

PLAIN TALK

From Two Prosperous Housewives, About Peruna.



Mrs. E. T. Gaddis

Mrs. E. T. Gaddis, of Marton, North Carolina, writes to the Peruna Co., Columbus, Ohio.

"Before I commenced to take Peruna I could not do any hard work without suffering great pain. I took Peruna and Manalain, and can say with pleasure they have done more for me than any other medicine I have ever taken.

"I was sick over half of my life with systemic catarrh. I want this letter published far and wide, as I was a great sufferer, but to-day I feel as well as anybody can feel.

"Nearly all my life I have spent nearly all I could rake and scrape for doctors, but none of them did me any good. But since I started on your Peruna one year ago I have at last found relief in your wonderful Peruna. I had begun to think that I was not going to get well, but thank God I am well to-day.

"I hope and pray you may live long to help others as you have helped me. Instead of being a walking drug store I am growing fat and doing well. I will never be without Peruna."

Those who object to liquid medicines can now procure Peruna Tablets.

Ask Your Druggist for Free Peruna Lucky Day Almanac for 1914.

COUNTRY HAS \$4,000 SCHOOL

EDEN VALLEY IN NORTH DAKOTA PROVES VALUE OF CONSOLIDATION PLAN

Sherwood, N. D., Feb. 8.—A practical illustration of the value of consolidated schools is shown in Eden Valley, Renville county, near here. The school is in a rural community some distance from a town and formerly without proper school facilities.

There are three teachers, all having special normal training, and an enrollment of eighty-two. Of these eight are in the eighth grade and seventeen in the high school department.

There are between 215 and 225 consolidated schools in the state. Between 75 and 100 are in the villages and the rest entirely in rural districts. Their growth in popularity is so marked that the number is expected to double in the next two years.

Sheldon Power From Enderlin Sheldon, N. D., Jan. 31.—Instead of putting in an electric light plant Sheldon may secure its power from Enderlin over a transmission wire. Enderlin has a splendidly equipped plant, capable of manufacturing enough electricity for the local needs there and here as well.

It Will Stick to you always, of course it will, because it's a Benzol-Menthol Plaster made to stick until it drives out the pain of Neuralgia, Lumbago, Rheumatism, etc.

ALLEN'S COUGH BALSAM used when attacked by a Cough prevents dangerous bronchitis and pulmonary ailments such as Croup, Asthma, etc.

HOW HOG CHOLERA IS BEING COMBATED

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.—The Department of Agriculture, during the past year, has been conducting campaigns in Indiana, Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska to control the contagious disease of hogs known as "hog cholera" by means of anti-hog-cholera serum and farm quarantines.

In every county where these measures were employed, even though begun after the disease had continued its ravages for some time, there was less loss from hog cholera than in either of the two preceding years.

In addition to its great function as a preventive, it has been found that the anti-hog-cholera serum would cure a large proportion of hogs in the early stages of the disease and render them immune after recovery.

Of hogs actually sick when treated, the Department's inspectors lost but 25 per cent during the past summer.

The inspector examines the hogs when he arrives, takes the temperature of all hogs in the herd and separates the sick from the well. The temperature is an indication of the sickness. The temperature of a sick hog, unless the hog is near death, will run above 104 degrees and sometimes as high as 107 degrees or 108 degrees F.

Some states are engaged in the manufacture of serum to cure this disease. This serum requires special treatment to preserve its quality and a qualified man to produce it. Sufficient serum to treat an average hundred-pound hog costs about thirty cents at a liberal estimate.

The object of the Department has been to endeavor to control the disease and if possible to eliminate it from the country. To secure this the best efforts of the farmer himself are necessary. The campaign against this devastating sickness during 1913 was planned in the territory selected along three lines.

1. The education and organization of the farmers in the districts selected to be carried out primarily by the State College.

2. The enforcement of sanitation and restrictive regulation by the State veterinarian.

3. Active supervision by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department and the inoculation of diseased herds and exposed herds with the anthog-cholera serum.

A county in each State was selected as a unit and the method of work in that county was, briefly, for the State College to secure the cooperation of intelligent, active farmers in each township in the county. These men were called volunteer assistants and they were to keep in close communication with the Department's inspector stationed in that area, keeping him informed of conditions and securing statistics concerning the hog industry. In this manner conditions were pretty well learned in the territory under inspection.

Hog cholera is caused by a germ that exists in the blood. It is an organism apparently so small that the most powerful microscopes do not show it. However it is easy to demonstrate its presence by inoculating a small part of the blood from a sick hog into a well one, which produces the hog cholera.

