

WILLMAR TRIBUNE.

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VICTOR E. LAWSON, Editor and Business Manager. CHRISTIAN JOHNSON, Special Editorial Contributor.

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OFFICE IN GILGER BLOCK. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20TH, 1896.

PEOPLES' TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, WILLIAM J. BRYAN, OF NEBRASKA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, THOMAS WATSON, OF GEORGIA.

FOR CONGRESSMAN, 7TH DIST., EDWIN E. LOMMEN, OF POLK COUNTY.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor, JOHN LIND, of Brown County. For Lieut. Governor, J. M. BOWLER, of Renville County. For Secretary of State, JULIUS S. HEINRICHS, of Hennepin County. For State Treasurer, ALEXANDER MCKINNON, of Polk County. For Attorney General, JOHN A. KEYES, of St. Louis County.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative, CHRISTIAN JOHNSON, of Willmar. For Auditor, NELS QUAM, of New London. For Treasurer, N. O. NELSON, of Whitefield. For Sheriff, A. T. BOGART, of Willmar. For Register of Deeds, O. S. REIGSTAD, of Arctander. For Clerk of Court, JOHN T. OTOS, of Willmar. For County Attorney, P. H. FRYE, of Kandiyohi. For Judge of Probate, SAM L OLSON, of Willmar. For Surveyor, N. G. HIGHSTROM, of Colfax. For Supt. of Schools, W. D. FREDERICKSON, of Fahlun. For Coroner, DR. O. T. HOFFTOE, of New London. For County Commissioners: 1st District, OTTO NELSON, of Murre; 3rd, A. J. SMITHSON, Roseville; 5th, J. S. TROMBURG, of East Lake Lillian.

"MCKINLEY, SPEAK OUT."

Every day the New York World prints an editorial with the above heading, yet it never meets with a response from McKinley, and never will. How the World can support him, considering its own opposition to the trusts, and the fact that McKinley is their candidate, is beyond comprehension. Its issue of the 6th contained this leader:

SPEAK OUT MCKINLEY.

"Mr. Bryan's explicit and emphatic declaration against trusts, in his Tammany Hall speech, certainly entitles Mr. McKinley to the floor on this subject. Mr. Bryan said:

"I am opposed to the trusts and if I am elected I shall use as an Executive what power I shall have to drive every trust out of existence. If present laws are not sufficient to meet this evil, I, if elected will recommend such laws as will meet it. If the Constitution of the United States is so constructed as to prevent any interference with the operation of a trust, I shall recommend

such an amendment to the Constitution as will overcome that evil.

"What has McKinley to say on the subject? He knows that the trusts are not myths. He must have seen the list of 189 of them in the World. He must be aware of the purely arbitrary advance of \$1.50 a ton in the price of coal trust. He cannot be ignorant of their extortions and robberies by these monopolies. He has seen Senator Sherman's opinion, telegraphed to the World, that 'no doubt the existing anti-trust law can be enforced by a president and vigorous attorney-general in sympathy with it.'

"What does he think of trusts? Does he think they ought to be suppressed? Will he say as much as Mr. Bryan did? Can he afford to say less?

"We can tell him that the people are thinking very deeply and warmly on this question. Hundreds of thousands of votes may depend upon it. With the election now to all appearances likely to turn upon the votes of the Central Western States, where the feeling against monopolies is very strong, a silence that appears to give consent may prove hazardous to the Republican candidate.

"What do you think about trusts?"

"Speak out, Mr. McKinley!"—St. Cloud Times.

ATTY. GEN. CHILDS.

The Honorable Reversible H. W. Childs made a big side play for public favor in the Jim Hill Northern Pacific Consolidation matter, but his record shows that his ear is trained to catch the slightest pulsation in the neighborhood of Jim Hill's pocket, and that in spite of his professions of friendship for the common people, and his party's declarations in favor of the taxation of railroad lands he is unalterably opposed to the policy of railroad land taxation and will delay and oppose it whenever an opportunity presents itself.

In response to a resolution adopted by the board of county commissioners of Polk county December 5th, 1895, and submitted to the attorney general for his opinion as to whether or not quo warranto proceedings could be instituted to terminate the existence of the St. P. M. & M. Ry. Co. as a corporation, on the ground that it had ceased to exist for the purpose for which it was created. The following communication was received.

State of Minnesota Attorney General's Office, St. Paul, Jan. 27, 1896. MR. JOHN GLEASON, County Auditor, Crookston, Minn.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of the 20th inst in which you apprise me of the resolution recently adopted by your board of county commissioners, relative to the St Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company.

