



# Telephone Talking

The wonderfully rapid growth of the telephone has made its use universal and its misuse a matter of keen public concern.

When you talk over the telephone, speak in a slow, distinct and even tone, with your lips about one inch from the mouthpiece, talking directly into the transmitter.

Telephone diaphragms are constructed for ordinary modulations of the voice, and to talk otherwise is not conducive to the best transmission.

When your telephone rings, do not reply, "Hello!" Answer by giving your name, as "Brownspeaking," or "Jones & Company, Brown talking." That method saves useless words and is both courteous and direct.

In making a call, the figures of a telephone number should be separated and one number given at a time.

For example, in calling "Black 140," when "Central" asks for the number, say "Black one-four-oh."

## Nebraska Telephone Company

### Go South Sir!

**Farm Land \$10 an acre**

up can be purchased in the Southeast along the Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio R.R., Ga. So. & Fla. Ry. supporting good churches, schools, stores and improved highways.

**LIVE STOCK, POULTRY AND DAIRYING** business pays big, and is conducted at smaller cost than in other sections of the country. Largest pastures and green fields the whole year round make this possible.

**ALFALFA CROWS** abundantly in nearly all parts of the Southeast. Many acres produce 4 to 6 tons, selling locally from \$14 per ton up.

**APPLES, FRUIT, TRUCK AND COTTON** are other big paying crops. Apple orchards net \$100 to \$500 an acre, and truck gardening \$200 up.

**CLIMATE UNSURPASSED**—Every day in the year one can work in his fields. These long seasons allow raising two and three crops from the same soil each year.

Subscriptions to "South Sir" and booklets on State of Va., N. & S. Car., Fla., Ala., Miss., Texas, and Ky. sent FREE.

**M. V. RICHARDS,**  
L. and I. Agent,  
Southern Railway,  
Room 95, Washington, D.C.

### and Grow Rich

### Very Serious

It is a very serious matter to ask for one medicine and have the wrong one given you. For this reason we urge you in buying to be careful to get the genuine—

### THE FORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT Liver Medicine

The reputation of this old, reliable medicine, for constipation, indigestion and liver trouble, is firmly established. It does not irritate other medicines. It is better than others, or it would not be the favorite liver powder, with a larger sale than all others combined.

**SOLD IN TOWN F2**

### NURSERYMAN'S SPECIAL NOTICE

Any one ordering nursery stock to the amount of ten dollars or more before March 1, 1912, will be given a fine Atlas of the World free, the retail price of which is one dollar. Phones: Res. 504, Office, Green 720.

**ALLIANCE NURSERIES,**  
J. P. Barker, Prop.  
7-4-1009

A classified advertisement, persistently printed will sell anything of value.

## MANAGEMENT OF HOTBEDS

Ventilation and Watering Most Important in Winter.

### PLANTS REQUIRE FRESH AIR.

In the management of hotbeds in winter, the matter of ventilation and watering should be emphasized. When the beds are very warm, young plants like lettuce will require a great deal of fresh air. It is necessary that the sash be lifted at one edge during the warm part of the day. At the same time, it must be remembered that under such conditions the plants are very tender and sensitive to cold. A slight chilling either from ventilating when the air is too cold, or from chilling the plants by watering them with water that is too icy, will check them and seriously retard growth, if it does not more seriously injure them. There are so many sunny days in winter that it will be possible to raise the sashes from one to four inches for at least an hour about noon or a little later every day. The main difficulty will come when the weather is too cold to prop up the sashes at all. Even then they should be raised up high some time during the middle of the day and then quickly lowered again. This may be necessary during cloudy days when the weather is not so cold. It will at least change the air. A need for fresh air is always indicated, at least when it is badly needed, by condensation of the moisture on the glass. When this "sweating" takes place, fresh air must be given at all hazards.

The beds will require comparatively little watering. Too much water will drown out the fermenting manure and cause the heat to die out.

The soil, however, should never be allowed to become dry. The water used should be about the temperature of well or cistern water. Ice cold water would certainly injure the plants. Watering should be done early, on mornings when there is prospect of sunny weather. Never water on a cloudy day. When watering is done, see that the soil is wet down at least three inches, but not much farther. Moistening only the surface would be very injurious.

## HOUSING THE FARM POULTRY

Light, Ventilation and Dry Floor Chief Requisites.

### MUST BE FREE FROM DRAFTS

Plenty of light, ventilation and a dry floor are the chief requisites for poultry housing. It is also essential that the building be free from drafts, as these are likely to quickly affect the health of the chickens.

There are several ways to insure that the floor of the poultry house be dry. One way is to place the house on high ground so that it will be thoroughly well drained in all directions. This is a good plan. If it is impracticable to put in a concrete floor, this will keep out the moisture from below, and it can be covered with litter on the top so that the chickens will not be affected by its coldness. A good way is to build up the floor of the house above the surrounding level with a layer two or three inches thick of some coarse material.

