

PROFESSIONAL MEN OF WILLMAR CITY

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Harry Mitchell's EDITORIAL. I am the tailor that can fit you no matter what your size. I carry only the best and most reliable fabrics, and employ the best cutters and tailors that money can buy. I do a larger business than all the other Minneapolis tailors combined, and for \$15.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00 I make a suit or overcoat that no other tailor could make for less than \$30.00, \$35.00 and \$40.00—garments that no ready-made store could give you at any price.

Write me a letter and tell me about the kind of clothes you're thinking of getting, and by return mail I'll send you the latest patterns and self-measurement blank. I pay all express charges to your town (to your clothes cost you no more than if you lived in Minneapolis), guarantee perfect fit and satisfaction or return your money.

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WILLMAR TRIBUNE. Established Feb. 19, 1885. Published every Wednesday at 114-116 4th Street, Willmar, Minn., by Victor E. Lawson under the firm name of TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY. Address: Willmar, Minn. Local Phone No. 51. Tri-State and Northwestern Lumber Dist. Offices. OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF CITY AND COUNTY. (Entered Dec. 6, 1902, at Willmar, Minnesota, as second class matter, under act of Mar. 3, 1879.)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. One Year (United States or Canada) \$1.50. Six Months .75. Three Months .40. For foreign countries, always in advance. Single Copies 5 CENTS. (After April 1, 1907, all subscriptions outside of Kandiyohi and next adjoining counties must be paid in advance, and PAPER WILL STOP unless a renewal is received.)

ADVERTISING RATES quoted on application. Popular wants at 5 and 6 cents per line, minimum charges being 25 and 10 cents. Cards of thanks and other personal notices, 50c for ten lines or less.

VICTOR E. LAWSON, Editor and Manager. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1907. Notice of Dissolution of Partnership. Notice is hereby given that the firm consisting of Victor E. Lawson and J. Emil Nelson, who have heretofore been doing business at the City of Willmar, County of Kandiyohi and State of Minnesota under the firm name and style of Tribune Printing Company, has this day been dissolved. The business will be continued by Victor E. Lawson under the aforesaid firm name of Tribune Printing Company. All accounts due the above firm are payable to Victor E. Lawson. Dated January 12, 1907. VICTOR E. LAWSON. J. EMIL NELSON.

The net earnings of the Northern Pacific railway last year amounted to \$32,000,000, which is fifteen and three-fourths per cent on the capital stock. Besides this the road received \$7,000,000 as its share of the earnings of the Burlington road, making the total earnings twenty per cent of the capital stock. It does not look as if a little reduction in rates would be "confiscatory."

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If the ante-election promises of the legislators count for anything the reciprocal demurrage bill will pass at this session. Shippers all over the state are loudly demanding the passage of such a law. It would be of especial value to Farmers' elevators, as it would compel the railroad companies to cease their discrimination against them in the way of furnishing cars. The railroads and allied interests will, however, put up a stubborn fight against it, and may defeat it in spite of the promises made by the legislators.

Even New Jersey, the home of the trusts, has become weary of the doings of some of her creatures. Sen. Dryden, of the Prudential life insurance company, had to withdraw from the senatorial race because enough of the republican members of the legislature refused to vote for him and made his election impossible. Dryden alleges the state of his health as the cause for his withdrawal, but the real reason was the healthy signs of awakening political conscience in New Jersey. If this goes on even Rhode Island and Delaware may some day elect senators who will represent the people.

An effort will probably be made in the legislature to pass a distance tariff law, to prevent the railroads from discriminating in favor of the big cities. Under such a law it would be possible to establish jobbing and distributing enterprises in the smaller cities thruout the state that have the proper railroad facilities. Willmar, for instance, with roads leading in four directions, would be very favorably situated for such enterprises, but the cheaper rates given the big cities at present prevent such undertakings. There is very little prospect of passing such a law at this session, but the discussion of the subject may lead to a movement in that direction that may in the future become strong enough to overcome the influence of the big cities.

