

Table with columns: SPACE, 1W, 2W, 1M, 3M, 6M, 1Y. Rows: One inch, Two inches, Three inches, Four inches, Five inches, Six inches, Seven inches, Eight inches, Nine inches, Ten inches.

Autumn Clearing Sale of WALL PAPER.

Every fall for the past six years we have made a special sale on Wall Paper to clean up our season's stock, which has assisted us in always showing a clean and up-to-date stock of paper.

We have a lot of Remnants and Patterns, enough for one or two rooms, that are Bargains that will move them in a week or two.---First come first served at

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"If you want any Paint, come and see us."

Some Seasonable Specials

- Men's Caps, Boy's Caps, and Children's Caps. Latest styles, and at a low price. Heavy Bed Blankets, all prices. Heavy Underwear, for all ages. Shoes, Shoes, a better and larger line than ever. Fresh Groceries, every week.

Racket Store, W. W. FORD.

WE SOLICIT THE SAVINGS DEPOSITS

of business men and professional men; of clerks and book-keepers; of mechanics and laborers; of sewing girls and housekeepers; of married women and single women; of young people and children;

STATE SAVINGS BANK MANCHESTER, IOWA.

THERE IS A BIG DECEPTION IN MOORE'S BASE BURNER

THEY IMPRESS YOU TO BE WORTH \$50.00 BUT WE SELL THEM MUCH CHEAPER

THIS STOVE BURNS LESS FUEL AND GIVES MORE HEAT THAN ANY HARD COAL BURNER IN THE MARKET.

COME IN WE HAVE SOME SAMPLES. SIMON & ATWATER TELEPHONE 129.

One train, passing through Cedar Rapids between the hours of 9 p. m. and 4 a. m., says the Cedar Rapids Gazette, will make more noise than politics is making in the whole state.

The following is a sample of the changes in the spelling of words: says the Delaware County Teacher, "Iowa was first spelled Ayouas, then Ayouways, Ayouz, Aionux, and finally Iowa." The word originally was the name of a tribe of Indians, and is said to mean "This is the land."

The American window glass trust, says the Clinton Daily Advertiser, which has placed a tax on every pane of glass used in the United States, is now trying to reduce the wages of its workmen twenty-five per cent and has sent for 300 Belgian glassworkers to take the places of the men who have refused to accept the reduced wages.

Rev. Madison C. Peters of New York suggests this as an improvement on Bishop Potter's subway saloon: "A gallon of whisky costs \$3, and contains sixty-five 15-cent drinks. Now, if men must drink, buy it by the gallon and make their wives, sisters or mothers the bar-keepers. Pay them for the drink and when the gallon is gone they will have a net profit of \$6.75 on every gallon. Let that money be put away and when the drinkers have become drunkards their wives, mothers and sisters will have money to keep them from want."

Three men rule Japan's destinies in her present war with Russia. The first is Marquis Oyama, commander of all the forces in the field—a small, podgy, pock-marked man, whom no caricaturist could fail to lampoon as a frog. Next comes General Baron Kodama, the executive brain of the Japanese general staff. The third member of the triumvirate is General Fukushima, whose genius has been the concrete mortar which has cemented into solid block the rough-hewn material of Japan's general staff. The three men are of very small stature, and General Fukushima is fair for a Japanese. Oyama's tremendous success is due to the fact that he whipped China on the very fields over which he is now so diligently pursuing the Russians. It is said that no other commander in history has ever been called to operate twice over the same squares of the map. Oyama knows Manchuria as well as he knows Tokio.

The origin of the stripes used in the convict's garb is explained by a writer in the New Orleans Times-Democrat. He says the custom comes from the old dispensation. This writer adds: "For instance, in the laws and ordinances of Deuteronomy, we find the following, which will give us clue to the origin of stripes as a badge of infamy: 'If there be controversy between men, and they come unto judgment, and the judges shall justify the righteous, and condemn the wicked. And it shall be, if the wicked man be worthy to be beaten, that the judge shall cause him to lie down, and to be beaten before his face, according to his fault, by a certain number. Forty stripes he may give him, and not exceed; lest if he should exceed, and beat him above these with many stripes then thy brother should seem vile unto thee.' Now instead of inflicting stripes we put striped clothes on the men who offended the law, or who may come unto the judgment, that the judges may judge them, as it is put in the text. Of course, you could go much further back in history if you cared to trace the marks of infamy, but you would find that physical mutilation of some sort in a majority of instances afforded the means." Commoner.

Life is Strife. The normal condition of the ocean is that of absolute calm. It is the same of the atmosphere. In the depths of the ocean and in the far reaches of space above realm of cloud and storm perpetual calm prevails. The earth's surface touched by the heat of the sun becomes the great battleground of the elements. The contending rags of hot and cold air currents, of negative and positive electricity, each bent on regaining an equilibrium, fret the gray seas into foam and beget tornado, lightning stroke, hail and rainfall. In nature life depends upon the disturbance of normal conditions, and, curiously enough, the development of man does too. Calmness means death.

