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Exact reproduction of this style shoe in stock, sizes 2½ to 8. Widths, A to EE.

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WM. DENNIS.
CARPENTER, CONTRACTOR & BUILDER. I am now prepared to do all work in my line in a good and workmanlike manner. Satisfaction guaranteed. Plans and estimates furnished Work taken in town or country. Shop near the stand tower on West Side of river.

C. E. CATES.
CITY DRAYMAN. Am prepared to do all work in my line. Moving household goods and pianos a specialty. All work will receive prompt attention. A share of your patronage is solicited. Charges right. Give your draying to a man who has come to stay.

LAWRENCE & GREMS.
DRUGS, Wall Paper, Stationery, Paints, Oils etc. City Hall block.

PETER BOARDWAY.
DEALER IN flour, feed, hay straw, Maquoketa lime, stucco, and common and Atlas cement. Telephone 113. Lower Franklin St.

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JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND COLLECTOR. All business entrusted to him given prompt attention. Office in City Hall block, second floor.

ALEX. SEFSTROM.
GENERAL BLACKSMITH, horseshoing a specialty. Interferring and corns cured or no pay. Prices reasonable, and the best of work guaranteed A share of the public patronage is solicited. Shop on Franklin street, near the bridge.

Business Opportunities For All.

Locations in Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota and Missouri on the Chicago Great Western Railway; the very best agricultural section of the United States where farmers are prosperous and business men successful. We have a demand for competent men, with the necessary capital, for all branches of business. Some special opportunities for creamery men and millers. Good locations for general merchandise, hardware, harness, hotels, banks and stockbuyers. Correspondence solicited. Write for Maps and Maple Leaflets. W. T. Reed, Industrial Agent, 604 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.

The large and increasing circulation of The Iowa Homestead in this county is a matter for congratulation to the publishers and to good farming, for, of all the papers of its class in the country, it is easily the best and most helpful. Its Special Farmers' Institute editions, issued with the regular edition the first week in each month, have been for years the admiration of all practical farmers. Written wholly by farmers, they are full of actual experience, and smell of the soil. We have been fortunate enough this season to secure terms for The Homestead and its Special Farmers' Institute Editions, together with The Poultry Farmer and The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Journal, four of the most valuable farm publications in the country, that enable us to offer the four in connection with our own paper for $1.90 for the entire five, one year. This is emphatically a good thing, and no farmer in this county should fail to take advantage of this offer. For a large line of thoroughly practical farm reading nothing has ever been offered before that equals it. A county paper, a farm paper, a poultry paper, a farm insurance paper and the Special Farmers' Institute, all for $1.90 Come in and order them.

CUCUMBER,
And Elder Flower Cream is the best protection for the face from the Spring Winds, Healing and soothing, it keeps away black heads and other blemishes.
Guaranteed pure and will not grow hair on the face.
All kinds of Hair Work done to order.
MRS. C. B. EATON,
Over Harness Store, Main Street.
13tf Manchester, Iowa.

F. E. RICHARDSON,
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.
Office over the Racket Store
Manchester, Iowa.

George W. Beeman of Winemac, Ind. is independent condidate for judge of the Starke- Pulaski circuit. He had a pass over the Monon railroad, but he returned it with a note saying that he does not think it seemly for officials, or even candidates for office, to enjoy such favors at the hands of corporations.

It would be a capital idea if every business man would refuse to employ any young men smoking the nasty cigarettes, and they would be doing the smokers a great favor. There is no question but that the filthy things breed disease and shorten the lives of those who use them, but, besides they are an abomination and a disgrace to anyone who has respect for the nostrils of others.—Cedar Rapids Gazette.

If your daily paper says a good deal that you do not like, or believe, don't always blame the editor, but enquire who owns a majority of the stock. If it is the beef trust, or a leading politician, or a firm of adulterators of food, or an army or navy contractor, or a man who owns mutilated horses, don't blame the editor for what he may feel obliged to write on those subjects. An editor may think the owner of his paper is a rascal or a fool, but he cannot say so.—Our Dumb Animals.

