The Democrat.

BRONSON & CARR, Publishers.

MANCHESTER, - - IOWA.

The life work of some people seems to be criticising others.

The ability to keep one's mouth shut often gives an individual a reputation for wisdom.

One never gives offense by criticising the average man. Every man thinks himself a little above the average.

Saying that the truth may be put in a nutshell, is merely admitting there is wisdom in many a joke old enough to be a chestnut.

The American people spend "millions for defense" each year. But for this lawyers would be unable to eke out an existence.

Germany calls a tramp a "strassgrabenspazierrer." Still, in other respects they haven't any harder name there than they have here.

Trying to prove the Forty Thieves were a trust because they had a cave won't do. The modern trust gets into the earth in a different way.

If the fad among American girls for marrying foreign princes keeps up the Sultan of Sulu will be sending over presently for quotations on half-dozen lots.

This worry in households the country over about the want of female help would indicate the servant girl is having her day, and it's not especially her day out either.

They are still hunting for the north pole, though it does not look as if Peary would get there this time. But the pole has been waiting there so long that it will not mind much.

Two Chicago men have been arrested for stealing sixty feet of picket fence. We have it from a reliable source that they were considerate enough not to carry the postholes away.

Rudyard Kipling once thought he was born to be an actor. That feeling creeps into the hearts of most people early in life, but the trouble is that many of them get on the stage before finding out that they were mistaken. Then it is always too late.

The editor of Harper's Magazine wants to know what a "rig" is. Out in the West it is the outfit for which a young man blows in the fruits of the labors of a week for the privilege of letting his best girl hold the lines for an hour while he holds her.

Electricity makes heat, light and power interchangeable. This is strikingly suggested by the arrangement which a deaf and dumb couple have in their home for receiving signals. Wherever electric buttons were intended to ring bells, they have been made to turn on lights instead. In this way callers make their presence known.

Taking France as a whole, the condition which excites apprehension and the fear that its days as a leading power are numbered may be a serious blow to native pride and vanity, but is not intrinsically surprising. A country which is capable of such hideous manifestations of mental and moral degeneracy as the world has contemplated with amazement of late must have something rotten at the foundation of its social structure.

"I am proud," says a member of Congress who is of German birth, "to be called an Anglo-Saxon, or to be classed with Anglo-Saxons." His feeling, as explained by himself, is most commendable. "Anglo-Saxon" does not, in its applied and commonly accepted sense, refer to birth or blood or race, but to the language which we use and the civilization which we enjoy.

For Saxon, or Dane, or Norman we
Teuton, or Celt, or whatever we be,

if we have entered into the inheritance of English speech and are imbued with the genius of the civilization and the institutions which find in it their expression, are all Anglo-Saxons.

The refusal of some ultra-fashionable London hotels to receive at dinner guests not arrayed in what is conventionally known as "evening dress" raises some interesting questions. The legal issues involved will presently be determined in a court of justice, some of the excluded persons having begun suits on the ground that a licensed public house is under obligations to entertain any guests who are of decent dress and demeanor. There certainly sems to be a moral obligation to the same effect. It is true that the courts and general opinion sustained a hotel recently in rejecting guests clad in an outlandish and offensive manner. But to object to those who are merely wearing after six o'clock the same clothes—decent and even fashionable—which they wore before that hour, and who thus do not conform to an arbitrary and temporary detail of fashion, is to establish a new "philosophy of clothes" which only the author of "Sartor Resartus" could characterize as it deserves.

In a recent bulletin of the Department of Agriculture Professor Haecker states that the farmers of the cotton belt are undergoing an experience which comes sooner or later to every section of our land. Wheat was grown almost exclusively in the North until the soil refused to respond. No one seemed to know why, but when wheat failed they began to depend more upon live stock. As the live stock increased the land brought better crops, and it gradually dawned upon them that the failure of crops was due to lack of fertility and that by diversified farming they could restore it and secure as good, if not better, returns than they received from the virgin soil. In the same way the soil of the cotton belt has been impoverished by constant cropping and inadequate fertilizing. It is not in the cotton nor in the oil extracted from the seeds that the fertility is lost, but it is in the parting with the cotton seed cake or meal to Europe that the loss occurs. If the cake and meal be fed to dairy cows all the fertility will remain on the plantation. The professor's advice to cotton-growers is, therefore: "Go into dairying with the dairy cow."

