

# The Democrat.

BRONSON & CARR, Publishers.  
MANCHESTER, - - IOWA.

Perhaps the salt trust was salted.

If procrastination is the thief of time, what does he do with the stolen goods?

If our returning Arctic explorers will kindly cut out the lecture sequel all will be forgiven.

"Would you for Five Million" is the name of one of the new plays. Is it necessary to ask?

The Isthmus of Panama is the vermillion appendix of North America. An operation for appendicitis might help matters.

Those ministers who are using moving pictures, professional whistlers and other devices to attract congregations should try the gospel according to Lincoln.

Work comes from South America that a new volcano has been discovered in Peru. It really was not needed. There were craters enough and to spare already.

Who can blame King Alfonso for getting mad when his mother goes and gets married to her Master of Horse—a sort of lively stable fellow, as we understand it?

A Chicago advertiser wants "young man with rising qualities for mercantile establishment." Probably a euphemistic way of saying that the youth will be required to run the elevator.

"Books do not make men," declares President Hadley of Yale, and that is true. Most men are making books, however, if we may judge from the publishers' advertisements of new novels.

One of Mr. Carnegie's employes is charged with the theft of about \$100,000 from his employer. It speaks well for Mr. Carnegie's Scotch thrift that he should insist on an amount from the cash drawer.

The official figures of Canadian immigration for the fiscal year ended June 30 last show a total of about 50,000 immigrants for the year, of whom 22,000 were from the United States. It is noteworthy that this movement of our people into Canada is increasing rather than diminishing.

A few years ago we were all wearing stiff, flat-brimmed straw hats. Then came an era of flexible ones, later narrow-brimmed, thick and rough ones appeared. Last spring there was a sudden appearance of imitation Panama hats as sudden and unaccountable as the coming of seventeen-year-old custards. Whence did these hats come? What was the ultimate cause of their being and why did so many people buy them? These are questions which no social philosophy can fathom. They constitute part of the deep mystery of life.

An English wit made an epigram to describe the climate of London: "In a day, looking up a chimney in the day, looking down one." Quite as clever was the remark of a London "cabby," when informed by a brother driver that he had as a passenger "a pal of the Shah's"—"I suppose he'll come over for a holiday." The coroner's jury in their humorous side, as the cabmen could testify, and even the Oriental, hunting for the sun in a London fog, might forget his defeated desire to worship if he heard himself called a "pal."

American are plunging ahead in business channels with amazing energy and rapidity and are restless unless engaged in stupendous enterprises which monopolize all their time, brains and money. This extraordinary activity is rapidly developing the resources of the country, but that when one is conducted to long life among the people. Conscientious physicians are becoming tired of warning business men that they are exhausting their vital energies too early in life and are calmly pocketing the fees which are given to keep wrecked constitutions working a little longer.

A student of the Chinese in New York City notes the fact that when a Chinese sees an American he must perform the case into the regular civil courts, but that when one Chinese sees another the general public hears nothing of the litigation. It is settled by Chinatown's own mayor, who, although he has no legal means of enforcing his judgments, is so backed up by Chinese officials that he can get any one to abide by his decisions. This seems an odd situation in an American city, but it is, after all, but an application of the doctrine of "extraterritoriality" which the Americans or other foreigners in China may settle their disputes before their own consular courts.

A memorial bell is to hang in the belfry of the Congregational Church in Harpswell, Me., where the late Rev. Elijah Kellogg ministered for half a century. The young people who read his stories or declaim his "Spartans" have their own way of remembering him. Those who heard his striking sermons or profited by his helpful pastoral care will welcome the sound of the bell—a call to prayer and praise—whether the ones reach the belfry or only charm the inner ear, or only charm the inner ear, or only charm the inner ear.

The richest baby. The prospect of riches to the greatest fortune in the world—a tiny, blue-eyed, broad-haired baby with granddaddy worth \$110,000,000 (a father whose worldly goods are estimated at over \$50,000,000, a great-uncle rated at over \$300,000,000 and another granddaddy with a modest fortune of about \$15,000,000—was blissfully unconscious of her wealth in her father's cottage at Ardley-on-the-Irthson.

