

The Democrat.

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MANCHESTER, IOWA.

When puppyism arrives at maturity it becomes dogmatism.

Aguinaldo has broken into the magazines, and now his end is in sight.

Fly poison is entirely too weak to destroy the bee in the bonnet of a dark horse.

So close is the sympathy between night and day that when one falls the other breaks.

Scientists are working on the invention of a noiseless powder—not the kind that rubs off, either.

There are 1,100 kinds of mosquitoes, but they all sing the same song and do business the same old way.

The new town of Lawton, in Oklahoma, has a Goo Goo avenue. In the East it would be Lovers' Lane.

After all, what is King Edward's coronation oath but the very prosaic business of swearing he is willing to hold on to his job?

A New York judge says there is only one honest man in a thousand. Of course he thinks he is the one in his particular thousand.

Even the crumbling of the clay under St. Paul's Cathedral, which it will cost London \$1,000,000 to save, is laid to "American weather."

The vegetarian had his body blow by the wings of that Missouri buzzard, which it is claimed is more than a hundred years old. The buzzard sticks to a meat diet.

A scientist has figured it out that it requires one-fourth of a second to wink. That is together too slow to shut off the small boy when he starts to tell something he should not divulge.

According to the Banker's Magazine the world owes \$31,201,750,000. Luckily it isn't owed to any other planet. It is just a little affair of the earth. Mars or Jupiter is not going to foreclose and carry us off.

The sea serpents, double-hearted men, slow-witted frogs and the like, must give way to the Toledo spider that spins words and sentences in its webs. It is the champion freak of this wonderful year.

When arguments fail, President Mark Hopkins used to say, illustrate the extent of our foreign exports is frequently expressed in terms of the content of an English manufacturer is better than figures. "I want a potato masher in Birmingham," said he, "and nobody will buy it. Call it an American notion, and you cannot make it fast enough."

We should say that it at least seems perfectly plain that in cases where the Federal government has to pay indemnity to foreign governments on account of the killing of aliens in any of the States of this country, the State in which the crime is committed should be compelled to make good to the general government all its expenditures in connection. There is no question, in our judgment, that this can be constitutionally done.

Several species of animals unfortunately have been exterminated because of their commercial value; it remains to be seen if a like fate will overtake any animal because it is condemned as a pest. The rat is already under the ban in many countries, and concerted action, it is said, might put an end to its tribe. The mosquito, an insect, seems likely to be greatly restricted in its range of operations by the new measures taken against him.

Persons interested in wild flowers are endeavoring to create—and to organize a sentiment for the protection of our native plants, especially near large cities. The pond-lily, trailing arbutus, native orchids, fringed gentian and many of the evergreens have been gathered in Massachusetts for sale in such quantities, and so steadily sought by frequenters of suburban woods, that their extinction is threatened. It is remedied suggested is that care be used to cut rather than pull the flowers, so that the roots need not be disturbed; and that those who gather rare plants for the market should be discouraged by lack of patronage.

When ex-Prime Minister Crispi died he was nearly 82 years old and for sixty years he had been active in Italian politics. After passing through numerous revolutions and conspiracies he died an old man and in the quiet of a retired life, having been deposed as prime minister in 1893. He had his romance early in life. He was the editor of a Paterian newspaper in the early 40's, having contracted a marriage while yet in the university. His wife and child died early in his youth. He was a Republican for twenty years; but abandoned the party and thereafter was a believer in a strong government. He hated France with the virulence of a passionate nature. He believed in the triple alliance with his heart. Crispi was almost as much to United Italy as Bismarck was to the German empire.

On May 17 next Alfonso XIII. will attain his majority, which in Spain is 16 years, and his mother, Maria Christina, will surrender to him the authority which she has exercised during his boyhood. Recent pictures of Alfonso are a delicate, serious and intelligent young man.

It suggests a boy who has not proper share of outdoor pleasure whom the responsibility have fallen prematurely, recognized by Alfonso's pleading to be put in a strong government that publicly frail, and his suspended mainly with his day of the 1st although he has 16 years.

And the cross fool actually expected his wife to laugh—Buffalo Express.

