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BY THE  
TRIBUNE PRINTING CO.  
VICTOR E. LAWSON, EDITOR.

CONTRIBUTIONS of news items or short 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: every locality not already represented will be inserted for 10 cents per line each week. Write for terms for the publisher's legal notices.

The Willmar Tribune has a larger circulation in Kandiyohi county than any other newspaper. Our subscription books are open for inspection to advertisers. SUBSCRIPTION price: \$1.00 per annum in advance. Single copies 5 cents. If delinquent long or short notice will be charged.

OFFICE IN TRIBUNE BUILDING,  
208 Fourth Street.  
[Entered at the postoffice at Willmar, Minn., as second class mail matter.]  
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10, 1900.

For President,  
**WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,**  
OF NEBRASKA.  
For Vice President,  
**ADLAI E. STEVENSON,**  
OF ILLINOIS.

For Congressman, Seventh District,  
**M. J. DALY,**  
OF OTTER TAIL COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.  
For Representative,  
**JOHN WICKLUND.**  
For Auditor,  
**P. R. SLETTEN.**  
For Treasurer,  
**P. J. DALE.**  
For Sheriff,  
**N. O. NELSON.**  
For Register of Deeds,  
**O. A. HEDIN.**  
For County Attorney,  
**P. H. FRYE.**  
For Judge of Probate,  
**J. H. STYLES.**  
For Clerk of Court,  
**D. J. PRICE.**  
For County Superintendent of Schools,  
**MISS INGA S. SYVERTSON.**  
For Coroner,  
**DR. W. E. MACLAUGHLIN.**  
For Surveyor,  
**N. G. HIGBSTRÖM.**  
For County Commissioners:  
First District, **Jerry Leary;** Third District, **A. J. Smithson;** Fifth District, **C. E. JOHNSON.**



Local imperialists seem to take it ill that the flag of the Philippine republic was cheered at Tew's lecture, and intimate that that action was traitorous. Such was certainly not the intention of those who cheered. While a few radicals, such as are attached to every party may express illwill to the soldiers of the American republic the great mass of the anti-expansionists harbor no such thought. They desire no ill to our soldier boys, but wish to end the war in an honorable way. And they think and feel that the only honorable way to end the war will be by undoing the wrong that caused it. This nation has never declared war on the Filipinos. The men who control the president are responsible for it. We have confidence enough in the sense of justice and fairness of the American people to believe that at the first opportunity, which will be at the polls this fall, they will repudiate the administration's policy of conquest, and that we will once more be in position to cheer the flag of a nation struggling for liberty, without being called traitors.

We glory in the past of our country. A thrill of pride and exultation runs through our veins when we read of the desperate struggle against fearful odds that the fathers of this nation made in order that they might bequeath a free country to their children. We are old-fashioned enough to still revere the Declaration of Independence. We hold it next to the Holy Writ the most important article ever penned. We believe in every principle of that old declaration and we believe it applies to every race and every clime. We feel that if we were in the place of those Filipinos we should act as they do, and we cannot condemn others for doing what our nation has done in the past and what we would do under the same conditions. We wish to wash this stain of injustice away from our glorious and beloved banner. That stain was not put there by the American people. They demanded unanimously that we should go to war to free Cuba, but they never dreamed that the administration should so far forget the principles and traditions of our land as to take Spain's place in the work of oppression.

We do not for a moment believe that McKinley's re-election would end the war. The presence of an immense army may keep the people down; but the very presence of that army will be a constant source of irritation to the people and the moment they see a chance they will fight. It would be impossible to withdraw that army for a general uprising would follow. But we do believe that Bryan's election would end the war, for the Filipinos would then expect justice, and that is what they are fighting for. Therefore we think it is the greatest kindness to our soldier boys to vote to give them a chance to return to their homes. These are our sentiments; if that is treason make the most of it.

In a speech at Hartford, city Ind., the other day Mr. Bryan said: "I see over on the side of that barn a bill, or a poster, and all I can make out from here is that McKinley was

right. Now the question I want to ask is, 'Which time was he right?' You know, my friends, a man who is on both sides of a question has a great advantage over the man who is on only one side. The man who gets on both sides must be right some times, but when was Mr. McKinley right—when he denounced Grover Cleveland's financial policy, or was he right when he did the same thing that Mr. Cleveland did? Which time was he right, in 1896, when he said in his letter of acceptance that he did not need more money, or was he right this year in his letter of acceptance when he boasted that he had more money and therefore ought to be glad. Was he right when he said in his letter in 1896 that he would keep in circulation all the silver and paper money then included in the circulation, or was he right when he signed the bill to retire the greenbacks and substitute a national bank note?