Her \$50,000,000 father is Percy Avery Rockefeller.

Her \$110,000,000 grandfather is William Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate.

Her \$15,000,000 maternal grandfather is James Stillman, president of the City National Bank.

Her \$300,000,000 great-uncle is John D. Rockefeller, the richest man in the world.

What the tiny lady, who is Miss Isabelle Rockefeller, will be worth when she comes of age, no one will dare to estimate, for the fortunes of her father and her grandfathers are increasing daily at an almost incredible rate.

The occasion of little Miss Rockefeller's coming was welcomed the coming of a girl, for though William Rockefeller has several other grandchildren, they are all boys. The day after her coming presents began to shower upon her from wealthy relatives and friends.

One of the mysteries of nature which we can't understand is how such a delicate, fragrant and attractive flower as the apple blossom can become a hard little green thing which causes cholera morbus.

There ought to be a law against whisking.

On the other hand, if the corn crop is deficient, its substitutes entail extra cost, and so derange the agricultural markets. Thus the question arising each year as to the probable magnitude of the corn crop is one of the utmost importance. The yield of the corn fields of the United States, ordinarily three-quarters of the world's harvest, has five times exceeded two billion bushels. Last year it was only about three-fourths of that amount. Its highest point was reached in 1894, when it exceeded the two-billion mark by nearly three hundred million bushels. This year's crop is expected to be still larger. It would doubtless be gratifying to the agriculturists who brought their little baskets of corn to the early English settlers, to know that, in spite of the white man's boasted progress of three centuries, their simple cereal is still the basis of his abounding commercial life.

The St. Louis Chronicle is solemnly discussing the question, "Should Women Work?" just as if women had not been doing the world's work since creation. The first suggestion of labor in all history is in the securing of the apple eaten by Adam and Eve, and it was Eve who picked that. The example then set has been pretty well followed ever since. The Eve's are the apple pickers yet. It is true a few women play the role of idle butterflies—but what of it? These are the exceptions that mark the rule. The great majority of women are unceasingly and with little direct reward, man at the end of his day's work can count upon the money he has made and measure the result. Woman's day's work has no end and no tangible profits. Her only payment as she goes weary-handed out her life is the unmeasured toll, thankless and not expecting thanks. She has no "eight-hour day." Even a twelve-hour day would be a boon to most wives who in the care of the house and children are always "doing overtime" for their thought of extra pay. Among the women who do not do all the work, their labor employing themselves only in the chase and in war. The progress of civilization has consisted largely in getting man to do something for a living, and this progress has come from the "mother" training of the sons to share a part of the burden. Man has devised much of his inventive genius to labor-saving devices that render more easy the various departments of production that have become fixed upon man. But woman's work still remains unmeasured, and the main work the same endless round of labor by hand and brain. No machine can do her work—no; her work requires a heart in it. Her work is to make the home a haven of rest—for all but herself, who knows no rest this side of heaven, when she is called to plant and nurture the seeds of manhood and womanhood in the souls of her children, that fruits may be borne long after she is gone. Should woman work? Well, when she senses to work civilization and a disapparent like a sheet of tissue in life.

HOW TO PRONOUNCE THEM.

Names of Cities that are Various Founded by the Public.

The suggestion has been made that the proper pronunciation of the name St. Louis should be finally determined before the opening of the Louisiana purchase celebration in this city, and it is urged that the council of St. Louis or the Legislature of Missouri should pass upon the question. It is pointed out that an immemorial dispute over the proper pronunciation of Arkansas was settled by the Legislature of that State in 1820, and that the name of the State in the Constitution should be pronounced as it was pronounced at that time. The name St. Louis was bestowed by the French when the place was settled, and the French pronunciation is Lo-see, to rhyme with "Louisiana." The name of the city in English pronunciation is "Lewis," practically rhyming with the word Jewess. The suggestion, once made, does not, of course, halt lamely at St. Louis.