One of the pet ideas of Queen Victoria is that she is descended, through Zedekiah's eldest daughter, from David, King of Israel, and it is reported that she has sent to her grandson, the Kaiser, a copy of her much-prized family tree with the great Psalmist at the top. It is not unlikely that the resourceful chronicler who manufactured the pedigree intended to place Adam in the position of progenitor-in-chief, and that her Majesty very promptly and very properly objected to this, sacrificing antiquity to respectability. Adam, as everybody knows, had no ancestors. He could never boast of his grandfather, as the Kaiser boasts of his, and whatever Eve's marital cares and vexations were she never had thrown in her face the reflection that her mother-in-law could have made better apple dumplings than she. Besides, Adam was only a gardener, while David was a king. The former roved about Eden without a second suit of clothes—the less said about his first suit the better—while the latter had purple and fine linen by the barrel. When, therefore, it came to the matter of choosing an ancestor, as between a gardener and a king, Victoria properly selected the king. Any American multi-millionaire — indeed, we might even go the length of saying any Colonial Dame—would have done the same and more—would have planted the tree thus obtained in the back yard to stand a perpetual source of envy to their neighbors.

It has been the boast of the English people that the morning drumbeat of their army "keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous strain of martial airs." While there is a good deal of fancy about this claim, it is not wholly devoid of truth, and since our war with Spain the effort has been made to show that the salutes fired at American garrisons, upon the rising and setting of the sun, come very near fulfilling for this country what it is said the British drum does for England. A Washington newspaper has undertaken to arrange the order in which the morning salutes are given, which will show how widely our garrisons have been spread out since April, 1898. The first sunrise salute fired at an American post is heard on the island of Vieques, which lies to the east of Porto Rico. In about seventeen minutes thereafter the cannon sounds at Fort Preble, at Portland harbor, on the coast of Maine. Salutes follow each other across the country until Fort Meyer, on the Potomac, is reached, and no sooner is the gun heard there than that at Santiago is fired, Porto Rico's garrison having in the meantime saluted the sun. Other posts in Cuba west of Santiago take up the refrain, and after Pinar del Rio has made itself heard the line of firing is transferred to the mainland of the United States and moves across the continent, westwardly, through the various military posts to the Presidio at San Francisco. About forty minutes later the gun at Fort Wrangel is heard, and in an additional twenty minutes Fort Dyea, in far Alaska, salutes the sun. It is an hour later when the Honolulu troops pay homage to the new day. Something like five hours later the little fort at Guam speaks, and in two hours more, or seven hours and a quarter after the morning shot has been fired at San Francisco, the Manila garrisons hail the rising sun. Between the Philippines and Vieques, taking a westward course, the distance is nearly 180 degrees, so that if the sunset gun at Manila could be heard at Vieques it would awaken the sleeper at the latter place a few minutes before its own garrison saluted the morning sun. While the colors of the United States are not "flung to every breeze that blows," the boom of our morning and evening guns can now be heard in nearly every degree of longitude in one-half the circumference of the globe.

WEST INDIAN FLOUR.

Bread Fruit and Plantain Extensively Used.

A common article of food in the West Indies is flour made from the bread fruit. The fruit is cut into "pigs" or strips and dried in the sun, then ground to powder in a mortar and sifted. This flour makes a convenient and highly nutritious addition to the hamper of provisions the negro usually takes with him when traveling far from his home, and he well knows the art of making it into a variety of appetizing dishes, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The plantain is sometimes treated in the same way, as well as the banana, which gives a sweeter and richer flour than either the plantain or bread fruit. It is estimated that the banana has forty-four times more nutritive value than the potato and is twenty-five times more nutritious than good white bread. This fact has induced the French Government to send a commission to the United States and Central America with a view of investigating the adaptability of the banana plant for extensive agricultural operations in the Congo in the production of cheap food for the working classes in Belgium.

Should this commission report favorably on the subject of their investigation, a new and vast industry will be established which interests the United States closely, from the fact that Porto Rico and Cuba possess hundreds of thousands of acres on which the finest varieties of the banana can be successfully grown. It is highly probable that another industry will grow up from the association of this country with the West Indies. The banana in its candied form is a delicious sweetmeat. Many people prefer it infinitely to dried figs. It is simply made.

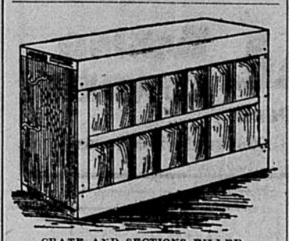
The ripe banana is cut into thin slices and laid in the tropical sun until it becomes a sweet, semi-gelatinous mass. The pieces are packed in boxes, with a dusting of fine sugar between each layer and are ready for shipment. The process, though not elaborate, requires care and watchfulness, without which the product may be inferior and unattractive. But if the curing and packing are properly done and the cured fruit is put on the American market, it is not improbable that it will soon take the place of the fig for dessert purposes.

Texas Fosters Jurists.

