



We Ask Your Aid

Probably you have never realized that each telephone subscriber is a vital factor in securing good telephone service.

You and every other telephone user are essential partners in the Company that supplies you telephone equipment.

This Company is making every effort to meet the needs of the entire public for a telephone service that is united, direct and universal, and is trying hard to win and to merit a reputation for prompt and efficient service.

We have no desire to dodge our responsibility to give the very best service, but take note of this:

No community ever enjoys first-class telephone service unless the Company has the intelligent and the hearty co-operation of its subscribers.

In a series of advertisements we shall point out how you can be loyal to yourselves and your neighbors in helping us give the best service possible.

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. Se. & 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. Luscious pastures and green fields the whole year round make this possible.

ALFALFA GROWS 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.

Subscription to "South Sir!" and booklets on States of Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., Tex., 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.

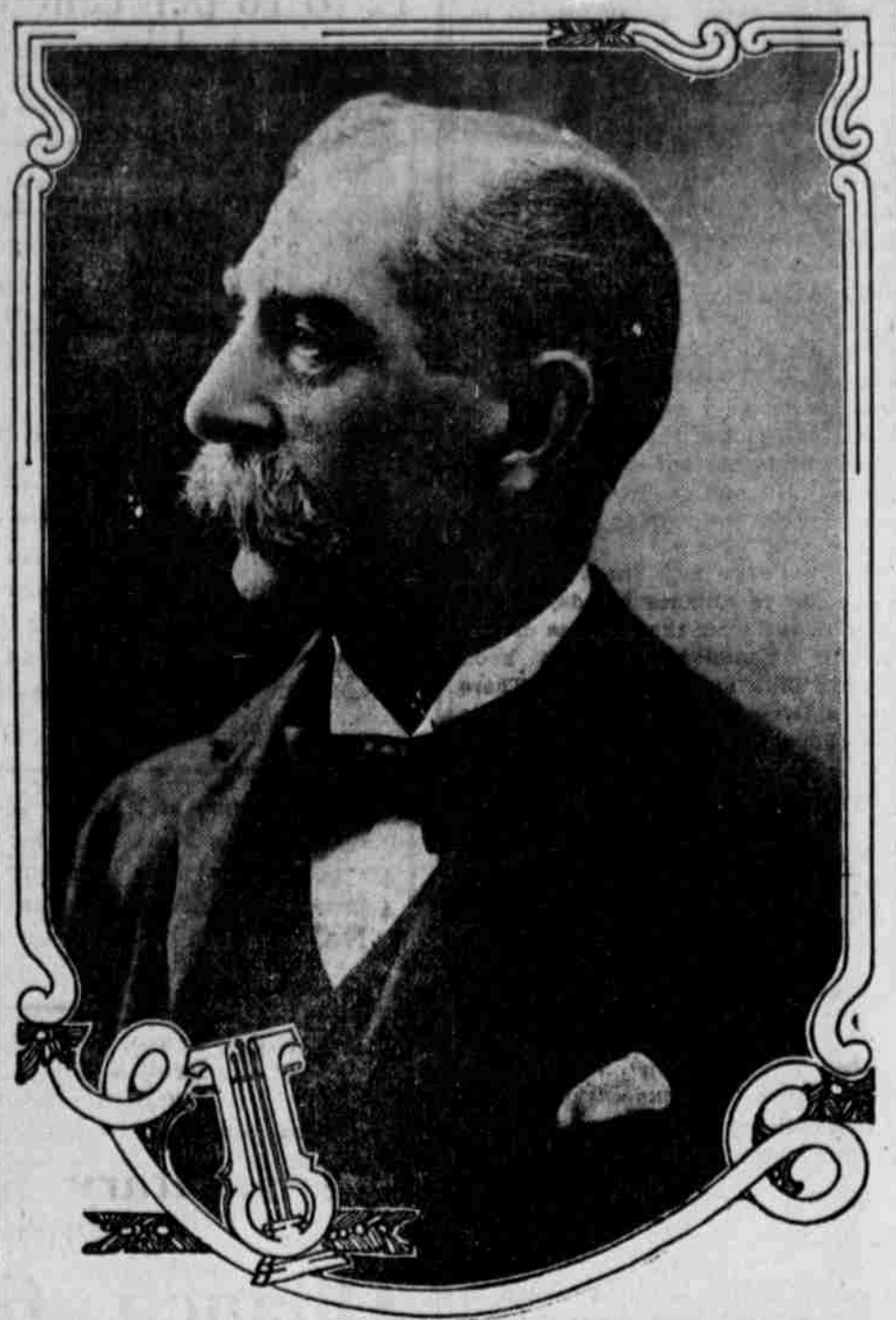
SOLD IN TOWN P2

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D. SWIFT & CO., PATENT LAWYERS, 303 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.



