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10:40 a.m. 4:05 a.m. Willmar to St. Paul
11:12:45 p.m. 1:30 p.m. St. Paul to Soo City, Soo Falls and Tangleton
12:15 p.m. 1:30 p.m. Soo City to St. Paul
Daily except Sunday. No. 9 and 10 Daily.
Daily except Sunday:
No. 36 east to St. Paul, 6:40 a.m.
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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1902.

PEOPLES PARTY STATE CONVENTION.
A call is hereby made for a state convention of the People's Party of Minnesota to convene in the City of Minneapolis, (in Century Hall) at 10 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday, July 2, 1902, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the various state offices to be filled by vote of the people at the coming November election and to transact such other business as might properly be considered in said state convention.

The basis of each county's representation in said state convention shall be two delegates at large and one additional delegate for each (100) hundred votes cast for the Hon. S. M. Owen for governor in 1894, or upon any other later larger vote cast for any county officer regularly nominated by the People's Party only, or upon any subsequent Peoples Party vote in counties organized since the election of 1894. The time for holding the county conventions is hereby fixed at 10 o'clock a. m. Wednesday, June 26, 1902. The time for holding the various primaries is hereby fixed between the hour of 7:30 p. m. and 8:30 p. m., Saturday, June 21, 1902. The several counties shall be entitled to the following number of delegates, unless changed by the provisions specified:

Table listing delegates for various counties: Aitken, Anoka, Becker, Benton, Blue Earth, Brown, Carlton, Cass, Chippewa, Chicago, Cook, Cottonwood, Crawford, Dakota, Dodge, Douglas, Faribault, Fillmore, Freeborn, Goodhue, Grant, Hennepin, Houston, Hubbard, Isanti, Jackson, Kanabec, Kandiyohi, Kittson, Lac qui Parle, Lake, LeSueur, Lincoln, Lyon, McLeod, Marshall, Martin, Meeker, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Murray, Nicollet, Norman, Nobles, Olmsted, Otter Tail, Pipestone, Pope, Ramsey, Red Lake, Redwood, Rice, Renville, Rock, Roseau, St. Louis, Scott, Sherburne, Sibley, Stearns, Steele, Stevens, Swift, Todd, Traverse, Wadena, Wadena, Wasca, Washington, Watonwan, Wilkin, Winona, Wright, Yellow Medicine.

If for any reason a county convention be not called in any county, members of the party are authorized to assemble in mass meeting at the county seat on the date and at the hour fixed for holding county conventions specified above and then there, after organizing by choosing a chairman and secretary, select and authorize the allotted number of delegates from said county.

All persons believing in the cardinal principles of the People's Party as declared at its national conventions and all old members of the party are invited to participate in said primaries and conventions to be held.

By authority of the Minnesota People's Party State Central Committee,
VICTOR E. LAWSON, Chairman.
R. W. Stanford, Sec'y.
Willmar, Minn., April 16, 1902.

MONEY AND PROSPERITY.

The basic principle of the peoples party in regard to money is the quantitative theory. They assert that when money is plentiful prosperity is general, and when money is scarce hard times come. They have no special favorites in regard to money material. They have been fighting for free silver because the gold supply was insufficient and thus there was a scarcity of money. The gold bugs have persistently ridiculed this theory. They claimed that what was needed in money was soundness, not more volume. They claimed in 1896 that the volume of money in this country was large enough; all it needed was the assurance that there would be no silver inflation. They were victorious, and what did they do? They made provision for an increase of the volume of bank paper money, and are clamoring for a still further increase of that kind of money. And this in spite of the fact that the gold production had added enormously to the volume of money that in 1896 was pronounced large enough. They have absolutely adopted the populist theory that the volume of money must grow with the growth of the country, and that an increase in money volume means general prosperity. The following clipping from the Commercial West, the mouthpiece of bankers and other financiers in this section of the country, shows plainly how this populist theory has been adopted by its most rabid opponents:

Should the United States, through some combination of circumstances—which pleasant to say, could hardly be possible—be cut off from its Pacific coast supplies of gold, the very important relationship of these gold supplies to the prosperity of the whole country, would very quickly and painfully become appreciated, just as was the case when England was cut off from its Transvaal supplies. Only a stoppage of these Pacific coast supplies could probably ever bring this country to adequate realization of the very helpful part the Pacific coast has taken in the recent marvelous development of prosperity for the whole country.

With the leading goldbug organs thus endorsing the quantitative theory of money, and some of the most prominent old party papers talking of government ownership of railroads, the populists certainly have no reason to feel discouraged. With these principles acknowledged theoretically correct, it is only a question of time when we shall see them adopted in practice. It matters little what party does it, just so it is done and done rightly.