At Langtry, Texas, Squire Roy Bean, who administers justice and keeps the leading saloon, had to sit in judgment on one Jim Anderson, a redheaded railroad clerk who had killed Ah Ling, a laundryman, for, as he claimed, insulting him. Anderson was arrested and brought before Magistrate Bean, who listened to the evidence, which was given by the accused himself, and then proceeded to turn the pages of his copy of the revised statutes: "This here book, which is a Texas law book," he announced, "says thet hommy side is th' killin' of a human, male ur female. They is many kinds of hommyside—murder, manslaughter, plain hommyside, negl'gent hommyside, justifi'ble hommyside an' praiseworthy hommyside. They is three kinds of humans—white men, niggers an' Mexikins. It stan's to reason thet a Chinym'n ain't human. Ef a Chinym'n was human, killin' of him would come under th' head of praiseworthy hommyside. Th' pris'ner is discharged, on condition that he pays f'r havin' th' Chink buried." Since this decision the laundry work of Langtry has been done wholly by Mexicans.—San Francisco Wave.

Comb Sections.

The most attractive way of offering honey to purchasers is the pound sections. These are made of thin board, one-eighth inch thick is usual, two pieces are of 5¼ inches long and 2 wide, the other two are a quarter inch thick, 5 inches long and 1¾ wide. These are nailed together with ¾-inch cigar box nails. The eighth-inch space on each side of the frame is to receive a sheet of glass, of which the sides are made when the sections are filled by the bees. A small piece of comb is glued to the top of the frame, to induce the bees to begin work, as well as to secure straight combs. White glue is used for this. These section boxes are fitted in frames, three in each, so as to fit in the cover of the hive. Thin boards to separate the combs and keep them in the sections, are placed between the frames of sections. It is not necessary to keep these sections on the hive after



POUND SECTION.

CRATE AND SECTIONS FILLED.

they are filled; it is customary to take them out and put them in boxes ready for shipment, when the best time comes for selling the honey. Fig. 2 shows a box filled with sections of which there are two rows of seven each in the box. The boxes are closed by a lid fit in, in one end, and fastened by hooks as shown.

Feeding Apples to Cows.

We do not wonder that there is so strong prejudice against allowing cows, and especially milk cows, to eat apples. For the most part it is well grounded, says the Boston Cultivator. While it is possible to give a milking cow a few ripe apples without drying up her milk perceptibly, that is not the kind of apples she usually gets. If the cow is in an orchard where apples are falling, she runs every time she hears one drop and eats it greedily, however wormy, sour, green and bitter it may be. All apples have some malic acid in them, even including those that we call "sweet." This malic acid, together with the tannin that is found in the apple peel, and especially in green, small apples, contracts the cow's stomach. If she eats much of such fruit it gives her the colic. The cow's stomach wasn't made to digest such stuff, and so sure as it is put into her stomach there are riot and rebellion. Every one knows that giving vinegar to cows and rubbing her uder with vinegar will dry her off. We believe that allowing cows to eat apples, even if they are ripe, has a bad effect on their milk production.

Spring Grain Among Winter Wheat.

Wherever winter grain, either wheat or rye, follows oats and barley, there will always be some scattering seeds shelled in harvesting, and if the grain has been left till overripe the seeding with scattered seeds will sometimes amount to as much as is sown of the winter grain. When we sowed wheat after oats and barley we used first to go through the grain stubble and harrow the surface pretty thoroughly. There was a double advantage in this, as it keeps the soil from drying out, and it also buried the scattered seed deeply enough to make it germinate when light rains fell. Then when plowed under the sprouted grain helped to keep the soil moist still longer, and it was not in the way of the winter grain when sown. In some parts of the windy West this spring grain is considered an advantage as helping to protect the wheat, but all Eastern winter growers regard spring grain among their seeding as only a nuisance and injury.

The Moulting Season.

The hens that have been laying and setting during the summer will in the fall begin to moult, putting off their old coat of feathers for a new one, and during this time they will not produce very many eggs, but do not neglect them on that account. The drain on their system in the production of a new suit of feathers is the most trying one they are called upon to endure and unless they are fed well during this time they will go into the winter in poor condition, and will not produce eggs in any large amount during the cold months.

What the hens need is nitrogenous feeds mostly. Give them corn once a day and for the remainder of their rations feed a mixture of wheat and oats with buckwheat and sunflower seeds. Give them plenty of milk, sweet or sour, to drink, and keep a supply of pure water where they can get at it at any time. Bone meal or oyster shells may be fed with profit during the moulting season.—Field, Farm and Garden.

Irrigation and Rain.

Flowers know the difference between a rainstorm and a drenching from the garden hose. You may deluge them with barrels from the hydrant, and they will at best simply hold their own. Generally they wither in the long, dry seasons, and that without regard to the artificial wetting they may receive from the gardeners. But let a little shower, however brief, fall upon them and they brighten visibly. The difference is that the rain brings down with it through the air or collects in the air a chemical quality that the vegetation needs. The rainwater may be as like that in the lake as two volumes of water can be, but when it has ridden the upper levels of the atmosphere, when it has traveled through the various stages of vapor and liquid, and has tumbled down through that retort of the air, it has became charged with elements that no man can give it, and the flower knows and recognizes it, as the first field flowers recognize it in the beginning.