Hog cholera is a disease which seems to be stopped to a degree by the frosts of winter, although frost cannot be said to stop a case after it has taken hold of its victim. However, it seems to prevent the rapid spread of the disease. The result is that in spring time the affection is as a rule at the lowest ebb but increases rapidly from that time until fall.

Hog cholera does not seem to affect any particular breed of hogs more than another, and while generally the careless farmer is more apt to have the disease among his hogs than the careful one, the disease sometimes occurs where the conditions are sanitary. It is hoped that the work may be extended gradually until the disease is completely controlled or eliminated. The fact that hog cholera is carried not only by the hogs themselves, but by birds, dogs, streams and even on the feet of men going from one farm to another shows how necessary it is that the campaign be thorough and that farmers exert their best efforts to assist in the work.

Storing of Winter Vegetables Minna A. Stoner, Prof. Home Economics, N. D. Agr. College: The storing of winter vegetables is economical and desirable. In the fall enough vegetables go to waste

from the average farm garden to supply the table during the entire winter. The task of storing is not difficult if one has a knowledge of the conditions best suited for storage and is willing to perform a small amount of labor.

Adry well aired not too dark, frost-proof room, cellar or sodhouse will serve the purpose. The most favorable temperature is not over 50 degrees F. Celery, cabbage and sweet potatoes should be stored in the coolest part of the room. Racks should be adjusted on which to place the storage boxes or barrels. This avoids the dangers of over heating, excess moisture and prevents decay.

Vegetables less perfect in form, less firm in texture should be reserved for immediate use. These may be placed in barrels or boxes with laticed bottoms. Sweet potatoes should be well dried, wrapped in paper, packed in sand as indicated, and kept in coldest parts of store room. Celery should be taken from ground on a clear day, transferred to boxes of clean dry sand, the tops and leaf portions should be covered, but the bleached part should be well packed in the storage room. Cabbage and cauliflower will keep for a long time if gathered and stored with the head and roots in tact. The large outside leaves should be removed. Each head should be surrounded with clean dry straw and placed downward a few inches apart. Pack and store the same as celery.

If desired, parsnips and salisfy may be allowed to remain in the ground all winter. They should be covered in the fall with clean straw. After the early spring thaw they may be removed, washed and stored in a cool place.

Parsley and watercress may be transplanted to flower pots or boxes and kept in good growing condition throughout the winter.

Tomatoes may be stored very late in the fall if the entire vine is carefully pulled up and hung over racks in the coolest part of the frost proof room or the fruit may be picked from the vines and placed on racks several inches apart. By these methods a large portion of the green tomatoes will ripen and keep indefinitely.

If a frost proof storage place is not available, the trench method is satisfactory for storing cabbage, turnips, carrots, parsnips, salisfy, beets, etc. A well drained location should be selected and the trench should be about 7 feet deep. Clean straw should be filled in to the depth of about one foot. The trench may be divided in sections for each variety of vegetables, as previously mentioned. In filling the trench the earth should be firmly packed and well heaped. Two boards nailed together lengthwise to form a sloping roof should be placed over the top to shed rain and snow. Vegetables stored in a trench may freeze in a severe winter, and remain frozen until the spring thaw. The gradual extraction of the frost leaves the vegetables unharmed, but a sudden thaw will greatly impair the texture and flavor.

The cost of vegetables grown out of season in green-houses and available in all markets during the winter and early spring months is so high as almost to prohibit their use by people of moderate means, except as a luxury. Therefore, if more attention were paid in each home to the storage of a generous supply of winter vegetables the daily meals would be more easily planned, the daily diet be made more wholesome and one of the problems in the high cost of food would be practically overcome.

NORTH DAKOTA POET

Los Angeles Examiner: Friday Morning club members who were wise enough to remain for the luncheon yesterday enjoyed a half hour of purest intellectual and human pleasure and comradeship, when James Foley, the "poet-preacher" of North Dakota, who, with his wife, has come to make his home in Los Angeles, spoke on "The Greatest Thing in the World—Kindness."

There is a splendid human interest, a heart note of understanding, sympathy and good fellowship in Mr. Foley's verse that warms the imagination and makes the world seem brighter, but his speech is even more attractive.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Charles F. Marvin, Chief Local Office, Weather Bureau Report of the weather condition at Williston, N. Dak., for the week ending Feb. 11, 1914 Highest temperature, 5, 9-10 Lowest temperature, *34, *6th. Average temperature, *12 Normal temperature, 6 Total precipitation, .02 of an inch. Normal precip'n., .09 Extremes of temperature on any of these dates in the last 5 years: Highest temperature, 30, *6, 1910. Lowest temperature, *34, *6, 1914. Greatly weekly precip'n., .13 of an inch in 1911. *Below zero. John Craig, Observer, Weather Bureau

THE FAST RUN R. R. Streeter

The following poem is printed in response to a special request from a number of the railroad boys and we are pleased to be able to give them a "Run for their money."