When the dispute is settled there is proposed to ask Kentucky to declare the name of the city of Commonwealth's chief city shall be Louisville or Lewisville. And Illinois will settle the point whether the name of the thriving city of Joliet shall be pronounced as the French explorer after whom it was named—Joliet, or whether it shall be called Jolly-yet. All this is exceedingly stimulating to the mind which keeps reaching out for wider fields, like the mind of a man afflicted with the habit of indiscriminate punning. There are plenty of other towns which need attention. The name of the city of Beaumont, in France, is pronounced Bow-fer. A town in North Carolina, named after a town in North Carolina, is called Bow-fer. It is known as Bowfort, while one in South Carolina is called Bow-fer. A noted French seaport, Calais, is pronounced Kallay, while its namesake up in Maine is called Kalls.

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## MAKING OF CHEESE

Some Modern Appliances Used in Its Manufacture.

### A GREAT INDUSTRY.

How Dairying has Increased Until Its Returns are Stupendous.

Interesting Methods Employed in Making Condensed Milk—Absolute Cleanliness Insisted Upon—Co-operation in the Manufacture of Fancy Cheese—Work in Western Factories—Dairy Farmers are Generally Prosperous.

Dairying is the most important part of our farm resources. The manufacture of butter and cheese has reached such an enormous point that its returns are positively stupendous. Think of a grand herd of 20,000,000 of dairy cows and of the more than \$500,000,000 of their product annually brings in butter, cheese and milk.

The Western Reserve was at one time the center of the butter and cheese interests of the country, and though other sections have perhaps outstripped it in the race for supremacy, its products still hold undisputedly high place. Dairying is still the chief industry of its farmers, and through its length and breadth is seen the old-fashioned cheese factory as it appears nowhere else. An Ohio correspondent tells something about these factories and the methods they employ.

Good Dairy Season.

The past season has been an exceptional one in the great cheese-making centers of Northern Ohio. Ohio cheese-makers have fared even better than those of Western New York, Wisconsin and Michigan. There has just been enough rain in Ohio to make excellent pasture, which in turn is conducive to plenty of milk. In some other big dairying sections there has been too much rain. Everywhere prices for milk have been higher than a year ago, and the farmers in the main are satisfied.

Such a factory is furnished with all the modern appliances and machinery which have shown a general rise of from one cent to a cent and a half a pound and the price of butter has kept up well.

Cheese-making as an American industry is increasing in volume rapidly, and the real cheese-making centers of the world. For more than half a century these factories have occupied some of the same spots where they stand to-day. At one time West Andover, in the Western Reserve, boasted of the largest factory in the world, or at least the factory with the largest annual production. But it has been relegated at many times in the last decade, New York and Wisconsin have come forward to first place. Regardless of the matter of present-day prestige as to volume of business, the cheese interests of the Western Reserve still stand prominent and as carried on in a typical cheese-making everywhere. The utilization of the by-product, whey, as seen in Ohio, is also worthy of description.

The average modern cheese factory daily takes care of the milk from 1,000 cows. Such a factory is furnished with entire supply by perhaps a hundred farmers. The output of a dairy of 1,000 cows is about 25,000 pounds of milk each day. The very largest factories can handle but 30,000 to 35,000 pounds of milk in twenty-four hours and the output from such a factory will slightly exceed eighty cheese per day.

All the operations in connection with cheese-making are now done at the factory. There was a time when the farmers made the curd at home and took it to the factories for the final processing. To-day the milk is carried in trucks both morning and evening, and the curd is made in the factory with milk passing along the rural roads in the direction of the factories. In not all instances do the farmers haul their own milk. On the co-operative basis the farmers employ men whose sole work consists in going round the farm at milking time and collecting the milk. Each wagon collects about thirty cans on a trip, and each can contains from thirty to forty gallons. More men are employed in collecting the milk than are engaged in the making of cheese. Not more than a half dozen men spend their time at a factory which requires ten to a dozen men to collect the milk.