Topping Corn.

Old farmers can remember when it was common practice to cut off the tops of corn two or three weeks before harvesting it to let the sun in so as to ripen the ears better. It was then generally thought that the sun shining on the stalk was a great help to ripening. Now it is known that it is the sunshine on the leaves that enables them to draw carbon from the air to furnish sweetness to the stalk and starch to the grain. The stalk next the ear, which used to be left uncut until killed by freezing, is now known to be the richest in nutrition, next to that is the stalk farther down, and poorest of all the stalk above the tassel and the tassel itself. This is only a blossom, and the male blossom at that. It has when dried hardly any nutriment, and even when green it has little saccharine matter.

Cheap Way to Fatten Animals.

Buy a piece of mountain land as fertile as possible; fence it up and clear out the undergrowth and sow in different kinds of grasses; also, clovers, both red and white; also, plant plum trees around in part of it very thickly; if possible have a clear, ever-running brook in the lot, and let the cattle and hogs run on all this patch. Then have a patch of corn and peas. Pull your fodder, also corn, when ripe. Pick what peas you need for seed and turn your beef cattle and hogs on this. After grazing on the pasture till fall let them eat the peas and vines, and then take them out and stall-feed them on the corn, to harden the meat. You will thus have corn, beef and fine pork and lard.—H. A. Cooley.

Improve Your Cattle.

It is probable that prices of beef will be higher during the winter, and if so there should be a profit in cattle. It may be that refrigerator beef will be an obstacle in the way, but the usurpation of the market by such beef has been due to the inferior cattle and the difficulty of getting a constant supply of choice beef in the East compared with that sent ready dressed from the West. When Eastern farmers become prepared to supply cattle of the best quality they will posses local advantages that will give them control of the home markets, but they must first improve their breeds.—Philadelhia Record.

Burning Weeds.

It is a mistake to let weeds go to seed in the garden or around the farm, under the impression that they can be destroyed if gathered in the fall and burned. In the first place, the job is apt to be forgotten until most of the weed seeds have been scattered. Even if a weed is burned, its seeds may not be destroyed unless a hot fire of brush is first made and the weed seeds are thrown on a mass of burning coals. If weeds are piled in heaps they burn slowly, and as the seed falls to the ground it is protected from burning by the strata of carbonic-acid gas that is found at the bottom of all slow-burning fires.

To Keep Cider Sweet.

Pure sweet cider is only obtainable from clean, sound fruit, and consequently the apples should be carefully examined and wiped before grinding. That made from decayed fruit will be filthy and sour in the beginning, and nothing wil make it sweet and fit to go into a human stomach. Good cider may be kept sweet several months by placing in each barrel immediately on making the folowing ingredients: Ground mustard, 4 ounces; salt, 1 ounce; ground chalk, 1 ounce; alcohol, 1 pint. Shake well and keep in a cool cellar.

Cracked Wheat for Young Chicks.

In wheat-growing localities it is always noticed that young chickens around the barns are always unusually thrifty during the wheat harvest. They pick up the scattered grains and soon get to the stage where they will acquire a full suit of feathers. There is no better material either to make growth or feathers than wheat in the grain. For very small chicks the grain must be cracked, but they soon become able to swallow whole wheat grains, which is a better whole feed for fowls than anything else.

Age Limit of Blackberries.

Blackberry stems or canes will last about three years, but the roots, if well cultivated, will live and produce new canes and fruit for many years. A recent bulletin from the United States Agricultural Department, at Washington, tells of a blackberry patch in Michigan that was planted in 1856, and is still in vigorous growth and bearing.

Farm Notes.

Blight is depriving the market of the best varieties of pears. The Bartlett is giving place to the Keifer, the latter being less liable to blight, but its fruit does not equal the Bartlett. Until some sure remedy is discovered for pear blight the Bartletts will become scarcer every year.

If there is a poor place on the farm do not neglect it as worthless, but endeavor to improve it. It is possible that such a piece of land may require drainage or should be limed, and sometimes a green crop plowed under may make an improvement. The poorest of soils can be improved.

Tomatoes will not be so easily affected with rot if the vines are fastened to uprights or stakes. An excellent mode is to utilize one hoop to four staves. Sharpen the staves at the lower ends and drive them into the ground. The hoops should be fastened to the staves with nails, and they will be found better than wire.

Cut off all limbs of cherry and plum trees that are affected with black knot and be sure and burn them. If the disease has made considerable progress it means cutting away a large portion of the tree, but it is better to do so than to allow any opportunity for a renewal of the disease, as the tree will soon die if not attended to. After cutting off the diseased portions spray each tree thoroughly.

When the vegetables are stored away this winter there will be less risk from cold than from warmth. It is better to have vegetables cold and remain so than to be subject to changeable temperatures. While the cellar should be so arranged as to protect against severe cold, yet it should also be ventilated with ventilators that will be under control. The thawing of fruit and vegetables does more damage than freezing.

