

# JOHNSON IS DEAD

ACUTE BRIGHT'S DISEASE CLAIMS  
NORTH DAKOTA'S JUNIOR  
SENATOR

## DEATH VERY UNEXPECTED

"I Am Very Tired," He Says As the  
End Approaches, and Then  
Passes Peacefully  
Away.

Martin Nelson Johnson, junior United States senator from North Dakota, died in his suite at the Gardner hotel at 7:10 o'clock last night. Death came suddenly.

Senator Johnson sustained an attack of Bright's disease Sunday evening and had been confined to his bed. He was not considered dangerously ill, however, until yesterday morning when Dr. J. H. Rindlaub, his physician, remarked a decided change for the worse. He rallied, however, but shortly after noon another change for the worse was noted, and Drs. J. H. and Martin P. Rindlaub remained at his bedside until his death. At his bedside were his wife and L. C. Johnson, his brother.

Death was caused by acute Bright's disease, accompanied by edema of the larynx.

The end came quietly. Shortly before his death the physicians ac-



SENATOR M. N. JOHNSON

tioned that he was breathing with difficulty. He retained consciousness however, until the end. At 7 o'clock he asked for a drink of water and thanked the physician who held it to his lips. A few moments later he spoke to his wife, and these were his last words, "I am very tired," and then quietly, peacefully, like one falling asleep, he passed away. Mrs. Johnson bore up bravely, and the physicians speak highly of her fine quality of courage and fortitude.

Senator Johnson came to Fargo two weeks ago, when a slight operation was performed on his nose by Dr. J. H. Rindlaub. The operation was not a serious one, however, and until Sunday he called at the doctor's office every day.

Sunday evening he was seized with an attack of Bright's disease, with which he had been afflicted for more than twenty years. His condition was not considered serious, however, until yesterday. When Dr. Rindlaub called in the morning, the senator was so much worse that Dr. Martin P. Rindlaub, Dr. E. M. Darrow and Dr. E. McGregor were called in consultation. The senator rallied, however, later in the forenoon. Shortly before 1 o'clock another change for the worse was noticed and the Drs. Rindlaub remained at his side until his death.

During the afternoon the senator spoke of a trip that he had planned next week to St. Louis, where he was to be a guest at a banquet to be given in honor of President Taft. He apparently did not realize the seriousness of his condition. Frequently he complained of being tired. The end came almost without warning. The physicians took frequent tests of his temperature and respiration, assisted by the nurses, Mrs. Anna Coulin and Mrs. Edith Cuniff. Shortly after 6 o'clock the senator began to breathe with difficulty. From that time until the end the decline was gradual. The physician administered medicine in an effort to ease his breathing, but the growth in his throat, which is a symptom of Bright's disease in the advanced stage, grew larger until death ensued. He suffered practically not at all. Mrs. Johnson realized that he was leaving her, but bore up with wonderful fortitude.

The body was taken to Luger's

undertaking rooms, where it will be prepared for shipment to Petersburg tomorrow morning. Funeral services will be held in the Methodist church of Petersburg, where Senator Johnson attended services for many years, and will be conducted by Presiding Elder Moore of that district, a warm friend of the family. Interment will probably be in the Petersburg cemetery, although that will not be definitely arranged until the other relatives arrive. The family burial ground is in Iowa, where Senator Johnson lived as a boy.

Senator Johnson's life was entwined with the foundation stone of North Dakota's history, and his service as a public servant went far to give the structure of the commonwealth its solidity and dignity. It is difficult to say just who Senator Johnson's successor will be. According to the law of the state, the governor must name a successor who will hold the senatorial seat until the legislature which convenes in January, 1911, can elect a senator. The appointee will represent the state in the coming session of congress which meets the first Monday in December. As there are many able Democrats in the state, the governor will undoubtedly name a Democrat as senator.

All flags in Fargo will be at half mast today and remain so until after the funeral, by the edict of Mayor Elliott last evening.