The wagons with their numerous cans of milk arrive at the factory at an appointed hour and draw up in front of what is known as a receiving tank. This tank has a capacity of 600 gallons and it rests upon scales. The milk of each farmer's dairy upon being emptied into this tank is weighed and placed to his credit. It is then released through pipes which carry it to the vats within the cheese factory. The milk received at night remains till morning's milk is added into the same vats. The milk

which stands in the vats all night becomes slightly sour. The placing of the sweet milk in the vats is done in such a way that the milk is slightly soured is conducive to the best cheese.

Circular Vats.

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begin water of a temperature of some 85 degrees is rushed into the hot water compartments of the vat and the scalding process is continued for three-quarters of an hour. Three ounces of rennet are added to 1,000 pounds of milk, for the purpose of coagulating it. Rennet is the fermentative principle obtained from a calf's stomach. Machinery known as an agitator is used to stir the milk and assist in the coagulating process. This is operated by machinery, and is also the curd knife, which cutting the curd liberates the whey. When the curd is sufficiently sour the whey is drawn off. To determine whether the curd is sweet or sour bits of it are applied to a hot iron. If sour it will adhere quickly. If sweet it will not.

In the Presses.

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## PAPERS BY THE FLOOD

### THE GIRL WHO FASCINATES.

By Marion F. Howbray.

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Men love the pretty girl, they admire the accomplished girl, they live and die for the girl who fascinates. Well, she is herself. She never forgets herself. She is everlastingly vigilant of her interests. Other girls are heedless sometimes, or they forget, or they are obtuse, by reason of persistent blinding of their vision, or they may know what should be done and do not do it. "It doesn't matter," they say. "This time doesn't count," or "I don't care," and so on. The girl who fascinates never does say so or think this. With her everything matters, every time counts, every person makes her care. She is ready to do, all, to all, to sacrifice all for her end.

Yet I do not assert that the girl who fascinates is a selfish creature. Far from it. She is usually generous hearted to a degree. But whether her heart may be either lively or inert that is another matter. Her heart plays no grand role in her fascinations. She can do quite as well without as with it. She must have a serviceable heart. It tells her what to do, and prompts her to do it. It tells her what men like, and impels her to be as they like.

The girl who fascinates is not necessarily bold to command. She knows when to be bold and when not to be. But she commands intelligently and unmistakably, however delicately. Her attitude as expecting civility and attention. And the man never fails to meet her upon her own ground. The fascinating girl is never a chatterbox. She is never a mutter. She knows just when and how much to talk, and just how to direct her conversation. She knows that while nearly every man finds a riveting talker entertaining, many men find prolonged loquacity tiresome, absolutely obnoxious.

The girl who fascinates accordingly is a chatterbox when her man wants to listen; she is a listener when her man wants to speak. She is never overtalkative, never too talkative. You will see from all this that tact is a great blessing when it can be displayed cunningly by the long-haired girl.

WHY BROTHERHOODS EXIST.

By Governor B. F. Odell of New York.

In keeping with our national development it was natural that those whose resources were brain, brawn and muscle should have banded themselves together for their mutual protection and advancement. Thus it has come about that we find in almost every locality brotherhoods of men and women, and in the rural communities, fraternal associations of farmers. The results have been in the main of advantage. They have led to the interchange of knowledge and ideas, and have served to curb to a large extent the greed, the power and the influence of those who, except for this restraint, would have broken down the safeguards which should accompany these developments.

In the business world those who acquire property, through false representations are guilty of the crime of obtaining goods under false pretenses, and the corollary of this proposition is evident, that when a man advances credit to another through misrepresentation and misstatement of facts is entitled to the rebuke that can only be administered by the freeman's ballot.

Education is the only true method by which the distinction between governmental and individual rights may be discerned, and upon an educated people, therefore, we must depend to uphold and to represent all transactions of the laws governing either. Intelligence, and the sense of duty, are the only fair dealing of greater worth than property, and the love and approval of the Divine Being who has given us all these blessings, are the only means of success at arms or battles won for principles that are wrong.

