilmen who pledged themselves last spring to "rigidly enforce the law." Then the Argus blusteringly denounced the "un-American enforcement advocated by the League." Now it would have the League come forward to help the administration out of its hole. Is the Argus not afraid that the "false doctrine" that "was injected into the temperance movement" would contaminate the "definite and fair policy" of the present so-called republican administration? The above excuse is too simple. It is harder for an administration which has two officers paid to parade around the streets and apprehend law-breakers, to get evidence, than it is for private individuals who have to hustle for their living and have but little time to spend in extra work. "Where there is a will there is a way." Whenever the politicians

who foisted the so-called republican movement upon the village will make up their minds that it is better to morally offend the liquor element than to go back on their solemn pledge to the public, the council can prosecute better than anyone else. It is too evident that the will is lacking. If this is the case why not be manly enough to own it? To hide behind the plea of incompetency is too humiliating. On the other hand there is yet time to redeem the promises. Even if late, it will be better than never. If the present policemen will not testify nor do their duty, GET OTHERS THAT WILL. Close up the saloons. Run the disreputable people out of town or in to jail. Do this thing. You owe it to yourselves as individuals; you owe it to the party whose name you appropriated. "Don't say you can't, at least not before you have made a determined effort."

CROSBY'S ELEVATOR AGENT.
The Willmar Gazette quotes the Clara City Herald and the Herald in return quotes the Gazette to prove that the grain inspection is hopelessly deranged. The Gazette claims that the elevator men of Willmar have changed their minds since they were interviewed by the TRIBUNE. We interviewed them all and they were emphatic in their approval of the inspection, the week after the "elevator agent's" fake article appeared in the Gazette. If anyone of them has been constrained to change his mind since that time, we cannot see that it proves that he wrote the heart-rending complaint. We believe that we are justified in denouncing the alleged complaint as a fake written for political effect, because the writer was ashamed to sign his name. It is significant that the secret of the authorship has been kept so well that even Henry Feig does not know the identity of the writer. The Clara City Herald says that a great many others are complaining besides this mysterious agent. Perhaps that is so, but we notice that every republican paper in the state when denouncing the inspection invariably quote that Gazette fake. If complaints were general it strikes us as strange that an anonymous complaint must needs be made the basis for a state campaign. THE TRIBUNE has its main constituency among the farmers, and is as jealous as anyone of their interests and if anyone of them has not received fair treatment at the hands of any public official—no matter what his politics are—it stands ready to publish his case in order that justice may be done. But it will not countenance anything that upon the face of it looks like an attempt of the elevator companies to regain control of the grain department.

BUILDING AN EASTERN EMPIRE.
So says an inferential Eastern newspaper:
"We have already assumed the place among the powers of the Far East to which the magnitude of our prospective commercial interests in China and our acquisition of the Philippines have pointed the way. In the waters laving the Pacific coast of Asia we already have a fleet stronger than any other Western Power with the exception of England, and we HAVE MANY MORE REGULAR SOLDIERS AT OUR DISPOSAL IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD THAN HAS ANY EUROPEAN POWER, with the possible exception of Russia."
And still there are people who persist in cuffing and abusing Gen. Otis for not pushing the war of conquest to a conclusion as soon as might be done. The Philippines are "the glorious gateway to the Orient" and their occupation by our troops gives an excuse for maintaining a large standing army out there. Now we shall see if a still larger army will not be asked for at the coming session of Congress. A very large number of soldiers will be required to hold the islands after they are conquered, and it is hard to tell at what time someone may hoist the American flag, on some pretext, on another part of Asia, and troops will be needed to suppress the "insurrection" that will follow. This empire building business comes high for those who are compelled to "pay the fiddler."

PROCESS BUTTER.
An unusually large amount of process butter has of late been thrown upon the Minnesota markets and wars it not for the fact that we have a most efficient dairy commissioner, hundreds of citizens would daily be eating this poisonous compound which masquerades under the guise of pure butter. Chromate of lead and boracic acid, both deadly poisons when swallowed in fair quantities, are the principal ingredients used. The former, owing to its great affinity for water, increase the weight of the substance some 40 per cent., that is 100 pounds of butter if "processed" will weigh about 140 pounds. This seems almost improbable, but it is a fact. Boracic acid is so powerful a fluid that it destroys all microbes, the beneficial as well as the harmful, and to a certain degree actually embalms the stomachs of the persons who eat the butter.—Northwestern Creamery Journal.

