

**GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY**  
**THE COMFORTABLE WAY.**  
**WILLMAR STATION**  
**DAILY TRAINS.**  
 Arr. "Pugot Sound Express" Dep.  
 7:00 p.m. No. 3 To Pacific Coast. 7:05 p.m.  
 8:50 p.m. No. 4 To St. Paul. 7:00 p.m.  
 Night Passenger, main line.  
 11:27 p.m. No. 9 To Grand Forks and Minot. 11:37 p.m.  
 4:00 a.m. No. 10 To St. Paul. 4:05 a.m.  
 Night Passenger, Sioux City line.  
 3:50 a.m. No. 52 Arrives at Willmar.  
 No. 51 To Yankton and Sioux City. 11:45 p.m.  
**DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.**  
 1:25 p.m. No. 13 St. Paul to Fargo. 2:25 p.m.  
 1:40 p.m. No. 14 Fargo to St. Paul. 2:30 p.m.  
 1:35 p.m. No. 31 Duluth to Sioux City. 1:50 p.m.  
 2:15 p.m. No. 32 Sioux City to Duluth. 2:30 p.m.  
**ACCOMMODATION—Daily exc. Sunday. Dep.**  
 No. 57 Going West. 7:45 a.m.  
 No. 58 Going East. 8:30 a.m.  
 No. 57 Going South. 8:30 a.m.  
 No. 58 Going North. 8:30 a.m.  
 No. 59 Willmar to Watervale. Leaves 8:30 a.m.; arrives 9:30 p.m.  
 For any information concerning the service rates, schedules, etc., apply to L. A. MANTOR, Local Agent, Willmar, Minn. Or write to C. A. STONE, Gen'l T. & A. St. Paul, Minn.

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**WILLMAR TRIBUNE**  
 Published every Wednesday at Willmar, Min-  
 nesota, by The Tribune Printing Company, a  
 co-partnership consisting of Victor E. Lawson  
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 second class matter, under act of Mar. 3, 1879.

**WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1906.**  
 The statehood bill having been disposed of, the Hepburn rate bill will now become the unfinished business of the senate. It will probably be in the same condition when the senate gets thru with it.

If the question of changing the system of caring for the poor in this county is to be an issue in the next election, it will be so through an order of the county board. We understand that the State Board of Control will not interfere.

Frank Eddy has formally declared that he is not and will not be a candidate for governor. Block and Lord are so far the only avowed candidates, and popular enthusiasm for these two men registers about ten below zero. Jacobson is not saying a word—which is a very remarkable performance for him.

The senate has administered another blow to the administration in defeating the proposition for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as one state. This provision was stricken out of the joint statehood bill, after which the bill was passed, creating a state out of the Indian Territory and Oklahoma. The bill now goes back to the house, and if that body concurs in the change there will be one new state created. Should the house continue to stand by the administration it is probable that all the territories will have to wait till the next congress meets.

The village council of Litchfield unanimously adopted a resolution last Monday evening asking that the village and township of Litchfield be set off as one commissioner's district. The Litchfield district now includes the towns of Darwin and Acton. Similar action should be taken in this county. Kandiyohi county still has the apportionment made in 1871, after the consolidation with Monongalia county, when the southwestern towns were a treeless waste. Willmar is joined to a district composed of seven townships, representing more than one-fourth of the territory and more than one-third of the taxable wealth of the county.

The reform wave that struck Pennsylvania last fall has evidently not affected the governor of the state. He is still the bulwark of the corporations, as witness his votes of the following measures passed by the recent extra session of the legislature: The Creasy resolution directing the Attorney General to inquire into the methods of the anthracite coal combination in Pennsylvania; the Garner resolution for an investigation by a special committee into the affairs of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway company and its constituent companies; the Wayne resolution to reconvene the legislature for the enactment of legislation giving to trolley companies the right to carry freight; and the Hayes resolution, fixing the passenger rate in Pennsylvania at two cents a mile.

