

ROISE & QVALE, THE BIG STORE.

A Plain Talk--Solid Facts Told without Boasting.

Just at this time even the smallest dealers are profuse in their newspaper announcement of largest stocks and greatest assortments. How is the customer to decide whom to believe and where to buy? There's but one way--investigate for yourself. We are willing that you come with the most critical investigation. Our goods do not suffer by comparison. The more you know of our business the more firm will be your conviction that here your wants in the line of Dry Goods, Clothing, Cloaks, Furnishing Goods, Shoes and Groceries may be filled the most satisfactorily. There is another way of proving our position--ask the shrewd shoppers who make a complete tour of the different stores before they select. You will find that they buy in The Big Store. It's no exaggeration when we say that nine out of every ten women who say they will look around and come back if they can't do better, are frank to admit that they can secure the best values in The Big Store. Now we'd rather sell to a careful buyer, because the after impression is a pleasant one, the kind that brings buyers back. Our stock this season is the largest and most complete ever shown. Every department in this vast store is filled with exclusive designs and the most up-to-date styles.

Dress Goods, Black and Colored.

All of the all-purpose autumn fabrics on show and on sale here. Fabrics for smart tailor made gowns--fabrics for chic dress and street costumes--fabrics for evening wear.

All Wool Suitings Canvas weave, sharp hard finish and very serviceable--good colors, 65c. a yard for **50c.**

Broadcloths The finest weaves and beautiful finish, every shade and black--a bargain at \$1.00. Venetian cloths--one of fashion's chiefest fall colorings--favorites, all latest usual \$1.75 grade at special price of **\$1.25**

Specials A lot of all-wool heavy weight chevots of exceptional value. 60c. for 48 inch chevots; 85c. for 50 inch chevots, and for 48 inch chevots **\$1.00**

Cloaks and Jackets.

This department is brim full of up-to-date garments. No trash or expensive fancy freaks that are interesting to look at and that nobody wants to buy, but everything that's popular and stylish--the kind sought after by the intelligent masses and the discriminating risk. Why not stop and compare before you buy.

Extraordinary Jacket Values.

At \$5.00 five different lines of latest and best styles of Women's and Misses' Jackets, including rich Kersey Coats in all the popular colors and black, some lined throughout. All the jaunty high collar, large revers styles, the kind high-priced stores never sell for less than \$7.50. Here all at **\$5.00**

At \$7.50 a great variety of handsome jackets, rough or smooth cloths, coat collars or new revers, storm collars in all colors or black, good lining and tailoring. Instead of a few at \$10.00 we sell dozens at **\$7.50**

Best man-tailored jackets, \$15.00. Fine imported English Kerseys. Bradford Chevots in all weaves, fine unfinished Worsteds and pebble Chevots. Every garment finely tailored and lined throughout with richest silks. A rare collection of the latest styles at the popular price of **\$15.00**

Perfection in tailor-made jackets. Over 100 of the finest tailored jackets of fine English Kerseys and Chevots, whipcord and Venetians, fine Thibets and Vicunas beautifully lined and made in the best possible workmanship. All the very latest and most exclusive styles at **\$20.00**

Silks.

A large assortment of Silks of all the latest patterns and dainty colorings.

Clothing.

Our Clothing department is now filled with New Fall Goods. Fall Suits, Fall Overcoats, Fall Trousers, Fall everything. And such **Suits and Overcoats!** You never saw any so handsome. They are tailored by the best handworkers, and yet we sell cheaply. Call on us. Call quickly--the quicker the better. You will be glad you came, and so will we. Never mind whether you are ready to buy or not. We will be happy to post you. Glad to show you the biggest clothing stock, the best clothing stock you ever saw.

ROISE & QVALE, THE BIG STORE.



Open . . . All Night
Is practically, but not literally, the case at our store. **OUR NIGHT BELL** will always summon prompt and willing service when there is serious illness and necessity for prompt relief. **NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR NIGHT CALLS.** I simply ask for that kindly feeling on your part that gives me your **DAY** patronage.
A. E. Mossberg, DRUGGIST.

THE WILLMAR RESTAURANT.
SANDBO BROS., Proprietors.
Hot Meals and Lunches served at all hours.
GILGER BLOCK, OPPOSITE DEPOT.