The land that produced potatoes this year may be infected with disease, and it will be proper to plant potatoes on some other location next year. It will be in order this fall to lime the potato plot, which will greatly aid in destroying the spores of fungi and thus assist in lessening the liability of scab or some other disease in the future. All potatoes taken from the land should be carefully examined before storing them for the winter, as any that are unsound will affect the whole.

In the use of ashes on land in place of potash salts the farmer also applies considerable lime, which is largely found in the ashes, and much of the benefit to the soil from the ashes is due to the lime. Ashes are excellent on sandy soils, and are also one of the best fertilizers that can be used on clover, beans, peas and other leguminous crops. When purchasing ashes they should be procured only from reliable parties, as they may be leached before marketed and sold as unleached. It is difficult to detect the loss of potash when the leached ashes are procured.

The News of Iowa

State officers announce that a test case will probably be brought against the State of Iowa on behalf of the four regiments of Iowa troops which entered the Spanish war. The discovery was made some time ago that the State military code provided that when troops were called into service by the Governor under the call of the President they should be paid by the State at the same rate as troops of the United States army. The military men insist that under this law the State must pay them for their entire term of service, whether or not the Federal Government does the same. If this position should be sustained it will cost the State about $1,000,000 to make the payments.

A String of Protests.

The W. C. T. U. State convention in Des Moines denounced the "Midway" attractions of the Des Moines carnival and declared them to be "licensed" immorality, "a disgrace to our commonwealth and a menace to our social life." The resolutions also protest against the location of an army post in the State, against Sunday excursions and picnics on rivers and railways, and against sentencing to the penitentiaries for less than one year.

Injured by an Explosion.

A terrific explosion occurred at the railroad shops in Lake City. A gasoline engine, which is used in setting the tires on locomotives, became unmanageable and in an instant about twenty-three gallons of gasoline were forced into the room, the torches of the workmen igniting the gas and the explosion occurred, wrecking the windows in the building, breaking the rafters and sides and spreading destruction on all sides.

Fell Into Boiling Sap.

Fred Haselbring, a prosperous young farmer near Barnum, while making molasses in the factory of his father's farm, slipped and fell into a seething vat of boiling sap, head foremost. He attempted to save himself, with the result that although his life was saved, he will probably lose the use of his right hand and arm. His arm was completely immersed in the boiling molasses.

Governor's Proclamation.

Gov. Shaw issued a lengthy proclamation to the people of Iowa upon the occasion of the death of ex-Senator James Harlan. This document opens with a eulogy upon the dead statesman's public life and recites his services to the State and nation. It then directs that all flags on public buildings and school houses be placed at half mast until after interment.

Dog Poisoners at Work.

Within three days not less than sixty dogs were poisoned at Mason City, the list including not only favorite household pets, but the most valuable hunting dogs. The dog fiends have become so bold that they go right to the barns where dogs are chained for protection and administer the poison.

Brief State Happenings.

Riceville will have a telephone exchange.

William Kilker was shot in a fight at Keokuk.

A serious coal shortage is reported from Davenport.

A new church building will be erected at Wadena.

Davenport has secured a can factory of large capacity.

Afton Odd Fellows have dedicated a two-story building.

The price of farm land is rapidly advancing in Jones County.

A brick block will be erected on Main street, Tama, yet this fall.

An unidentified floater was fished from the river below Burlington.

Some late corn in the vicinity of Wyoming was injured by the heavy frosts.

William J. McArtor was sentenced at Washington to five years in the penitentiary for robbery.

The enrollment of students at Western College shows an increase over the enrollment of last year.

The firm of Malone & Welch, having a contract for grading on the Milwaukee in Jones County, has failed.

By the burning of a barn and its contents, George Williams, near Solon, sustained a loss of $2,000.

The Lake Mills Canning Company has sold the greater product of its pack for the season in the West.

Four business buildings burned in Clarion. Loss about $25,000, insurance $11,800; origin unknown.

Wild horses from the plains are being brought to the State in large numbers and are finding ready sale.

Noble Musichia, a section man on the Milwaukee, was seriously injured by falling off a trestle at Fairview.

The Milwauke is repairing several bridges near Elberon, and one new one will cost the company $20,000.

Henry Collins, believed to be of North Platte, Neb., committed suicide near Council Bluffs by taking morphine.

Reports from the country districts of the State indicate that eggs will soon be scarce and therefore high in price.

Alice Hart, aged 31, of Des Moines attempted suicide by taking chloroform, but was discovered in time and revived.

Howard Winney, Westport township, ten miles west of Milford, was killed in some unknown manner while plowing.

Andrew Anderson, a laborer on the Northwestern, was struck by a train near Crescent City and killed instantly.