WILLIAM WITHERS, LEADER OF THE ORCHESTRA IN FORD'S THEATER THE NIGHT LINCOLN WAS ASSASSINATED.

An Unsung Song Prevented Panic When Lincoln Was Shot

William Withers, Leader of the Orchestra in Ford's Theater, Tells Experiences
Narrowly Escaped Death From Dagger Wielded by Booth as He Escaped Across Stage

By **JOHN W. LAWRENCE.**
(Copyright, 1912, by American Press Association.)

WILLIAM WITHERS, who was the leader of the orchestra in Ford's theater in Washington at the time Abraham Lincoln was assassinated and who met Booth a few seconds after he had given the president his death wound, is living at Rye Beach, N. Y. He is an accomplished musician and is a master of several instruments and for a number of years was leader of the orchestra in Daly's theater, New York.

"Some time before that fatal 14th of April, 1865," said the musician, "I had composed music to the words of a poem entitled 'Honor to Our Soldiers,' and it had been sung in public on one or two occasions with remarkable success. This song was directly responsible for my meeting with John Wilkes Booth a moment after his attack on the president, and I might say it almost cost me my life. When it was announced in the newspapers of Washington that Lincoln intended to witness a performance of 'Our American Cousin' I decided that it would be particularly fitting to have my song rendered between the acts, and H. Clay Ford approved this.

"I hired a male quartet, and when Miss Keene, who was appearing in the leading part in the play, heard a rehearsal of the song she volunteered to assist to the chorus with her entire company. It was finally decided that the song be given between the first and second acts.

"On the night of the performance the presidential box, which under ordinary conditions was used as two separate stalls, was thrown open into one compartment and smothered in the national colors. Before going to the music room I stepped next door to a saloon frequented by actors and employees of the theater.

"When I entered, the very first person I met was John Wilkes Booth. He was standing at the bar in his shirt sleeves, his coat thrown over one arm and his hat in his hand. There were several men with him, and they were laughing and joking. When Booth saw me he cried, 'Hello, Billy; come have a drink with me.'

"We drank together, and during the conversation one of the party laughingly remarked that Booth would never be as great as his father. I remember seeing an inscrutable smile fit across his face as he replied, 'When I leave the stage for good I will be the most famous man in America.' The statement had no significance for me at the time, but I remembered it later.

"After the overture and before the curtain went up on the first act I noticed Booth in the rear, leaning against the last row of orchestra chairs. The first act had not progressed very far when I heard cheering. I knew what that meant and gave the sign to the members of my orchestra to play 'Hail to the Chief.' Of course, there

was lots of excitement, and men and women stood up and cheered for the president.

"As Lincoln climbed the stairs to the first balcony the enthusiasm increased, and he bowed twice to the audience. He disappeared in the curtained entrance and took a seat a moment later in the left hand corner of the box.

"At the end of the first act, when my song was to be sung, I was called to the speaking tube by the stage manager, Mr. J. B. Wright, and was requested to play my entr'acte music, as Miss Keene was not ready to assist in my song, but probably would be at the end of the second act. Toward the end of the second act I saw Booth in the balcony, apparently deeply interested in the play.

"When the second act was over I was informed again through the speaking tube that Miss Keene was not ready to do her part in the song. Feeling vexed at this, I went behind the scenes to find out why the extra feature had been slighted. To reach the stage I had to take an underground passage to a stairway in the rear of the building. I found Mr.

Wright in one of the wings with several members of the company about him. When I approached a scene shifter named Spangler got in my way, and as I asked him to move he turned on me suddenly and snarled, 'What do you want here?'

"I was taken aback at this sudden display of temper, as I had always found him a quiet and altogether inoffensive sort of man. I told him I was not there on any business that concerned him and again asked him to move. He stepped to one side reluctantly as I advanced to the manager's side, and before I said anything regarding the song I pulled the cover over a box on the brick wall called the governor, which contained a lever controlling all the gaslights in the house. I rested my arm against the cover and made inquiries about my song.

"Mr. Wright said that Miss Keene was so nervous and was trying so hard to give a good performance that her promise to assist in the extra feature had slipped her memory. I became disgusted with the whole affair and started back to the orchestra. I had reached the stairway leading to the underground passage and had taken two steps downward when I heard the report of a pistol.

"I knew there were no firearms used in the play and started to retrace my steps to the manager to find out what the trouble was. When I approached the narrow entrance where Mr. Wright had been standing only a few seconds before I heard a dull thud as though some one had fallen on the stage. Just as I was about to step into the wing I heard an iron bar strike the brick wall and fall to the floor. Somebody cursed fiercely—there was a stumbling rush—and I faced Booth, the assassin!

