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Hot Meals and Lunches served at all hours.
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on your best harness, your old harness, and your carriage-top, and they will not only look better but wear longer. Sold every where in cans and sizes from half pints to five gallons. Made by EUREKA OIL CO.

WILLMAR TRIBUNE.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT WILLMAR, MINNESOTA, BY THE TRIBUNE PRINTING CO., VICTOR E. LAWSON, EDITOR.
SUBSCRIPTION price, if paid before end of first year, \$1.50 a year; if delinquent longer, \$1.75 a year will be charged.
CONTRIBUTIONS of news items or short, snappy articles on questions of general interest are thankfully received, when the name of the writer is made known to the editors. Regular news correspondents wanted in every locality not already represented. Write for terms and instructions.
ADVERTISEMENTS—Display ads inserted for 25 cents per inch per week. Liberal discounts when taken in large quantities or when left standing. Local reading notices will be inserted for 10 cents per line each week. Write for terms for the publication of legal notices.
The Willmar Tribune has a larger general circulation in Kandiyohi county than any other newspaper. Our subscription books are open for inspection to advertisers.

OFFICE IN TRIBUNE BUILDING.
(Entered at the postoffice at Willmar, Minn., as second class mail matter.)
WEDNESDAY, APR. 25, 1900.



This Paper One Year Farm 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 willing to do it if we can; we therefore continue our arrangement with the Farm Journal by which we can send you both the Tribune and the Farm Journal 5 years, both for \$100. And we make the same offer to all our subscribers who will pay all arrears and one year in advance.
You know what our paper is and the Farm Journal is a gem—practical, progressive—a clean, honest, useful paper, full of gunpowder, full of sunshine, with an immense circulation among the best people everywhere. You ought to take it.

People's County Convention.
Notice is given that a county convention of the People's party of Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, is hereby called to convene at the courthouse at Willmar on Saturday, April 28, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing 7 delegates to the People's state convention at Minneapolis which convenes May 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock, and for the purpose of electing 14 delegates to attend the People's Congressional convention to be held at Fergus Falls on May 28, 1900, at 2 o'clock p. m., also for the transaction of any business which may properly come before the convention. This call is issued in accordance with the call of the People's State Committee issued Mar. 15, 1900. The basis of representation will be one delegate at large from each election precinct, and one delegate for each 25 votes or major fraction thereof cast for John Lind for governor in 1898. The different precincts of Kandiyohi county will be entitled to representation as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Arcturion.....3 | Lake Andrew.....4 |
| Barbark.....3 | Lake Elizabeth.....4 |
| Colfax.....3 | Lake Lillian.....4 |
| Edwards.....3 | New London.....4 |
| East Lake Lillian.....3 | Norway Lake.....3 |
| Edwards.....3 | Roseville.....3 |
| Fahlan.....3 | Roseland.....4 |
| Genessee.....3 | St. Johns.....4 |
| Green Lake.....3 | Whitfield.....4 |
| Harrison.....3 | Willmar.....4 |
| Holland.....3 | Willmar Precinct.....4 |
| Irving.....3 | Kandiyohi.....5 |

The primaries (or caucuses) for electing delegates to attend the county convention shall be held Friday evening, April 27, between the hours of seven and eight at the place in each precinct where the last general election (1898) was held, more particularly described in the notices to be posted in each precinct, and the said primary elections shall conform to and be conducted as prescribed by the law governing such elections.
All those who desire the crushing out of private monopoly and the restoration of the people's rights as guaranteed them in the constitution and who believe in the right of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are invited to participate in the selection of delegates to this convention.
Dated at Willmar this 24th day of April, 1900.
By Order of Committee.
ERIC HOLTZ, Chairman.
V. E. LAWSON, Secretary.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.
During the past week three candidates for the People's nomination for congressman have appeared in the Seventh District. They are Prof. Hans A. Aaker, of Moorhead, Atty. R. A. Holston of Crookston and Haldor E. Boen of Fergus Falls. Prof. Aaker was recently elected mayor of Moorhead and has attained favorable distinction by the way his administration is cleaning up that city. He is the principal of Concordia college of that city. He was one of the founders of the Willmar Seminary and for some years had charge of the business department of the same. Mr. Holston is county attorney of Polk county, a position he has held for a term of years. He is an active politician and will very likely come to the convention with a several county delegations dangling in his belt. But there is a feeling in this part of the district that a man from one of the lower counties should be chosen this year. Polk county has had two candidates in succession and its people ought to and will not doubt give their cordial support to the favorite son of one of the sister counties if the convention so decides. Then there is Haldor. He bases his claim upon the 20 votes out of the 32 referendum nominating ballots cast by the midroad populists for this place—a slender thread, indeed, but enough to give H. E. an excuse for entering the race. He will probably make a fight for Otter Tail county, and if he gets that delegation he will have 24 votes at least.
The fact should not be lost sight of that the district south of and including Otter Tail and Wilkin counties will have a majority of the votes in the convention. An available and acceptable man from the southern section who could get the solid support of these counties would capture the nomination. There are yet two months before the convention meets