Speaking as a member of the school board, Editor Wharton gives the information that the purchase of school furniture was made through Olson Bros., of this city, who were represented here by an agent from their company, which circumstance led to the supposition that the order had been given directly to the trust. We are glad that one of our home firms was recognized, as it were, in this piping time of anti-reputation; but we feel that Bro. Wharton might have made the correction before, inasmuch as our mutual friend, Bro. Crosby, several weeks before our little squib

appeared made the statement that "a representative of one of the trust companies was here and captured the contract."

Editor Hogue, of the Murdock Review, in his last issue makes a laudable stand against the disorderly manner in which the saloons of his town are running. Among other things he says: "The authorities should certainly take the matter in hand and see that there is a change for the better, or close them up." The better way would be not to give them any standing by granting license, to outlaw them instead of vouching the demoralizing traffic with a thin coating of respectability by granting it legal protection.

Some figures from Ohio for the republicans to reflect over:
Against trusts and imperialism—McLean's 301,000. Jones, 111,000. Total, 412,000.
For trusts and imperialism—Nash, 345,000.
If republicans can get any consolation out of this showing they are welcome to it.—Broad Axe.

There's a whole lot of sense in the following from the Grandin Chronicle: Admiral Dewey now has a home, a sword and gun, with a big salary, is honored by the whole country—and will probably soon have a family of his own. Now for heaven's sake, let us buy a few necessities for ourselves and give our spare change, if we have any, to the poor.—County Line.

"If Leonard Wood (that is General Wood, in command of Santiago) had been in command of the forces at Manila, there would have been no war; or, if there had been, it would not have lasted more than six weeks. You are the twenty-sixth man I have said this to—I am going to say it to twenty-seven. The twenty-seventh will be the president."—Dewey.

A judge in Philadelphia recently decided that an employee who is known to be an intemperate man cannot be convicted of embezzlement if he uses his employer's money in satisfying his thirst. If this ruling is generally accepted it will have a far reaching effect for the temperance cause.—Norman County Herald.

Senator Carter, of Montana, says that the question of the retention of the Philippines is purely one of dollars and cents, and that neither right, religion or sentiment will have much influence in determining the verdict. It is unnecessary to add that Carter is an administration republican.—McIntosh Times.



ÄR FRÅGAN AFGJORD?
Det kau med säkerhet sägas att eröfrandet af Filippinerna icke är en sak som folket någonstans pårykt. Tanken på eröfringen af frammande länder har ej kommit från de djupa lederna. Om frågan härom blifvit häskuten till folket, fri från partiiska skäl, skulle majoriteten varit öfverväldigande emot upproffrandet af tussentals lif och hundratals millioner dollars för att utvidga våra besittningar. Men folket fick ej tillfälle att afgöra frågan. McKinley förklarade på sin politiska rundresa att frågan allaredan var afgjord. Evilka äro då de som framskutt frågan, och hvad intresse hade de att befrämja?

McKinley upptog "Wilhelm eröfrarens" roll därför att Mark Hanna ville det så. Att presidenten ej af egen vilja gjorde det kunna vi förstå deraf att han gjort fört förklarad att det skulle, enligt våra moraliska begrepp vara ett brott att bruka våld för att anerkänna nya besittningar. Han har derigenom stämt upp sig sedan handlingar som brottliga. Men McKinley är endast en marjess docka som dansar när Mark Hanna rycker i trådarna. Det är stor skada att en man med McKinleys begäring skall låta sin årelystnad få maktd med sig så att han lemnade sig i händerna på en sådan hertiglig utsling som Mark Hanna derför att dennes millioner och försäkningar inom korporationerna gäfvu honom tillfälle att lyfta McKinley på presidentstolen.

2. Mark Hanna önskade eröfringen derför att trusterna önskade det. I och för hans egna affärer torde det vara tillräckligt om han hade önskat vidare intresse i saken. Men han är ärelydig. Det smickrar hans fåfänga att vara "makten bakom tronen."

Han vet att det är endast under McKinleys tjänstetid som han sjelf får af någon betydelse. För att behålla makten måste han på McKinley återvända, och han anser säkraste vägen till detta mål vara att troget tjena alla tillseterna, korporationerna, och sammanväringarna inom finans och handelsverlden. Dessa önskade expansion, och Hanna blef expansionist.