PREDICT SEED CORN FAMINE

Tests Show Germinating Power Is Very Low.

EXPERTS SEE GRAVE DANGER.

(By C. W. Pusgley, Superintendent Agricultural Extension, University of Nebraska.)

Every fall and winter the Nebraska experiment station sends out many judges to examine the seed corn at shows in practically every part of the state of Nebraska. As soon as the show season opened this year the judges reported to the station that in their opinion there existed in the state of Nebraska a very grave situation. They said they had not been able to find any real good corn at any of the shows.

Tests and examinations have been made in about thirty-five counties in the state of Nebraska and not in a single county has the corn been found of good quality. The tests run from about 10 per cent up to 60 per cent. In no case has a show been found where the test would go above 60. This is a very critical situation when it is remembered that the corn on our shelves at our shows is the best corn that can be picked out by those who are making the exhibit, and usually a large proportion of it is shown by people who take the best care of their seed. Experts say that in their opinion the average run of the corn in the cribs will not test more than from 5 to 30 per cent.

It is not hard to find the reason for the present unusual condition. Dry weather during the summer delayed the growing of the corn, rains in the fall started the growth again so that it was not matured by the time the extraordinary freeze came the first week in November. This severe freeze killed a great deal of the corn. Since that time the weather has not been so that the corn would dry out rapidly and other freezes have followed which have made the condition steadily grow worse instead of better.

During the meetings of organized agriculture at Lincoln I took occasion to interview the best seed corn men in the state as to the condition at the present time. Most of these men have been out in farmers' institute work during the last few weeks and are

99 bushels per acre.
Average yield of six best ears.
63 bushels per acre.
Average yield of six lowest ears.

SHOWING WIDE VARIATION EVEN IN CAREFULLY SELECTED SEED OF SAME VARIETY.

able to give the conditions, not only in their own community, but in various sections of the state as well.

O. Hull of Alma, Neb., has the following to say: "During thirty-seven years as a resident and a farmer in the state of Nebraska I have never seen the seed corn situation in a worse condition than it is at the present time. Nine years of this time has been spent on the institute platform testing corn and judging corn at various shows in the state of Nebraska. I think that the farmers of the state should begin their tests early. This will enable them to secure corn elsewhere if they find their own not suitable for seed."

F. W. Chase of Pawnee City, Neb., originator of Chase's White Dent corn, has the following to say: "During twenty-seven years of experience in the state of Nebraska as a corn grower I have never seen a season when the seed corn over the state was so uniform before as it is this year. The farmers should by all means begin their tests early, for many of them will find that they cannot depend upon their own corn for seed unless it has been taken from the field before the November freeze."

R. Hogue, of Crete, Neb., the originator of Hogue's Yellow Dent corn, and president of the Nebraska Corn Improvers' association, says: "In all of my years of experience as a corn grower in the state of Nebraska I have never seen a year in which the seed was poorer. Without question the farmers should begin their tests early because they will not be able to find seed in their own localities in many instances. If the farmers know of any person in the state of Nebraska who has good seed of the variety they like, they should certainly engage enough for their own use."

Val Kuska, who has been on the corn show committee for five years, says the following: "Our state corn show was considerably smaller this year than in the past. The old exhibitors write in that they do not have seed corn fit to exhibit. Only the ones who have entered the corn early, before the freeze of Nov. 1, have seed corn fit to show. This in itself is an indication that the conditions over the state are deplorable. Our tests only averaged 77 per cent and we did not have one-fourth of the exhibits that we had last year. Seventy-seven per cent is a very low test when you consider that only the expert growers of seed corn in the state of Nebraska sent their corn to the state show."

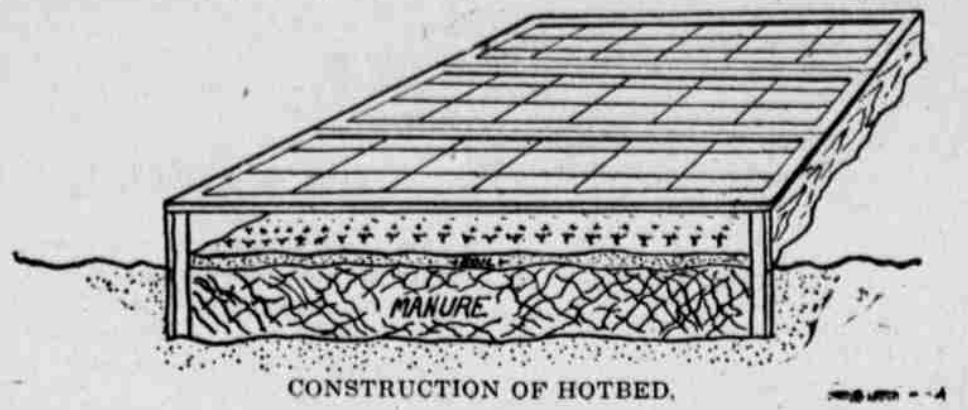
The thing for the farmers of the state to do is to fix up a home tester. Directions will be sent by the Nebraska experiment station.

