

# THE THIRTEEN TOWNS.

VOL. XVII, NO. 27.

FOSSTON, MINN., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1900.

\$1 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

## A LARGE DISPLAY

The Exhibition Building Well filled with Farm and Garden Produce.

Many More Entries of Exhibits than Were Ever Made Before at the Fair.

An Excellent Display of Stock. Fowls in Abundance. Judges at Work this afternoon.

Horse Racing This Afternoon. Music by the Fosston Juvenile Band.

The gloomy weather of the past days, and even weeks, did not interfere with the bringing in of exhibits to the fair yesterday and this morning, and Assistant Secretary Bennett has been kept busy every minute of the time. As a result of the added interest taken in the fair, this year 92 more entries were made than ever before and 149 more than last year.

The program of races is not as large as we have had in some of the former years, but this afternoon and tomorrow will see some interesting contests that will be worth the small price of admission. However, the continued bad weather and muddy roads will interfere greatly with the attendance, although a good crowd is expected tomorrow.

The judging will be done this afternoon. Next week we will publish a complete list of awards and it is expected that about \$100 more will be required to pay premiums than was needed last year. The Fosston fair is becoming more of a farmers' fair each year. Be sure and turn out to the races tomorrow.

A large delegation came over from Crookston this morning to attend the fair.

Ed. J. Sullivan, Thos. Casey and G. A. Finlayson are rousing votes here today.

Editor Gordon of the Polk County Journal, is judging stock at the fair today.

The Fosston Woolen mill makes a very attractive display of their goods.

The largest Hubbard squash ever seen at the fair are these this year.

The ladies fancy work department is well filled, as is almost every other division.

Several remarkably fine samples of infant dent corn are exhibited among the grains.

P. M. Mark has an attractive display of his "celebrated remedies" and druggist's sundries.

Those fine large apples and unusually excellent crab apples exhibited by Sivert Bergvind, of Winger, attract considerable attention.

P. V. Malm was on hand in good season, prepared to do his share of the judging at the fair. He came up from Crookston yesterday morning.

The milk test of butter cows is proving a complete success. Many entries have been made and great interest is being taken in the progress of the trials.

### Life Was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of annual Mo., lately had a wonderful experience from a frightened death. Telling of it he says: "I was taken with Typhoid Fever, that ran into pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was too weak I couldn't even get up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of Consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. Continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvellous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all Throat and Lung Trouble. Regular sizes 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at P. M. Mark's Drug store; every bottle guaranteed.

### J. Marion Smith.

Crookston, will be at the Commercial Hotel, Fosston, on Friday, Oct. 26 from 11 o'clock a. m. until 3 o'clock p. m. Dr. Smith is a specialist on all acute diseases and surgery. Patients advised free.

The great success of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the treatment of bowel complaints made it standard over the greater part of the civilized world. For sale by M. Mark.

### Good for Mothers.

Mothers of children affected with colic or a severe cold need not hesitate to administer Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It contains no opiate nor narcotic in any form and is given as confidently to the babe as to an adult. It is a great success that as attended its use in the treatment of colds and croup is won for it the approval and praise is received throughout the United States and in many foreign lands. For sale by P. M. Mark.

## M. J. DALY

Eloquently Discourses Upon the Fusion Issues of the Campaign. But Lays Himself Open to Criticism. A Few Points That Mr. Daly Did Not Bring Out in His Address.

Mr. Daly, Democratic and Populist candidate for Congress, spoke to a large audience in the Opera Hall Thursday evening. Mr. Daly's reputation as an orator of considerable ability had preceded him, and people generally turned out to hear him, regardless of political opinions.

The meeting was called to order by J. A. Hendricks, who acted as chairman and gave a short talk to pave the way for the speaker of the evening.

As a purely academic effort the speech was highly creditable to Mr. Daly, and like the skillful lawyer that he is, he presented his case very adroitly, and in the most favorable light to himself and his cause.

While it is impossible to review his entire remarks, within a brief compass, there are some things that Mr. Daly said, and a great many things that he did not say, to which attention might be called with profit.