3. Trusterna önskade det derför att under en otillräcklig militär eröfring, med en trustvärd som krigsminister det skulle bli lätt att erhålla stora koncessioner och privilegier som skulle ge dem tillfälle att klia våra nya underarter på bar skinn. Dessutom äro Filippinerna, som förut påpekats, endast ett förtäfligt på vägen till Asiens fastland. Det ger Första Staterna en ursäkt för att ge sig med i delningen af Kina, och bereda ännu större rum för trusterna.

4. Största intresset torde dock penningtrusten hafva i röfvarpolitik. Om Orienten kommer helt och hållet i händerna på de nationer som stå på guldmyntfoten blir det endast en tidfråga när guldmyntfoten blefve införden i sin makt, och den enorma tillökningen i bruket af guld skulle med ena för-dubbla värdet af guld, eller med andra ord reducera priserna på varor och gods till hälften. Penningtrusten har flera gånger sålunda ökat värdet af sina penningar, men har ej längre tillfälle att spela detta spratt om den icke kan få makt öfver Orienten. Detta skulle vara i finansiellt hänseende den farligaste följden af vår inblandning i Asiens angelägenheter. Den som har en inreknig i sin farm bör beakta sig två gånger innan han röstar för eröfringskriget förståttande i Asien. Ty, som sagt, blir guldmyntfoten införden så blir guldets så mycket mera värdetullt, och farmaren blir nödgad att sälja så mycket mera produkt för att få den samma han är skyldig. Kom ihåg att stor efterfrågan på pengar gör billiga varor, och stor efterfrågan på varor gör billiga pengar. Låten icke lura eder af fagerit snack om patriotism och flaggan. Råderna edra egna hem innan ni börjar hjälpa kapitalisterna att roffa till sig oerhörda summor på er bekostnad.

5. Hela kapitalist ligan jublar öfver vår inblandning i det Asiatiska kränglet emedan det ger en god utsikt för upprättandet af en stående arme. De behöfva denna för att kunna sig tryggas. De ha allaredan börjat använda armeen för att nedgöra arbetarne föreningar. Nu när arbetarne försöka skaffa sig rätt, infördes krigslag, den civila lagen uppläses, och ledarne för arbetarne kastas i fängelse utan dom och rannsaking. Detta har skett allaredan, utan att den kapitalistviliga dagpressen ansett det värdigt att ommämas. Men armeen har hittills varit för liten att användas i stor skala för detta ändamål. Nu är tillfället ätt öka den. Allmänheten är lätt fördäckt bakom ljuset, när tidningspressen öfverhufvudsakligen af kapitalisterna. Huru många är det som vota att ehuru vi få så många af våra trupper i Filippinerna vi dock ha en mycket större stående arme inom landet än vi hade före kriget? Dessa äro ånande för att hålla Amerikas arbetare fogliga huru de än behandlas af sina herrar.

6. Jernvägarne äro i favör af eröfringen, som Ola påpekade förra veckan, derför att de önska vända handeln åt Orienten istället för åt Europa. Som folkmängden öfverhufvudsakligen är i östra delen af vårt land blefve det nödvändigt att transportera varorna en mycket långs distans än som nu är fallet, och förtjänsterna derigenom förökade.

Men folket, hvar kommer deras del af förtjensten in? Äh, de få igen det på ett annat område. De få sin fosterlandskärlek ökad genom de bördor de måste bära för landets ära, de få sitt talamad stärkt: de få tillfälle att arbeta och derigenom stärka sin kropp, utan att vinna mycken rikedom och derigenom löpa fara att bli högmöddiga; kort sagt de få den spritvulva vinsten och kapitalisterna taga endast den materiella delen.

TEMPERANCE COMMENT.
(Edited by the Press Superintendent of the W. C. T. U. of Willmar.)
"Touch not, taste not, handle not."
The Union Pacific Railway company has abolished the sale of liquor in every eating house and at all the railroad stations on their lines.—Exchange.