"Was he right when, in his inaugural address, he promised to enforce the law against the trusts, or was he right when he did not enforce the law against the trusts when he promised to do so? Was he right when he pointed out the evils of the trusts in his inaugural message, or was he right when he appointed an attorney general from New Jersey, the home of the trusts, and allowed him to draw his salary without enforcing the laws entrusted to his keeping? Was he right when he said in 1897 that forcible annexation was criminal aggression, and contrary to our code of morality, or was he right when he sent 65,000 soldiers 7,000 miles away from home to force annexation upon an unwilling people? Was he right when he said last December that it was our plain duty to give free trade to Porto Rico, or was he right when he asked the members of congress to vote against giving free trade to Porto Rico? I want you Republicans to take both arguments made by your president, and in so see what argument you will accept."

Jim Hill claims the (Philippine) islands will prove a boon to the farmers of this country, and Hill's judgment in matters of business is certainly pretty good, and although HE WOULD BE BENEFITTED MORE THAN ANYONE ELSE, still we are glad to get even the SMALL END OF THE PROFITS that would accrue from such a bargain. The Philippines are the main issue to the farmers this fall.—Genecio H. H. H.

The Register talks about "us farmers" but anyone can see at glance that no person interested in farming penned that article. Do you suppose the farmers will be content to take the "small end of the bargain" and be content to let Jim Hill have the greatest benefit, when they know that he does not pay any proportionate share of the expense? No, the farmers are not yet slaves, content to lick their chops and be thankful for any little crumbs the master may feel like throwing at them.

"The Philippines are the main issue," Yes, that is true to some extent for on the retention of those islands depends largely the issues of imperialism. They are an issue to all who believe in government by consent of the governed; to all who believe in treating allies just as decently after the joint work is done as before; to the farmer who pays a very large share of the war taxes and is supposed to be glad to get the small end of the bargain; to the laborer who realizes that if those islands are annexed he will have to compete in the cheap oriental labor. They are an issue in another way to Jim Hill, who expects to see American capitalists establish big factories over there, employ the cheap labor and thus enable them to crush organized labor in America or do all the manufacturing over there. In either case Jim Hill will be ahead. If labor gets down to oriental prices here he can run his road much the cheaper. If the manufacturing is done over there he gets the long haul. The haul on goods coming from the orient is of course longer than on what comes from Europe. The majority of the people live east of Hill's railroad system and on most goods coming from Asia he would have a through haul.

If the American laborer is reduced to oriental wages his purchasing power is reduced proportionately and one farmer's products must go down proportionately. Truly the farmers get "the small end of the bargain."

H. W. Barker of Grant county and Dr. Christian Johnson of Willmar are the only two men of note in the Seventh congressional district who have this year declared that they have changed from populism or democracy to republicanism. Our own Haldor E. Buen, while he has not "changed" is doing all he can for republican success. These three include the gains, so far as men of prominence are concerned, of republicanism. Can any body think of any reason, common to these three but shared by no others, why they should aid the republican party, when the general drift of opinion in this district is all the other way?

In 1896 the people's party congressional convention was held in Fertig Falls. There were four candidates. E. E. Lomen of Polk county was nominated. The three defeated men were H. W. Barker of Grant county, Dr. Christian Johnson of Willmar, and our own Haldor E. Buen.

Like cats produce like results.—Weslock's Weekly.

Haldor, however has lucid interests, and it is only on congressmen that he seems to suffer from the blow.

A man has a right to change his political opinions and when he does he ought to go to the party in whose principles he believes. And if a man comes to the conclusion that his party has abandoned its former position on public questions he is justified in leaving it. But it looks puerile for a man to claim that he was forced out of his party. Could one man force another man's principles out of him?