An abundance of light helps in many ways. In keeping out disease it is very efficient. It keeps the cheerful in winter, and this is a very important factor in egg production during cold weather. For winter egg production it is also essential that there be thorough ventilation. There would naturally be a large amount of foul damp air in the house if it were not carried out, and it would tend to weaken the laying power of the hens.

It is not best to locate the farm poultry house near other buildings and sheds, for the fowls are likely to overrun them and become a nuisance. Also, when the house is set close in the yard it is likely to be so small that the birds are fed on the same soil for successive years. This increases the tendency to filthy condition and unhealthy flocks. These are questions which must be encountered, and additional yard space would eliminate this question to a great extent.

Again, the farmer demands a chicken house which requires little attention. The university has planned a house that will meet the requirements. The house advised by the university for the use of the average farmer is a modification of the "fresh air" type. It is 11x24 feet, large enough to accommodate seventy laying hens. The roof is double pitch and the sides are of unequal length. The short span, which faces the north, is about one-third the length of the longer. The high side, on the north, is five feet high and low side three feet six inches. The north side of this house is completely closed in and the south side is covered over with wire screen and left open. Two windows are placed in the west end, their size being twelve light with 8x10 inch glass. These windows, besides affording plenty of light for the interior, can be opened readily so that there will be a free circulation of air. The roosts should be located on the high side, as far as possible from the openings.

This open front house is always well ventilated and it adapts itself to temperature changes without attention. Muslin frames might be used in the front to keep out storms, but usually one is not present to do the adjusting.

It is often asked if the birds will not be too cold in this open front house. Experience has shown, however, that birds do well under these conditions. It is not the cold so much as sudden changes in temperature, or especially damp conditions. Frozen combs often result from excessive moisture rather than from the extreme cold.

In building the roosts, a 2x2 inch stick should be rounded off on the corners and it is well if a small groove be put along the top side. This is handy when disinfecting, as a little oil poured in one end will spread along the whole roost and kill any lice that might be there.

Such a house is not expensive to build and will be found convenient for use on the average farm.

When spring plowing commences, as soon as the weather is warm enough, it should be remembered that disking will help to make the plowing easier and better. When land is disked before it is plowed, according to Prof. Doane of the Missouri College of Agriculture, the plowing is easier and the seed bed is deeper and more thoroughly pulverized. Instead of having a fine surface with clods underneath, there will be made a seed bed that is pulverized down to the bottom of the furrow. It is in this lower part that the corn roots or any other roots make their largest growth. Furthermore, if there is a litter of corn stalks scattered over the ground, the disk will prepare it for the plow much better. The disk is now largely replacing the stalk-cutter for working cornstalk ground.

Everywhere in the state some farmers are paying heavy taxes by leaving their implements out in the weather. An implement loses very rapidly if allowed to rust. The business farmer is now looking after the machinery he will use later in the spring, and getting it ready.

Large poultry farms usually fall after a few years, but a small poultry plant on the general farm seldom fails to pay well. They will pay better if they are well housed and regularly cared for.

## FORAGE CROPS FOR FATTENING STOCK

Labor Problem on Farms Parity Solved in This Way.

One of the greatest advance steps in live stock farming in the last few years is in the use of forage crops for fattening or growing stock. There are several advantages in this use of green crops, especially when they are fed directly from the field.

The labor problem, which is becoming greater every year on Missouri farms, is partly solved in this way. When stock can be turned into the field to gather a crop directly from its own roots, there is little labor required. There is the further advantage that there is no hauling out of manure, as it is all left in the field where it will do the most good.

Cattle running on green forage crops are usually healthier than others. This is more noticeable with hogs than with cattle. A hog that is running in the open, getting plenty of exercise and plenty of green food is less susceptible to the cholera than one fed in a close pen.

Many of the best forage crops can be raised as "catch" crops. This means that they can be slipped in after some other crop has been removed and make a crop the same season. Cowpeas, for example, will still make a crop after wheat or oats.

Every farmer should plan to have some space for forage crops into which he can turn his hogs or cattle if the pasture should happen to run short. Last season the value of cowpeas in this respect was demonstrated more than ever before. Cowpeas planted in the hill with corn make a good growth, keep down the weeds, add some fertility to the soil, and make a lot of good feed. One farmer last season made six or seven dollars an acre from feeding sheep on the cowpeas that were left after the corn crop.

If farmers could only see the proportion of chaff and weed seed that is sometimes found in what is sold for pure seed, they would become more careful in buying. In small grass seeds especially there is sometimes only a small proportion of the real pure seed and a very large proportion of weed seed. The weeds are a nuisance at best, but when the farmer is obliged to pay for the seed to plant them on his farm, it is too much.