Mr. Daly had a good deal to say about trusts, and much of what he said would be accepted as good doctrine by all. It is however what he failed to say in regard to trust legislation, that should be noticed. Mr. Daly steered entirely clear of this question. He merely contented himself with saying that the republicans introduced a bill in the last congress for the passage of the Anti-trust amendment to the constitution, which was really in the interest of trusts and would have had the effect of repealing all present laws. Now let us see how this accords with the facts. The first trust legislation was the passage of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, which was enacted in 1890, by a republican congress and signed by a republican president—Benj. Harrison. Although the democrats sneered at the bill, which they contended was simply a piece of buncombe and would be only a dead letter, the recent decisions of the Supreme Court show that it is the only piece of legislation ever put on the statute books which has had the semblance of power to control combinations in restraint of production or commerce. Another thing which Mr. Daly failed to state, was that the Judiciary committee of the House of Representatives in the 52nd Congress in presenting its report of an investigation into "Trusts" declared none of the methods employed by the trust in controlling the production or disposition of their products are in violation of the United States laws. This was an investigation as to the Standard Oil Company, the Sugar Refining Co., the cotton bagging trust and the whiskey trust. And the 52nd Congress was strongly democratic in the lower house, 230 democrats and 83 republicans, and the representation upon the committee was in that ratio.

Gradually the feeling became general among all public men that the only way to enact legislation that would be successful was by constitutional amendment. Mr. Cleveland so advised in his message of Dec. 7th, 1896. It is conceded by all that the states cannot successfully control trusts and combinations, acting as they do in many cases without uniformity and concert. So then it came to be universally conceded that the only solution of the question lay in the way of a constitutional amendment. Mr. Bryan in his address before the trust conference in Chicago, on September 16th, 1899, said "I believe in speaking of trusts there should be a federal remedy. I am in favor of an amendment to the constitution that will give to Congress power to destroy every trust in the country." Yet in the face of this assertion, when the Judiciary Committee of the house on June 1st, 1900, brought before that body a joint resolution providing for a constitutional amendment, which would give congress complete control, only five democrats voted in favor of it, and as the measure required a two thirds majority it failed of passage. And now as to the interesting part, which Mr. Daly also failed to state. When the bill came on for passage, there was a conference of Democrats in Washington. The issue of "Imperialism" was not then so "paramount" in that conference, Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, one of the leaders of the Democratic side made a partisan appeal to his brethren, to defeat the bill, for as he said "If this bill is passed, practically takes the trust question out of politics." As a result of this conference the democratic vote was lined up nearly solid against the bill. This subject might be discussed at much greater length, but time will not allow. Mr. Daly also failed in speaking of trusts, and of Mark Hanna, to explain why Senator Jones, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, offered an amendment to the Porto Rican Bill which would have resulted in the payment of about \$1,500,000 to the Sugar Trust. He also failed to state that Mr. Richardson now chairman of Na-

tional Democratic Congressional Committee, offered an amendment to the same bill, which it is conceded would have been equivalent to presenting the Sugar Trust with about \$16,000,000 annually. His liberality far exceeded that of Mr. Jones.

So much for Mr. Daly's dissertation on trusts. Much was said about state affairs, and particularly in regard to the gross earnings tax bill, and the vote of Senator Ryder. One statement was peculiarly remarkable. Mr. Daly said that if the bill had passed, it would have raised revenue enough to support all the institutions of the state without a cent of tax being otherwise levied. This is certainly a startling doctrine, one that while it may appeal to the selfish interest, cannot be based upon any moral or legal consideration—that one class of capital or one industry should pay all the taxes. Mr. Daly evidently did not appreciate the full significance of his statement. Another remarkable position taken by Daly was that under Gov. Lind the state had enjoyed a prosperity hitherto unknown, and yet a little later on, when it became necessary to show how the trusts were becoming rich at the expense of the people, Mr. Daly seemed to have no difficulty in persuading himself to believe that the trusts had gobbled everything in sight, and to use his own expression, in a short time everything that ten bushels of wheat would buy, would be the empty kegs without the nails.

Mr. Daly then gradually wandered into a discussion of the question of imperialism, and it was not until he reached this subject that he became thoroughly warmed up. After two or three warning up bouts, Mr. Daly let himself out several links, and proceeded to summon the shades of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and other patriots to testify to the righteousness of the democratic cause; he drew an awful picture of the results of militarism, but utterly failed to point out where things should have been done any differently from what they have been done.

For a Democrat to appeal to the memory of Abraham Lincoln to help him out at the present time requires as much nerve as his satanic majesty would in applying to the Almighty for a clean bill of character.