The charitable people of Burlington have a project for opening a rescue home.

A. L. Bliven, one of Iowa's oldest settlers, died at his home in Orono township, Muscatine County.

At the burning of a boarding house at Fort Madison some of the patrons of the place had a narrow escape from death.

A barn belonging to Mrs. O. C. Todd of Tabor and that was used by John Brown for the storage of arms, has been burned.

The saloon of Frank Starzinger, in Des Moines, was entered by burglars, who secured $400 in money and some valuable papers.

Des Moines will build a sample of good roads, using brick as the material.

A new high school building is being contemplated for East Des Moines to cost from $50,000 to $60,000.

Missouri river boats will enter the grain carrying trade in an effort to assist in getting the Dakota wheat crop to market.

On account of the high prices for building material Fort Dodge has decided not to erect the library building until next year.

Robert Wright, Sr., of Iowa Falls, over 80 years of age, fell off a six foot step ladder and sustained injuries which may prove fatal.

The Norcott Theater at Griswold will be transformed into an office building.

The dairymen at Council Bluffs have organized and raised the price of milk from 5 cents to 6¼ cents a quart.

A large barn, containing a great amount of hay and grain, and belonging to William Wolfe, near Wyoming, was destroyed by lightning.

A fire at Homestead destroyed a large elevator and a great quantity of grain and corn in the crib. The property belonged to the Amana society.

Council Bluffs has rejected all bids for the installation of an electric light plant, and it is considered that this may be the final disposition of the matter.

The total school enrollment at Muscatine is 2,310.

The First National Bank at Harlan has commenced business.

The contract has been let for a water works system at Persia.

John Willmore has been commissioned as postmaster at Moresville.

The apple crop of the State averages short and of inferior quality.

Emma Nelson, living near Harlan, was seriously injured in a runaway.

The rural mail delivery experiment near Muscatine has been successful.

The State fish commissioner has stocked Lost Island lake at Ruthven.

The barbers of Des Moines will ask the Legislature to pass a license law.

The postoffice at Holliday has been discontinued. Mail will go to Howe.

The water works at Woodbine have been tested and found satisfactory.

The corner stone for the new Methodist Church at Logan has been laid.

Chicken thieves and petty thieving of all kinds is epidemic over the State.

Wm. J. Nelson, carrier at Grinnell, has been promoted from $600 to $850 per annum.

The First Baptist Church at Muscatine has just celebrated its fifty-ninth anniversary.

Sixty-nine coal options were filed with the recorder of Monroe County one day recently.

Ray Miller was ground to pieces under the wheels of a Milwaukee train at Martelle.

Mrs. A. S. Noblett of Fort Dodge was knocked down and badly injured in a runaway.

Several schools in the vicinity of Glenwood have been closed on account of diphtheria.

Someone broke into a car at Pickering and stole a box of clothing billed to Hampton.

The early frost this fall destroyed about 20,000 plants of fine celery near Iowa Falls.

Capitalists at Fort Dodge have organized a beet sugar factory, with a capital of $450,000.

Council Bluffs will attempt to restrain the Union Pacific from making use of Union avenue.

Ingwer Gertsen is under arrest at Clinton charged with assault with intent to commit murder.

Patrons on the Story City branch of the Iowa Central are agitating for better mail service.

The Webster County coal miners' strike is ended, the operators having conceded the miners' demands.

Burglars entered the store of C. E. McLaughlin & Co. at Bancroft and stole about $200 worth of dry goods.

The club house and property of the Albia Gun Club was burned in a fire that was started by a passing locomotive.

Charles Lamb, a 12-year-old boy of Shenandoah, sustained injuries in jumping off a "Q" train that caused death.

The safe of the Commercial Bank at Rippey was blown open by burglars. The cashier says the robbers got only $1,500.

A brakeman named Bennett met with an accident at Kiron which necessitated the amputation of his leg above the knee.

John Keyman had his arm caught in a threshing machine near Sioux Center. The bones were crushed and amputation was necessary.

Rev. Frederick W. Keator has been called from Freeport, Ill., to fill the vacant recoorship of the Episcopal Church of St. John's, Dubuque.

The coroner's jury inquiring into the Northwestern wreck between Wright and Tioga on Sept. 26 placed the blame on A. A. Preston, agent at Tioga.

Robert, the 12-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Markle, living near Argyle, was killed by the accidental discharge of a shotgun in the hands of an elder brother.

At Des Moines fire destroyed the Harris Emery Co., five-story department store and communicated to the Masonic Temple, Murphy House, Hegel Cigar Co. building and the Hill Shoe Co. building, the total loss amounting to $500,000. The loss to the Harris Emery Co. alone is estimated at $350,000. All the buildings were insured.

