

WILLMAR'S CARNIVAL

Continued from first page.

and grocery departments are nicely represented. Pretty rugs and cushions are shown and the 'Queen Quality' shoes are advertised. The 'Home Brand' goods are shown in preserves, pickles and canned goods.

The Willmar Seminary and Business College shows commendable enterprise by exhibiting a neighboring booth specimens of work by students, as well as photos of the building, faculty and graduates. In the same booth are specimens of bead work, imported from France and Italy, the designs being leaves and flowers. This exhibit is in charge of Miss Stella Gilger, who has the agency for this bead work.

The Willmar Hardware Co. advertises a fine line of stoves and Ranges—the 'Prizes' and 'Radiant' heating stoves, 'Royal' cook stoves, and 'Bement' ranges—as well as many articles of hardware. A demonstration of the non-explosive cap for kerosene and gasoline was given here to the wondering thousands. In the same booth T. J. Lacey, the scientific horseshoer, has a fine exhibit of the different kinds of horseshoes.

The J. H. Wiggins Co. has an exhibit in the line of heating and plumbing. The 'Gurney' hot water heater and two radiators attract the attention of all interested in this line.

A booth is occupied by the Vermont Farm Machine Co., of Bellows Falls, Vt., showing the Improved U. S. cream separators.

The drug store of A. E. Mossberg is represented in a very artistically arranged booth, where are shown the different remedies and preparations put up at this popular store. Samples of Mossberg's Cough Remedy were freely distributed. This booth was especially attractive looking in its decorations of paper chrysanthemums.

The Republican Gazette as well as the Tribune has prizes on exhibition at its booth. Japanese lanterns add much to the attractiveness of this booth.

The Rodin Shoe and Clothing Co. has an attractive display of ladies' wraps, gents' overcoats and other wearing apparel which this popular establishment furnishes to the trade.

One of the neat and inviting booths is that occupied by the W. C. T. U. and which is presided over by the local president, Miss Dora Lawson. The emblematic color, white, designating purity, prevails in the decorations. Prominently displayed on the walls are the motto, 'For God and Home and Native Land,' and also interesting cartoons from 'Ram's Horn' containing their lessons on temperance. The booth furnishes a nice resting place for the friends of temperance.



YOUR FAVORITE SPORT OR PASTIME

requires some special kind of instrument or implement in order to be followed successfully.

These will be found in this complete and very interesting stock of

SPORTING GOODS.

The devotees of lawn tennis, base ball, croquet, photography, will find us well able to supply their needs.

These goods are of fine quality and have the additional attraction of being moderately priced.

Carlson Bros. & Frost

Benson and Pacific Avenues, Willmar.

NO INTEREST

We charge no interest for carrying long stocks. If you are paying interest to others you are throwing money away.

COE COMMISSION Company

(Incorporated) Capital and Surplus, \$300,000

Grain, Provisions, Stocks and Bonds.

Bought and sold for cash or on margin for future delivery. Commission: Stocks, 1/2 per cent. Grains, 1-100 per bushel. Stocks, \$2 a share. Margins Required: Grain, 1c a bushel. If you have an account with us you can trade upon it in any of our 130 branch offices. We refer to 150 state and national banks which are our depositors.

General Office, New York Life Building, Minneapolis.

Local Office, 512 1/2 Block 4th Street, P. A. WILKER, Correspondent.

Those interested in gasoline engines can do no better than to pay a visit to the booth occupied by the Willmar Gasoline Engine Works. Here are found both the 14-horse and 6-horse power engines, and an exhibition of their motive power is given at intervals by Manager Lars Halvorson, who is the inventor.

One of the Willmar industries that is perhaps little known outside of the city is that of the Willmar Broom Co., K. T. Otos, proprietor. Here was found a display of the fine brooms made by this concern, as well as the broom corn used in their manufacture.

Lewis Fridlund & Co. is the name of a new firm that has purchased the right of sale in Kandiyohi county for the new invention, "12 tools in one." This is a handy device for farmers and attracted considerable attention at the booth.

A miniature duck pond greeted the eye of the passer-by at the booth of the hardware company of Lundquist Bros. Ducks and geese were enjoying a swim and in the vicinity were all kinds of hunting goods suggestive of the hunting season. Cutlery, wire fencing, the Malleable Monarch iron and steel range and the Peninsular stoves were among the many exhibits shown by this enterprising firm.

