

# The Thirteen Towns.

By A. W. FOSS.

The Office of THE THIRTEEN TOWNS is on Stephens Avenue, Opposite Postoffice.

Entered at the Post Office at Fosston as Second Class Mail.

## REPUBLICAN TICKETS.

### National.

President—WILLIAM MCKINLEY, of Ohio.  
Vice President—THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New York.

### State.

United States Senator—KNUTE NELSON, of Alexandria.  
Governor—SAMUEL R. VAN SANT, of Winona.  
Lieutenant Governor—LYDON A. SMITH, of Montevideo.  
Secretary of State—PETER E. HANSON, of Littlefield.  
State Treasurer—JULIUS H. BLOCK, of St. Peter.  
Attorney General—WALLACE B. DOUGLASS, of Moorhead.  
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—CHARLES M. START, of Rochester.  
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—LORIN W. COLLINS, of St. Cloud.  
Railroad Commissioner, 4-year term—JOSEPH G. MILLER, of Two Harbors.  
Railroad Commissioner, 4-year term—IRA B. MILLS, of Moorhead.  
Railroad Commissioner, 2-year term—CHARLES F. STAPLES, of West St. Paul.  
Congressman from Seventh District—FRANK M. EDDY, of Glenwood.

### County.

Auditor—JOHN PETERSON, of McIntosh.  
Treasurer—O. OSUNDSON, of Mallory.  
Register of Deeds—O. CHRISTIANSON, of Crookston.  
County Attorney—G. A. E. FINLAYSON, of Crookston.  
Judge of Probate—E. O. BARNES, of Fosston.  
Sheriff—E. J. SULLIVAN, of East Grand Forks.  
Surveyor—ANDREW M. GRAY.  
Superintendent of Schools—THOMAS CASEY, of Fisher.  
Court Commissioner—WM. MARIN, of Crookston.  
Representatives—ANDREW OPHEIM, of Fertile.  
GUNDER KRISTE, of Fisher.  
Commissioners—First Dist.—HANS CARLSON, of Badger.  
Second Dist.—E. KIRSCH, of Crookston.  
Third Dist.—T. T. MORKEN, of Northland.  
Coroner—G. S. CHESTERMAN.

For the legislature district, consisting of Red Lake and Beltrami counties, C. G. Rapp, of St. Hilaire, will be supported by the republicans, and S. A. Swanson, of Red Lake Falls, by the pops. Mr. Rapp will make an able legislator, if elected.

Here is the way the Crookston Daily Journal chuckles over the preparation being made for the fusion gathering in that city tomorrow evening:

A small army, thirty-six in number, of special policemen have been appointed by Mayor Campbell for service on the day that Bryan is to be here. For any other occasion this would seem to be an excessive number of policemen for a city of the size of Crookston. But as the mayor has been a lifelong democrat and has probably had an opportunity for extensive observation in regard to the character of a democratic blowout, we will not question the wisdom of his action.

Editor Lannan, of the McIntosh Times, who has for years been stubbornly populistic in all of his editorial utterances, came out independent on the county ticket last week and after renewing his alliance to Bryan, Lind and other fusion leaders, adds:

We draw the line at the ring-made populistic county ticket. Our reason for this is not because there are no good men on that ticket, for there are some whom we believe to be perfectly honest and upright, and some whom we shall give our hearty support, but because we are opposed to ring rule and imperialism both at home and abroad, and believe that the leaders of the office brokers' ring which dominated the late peoples party county convention, and who at all times seek to dominate the party by their rule or ruin policy are imperialists at heart, and totally void of all those principles which are conducive to good citizenship or good partisanship. The times will therefore be absolutely independent so far as the county ticket is concerned, its position being governed solely by what it considers right, and for the best interests of all concerned.

There are probably few of our readers that know that there are eleven presidential tickets in the field this year, but it is a fact, and here they are:

Republican—For President, Wm. McKinley, of Ohio; for Vice President, Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.  
Democratic—William J. Bryan, of Nebraska; Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois.  
Fusion Populist—William J. Bryan, of Nebraska; Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois.  
Mid Road Populist—Wharton Barker, of Pennsylvania; Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota.  
Prohibition—John J. Woolley of Illinois; Henry B. Metcalf, of Rhode Island.  
Social Democrats—Eugene V. Debs, of Indiana; John Harriman, of California.

...and considers its attitude on the great questions should consider also its attitude of less than two years ago, when these questions were really alive and when they had to be acted upon—especially when they have been decided in the very way which the Journal then demanded they should be. It is a confession of frank inconsistency and hypocritical partisanship for the Journal to condemn the work it had formerly commended and reverse itself between two presidential campaigns. There has been no change in the Republican policy and no change in the ownership of the Journal. The "change" is supplied by the national Democratic committee, which furnishes the inducement to Mr. Hearst to eat his words and confess himself the partisan which he pilloried in 1898.

Of course, a vote given for any but the first two is simply wasted and has no possible chance of influencing the result of the election, except, perhaps, in taking a vote away from the one of the first two parties whom the individual would prefer in power.