and the question of candidates should be well discussed. The right man when found and determined upon will receive the solid support of all who are opposed to the gold-bug-imperialist humbug, and will be elected. Let him be a man who will ably and creditably represent the greatest agricultural district in the Union. A good campaigner does not always make a good congressman, as has been forcibly illustrated to us. What is wanted is a man. The Tribune believes that our people will not forsake principle for taffy any longer, but will rally and redeem the district from the humiliation of being mis-represented in the great council of the nation.

WAR TAXES IN TIMES OF PEACE.
There is in the Treasury a surplus of \$140,000,000. This is exclusive of the \$150,000,000 it is proposed to set aside as a redemption fund. That surplus represents partly the receipts from the sale of bonds in 1898 and partly the excess of revenues over expenditures under the present taxing laws. That excess has been \$40,000,000 during the last eight and one-third months. There would be no such excess but for the war taxes of 1898. The war and its expenses being over those taxes are producing a surplus which is the second parent of a hundred schemes of plunder. It is a hot-bed of corruption.—Chicago Tribune.

It is refreshing to hear a prominent republican newspaper speak the truth about the surplus in the treasury, of which the republicans brag so much. There has been a determined effort to make people believe that the surplus has been caused by the skillful management of the fiscal affairs of the nation by the republican party. A little familiarity with those affairs will soon dispel that idea. The deficit in the national treasury during Cleveland's administration was \$135,470,451. This was caused by the Wilson tariff. But the Wilson tariff bill carried a provision for an income tax that was figured to bring about \$50,000,000 a year. If that had not been knocked out by the supreme court it would during those four years have brought \$200,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$64,529,946. More than half the deficit occurred the first year under the Wilson bill, when there was a stagnation in business. The Dingley bill had no provisions knocked out by the supreme court. It was figured to bring the necessary revenue for the expenses of the government. Yet the first year showed a deficit of \$18,092,254. The deficit under the Wilson bill was caused by the supreme court; the deficit under the Dingley bill was caused by miscalculation. Since that time the receipts of the treasury have been increased by the special war taxes, but the expenses have of course increased on account of the war and the "benevolent assimilation." We have no exact figures on hand of the receipts and expenditures during the following years, but we can get at the total deficit by the following figures: The Cleveland administration left in the treasury a surplus—the balance of previous surplus and of loans—of about \$228,000,000. Since that time \$200,000,000 more have been loaned. If the Dingley tariff, plus the war taxes, had brought enough for the expenses of the government there should therefore be a surplus of \$128,000,000 in the treasury. But the above clipping shows that there is only \$290,000,000 surplus. The McKinley administration has therefore spent \$128,000,000 more than the receipts during the same time. The receipts for the special war taxes have more than paid for the cost of the war. Thus it will be seen that the above deficit is about what it would have been under the Dingley bill, without war and war taxes. Glorious financing!

The war expenses being paid but the war taxes kept up, there is now an apparent surplus accumulating. But there is one item not taken into consideration in the clippings. According to the same paper the bonus for the exchange of bonds will take about \$88,000,000, or more than twice this apparent surplus. There will therefore be no surplus over expenditures for the next nine months. By that time some of "the hundred schemes of plunder" the Hanna-Payne subsidy bill, for instance, will probably have been consummated, and the danger of a surplus removed. The republicans will do well not to speak too loudly about their skillful management of fiscal affairs. War taxes in time of peace ought to show better in the treasury than they have done so far.

MILLS SHUT DOWN.
The following interesting dispatch appeared in the Minneapolis Times: New York, April 16.—John W. Gates of the American Steel company, in reference to a dispatch from the west which stated that a number of constituent concerns in the main company had suspended operations, confirmed the statement and said that twelve of the mills in the constituent companies have been shut down. They are located at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Joliet, Ill.; Wakegan, Ill.; DeKalb, Ill.; Newcastle, Ind.; and Anderson, Ind.
Mr. Gates said the cause of the closing down of the mills was overproduction. Mr. Gates said he was unable to state when the mills would resume operations, as they first would have to ascertain the extent of the over-production. When asked as to his view as to the trade situation and outlook, Mr. Gates stated that the shut down of the mills was the best evidence of the current situation.
Mr. Gates made another statement later, in which he said that the twelve mills which had been closed had a daily capacity of from 3,000 to 4,000 tons. He said that slack business was an additional reason for the suspension of operations. The best information is that the mills will be closed indefinitely. It is said that as many as 4,000 men, boys and girls will be affected by the shut down.