This is what the Democratic Convention in 1864 said about Abraham Lincoln and the Republican Party. "Under pretense of military necessity of a war power which the constitution itself has been violated in every part and public liberty and private right alike trodden down. \* \* \* The administration has used extraordinary and dangerous powers, calculated to prevent the perpetuation of a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed." And again in 1858, "we arraign the Republican Party for its disregard of right and unparalleled oppression and tyranny that have marked its career. It has converted the American capital into a Bastille. Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its president, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people, and the ruins of liberty, and the scattered fragments of the constitution." Yet in spite of all this hysteria of the democratic party, to whom Mr. Daly is indebted for his political pedigree, no one has ever been known to have marked any of those awful scattered fragments that should be lying around loose in Washington. In spite of the "imperial" Lincoln and Grant the constitution still survives in shape to furnish further opportunity for nightmarish by Mr. Daly and his party over its danger.

Mr. Daly essayed something which must have required great courage. He endeavored to bring in the Porto Rican tariff, and the Philippine question in the same speech. This is something that Mr. Bryan himself would not do. But then after all Mr. Daly had nothing to say about the merits of the Porto Rican Tariff. He merely contented himself with criticising the vote of his opponent. Mr. Daly did not say as he might have said with perfect truth, that since the passage of the Porto Rican bill, the democrats have been obliged to make a complete change of front, in order to justify their position in the Philippine question. Hence the democratic orator who tries to discuss both in the same speech finds himself in an interminable mire of inconsistency. Mr. Daly knows this as well as anybody, and therefore carefully avoided giving his hearers any idea of the attitude of the democratic party on the bill at the time of its passage, and how it is inconsistent with their present position on "Imperialism". In other words, in order to oppose the Porto Rican Bill, the Democrats proclaimed that "the constitution follows the flag," that by the treaty, Porto Rico became an integral part of the United States, and the provisions of the Constitution were extended over Porto Rico, and therefore a tariff could not be levied, because a tariff levied between citizens of the different states is unconstitutional.

If the democrat doctrine as applied to Porto Rico is correct, then it is also applicable to the Philippines, and if as Mr. Bryan and others said, the constitution follows the flag, the Philippine Islands are already an integral part of the United States; they are under the constitution and their people are citizens of the United States just as much as people of Alaska. This is an absurd doctrine, but the democrat party is actually committed to it, by their position on the Porto Rican Bill. Mr. Daly therefore very discreetly refrained from discussing either of these questions in anything like a frank manner.

Mr. Daly also failed to tell his audience, how we came to be in the Philippines, and who were and who are really responsible for the awful condition that he pictured. He failed to state, that the boggy imperialism, was really a child of Mr. Bryan's begetting, and how when he had acted in securing the one majority for the Spanish-American treaty, he took the place of the wet nurse, having

the child dressed at Kansas City, afterwards carried to Indianapolis and holding the prying weakling up before the gaze of his auditors, he attempted to justify his action, by the following:

"I believe that we are now in a better condition to wage a successful contest against imperialism than we would have had had the treaty been rejected." None of these things did Mr. Daly endeavor to explain. Mr. Daly started out with the statement that in his remarks he hoped to be free from the charge of dealing in "glittering generalities" yet many of his hearers thought that was his strongest "graff".

A great deal more might be said in regard to Mr. Daly's speech, were there time and space, but while our advice may not be worth much, we would warn Mr. Daly not to enter the arena of joint debate upon some of the propositions advanced by him in his speech here, for his beautiful and fanciful lances of rhetoric and fine diction, might come to disaster and be heartlessly shivered when coming in contact with the mailed armor of facts and actual conditions.

Mike has the reputation of being the most skillful advocate in Otter Tail County, and is credited with being able as a jury trial lawyer to make the worst side appear the best, and is much sought for, by litigants, for that very purpose. Many listened in vain for some word of free silver, but if we are not mistaken, the word silver was not uttered by Mike during the whole speech. This must have been greatly disappointing to some of our ardent brethren of that faith who have not had an opportunity lately to quench their burning thirst at the fountains of free silver oratory.

The following attractions will appear at the Crookston Opera House:  
Oct. 2—A Young Wife.  
Oct. 3—A Stranger in New York.  
Oct. 4—The Fast Mail.  
Oct. 12—Olson.  
Oct. 20—My Friend from India.  
Oct. 25—A Trip to Chinatown.

Oregon has hit upon a new experiment to keep its citizens sober. Every man who drinks is obliged to take a license costing \$5 per year, and unless armed with the document, cannot be served with liquor at any saloon or hotel. Every six months the names of the persons who take out the license are to be published.

When you are born the Creator starts you going and you go a long time, if you grease the main-spring of life with Rocky Mountain Tea. Great lubricator—P. M. Mark.