"If McKinley and the Republican Party are successful and put in power for the next four years, wages will be depressed, hard times will come upon us, and over the head the price of wheat will go down and the price of gold will go up; mortgages on our farms will be foreclosed by the money lenders; shops and factories will close. We will export no goods and we will import from foreign lands all the goods we use; thus will ruin, want and misery be with us."

## AN EXPANSION EDITORIAL

The utter insincerity of the Democratic press on the issue of imperialism is manifested in a thousand ways, but nowhere is it more marked than in the course of the syndicate of papers owned by W. R. Hearst, the millionaire owner of the New York Journal, San Francisco Examiner and Chicago American.

These three papers are the bone and sinew and substance of the Democratic campaign, furnishing the only avenue through which the campaign managers reach the class of readers among which the Polite Gazette and kindred publications find circulation. If there is a scandalous campaign lie to be put in currency about Republican candidates, an immoral story to be told about the administration or a piece of false testimony to be given concerning a Republican official, it is to be found in the Journal, the Examiner or the American. They are sensational papers of the "yellowest" type, and, though totally discredited by the intelligent and well informed reading public, have a wide circulation among a certain class. To this class the demagogic appeal is made that the policy of the present administration is toward "imperialism," whatever that may be, and the reader is frantically appealed to and pleaded with to vote against a party that forces government upon an unwilling people in the Philippines and which is accomplishing expansion beyond the seas.

It so happens that the files of the Journal, the parent of all this yellow brood, are still in existence, and those who have read the Journal's latest attacks on the administration's expansion policy are invited to peruse and consider an editorial in the Journal printed Nov. 15, 1898, and signed by W. R. Hearst in person. The article in question was run clear across the editorial page of the paper, and was advertised throughout the land as the "Journal's policy." The article was as follows:

We have demanded from the first the annexation of Hawaii; we demanded the war; we demanded the acquisition of territory in the West Indies and the retention of ALL the Philippines. We now demand the government of our new territories as integral parts of this country, according to the American idea, without any programme of militarism or imperialism foreign to the fundamental principles of our republic. We demand the construction of the Nicaragua canal, not only for reasons of military strategy, but in order that the most widely separated sections of our domain may have free and direct communication with each other. We demand the erection of great national universities at West Point and Annapolis, where all students educated at the expense of the government shall receive such military training as will make them efficient officers in time of war, to the end that this nation may be placed upon a proper military footing without the necessity of that undemocratic institution, a large standing army. We demand the building of the finest navy in the world and the total separation of the army and navy from politics.

What the Journal then "demanded" was what it foresaw would be the inevitable result of the war with Spain, and, within certain bounds, what all intelligent people then conceded would be adopted as the administrative policy. It was what the nation wanted, and the Journal cunningly hypothesized the future and played to the galleries by "demanding" what it foresaw would be accomplished in order that when it was done the paper might point to the result and claim the credit for it. The annexation of Hawaii had already been accomplished when the demand was made, and the "acquisition of territory in the West Indies" was then well under way; "the government of our new territory as integral parts of this country" was then admitted to be among the plans of the administration, and the construction of an isthmian canal had already been indorsed; the building of an imperial navy, which was the Journal's loudest and most persistent "demand", was met only in part, and its "demands" as to the army were in large measure forestalled by a successful volunteer army that carried all before it in Cuba and the Philippines.

It would be supposed that a paper which has made such "demands" at a time, and which had declared for expansion on a scale that would have fairly dazed the most ultra Republican of that time, would be somewhat consistent and stand by what it had advertised, but the Journal, like its masters, has flipped to anti-expansion, and has joined Bryan in opposition to national growth and the widening of our commercial field.

Whoever reads the Journal of to-day

and considers its attitude on the great questions should consider also its attitude of less than two years ago, when these questions were really alive and when they had to be acted upon—especially when they have been decided in the very way which the Journal then demanded they should be. It is a confession of frank inconsistency and hypocritical partisanship for the Journal to condemn the work it had formerly commended and reverse itself between two presidential campaigns. There has been no change in the Republican policy and no change in the ownership of the Journal. The "change" is supplied by the national Democratic committee, which furnishes the inducement to Mr. Hearst to eat his words and confess himself the partisan which he pilloried in 1898.

After extracting a nail from the stomach of a child, where it had remained for about a week, a Turin surgeon remarked that the iron had become reddish in some places and corroded in others, in exactly the same way as ancient Greek and Roman coins.

These observations, communicated to his colleagues, spread abroad and quite a new industry has sprung up lately in Italy. Traders manufacture spurious coins with the effigy of Trajan and others and force them down the throats of turkeys. They kill them after a few days and withdraw the coins, which thus acquire an appearance of antiquity which deceives the most experienced numismatists.

Cancer. Sir James Sawyer, M. D., writes in The Lancet that he has studied cancer for a third of a century and has come to the conclusion that one of the predisposing factors is the excessive consumption of meat. He thinks "it is among the men of the masses in England and Wales that the progressive increase in cancer in the period under consideration is mainly to be found. Steam appears to have brought us cheap food, and cheap food has multiplied our cases of cancer by two."