No passes and a two-cent fare should be the slogan in the approaching legislative campaign, says the Preston Times, and this no doubt will be heartily indorsed by the voters generally, thruout the state. But there is only one way to force that issue effectually, viz support no candidate who is not willing to pledge himself in favor of a two-cent fare and no free pass law. If a man hesitates to give the pledge or equivocates vote against him. There is no reason why a candidate should refuse to express himself in public upon questions of public interest when asked to do so. As a matter of fact the public alone is to blame for the abominable session laws. If more interest were taken in selecting our legislative candidates there would be but little difficulty in getting desired re-

sults at the state capitol. If the people really want a two-cent fare and no free passes they must elect men favorable to such a measure.—St. Peter Free Press

**FENCE RAIL PHILOSOPHY**



By JIMMINY CRICKETTS  
 When a feller figgers that he kant sell goods unless peepel hev an oppertunity to git drunk I alwaze suspicshs that thar iz sumthing the matter eather with his goods or hiz prises and that it iz a good plais for sober peepel to keep away from.

#  
 The idee that a man will be a better paytron of a groseary stoar or a dry goods stoar bekwaks he gits a chans to spend hiz monny in a booz joint must hev orijinated in the fevered brane of an inhabbitant of the stait instiitoshen in Fergus Fawls. And yet men hoo klame to be sain go abowt telling this fairy tale. This shows that sutch peepel ewa thare branes for attending to thare regewler work and let the reflex akskhun of the spinal koard run thare apparatshs.

#  
 Sez a man to me the other day: "I dont kair if I hev to pay a hyer tacks bekwaks we hev no saloons. I talk a drink okkaysheunely, and I know that if we hed saloons I wood pay a blaimd site bigger tacks, bekwaks I wood git into kompanny with friends and every man in the krowd wood think it hiz dooty to treet and each one wood drink moar than he wanted and spend ten times moar than he figgered on when he went in. I hev bin throo the mill and I no what it means." Thare ar lots of sutch men in every kommunity, but they hevnt awl got the sens to no what is best for them.

#  
 Thare ar two klases of men hoo awt awlweze to voat agin the saloon—thoas hoo dont drink and thoas hoo do drink. The former no it iz not a good thing for themselves and they awt to be willing to protek thoas hoo ar in danjer; The latter hev felt the powr of drink and awt to be redly to voat for thare own protekshun.

#  
 The feller hoo sez he iz going to voat for saloons bekwaks we hev the beer howses to let reminds me of a nayber of mine hoo brawt a lot of pool kats into hiz sellar bekwaks he was botherd sum by mice.

#  
 No desent bizness man wants a saloon nekst door to his plais of bizness, but sum of them ar perfectly willing to voat to put one nekst to sum-boddy elses plais. Now, if the booz dispensary int a good thing to hev neer yu hoo kan it be a good thing for the town?

#  
 The saloon ez a tacks kollektar iz abowt the kostlyest instiitoshen that kin be fownd. What wood yu think of the kownty komishenars if they shood hier two men ez kollekters for each thoasand dollers to be kollekted? But that iz what is dun for every throasand dollers kollekted in tackses throo the saloon. The saloonkeeper and bartender hez got to be paid a purty good salery. Then thare is sum moar ekspens too. The hoosal likker dealer hez got to hev a shair of the proeseads, the likker drummer koms in for a hawl, the manefaktewer gits what is koming to him. I prefer to pay my tackses direkt; it koms lots cheaper. I aint rich, but I aint sutch a cheep guy ez to want to throo my onnest shair of the tackses on the poor feller hoo kant keep away from the saloon and wood hev to pay twenty dollers for every dollar he pad in tackses.

#  
 In Sweden there are almost as many telephones as there are houses. Even the homes of the humbler workimgmen have telephones in them, and no wonder. Telephone service for a year costs the private individual a little less than six dollars, and business houses enjoy unlimited service at \$15.25 a year. You dont understand how this can be? It's easy. The government owns the telephone system and operates it at cost for the benefit of the people. This is an example of the benefits of public ownership that ought to make people think—and then do something.—Albert Lea Standard.

#  
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**Grain Smut and How to Prevent**

From Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 24.  
 DAMAGE FROM SMUT.  
 The grain smuts cause an annual loss in the crops of Minnesota that may be conservatively placed at 10 per cent. The yield of oats is often lessened as much as 20 to 25 per cent by smut. Not only are yields lessened by the smuts, but the grades are also lowered by even a small amount of smut in the grain.