Hon. Martin N. Johnson was born on a farm in Racine county, Wisconsin, in March, 1859. His father, the Rev. Nelson Johnson was born in Norway and came to this country in 1839, and was married here to Anna Selheim, a native of Norway. He was a Methodist Episcopal clergyman for twenty-five years. He was also a farmer and kept close to the soil. The family moved to Iowa in 1859, and there the subject of this article was reared to manhood and educated for his life work. He was prepared for college, and entered the Upper Iowa University at Fayette. From that excellent school he went to the state University and took the full four years' classical course there and was graduated with the class of 1873. He became a teacher after his graduation and taught for two years in the California Military Academy at Oakland. In 1875 he returned to Iowa and was elected to the legislature from Winnebago county. This was his first entry into politics, he being twenty-five years old at that time. The next year he was a presidential elector on the Republican ticket and helped to elect President Hayes. In 1877 he was elected a senator in the state legislature and served four years in that capacity. In 1882 he came to North Dakota. He settled on unsurveyed public land and opened a farm, where his family still resides, near what is now the village of Petersburg, and twenty-two miles from Larimore, which was then the nearest railroad station.

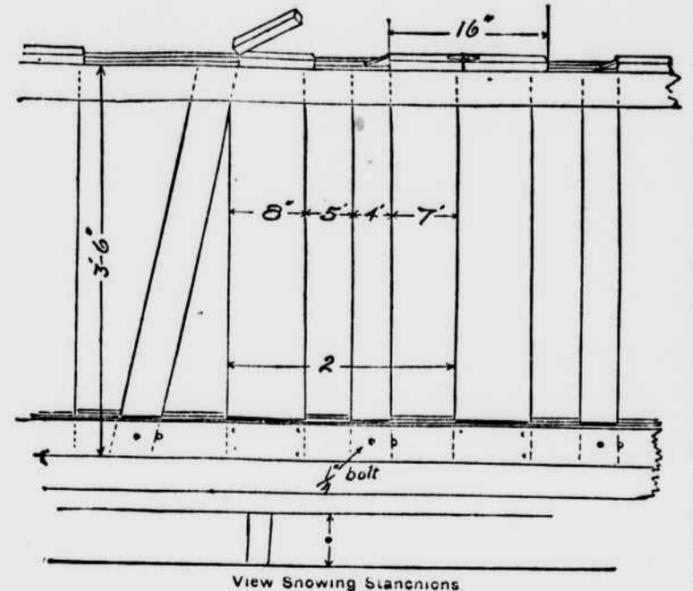
The country was wild prairie for miles around, and the inhabitation that sheltered him from the weather the first winter was a sod shanty such as the first settlers usually built and used in that country at that time. Much of the farming and other work in those days was done with oxen, and Mr. Johnson used some oxen but depended mainly on horses.

For the first four years after his arrival in the territory of Dakota, Mr. Johnson devoted all his attention to farming. In 1886 he was elected district attorney, and again in 1888, serving four years in that capacity. In 1889 he was sent as a delegate to the constitutional convention at Bismarck and was a hard-working and faithful member of that important body. He was chairman of the committee on corporations and had a hand in the shaping of legislation on prohibition and education. That year he was a candidate for the United States senate before the first legislature, and in the Republican caucus had forty-two votes out of the eighty cast, and was entitled to the untied vote of the party in the joint convention. The other thirty-eight Republican votes were divided among seven competitors, who finally combined with ten Democrats and thus secured his defeat. In 1890 he was sent to the United States congress as a representative, and was three times re-nominated by acclamation, and had served eight years in the lower house of congress, alike to his credit and to the satisfaction of the people. He held a prominent place in the arena of politics, and served on some of the most important house committees, among them being those on coinage, weights and measures, and ways and means. He stood consistently for sound money and a protective tariff.

Mr. Johnson was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and served as a member of the general conference of that church, which was held in Chicago during the month of May, 1909. He and Miss Stella White were married in 1879. They are the parents of four children.