The United States government, working through the College of Agriculture, maintains a regular seed testing laboratory in Columbia, where samples of seed will be analyzed and tested for germinating strength. There is no quicker way to improve crops than to use cleaner and stronger seed. Every farmer in Missouri is entitled to have tests made at this laboratory free of charge, simply sending in the sample and asking that it be done.

## BALANCE OF THE STORY

"An Unsung Song Prevented Panic When Lincoln Was Shot," Title of Story Commenced Last Issue

### CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK

One of the most interesting short stories which it has been our privilege to publish in a long while was the one related by William Withers, leader of the orchestra in Ford's theatre the night Lincoln was assassinated, publication of which was commenced in last week's Herald, with a fine half tone cut of Mr. Withers. It was intended that the entire story should be published in one issue of the paper but a part of it was crowded over to this issue. Following is the balance of the story:

"Should I live a thousand years I shall never forget that ten seconds of my life that was spent between Booth and his liberty. His eyes seemed starting from their sockets. In his left hand was a long dagger, while with his right he seemed to be balancing himself against the brick wall. Behind the murderer I saw the iron bar used to control the lights lying on the floor. He glared at me like a wild beast for a second or two and then with lowered head and with arms flying he made a rush at me.

"Let me pass," he shouted. "Let me pass!" and with the dagger made a desperate lunge at me, the sharp blade ripping through the collar of my coat, penetrating my undergarments and inflicting a flesh wound in my neck about six inches long. This blow sent me sprawling on the floor, and he made a dash for the stage door, through which I caught a glimpse of a horse's head and a young fellow known as 'Peanut John' holding it by the bridle. The next thing I knew a detective named Stewart ran over me and disappeared out the stage door only a few seconds after Booth had closed it. Harry Hawk and several members of the company went stumbling over me in a rush to get to their dressing rooms. Finally a detective picked me up, and I asked him what had happened. He didn't answer, but led me to the stage, which was now crowded with people, and pointing to the president's box said, "Look there, look there!" I looked and saw Lincoln, with his head resting on the back of his chair, apparently dead. His wife was bathing his face with her handkerchief and Miss Laura Keane stood near with a pitcher in her hand.

"The detective hissed in my ear, 'The president is dying—shot by an assassin!' The horror and the pity of it all rushed upon me like a great black cloud, and I wept. I recovered myself and told the detective to take me to police headquarters, as I had important information.

"The most sorrowful sight I ever beheld was when the president was carried up the aisle that only a short time before he had walked down smiling and bowing. The audience that had cheered was now crying; the handkerchiefs that had waved enthusiastically were now wet with tears.

"The president was taken to Mr. Petersen's house, opposite the theater, and put to bed in a room occupied by John Matthews, a member of Miss Keane's company, where he died at 7:30 the next morning.

"When I reached the street with the detective there was a great mob in front of the theater, and as they caught sight of us there were cries of 'Kill him! Lynch him! Hang him!' and the threats were nearly carried out before it was made known that I was not the man who had killed the president. When we arrived at police headquarters I was taken before Mayor Wallack of Washington, who questioned me closely and to whom I told my story.

"My wound was examined and attended to, and after I had given all the information I could Mayor Wallack told me I would be detained overnight, but to go home in the morning and stay there, because if Booth had friends in Washington they would endeavor to put me out of the way if they thought I had any valuable information.

"There were a great number of conspirators arrested, and I was summoned to appear at the trial, which was held in the arsenal in the navy yard. Spangler, the scene shifter, was sentenced to serve a term at Dry Tortugas. After serving his time he returned to his home in Brooklyn, where he became ill. Before he died he was interviewed by a reporter on the staff of the Brooklyn Eagle. He stated then that I probably saved the lives of many people in the audience by appearing when I did and asking him to move away from the governor, as his part in the plot was to turn off all the lights in front of the stage when he heard the pistol shot. When I pulled the cover over the governor Spangler did not have time to get back and turn the lights off before Booth's pistol was fired. Booth in his wild dash to escape, seeing that the lights were still on in the auditorium, must have tried to turn the gas off himself and in his excitement wrenched the lever from his place, and it struck the wall in falling to the floor."

Mr. Withers carries a scar on his neck about four inches long as a reminder of his encounter with Booth. The coat that he wore on that night has been promised to the government on his death. There is not much of the garment left now, as it has been much hacked by relic seekers.