Dr. Talmage drew a word picture in a recent sermon that ought to be seen by every body and carefully studied by many. It is a picture of the earth's end of nations.—rum. Dr. Talmage said: "Bum is the arch end of nations. Hear its bond." "Champion send an I. I have driven a hundred ships on the rocks of Newfoundland, the Skerries and the Goodwins. I have ruined more senators than will gather any winter in the national councils. I have ruined more heads than were ever assembled at one time in the house of peers."
"The cup out of which I ordinarily drink is a bleached human skull, and the upholstery of my palace is so deep a crimson because it is dyed in human gore, and the mosaic of my floors is made up of the bones of children dashed to wash by drunken parents, and my favorite music, sweeter than "The Deum" or "Triumphal March," is the cry of the daughters turned out at midnight on the street because father has come home from the carousal and the 700 voices shriek of the sinking steamer because the captain was not himself when he put the ship on the wrong course. I have killed more trees than I have wrung out more agonies; I have stretched more midnight shadows; I have opened more Gogoloshes; I have rolled more Juggernauts; I have damned more souls than any other assembly of diabolism. Obanption send an I."

In a recent speech before the English Army Temperance Association Lord Wolsey said: "There are yet some battles to be fought; some great enemies to be encountered by the United Kingdom, but the most pressing enemy at present is drink. It kills more than all our newest weapons of warfare, and not only destroys the body, but the mind and soul also."

TEMPERANCE COPY BOOKS.
In Belgium the Antislavery League issued a few months since a set of school copy books, the covers of which were illustrated with temperance pictures and statistics. They have proved so popular with schoolmasters that a second series has had to be published.—Union Signal.

THE ARMY CADET CENTER.
The army cadets still goes on. Thanks to the perversity of Alger, the treachery of Griggs and the cowardice of McKinley. Notwithstanding such fearful results as the following, reported by the Monitor of Pennsylvania: "One Illinois village sent seven-teen volunteers to the war with Spain. There was not a drinker among them. They were steady, industrious home boys, respected by the whole community. One came back in a coffin, and sixteen came back confirmed drinkers." Will not every mother say to her country, give me my boy in his coffin rather than return him a drunken wreck, debased, enslaved, and robbed of manhood?
A recent traveler in the Philippines stated in our hearing that on the two principal squares of Manila there were 300 American saloons. Yet we talk of a war of civilization and not of conquest. We had better say a war of extermination. God pity a nation that will profess to go to war for humanity and then so debauch its own soldiery as to make them a holy terror wherever they go. To make the heart of its motherhood melt with sorrow for her wretched sons, and drag through its commerce, the reputed barbarous people to whom they go, to a depth never before approximated. Kentucky White Ribbon.

At the National W. C. T. U. convention held at Seattle in October, the same officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens; Vice Pres. at large, Miss Anna A. Gordon; Cor. Sec'y., Mrs. S. M. D. Frye; Rec. Sec'y., Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman; Asst. Rec. Sec'y., Mrs. F. E. Beauchamp; Treas., Mrs. Helen M. Barker.

LACK OF TEXT BOOKS, ETC.
A Teacher Discusses the Needs of Many of the Country Schools.

Editor WILLMAR TRIBUNE:
The prevailing idea among the people of today is that we Americans are of the foremost and most advanced nations in existence. In the broad sense of the term we are proud to own the fact. Judging the future by past evidences, we are yet in the act of ascending the ladder of national honor. Since the life and power of a nation is either increasing or declining, like that of the human being, we have yet many things to adjust and improve. To avoid the cruel master of experience, we study and profit by the object lessons other peoples have learned. My subject will be along the educational line. Education has been and will continue to be one of the most intricate problems for all nations to solve satisfactorily. It is receiving a well earned attention by the public of this country. But we must, nevertheless, admit the deficiency yet existing in our rural school of the pioneer districts. First we learn that the city schools have great advantages over our more secluded country schools, which I don't think is quite fair. "Equal rights to all, and special privileges to none," is the strength of our government. And we must provide those "rights" ourselves. The prosperity and general welfare of our nation will be as the interest and wise action of the private citizen, according to our fundamental principles of government. If we cause a competent administration to be chosen, we will get the duties of such executed according to our own will. All private citizens should be trained to understand, and follow the pursuits of our public officials as well as his own. Such training he should possess as soon as he exerts any influence on his surroundings, so as not to impair by his ignorant actions the good that we should strive to do. Such influence, in our country, commences at an early age. Consequently, he has to be educated while young. Then the question arises, is our system of education, especially in the rural districts, sufficient and to be relied upon for fitting the rising generation for the worthy duties of a citizen? I contend we have many faults to mend. We lack in supplies, interest and support of those concerned. We find the popular idea to be that it matters little how the progress in our district school is, as long as we fulfill the requirements of the law (which are often pronounced unreasonable.) If one is to have an education, he will have to obtain that from the higher institutions. What is the result? Scarcely ten per cent receive that training and the remaining ninety per cent go through life with the common school routine, be it satisfactory or not. Hence the lack of interest. A man never succeeded without having interest in his work. The condition is most deplorable. We find twenty-five per cent of our districts lacking text books. Each family buys books according to their taste. The children come to school with different kinds, and many without any; which makes it next to impossible for the unfortunate teacher to arrange pupils and studies so as to do effective work. The result is a poor school and dear books; not considering the mortification of the teacher. You obtain text-books for whole schools at half price, compared to buying one by one from a local dealer. We will now consider the other seventy-five per cent of districts with free and uniform text books. After having once made a deal for a series, there seems to be no worrying