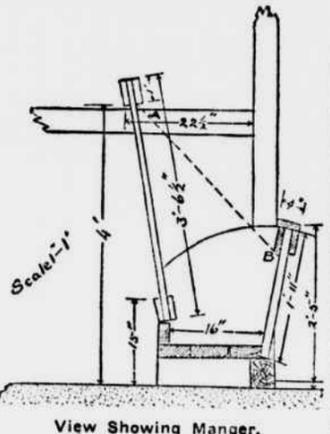
# STANCHION-MANGER FOR CALF FEEDING

System Gives Utmost Satisfaction and Permits Youngsters to Be Fed Individually - By J. B. Monston.



A form of combined stanchion and manger for calf feeding is illustrated in a bulletin published by the Michigan Experiment station and is recommended as being very convenient. The principle on which the stanchion is built is not claimed to be new; the use dates back a number of decades, but the special application and adjustment of the one hereafter described presents some new features. This particular model is produced as the result of three years' trial, having undergone several changes since the first one was installed. This appliance can be adjusted so as to accommodate the calf from birth up to 12 months of age. The calves are confined in the stanchions at feeding time only. After the calf has been secured the milk bucket is placed in the manger; when the milk is consumed the bucket is removed and ensilage and meal supplied, followed by hay. By using this stanchion method of feeding the maximum number of calves can be kept in a minimum amount of space in a clean, healthy, airy condition, providing they are given access to the outdoor yardage. The average size of the four calf pens in the dairy barn, including manger space is 15 feet three inches by 12 feet 3 inches. Each pen accommodates eight calves up to five or six months of age. The average size of two pens in the grade herd barn accommodating six calves each, is 9 feet

is partitioned off every two feet; this should be the minimum width, for while it is ample room for the young calves, even more room would be desirable for the roughage of the older ones. The manger partitions extend upward as far as the curved ones shown in the illustration, but this is the most laudable feature of the fixture, as it is possible for one calf to reach over and suck another one's ears if the meal and ensilage is not promptly supplied after the milk is consumed, though this rarely happens. A more perfect manger division will be made by boarding up from the manger to the dotted line shown between A B. The front or stanchion part of the fixture is 3 feet 6 1/2 inches high and slopes away from the manger to increase its capacity and give the calf the benefit of a little more spread in throwing the head up to remove it from the open stanchion. The stanchions are made of well-seasoned 1 inch elm and no breaks have occurred thus far. The youngest calves do not require more than 5 inches space for the neck when confined. The stanchion frames are bored with a number of holes so that the movable upright pieces can be shifted according to the size of the calf. As calves approach the yearling stage and their horns interfere with the working of the stanchion the movable piece may be removed and the animal allowed to go free while feeding. This system has given the utmost satisfaction, permitting calves to be fed individually according to their needs and entirely preventing the many bad habits so frequently acquired by the pail fed calf.



View Showing Manger.

9 inches by 14 feet 10 inches, and three occupied by five each are 10 1/2 feet by 11 feet 9 inches. Of course, in all cases except one, the calves have access to yardage at will. Referring to the illustration for detailed description, the bottom of the manger, 18 inches wide, consisting of 2 inch hemlock, is 6 inches above the floor. As the front of the manger is built on rather than against the bottom it leaves the inside bottom measurement of the manger 16 inches. The side of the manger over which the calf's neck is placed in feeding is 8 inches above the bottom, one-half of this distance being taken up by a 2x4, the balance by the bottom framework of the stanchion resting on it. The top part of the manger over which the calf feeds is 15 inches above the floor and should not be made higher, as even this is rather high for the new born calf. The youngest calves can feed over this, but should not be left fastened during the day, as they could not lie down comfortably. The side of the manger next the feed alley is practically 2 feet high and 2 1/2 feet above the floor; the slope given to this part of the manger is a very decided advantage, especially in placing and removing buckets while the calf is fastened in the stanchion; even more slope than that indicated would be well. The manger

# CROSS-CUT SAW SUPPORT

Pieces of Light Timber Attached to It Make It Possible for One Man to Operate.