Among the fusion county politicians who accompanied M. J. Daly to Fosston last Tuesday were James Cummings and J. E. Oppgaard, candidates for the legislature, Ole E. Hagen, M. Lusey, John O. Buhn, M. G. Peterson, John S. Dwyer and P. V. Malm, being nearly every candidate on the fusion county ticket.

Messrs. Johnson & Rickansrud have transferred their large stock of furniture to Peterson & Heland and an invoice of the goods is now being taken. This will give the latter firm one of the largest and most complete stock of furniture and undertakers' supplies in the Northwest. Johnson & Rickansrud will rent their building as soon as the furniture is removed therefrom.

Ladies! remember when you want a nice, nobby looking hat, to call at Bakke & Kent's Millinery parlors.

A decision is at hand in the U. S. land office in the contest case of Peter Talge of Ada, vs. John O'Shea of Fosston. The land in question is a dozen miles northeast of Fosston, and the contestant moved the question of alleged abandonment to O'Shea. The local office decided in favor of Talge, and its decision has been affirmed by the commissioner at Washington.

Bakke & Kent, the Milliners, are the ones to call upon if you want a nobby looking street hat.

G. C. Gulrud returned home from his Iowa trip last Saturday, accompanied by his brother C. C. of Waukon, that state, who remained until Tuesday afternoon when he left for home. While here, Mr. Gulrud formed a very favorable opinion of Fosston and the surrounding country and intends to return some time next spring for the purpose of entering into business here.

M. D. Stoner, the proprietor of the new tonight at Black Duck, spent Sunday here returning from St. Paul, where he went to check the location of the side track for the new railroad on his land. He was successful, and will deed the land to the company immediately on his return to Bemidji. Mr. Stoner is enthusiastic in the belief that his new town will be a success from the start, and that as a trading point it will boom during the next few years. Several lines of business will be represented as soon as the lots are platted, and a saw mill is among the earliest probabilities.—Crookston Times.

Loved by the people, hated by its would-be rivals, the foe of disease, the friend of humanity—Rocky Mountain Tea, made by the Madison Medicine Co.—P. M. Mark.

### Farm For Sale.

NE 1/4 sec. 32, twp. 148, rg. 39. Dwelling house 28x16, wing 10x11, Granary 22x19. Good well and pump. 50 acres in field and in good condition. Can cut 70 to 80 tons hay. 10 acres of heavy oak, poplar and ash timber. 30 cords of wood, 4 cows, 3 work horses, 5 head of young stock, 1 binder, 1 mower, 1 hay rake, 1 harrow, 1 breaking plow, 1 wagon, 1 buggy, 1 seeder, 1 cutter, stoves, cooking utensils, etc. This will be sold at a bargain. Call on J. A. HENDRICKS, Fosston, Minn.

L. SODERBERG, President J. A. JOHNSRUD, Secretary

## Fosston Lumber Co.

### Closing Out Prices

FOR THE Next 90 Days

DEALERS IN Lumber, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Lath, Mouldings, Brick, Lime

And All Kinds of Building Material.

FOSSTON,

MINN

## I WANT YOUR GROCERY TRADE

I carry the Best Goods on the market and charge a fair price for everything. And don't cut the price on one thing with the idea of making it up on something else.

## I. O. BRANDT

Telephone 47

Goods Delivered Free

## Closing Out Sale at Cost

FOR CASH

CONSISTING OF

1,500,000 feet White Pine Lumber

350,000 WHITE PINE LATH

also our

Large Stock of White Pine and Cedar Shingles, White Pine and Cedar Siding, White Pine and Fir Flooring and Ceiling, and a large Stock of Sash and Doors, Window and Door Frames, Screen Doors

and Windows. Paints of All Colors, Oils and Varnishes, Brick, Lime and Hardened Plasters.

THE ABOVE STOCK MUST BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST BEFORE NOVEMBER 1st, 1900.

CALL AND PRICE THE GOODS

## Mittun & Randklev

FOSSTON.

## Fosston Mercantile Co.

### CLOTHING,

### GENTS' FURNISHINGS

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, GROCERY, GLASSWARE, SHOES, RUBBER GOODS, WOOD, ETC.

Opera Block, Fosston.

See sign: Cheap Cash Store

## PALACE BARBER SHOP

G. I. HOUGHTALING, Propr.

For an Easy Shave, an Artistic Hair Cut or Shampoo, Call on me Stephens Avenue, next door to Central House

All Work Neatly and Promptly Done

HOT AND COLD

## BATHS