From a financial standpoint the Philippine islands are proving all that the people of the country at large expected of them. During the past five months the 75 per cent of the Dingley rate levied on commerce with "our new possessions" netted the magnificent sum of $11,000. If this record can be maintained it is but a question of but a few years when the entire cost of transporting "Hell Roarer" Jake Smith home will have been defrayed and out of the island revenues alone.—Anamosa Journal.

John D. Rockefeller, by offering a prize of $200,000 to science, succeeded in bringing about the discovery of the germ of dysentery. He was induced to do this by the death of his favorite grandson from that disease. Now scientists are asking him to supply enough money to discover the small pox germ. It is probable that he will respond, and if his money brings about the desired results, it is not too much to say that it will have accomplished more good to humanity than all his gifts to the Chicago university.—Sioux City Tribune.

Daniel H. Morgan, a Yale student and son of Elisha Morgan, millionaire head of the writing paper trust, started out as a tramp from Springfield, Mass., with a chum, their object being to study the hobo with a view to literary effort. In Boston they were arrested as vagrants, and as this was "a bit off color" for which they had not bargained, they declared their identity. The incredulous policeman laughed at their protestations, and only after considerable use of the wires were they given freedom. One such experience was enough and both hurried back to Springfield.

Attention is being called to the fact that the business of finding homes for foundlings is very profitable. Societies—that is, some of them—get from $25 up for each baby they place, and most of the babies come from the slums of New York and other large cities. The Sioux City Tribune suggests: here is a social problem that is larger than it looks at first glance. How long could New York stand the resulting crime and misery if it were compelled to keep all of those slum children? And are not the country homes receiving the foundlings attempting a most difficult task of purification? Why not apply the correction to the slums themselves?

A woman who drudges for her husband or family is making the mistake of her life. She is defeating her own ends. Let me explain says Edith Tupper Sessions, in the Chicago Chronicle. The wife and mother goes into the home building business. It is as much an occupation or profession as any other and should be conducted on business or professional lines. What is her capital? Herself, her brain and her body. Every business man or woman tries to take care of his capital. Whatever else may be neglected, the capital is always safely guarded. That is not touched except under extraordinary pressure and to meet extraordinary crises. The wife who slaves and drudges from early morn till dewey eve is squandering her capital. Her strenght, energy and vital forces are her capital and she has no right to play the spendthrift with them. I think of a case in point. I know a woman whose husband is comfortably situated. He would be glad to have his wife take a little rest and leisure now and then, go out with him, dine, go to the theater, drive or play tennis or golf. Not she. She has no time. She insists on doing every bit of the housework, for no lazy slovenly servant can suit her. She rises at 5 o'clock of a winter morning, washes, hangs the clothes out by 8 and irons the same day. Not content with this strenuous existence, she persists in looking after the furnace, cleans her steps of ice and snow and in summer varies the monotony by putting in the screens and painting the roof. As a result she is a faded, haggard old woman, long, long before her time. Her husband is known as "a good fellow" spends the greater part of his time out with the boys, raising Ned. He prefers champagne to soap suds and the rattle of dice to that of the scrubbing brush. And who can blame him? Who wants to go home to a gaunt female odorous of Gold Dust, whose hands feel like a cake of Sapolio and whose complexion is the hue of an old saddle?

Good-Bye.

Good-bye, proud world, I'm going home:
Thou art not my friend, and I'm not thine.
Long through thy weary crowds I roam;
A river-ark on the ocean brine,
Long I've been tossed like the driven foam:
But now, proud world! I'm going home.

Good-bye to Flattery's fawning face;
To Grandeur with his wise grimace;
No upstart Wealth's averted eye;
To supple Office, low and high;
To crowded halls, to court and street;
To frozen hearts and hasting feet;
To those who go, and those who come;
Good-bye, proud world! I'm going home.

I am going to my own hearth-stone,
Bosomed in yon green hills alone,—
A secret nook in a pleasant land,
Whose groves the frolic fairies planned;
Where arches green, the livelong day,
Echo the blackbird's roundelay,
And vulgar feet have never trod
A spot that is sacred to thought and God.

O, when I am safe in my sylvan home,
I tread on the pride of Greece and Rome;
And when I am stretched beneath the pines,
Where the evening star so holy shines,
I laugh at the lore and the pride of man,
At the sophist schools, and the learned clan;
For what are they all, in their high conceit,
When man in the bush with God may meet?
—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

It is safer to prune too little than too much.