I am at a loss to understand why your board have requested me to advise them upon the question submitted. It has nothing whatever to do with their official duties, and I must therefore decline to express an opinion upon the subject.

I am, very truly yours H. W. CHILDS, Attorney General.

Reply to the above letter Commissioner Norland offered the following resolution which was adopted by the board January 25th, 1896.

"Whereas, on the 27th day of January, 1896, the attorney general of the state forwarded to this board a communication, wherein he stated that he was at a loss to understand the reason for a certain resolution heretofore passed by this board calling for his opinion as to whether quo warranto proceedings could not be successfully prosecuted to terminate the existence of the St. P. M. & M. Ry. Co.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the auditor inform the attorney general that the reason for our action was to insure the payment of taxes on lands now held by said company in this country in the near future, should said corporations existence be terminated and that as representatives of the taxpayers of this county

this board expects action to be taken and in the part of the attorney general in this matter at once."

State of Minnesota, Attorney General's Office, St. Paul Feb. 25, 1896. MR. JOHN GLEASON, County Auditor, Crookston, Minn.

DEAR SIR: Your communication of the 21 inst advising me of a resolution recently adopted by your Board of County Commissioners is just received. I note the purpose as therein expressed of the former resolution of which you heretofore advised me. The resolution referred to in your recent communication fully explains the purpose of the former one. The matter will therefore receive proper consideration.

I am very truly yours, H. W. CHILDS, Attorney General.

His letter was dated Feb. 25th, 1896. It is now Sept. 23rd, but nothing more has yet been heard from him in regard to the matter. He is evidently still giving it "proper" consideration, and will undoubtedly continue to do so unless the exigencies of the present campaign-compel him to resurrect the political capital.—McIntosh Times.

THE GAZETTE STORIES.

Willmar Tribune: Lommen and Johnson divide the time at the meeting at Irving Tuesday evening with Henry Feig, the Republican candidate for the legislature. It took the silver men just one minute to decide to consent to the debate.

Nevertheless, the Doctor, in opening his speech, said it was a Populist meeting, that the Populists had made all arrangements for it, and would use all the time they saw fit, and that Republicans could have a talk after he and Lommen finished if they wanted to. Mr. Feig was unable to be there, being at home sick with an attack of pleurisy, but it is evident the Populist managers had no intention of allowing him the privilege of talking even if he had been there. At the conclusion of the meeting some one proposed three cheers for Lommen, and there was a faint response; but when three cheers for McKinley were proposed, a mighty shout went up that made even the shingles rattle.—Willmar Gazette.

Nevertheless, Bro. Crosby, you are mistaken again, and I know you are misstating the facts, and so does every man that was at the meeting. I told the people there that inasmuch as the meeting had been called for Lommen, that gentleman would be accorded the floor first, and that I would debate with Mr. Feig all night if necessary. It was told by several parties that Feig was there before we came, and also that he was in the immediate vicinity all the time. I do not know as to the truth of those reports, but I do know that I was ready to debate with Mr. Feig any time and to claim otherwise is a falsehood. There was a drunken, howling and braying mob outside disturbing the meeting by shouts for McKinley much to disgust of those present and you are welcome to what comfort you can get from that.

But then I notice that the columns of the Gazette are full of misrepresentation against our candidates. Well, Bro. Crosby, if you are going into personalities we are loaded too, and we can show up such moral rotteness in your camp, state and county, that it will make your ears tingle. I give you fair warning, Bro. Crosby. Be careful that you don't raise a certain evil genius that you can't put down again.

C. J.

CROSBY ON LIND, ETC.

Bro. Crosby is trying to direct attention from his position in a deep and muddy hole on the John Lind matter by shouting to the people to look at the Doctor. Well the Doctor has the advantage Bro. Crosby that he never used personalities against any man. He even spoke kindly of the republican candidate for governor, when you anti-Clough were denouncing him—as the lowest and vilest moral wretch in the state. And it is only a few months ago, Bro. Crosby, that you were doing this. So much for the Clough side of your honest stand! Now to the Lind side of you. Here is what you say now:

"We shouted for Mr. Lind when he was a republican and do-

ing loyal and able work for that party; but we oppose him now that he is doing his best to defeat and destroy that party, and, as we conscientiously believe, advocating a policy that if carried into effect would bring further hardship and distress to our people."