He attends all the meetings of the Cabinet, and he is moving about among his future subjects more freely than formerly. The acquaintance with his people will be good for a boy who has led a secluded life, and it is to be hoped that it will awaken among them a personal loyalty which will help the young king in the dangers before him. Spain is disturbed by the conspiracies of the Carlists; by the restlessness of the Catalan provinces, which desire a larger measure of self-government; by the agitations of trades unions, socialists and anarchists; and by clerical intrigues and anti-clerical riots. Food is high, taxes oppressive and wages low. There is respect for the throne, but little real affection for it. The people take only a fitful interest in public questions, but they break out readily in rioting when they are angry. There is no well-defined, well-knit party to sustain the government's policy; no statesman of commanding influence upon whom Alfonso may lean. For a boy of 16, coming to the throne under such difficult circumstances, one could wish more firmness about the mouth and a little more fire in the eyes.

An English scientist has predicted that the valley of the Amazon will be the center of civilization in coming centuries, and that England and Scotland, not Canada, as all New England, will become hunting-grounds, homes for elk and deer. Taking this as a starting-point, Dr. Edward Everett Hale whimsically demands that the Northern States begin to send their invalids to the Amazon, and that the sunny Southern States, instead of shutting them in close rooms, in gloomy institutions, and warming them with the "canned sunshine" that is stored in coal and wood. There are obvious difficulties in the way of such a design; but, aside from the scientist's prediction and the clergyman's proposition, a curious suggestion lurks behind Doctor Hale's words. "Canned sunshine," which comes in various forms and takes many names, is truly indispensable to the people that live in the "canned sunshine" we find in books? The men who made the books sought their material at first hand. Even if other men, recorders of experience, may have supplied the figures, it remained for the masters to verify them by their own understanding of life, and charge them with the vitality of their overflowing minds. One of the differences between genius and mediocrity is that the genius takes nothing for granted. It goes to the source, and explores all the bottom of things, and explores all the space between. In so far, even we every-day folk may humbly follow it. We shall make a serious mistake if, instead of observing nature, we content ourselves with reading about her; or if, while weeping over a moving tale, we neglect to relieve the poor family in the next street. The mission of the masters is to show us the way of approach to nature and human nature—their "canned sunshine" must be used to light, and not alone to warm. Wise men, and poets as well, are they who cherish the seeing eye, the meditative mind and the sympathetic heart.

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FARMERS' CORNER.

Poor Work in Shredding.
Considerable complaint has been made against the corn shredder because the shredded material, especially the coarser parts of the corn stalk were not properly cut to pieces. Pieces of stalk from six to ten inches long formed the greater part of the waste that accumulated in the mangers. Much of this material, if reduced to pieces, would be eaten by stock, and a great deal of actual feed could be saved. However, it is true that a portion of the stalk can hardly be reduced by the shredder and cutter head sufficiently to be eaten by animals. A grinding process that crushes as well as cuts is necessary to do this. But the common shredder may be made to do much better work than it has done the past season.

Where the shredder has started fresh with sharp, keen knives, firmly set, the shredded material was made a great deal finer than after the machine has been used for a considerable length of time without the knives being sharpened. Shredder owners are doing great injury by allowing such careless work.

Instances are known where the knives of the shredder have not been looked after during the entire season's work. Such poorly cut fodder brings the shredder into disrepute; and the districts that have been imposed upon will likely have very little fodder shredded the coming season because the machine did not increase the value of the fodder—Indianapolis News.

Barn Floor Feeder.
The stable scraper is a very handy tool to keep in the barn, and can be easily and inexpensively made. The foundation is an inch board, five inches wide and about eight inches longer than the width of an ordinary four-tined

Dry pastures and hot weather bring little terror to the farmer who has planted liberally of such crops as will give forage in midsummer. The early crops of grain, corn and sorghum, the sorghum is coming into being. With these crops to supplement the pastures, the live stock will receive little check in the production of meat and milk from lack of food during the hot weather.

The stock is compelled to hunt for a living all day in feed fields. Little grass, a loss may be expected, one that will be difficult and expensive to make good later on. The hogs and sheep, as well as the cows, will appreciate an extra ration during the warm days. While the stock is hunting, the farmer should shade and water are together, shade is an excellent time to do this special feeding. At this time of year the animals will be in the shade near their watering place, and extra feed may be given without disturbing them in the cool morning and evening when they enjoy feeding on the grass. A check in growth, whether in summer or winter, is always an actual loss to the owner—Exchange.