**DR. C. JOHNSON ON OCT. 10, 1900.**  
EDITOR WILLMAR TRIBUNE:—As you give a whole page in your last issue to advertise me, I think I ought to write an article for the TRIBUNE. I had determined not to open my mouth on politics this year, locally, but your exceeding generosity towards me constrains me to relax just enough to favor you with one plain statement of my position, so that you and I, old friends as we are, in spite of our difference on political questions may not get into an unseemly quarrel.

You know I have opinions of my own on political questions, and in the past have not been averse to express them, and give my reasons for them. In 1892 you and I supported Benj. Harrison and we gave our reasons therefor. In 1896 again we both supported Bryan and gave our reasons for our position. In 1900 you support Bryan and are giving your reasons for your views, and I am for McKinley, and felt that I also ought to give my reasons for my views, but out of deference to your local campaign, so as not to appear to antagonize an old friend in his local fight, I gave my reasons for my views to a Pioneer Press reporter. But you newspaper fellows here at home have made a great ado about me lately, although, as you say, my views are of no moment at this stage of the game, in which opinion you are no doubt correct.

However, in view of your full page notice of me I have come to the conclusion that you and your readers might be interested in a short and succinct statement from me on the political questions of the day from my point of view. So I ask for space for what follows:

I am first and last and all the time specially concerned about the welfare and prosperity of the common people in the community in which I live. I would not risk the welfare of one struggling industrious family in Kandiyohi county for the whole Filipino republic. This may be a narrow view to your lofty mind, but I plant myself right here as a starting point.

Now let me apply my views to actual life. A few miles out of town lives a friend of mine, a farmer, a reader of the TRIBUNE, and an honest and industrious man with a large family on his hands. This man was fairly prosperous and paying for his farm of 200 acres in 1892. In 1896 this same man was practically bankrupt. His debt was \$3,000, and he could not then sell his farm for that amount. In 1898 he got his indebtedness placed at 6 per cent interest, a reduction of some 24 per cent, and today his equity is worth at least \$2,000, and he is reducing his indebtedness yearly, and if present conditions continue he will after a few years get out of debt and own a home and competence for himself in his declining years, and for his family of children.

Now, Mr. Editor, I candidly believe that keeping McKinley in the presidential chair for another term will keep industrial conditions as they are and enable this man, and thousands of others like him, to save their homes. Now looking from my standpoint, and holding the preservation of one American home as of more importance than the establishment of Aguinaldo's republic, you will concede, I think, that I ought to vote for McKinley. My motto is: Save the American home and the republic is safe. Jeopardize the American home, and you jeopardize the republic.

The difference between us, Mr. Editor, is that in this campaign your paramount issue is the cause of Aguinaldo, while my paramount issue is the same as it was in 1892 and 1896, to wit: The security, preservation and protection of the homes of the common people of this country. On this paramount issue I have fought every presidential campaign since 1876 and shall continue so to the end of my life.

As to Gov. Lind, W. J. Bryan and Charles Towne, I confess they were my political idols in 1896. I did entertain great expectations from their appearance on the political arena, but that was before they stood as self-confessed political schemers. Chas. A. Towne, when in great anxiety at Kansas City to get the democratic nomination for vice president, stated to the Kansas City Times reporter, that he was in reality a democrat in 1896, and intended then to announce himself as such, but on the advice of W. J. Bryan and Senator Jones, he remained a silver republican, for the avowed object as such to draw votes of republican antecedents to Bryan the democratic presidential candidate. As John Lind was then, and has been ever since an intimate political colleague of Bryan and Towne, I take for granted that he approved of this political conduct of Towne. On this basis, on the confession of Towne himself, I rest my charge against these men, as guilty of what I call low political scheming to lead populists of republican antecedents into the democratic fold.

Now if there is anything in politics that I despise it is political scheming of this kind. If Chas. A. Towne and John Lind were in fact, as I must now believe they were, democrats in 1896 they should have said so openly and frankly. Candidates up for high offices, and soliciting the support of their fellow citizens should not be guilty of duplicity. That is my opinion.

I have no prejudice against the democratic party, nor against democrats as such. We cannot all see political questions alike, and an honest and straightforward democrat has as inalienable a right to be such, as is no less an honorable citizen for being such, than is a republican or a populist. For that reason, when in 1896 we populists decided to support the national democratic ticket, I wanted

to support the democratic vice presidential candidate as well as Bryan. That was my view. That was a fair and square and above board deal. No one was deceived by it. If any populist did not want to vote for the democratic ticket he did not have to.