The railroads do not take kindly to the attempt of the attorney-general to interfere with their "vested right" of issuing watered stock. The Commercial West, a recognized mouth-piece of corporations, referring to this matter says: "If the railways are to report to a body for permission to promote their business they should never be called upon to make requests of three commissioners elected by the people, but rather permission should come from a dignified national body not dependent upon the possibly mistaken idea of voters."

In other words, the railroads should be above and beyond the reach of the people. In that case it would be cheaper to let the railroads manage their affairs without taxing the people for the support of any "dignified body" not responsible to the people for their doings.

A bartender in one of the Willmar saloons was convicted yesterday for selling whiskey on a Sunday evening in a "rooming house" conducted by himself. Other cases of selling liquors to minors, of running disorderly houses, etc., are being tried before the court. More liquor is being sold illegally now at Willmar than during the recent no-license period, not to mention the great amount sold at the stands authorized and established by the city administration. The boasted "regulation" and "control" of the traffic under license has proven a stupendous farce. It remains to be seen what our city administration will do with the offending saloons.

One of the the meritorious bills before the legislature is the one designed to give free coal markets. The coal monopoly is perhaps the most completely organized octopus in the country. It has absolute control from the time the coal is mined till it reaches the consumer's bin. It completes the monopoly at the local yards by absolutely refusing to sell in carload lots to any but coal dealers. It is this feature that the bills aims to remedy by making such refusal to sell a criminal offense. With such a law it might perhaps be possible for the Willmar school district, for instance, to get competitive bids, instead of getting a number of bids identically the same. As long as the wholesalers can refuse coal to anyone the local dealers dare not break prices for fear of being refused coal in the future; and then, too, it is not in human nature to have a complete monopoly without making use of it to some extent. No one objects to the dealers making a fair profit on the products handled, but people want a free market in order to feel sure that only fair profits are charged.

S. A. Langum, editor of Preston Times and chief clerk of the senate, reads his republican brethren in the house a severe lecture for their attempt to compel the governor to give his views on the county option matter, characterizing it as an attempt to "put the governor in a hole," and then adds: "The dignified, fair and open way for the House would have been to pass the county option bill, and if a similar action were taken by the senate, it would be up to the governor to give his approval or withhold it; if the latter he would then be responsible to the people, the final tribunal to pass upon the official acts of those whom they have selected to serve them in whatever capacity. As it is, a poor attempt has been made at playing politics and the republican party has been placed in a ridiculous position by asking a man to define his position on a question on which it is itself far from agreed."

The fact is, of course, that the republicans were seeking some plausible way out of voting for the bill. If Johnson had strongly recommended it they could have called it a "democratic" measure and lined up the republicans against it on that excuse. If he had opposed it they could have said that there was no use in passing a bill, as it would be vetoed anyway. Johnson's answer has left the responsibility where it belongs at present—with the legislature, and if the republicans wish to prove their sincerity in the matter they will have to pass the bill up to the governor in the proper shape.

They Didn't Tally. "That society newspaper published some very flattering remarks about me," began Miss Devane. "Yes," replied her best friend; "but it was horrid of the editor to go and spoil it in the way he did." "Spill it, indeed! Why, he said I was a beautiful belle of the younger set and—"

"Yes, and then he put your photograph right under it!" "Reasonable Request. "The trouble," said the dentist as he probed away at the aching molar with a long, slender instrument, "is evidently due to a dying nerve."

"Well," groaned the victim, "it's time to go to treat the dying with a little more respect."

When you tell your doctor about the bad taste in your mouth, loss of appetite for breakfast, and frequent headaches, and when he sees your cracked tongue, he will say, "You are bilious." Ayer's Pills work well in such cases.

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CREAMERY PATRONS' CORNER

By F. T. JOHNSON, Buttermaker Lake Elizabeth Creamery. One thing impresses us more and more as the days go by: it is the prevalence of carelessness. Carelessness is everywhere; it is in almost every family; it is to some extent in almost every individual. Farmers do not have the habit any worse than any other individuals perhaps—no, I'll take that back. There is a reason why they should have it worse. Farmers are their own bosses; they are free. Everybody else works for some one or is subject to strict business rules and principles. These have a tendency to make the young men toe the mark in city life. The farmer has no set time and particular way of doing things, as a general rule. In the city offices you see such signs as "Be brief; this is my busy day," "Time is money," or "Business first—visit after office hours." No farmer would insult a person by such a hint. So I say the farmer has everything his own way and develops the habit of carelessness.

