The Democrat.

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O. S. BRONSON. S. M. CARR.

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Editors and Proprietors

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The Manchester Democrat.

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The Democrat.

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For That Cough

- TRY OUR OWN -

WHITE PINE COUGH SYRUP

WITH TAR.

It's the Best What Is.

ANDERS & PHILIPP.

Central Pharmacy.

Some People Think

That all Ranges are alike.

We know they are not.

A poor stove is worse than none.

It takes more fuel to run it than a good one.

SUPERB UNIVERSAL

We know that you will be satisfied with

The Universal Range.

NOT HOW CHEAP, BUT HOW GOOD.

On sale and exhibition at

Tel. 129. Simon & Atwater

Main Street Laundry and Bath Room

OPENED JANUARY 2, 1905.

Soft water for all washing and for bath room. Call Telephone No. 311, and we will call for your laundry.

I. W. LAMPMAN, Prop.

New Fair Store.

Lewie Pochter, of Dubuque, has just opened a Fair Store in Manchester, on Main street, next door to the Press office. He is selling all kinds of Fruit, Confectionery and Graniteware at low prices.

SPECIAL SALE

on Graniteware, commencing January 18, and continuing until January 30. Come and see us. You will get bargains. Tickets given with every 5 cents porth of goods sold. $5.00 worth of tickets entitles customer to a present free.

LEWIE POCHTER.

RED JACKET

SWEET CIDER

A. E. PETERSON,

GROCERY.

After the eleventh ballot in the Missouri legislature on Jan. 30 no result was accomplished and the session adjourned. The ballot resulted as follows: Cockrell, 50; Niedringhaus, 46; Kerens, 11, and Hays of Putnam county, 1.

Go down southwest and see the bottomless bunch of sand and alkali they call soil; go to New England and look over the rocks; go south and spend your money for fertilizer and you will remember with pleasure the soil of the northwest, where things insist on growing anyhow, even if the government does throw in a bunch of climate in the winter.—Minneapolis Journal.

The oldest postmaster in New England is Warren Belcher of Winthrop, Mass., was appointed by Franklin Pierce in 1852. The rugged octogenarion always has been an ardent democrat. This is his advice to everyone: So live that you can look everybody in the face, be as pleasant as your rheumatism will allow, keep at work every day in the year and your heart will remain young.

A young man in Winfield who has not been married long remarked at the dinner table the other day: "My dear, I wish you could make bread such as mother used to make." The bride smiled and answered in a voice that did not tremble: "Well, dear, I wish you could make the dough that father used to make." The bread and dough question hasn't come up for family discussion since.—Winfield (Kan.) Tribune.

William Whittaker, a Cherokee Indian who recently had his restrictions removed, is the founder of an orphans' home, is the only one of the kind in the territory that accepts both Indian and white children. Mr. Whittaker runs the home on purely philanthropical principles. It is understood that he intends to use the money realized from the sale of a part of his allotment to enlarge the institution and make other improvements.

Senator Spooner has been getting a lot of fun out of a conundrum which was recently propounded to him. It is cleverer than most things of the kind and the senator enjoys trying it on others to see whether they fail, as he did. This is the conundrum: "Which has more feet—one cat or no cat?" Of course everybody gives it up, whereupon Mr. Spooner gives the answer: "No cat of course. One cat has four feet. No cat has five feet."

Archbishop Ireland is generally recognized as a power for good in settling labor troubles. During a recent meeting attended by strike leaders and employes at which the archbishop was present the prelate remarked incidentally: "It is well known that clergymen do not go on strike." One of the labor men took upon himself to answer the prelate's comment. "You may depend upon it," he said, addressing the bishop, "you certainly would go on strike if you worked by the day, but, you see, you work by the job."

Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore is a fervent advocate of pedestrianism as a means of prolonging life and of adding to health and vigor. His eminence has passed the allotted span of life, yet he does a ten-mile tramp almost every day of his life, only denying himself when the weather is most severe. To Baltimoreans he is a familiar sight out for a jaunt, but strangers generally are astonished when told that the dimunitive, somewhat shabby looking man, without one single exterior sign of his dignity, is the illustrious churchman and scholar. He usually walks alone and it is a token of marked favor to be invited to join in his rambles.

The beef trust yesterday put up the price of cold-storage eggs in New York 2 cents a dozen. This it was enabled to do because the agents of the trust had already bought up —or "cornered"—the supply of cold-storage eggs in New York and Jersey City. According to Expert F. H. Wickware of the Daily Price Current there are now about 80,000 cases of cold-storage eggs in this vicinity. There is no scarcity of cold-storage eggs, he says. Each case contains thirty dozen eggs and in 80,000 cases there are 28,800,000 eggs. The rise in price of 2 cents a dozen means that the beef trust will extract $42,000 from New Yorkers for stale eggs.—N. Y. World.