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

A NEW RECRUIT.
Hon. J. M. Jones of Marshall, Minn., a former member of the legislature and agent of the general land office under Harrison's administration, has left the party of imperialism and trusts and joined the Bryan forces. In an open letter to the republicans of his county he says:
MARSHALL, Minn., Sept. 21, 1900--To my old associates and political friends in the so-called republican party: I am prompted to address this letter to you to give you the reasons for the course that I have decided upon as to my duty in the present campaign. I have been a lifelong republican and have taken an active part in all its struggles, both state and national, since 1872. After a mental struggle that has cost me many hours of serious thought my feelings rebel at the thought of breaking up of political ties and associations, while my judgment and convictions dictate to me my duty. My love for and attachment to the republican party was caused by its being the defender of the grand principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence. The republican party reiterated its salient points in its first platform, adopted at Philadelphia, June 17, 1776, as follows:
"Resolved, That with our forefathers we hold it to be a self-evident truth that all men are endowed with the inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That we deny the authority of congress, of a territorial legislature, of any individual or association of individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any territory of the United States, while the present constitution shall be maintained."
"The convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln, in 1860, to emphasize the same doctrine of rights: "Resolved, That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." Every republican platform from 1856 to 1896, and every republican candidate for president, from John C. Fremont to William McKinley, has proclaimed this doctrine.
"The convention of 1868: "Resolved, That this convention declares itself in sympathy with all oppressed people who are struggling for their rights. That we recognize the great principle of the Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of a democratic government."
"The republican platform of 1872 declared as follows: "The national government should seek to maintain honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere, and sympathizing with all people who strive for greater liberty."
"Realizing that the present leaders of the party have drifted away from the teaching of the fathers and the principles of a true republican government, in prosecuting a war of conquest and extermination in the northern part of the Philippine archipelago; trying to justify their actions by the false reasoning that Divine Providence has placed the Philippine Islands in our hands for safety, and that the Filipinos are an inferior people and not capable of self-government."
"July 10, 1868, Abraham Lincoln, in a speech delivered at Chicago, referring to like arguments, said: "Those arguments that are made, that the inferior races are to be treated with as much allowance as they are capable of enjoying, that as much is to be done for them as their condition will allow. What are these arguments? They are the arguments that kings have made for the enslaving of the people in all ages of the world. You will find that all the arguments of knaves are always of this class. They always bestrode the necks of the people, not that they wanted to do it, but because the people were better off by being ridden. Turn it whatever way you will, whether it comes from the mouth of a king as an excuse for enslaving the people of his coun-

try, or from the mouth of men of one race as a reason for enslaving the men of another race, it is all the same old serpent."
"In view of my convictions of the fundamental truths embodied in the Declaration of Independence and the great part the republican party has played in securing and maintaining the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to all men, regardless of race, color or previous condition of servitude, it is with feelings of disappointment and regret that I read the president's message of Dec. 5, 1899, wherein he says: "The authorities of the Sulu Islands have accepted the succession of the United States to the rights of Spain, and our flag floats over that territory."
The 10th of August, 1899, Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, United States volunteer, negotiated an agreement with the sultan and his principal chiefs, which I transmit herewith. Article 10 provides that any slave in the archipelago of Jolo shall have the right to purchase his freedom by paying to the master the usual market value. The agreement by Gen. Bates was made subject to confirmation by the president, and to modification by the consent of the parties in interest. I have confirmed said agreement." Mess. and Docs., 1899-1900, Vol. 1, page 48.
"Just think of it, fellow republicans; the president of the United States, the choice of the republican party of 1896 to administer the affairs of this great republic, deliberately forming congress: I have confirmed an agreement by which slavery is maintained in the Sulu archipelago, and guarantee to the sultan of Jolo protection under the Stars and Stripes from interference by any other power. Men and women sold as chattels as in days gone by, husbands and wives torn asunder, parents sold from their children and children sold from their parents. And all this recognized and guaranteed by the president of the United States and the leaders of the great republican party. Think you, fellow citizens, had we known that our standard bearer in 1896 had no sympathy with the oppressed who are struggling for their rights, "as the fathers had done before; a supposed representative of the party of Lincoln, who liberated 4,000,000 people in the name of the republican party and humanity, would turn a deaf ear to the cry of the people struggling for liberty, and strike with the oppressor to perpetuate slavery and guarantee the protection of the Stars and Stripes to the oppressor; think you the result would have been the same? I think not. The voice of the American people would have gone up in one cry of sympathy for the oppressed of all nations, and in condemnation of the oppressor of the people, whether the oppressor represented a foreign power or a political organization on American soil."
"Another evidence of the insincerity of the leaders of the so-called republican party: In the president's message of December 5th, page 54, he says: "It is our plain duty to abolish all customs and tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico and give her products free access to our markets." As a result, a great cry went up from the people asking for representatives to give justice to the people of Porto Rico according to the traditions of the past. But for some unknown reason promises were broken and party platforms were trampled under foot. Republicans in congress charged the president with prostituting his high office in encouraging and inducing that the inferior races are to be treated with as much allowance as they are capable of enjoying, that as much is to be done for them as their condition will allow. What are these arguments? They are the arguments that kings have made for the enslaving of the people in all ages of the world. You will find that all the arguments of knaves are always of this class. They always bestrode the necks of the people, not that they wanted to do it, but because the people were better off by being ridden. Turn it whatever way you will, whether it comes from the mouth of a king as an excuse for enslaving the people of his coun-