But when real democrats disguise themselves under another party name for the purpose of catching voters that would not have voted for them had they appeared in their true character, then I call such conduct political scheming beneath the dignity of a true American citizen, and a man that does that cannot get my vote for any office.

But, Mr. Editor, by thus simply stating the principles that guide me in my conduct at the polls, how can you imagine that I attack you? Bosh! I am not campaigning against you, nor against your candidates, but simply doing what you are doing, what every citizen is doing that exercises his right of free speech on the subjects that concern his own and his neighbors welfare. Will any of my friends go back on me for doing that, for exercising my sovereign right as an American citizen? For daring to disagree with some of them on politics? I hope not. I think not Bro. Lawson. I think you had better revise your opinion on that point. Please don't worry over that any way, but rather rejoice that the "political acrobat" is out of your fold and from among your flock.

Yours very truly,  
DR. CHRISTIAN JOHNSON.  
Willmar, O. A. 6, 1900.

**DR. C. JOHNSON ON JULY 2, 1895.**

"Today the question at issue is industrial independence. The parties in the contest are the same. European Lords and their American admirers and adherents on one side—the common American people on the other. The former asserting that we must have gold monometalism because, forsooth, European monarchies have adopted it, eh? Whenever we hear this argument repeated our old revolutionary blood boils in our veins. For although we were not born in this country our ancestors have fought on battlefield after battlefield in Northern Europe for human liberty from the National Guard of France a hundred years ago to this day. And the last parting advice from a tender parent was this: "My son, liberty and justice to the common people is impossible here. Go to the great republic beyond the Atlantic where you may hope to enjoy what we have in vain tried to establish here." But alas, we are now told that European systems and policies must be introduced and perpetuated here! Where are you sons of the American revolutionary fathers that we have so much spoken about? Are you going to ape the European systems that your fathers bled and died to root out of this country a hundred years ago? If so, disown if you dare, the Declaration of Independence! Admit to the world that you are the degenerate sons of noble fathers! Confess that your fathers did set up a republican form of government in spite of old England and the world and you dare not set up a money system of your own. Nay! we will not entertain such an idea. It cannot be better."

**THE MILITARY BUDGET.**  
The following communication from the Washington correspondent of the Minneapolis Times will make interesting reading for those who are opposed to militarism. It shows that McKinley stands for militarism, Bryan opposes it. McKinley represents war; Bryan peace:

More than \$300,000,000 will be asked for the support of the army and navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. Secretary Long has been carefully considering the estimates of the bureau of his department, and cutting them wherever feasible, and Secretary Root is sharpening his pruning knife so that it will be in condition for use on war department estimates when he returns on Wednesday.

The chiefs of bureau of the war department are estimating for expenses on the basis of an army of 100,000 men. It is safe to say that if President McKinley is re-elected, Secretary Root will incorporate in his annual report a recommendation that the regular army shall consist of this number.

Officials recognize that the situation in the Philippines will necessitate the retention of a strong force in those islands for years. Under the present law all volunteers and regulars in excess of about thirty thousand men must be discharged before July 1, 1901, and Quartermaster General Laddington is making arrangements for the transportation home of the volunteers, beginning next month.

(If Bryan is elected it is intended to close up the recruiting offices after Nov. 6, and enough men will be discharged to reduce the army to the limit congress has decreed.)

As an indication of the growth of the navy, the estimate for its increase is slightly above \$21,000,000—more than it ever has been before. Rear Admiral Crownshield has estimated for a larger enlisted force, and unless the secretary determines not to adopt the recommendation of the chief of the bureau of navigation, it will necessitate larger appropriations for the pay, equipment and maintenance of the men.

"Un-ignited ill-timed effusions \* \* \* come from the puny, dwarfish intellect of the most despicable extent type of humanity and have no might with a broad-minded, conservative thinking public of today."—Willmar Argus.

Respectfully submitted to "Stein-gucker" of the Gazette.

**NOTICE.**  
Notice is hereby given that all State Capitol Lands on which the rent is delinquent will be rented at Public Auction at the Court House in the village of Willmar on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock p. m.

LEWIS JOHNSON,  
County Auditor.

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