Moist earth and a cloudy day for transplanting.

Gooseberries and currants are two easily grown fruits, and there is seldom an oversupply.

The quality and size of fruit on old bushes is much improved by thinning of the fruit or severe pruning.

The cause of moss appearing on the stems of apple and other fruit trees is wet, cold, undrained land or an excessively humid climate.

In saving garden seed gather when ripe. Do not allow it to shell off. The first matured is the best, and the first matured will shell first.

A good mulch around fruit trees helps to keep down weeds, keeps the soil loose, moist and porous at all times, with little labor of cultivation.

The time of setting out of fruit trees is of far less importance than to see that the right varieties are selected, the soil prepared and transplanting well done.

DAIRY NOTES.

Clover is better than timothy for cows.

Regularity in feeding and milking is important.

To get all of the butter the cream must be uniformly ripened.

In milking squeeze the teats just hard enough to get the milk.

Cows that are good producers of rich milk must be good consumers.

In order to secure rich milk start with a rich cow and feed her rich foods.

In small quantities cottonseed meal is a good feed, but in excess it injures the butter.

Kicking a cow that is lying down may make her get up more quickly, but it will not induce her to give any more milk.

If rock salt is kept in the yard where the cows can lick it every day, there is no danger that they will get too much at once.

One of the most important conditions of churning is the temperature of the cream. No guess should be allowed, but a good thermometer used.

Fat Crystals.

If small quantities of butter, lard and beef fat be separately boiled and slowly cooled for, say, twenty-four hours, the resulting crystals will show very marked differences under the microscope. The normal butter crystal is large and globular. It polarizes brilliantly and shows a well marked St. Andrew's cross. That of lard shows a stellar form, while that of beef fat has a foliated appearance. In course of time, as the butter loses its freshness, the globular crystal degenerates and gradually merges into peculiar rosette-like forms.

The Horse Is Useful Even if Dead.

The whale can be put to a great number of uses when dead, as can also the horse, the various parts of which are utilized as follows: Hair of mane and tail for haircloth, stuffing mattresses and making bags for crushing seed in oil mills, etc.; hide and skin tanned for leather for covering tables, etc.; tendons used for glue and gelatin; flesh for food for dogs, poultry and man; fat used for lamps, etc.; intestines used for covering sausages, making gut strings, etc.; heart and tongue for food; hoofs for gelatin, prussiate, fancy snuffboxes, etc.; bones for knife handles, phosphorus, superphosphate of lime and manure; blood for manure and shoes, for reuse or for old iron.—Spare Moments.

A Kicking Horse.

A writer in the National Stockman gives this method of treating a kicking horse: Put on him a strong surcingle and crupper. Have one ring where the check hook comes and one eight inches lower on the right side. Now run a strap from the lower ring to the crupper about where the hip strap passes through. Now take a five-eighths inch rope fifteen feet long, fasten it to the ring at the check and then hook through the ring in the halter and back through the lower ring in the surcingle. Strap up his left fore foot. This should be done in a straw yard. Now you have him ready. Take your rope and go ahead of him a few feet, a little to the right, and begin to pull. Hold him steady and let him fight this hard, but keep drawing his head to his side and he will go down to the ground. Now you have him where you want him. Show him you can do as you please with him. Keep him there until he gives up, if it takes all day. Show him you can handle him.

Sucking Poisonous Wounds.

Among all people the sucking of the wound has ever been considered the most effective remedy of immediate application for snake bites. In Africa a cupping instrument is employed in emergencies of the kind to draw out the poisoned blood. The ancients followed the same methods, and when Cato made his famous expedition through the serpent infested African deserts he employed many savage snake charmers, called "psylli," to follow the army. They performed many mysterious rites over men who were bitten, but the efficacy of their treatment appears to have consisted in sucking the wounds.

CURES FOR TOOTHACHE.

Remedies That Do Not Appeal to the Ordinary Man Today.