The Happy Truck Farmer.
Truck farming differs from the growing of ordinary field crops in that not so much land is needed for this work; hence the costs and the home can be found in the suburbs near the city, where both the advantages of city and rural life can be enjoyed. This is my ideal home. A man upon such a truck farm is a king, surrounded by the temptations of the city, and the strength of his party locally. A candidate's strength comes from the principles and policies for which he stands—the only personal element being the confidence that the people have in his honesty and will faithfully carry out his program.

For a quarter of a century the Southern States have been ignored in the selection of candidates. The Republicans have had but few white Republicans in the South to choose from, and the Democrats of the South have voluntarily renounced their claims out of fear that they might embarrass the ticket. Certainly we are far enough away from the Civil War—certainly the passions are cooled, and the South can aspire to either the Presidency or the Vice Presidency. Even before the Spanish war called into the volunteer army both Federal and Confederate, the South had earned its right to be considered as a part of the Union, but surely the commingling of the sons of those who wore the blue, and the sons of those who wore the gray, and the service side by side at Santiago and at Manila, ought to silence those who have sought to permit a Southern man to man on the ticket. Slavery has never to be restored, and the Democracy now dominant both North and South comes nearer to the ideals of Jefferson and Lincoln than does the commercialism of the North, or the imperialism of Roosevelt.

It is not time yet to select candidates for 1904, but when the time arrives, the Democratic voters should see to it that the platform represents their wishes and that the candidates fit the platform.

If some one living south of the Mason-Dixon line is chosen for either the first or second position on the ticket, his place of residence will not weaken his place—not though he be an ex-Confederate soldier. We are engaged in a mighty struggle against plutocracy, and we need the whole nation to pick their men; when we select our standard bearers, Merit, not section, should determine the nomination; fidelity to principle, not locality, should control—Bryan's Commoner.

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Keating Milk Saver.
If the milk is to be delivered in good condition to the consumer during the summer months, it must be thoroughly cooled and aerated and kept cool, says the Keating Milk Saver. These are absolutely necessary with all milk during the hot weather. A great improvement can also be made by looking carefully after the cleanliness of cows, stables and milk utensils, as there is a great difference in the quality of clean and dirty milk. The whole question of keeping milk sweet is in providing a clean article, kept cool and well aerated. Preservatives should not be used under any condition.

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Salt Valuable on Barley.
Common salt, which has long had a reputation with many farmers for its value as a fertilizer for barley, while others differ in their opinion, has been shown at the Canadian experiment farms to be a most valuable agent for producing an increased crop of that grain, while it is of much less value when applied to crops of spring wheat or oats. Land plaster or gypsum has also proved to be of some value as a fertilizer for barley, while of very little service for wheat or oats.

Proper Handling in Sheep.
Under proper handling it costs little to keep a small flock of sheep on the general farm, and they return enough to more than pay good interest on the investment and something over in the shape of wages for the owner. Then in his pocket at the end, B is likely to go superfluous. The question arises, is this prosperity?

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were well up, and we think parsimony are liable to do so. But we have seen beets and carrots doing so when examined showed that they had been injured by having been touched with the hoe or weeder, or possibly injured by worms or other insects. There is no remedy but to pull up and destroy the plant. Seed produced on such a plant is valueless for sowing another season.—American Cultivator.

Robbing Farms and Fannies.
The American Sheep Breeder says that it is quite possible that an ounce of mixed food, such as corn and oats ground together, with an equal quantity of wheat middling or bran, will add an ounce or more to the weight of lambs after they are four weeks old, if given daily in addition to other proper food, and as they grow older this amount may be increased, with nearly a corresponding increase in weight gained. To exchange a pound of grain, costing about one cent, for a pound of lamb worth fifteen cents seems to be a trade that almost any farmer would be willing to make, but we have seen some who boasted that they never bought any grain. They did not raise lambs or chickens, sold but little and bought less, and saved money, but we would not have accepted their farms and the money they had accumulated and agreed to make the farm as good as their word. They did not raise farmers are usually robbers. They rob the land of its fertility, robbing the families of the comforts of life, and their children of the pleasures of youth, and nearly all that is desirable in life, and the children forsake the farm and seek a better life elsewhere. They earn more, expend more and enjoy more of life—New England Homestead.