But haven't the prices of steel goods advanced and do they not stay advanced because "the mills cannot supply the demand?" Thus we see the

steel trust shutting down their mills in order to make their goods scarce and make it possible to enhance their price. Under normal conditions we would see all the mills running making a fair profit and all the product taken by consumers who could afford to pay fair prices but who are now deterred from using the product by the prohibitive trust prices.
But it is not only the laborers thrown out of employment at the mills who suffer. Everywhere building involving the use of steel—frames, trusses, etc. is retarded or abandoned because of the prohibitive prices of material and thousands of workmen who would otherwise be employed on construction work are idle.

THE AMERICAN "FARMERS."
Omaha World-Herald.—Last December William McKinley declared that it was our "plain duty" to give Porto Rico free trade with the rest of the United States. When that declaration was made Seneca B. Payne, chairman of the house committee on ways and means, announced himself in favor of free trade and said that the committee would report a bill to that effect. Indeed, Mr. Payne was even more emphatic than the president in demanding free trade with Porto Rico, and a bill was prepared providing for free trade. But in the meantime a petition was being prepared asking congress not to permit free trade with Porto Rico, and when that petition was presented Mr. McKinley changed his mind, and the ways and means committee of the house changed its collective mind. This petition was, we were informed, a "farmers' petition." That it was effective is evidenced by subsequent events. But who were the "farmers" who signed this petition which had such a wonderful influence in Washington? The petition was printed on vellum and bound in morocco—an edition de luxe—and on the cover appears in large gilt letters the label, "A Memorial to Congress From THE FARMERS OF AMERICA." There are seventeen signatures to this "farmers' petition," that many and no more. Let us see who these seventeen farmers are. We give their names and the words following their signatures on this "farmers' petition":
Herbert Myrick, chairman the League of Domestic Producers.
George Frost, president Citrus Growers' Tariff Association, representing the combined horticultural interests of the southwest and Pacific coast.
H. S. Frye, president New England Tobacco Growers' association.
George Richardson, secretary Texas Wool Growers' association.
Henry T. Oxnard, president American Beet Sugar Manufacturers' association.
R. M. Allen, president Nebraska Sugar Beet Growers' association.
R. E. Rose, president Florida Agricultural society, a coalition of the tobacco, orange, lemon, pineapple and sugar interests of Florida.
Henry McCall, executive committee League of Domestic Producers, also Cane Growers' association.
Charles B. Baldwin, secretary New York State Tobacco Growers' association.
P. C. Moody, secretary New England Tobacco Growers' association.
J. W. Robe, secretary Indiana Wool Growers' association.
Julius Stroh, Michigan Beet Sugar association.
Charles N. Cox, Colorado Sugar association.
P. C. Moody, president National Cigar Leaf Tobacco Growers' association.
Emile Rost, president Louisiana Sugar Planters' association.
H. S. Moody, secretary California Wool Growers' association.

We can imagine these seventeen "farmers" appearing before the ways and means committee bearing in their toilworn and calloused hands the morocco-bound and gilt-decorated petition, their sun-tanned faces bearing evidences of their earnestness, the smell of the soil clinging to their overalls, tobacco stems, straws, shreds of wool and dried beet pulp clinging to their whiskers. It must have been a sight worth going miles to see. The spectacle of Henry Oxnard and Herbert Myrick posing as "farmers" must have had a wonderful effect on the committee. At any rate the committee turned a flip-flop and immediately proposed a tariff for Porto Rico.
"Farmers' Petition" forsooth! All the genuine farmers in the United States could not secure from the present congress what these seventeen representatives of allied monopoly secured with a single petition—bound in morocco and adorned with gilt lettering.

It is gratifying to learn that there will be no diminution of our naval force in the Philippines and the China seas. Possible complications there are too grave to warrant any weakening of our sea power in that quarter.
Minneapolis Tribune.

Gratifying, indeed! The taxpayers of the United States would undoubtedly feel more gratified if the administration had not involved our country in the "grave complications" that make it necessary to maintain a strong navy 10,000 miles away from our shores.
Svenska Folkets Tidning, Banker Werner's paper, comes to our table with a column of English comment marked. It says that the reason they will use a column of English is because political "phraseology is often of such a nature that it loses much of its poignancy in translation." There may be something pointed in what the Tidning has to say (which however we are unable to discover) but the effort made by the publishers to relieve its Swedish readers from the pain of reading it is humane at any rate.