The man in dental anguish sometimes curses with Burns "the venomed stang that shoots his tortured gums alang." Sometimes, on the other hand, he prays. St. Augustine in his "Confessions" relates how he once suffered from "dolor dentium" (toothache), apparently in an aggravated form, for he could not speak. Thereupon he wrote on wax a prayer to God for the other brethren to repeat, and as soon as all were on their knees the pain went. "But what a pain!" he says. "Never since my tender age had I experienced the like." Southey in his "Life of John Wesley" tells of that eminent preacher that when his own tooth ached he prayed and the pain left him.

Unfortunately ordinary men do not seem to have such efficacious faith. When the excruciation begins, they must bear it philosophically, and on Shakespeare's authority toothache finds out just the weak place in the philosopher's armor of patience. In the middle ages the devout who were racked with pain had a special patron to whom they could call for deliverance. St. Apollonia, a martyr under the emperor Philip, among other cruel indignities had her teeth pulled out. In consequence she became toothache's tutelary saint, as her emblems—one of which is "holding a tooth in pinchers"—sufficiently testify.

And there would seem to have been yet another martyr, St. Blaize, who took cognizance of the disease. He was honored in the little town of St. Blazey, in Cornwall, where candles offered upon his altar were supposed to be an infallible cure for toothache.—Chambers' Journal.

GEORGE ELIOT'S FACE.

Said to Have Been a Combination of Dante and Savonarola.

A close friend of George Eliot's, writing of her personal appearance, said:

"She was not, as the world in general is aware, a handsome or even a personable woman. Her face was long; the eyes not large or beautiful in color—they were, I think, of a grayish blue; the hair, which she wore in old fashioned braids, coming low down on either side of her face, of a rather light brown. It was streaked with gray when last I saw her. Her figure was of middle height, large boned and powerful. Lewes often said that she inherited from her peasant ancestors a frame and constitution originally very robust. Her head was finely formed, with a noble and well balanced arch from brow to crown. The lips and mouth possessed a power of infinitely varied expression.

"George Lewes once said to me, when I made some observation to the effect that she had a sweet face (I meant that the face expressed great sweetness): 'You might say what a sweet hundred faces! I look at her sometimes in amazement. Her countenance is constantly changing.'

"The said lips and mouth were distinctly sensuous in form and fullness. She has been compared to the portraits of Savonarola (who was frightful) and of Dante (who, though stern and bitter looking, was handsome). Something there was of both faces in George Eliot's physiognomy.

"Lewes told us in her presence of the exclamation uttered suddenly by some one to whom she was pointed out at a place of public entertainment. 'That,' said a bystander, 'is George Eliot.' The gentleman to whom she was thus indicated gave one swift, searching look and exclaimed, sotto voce, 'Dante's aunt!' Lewes thought this happy, and he recognized the kind of likeness that was meant to the great singer of the Divine Comedy. She herself playfully disclaimed any resemblance to Savonarola. But, although such resemblance was very distant—Savonarola's peculiarly unbalanced countenance being a strong caricature of hers—some likeness there was."

ONE COWSKIN.

An Instance of German Military Thrift and Red Tapeism.

An instance of military thrift and of a red tape system which is not peculiar to Germany comes from the Prussian war office. In 1866 the guards were breakfasting hurriedly. They had on the previous day fought the battle of Soor and had accomplished altogether a nine days' march. This was not the era of canned meats, and to each regiment had been allotted a certain number of cattle which had been killed, skinned and cooked, but while the men were still eating scouts came in with the news that the Austrians were near at hand.

The men got into marching order and in a few minutes were in rapid advance toward the enemy. The Grenadier guards, conspicuous always for their dispatch, hurried to such purpose that they failed to secure the skin of a cow which had been made over to them for rations.

When the official who was responsible for the value of the hide came to ask for it, it had to be reported missing. Inquiries were set on foot, evidence was collected, and a voluminous correspondence lasting fourteen or fifteen months failed to account for the skin.

There had been a cow. She had been made over to the guards. She had a hide. The hide was government property, representing a sum fixed by official tariff. The government must be credited with that sum. The hide was not forthcoming. Who should be responsible for its cash value?

It was at last decided that the colonel of the regiment should be held accountable, and a year and a half after the conclusion of the seven weeks' war he was requested by the war office to remit the sum of 3 thalers, the price of one cowskin lost by the Grenadier guards. When the sum was paid, the subject was at last officially dropped.

Second Thought.