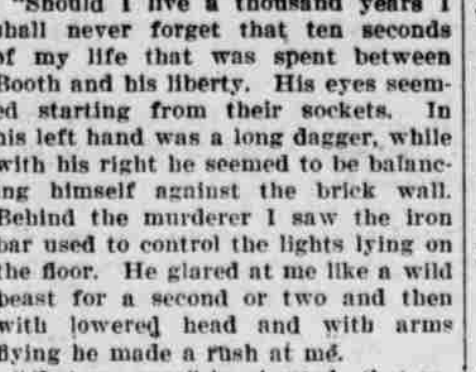
## TREAT SEED OATS WITH SMUT

Disease is Easily Killed With Formaldehyde.

### RIGHT NOW IS THE BEST TIME

During the winter, when other work is not pressing, is the best time to treat the seed oats for smut. Any time before seeding will do, however. If dried out well, the oats will keep almost any length of time after treatment.

Farmers in general are familiar with the work of the smut. Whole crops are often seriously injured by it, and the infection is carried over to the next year in the seed. One farmer who treated his seed got thirty bushels of



RESULT OF AN EXPERIMENT SHOWING VALUE OF FORMALDEHYDE TREATMENT FOR OATS SEED.

Oats two years ago, while his neighbor, who did not treat, had a crop scarcely worth cutting. It undoubtedly pays. The following directions are given for the formaldehyde treatment:

"Prepare a solution as follows: Mix one pound of commercial formalin, 40

## FLAVORS IN MILK; CAUSE OF CONTAMINATION

The abnormal or injurious flavors in milk are of two kinds: first, those due to feed eaten by the cows; second, those due to contamination.

The first kind is scientifically spoken of as feed flavors and is due to the cow eating large quantities of turnips, onions, ensilage, beets, ragweed, etc.

The cause of the contamination of milk is largely due to lack of perfect cleanliness with the milking utensils, surroundings, methods of delivery and personal cleanliness.

The udder and adjacent parts should be washed with clean water and wiped dry with a clean, dry towel. The hands and the clothing of the milkman should be clean. Bottles, buckets, etc., should be sterilized with live steam and turned upside down so as to prevent the collection of dust, which always contains germs and mold spores. Small top pails should be compulsory by law.

## BIG DISCOUNT

12 to 16 per cent discount on money invested in our assorted cases of canned Fruits and Vegetables

4 No. 2 1/2 cans Sliced Peaches at 25c.....	\$1.00
4 No. 2 1/2 cans Half Peaches at 25c.....	1.00
4 No. 2 1/2 cans White Cherries at 25c.....	1.00
4 No. 2 1/2 cans Pears at 25c.....	1.00
4 No. 2 1/2 cans Apricots at 25c.....	1.00
4 No. 2 1/2 cans Muscat Grapes at 25c.....	1.00
Total, \$6.00	

This case of assorted fruit at **\$5.05** shows a saving of 16% on your living expenses

6 No. 2 cans Blackberries at 25c each.....	\$1.50
6 No. 2 cans Strawberries at 25c each.....	1.50
6 No. 2 cans Cherries at 25c each.....	1.50
3 No. 2 cans Raspberries at 25c each.....	.75
3 No. 2 cans Gooseberries at 25c each.....	.75
Total, \$6.00	

Here is a discount of 15 per cent on this case of assorted small fruit at **\$5.10**

6 No. 2 cans Corn at 12 1/2c each.....	\$.75
6 No. 2 cans Peas at 12 1/2c each.....	.75
4 No. 2 cans Lima Beans at 12 1/2c each.....	.50
4 No. 2 cans Wax Beans at 12 1/2c each.....	.50
4 No. 2 cans Green Beans at 12 1/2c ea.....	.50
Total, \$3.00	

This case of Vegetables at **\$2.65** shows a discount of 12 per cent on investment. You can't loan your money to as good advantage

## The Sanitary Store is the place Alliance Grocery Co.

# Majestic

## THE RANGE REPUTATION!

WITH A

In case of serious illness, you wouldn't call in any old doctor, but would get the best doctor you knew of, The Doctor with a Reputation, the doctor that has shown his worth by years of good honest service.

Then why buy any old range, when you can get The Great Majestic. The Range with a reputation—a reputation won by years of constant, honest and economical service.

The Majestic is made right—OF NON-BREAKABLE MALLEABLE IRON, and RUST-RESISTING CHARCOAL IRON. All parts of the Majestic are riveted together (not bolted) practically airtight—no cold enters range or hot air escapes, thus baking perfect with about half the fuel used in a range that is bolted and pasted together with stove putty.

The All-Copper Movable Reservoir on the Majestic is absolutely the only reservoir worthy of the name. It heats 15 gallons of water while breakfast is cooking, and when water boils it can be moved away from fire by simply shifting lever.

Call at our store and let us show you why the Majestic is absolutely the best range on the market.

Your neighbor has one—ask her. All styles and sizes.

# I. L. ACHESON

PHELAN OPERA HOUSE BLOCK