It is needless to state that Willmar has a tannery that is certainly doing some very fine work. The Willmar Tannery had a very creditable display of robes and skins which was in charge of the proprietor, And. O. Sather. A nicely-mounted deer head, the first work done in this line by Mr. Sather, received much comment.

Baklund & Jansrud, our popular photographers, have a very creditable display of the work done at their gallery and no doubt have been entertaining numerous customers this week as a result.

Last but not least we come to the handsome booth of the "Popular Store," Berkness, Peterson & Co. An imitation of an arched marble front, with a large and real show window, makes the foreground to one of the most attractive displays in the Midway. Ladies' cloaks and wraps, furs, dress goods, men's and boys' clothing are nicely exhibited.

In passing through Midway you notice many various exhibits, but when you come to the country store you naturally stop. Painted signs are found both on the inside and outside of it. These are some samples that give suggestions as to our forefathers' good old times. "A Good place to trade," "No flies in Our sirup," "We Buy for credit And Sell for Cash," "Last year's Eggs cheap," "Tomorrow Night we in-voise."

These and more will give you a good idea about the good old time, when the country boys assembled to the store on Saturday evenings to flirt with the pretty maidens and chew "terbacker," but it is a question whether it is allowable at this particular one. Si Hopp is the genial proprietor, and the maidens who are spending their youthful years there are Misses Leonora Boyd and Mattie Lien.

Among the exhibits shown outside of the Midway was the Herz Gas Machine and the brilliant light produced by this contrivance. A 1500 candle power light was produced in furnishing light for the TRIBUNE office. The exhibit was in charge of F. F. Nelson, who has the agency for this system of lighting.

G. M. Robbins was kept busy at a location on Litchfield avenue demonstrating the utility of the Fairbanks, Morse & Co. Engines for all pumping purposes.

Street Fair Notes.

Thos. H. Lucas, of Minneapolis, addressed the crowds on Socialism both on the street and also at the Bonde Hall.

Our neighboring towns all show up well in their patronage of the fair. Thursday was the banner day for crowds.

The Willmar Daily Journal has been freely distributed to the crowds during the fair and everyone kept posted on all the events.

The two black giants that permebrate our streets never fail to attract attention. They are advertising in a novel manner for some of our business houses.

A lost child belonging to a family by the name of Ostlund, residents of the First ward, was picked up in the crowd Thursday evening. The police finally succeeded in locating the parents and happiness again reigned supreme in the household.

The fair committee certainly had its hands full attending to the hundred and one matters that were brought up. The judges of the different exhibits finished their work Thursday evening. The TRIBUNE expects to publish the complete list of prize-winners next week.

FOR RENT—Department brick store building on corner of Third street and Benson avenue. For particulars inquire of JOHN BERGQUIST. 564b

"The Rock of Chickamauga" A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

September 26, 1863

[Copyright, 1903, by G. L. Kilmer.]

AFTER three hours of hard fighting the morning of Sept. 20 Thomas remained master of one mile of breastworks. His guns formed a barrier between the eager Confederates and a road passing along the rear of his battle field which connected the two wings of Rosecrans' army. Great battles often turn upon the winning or losing of a few yards of roadway. At Donelson Grant planted his guns upon a road leading out of the fortress and penned in the Confederate garrison. At Waterloo Napoleon fought all day to cut the Brussels road and divide the armies of Wellington and Blucher.

The road running through Thomas' line at Chickamauga led on northward to Chattanooga. The Confederates under General Bragg were fighting to recover Chattanooga, the Federals under Rosecrans fighting to keep the enemy out of Chattanooga and march into the town themselves. Thomas' corps held the left or northerly wing of Rosecrans' line, McCook's the right wing. The Confederates threw their lives away upon Thomas' barricades. His line was unshaken. But the Confederates outnumbered the Federals at Chickamauga. Thomas saw their battalions marching past his unguarded left flank, the side toward Chattanooga. They ran over his slender outposts and even crossed the road beyond his line of barricades. He called upon Rosecrans to send in more troops to form a new line at right angles with

through the gap almost unopposed he ignored his chieftain's orders to wheel to the left upon McCook and with a flash of genius turned to the right against Thomas. McCook's remnant was cut off, and that luckless general could do nothing except flee or rejoin Thomas. With McCook were Rosecrans and Sheridan. They knew nothing of Longstreet's power and the fate of Lytle and his command. Rosecrans looked at the marching Confederates and supposed them to be the brigades of McCook changing positions until his aids rode to the front and learned the truth.