Why do some fall to skim as close with a hand separator as the creamery does? Simply because they are careless about speed or something else. They can and should skim closer than the creamery can. They lose money by carelessness.

Why do some get poor results from feeding skim milk to calves while others get good results? Carelessness is at the bottom of it all, if the milk is sweet when it leaves the creamery.

Why do some get poor results from seeding alfalfa? They read just how to do it, but were careless in the doing.

Why do some get 95 bushels of corn per acre while a neighbor gets but 30? Difference in land? No. One has paid attention to the little things that work for big results, and the other did not.

Some folks can't keep a wagon in running condition. Some men are too careless to be worth their board as hired help.

Carelessness is the greatest enemy to the dairy business. It causes loss from start to finish. It will pay any

It is always a bad policy to permit the poultry to have the run of and roost in the horse and cow barn. The fowls infest the stock with lice, befoul the mangers, and while robbing the horses and cows of their grain get too much for themselves. Poultry should be always kept separate from other domestic animals.

Manure dumped in feet from barn (if desired, don't waste your time and effort with a wheelbarrow). A boy 12 years old can easily clean barn. Send me a diagram of your barn, and I will be glad to furnish estimate of cost, etc.

ANTON JACOBSON, New London, Minn. Agent for Kandiyohi County and west half of Stearns County.

RAMWILL KRÖNIKA. Nionde Dragagnalen. Ja nu, mina gubbakamrader, ska ja tala om oja ritit sannfärdig historia om hur Janna Jack han stal säjs tum ä en dubbel bössepiba från Erick i Palaboa. Daj va sä ad Janne Jack ä Finn skulle ud ojn sönda maran ä skytta, men som Janne ete hade nan bössa sä mätte han lana ojn. Men han va nock sä stor pa daj, for han velle ha ojn bra ä fin ojn. Ä sä som Erick i Palaboa hade ojn pa ätte värde, sä den kunne va nock sä bra, men som Erick ete säj va hemma sä va ä Janna go te mi mäet tiggane om full ansvarighet te fa den, sä te sist feck han lana den udn drängen. Sä mä bössan pa nacken ä flaskan i lomman har daj i väj. Sä fick da Jack ä Finn lana ojn fin ny bäd som velle gerna vaggga lide. Men daj bar i väj upp ad elfven i alla fall. Finn rodde ä Jack glödde, ätte nänting te skuda förstas. Ä som han sedder mä bössan fullt färiger ä mynnigen udom bädakanten sä far han i ojn hast ym pa nänting som rycke i ryggen pa Jack ungefar som när katten far syn pa ojn mus. Maj, ä maj; bäden vaggge te sies ä bössan doppa nojr i vannet ojt stöcke, ä sä small daj mä daj samma, ä ojn piba va da säjs tum kortare än den andra. Men dä kan ni tro ad herr Finn begynde flina ä ble najstan tväfallad. Men den arme Jack han va färiger te ä skräna, for lide kunne han betala bössan. Men sä när han kom hem fant han pä ä skära ä bössan ä släppte ten den nock sä bra ä feck nytt sejt pä ä, ä därmä stack han den i säcken ä satte den på sin plass. Händes ä ojt par dar ätte pa sä kom Erick ätte sin bössa, for han skulle skytta präjrhöns i vestern. Men när Erick va rojster da va daj Jack som begynde flina, for han vesste ad trångborringen va borte pa bössan. Ude i vestern va möed mä höns, ä som Erick vesste ad bössan brugte skuda tajt sä lid han hönsen flya lide ifrå säj, for han va rädder for ä gora hackemad udn dem. Men daj va vesste ente farlit for bössan sköud ud öfver ojt hejlt tunnälant, sä vitt strödde den. Da ble Erick rassane ä täjnte ad dä va han säj som glömt ä skuda, ä sä bytte han bort den stackars bössan ä feck bra betalt for den. Men daj tog et par är innan han fann ud hur daj dära hade gäed te.