Naming Country Roads. The proposition to name the country roads meets with considerable favor in this section. A number of farmers have already expressed their willingness to name their farms and post the names in conspicuous places at the roadside near their homes. This plan would prove of much convenience to travelers as well as to postmen where rural delivery has been introduced.—Indianapolis News.

An Engine of Death. A patent has just been issued for a "motor driven car for use in warfare" which if it is ever built will be a fearfully destructive engine of devastation. It is nothing more than a battleship on wheels, or an armed automobile full of guns and other terrifying weapons and also adapted to be so charged with electricity that rash storming parties attempting to board it will instantly be electrocuted.

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## THE GLOBE'S BOLT

Powerful Arrangement of the Latter Day Democrats by the Minnesota Organ of Democracy.

### BRYAN A MENACE TO NATION

Good Reading for Sound Money Men and Those Who Believe in a Government That Governs Wisely.

The St. Paul Daily Globe, which since its establishment has been the recognized organ of the Democratic party in this state, has published its refusal to support the nominees of the national Democratic convention and given its reasons for such refusal. On July 7, following the nomination of Bryan and the adoption of the Kansas City platform, the Globe published the following triple-leaded editorial:

### A CRIME REPEATED.

The St. Paul Globe is now, as always has been, and will remain, a Democratic paper. It has never compromised its convictions on questions for large public or party concern, and never intends to do so.

Four years ago, under conditions substantially identical with those now in existence, the Globe refused to extend its advocacy to what it then regarded as a false and pernicious economic principle. A national convention of its party had adopted that principle and embodied it in its national platform, and with it as the chief claim of the party to the consideration of the voting population sought popular sustenance. The defeat which ensued was so decisive as to convince all but a few radical and irresponsible party adherents that the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 could never receive the indorsement of the American people.

A lapse of four years finds the Democracy of the country confronted by the same peril which proved its undoing in 1896. How does it meet the emergency? By once more embracing the danger and adopting the folly and falsehood under the burden of which it had been brought to the borders of ruin in its last national campaign.

The Globe stands to-day where it stood four years ago. It is now, as it was then, opposed to the free coinage idea. It gave expression to its opposition then; right principle and fair dealing with its party associates and with the country demand that it give expression to it now. There is less, if possible, to justify compromise or condonement now than there was then. The party went blindly to its fate then; it goes now open-eyed, and because of its domination by one man.

A body claiming to be deliberative in character which will submit, without protest, to coercion in the pursuit of a policy which has already proven fatal, and which is openly repudiated by the intelligence and enlightenment of the country, presents to the Globe no valid claim to having its decrees respected, even though it purports to vote to the convictions of the Democracy.

It lies in the mouth of no Democrat who accepts the dictation which forced the 16 to 1 folly into his national platform to say aught against the accepted control of the Republican national convention by Senator Hanna of Ohio. That control at least led in directions which pointed to the best possible success. The control of William J. Bryan, which, under threat of withdrawal, forced the free silver falsehood down the throat of the Kansas City convention points to a pathway already traveled over in the journey to Democratic defeat and disaster.

This pathway the Globe refuses to follow. It refuses to support the candidates of a convention which seeks through cowardly evasion to win the support of those whom it feared to openly challenge. What does it matter whether the frenzy of free coinage finds expression in the first or in the last paragraph of the Kansas City platform? It is there. The party stands committed to it. It is the financial policy of the nation. If it was a false and dangerous doctrine to assert in 1896, when the national finances and the business interests of the country were comparatively unsettled, it is a hundred times more so to-day, when the country has adjusted itself to conditions which have forced silver from all recognized positions as a monetary metal.

It is necessarily at great sacrifice of individual preference, as well as of selfish business interest, that the Globe is forced to assume this attitude toward the decrees and the candidates of the national convention of its party. But there does not appear to be any other course left open to a responsible public journal whose chief mission lies in the promulgation and sustenance of the political and economic philosophy which first found expression in our public life through the founder of the American Democracy. Its advice and warning were repudiated in Kansas City, as in Chicago. Let those who claim the credit of having forced the party to the reassertion of the free silver fallacy also assume the responsibility. The Globe declines participation in either.

The Democrats are professing great exultation over the result of the Maine election where the Republicans had a majority of "only" 31,000. Taking the Republican majorities in Maine for the last forty years the average is about 20,000 and anything above that figure is a Republican gain. In 1893 the dread of the election of a Republicanist for president sent the Republican majority up to 48,000, and it is by comparing the late election results with the vote of that year that the Democrats get their "encouragement." But there is the same Democratic candidate and the same Democratic platform in 1900 that put fear into the hearts of the Mainers in 1896, and there is no reason to doubt that the result will be the same as in that year. The vote on state officers taken last week was simply a showing of the normal party majority, and the same horror of repudiation and dishonor that swelled the honest vote in 1896 will swell it again in 1900 to a point near the 50,000 majority.

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