Sleep an Aid to Beauty. Women who sleep a great deal and comfortably, who are addicted to naps and regard nine hours of wholesome rest as absolutely requisite to their physical well-being are the women who defy the frosting hand of time. These are the women whose wrinkles are few and far between and whose eyes remain the brightest and cheek the rosiest for the longest period after the bloom of youth has fled. No less notable a beauty than Diana de Poitiers, who retained her irrisible loveliness until her seventieth year, recognized the value of sleep as a preventive of wrinkles. Indeed, so fearful was she of losing a moment of perfect rest, that, mistrusting the beds of her friends, she carried her own with its splendid fittings, on all her journeys.

The Man Behind the Hoe.

Let no one slant of slanted brow On him who tills the soil, The farmer loves the fruit of earth And loves his daily toil 'Tis true his brow may curve a wee, By bending over so, 'Tis all his heart is straight and true— 'Tis in his hand the hoe.

Let no one sing of narrowed soul Of him who tills the soil, 'Tis he who breathes the victrol air And feels the life of soil, 'Tis he who sows the harvest seeds Of nature come and go, 'Tis he who sows the perfect seed— 'Tis he who tills the hoe.

'Tis he to till the spring's first thrill, With his hand's banished wing; 'Tis he to sow the golden wheat And reap the harvest's thrush; 'Tis he to see the golden wave Like rippling waters flow, 'Tis he to see the sun and stars and his— 'Tis he who tills the hoe.

'Tis he to watch the springing corn And feel the freshening rain; 'Tis he to watch the blossoming grape And see the ripening grain; 'Tis he to watch the golden yield From fruit trees bending low— Why, heaven itself has all about 'Tis he who tills the hoe.

O, blessed the man whose lot is cast This close to nature's heart, This close to nature's breast, Who of the whole is part? Who has the best of both? Who works to make things grow? The only freedom on the globe 'Tis he who tills the hoe.

—Townsend Allen in Boston Courier.

Our readers are well aware that we have been urging them to do their utmost to break up the pernicious two days' market in Chicago which has wrought such untold mischief to every interest connected with the handling of live stock. It has compelled the railroads to use all their spare motive power to the utmost of its capacity for two or three days and remain comparatively idle the other three days of the week. It has crowded live stock on the lines going from the railroads, to the stock yards so that the cattle, even if delivered by the railroads, could not find entrance to the yards in due time. It has shortened the wages of the laborers employed by the stock yards by limiting them to about thirty-five or forty hours a week instead of from forty to sixty, and was one of the main causes of the recent strike. It has created a glut of cattle on Monday and Wednesday with the result of lower prices, which fall most heavily upon the farmer.

We now have a chance to get rid of this incubus, this nightmare, this old man of the sea, which has robbed the cattle grower of much of his profits in the past. All that is needed now is his co-operation. Every buyer in Chicago has signed an agreement not to discriminate in prices on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. The commission men have agreed to co-operate. The railroads, of course are enthusiastic for a five days' market. All that is needed now is for the farmer to quit sending all his cattle on Monday and Wednesday. —Wallace's Farmer.

New Corn.

If we had a lot of shotes and nothing on the farm to feed them but new corn, instead of stuffing them with that we would keep them on the grass feed, a barley meal or oat meal slop, a very light ration of new corn, and not try to push them till winter when the corn was matured. Of course, this seems an unprofitable way to do, but it is every way better than having to bury or burn the hogs. —State Register.

Profit in Poultry.

With a fifty acre farm one-half devoted to poultry culture and the other half to the raising of grain, a man can with one hired assistant clear more money in a year than he could had he worked a section of land for all it was worth. He can grow fowls—chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese—both for eggs and meat, and with our rapidly growing population and the consequent increasing demand there will never be a time when a young chicken will beg for a place in the market at from 25 to 30 cents. On the contrary, the market will beg for the fowls at prices from 25 to 50 per cent higher.

Poultry is as sure a crop as any that may be grown on the farm. True, you may have cholera or some other troublesome disease, and your flock may be greatly reduced, but are not droughts and cyclones likely to play equally as much havoc with growing crops? —Ohio Poultry Journal.

Selecting Seed Corn.

Some time ago the editor of the Iowa State Register wrote to Prof. Holden of Ames, suggesting that he give the corn growers of Iowa a few simple directions for securing and saving seed corn. We believe that right now as the corn is ripening is the proper time to lay the foundation for good seed corn for use next year. On Monday we met Prof. Holden, and at our request he gives the following directions which may be easily followed by every corn grower in the state: 1—Select the seed ears from the earliest planted fields not later than October 15. Take only the well-matured ears. 2—Tie two ears together, or strip husks and tie around center with twine 8 or 10 ears, hang up on wire under shed, securing the greatest possible circulation of air. 3—As soon as dry before any hard freeze store in some place where there is good ventilation and where it will not freeze during the winter such as attic or furnace room. The above will insure seed corn of perfect germinating power. It may be kept in a score of other ways, possibly, but its vitality will depend wholly upon securing the conditions above named—viz: maturity of ear when gathered, a thorough drying out, ventilation and no freezing unless the corn is thoroughly dry. —State Register.