But you know Bro. Crosby that John Lind advocated the same policy last spring and early summer, and for that matter for years past, that he does now. You, and all intelligent men know, that Mr. Lind has not changed his principles, but that the republican party changed its principles at St. Louis by declaring for the first time in its existence for the single gold standard, and that Mr. Lind could not remain in the party without going back on all he ever said or done before on the money question. Stop this silly twaddle Bro. Crosby. You are too worthy a man to be aping Henry Feig on this gubernatorial ticket. If you keep it up the people of Kandiyohi county will soon look upon the Gazette in the same light that they now look upon the empty spoutings of the Harrison Lind-Clough, silver-gold statesman. The usual republican roorbacks, and campaign tricks wont work this fall, Bro Crosby. The people are onto them. You can neither hurt John Lind nor the Doctor in this county, but only yourself, by your foolish and abortive efforts to besmirch their personal character.

John Lind should have at least 2,000 votes in Kandiyohi county this fall for governor, and if the people are alive to their own interests they will most assuredly cast their votes for him. It is their only hope of getting a chance to bust the ring which is robbing them. Clough, if re-elected, will keep the same old gang in office, and the railroads will still be protected in their extortionate rates of freight. As it is now the railroads get about 25 per cent of the price of produce for hauling it from here to Minneapolis. The prices of what the farmer raises have fallen fully one-half, but there has been no ordering a reduction of railroad rates, although the roads can haul the grain to market for less than what they could a few years ago, because they have improved facilities and can with one crew and one engine, haul four times as much at a load, and they pay less for the crew, but they put the difference in their pockets, and the railroad and warehouse operators are a fine train in which to get rich and become contented that the rates ought to be raised instead of lowered.—Atwater Press.

The largest gathering ever assembled at the Atwater town hall with one exception, to listen to a political speech, was that which greeted Prof. T. J. Caton last Monday evening, although no extra efforts were made to get out a crowd, the ordinary announcements in the Press and small posters sufficing. There was no band, nor torchlight parade, yet the hall was filled to its utmost capacity and many remained on the sidewalk. Prof. Caton spoke entirely on the silver question, devoting three hours to it, and was given close attention from beginning to end. The speech was of course highly appreciated by the friends of silver, who are loud in their praises of it. Those who are as yet open to conviction on the financial question were well pleased with the fairness in which the question was handled, while those who are unalterably on the side of gold, could see nothing to commend and much to condemn. The streets have been constantly lined with small groups of men discussing the question pro and con ever since, and that shows that, whether many votes were made for silver or not, the speech had set people to thinking and talking, and that in itself is a good thing for all sides of all questions.—Atwater Press.

The only thing that will start the factories is orders for goods. The mills cannot run long on "confidence" even should McKinley be elected. Raise the prices of the products of those who constitute the home market, the American farmers, and there will be a little left after paying interest to spend in the stores.

A MANLY STAND.

Still they are coming: A prominent Republican in Renville county sees the light and resigns his candidacy for Supt. of schools.

SACRED HEART, MINN., Oct. 12th, 1896. C. H. NIXON, Esq., Chairman Republican Co. Com. Rector, Minn.

DEAR SIR:—I have not yet been notified of my nomination as Superintendent of Schools; but in as much as the time for acceptance of candidates will soon expire, I shall not wait longer, but write to inform you that it will be impossible for me to make the race upon the Republican ticket. To be perfectly frank with you, my convictions upon the great issues before the people and the principles for which the Republican party stands in the pending campaign are so much at variance that I cannot longer act with the party. To vote for Bryan and silver and run for Superintendent of Schools on the Republican ticket would be to practice duplicity, and that I will not be guilty of. And you know it would never do to advocate silver openly and make the race, hence, I beg most respectfully to decline the nomination. Trusting that personal relations may not be less friendly, though in politics we must be antagonistic, I am Very respectfully yours, E. A. MILLER.

Politicians of Kandiyohi Co. are not so touchy over such matters. Had Mr. Miller the finesse of G. O. P. political workers of our county he would accepted the nomination from the republicans and placed the office on a "nonpartisan basis." Miller's act was a manly one, however, and meets the approval of all good citizens.

THE REAL ISSUE.

The real issue in this campaign is very simple. It is this: Whether, as the gold standard men insist, we shall depend on England for our money supply, keep borrowing gold and bond posterity into perpetual bondage, or whether, We shall use our own money metals in which our mountains abound, put our idle workmen at digging out the precious metals and open our mints for their conversion into money, and pay our debt.

That is all there is to it. Take your choice.