A mile or more in the rear of Thomas' right there was a second road parallel to the one he was defending and passing through McCook's old line. Rosecrans, McCook and Sheridan gathered up the remnants of the troops and attempted to pass around to the rear of Thomas and come to his aid. But Longstreet thrust his advance westward across this second road also and then, facing north, charged up the height which became famous that day as the bloody Horseshoe ridge. Rosecrans and the generals with him rallied what they could of McCook's broken line and drifted away toward the village of Rossville, where the Chattanooga road passes through Missionary ridge. There Rosecrans determined to make a stand, for he knew that Thomas couldn't hold out forever against the whole of Bragg's army.

The divisions of Brannan and Wood so strangely involved in the hapless events of the day rapidly swung about



"WE CAN DIE BUT ONCE. NOW IS OUR TIME."

the breastworks. His troops had fought all the morning facing the east; he must now fight facing north also or be cut off from Chattanooga.

The troops of McCook's corps stretched away southward on a line with Thomas' barricades. Rosecrans picked up brigades here and there from McCook's front and sent them over to Thomas. Each time a brigade moved out another moved in to fill the vacant space. An aid looking over the line said that he found a gap the length of a division between Thomas and McCook. Wood's division was ordered to fill the vacancy and left its place in McCook's line to do so. It was all a mistake, for Brannan's division lay in the woods covering that gap.

The new gap made by the withdrawal of Wood from his first position was opened just as the Confederate General Longstreet took up the fight against McCook. His chieftain, Bragg, had ordered him to break through the Federal line between Thomas and McCook, wheel his battalions to the left and smash McCook or force him away southward beyond reach of Thomas.

Longstreet's column, numbering eight brigades several lines deep, rushed through the gap like an angry flood, Sheridan had already taken his division from McCook's front to march over to Thomas, and his leading brigade under General W. H. Lytle, the poet-soldier, was passing the gap when the Confederates burst through. Sheridan himself was not at the point of danger. Lytle saw that McCook was about to be overrun with Confederates and bravely baited his men to form a bulwark against the onrushing tide. It was like sweeping up the ocean with a broom. Lines of men were broken as fast as they were made. Lytle decided upon a forlorn hope charge to startle and check the Confederates by its very audacity. Telling his colonels what was expected of them, he called up his personal staff and placed himself at the head of the column, bleeding the while from wounds already received in the encounter.

The aids begged their general to leave the field, but he said: "We can die but once. Now is our time. Let us charge!" He then turned and rode forward, meeting instantaneous death in the valley of bullets that greeted this Spartan band.

When Longstreet found his march

from the east front to the south. Until Wood brought him the news Thomas didn't know that the troops climbing the southern slope of Horseshoe ridge were Confederates and not the reinforcements he had asked for from McCook. Here was a new peril greater than that on his left flank. He must fight in three directions—north, east and south.

But, although surprised at the sudden onslaught from the south, Thomas knew his ground. He inspected the new line taken by Wood, speaking to the officers and men and planting here a battery, there a regiment, with orders to hold on or die in the attempt. One of Wood's brigades under Colonel Emerson Opdycke held the key to the ridge, and Thomas said to Opdycke, "This ground must be held." Opdycke answered, "We will hold it or go to heaven from it." The men were already fighting with muskets too hot to hold.

The eager rush of Longstreet's men was first checked by Wood's line. Cannon and rifle plowed their ranks, and the southern slope of Horseshoe ridge became another shambles like the terrace in front of the stone wall at Fredericksburg. The "river of blood" was rechristened. But the Confederate lines were endless, their battalions inexhaustible. They passed beyond Wood's flank and stormed Snodgrass hill, squarely in the rear of Thomas' line at the breastworks, and captured his headquarters. It was past midday when Longstreet's men at last came to a halt on the crest of Horseshoe ridge. The Confederate line now described three-quarters of a circle. Thomas was almost surrounded. Aids were still out hunting for the displaced brigades of Sheridan. Fortunately at this time the Confederates made a fresh charge on Thomas' north front and were repulsed with awful slaughter. Not knowing how near the victory was, these beaten troops fell back and gave up to Thomas the road to Chickamauga. Three Federal brigades rushed at double quick from the left to the right less than a mile apart, ready to meet any fresh outbreak of Longstreet. The last card in Thomas' hand had been played. Another dash of a Longstreet on Horseshoe ridge or a Hill or Forrest on the Chattanooga road and the day was lost.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Public Auction.