And an honest farmer lad, Who lived at home with his mother and dad, He got the idea into his head That he could earn his daily bread An easier way than from early morn Till after sundown, plowing corn.

The Frisco trains passed every day, While Red plowed corn near the right of way. He watched the smoke cloud the summer skies, While the "Hoghead" sat there looking wise: "Taller" with banded back, Try to keep her hot on a tank of slack. The caboose would pass with the "Con" inside.

Red thought all he had to do was ride, But the easiest job of all them yet Was the brakeman on top with his cigar. Then Red would turn to his corn once more, But the sun was hot and his feet were sore.

So he made up his mind a job he'd get, Like the brakeman on top with the cigarette. He saw an ad in the "Farm Bazaar," How he could learn to be a "screw," And quickly rise from the ranks of the fool.

Thro' a course, by mail, in the Scranton Schools. So he took a course in the Scranton Schools. Then taught the signals to his team of mules: He screwed a bell to the end of the tongue.

Then he tied the plow a bell-cord string; The brakes and lines he threw away. Then worked by signals while he plowed all day. Two rings from Red, then the mules would stop.

Four rings and they would ease down slow; Five rings and they would strike a two rings while going would make them stop.

But then he got it into his head That the mules would see no more of Red; So he quietly stole one summer morn, Down the road to town past the fields of corn.

The larks sang gaily in the clear blue sky While the corn seemed to waive a fond goodbye. The Old Man said to his wife next day, "I guess that boy has run away. Of course, I hope he'll come to no harm, But he never would have learned to train."

Tho' I think, in time, he can run a train. You know, he was always short on brains. Now the Old Man, left to drive the mules, Was a bit shy on the book of rules.

He said, "I must finish the corn today, And begin tomorrow making hay." Where Red hid the lines he would never tell.

So I'll have to use that rope and bell. Then he hitched them up, got in the seat. Took hold of the rope and traced his feet. His wife said, "John, just like as not, If you get them started you can never stop."

You know that Red understood the rules. He graduated from the Scranton School. The Old Man said, "Oh never you mind; Years ago I broke on the Frisco Line; Them days when they wanted a man to freight."

They didn't look long for a graduate; They wanted a man that could use a club. And a constitution for Harvey House grub. I remember yet one whistle it takes To get the brakeman to club the brakes;

And if these mules get to doing stunts I can set the racket by ringing once." He pulled the rope, they started to go, But he thought their gait a little slow; So he pulled again and gave five rings. The mules then started to scatter.

The Old Man stuck and pulled the rope, But the mules went faster at every loop. To the number of rings he gave no heed. And the mules took the signal to increase speed.

They circled around thro' corn and hay; They stopped for nothing in their way; Over the garden and thro' the wheat, They circled again, and the Old Man yelled: "He called to his wife as they came around, 'Why don't you try to flag us down?'"

She answered back as she climbed over the gate. "I thought you used to brake on the freight. And then she called back, 'When it's time for bed, If they're going yet I'll send for Red.' They circled again, the Old Man yelled: 'Go stop that train coming down the track!'"

Ask the conductor for his book of rules Till we learn how to stop these gosh-darned mules." She flagged the train, they came to a stop. The conductor came hurrying on a trot. She said to him, "Mr. Str, does the Frisco rules."

Tell how to stop a team of mules?" Says he, "You're crazy; next thing you'll be flagging the Frisco rules. Claiming there are mules in the O. R. C." She then explained the bell on the book.

How the Old Man started the mules to run. "Oh, don't me the number of rings it takes. Get me to put on brakes." "Madam," says he, "if that team of mules is pushing that plow under Standard Road, you'll have to ring twice."

You can tell the Old Man just what to do; The signal to stop—is to ring just two." She told the Old Man two rings is enough. He says to himself "Tain't no such thing. For that's exactly the number of rings I gave at first and started things. There's who's as much sense in saying 'When you wanted to stop or wanted to go.'"

Two rings to stop and the same to start. That conductor thinks he's all-fired smart. He'll not fool me, I'd just as soon Ride this plow till the crack of doom."

So away they went around and around, Till the corn and wheat were all trampled down. The neighbors came in to see the fun. While the mules they still continued to run.