Every U. S. bond and money obligation is legally and equitably payable in a full weight 16 to 1 silver dollar, such as we propose to coin. To band this country for the sake of paying this debt in gold, while our mountains are full of silver and millions of men starving for want of work, would seem to be not only a stupendous folly, but a heinous crime against the American people. The repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law Nov. 1st, 1893, which put an end to the increase of our stock of silver money, closed our silver mines and sent hundreds of thousands of miners out in the world away from family and home, as tramps and ragabonds was a deed as dark and infamous as is recorded on the page of history in modern times.

When the Republican party assisted Grover Cleveland to thus utterly destroy one American industry for the benefit of the bond holder, when it utterly ignored the interest of that Rocky mountain miner, that it might help Cleveland, Carlisle & Co to issue \$262,000,000 of bonds, when it Nov. 1st, 1893 laid violent hand on the rich bond holder then the once fair grand old party fell from the battlement of heaven to the dark and dismal bottomless pit of infamy.

As that dark and bloody act, and its real significance becomes known, as the blood of the miner cries to the American people for vengeance, so shall the downfall be swift and certain of every man, small or great, that had a finger in that bloody deed.

C. J.

Mr. Lommen left for Becker county Thursday after having held three meetings in the county. Mr. Lommen is a hustler and a worker, and is making a strong campaign. He will prove a great disappointment to the republicans who bank(?) on his defeat.



Hanna: "Say, Grove, he'll be giving us a whirl next." Carlisle: "I've been there! Oh, I've been there!"

—Rocky Mountain News.

In times past when "free traders" denounced the raising of prices on manufactured goods by means of tariff as a robbery and for the exclusive benefit of the manufacturers, republicans used to hotly resent the charge. Now these same republicans are so shortsighted as to declare that the free coinage of silver would be for the exclusive benefit of the silver mine-owner. McKinley says that free coinage would not give one additional days labor to any man. Republicans may consider this "broad statemanship" but most people can clearly see that on injection of new money into our circulating medium would stimulate business.

"We have plenty of money in the country" and there is millions of gold ready to come in from England when only confidence is restored," says the goldbug. "We have not enough standard money in the country but we propose to utilize the product of our own mines in place of getting farther into debt by loaning from England," says the bi-metallist. Take your choice of methods for getting more money.

Tons of campaign matter, roorbacks—are said to be stored away all over the country by the gold bugs to be turned loose on the people the last few days before election in the hope that the silver forces can be stampeded. It will all be in vain. The people are educating themselves as never before on political questions, and will not be misled by lies circulated on the eve of election.

The statesman, whose voluminous voice resembles the roar of many waters, in his travels takes exception to having it called "fog-horn." But bless his heart, the term was first applied by his G. O. P. friends in days gone by.

The wave of sentiment in favor of an American policy is increasing daily. The country will be swept clean of toriyism Nov. 3rd.

Next time some republican says he is in favor of coinage of silver on government account ask him why the Republicans helped Grover Cleveland to repeal the only law on the statute books under which the government could purchase silver for the coinage of standard dollars in Nov. 1893, and when they propose to authorize the purchase of more?

The Argus heads an article, "The ribbon Craze and the Tribune Lies," but fails to point out any falsehood made in our paper. Everyone, however, who was present at the Bryan meeting and reads the Argus report of the number attending and wearing yellow badges will readily see a divergence from the truth.

McKinley will not betray a "trust"—No, to judge from his silence on the subject of trusts and monopolies, he is fearful lest people should tumble to the fact that he is the pet of all these illegal combinations of capital.

Populist vote your county ticket from top to bottom. The only hope for the old gang is to secure silver votes.

The "silver man" who does not vote the silver ticket is no silver man at all.

The Populist National Committee have given out a statement that from knowledge received the following states are reasonably sure for Bryan: Alabama, 11; Arkansas, 8; Florida, 4; Georgia, 13; Louisiana, 8; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 17; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 15; Virginia, 12; Colorado, 4; Idaho, 3; Montana, 3; Nevada, 3; North Dakota, 3; South Dakota, 4; Utah, 3; Washington, 4; Wyoming, 3; Kentucky, 13; Kansas, 10; Nebraska, 8; Indiana, 15; North Carolina, 11; Oregon, 4; California, 9; Maryland, 8; West Virginia, 6. Total 232, eight more than necessary to elect. Then there are a list of states in which Bryan's chances are as good as McKinley's, as Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan and Delaware. Bryan is sure to carry some of them and hence be elected with a handsome majority.

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