As I have sold my farm in Section 15, Town of Roseland, I will sell at public auction on Wednesday, October 14, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., the following property:

Five working horses, from 7 years and up; 7 milch cows, some coming in this fall; 2 2-year-old heifers; 4 yearling steers; 4 yearling heifers; 1 2-year-old bull; 5 sheep; 30 pigs; 1 McCormick corn binder; 1 6-foot Standard mower; 2 lumber wagons; 1 pair bobsleighs; 1 riding corn cultivator; 1 1-horse cultivator; 2 hay rakes; 2 hay racks; 1 wood rack; 1 16-shoe Tiger drill; 1 Van Brunt seeder; 2 drags; 2 sets working harness; 1 breaking plow; 1 16-inch walking plow; 1 16-inch sulky plow; 160 bushels speltz; 1 cook stove; 1 gasoline stove; and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms: All sums of \$5.00 and under, cash; above that amount time will be given until November 1, 1904, on approved notes bearing 7 per cent interest.

Free lunch at noon. OLOF WALIN. A. C. CRAWFORD, Auctioneer. (63 6b)

Public Auction Postponed.

The following auction previously advertised has been postponed to Monday, October 5, 1903, on account of bad weather:

As I have sold my farm in Section 19, Town of Whitefield, I will sell at public auction, on Thursday, September 17, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., the following property: Three horses—one mare 7 years old, one mare 14 years old and one yearling colt; three milch cows, two sets working harness, one wagon, one buggy, one almost new Tiger 16-shoe drill, one almost new X-Ray sulky plow, one 14-inch walking plow, one McCormick binder, one 5-foot Champion mower, one 10-foot hay rake, one riding corn cultivator, two drags, one grindstone and sickle grinder, one new DeLaval cream separator, one hard coal heater; one cook stove, some household goods and other articles too numerous to mention. Free lunch at noon. Terms: All sums of \$5.00 and under, cash; above that amount time will be given until March 15, 1904, on bankable papers bearing 7 per cent interest.

N. P. NELSON. A. C. CRAWFORD, Auctioneer. 62-5

Auction Sale.

I will offer for sale at public auction on Tuesday, Oct. 6, commencing at 10 a. m., at my farm, (known as the Dennis O'Brien farm) one-quarter mile west of Kandiyohi station, the following described property:

1 mare, 9 years old; 1 mare, 11 years old; 1 mare, 3 years old; 10 milch cows, coming in this fall; 15 2-year-old heifers; 12 yearlings; 5 yearling steers; 3 calves; 20 spring pigs; 2 wagons; 1 weeder; 1 corn cultivator; 2 sets of bob sleighs; 1 drill; 1 gang plow; 2 hand plows; 3 4-horse drags; 3 hay racks; 2 sets work harness; and other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms: Sums of \$5.00 or under, cash; over that amount, one year's time will be given on approved notes, at 7 per cent interest.

W. F. GRATZ. J. G. MONSON, Auctioneer. 63-4b

WILLMAR MARKETS

Corrected September 26, 1903.

Table with market prices for various goods including Wheat, No. 1, 2, 3, Rejected, No grade, New Wheat 3c lower than old wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Flax, Rejected, No grade, Corn, New Potatoes, Eggs, Butter, Separator, Butter, Dairy, Butter, Creamery, Beans, Flour, fancy, Flour, straight, Cabbage, per lb., Bran, Shorts, Hay, Hay, baled, Sheep, Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Hides, Wool, Beef Steers, Beef cows, Hogs, live, Veal calves, dressed, Green Peas per bu., Apples per bu.

W. F. GRATZ. J. G. MONSON, Auctioneer. 63-4b

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W. F. GRATZ. J. G. MONSON, Auctioneer. 63-4b

Grain bags at Johnson, Moline, & Co. 571b

A PICKEREL'S JUMP.