Value of Forage Crops.
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POLITICS OF THE DAY.

In the discussion of possible Presidential candidates some are prone to regard the sectional question as of overwhelming importance. Those who overlook what are known as the doubtful States are especially liable to this error. They are naturally willing to furnish the candidates. It is not only customary to look to a few doubtful States to furnish the candidates, but it is not uncommon to have some portions of the country excluded from consideration entirely. For you see, it has been assumed that a Southern man was unavailable, and a Western man almost as much so. New York, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana have furnished to the two leading parties nearly all the candidates nominated since the Civil War. New York furnished the Democratic Presidential candidate in 1868, 1872, 1876, 1880, 1884, 1888, and 1892, and in those campaigns the candidate for Vice President came from Indiana three times, from Ohio once, and from Illinois once. In 1896 the Republican publican party took its Presidential candidate from Ohio four times, from Illinois twice, from Indiana twice, and from Maine once. During that time New York has furnished the Republican candidate for Vice President in five campaigns, Indiana once, and New Jersey once. Thus it will be seen that a comparatively small section of the country has enjoyed a practical monopoly on candidates. This is an unfortunate condition, and one that can be remedied by reason. Candidates should be chosen because they represent principles and because they are deemed fit to serve the people in the executive office. Each party should be at liberty to select its best man, no matter what State he comes from.

The race should be free for all, and then people everywhere would be stimulated to offer themselves. Neither the Atlantic coast nor the Pacific coast should be barred out; neither the extreme North, nor the extreme South should be forbidden to offer its favorite son. The local influence of a nomination is generally overestimated. State pride is a nice thing to talk about, but it does not count for much in votes. If a man has qualities which make him popular in his own State, he will be popular elsewhere, but very few men will vote for a political opponent merely because he lives in their State, and what little support he wins in that way is offset by the support he wins in other States. A candidate's strength comes from the principles and policies for which he stands—the only personal element being the confidence that the people have in his honesty and will faithfully carry out his program.

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AROUND A BIG STATE.

INTERESTING ITEMS OF LATE IOWA NEWS.

A Man Forcefully Ejected from Train Brings Suit for Damages—Expensive Fire at Seville—Muscatine North and South Railroad Extends to Burlington.

William Yerick of Davenport has brought suit against the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway for \$10,000 on account of personal injuries received at the hands of a train crew while he was riding as a passenger on a train of that line near Walcott. It cannot be said with accuracy that he was injured while on the train, but it was the result of the sudden ejection from the train to which he objects. He alleges in his petition that he was forcibly thrown from the train while it was passing along at the rate of ten miles an hour, and that the servants of the company were the ones who threw him from the train. He says further that as a result of his sudden contact with the ground he received certain injuries external and internal, about the head, face, back and spine, that will render him permanently a cripple.

An Extension to Burlington.
That the Muscatine North and South Railroad intends to extend its line from Elk River to Burlington is an assured fact and the same must be in operation on or before Jan. 1, 1903. Deeds went on record in Des Moines County the other day for the right of way through Benton and Jackson townships of that county and in a short time the work will be commenced and pushed to completion. For some time the road has been under consideration and in a very short time something of a definite nature could be given out. It is stated on reliable authority that terminal facilities have been procured in Burlington and it will not be long before the location of the depot, freight and passenger yards in that city will be definitely known.

Village Suffers Severely.
The town of Seville was almost entirely wiped out by fire. The fire originated in the warehouse of Ira Banta & Co.'s store, which was filled with barrels of oil, it was impossible to extinguish it. The flames quickly communicated to the main building, which in a short time was a mass of flames. The building was the general store of N. Loafman, which was also destroyed. From there the fire spread to Miller's warehouse, which contained several thousand barrels of grain, which was a total loss. The plate glass in the new bank building was broken, and the building was only saved by the hand work of citizens. The exact amount of the loss could not be learned, but it is estimated at \$25,000, with a very small amount of insurance.