Ja tänker ad om vi inte tänka lide for sä sälla, vi som äka rösta ä skat-ta, sä kanske där blir mten som skär ä säjs tum udn väj pangpung, ä ja tror bestämd daj hä bled gör iblänn, indirekt förstås, ä ä därmä hä ente fäit sja päed ännu. Ä sä gar daj som du bruga sä, när säma barn ä to-singa komma te marknas sä far kräm-mare penga, ä daj tror ässa

FILELUNKE. 202 Nicollet Avenue Minneapolis, Minn.

DR. REA. Dr. Rea has had 15 years of actual experience in the treatment and cure of all curable medical and surgical diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Lung Diseases, Early Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Constitutional Catarrh, Nasal Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Stomach and Bowel Troubles, Appendicitis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Bright's disease, Diabetes, Kidney Liver, Bladder, Testicles, Prostrata and Female Diseases, Dizziness, Nervousness, Indigestion, Obesity, Intermittent Nutrition, Slow Growth in Children, and all wasting diseases in adults. Many cases of Deafness, Ringing in the Ears, Loss of Eyesight, Cataract, Cross Eyes, etc., that have been improperly treated can be easily restored. Deformities, Club Feet, Curvature of the Spine, Diseases of the Brain, Paralysis, Heart Disease, Cancer, Tumors, Gout, Fits, Piles, Rupture and enlarged glands treated successfully with the hypodermic injection method. This is really one of the most scientific and purely effective plans of the 20th century. No incurable cases taken with a guarantee to cure. Consultation and examination to those interested, \$1.00.

DR. REA. 202 Nicollet Avenue Minneapolis, Minn.



Det kännes riktigt genomtänkt för en gammal populist att läsa dagtidningarna nu för tiden och se hur kampe mot de stora korporationerna utvecklar sig. Republikaner och demokrater täfna med hvarandra i att finna anfalls punkter, och de äro lika bittra i sina uttalanden som den mest inbitne populist var för femton år sedan. Enda skillnaden är att vi fingro heta anarkister, socialistar och hvarjehanda andra vackra namn, under det att de som nu föra kampen få pris och ära som patrioter. Näja, sak samma, bara det blir allvar på det rättvisas sker den stora massan, sä är det blott en liten bitask hvem som får äran derom.

I Minnesota synes det verkligen som det skulle bli allvar att. Som bekant är hafva jernvägsbolagen haft för va va ut ätte hvad man kallar "vattnade" aktier, afsedda endast att dölja storleken af bolagets förtjenster. Om ett bolag, till exempel, förtjenar 21 procent i ren vinst på verkliga värdet af sin jernväg, men har utgett aktier till tredubbla beloppet sä blir utdelningen af förtjensten nominelt endast sju procent. För en tid sedan beslödt Great Northern bolaget att utge \$60,000,000 af sådana vattnade aktier. Det finnes i Minnesota en lag som förbjuder jernvägsbolagen att utge exträ aktier utan att först ha fått tillåtelse af statens jernvägskommission. Denna lag har hittills varit en död bokstav, men nu har statens generaladvokat börjat rättegång för att tillämpa den i detta tillfälle, och han har vunnit första drabbningen i en af statens domstolar. Om högsta domstolens stadfäst detta dekret sä blir det ett svår för jernvägsnäringsmännen.

I sitt försvar i denna sak påyrkade Great Northern bolaget att det var frilagt från denna lags tillämpande genom en paragraf i det gamla St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba bolagets oktroj. Nu kommer statsadvokaten med en begrundad inkommission att denna oktroj skall upphävas, på grund deraf att detta bolag ej längre förestår någon jernvägssträfk. Det äret gammalt knep af dessa bolag att lita på vissa privilegier i gamla oktroj utfärdade till bolag som de lagt under sig och som fingro sina privilegier på en tid ja jernvägsnärings künde få nästan hvad de ville. Om dessa gamla oktroj kunna upphävas sä försvinner ett stort hinder för lagarnes tillämpande i många fall.