Started After a Sunfish in New York, Cleared New Jersey, and Landed in Pennsylvania.

The rock that marks the boundary lines of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey lies in the Delaware river at Carpenter's Point, N. Y. On that rock the lines come together so that one may spread three fingers of his hand and have a finger in each of those states and in the counties of Orange, N. Y., Pike, Pa., and Sussex, N. J.

Floyd Campbell went swimming in the river off Tri-States rock the other day. After swimming for awhile he got upon the rock to sun himself. As he lay there, his head in Pennsylvania, his right foot in New York state and his left in New Jersey, he saw a commotion in the water on the New York side of the rock.

The commotion came rapidly toward the rock and culminated in the breaking from the water of a sunfish, with a big pickerel in its wake. The terror-stricken sunfish's rush to escape from its savage pursuer took it a foot or more beyond the edge of the water on the sloping side of the rock. The pickerel, in fierce pursuit, followed the sunfish, and the impetus of its charge carried it clear through New Jersey and half way across Pennsylvania, where it stopped.

The sunfish instantly flopped back into the water. If the pickerel had been content to go on either into the water on the Pennsylvania side of the rock or the New Jersey side, it would have saved itself; but it turned on the rock and began flopping back into the New York waters.

That move was fatal. Campbell recovered from his surprise, rose to a sitting posture and reached for the pickerel. His middle finger ran under the gills of the fish and stopped it where it was. As it lay captured, its position was such that it covered part of three states and three counties. It weighed nearly three pounds.

NEW SONG FROM PARIS.

Ditty Which Created a Furor in the French Capital is Now Heard in New York.

New York's latest popular melody comes from Paris, and has been sung in French and English in one or two of the theaters. It is called "Viens, Poupoule, Viens," which means "Come, Little Chickens, Come," and the rest of the words are just about as sensible. But they made a furor in Paris, although it must have taken a great deal of suggestion and grimace to have made them so highly appreciated on the boulevards.

Like most of the popular songs, the ditty was imported by the proprietor of a Fifth avenue restaurant. Other directors of the restaurant orchestra import new music every year. Thus these songs are heard in the restaurants before they reach the stages of the theaters.

But this particular tune, though it came here from France, is really a German tune originally. As "Komm, Karlin'chen, Komm," it was popular in Germany for several years before it reached Paris. Nobody there seems to have cared whether or not the tune came from the "enemy's country." And in New York the tune is accounted Parisian, and its German origin is unknown.

LEASES HER SON.

Anderson, Ind., Mother Surrenders Nine-Months-Old Baby Because of Her Poverty.

With Justice of the Peace W. O. Lee and Constable Bravy attesting the transaction the other evening, Mrs. Hattie Rummell, of Anderson, Ind., 34 years old, signed papers equivalent to a lease, by which she surrendered her nine-months-old son to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hunt, living in North Anderson. Following the signatures to the papers of lease, or contract, Mrs. Rummell, with tears streaming down her cheeks, tenderly handed her baby boy, Clyde Hockman, to Mrs. Hunt, who will be a foster mother to the child for 20 years, according to the contract, but it is specified that the child's name shall not be changed and that it shall not be adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Hunt.

They are to have the child as their own in every sense except in name for a period of 20 years, and when the lease, or contract, expires, the boy may return to his mother or be at liberty to support her. Mrs. Rummell made an affidavit that the giving away of her child was because of her inability to support herself and the child properly. She earns her living by washing since her husband deserted her. The woman's first husband is dead.

LARD COSMETICS TABOOED.

Sultan of Turkey Gives Beauty Experts of That Country a Severe Setback.

The beauty experts have had a severe setback in the Turkish capital since the sultan's thirst for knowledge led him to look into the ingredients of cosmetic and pomades.

Learning that a large majority of these articles, so dear to the heart of woman, are mixed with pork lard, Abdul Hamid at once put a royal prohibition upon the importation and sale of such "impurity." He invoked the command of the Koran, bidding the faithful abjure all things appertaining to a pig.

Manufacturers of soaps and other toilet articles have been notified that only such as are exempt from all suspicion of the unclean will be acceptable. Many merchants who trade in other countries are buying up the unorthodox merchandise prohibited by the sultan.

Will Also Dank Back.

There are also strong probabilities, says the Chicago Daily News, that Congressman Peary will be anxious to make a dash home.