Two pieces of lath or other light strip of wood lored together as shown at 3 in the accompanying illustration, will stiffen a cross-cut saw so that one man will be able to saw with it without difficulty. The strips of wood tend to control the wobble of



Strengthening Saw.

## Keeping Cabbages.

Early in December turn each head over to the north end bank the soil over the stem and base of the head, leaving merely the top exposed. Some make the mistake of turning the heads south and the heads will be certain to get damaged, for the stem and base of the head are the most tender parts, and these will be to the north, while the morning sun will strike the open head to the south when frozen and damage it, says Progressive Farmer. Any plants that are not well headed will head during the winter if the leaves are well tucked around when buried. If you grow late cabbages as I have suggested, you will get something far ahead of the collards, and if you grow collards they will be a great deal better for blanching in the earth.

# ANOTHER WOMAN CURED

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Gardiner, Maine.—"I have been a great sufferer from organic troubles and a severe female weakness. The doctor said I would have to go to the hospital for an operation, but I could not bear to think of it. I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Warh—and was entirely cured after three months' use of them."—Mrs. S. A. WILLIAMS, R. F. D. No. 14, Box 39, Gardiner, Me.

No woman should submit to a surgical operation, which may mean death, until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made exclusively from roots and herbs, a fair trial.

This famous medicine for women, has for thirty years proved to be the most valuable tonic and renewer of the female organism. Women residing in almost every city and town in the United States bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It cures female ills, and creates radiant, buoyant female health. If you are ill, for your own sake as well as those you love, give it a trial.

Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

**His Proper Field.**  
A colored man was brought before a police judge charged with stealing chickens. He pleaded guilty and received sentence, when the judge asked how it was he managed to lift those chickens right under the window of the owner's house when there was a dog loose in the yard. "Hit wouldn't be no use, judge," said the man, "to try to 'splain this thing to yo' all. Ef you was to try it you like as not would get yer hide full of shot an' get no chickens, nuther. Ef yo' want to engage in any rascality, judge, yo' better stick to de bench, whar yo' am familiar."—Ladies' Home Journal.

**Good to Her Husband.**  
"George, dear," said Mrs. Dovekins, who had come downstairs in time to pour the coffee, "I'm going to walk to the car with you this morning. Aren't you glad?"  
"Very glad, indeed, lovey. It's so nice of you to think of me and to get up early for the purpose of making it unnecessary to walk those dismal three blocks alone. How much do you want?"

**Importance of Proper Breathing.**  
Improper breathing is a frequent cause of consumption. A large majority of people are too lazy or too ignorant to breathe deep, and hence the lungs are developed only to part of their capacity and thus afford fertile field for the growth of the tuberculosis germ.

The angels are always waiting to open the windows of heaven over the head of the man who will bring the last tithing into the storehouse.

**A BANKER'S NERVE**  
Broken by Coffee and Restored by Postum.

A banker needs perfect control of the nerves, and a clear, quick, accurate brain. A prominent banker of Chattanooga tells how he keeps himself in condition:

"Up to 17 years of age I was not allowed to drink coffee, but as soon as I got out in the world I began to use it and grew very fond of it. For some years I noticed no bad effects from its use, but in time it began to affect me unfavorably. My hands trembled, the muscles of my face twitched, my mental processes seemed slow and in other ways my system got out of order. These conditions grew so bad at last that I had to give up coffee altogether.

"My attention having been drawn to Postum, I began its use on leaving off the coffee, and it gives me pleasure to testify to its value. I find it a delicious beverage; like it just as well as I did coffee, and during the years that I've used Postum I have been free from the distressing symptoms that accompanied the use of coffee. The nervousness has entirely disappeared, and my steady of hand as a boy of 17, though I am more than 92 years old, owe all this to Postum."  
"There's a Reason." Read the little "The Road to Wellville," in Postum's sell.  
"Read the above letter! A new way from time to time. They are true, and full of human