Holds Railroad to Blame.
Perry Love has begun suit against the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company claiming \$2,000 damages for an accident which he alleges occurred at Ottumwa on May 8 of this year. He states that he bought a Milwaukee ticket from Sigourney to Ottumwa, and made the trip on a freight train. Arriving there, Love states that the official told him to alight at Second street and in doing so he was suddenly and violently thrown out of the box car, and that Love was thrown under the wheels of the caboose and his left leg was mangled so that it was necessary to have an amputation. For this he claims \$5,000 damages.

State Items of Interest.
A brass band is being organized at Dike. The capacity of the cracker factory at Fort Dodge will be trebled immediately. Fire at Earlham destroyed a block of business in that village, with contents, causing \$20,000 loss, partly insured. Harlan McClesney on a waver swam from Ottumwa, in the Mississippi river, to Burlington, five miles, in two hours.

The prohibition party of the State is making an effort to swing the State meeting of the Good Templars into line for their organization. The construction company which is doing the work on the Milwaukee cut-off out of Muscatine, will within a week be employing 5,000 men.

The insurance companies of the State are talking of raising the rates in the small towns, on account of the number of recent heavy losses. John Miller, the showman who was so severely injured by the explosion of a cannon at Dubuque some time ago, is improving and will recover.

E. L. Thomas, a Northwestern switchman, aged 34, committed suicide at Clinton by shooting himself in the head. He had been despondent for weeks.

Burglars entered the office of the Dickerson & Branor Lumber Company at Stout, and blew open the safe. Dynamite was used in the work. The safe was blown through the side of the building, demolishing the structure. There was no money in the safe, but the burglars made some papers from one of the drawers and a gold watch belonging to Herman Schuck, the manager of the lumber yard. No trace has been found of the perpetrators of the deed.

Capitalists of Keokuk and Hamilton, Ill., aided by a Chicago engineer, hope to make the Mississippi river do the work of hundreds of big steam engines and to develop at Keokuk a manufacturing center like Lowell, Mass., or Minneapolis. The Keokuk and Hamilton Water Power Company, an association of business men of the two towns, has undertaken the work. The river is to be developed the power progressively as it may be needed and the plans have been made to allow of this without costly changes.

Mrs. Edward Straub of North Manchester was struck by lightning a few days ago and badly injured. The Mayor of Fort Dodge, on the ground that all things else have failed in price, will advance the usual fines for drunks and disorderlies.

Mrs. Etta Kitchin of Batavia fell down stairs in a faint after being told by her father that a railroad engine had struck his cow, killing the animal. She recovered and walked to where the animal lay, but in a very short time was seized with a hemorrhage. Grave doubts are expressed of her recovery.

"Booting too much of late and expressing tired of it" is the explanation of attempted suicide given by Newton Edwards of Muscatine after five cents worth of strychnine had been pumped out of him.

Another attempt to burglarize the Savings bank of Afton was made the other night. The burglar got on top of the building, cut a hole in the roof over the vault and took one layer of brick off a space large enough to let a man crawl in. He was seen by a watchman by some one passing, or voluntarily gave it up as too big an undertaking for that there would have been two or three feet of brick and mortar to go through. The heroic act of a Waterloo woman may have saved the life of the 10-year-old son of J. B. Palmer. The boy was bitten on the knee by a snake. The wound was instantly covered by the lips of the lady, who drew the poison from it by suction.

Miss Jennie Swanland, who resides two miles east of Goldfield, was struck by lightning. She was lying on a couch near an open window. The lightning came in the window and struck her in the hip, following her limbs, tore one shoe all to pieces and took both shoes off her feet. She never lost consciousness and is doing well, although her feet were badly burned.

Owing to the visit of H. H. Adams, the temperance agitator, the Adairville saloons have been closed.

A proposition to build the town of Bedford for \$15,000 for the water works carried by an overwhelming majority.

Mrs. A. C. Linhart of Mason city, accused of the murder of Edwin O. Bromley, has been released on \$40,000 bail.

The Afton Savings Bank was entered by burglars, but the thieves got only a few pennies which were the money of a doctor and a revolver. A rear door was forced open.

May Brand, a Waterloo domestic, attempted suicide by taking eight grains of arsenic. She was taken to the hospital the last moment, however, and sent for a doctor and a stomach pump. Her life was saved.

A meeting of the Newton Business Men's Association has been held to