"Dear Mr. Hicks," she wrote, "I am very sorry that what you ask I cannot grant. I cannot become your wife. Yours sincerely, Ethel Barrows." Then she added: "P. S.—On second thoughts, dear George, I think I will marry you. Do come up tonight and see your own true Ethel."

NOTABLE MAN HUNTS

HOW CRIMINALS HAVE BEEN CHASED TO THE ENDS OF EARTH.

Benson, Who Posed as Mme. Patti's Agent, Cheated Justice by Death. Relentless Energy of the Police In Tracking Counterfeiters.

There have been many long pursuits of criminals, great in the distance traveled, the obstacles overcome and the persistence of the pursuing officers, but that of Sergeant Wood of the Natal (South Africa) police is doubtless a record breaker. The man sought by Sergeant Wood was charged with embezzling large sums of money at Pietermaritzburg. He got away from South Africa and went to New York. Although the detective had information as to where his quarry was hiding, yet he had first to visit London to obtain the necessary extradition papers. Then he hurried to America and with the assistance of the United States police ran down his man. By the time he had reached Maritzburg he had been traveling hard for nearly three months and had covered nearly 21,000 miles.

One of the sternest chases of recent years was after Loys Darrell, formerly sergeant in the Seventh United States cavalry. Darrell enlisted at the beginning of the Spanish-American war and distinguished himself at Cuba. There he fell in love with a pretty Spanish girl and beggared himself in buying finery for his sweetheart. To obtain more money he robbed and murdered a companion in arms named Crouch. He then fled.

A detective named Dupuy was put upon the murderer's track and, finding a clew, started for New Orleans. He was right in his surmise that Darrell had gone there, but when he arrived the bird had flown. He had left on a British mule transport for South Africa. Dupuy took train for New York, fast boat for Southampton, rushed by rail across Europe, caught a boat of the German East African line and finally arrived at Beira, in Portuguese East Africa.

There he waited like a spider for a fly, and just as Darrell was fancying himself safe from pursuit he pounced upon him. Later on the detective deposited his prisoner safely in Castle William jail in New York. He had traveled in all 31,000 miles and spent $4,250 in the chase.

One of the most astonishing criminals England ever produced was a man named Benson, who began operations in London with two confederates. He organized a series of swindling companies in the city, while he himself, pretending to be an invalid, lived in the greatest luxury in the Isle of Wight. He posed as a great philanthropist, was foremost in charitable works and went into the very best society. By dint of bribing certain officers of the law he lived for some years on the proceeds of his swindles. But one day the crash came. He was arrested, sentenced and got a long term in Portsmouth jail.

No sooner was he out than he was at his old tricks again. These culminated in Switzerland, where he managed to gain the affections of the daughter of an English officer. Through her he induced her father to trust him with the investment of his entire capital, some $35,000. He bolted with the money. Chased across Europe, a detective caught him at Bremen. To avoid scandal the victim promised not to prosecute if Benson would give up the money. The latter did so and left for America. Hardly was the vessel out of sight before it was discovered that the bundle of scrip the thief had handed over was worth at most $100.

Followed across the Atlantic, Benson escaped to Mexico, where he made £5,000 by passing himself off as Mme. Patti's agent and selling forged concert tickets. By this time his photograph was in almost ever police bureau in the world. Yet he dodged and twisted under a dozen aliases and was heard of in almost every South American state before a clever New York detective ran him down in Rio after a two years' hunt.

Even then he cheated justice. Landed in prison in New York, he walked upstairs, chatting amiably to his jailer. Suddenly he made a spring and jumped clean over the banister. He was picked up with a broken back and died that night.

The police never exhibit more relentless energy than in hunting down a coiner. A coiner's crime is against government, and so the whole forces of the state are against him. The United States suffers far more from coiners than England does and is proportionately keen to run down such offenders. Early in 1900 a man named Hastings was surprised in his workshop, from which he had issued many thousands of small silver coins, but he was too quick for his would be captors and escaped. No fewer than seven secret service men were put on his track. The remarkable fact is that Hastings never attempted to leave the states.