David Higgins of Ames has just been informed that he has fallen heir to $500,000 through the relatives of his wife, who reside in Ireland. Mr. Higgins has labored for years as a section hand on the Northwestern Railway, working hard to obtain a living for his large family. When a young man he was married against the wishes of his wife's parents, and to her death she remained unforgiven. The fortune was left Mrs. Higgins, but she being dead, it reverted to the children. Mr. Higgins has left for Ireland to claim the fortune.

A domestic tragedy in the wetsern part of Burlington, known as Dutchtown, will result in a murder, the responsible party being Henry Knopp, the 15-year-old son of Conrad Knopp. The latter is dying from a 32-caliber bullet in his right lung fired by the son. The elder Knopp and his wife had gotten into a dispute, and Knopp struck her in the face. Young Knopp came to his mother's aid, and the father turned on him. The boy ran upstairs and secured a revolver. The father was in close pursuit, and as the latter reached the head of the stairs the boy fired at him, the bullet striking him in the right breast.

Iowa has 203 miles of new railroad already completed this year and will, when the season is ended, be ahead of all other States in new mileage.

Fire broke out in the rear of the Hotel Hurd at Superior, and with a strong wind blowing from the south it was only a few minutes until the building and adjoining ones were wrapped in flames. The Estherville fire company was telegraphed for. All worked heroically and managed to save the contents of some of the buildings. One whole block was entirely consumed before the fire was extinguished. The loss is estimated at $17,000.

John Brewster of Clinton has commenced suit against the Nortswestern road for $20,000 damages for the death of his son, killed at Turner Junction Aug. 19, 1898.

It is now learned that the burglars at the Whitten bank failed to get an entrance into the money chest of the safe blown open by them. The force of the explosion forced the doors in against the chest and the burglars feared to try another charge of explosive and made off with a team of ponies belonging to James Groesbeck. There was $200 in the safe and also a few dollars in change in the cash register and money drawers in the store which was not disturbed.

The City Council of Dunlap has decided that hereafter $1,000 of the money received from saloons each year will be used as a water works fund.

Fire did $1,000 damage in the plant of the Cedar Rapids Pump Company a few days ago.

Howe Jones, 14 years old, was run over and instantly killed by a street car in Des Moines. The boy with two companions of his own age, was hopping on and off an open car, when another car approached from the opposite direction, and Jones jumped squarely in front of it. He was knocked down and ground beneath the wheels until the life was crushed out of his body.

HAVE HOT BATHS FOR HORSES.

South Dakota Trainer Perfects an Equine Bathing Place.

James I. Welo of Yankton, S. D., has a Turkish bath for his horses. What is good for man must be good for the horse, was the argument uppermost in Mr. Welo's mind when he began to work out his idea for the treatment of tired race horses by the Turkish bath method. If a wearied business man can get freshened up, revivified and restored to his former buoyancy by being parboiled, rubbed, scrubbed and kneaded and then vigorously toweled and put to rest on a slab, why should not the condition of a thoroughbred be improved by the same process? The argument appealed to local racing men as sound and logical, and Welo was encouraged to concentrate his mechanical powers on an apparatus that would be suitable to perform the "Turkish" process of stimulation of tired muscles

TURKISH BATH FOR RACE HORSES.

at the race track or in connection with the traveling stable.

The finished work is a complete vapor bath that is portable and will permit of trainer or attendant giving his horse a Turkish bath immediately before a race is run and send him to the starting post keyed up to the very pitch of perfection, or, as he comes off the track in a steaming sweat, he can be led off to the bath, boxed up, partially boiled and taken out to the compartment where the rubbing down process is to be carried on.

The accompanying illustration shows the exterior and interior of what may be called the "hot room" of Mr. Welo's Turkish bath for horses. The animal is led to the double doors that afford entrance to the apartment. He is allowed to put his head and neck through an aperture in the front of the bath, so that the hot air shall in no way be dangerous to his lungs; the doors are then closed on his flanks, and he stands enveloped in vapor that curls around his glossy skin and opens up a hot and wholesome pathway to horsy health.

The possibility of improving the condition of a racer by giving him a hot air bath may have occurred to the owners of thoroughbreds before, but it is so difficult of accomplishment that it has never been carried out. A horse cannot be led into a hot room and made to keep still during the sweating process. It is none too easy to get a human being, to whom the luxury of a Turkish bath is a novelty, to stay the requisite length of time in the hot room. To expect a highly strung flyer of the race track to stand still while being half boiled alive was out of the question.

The device designed by Mr. Welo for giving his horses a Turkish bath provides for all this. With the equine's head in the open air the horse is prepared to submit with a good grace to warmth at his flanks. In case of the animal, however, exhibiting wildness, a rope can be attached to rings fitted to the hot room, which will prevent the animal from trying to bolt through the aperture intended only for the head.

OWNER OF THE SHAMROCK.

Lipton Laid the Foundation for His Millions in This Country.