ral officers appointed for the territories should be residents thereof. The Minneapolis convention of June 6th, 1892, declared in its platform: "All the federal officers appointed for the territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof; and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable. Again we see this principle defeated. The president's message, page 52, says: "I have not thought it wise to commit the entire government of the island to officers selected by the people." So an act of congress was approved April 19th, 1900, whereby a legislative department was created for the island, patterned after the British colonial system. An executive council was created consisting of eleven members all of whom are appointed by the president, with the consent of the senate. Six of these members are also officers of the island appointed from the United States, the secretary, attorney general, treasurer, auditor, commissioner of the interior and commissioner of education. Each holds his position by the grace and good will of the president. All the franchises of the island are granted by authority of the executive council without the consent or approval of the house of delegates, thus making Porto Rico what the British call, "a crown colony."
The president the imperial monarch of the island. Thus we see the undisputed evidence of the present administration committing this government to an imperialistic and colonial policy, entirely foreign to the foundation of our republic, and destructive of our most cherished institutions.
"As to our state administration it is needless to say that our prodigions of two years ago as to the calamity that would inevitably follow if a change of administration should take place, are not verified. On the contrary the election of John Lind for governor has corrected many grave abuses, and we have seen that he has proved himself to be the same loyal, conscientious, painstaking servant that he was, when the republicans named him "Honest John Lind."

POLITISKA FUNDERINGAR.



INLEDNING.
Ett af de största hindren för mänsklig civilisation framåtskridande och individens lycka och trefnad är insupna fördomar. Det faller sig så mycket lättare för äldre delen af folket att hänga fast vid gamla läror som inplantade hos dem än att göra sig bevärat att undersöka saken och förhållanden för sig själva. Vi mena nu åken i religiösa frågor, der tron är en nödvändighet och man ej vill ge sig ut på vattnens strandlös haf. Nej, det är mot de oresonliga fördomar som öta oss i det borgerliga livet som Oia riktar sina pilar. Vi ha till exempel, nationaltetsfördomarne. Att en person åskar sitt fädernesland är

rätt och godt; men derfor bör han ej hata folk som försyren låtit födas i andra länder. Huru mycken misstänning försöraka icke dessa fördomar i ett land sådant som detta, der folk af alla nationaliteter bo om hvarandra. Hvad gör det till saken om din granne är Ole Olson från Norge, Sven Swenson från Sverige, Rasmus Rasmusson från Danmark, eller Patrick O'Rafferty från Irland, om han blott är en rättskaffens och godgjordt människa.
I politiken spela fördomarne ofta en större roll än det sunda förnuftet. Man "hållhöret" ett parti, och röstar dess valsedel, ej af öfvertygelse fattad af alla noggrann pröfning af nuvarande förhållanden, utan emedan man en gång slutit sig till detta parti. Detta handlingsätt är öfverdigt en tänkande medborgare. Man glömmar att ett parti ej är en ständigt bestående enhet utan ett redskap hvars ragn eller skadlighet beror på de personer som för tillfället stå i spetsen derfor och de principer dessa personer författa. Ett namn betyder intet; personer och principer betyda allt. Kunde man blott få klart för sig detta faktum skulle man ej mera få höra någon brösta sig af att han har varit republikan eller demokrat all sin tid, och ämnade förblifva det så länge han lever. Ett sådant påstående betyder att den som gör det ledes af fördomar, och icke bryr sig om att bruka sitt förnuft, ifall han öfverhufvud taget har något vidare af den varan.
Man bör ihågkomma att all regering ännu är experimental. Om vi kommit så långt i politisk visdom att vi kunnat nedlägga absoluta regler för behandlandet af alla regeringsfrågor och stryandet af ett land så kunde vi naturligtvis få ett parti inneslutande alla som ville landets väl, och ett motparti omfattande alla samhallets fender. Men som nu är måste meningarne vara delade. Den som vill årligt uppfylla sin pligt som medborgare bör derfor noga studera de skilljda meningarne, och med ledning af erfarenhetens ljus söka att finna det bästa. Om han bär en partibindel för sina ögon blir detta en omöjlighet.
Det parti som för tillfället har majoriteten är naturligtvis mycket inresserat i att bibehålla partifördomarne, ty om det kan hindra folket från att tänka är det säkert på att få behålla magten. Minoritetspartiet deremot nödgas bekämpa partifördomarne och använda argument. Derfor se vi huru det republikanska partiet skräftar om de storverk det utloftat, och försöker nedsläta motpartiet genom att påpeka hvad det var under Buchanan och Cleveland. En sådan jämförelse är orättvis och missledande. Om man nödvändigtvis skall diskutera det förtutna så bör man taga partiernas historia i sin behåll. Under det snart slutade seklet