Utän tvifvel kommer den nuvarande lagstifvningen att antaga en lag som bestämmer passagerar afgiften till två cent per mil. Som bihang till denna lag blir tvifveln antaga en förslag att jernvägsnärings ej längre få ge friläpjet till andra än sina egna tjänstemän och arbetare. Hurvida detta kommer att utstångä alla lagstifvning-medlemmar blir tvifvelaktigt. Somliga af dem torde nog kunna visa att äro frätagas som jernvägsnärings tjänstemän.

Flera andra förslag för reglerandet af korporationerna komma tvifvelvis att frambringas. Bland de viktigaste blir ett för beskattandet af jerngruvorna i nordöstra Minnesota, som hittills sluppit undan med den mest obetydliga skatt.

Det ser lofvande ut, minnsann. OLA VIKMLÄNSNING.

The Willmar Bakery and Ice Cream Co., owns the exclusive right in this city for the making of bakery goods under the "Never Stale" bread process.

A Hotel Experience. One fashionable hotel on Fifth avenue refuses to give any receipt for jewelry deposited in its safe or hold itself responsible for a greater amount than \$250. Its explanation of this rule is based on an experience which seems excuse enough. Two guests of the hotel kept their valuables and money in the safe. They left them there when they went abroad, sometimes to stay for six months. Once the wife came back alone and drew out all the money and valuables. As she had of done so before the clerks gave the box to her as a matter of course. It was not until her husband had returned and wanted the same valuables that the hotel knew of their divorce. The husband brought suit and recovered all he claimed. Since that result of its confidence in its guests the hotel has limited its responsibility to \$250.—New York Sun.

As to the statement concerning the wash boiler and its price, it is apparent to anyone who stops to think that J. G. J. misrepresents, not only the Paynesville hardware merchants but the catalogue houses as well. In the first place, no one would thicken inch copper boiler can not be obtained at a catalogue house for \$2.32, at least there are none listed as cheap as that, and if it could be purchased at that price it would hardly be worth carrying home. The cheapest copper boiler the mail order houses list costs \$2.25 plus freight, which would be the 60 cent rate from Chicago. This boiler is 9 1/2 x 18 1/2 and weighs 62 pounds, about large enough for a four bath. There is only one boiler made that retails by the Paynesville merchants or the merchants of any other town for \$2.50. It is made of 1 1/2 inch high, full steel braced, has patent copper handles and is made of 18 ounce copper, heavier material than any catalogue house puts in any boiler. No

merchant ever attempted to charge any man \$5.50 for any other boiler. As to steel ranges, it is not necessary to call attention to the fact that every progressive hardware merchant has on his floor one or more samples of catalogue house steel ranges and offers them for sale at the regular catalogue price, but there is not a case on record of one of them being sold, for the very simple reason that no one will buy them after seeing them.

In closing it is well to remark for the information of J. G. J. that while there is a certain amount of patriotism and loyalty to home industry in the fight of the home merchant against the encroachment of the mail order concerns, the home merchant asks for no particular consideration on that account. He asks for the business of the buying public on the ground that his goods are as cheap or cheaper than those offered by the catalogue house and is there any reason on earth why he can not do this? Goods, like horses, are bought on the open market and the retailer can buy just as cheap as anyone and his running expenses are but a very small fraction proportionately of the catalogue house. Of course he cannot handle as cheap a grade of goods as the catalogue house because nothing will ruin the business of a merchant quicker than the sale of cheap goods, but on goods of the same quality every progressive merchant invites the closest scrutiny and comparison of prices.

The hardware merchants of Paynesville invite J. G. J. to visit their stores and agree that they will not consume over thirty minutes of his valuable time in convincing him that they have the catalogue house skinned a mile, not only on wash boilers, but on every other article they handle. Bring your catalogue along.

Abstracts of Title to Kandiyohi county lands and city property promptly furnished by J. T. Otos, the bonded abstractor. 51

KANDIYOHI COUNTY WOMAN MAKES A GOOD SUGGESTION

Mrs. Martin Olson, of Atwater. Proposes that the State Meet Competition of Flax Binding Twine. Minneapolis Journal, January 31.—Mrs. Martin Olson of Atwater, wife of a merchant of that town, is the originator of an idea for fighting the binding twine trust, which idea Senator Thorpe of Willmar intends to present to the state prison committee of the senate with the proposal that it be embodied in a bill.