There is one redeeming feature about the Porto Rican tariff bill. It fixed the spelling of the name of the island so that an American can pronounce it without making his mouth look as if he had just eaten a very sour lemon. Puerto is knocked out. It is probably this redeeming feature that has induced some republican

pers, that had opposed the bill before its passage, to defend it now.
A republican exchange says that the reason the democratic party was beaten in 1896 was because they didn't have "men enough of sense to lead, and fools enough to follow." We deny the first part of the assertion, but cheerfully acknowledge that the fools went the other way.
The expansionist argument that "trade follows the flag" does not "hold water." For instance during the years 1892-'96 the total import of goods into Hawaii was \$37,460,780.94, of which \$29,281,194.90 came from the United States. Evidently we didn't need to annex Hawaii to get its trade.

COMMENT.
The Porto Ricans are so poor that we must tax them for their own support. We propose to collect a dollar from them, give the officer that collects it a quarter, and hand back seventy-five cents. And this is state-manship!—Bede's Budget. (Rep.)
Van Sant, the "genial" steam boat captain, is still wildly trekking over the state, attending most any little scrub meeting to which he is invited. But when his presence is solicited at a public gathering to express sympathy for the brave burghers who are heroically struggling for their homes and free government his coat tails fly through the air like a flock of blackbirds and he is not heard from either by word or letter. Such conduct is unworthy a man who aspires to be the first citizen of the state of Minnesota.—Martin C. Sentinel.
Congress seems singularly inconsiderate of the desires of the country in regard to the Porto Rican matter. Let's see, does this country belong to congress or congress belong to the country? There may be a body of public servants assembled at Washington one of these days.—Sleepy Eye Herald. (Rep.)
It is now pretty definitely established that Mr. Oxnard, the beet sugar king, was the author of the obnoxious Porto Rican tariff bill. This fact alone would be sufficient grounds for condemning the bill. It would be like Jim Hill framing a bill to protect the rights of railroad employees.—Litchfield News-Ledger. (Rep.)
The Porto Rican tariff measure seems to be a case of the sacrifice of principle that the campaign contributions might live.—Morris Sun. (Rep.)
In spite of the fact that the bill was wrong in principle, and notwithstanding the dissent, remonstrance and indignation of a majority of his constituents, Mr. Eadsy voted from first to last for a measure that the moral sense of the nation revolts against.—Morris Sun. (Rep.)
A SLIGHT DIVERGENCE OF OPINIONS.
The republican party will go before the people in the coming campaign with a record of all its promises performed, and a certainty of the performance of all promises for the future.—Appleton Tribune (Rep.)
It does not seem as if one of the reciprocity treaties is to be ratified. Republican senators, submissive to the orders of certain protected interests, are found opposing measures which are not merely calculated to benefit American trade, but which are in full accord with the party platform. Senators who repudiate harmful party pledges are free from blame, but what shall be said of those who repudiate party pledges when keeping them pours honest wealth into the lap of the nation?—Chicago Tribune. (Rep.)

Advertised Letters.
Willmar, April 23.
Anderson, L. J.
Mrs Josie
Arnds, Mr. J.
Ayer, Mrs. G.
Erikson, O. J.
Gregory, Mark
Hofmann, Mr. W.
Johnson, D.
Miss Hannah
Lloyd, Miss Bertha (Foreign)
Peaf, John
C. A. BIRCH, P. M.

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The Willmar Gasoline Engine Works are prepared to do all kinds of repairing, such as **FLUE-WORK, RE-BORING CYLINDER, making cylinder rings, brass boxes of all kinds, and in fact anything in the line of machinery repairing.**
Don't put off this matter of getting your machine repaired, but bring them in at once. By doing so you can get your work done cheaper than if you wait until the last moment. We guarantee satisfaction in all cases.

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I have a number of brood mares and carriage horses, well broken and in good condition, for sale cheap.
All kinds of CATTLE BOUGHT AND SOLD. Special attention to orders in car lots.
A fine assortment of heavy JACKS for service. Can furnish pasture for mares from a distance to be bred.
WILLMAR, MINNESOTA.
Barn one mile south of Willmar.

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Dealers in
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All kinds of Hard and Soft Wood. Office and Yard near Mill.

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"A twist of the wrist"—it's on. Another twist of the wrist, it's off—the berth light on the Burlington's Chicago Limited. Conveniences—a buffet-library-smoker; compartment and standard sleepers; a dining car; a reclining chair car; electric light; steam heat.
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GEO. P. LYMAN, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, ST. PAUL, MINN.

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We sell Vegetables and Fruit in season. Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Tobacco, etc. Located in Barnstad building, opposite Post Office. Phone No. 81.
ANTON SUNDBERG, Prop'r, WILLMAR, MINN.

"This is too much, John, I won't stand it any longer. To-morrow leave for my mother's, unless you get me more Rocky Mountain Tea." Sensible woman. 35c. A. E. Mossberg.

FOR SALE—A quantity of seed corn of the Early Minnesota White Dent variety. Parties wishing corn that is sure to grow will do well to send in their orders early. Inquire of A. H. Sperry, Willmar.