about the future. We often find a school furnished with only one class of books, such as arithmetics, grammars, histories, etc., and also the regular and single series of readers. We all agree that the power of understanding differs with age of a child. A pupil eight years of age cannot be expected to comprehend what is intended for one of twelve, or more. Consequently we must have grades of books to meet the advancement of the scholar. And our text books do not embody the various grades of work in one book in almost all of the common branches taught. As the reading is the most important branch, I will dwell somewhat longer on it. It is often argued by people and school boards that the above supply is enough. Having a little experience in the work I must join the mass of educators and proclaim it to be erroneous. Hence that puzzling term "supplementary reading." A school ought to be provided with a reading chart to start the child in. Also a primer following the chart, and then two sets of readers, or the equivalent in leaflets, which are so effectively used in most city schools. We must admit that after having conceived the thought or idea of a story, we do not care to read it any more. The average pupil can be made to know the contents of his first reader by going through it two or three times, after which it has nothing of interest to him. The further studying of that book is simply a matter of duty and not desire, which renders it useless. Still the pupil may not be fit to pass into the next book above which contains more difficult reading. In order to prepare him, he must have more reading of the same class, or gradually getting more like the next class above, so as to give him interesting and new work, which does not only prepare him for the more difficult work, by being able to read and understand more readily, but also enriches his store of general knowledge. We should therefore have two sets of readers for the five classes. The extra outlay is so insignificant that no reasonable man who either has experience or stops to consider the matter in a proper light will take occasion to mention it. I firmly believe that the district should furnish these things. It is grossly unjust to ask the modern teacher, poorly paid as she is, to provide it. I also believe the district should buy the smaller supplies, such as pencils, paper, etc., by sending to the supply houses for them and obtain them at greatly reduced price, and leaving them for the distribution by the teacher, who will then have a better opportunity to ascertain their proper and careful use. It is common to see pupils come to school unprovided, and consequently that disagreeable practice of borrowing, and troubles following in its wake. In conclusion I will add a few remarks concerning the interest often displayed and also which we ought to take in that arduous and sublime duty of educating our posterity. It is a much too common thing to behold, a district electing a board of directors at a poorly attended annual meeting, impressing upon their bright minds that the strictest frugality is desired. Cheap is the watchword. But here is where people are generally erring as to what is really cheap. A thing that seems temporarily cheap will after prove to cost the most in dollars and cents and further cause sometimes immeasurable damage. If, at the day of reckoning, the board shows to have purchased a new and essential apparatus, or somebody begins to agitate an improvement that will involve a few dollars outlay, a ready objection is generally raised, although same may be of the greatest importance for the comfort and welfare of those concerned. Often politics, and trivial neighbor troubles are brought into the affair. We have not an iota of right to expect success or an improved condition, if we do not contribute to the cause in the right way. The sublime object in education is often lost sight of and we employ our mind and body entirely in scratching for \$\$ and property. We become the slaves of mammon, and employ that most holy of God's gifts in the most infamous and unholy of causes. Let us rather halt, and reflect a little, and study our duty. We should visit the school, study the methods, and ascertain the facts in all cases before giving air to our disapproval. The common practice of condemning the action of the teacher by the evidence of a child is grossly unjust. A child cannot be trusted to such an extent. Let me impress upon you the difficulty of doing satisfactory work in an unsupplied place, and the impossibility of making a vicious child obey and learn, if he has the support of the parent or guardian in what is wrong. In order that a teacher and school shall be successful, they must have the cordial support and wise consideration due from the board and district.

E. J. LARSON.

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