Another gigantic railroad merger is said to be in process of formation. This time it is the southern states that are the arena of operation. The Louisville & Nashville road has passed into the hands of a syndicate headed by J. W. Gates. This road controls a number of southern railroads and the syndicate is understood to be in con-

trol of the Rock Island system with its tributaries. Altogether the combine will control over 31,000 miles of railroad, including every important southern road except the Atlantic Air-Line system which is not a parallel road and therefore not necessary to the merger.

The recent activity in the shares of southwestern roads seems to indicate that another merger is looming up there. It is only a question of a very short time when a few systems will control every road in the United States, and as the Morgan interests are behind most of them it will soon be true that the United States will be Morgan's private property. Will the people wake up then? Judging from their uneasy mutterings in their sleep it seems likely there will be an awakening that will do away with private ownership of at least the main arteries of commerce.

The Referendum was given a practical trial at the Chicago city election this spring, and it was demonstrated that when it comes to questions in which there is great popular interest the people will vote and vote right. The questions submitted were about city ownership of street railway lines, gas and electric light plants, and the substitution of primary elections for the present caucus system. About four-fifths of all voting voted on the referendum questions, and over eighty per cent of the votes cast were in favor of the proposed measures. It was only a test vote, and therefore the measures voted on are not thereby adopted. But the legislature and the city council can hardly afford to disregard the popular opinion so emphatically expressed. To the country at large it is of great interest, showing as it does how the populist idea of government ownership of public utilities is gaining ground among the people.

The pension attorneys have at last succeeded in getting rid of Pension Commissioner Evans. He has been a thorn in their flesh ever since he stepped into the office, on account of his strict interpretation of the pension laws. He will now step out, but it is announced that he will be given some higher position as soon as one can be found vacant. He is talked of for minister to the Cuban republic. His successor in the pension department will be Eugene F. Ware, a corporation lawyer from Kansas.

It is said that Major Warner, the federal district attorney of Kansas City, Mo., has received instructions from the president to begin proceedings to dissolve the beef trust. Roosevelt is apparently determined to test the anti-trust law. He may not succeed in breaking up any trusts, but the people will have the chance to find out what the law is worth. If it proves unavailing, woe to the party in power if it does not provide a remedy.

Hon. Marcus Johnson is after the internal revenue collector's place. Marcus does not exactly need the position, as he has a few other sources of income, but he wants it for the political power it gives. That officer has quite a number of political plums to give away, and can reward friends or punish enemies in a way that appeals strongly to the practical politician.

England is paying dearly for its whistle. The budget just announced shows a deficit for the past year of about \$175,000,000 in spite of the heavy increase in taxes and duties. A loan of \$150,000,000 will be taken up, and additional taxes will be laid to cover the balance of the deficit. Imperialism comes high.

There are persistent rumors of peace prospects in South Africa, but so far nothing definite has developed. The recent Boer victories and the desperate condition of the English exchequer have undoubtedly made John Bull willing to listen to proposals of peace that he would have scorned some time ago.



WIMMEN'S RITES.

As a jenneral rool I aint opposed to enkwil rites for wimmen, but when it koms to sutch a plich they talk awl the rites I believe thar will be trubel sumwar. Jest look at China. Thar a wimmen hez took hold of the rains of government so tite they kants pry them out of hur hand with a kroebur. What iz the result? Why she iz ondowledly a very klevver wimmen, but she awt to konsult sum wellpoasted man sumtimes, kaws she dont noe enuff about men to rool them. They are heving one of thar seml-enswel rebellyuns over thar jest now, and what do y' epose the old sum-dud? Why, she sent Ma and Sue with an army to konkur the rebels. Now, Ma and Sue ar no dowt purty smart wimmen, and when it koms to leeding an attack on a barge and konkur or orgenyzing a literaly so-



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Jewelers & Opticians.

syety I wood bet on them agest enny men I noe. But leeding an army iz sumthing the fue wimmen kin do suck-essfully, being purty mutch inklined to falst at the site of bludshed. So Ma and Sue got badly betten and the rewolewhunn iz progressing nisey. We hoap the oald empress will maik up hur mind to send Pa and one of the boys, and let Ma and Sue kom back to thair proper fear.

I haint got no objekshun to wimmens voting, in fakt I believe thar iz no reezen why they shooodnt. I hev hurd sum men klame thar wimmen dont noe enuff to vot intellijently. Thet iz awl bosh, for moast of the men dont noe enuff about politikkel kwestyuns to sei bel to tell the differens between ressiprosity and predestinayshun. Awl thar noe iz the naim of a party thet iz good, witch iz thair party, and a bad one, witch iz the opposishun party. Sum kant eaven pronouns the naim of thair party ker-ekly. Eny ordinary wumen kood pick up in 25 minnts the amovnt of nollidj thet the averraj man posseses regarding polityks, thoe tite mite talk hur yeers to get the saim amovnt of misinformashun. Wimmen iz moar sentymental than men, and wood thar-

Bad Medicine for Outlaw Saloons.