**NATURE OF SMUTS.**  
 The smuts of wheat, oats and barley are caused by the growth of minute parasitic plants that live within the tissues of the grain plants and suck their nourishment from their juices. The black masses of smut that are seen at harvest time replacing the seeds which are normally produced are composed of many seeds or spores of these parasitic smut plants that have grown and developed at the expense of the grain plant. Smut plants are called fungi, meaning plants that are incapable of gathering plant food from the soil and water and with the aid of sunlight producing plant tissue. Fungi obtain their food either from the decaying tissues of plant life or from the juices of living plants. Smuts may be divided into two general classes, covered or stinking smuts and the loose smuts. Stinking smuts receive their name from the fetid odor of the spore masses when ripe. These masses may be detected in the form of abnormally enlarged kernels of grain encased in a thin covering or skin which normally covers the wheat kernel. Only a few kernels of smut may develop in a head of grain, or nearly every kernel on the spike may be affected. Loose smuts differ from the stinking smuts in that the entire spike of grain is replaced with the smut spore masses except the central stem, whereas in the stinking smut the black smut masses replace only the inner portions of the kernels and are not seen unless the kernels are broken open.

**THE METHOD OF INFECTON.**  
 The parasitic smut plants attack the grain plants only when the seed germinates and the young plantlet is first pushed out into the soil. If smutty grain is sown, many of the seeds will have particles of smut adhering to the bran or hulls of the seed. These minute particles of smut are the spores or seeds of the smut plants, and when they adhere to the seed grain they will commonly germinate at the same time that the wheat or oat seed germinates, and the smut plants will attack the young grain plant and grow within its tissues. They live in the tissues of the grain plants and take enough nourishment from the host plant to keep themselves alive, but they never entirely kill the plant, as rusts do. Instead

of killing their host plant, they live with it until maturity and then replace the seeds of grain with smut spores. When smut spores fall on the ground there is practically no chance given them to germinate and attack the young plants of succeeding crops. Smut infection is caused by smutty seed, not by smut spores that have fallen on the soil.  
**TREATMENT FOR SMUT.**  
 If smutty seed can be so treated as to kill the smut spores and not affect the vitality of the seed, the succeeding grain crop will be practically free from smut. There are a number of chemicals that will kill smut, but the Experiment Station recommends that farmers use formaldehyde as being the cheapest and easiest applied and least dangerous to use. In buying care should be taken to secure formaldehyde that tests at least 40 per cent pure; otherwise the treatment is apt to be a failure. There are a number of smut machines on the market for treating seed grain that bring the seed in contact with the formaldehyde solution, and will thoroughly rid the grain of smut. Just as good results can be secured, however, with homemade apparatus as with the machines, if proper care is used in the method of treating. A solution of formaldehyde should be made in the proportion of one pound formaldehyde (40 per cent pure) to 45 gallons of water. This amount will treat about 100 bushels of wheat and 75 to 85 bushels of oats or barley. The easiest method of applying the solution is to spread the wheat on the granary floor and spray the solution over the seed with a common garden sprinkling can. The solution is not effective at low temperature; hence the seed should not be treated during extremely cold weather. While the seed is being sprayed it should be shoveled over and over with a scoop shovel, until the seed is thoroughly moistened. After the grain has been sprayed it is a good plan to cover the mass of seed with a few sacks or blankets in order to prevent too rapid evaporation of the formaldehyde. In a few hours the sacks may be removed and the grain allowed to dry before seeding.

It is usually best to treat seed the day before seeding, it may be done earlier in the season if desired. When seed is treated some weeks before seeding it should be allowed to dry thoroughly before storing in bins or sacks. When the seed grain is stored in bins, after being treated, the bins should be thoroughly swept out and sprinkled with formaldehyde to avoid infection from smut spores that may have adhered to the floor and walls of the bin.

**JUST RECEIVED**  
 at G. P. Karwand's  
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cities Tuesday. He has accepted a position as traveling salesman with the J. L. Case Threshing Machine Co. He will set on his duties next April. Four candidates were received into the mysteries of woodcraft at a special meeting of the M. W. A. lodge held last evening. Some over twenty visiting members from Belgrade were present. W. S. Johnson closed a deal last Monday whereby he purchased from N. Quam, part of lots 4, 5 and 7, and all of lot 6 in block 14 and the buildings thereon in the village of New London.

**K.C.S.**

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