One of the first things that strike the American traveler in England is the sign, "Lipton, Ltd.," stuck up over perhaps a hundred places in London, and possibly 500 outside of it. In fact, about every other butcher shop in the kingdom seems to be the property of "Lipton, Ltd." Of course, every one knows who Lipton is, but it is not generally known that the Shamrock's owner is only a stockholder in a company which

SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

bears this title. Another feature about these places is the air of decidedly American enterprise about them. There are Lipton's teams; also, Lipton's cakes and Lipton's bread, to say nothing of a hundred other things that are Lipton's, also.

English society doesn't speak well of Lipton. Mention him to one of the aristocracy and his response is: "He's a good fellow, but not one of us, you know. He's like one of you American chaps." These are some of the expressions, but the common people are with him, for Lipton, Ltd., has cut prices so that many a workman's family now has a Sunday dinner such as they never enjoyed before the Anglo-American nobleman began business.

Sir Thomas is a type of the real Anglo-American. Though of Irish parentage he grew up in Scotland, gained his business experience in America and made his money in England. As a boy he raised enough money to reach New York from Glasgow, traveling in the steerage. In the metropolis he first found enough to keep him alive as a chore boy in a store on Broadway, where he remained about three years. At the end of this time he was about as well off as when he landed—possibly a dollar or so better. One day he saw a vessel loaded with cotton in the North River, and managed to work his passage back on her to Charleston, where he saw the cotton in the fields, but those were the days just after the war, when you couldn't find enough money in Carolina, except Confederate money, to average $1 to the square mile, and after a couple of years of it he returned to New York. This time he had work enough to get together about $200 and decided to go back home. There he started in business selling trinkets, candies, toys for children, and showed his ability as a tradesman, for this is Lipton's forte. Gradually he worked into the grocery and provision business, enlarging as he succeeded. For the first ten years he confined his operations to Glasgow, then he branched in Belfast, and finally worked up a trade, especially in Irish bacon and eggs, sending them to England in quantities. He made contracts with farmers in various parts of the kingdom to supply him with certain grades of hams and other specialties, for which he was noted. Then he turned his attention to the chances in Chicago for buying provisions and in a few years he had the American branch, supplying the English and other stores with a large portion of their stock. And so he has succeeded until his wealth is well up in the millions—how many is a question. He is yet in the prime of life, but 49—and not a gray hair in his head.

A PROMISING OFFICER.

Death of Lieut. Col. Miley, Who Was Prominent at Santiago.

Lieut. Col. John D. Miley, inspector general of the volunteer forces, who died in Manila of fever, was one of the most promising young officers in the army. He was a lieutenant in the artillery branch of the regulars and was on Gen. Shafter's staff in the Santiago ex-

LIEUT. COL. JOHN D. MILEY.

pedition. He had much to do with the movement of troops at San Juan and El Caney and, with Generals Wheeler and Lawton, negotiated successfully for the surrender of the Spanish forces under Toral. After the Cuban campaign he asked to be assigned to duty in the Philippines, and has served there ever since. The Colonel was six feet three inches in height and very slender.

The Doctor's Story.

A Pennsylvania doctor who has a decided vein of humor in his make-up tells this story:

"I had an Irish woman for a patient many years. God rest her soul! she is now dead. I once pulled her through a lingering attack of typhoid, taking her temperature from time to time by having her hold a thermometer under her tongue. When she had nearly recovered I called one day and without further testing her temperature, left a simple prescription and started on my way homeward. About three miles from her house I was overtaken by her son on horseback.

"'Mother is worse,' said he; 'come right back.'

"Back I went.

"'Doocher,' said the old lady, reproachfully, 'why didn't you give me the jigger undther me tongue? That did me more good than all the rest of yer d— trash!'"—New York Tribune.

Advertised.

A new and verdant postmaster in a small rural town had received instructions to advertise all letters uncalled for at the end of a certain length of time. He obeyed orders by inserting the following advertisement in the village weekly paper at the end of the first week of his term of office:

There are ten letters in the postoffice that nobody has called for. If them they belong to don't take notice and call by the end of the month the letters will be sent to the dead letter office. Anybody expecting letters they aint got can come and see if any of these letters belong to them. All take notice.

Two Famous Rings.

Two silver rings, of which one is in Paris and the other in Germany, have associations of rare interest. They were worn by Martin Luther and his bride, Catherine de Bora, on their wedding day in 1525. The rings bear on the inside the names of Martin Luther and his wife, and on the outside are engraved the spear, nails and ropes, the symbols of Christ's suffering and death.

Big Hat.

The largest straw hat ever constructed has just been made in Australia. The crown is twelve inches high and the measurement across the brim is six and one-half feet. It is not stated for whom the hat was made, but we understand that the Emperor William and Mr. Hall Caine are both negotiating for it.—Harper's Bazar.

Public men speak of their unworthiness, but very few of them would be willing to be taken at their publicly expressed estimation of themselves.