HOW VEGETABLES MAY BE GROWN IN EARLY SPRING

Simple Method of Constructing Hotbed Adapted to Needs of Farmer or City Man.

A HOTBED is a device for furnishing bottom heat from fermenting manure for growing plants out of their natural season or for forcing them into quick growth. Of course, there are hotbeds heated by steam, by hot water, and in other ways, but these will not be considered here. A hotbed adapted to the needs of the farmer or city man is simple of construction, and can be made complete at a cost of only a few dollars.

While it is possible to make a hotbed in October, sow the seed and have young plants, like lettuce, large enough for transplanting by December, and then make up a new bed in which they are to be grown to maturity; it would be much better in most cases to use the ordinary hotbed for growing such crops as lettuce, radishes, cauliflower, etc., beginning about the first of March. The hotbed is especially useful for starting many plants in very early spring, expecting



CONSTRUCTION OF HOTBED.

to transplant them to the field when the weather is warm and settled. Another use to which the hotbed might be profitably put is the growing of violets. For this crop no bottom heat is required, and hence these plants should be grown after the bed has been used for forcing purposes.

It is just as easy, and costs not a great deal more, to have a range of three frames instead of one. This arrangement makes it possible to grow different kinds of crops under different conditions.

The following description, supplemented by the illustration, will enable anyone to make a hotbed.

The best location for the hotbed is on the south side of a building or high board fence. It would also be better if the ground slopes toward the south. Under these conditions the fullest amount of sunlight will be secured. As will be seen in the illustration, this description is for a range consisting of three sashes. The size of each sash is 4x6 feet, hence the space to be staked off would be 6x12 feet. For Missouri conditions, excavate to a depth of six to ten inches, throwing the earth out on all sides. Next prepare the framework for the bed, which is made of pine board twelve inches wide. In the corners are nailed pieces of 2x4, pine, which not only serve as braces for the frame, but as legs for it to rest upon. These, of course, should be long enough to reach to the bottom of the pit, but allowing the framework itself to stand level with the ground. Two 2x4 pieces should be fitted across the frame to correspond with the width of the sashes—that is, the first piece should be four feet from the end, and the next should be half way between that and the other end. If the ground slopes four or five

inches in six feet, the beds will have about the proper slope, but if this is not the case, two of the legs (those on the north side) should be a few inches longer than the other two.

After the frame is fitted into place, the earth should be banked around it. One load of fresh manure will be sufficient to make up the range. The best material for this is that secured direct from the stable, the material itself consisting largely of the bedding from the stalls. Material which has been exposed to the weather for a time is useless, as it will not heat.

The manure is thrown into the pit, distributed evenly over the space and tramped down firmly by having a man walking constantly over it. After being filled to the top of the pit, and perhaps, a couple of inches higher, the whole is nicely leveled. It is then necessary to water the bed thoroughly. Emphasis should be laid on this part of the work, as it is necessary that

the manure be properly soaked before the proper fermentation will take place.

A layer of rich porous soil about two or three inches thick should be spread over the manure. After a hotbed has been in use for a year or two, the old manure, which has previously furnished the heat, but which is now thoroughly decayed, makes a most splendid soil when thoroughly mixed with the dirt that is upon it. In the absence of this, however, good soil may be prepared by using equal parts of garden loam and thoroughly rotted manure, and mixing with the mass enough sand so that the particles can be seen throughout when handling it. Two or three shovelfuls would be sufficient. The bed is now ready for the sashes to be placed upon it.

This form of bed is a compromise between the old-fashioned regular form with the pit eighteen inches deep and the kind which is made wholly above ground, no excavation being employed at all. This raised kind is, of course, a temporary bed, but it often serves a useful purpose for growing early spring crops, and can be used throughout the cold weather by heaping manure around the outside.

If the frames are to be used during cold weather and are expected to be kept for a number of years, it will pay to make covers for each of the sashes out of good pine lumber one inch thick. There are on the market specially prepared mats or rugs for covering hotbed sashes.

A cheaper way than either, which is quite effective in severely cold weather, is to cover the sashes over with manure to a depth of six inches. Beds treated in this way come safely through a temperature of 20 degrees below zero.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS
Parties holding chattel and real estate mortgages that have been satisfied should see that the release has been recorded that they may not be charged in their 1912 tax.
M. S. HARGRAVES,
County Clerk.
9-4-1913

Majestic

THE RANGE REPUTATION!

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.

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