INTELLIGENT VICTIMS OF RELIGIOUS CRAZES.

By T. P. O'Connor, M. P., Historian.

You can form no forecast whatever of a man's religious point of view from his views and conduct in the other affairs of life. It is quite possible for a man to be shrewd, cautious, and astute in all his business and ordinary affairs, and at the same time to hold religious faiths which qualify for the lunatic asylum. Indeed, according to the credulity in matters of religion seems to be a sort of psychosis which weakens for skepticism in other affairs.

Take, for instance, Irvingism. Irving was a Scotch Scotchman who was in love with Jane Welsh, and whom Jane Welsh loved; but he had entered into a big and girl engagement with the daughter of a clergyman; the young lady insisted on the fulfillment of the bond; and he had to give up Jane Welsh. That little incident was the wrecking of many lives.

That disappointment of Irving wrecked his life also; for it was largely accountable for the religious mania in which his life ended; and, needless to say, he wrecked the life of the woman to whom unwillingly he gave his name, while every pulse of his heart belated to another woman. And finally this love episode helped to wreck other lives.

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Men love the pretty girl, they admire the accomplished girl, they live and die for the girl who fascinates. Well, she is herself. She never forgets herself. She is everlastingly vigilant of her interests. Other girls are heedless sometimes, or they forget, or they are obtuse, by reason of persistent blinding of their vision, or they may know what should be done and do not do it. "It doesn't matter," they say. "This time doesn't count," or "I don't care," and so on. The girl who fascinates never does say so or think this. With her everything matters, every time counts, every person makes her care. She is ready to do, all, to all, to sacrifice all for her end.

Yet I do not assert that the girl who fascinates is a selfish creature. Far from it. She is usually generous hearted to a degree. But whether her heart may be either lively or inert that is another matter. Her heart plays no grand role in her fascinations. She can do quite as well without as with it. She must have a serviceable heart. It tells her what to do, and prompts her to do it. It tells her what men like, and impels her to be as they like.

The girl who fascinates is not necessarily bold to command. She knows when to be bold and when not to be. But she commands intelligently and unmistakably, however delicately. Her attitude as expecting civility and attention. And the man never fails to meet her upon her own ground. The fascinating girl is never a chatterbox. She is never a mutter. She knows just when and how much to talk, and just how to direct her conversation. She knows that while nearly every man finds a riveting talker entertaining, many men find prolonged loquacity tiresome, absolutely obnoxious.

The girl who fascinates accordingly is a chatterbox when her man wants to listen; she is a listener when her man wants to speak. She is never overtalkative, never too talkative. You will see from all this that tact is a great blessing when it can be displayed cunningly by the long-haired girl.

WHY BROTHERHOODS EXIST.

By Governor B. F. Odell of New York.

In keeping with our national development it was natural that those whose resources were brain, brawn and muscle should have banded themselves together for their mutual protection and advancement. Thus it has come about that we find in almost every locality brotherhoods of men and women, and in the rural communities, fraternal associations of farmers. The results have been in the main of advantage. They have led to the interchange of knowledge and ideas, and have served to curb to a large extent the greed, the power and the influence of those who, except for this restraint, would have broken down the safeguards which should accompany these developments.

In the business world those who acquire property, through false representations are guilty of the crime of obtaining goods under false pretenses, and the corollary of this proposition is evident, that when a man advances credit to another through misrepresentation and misstatement of facts is entitled to the rebuke that can only be administered by the freeman's ballot.

Education is the only true method by which the distinction between governmental and individual rights may be discerned, and upon an educated people, therefore, we must depend to uphold and to represent all transactions of the laws governing either. Intelligence, and the sense of duty, are the only fair dealing of greater worth than property, and the love and approval of the Divine Being who has given us all these blessings, are the only means of success at arms or battles won for principles that are wrong.

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