For such long hours they did their best, And then they tied up for eight hours rest. When finally the law had got them stopped. The Old Man said as his brow he mopped, "I never want any more of my mules To graduate from the Scranton School."

Red landed the job so highly prized, And the dream of his life was realized. Long years have come and rolled away Since he left home that summer day. Some of it good and some of it bad. He first joined hands with the B. R. T. Then a few years later with the O. R. C. And after Time turns over the leaves.

He gets gold stripes on his uniform and wears. He smiles when he pulls the bell-cord now. With the memories it brings of the cord on the plow, And the time when he thought the farm too slow.

Same old Red as I thought years ago; And he longs to be back with the farm and the plow. Same as you and I are longing now.

CLASSIFIED WANTS

An ad in the classified columns of the Graphic means that it meets the eyes of 12,500 prospective buyers.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at one cent a word. No ad taken for less than 20 cents.

FOR SALE—Sand at \$1.50 per yard—42 John Heffernan.

WANTED—TO TRADE—House for automobile N. B. Ludowese. 13-ft.

FOR SALE—Acre tracts, cheap, and easy terms, close in. H. V. Smith.

FOR SALE—Land at foreclosure sale prices. H. V. Smith. 32

FOR SALE—160 and 320 relinquishments, cheap. H. V. Smith. 32

FOR SALE—Nine five and four-room houses, close in, cheap and easy terms. H. V. Smith. 32

FOR SALE—A good five room house for sale cheap. With little cash. Address "H. O." care Graphic. 28-ft.

FOR SALE—4-room house, 50-foot lot, two blocks from school house; a bargain. Address 651, Graphic. 12

FOR RENT—Furnished room for rent in modern house, cheap. Telephone 163. 33-1tp.

WANTED—Girl for general housework apply to Mrs. A. E. McGaw, 501 5th Ave West. 33-ft.

FOR SALE—Cord wood, about 1-2 dry. Address Chas. C. Kemper, Trenton, N. D. 33-4tp.

FOR SALE—Five or six head good cows, short horn type. Should be fresh in spring. Inquire of W. R. McCheyney, Williston, N. D. Phone 264. 33-ft.

FOR SALE—Will sell very cheap 160 acre farm, 80 acres cultivated, all tillable, good soil, including horses and machinery, 8 miles from Howard, Williams county. Write owner, Gust Johnson, Howard, N. Dak. 32-2tp.

BIG FOUR SEED OATS FOR SALE—Practically free from four seed. Original seed obtained from N. D. Agricultural College. Call on Sec. 13-156-102, or address Bonetrail, N. D. Route 1. Walter Albright. 34-2tp

EDISON—second hand Blue Amberol Records bought, sold and exchanged. Address, The Record Exchange, Lock Box 153, Williston, N. Dak. 34-1tp.

THE MARKETS Thursday, February 12, 1914. GRAIN

Table with 2 columns: Grain type and price. Includes Wheat No. 1 Northern, Wheat No. 2 Northern, Wheat No. 3 Northern, Wheat No. 1, Durum, Wheat No. 2, Durum, Oats, Flax No. 1, Flax No. 2, Barley per bushel, LIVE STOCK, Cattle per pound, Hogs per pound, Sheep per pound, Lambs per pound, Chickens per pound, Dressed veal per pound, PRODUCE, Eggs per dozen, Potatoes per bushel, Rutabagas per bushel, Carrots per bushel, Butter per pound.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE

WHEREAS, Albert Barman, as mortgagor, made, executed and delivered to Farmers & Merchants State Bank, a banking corporation, Cottonwood Lake, North Dakota, as mortgagee, a certain chattel mortgage, dated on the 20th day of August 1912, wherein and whereby the said mortgagor mortgaged to the said Farmers & Merchants State Bank, mortgagee, the following described personal property, to-wit: One mare, age 4 years, gray color, weight about 1250 lbs. named "Maggie." One gelding, age 3 years, gray color, weight about 1150 lbs. named "Jack." One mare, age 8 years, black color, weight about 1300 lbs. named "Jesse." One gelding, age 2 years, roan color, weight about 1050 lbs. named "Jimmy." And with all increase of the said above described horses, to secure the payment of the sum of Four Hundred Dollars, and interest thereon from August 20, 1912, at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, which said chattel mortgage was duly filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for Williams County, North Dakota, on the 3rd day of September 1912, and indexed in said office as chattel number 6429, and which mortgage, together with the debt secured thereby, was thereafter assigned by the said Farmers & Merchants State Bank to Cottonwood Lake, North Dakota, by instrument in writing, which assignment is dated on the 7th day of February 1914, and filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for Williams County, North Dakota, on the 3rd day of February 1914, and by order of the First National Bank of Williston, North Dakota, president owner and holder of said mortgage, I will sell the above described chattel property at public sale to the highest bidder therefor, for cash, at the front door of the postoffice, in the City of Williston, Williams County North Dakota, at the hour of two

FOR SALE—For \$260, two nice lots on west Broadway. Terms \$100 cash, one or two years time on balance at small interest. Address, J. C. Jensen, Box 379, Williston, North Dakota. 31-6tp.