Mrs. Olson is a woman of unusual enterprise and is much interested in public questions. Some time ago she began an investigation of the binding twine question. She investigated the manufacture of hemp twine as carried on for the benefit of the farmers at the state prison. She investigated the more modern method now instituted in this state by the binding twine trust of manufacturing binding twine out of flax straw, which method is much cheaper than using the imported hemp. For this reason the trust is attempting once more to get back the trade of Minnesota farmers and to cut down—and out if possible—the manufacture of binding twine at the state prison.

Mrs. Olson proposes to Senator Thorpe that the state "fight fire with fire" or, in other words, enter into the manufacture of flax straw binding twine at the prison in addition to the present manufacture of hemp twine. She has forwarded to Senator Thorpe samples of binding twine which she herself has made out of flax straw, having mixed with it a small percentage of hemp to give it additional strength. The flax twine, for all practical purposes, seems as good as the hemp twine. Senator Thorpe is quite taken with the idea and is going to request a meeting of the prison committee of the senate in order to get the endorsement of that committee for a bill he contemplates introducing, providing that the board of control may introduce the manufacture of flax twine at the penitentiary and thus once again be able to compete on an even plane with the binding twine trust, which already has a flax twine factory going full blast in this state.

A REPLY TO J. G. J.'S DEFENSE OF THE MAIL ORDER HOUSES

The Paynesville Press of last week contains the following answer to the letter of J. G. J. in a recent issue of the TRIBUNE: "We never saw a defender of the mail order houses who did not start his argument with the statement 'I am no patronizer of the mail order houses,' which shows that no man cares to be known to the world at large as a patronizer of these institutions. If the catalogue house restrains the home merchants from charging their customers three prices for a certain article, then they are a good thing, and J. G. J. should not be ashamed to patronize them—nor to sign his full name to the articles he writes—but we want to whisper to J. G. J. that retail stores were in business several decades before the catalogue houses, and although there were not half as many of them and competition was not half as keen as at the present time, our grandfathers were not heard to complain that they were competing with catalogue houses for four prices for anything they had to buy.

As to the statement concerning the wash boiler and its price, it is apparent to anyone who stops to think that J. G. J. misrepresents, not only the Paynesville hardware merchants but the catalogue houses as well. In the first place, no one would thicken inch copper boiler can not be obtained at a catalogue house for \$2.32, at least there are none listed as cheap as that, and if it could be purchased at that price it would hardly be worth carrying home. The cheapest copper boiler the mail order houses list costs \$2.25 plus freight, which would be the 60 cent rate from Chicago. This boiler is 9 1/2 x 18 1/2 and weighs 62 pounds, about large enough for a four bath. There is only one boiler made that retails by the Paynesville merchants or the merchants of any other town for \$2.50. It is made of 1 1/2 inch high, full steel braced, has patent copper handles and is made of 18 ounce copper, heavier material than any catalogue house puts in any boiler. No

merchant ever attempted to charge any man \$5.50 for any other boiler. As to steel ranges, it is not necessary to call attention to the fact that every progressive hardware merchant has on his floor one or more samples of catalogue house steel ranges and offers them for sale at the regular catalogue price, but there is not a case on record of one of them being sold, for the very simple reason that no one will buy them after seeing them.

In closing it is well to remark for the information of J. G. J. that while there is a certain amount of patriotism and loyalty to home industry in the fight of the home merchant against the encroachment of the mail order concerns, the home merchant asks for no particular consideration on that account. He asks for the business of the buying public on the ground that his goods are as cheap or cheaper than those offered by the catalogue house and is there any reason on earth why he can not do this? Goods, like horses, are bought on the open market and the retailer can buy just as cheap as anyone and his running expenses are but a very small fraction proportionately of the catalogue house. Of course he cannot handle as cheap a grade of goods as the catalogue house because nothing will ruin the business of a merchant quicker than the sale of cheap goods, but on goods of the same quality every progressive merchant invites the closest scrutiny and comparison of prices.