THE WAY OF A GLOVE

FROM THE RAW SKIN TO THE Dainty FINISHED PRODUCT.

It Takes Much Time and Work and Many Processes Before the Cutters and Sewers Begin Their Work—The Telling Finish is Our Touches.

Relatively few buyers of gloves are familiar with the many separate processes which a glove must undergo before it is handed over the counter, and this article aims to describe clearly and simply how raw material is gathered and fashioned into the finished article. All classes of skins are treated differently, but for purposes of illustration let us take the "mocha," or "undressed kid." "Mocha" is a commercial name, and the first known of "mocha" skins was when a cargo of calves was shipped from Arabia. In the cargo were two bales of skins of an unknown variety; hence the name was adopted as "mocha." This skin has gained a reputation for fineness of color and finish and for durability. It is an American production which foreign tanners have vainly attempted to imitate for several years, but owing to climatic conditions they have never succeeded. Mocha comes from Arabia and are a species of a haired sheep growing a short woolly hair. The skins are taken off the animal by the natives in a manner peculiarly their own. They are opened at the back sufficiently to get hold of the peck, and then the skin is turned and pulled off the animal without a cut in the length till the head is reached, when it is cut off square at the neck. The skins are stretched on sticks and hung up in the sun to dry, and when they are then polished with arsenic to prevent worms from breeding during their long voyage to America, where upon arrival in bales they are selected for weight and quality and repacked in compressed bales of 200 to 300 skins each, according to the weight of the skins, and are sold to the dealers and tanners by the piece, the weight of the skins ruling the price. One of the reasons why American leather dressers have made such progress in dressing these skins is that for many years the American market has received the entire product and by handling them in such large quantities is able to determine the style of tanning and finishing for which they are best suited.

When the skins arrive at the tannery they are counted and subdivided by practiced hands. They are then put into vats of clear fresh water to soak out the arsenic and other foreign substances. They are usually kept in these vats twenty-four hours and taken out and drained and put back in clear fresh water again for another day or two, when they are removed and put in the lime vats, where they remain for three or four weeks, but are lifted about every ten days in the interval. They are then haired and frized and after being thoroughly washed in plain water are then put into the piling machines, where they stay about a week. Afterward they are hung up in a hot room to dry. When thoroughly dried they are taken down and stored away in a cool room to lie "in the green" for three or four weeks, when they are again handled to put the finish on them. They now go to the glove manufacturing department, where they are piled on latticed shelves, about twelve dozen in a pile, to allow them to age. Care must be taken in piling up the skins so that air can circulate around and between all bundles, and it is very important that the room be kept thoroughly dry so that the skins do not gather moisture. The skins must be "taken down" and taken out frequently and changed about so that they get a uniform amount of fresh air. The skins should be kept in this state for at least three months, and the longer they are kept the better. They are then turned over to the assorters, who usually work at tables facing the north light and examine every skin minutely for quality, weight and fineness and must determine for what color they are best adapted. To inexperienced eyes this looks like a very easy task, but assorting skins in the white is one of the most difficult and responsible positions in a glove factory. It is on the judgment of these men that large amounts of money that are invested in stock months in advance of actual demand are lost or made. After assorting for colors the skins are sent to the coloring department, where the surplus tan is washed out. Then they are sent to the wheel, where they are again washed and after being properly aired and dried out are ready for the assorters in the glove department, who assort the finished stock for the classes of gloves they are best adapted to be cut into.

When a cutter receives a batch of skins his first duty is to examine them carefully and see if he can produce the quantity of gloves they are taxed to cut. It then dampens them to prepare them for "doveling," which is the term used for removing the flesh from the skins left on by the dresser, and also to make the skins as nearly uniform in weight as possible. The skin is spread on a marble slab to its fullest extent in one direction, and the cutter shaves or pares off the flesh a little at a time with a broof, flat knife, which is kept as sharp as a razor, with a steel applied to the knife after nearly every stroke. When the skins are doviled they are again dampened, then the cutter proceeds to measure off his gloves and thumbs, and after cutting them to the required sizes he takes them to a man who measures them with a reded or blue mark and returns them to the cutter with the paper patterns of the required sizes. The cutter must then pull down his trunk to the patterns.

Advanced. "You say that Lord Punsah's social position has improved since he married a rich American girl?" "Yes, indeed. Formerly he was only a nobleman, but now he belongs to our aristocracy." —Exchange. Particular. "What sort of money will you have, Mrs. Mumm?" asked the cashier when that lady presented a large check for payment. "Sterilized," replied Mrs. Mumm. —Life.

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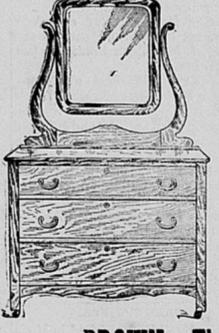
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