WANTED—Capable girl for general house work. Phone 333 white. 33-ft

REWARD—\$150.00 will be paid for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the party who took 6 horses about Jan. 12, branded J H right thigh, one E H right thigh. \$10.00 for recovery of the horses. Jno. H. Christiansen, Sentinel Butte, N. Dak. 33-ft.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Farm Loan Applications. N. B. Ludowese. 13-ft.

Gravel delivered on short notice. 15-ft. Adv. G. J. Harding, Phone 113.

FOR SALE—City lots at half price, easy terms. Why not get a lot now and let it make you money while they are cheap. H. V. Smith. 32

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE—Minnesota No. 163, raised from seed grown on Experimental Farm. \$1.00 per bushel. A. D. Paulson, Spring Brook, N. D. 31-ft.

FOR SALE—1 Registered Holstein Bull 11 months old; 1 Registered Holstein Bull calf; 1 Registered Durco Jersey Boar. W. A. Palmer, Phone 2-S line 2, R. F. D. No. 1 31-ft.

TAKEN UP—One bay horse four years old (Mar Ks) two white hind feet, white star in forehead. Owner can have same by calling at Golden Rule Barn and paying charges and advertising. 31-3t.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A proved up and improved quarter section of land in Alberta, Canada, within four miles of a nice town and railroad and 17 miles from Medicine Hat. If deal is made before April first will consider good rentable city property and part cash of secured paper for the place. Party buying can also home-stand fine quarter adjoining. For particulars call at the Graphic office, or address Alberta Farm, care Graphic, Williston, N. D. 34.

o'clock in the afternoon on the 21st day of February, 1914. Dated at Williston, North Dakota, February 11th, A. D. 1914. W. S. Davidson, agent for First National Bank of Williston, North Dakota, Assignee of Mortgage. Wm. G. Owens, Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage. 34-1t.

ADMINISTRATRIX AUCTION SALE

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an Order of the County Court of the County of Williams, State of North Dakota, dated on the 11th day of February 1914, in the matter of the estate of Frank Conrad, late of the town of East Fork, County of Williams, State of North Dakota, deceased, the undersigned administratrix of the said estate will sell at public auction to the highest bidder therefor for cash, at the Conrad farm, located on the South One-half of the Northeast Quarter of Section Twenty Nine (29), Township One Hundred Fifty Six (156), Range One Hundred (100), on Tuesday, the 3rd day of March, 1914, commencing at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following described personal property, to-wit: Live Stock: 1 Bay gelding, 12 years old. 1 Grey gelding, 8 years old. 1 Sorrel mare, 11 years old. 1 Bay mare, 3 years old. 3 Milch cows. 2 heifer calves. Farm Machinery: 1 Deering binder, 7 ft. 1 Crown Mower, 5 ft. 1 Tiger hay rake, 10 ft. 1 Monitor double disc drill. 1 Disc harrow, as good as new. 1 Harrow cart. 1 John Deere sulky plow. 1 Spring wagon. 1 Farm wagon with box. 1 Hay rack. 2 Sets of heavy brass mounted work harness. 1 Grind stone. Many other articles of tools and equipments too numerous to mention. Dated February 11th, 1914. Mrs. Viola Conrad, Administratrix of Estate of Frank Conrad, deceased. 34-3t.

Untested. "Have you many close friends here?" "Can't say. I've never tried to borrow a cent."—Boston Transcript.

HIDES AND FURS

Hides never so high, 15 to 14 1/2c per lb. as to quality. Horse Hides \$4.25 each and DOWN. FURS somewhat lower, but still bring GOOD PRICES. Skunks and Weasels bring high prices. For highest market price day received, and quick return SHIP TO THE OLD RELIABLE N. W. HIDE & FUR CO., Minneapolis

W. W. KELTNER AUCTIONEER

The first question you consider after you have made up your mind to have a sale is: "How much can I realize out of it?" The answer to that question is the Auctioneer you employ. Before you arrange for a sale consult me. Phone me at Williston at my expense—2 long, 1 short, Line 10