The hardware merchants of Paynesville invite J. G. J. to visit their stores and agree that they will not consume over thirty minutes of his valuable time in convincing him that they have the catalogue house skinned a mile, not only on wash boilers, but on every other article they handle. Bring your catalogue along.

Abstracts of Title to Kandiyohi county lands and city property promptly furnished by J. T. Otos, the bonded abstractor. 51

DeLamont's Parcel Delivery.

Trunks, parcels, packages, letters, etc., called for and delivered to any part of the city. Prompt service. Charges moderate. Office Great Northern Express. Telephone No. 92.

Willmar Tannery. Tans furs of all kinds; tans and lines robes; lines and repairs old robes. All kinds of hides bought or exchanged for robes or harness leather. Robes for sale. ANDREW O. SATHER, Prop., 937 First Street So., Willmar.

Building Blocks. Barney Leary wishes to announce to the public that he is prepared to receive orders for concrete cement blocks for building purposes. The sizes manufactured are from 10 to 12 inches. They will be furnished at reasonable prices. Call at residence, 506 Fifth Street, or call up phone 273. 15f

Furs! Furs! Furs! No matter what the other fellows pay, we will pay more for your furs. We will be at S. E. Stansberry's implement office every Saturday during the fur season. Come and bring your furs. If you have a large lot, send us a card and we will be with you. NELSON BROS. CO., Willmar, Minn.

RAMWILL KRÖNIKA. Nionde Dragagnalen. Ja nu, mina gubbakamrader, ska ja tala om oja ritit sannfärdig historia om hur Janna Jack han stal säjs tum ä en dubbel bössepiba från Erick i Palaboa. Daj va sä ad Janne Jack ä Finn skulle ud ojn sönda maran ä skytta, men som Janne ete hade nan bössa sä mätte han lana ojn. Men han va nock sä stor pa daj, for han velle ha ojn bra ä fin ojn. Ä sä som Erick i Palaboa hade ojn pa ätte värde, sä den kunne va nock sä bra, men som Erick ete säj va hemma sä va ä Janna go te mi mäet tiggane om full ansvarighet te fa den, sä te sist feck han lana den udn drängen. Sä mä bössan pa nacken ä flaskan i lomman har daj i väj. Sä fick da Jack ä Finn lana ojn fin ny bäd som velle gerna vaggga lide. Men daj bar i väj upp ad elfven i alla fall. Finn rodde ä Jack glödde, ätte nänting te skuda förstas. Ä som han sedder mä bössan fullt färiger ä mynnigen udom bädakanten sä far han i ojn hast ym pa nänting som rycke i ryggen pa Jack ungefar som när katten far syn pa ojn mus. Maj, ä maj; bäden vaggge te sies ä bössan doppa nojr i vannet ojt stöcke, ä sä small daj mä daj samma, ä ojn piba va da säjs tum kortare än den andra. Men dä kan ni tro ad herr Finn begynde flina ä ble najstan tväfallad. Men den arme Jack han va färiger te ä skräna, for lide kunne han betala bössan. Men sä när han kom hem fant han pä ä skära ä bössan ä släppte ten den nock sä bra ä feck nytt sejt pä ä, ä därmä stack han den i säcken ä satte den på sin plass. Händes ä ojt par dar ätte pa sä kom Erick ätte sin bössa, for han skulle skytta präjrhöns i vestern. Men när Erick va rojster da va daj Jack som begynde flina, for han vesste ad trångborringen va borte pa bössan. Ude i vestern va möed mä höns, ä som Erick vesste ad bössan brugte skuda tajt sä lid han hönsen flya lide ifrå säj, for han va rädder for ä gora hackemad udn dem. Men daj va vesste ente farlit for bössan sköud ud öfver ojt hejlt tunnälant, sä vitt strödde den. Da ble Erick rassane ä täjnte ad dä va han säj som glömt ä skuda, ä sä bytte han bort den stackars bössan ä feck bra betalt for den. Men daj tog et par är innan han fann ud hur daj dära hade gäed te.

Ja tänker ad om vi inte tänka lide for sä sälla, vi som äka rösta ä