THE SEARCH AND SEIZURE ACT.
The following is the text of the new law against the illegal selling of liquor. It might be a profitable study to a number of the citizens of Willmar:

CHAPTER 252—LAWS OF 1901.
An Act to prohibit so-called "blind pigs," and other places and devices for keeping, selling or using intoxicating liquors contrary to law; to abolish the practice of handling intoxicating liquors under false and fictitious names; and to effect the confiscation of intoxicating liquor unlawfully handled together with the appliances used in such unlawful handling of intoxicating liquor.

Section 1. Every person who shall directly or indirectly keep or maintain, by himself or by associating or combining with others, or who shall in any manner aid, assist or abet in keeping or maintaining any blind pig or other room or rooms, place or places in which intoxicating liquors are received or kept for unlawful use, barter or sale as a beverage or for unlawful distribution or division among the members of any club or association by any means whatever within the limits of any township, village, city or county which has voted against granting license to sell intoxicating liquor, or where by municipal charter or ordinance or State Law the sale of intoxicating liquor is forbidden; and every person who shall receive, barter, sell, assist or abet another in receiving, bartering or selling any intoxicating liquors so received or kept, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as hereinafter set forth.

Section 2. Within any township, village, county, city or portion of a city where it is unlawful to sell, barter or give away intoxicating liquors by reason of any charter or ordinance of said city or village or any law of this state, it is hereby declared that within such territory where licensed saloons and barrooms are prohibited, any room or rooms, place or places in which intoxicating liquors are sold or given away, contrary to law, or in which such liquors are kept and harbored for the evident purpose of selling or giving away said liquor contrary to law; or where persons are permitted to resort for the purpose of drinking intoxicating liquors or where intoxicating liquors are kept for the purpose of inducing people to resort, to buy or receive intoxicating liquors in violation of law are hereby declared to be common nuisances; and any person may go before any magistrate in the county where such place or places are located and swear out an arrest warrant charging said nuisance, giving the name of the witnesses against the keeper or manager of such place or places and his aids and assistants, if any; and such magistrate shall direct such arrest warrant either to the sheriff of the county or to any constable, special constable, marshal or policeman, commanding such defendant or defendants to be arrested and brought before him to be dealt with ac-

cord to law, and shall issue a search warrant in which the premises in question shall be particularly described, commanding such sheriff, constable or other peace officer to thoroughly search the premises in question and to seize and hold all intoxicating liquors, all vessels, bar fixtures, screens, bottles, glasses, jugs and other appurtenances found therein in apparently used in retailing liquors in violation of law, to make a complete inventory thereof and deposit the same with the sheriff, and forthwith serve a copy of such inventory on the defendant or person in charge.

Section 3. The liquors, vessels and appurtenances seized therewith under the warrant shall remain in custody of the officers until the case has been decided by the court, if the defendant is found guilty the liquors shall be destroyed by the officers and the other articles taken under the warrant shall be sold to the highest bidder by the sheriff on a similar notice required on an execution sale of other personal property, and the proceeds thereof turned over to the county wherein the suit or prosecution was had.

Section 4. It shall be unlawful for any railroad or other common carrier or any drayman or other person or persons, corporation or firm, to knowingly ship, receive, transport carry or handle intoxicating liquor or liquors under false or fictitious names or titles within the State of Minnesota; and the carriage, transportation, possession, removal, delivery or acceptance with knowledge thereof of any such liquors under false or fictitious names or titles, or the cause of such carriage, transportation, possession, removal, sale, delivery or acceptance shall work the forfeiture of said liquor or liquors, casks or packages.

The books and way bills of the common carrier handling such liquors may be examined by any police officer to trace such liquors to the shipper or receiver.

Section 5. Any person violating any provision of this act, shall, upon conviction of same, be fined not less than twenty-five (25) dollars, nor more than seventy-five (75) dollars, or in lieu thereof be imprisoned not less than thirty (30) days nor more than sixty (60) days for the first offense.

For the second offense the punishment shall be a fine of not less than fifty (50) dollars nor more than one hundred (100) dollars, or in lieu thereof, imprisonment not less than sixty (60) days nor more than eighty (80) days.

For the third and each subsequent offense by imprisonment for not less than sixty (60) days nor more than three months.

Section 6. In addition to all other remedies afforded by this act, any such common nuisance as defined in this act may be abated by injunction as in the case of other nuisances.

Section 7. All laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 11, 1901.

Lake Property and Farms for Sale.
Lots in Spicer, cottage lots in Lake Front and Park additions and Green Lake Beach, also in acre lots. A few choice farms—2 in Harrison, 3 in Green Lake, 3 in Lake Andrew, 3 in Doyre and 4 in New London—for sale at prices ranging from \$15 to \$35 per acre. Will be glad to take out anyone interested and show them the lands. A few business chances, including general merchandise, hardware, meat market and drug store.
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WILLMAR, MINN.
Approved April 11, 1901.