gerade demokraterna, med ett par obetydliga afbrott, de första 60 åren, och republikanerna de sista 40 åren, med endast ett nämnvärdt afbrott. Under Cleveland's företa termin var kongressen nemiigen republikansk. Låt oss göra några korta jämförelser under dessa två perioder. Under den demokratiska perioden ökades folkmängden från 5,000,000 till 31,000,000, en tillökning af 500 procent eller 84 procent per år. Under den republikanska perioden steg innevärdnaretalet från 31,000,000 till omkring 70,000,000, en tillökning af omkring 133 procent, eller 34 procent per år. Och det fastän ångfartygen gjort det så mycket lättare för emigranterna att nå detta land.
Jemför man regeringstiftelserna under dessa perioder skall man finna ett häpnadsväckande resultat. Utgifterna under det sista året af den demokratiska perioden belöpte sig till 1 rundt tal 60,000,000, eller mindre än två dollars per innevärdare. Bevillningarne för detta det sista året af den republikanska perioden belöpa sig till 700,000,000, eller tio dollars per invånare--mer än fem gånger så mycket som under den förra perioden. Om priset vore i förhållande till varan borde den republikanska regeringen vara mer än fem gånger så god som den demokratiska.
Totalsumman af alla regeringens utgifter från nationens organisering till slutet af detta år belöper sig till i rundt tal sexton och en half billion dollars, af hvilket två billioner komma på perioden före 1860, och fjorton och en half billion på den republikanska perioden. Sparsamhet var lösen under den demokratiska perioden; slöseri under den republikanska.
Men hvarföre föll det demokratiska partiet efter en så lång och i det hela taget lyckad regeringsstid?
Just på grund af partifördomar. Folket hade till en början samstat sig kring partiets stiftare, Thomas Jefferson, derfor att han var den främste förkämper för en folkregering, i motsats till Federalisternas klass regering. Hans efterföljare i en lång följd af år följde i hans fotspår, och Andrew Jackson's oförskrökta kamp mot monopolismen i bankväsendet stärkte ytterligare folkets tro på partiet. De upphörde att studera politiken. De voro numera demokrater af vana, ej af öfvertygelse grundad på undersökning. När ett parti nått denna ståndpunkt blir det lätt för samvetlösa personer, som ha någon särskild plan att utföra, att innesluta sig i partiet och blifva dess ledare. Slafpatronerna och deras anhängare bland nordens handels och fabrikanter bland insågo detta, och inom några få år hade de i partiorganisationen ett lydligt redskap för befrämjandet af sina planer. Men slafpatronerna gingo så långt i sin djerfhet i utsträckandet

af slafveriet att en splittring uppstod och Abraham Lincoln valdes till president. Majoriteten af folket var ännu demokratiskt. Lincoln erhöi endast 1,866,354 röster mot 4,185,658 röster delade mellan hans tre motståndare. Och detta fastän Lincoln representerade en princip särättvis att det för våra ögon synes som om han bort halva hvarje rättänkande persons röst. Detta visar huru blindt folket kan blifva genom partifördomar.
(Forts.)

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