Ellfer, one of the detectives, got a hint that a stranger was in the woods. He took a blanket and some food and hid himself in a thicket. Very early in the morning Hastings passed, carrying a bag of food. Ellfer tracked him to his refuge and saw that the forger was armed. He waited some distance away in hiding. When night came, Hastings came out with a dark lantern and searched every bush near his hiding place. At last he was satisfied and went back. So soon as Ellfer felt sure the man was asleep he crept up and had the handcuffs on him before he could awake. On the way to the jail Hastings told his captor that he had seen him on ten different occasions and had once, in Cincinnati, been within three feet of him in a theater.—Chicago Chronicle.

The Thing That Puzzled the Patient.

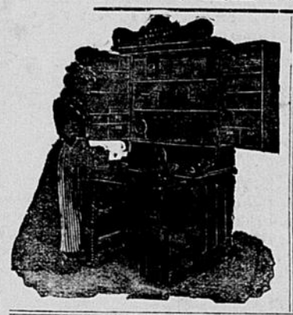
"You may be thankful for your excellent constitution. It has pulled you through many a spell of sickness."

"But, doctor, if I have such a blamed strong constitution why am I always getting sick?"—Chicago Tribune.

Her Weddings.

Dearborn—Was your wedding [illegible]—Yes; three of them [illegible] Statesman.

THE ELWELL
KITCHEN CABINET.



The Housekeeper's Best Friend.

The great economizer of woman's time and strength. It affords a convenient place for all utensils as well as materials used in cooking. The tin lined flour chests and spice boxes protect the contents from mice, dampness and waste. Every part can be readily cleaned, and nothing about its construction to get out of order.

The brains of inventors have been taxed to their utmost to produce labor saving tools and machinery for the farmer or mechanic, but comparatively little attention has been given to devices that will save labor in the home. This cabinet is one of the best devices ever produced along this line. It centralizes all of the materials and utensils, used in cooking, in very compact and convenient form, thus saving many needless steps. It preserves the full strength of tea, coffee and spices and other materials that lose their virtue when exposed to the atmosphere. Every part, including the flour bins, is easily removable, and can be cleaned and aired as thoroughly and easily as an ordinary basin.

It takes up very little space in a room, not more than an ordinary kitchen table, 25x38 inches on the floor. The base stands 30 inches high. It contains two tin lined flour chests (one of which has two compartments, and the other holds 100 ℔s. of flour), that slide in and out on a steel track, thus removing all friction. There are also two large drawers and a cupboard, together with a large kneading board, 24x30 inches, which slides in under the top. The top case consists of a plain cupboard with three shelves, and two hardwood cutting boards that slide in under the lower shelf. To the outside edge of this cupboard are hinged two cabinets that close up in the form of doors. In these cabinets are two shelves each, protected by dowel rods to prevent tinware from falling out in opening and closing. On the right side are five tin spice boxes, 3x3x5 inches, and two larger drawers, 6x6x6 inches. The left hand case has four wooden drawers in addition to the shelves, making in all 11 drawers, which may be used to hold tea, coffee, rice, tapioca, salt, sugar, baking powder, saleratus cloves, cinnamon, allspice, nutmegs and other ingredients used in cooking. The tin drawers have a rim around the edge that makes them perfectly airtight when closed.

These cabinets are made of the best kiln-dried ash lumber and are finished in the popular "golden oak" finish. Sold only by,

AUSTIN D. BROWN,
THE FURNITURE MAN.

Don't Fail to Come to the Racket Store Every Day.

Lots of New Goods since you were there yesterday. New Snow Flake Suitings, Heavy Dress Flannels, Latest French Flannels for Shirt Waists, New Prints, Ginghams and Robe Cloth. School Shoes, Hats, Caps and Overalls, for Men and Boys.

W. W. FORD.

Stoneware.

We have everything in Stoneware from a two pound jar to a 30 gallon jar. Prices that will please you.
P. S.--Try us on Groceries, and all kinds of Canned Goods.

Harry Stewart.

School Shoes!

We have in stock a full assortment of children's school shoes. We can please the children with the styles, and the parents with the wear and price.
We have the exclusive sale on the LITTLE GIANT SCHOOL SHOES, for boys and girls. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed and prices and styles strictly right.
Give us a trial on your fall purchases of children's shoes, and we will convince you that we can save you money.

Kinne & Madden.