S. C. T. Dodd, who has resigned as general solicitor of the Standard Oil Company, probably drew the largest salary of any individual in the United States. Mr. Dodd has for years drawn an annual salary of $250,000. The only other salary drawn by a lawyer which can compare with this is that of Francis Lynde Stetson, who receives an annual retainer of $50,000 from J. P. Morgan & Co. This retainer is given simply for the purpose of allowing Mr. Morgan to have first call upon the services of Mr. Stetson. Whenever he is consulted he receives an extra fee. Sir Clinton Dawkins, the head of the London branch of J. P. Morgan & Co., receives an annual salary of $250,000. In addition he receives a certain percentage of the profits of the firm, which during some years have amounted to a larger sum than his guaranteed salary.

A Last Farewell.

A soldier of the Powers was on picket in Algiers,
(Or china—any place you choose that finds a rhyme for tears)
The battle had been bloody, and the rival allies lay
On gory blades, preparing for another one next day.
A figure from the darkness crept—a figure stern and grim,
Approached the watchful picket where he stood, and spoke to him:
"I pray you bear this message to the Powers where they lie,
For I'm The Hague Tribunal, and I've come to say good-by.

"Give my regards to Nicholas, and tell him as I went
I left him this delightful scheme for "World Disarmament,'
My palace at The Hague, give that to William; I suggest
He fill it up with nurses and let bullets do the rest
Oh, Soldier, please remember me with kindness to each one,
And tell them that you saw me and that I was on the run.
For I've packed my bag and baggage, and shipped all my household goods,
So tell them when you saw me I was taking to the woods.

"Pray, Soldier, drop a tear for me, and bless me ere I go;
I tried to take your job away, but you'll forgive, I know.
Men petted me and cherished me and cried me for a boon,
But now I see that I was born a century too soon.
We part and may not meet again; I bid you my farewell,
And when you see the Powers, Soldier, you may tell—
Tell them—"his voice was broken, and he smothered a great sob,
"Just tell them when you saw me I was looking for a job!"

—J. W. Foley, in New York Times.

Brick Silos.

One of our readers asks us to state the advantages and disadvantages of the brick silo.

We do not think the brick silo is practical as far north as central Iowa for three reasons: First, it would be expensive to build; second the silage would freeze in it much worse than in the wooden silo; and third, the acid would eat out the mortar. As compared with brick, wood has every advantage except perhaps durability.

Where stone is cheap or handy it will furnish the most durable silo, provided the walls are very thick, say eighteen inches or more. A thin stone wall would be as cold as brick.—Wallaces Farmer.

Educational Butter Contest.

The Experiment Station at the Iowa State College has just issued from its Dairy Department a very instructive bulletin (No. 80), giving the results of the Iowa Educational Butter Contest which was instituted by the above Department at the beginning of the year 1903. Fifty-five Iowa buttermakers entered the contest, which extended over a period of six months. The co-operation of the State Dairy Commissioner, H. R. Wright, was secured throughout the test.

Each competitor sent a thirty-pound tub of butter to Ames, every alternate month, thus supplying six exhibits during the year. The butter was scored at Ames by Professor G. L. McKay, and P. H. Kieffer, Assistant State Commissioner, acted as expert. The butter was afterwards sent on to New York and there re-scored by Mr. W. H. Healy. The average of the two scores, made respectively at Ames and New York, constituted the basis on which the final decision was given.

The bulletin is compiled by Professor McKay and Mr. C. Larsen and deals exhaustively with the nature and conditions of the test, and contains comprehensive tables giving the scores obtained at both places, and the Fat, Moisture, Curd, and Salt and Ash content of the butter entered, together with the judges' remarks in brief.

Incorporated in this Bulletin is a valuable paper on Salt in Butter, in which is treated, the effect of Salt upon growth of Micro-organisms isolated from Butter, the Solubility of Salt in Pure Fat, Salt in relation to Water in Butter, methods of calculating the Percentage of Salt in Water of Butter, Gritty Butter, and Gritty Butter as the cause of Mottles, together with a summary and conclusions drawn from these investigations.

The above Bulletin may be obtained by applying to C. F. Curtiss, Director of the Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa.

Treatment of Corn Stalk Ground.

A Louisa county, Iowa, correspondent writes us that last year he turned under forty acres of clover sod, and wishes to put corn on it again this season. It was plowed about five inches deep and is fairly well drained. He wants to know if it would be well to disk before plowing, and in that way cut up the stalks; also what would be the proper depth to plow it.

A farmer can't always determine in advance, on account of the weather, what he may have to do when the time comes. If we could do it, we would first break the stalks with a stalk cutter. Then we would disk the ground and then plow. We would plow about four or five inches deep. Why?

Disking the ground in advance will, first, conserve moisture in case the season should be dry. Second, it will level the ground, if the disking is done at right angles or at any other considerable angles to the last plowing of the corn. Third, it will form a dust mulch which, when turned under, will make a much better capillary connection with the subsoil than if plowed under lumpy. Fourth, it will plow much easier and better, especially if the spring should be dry. Lastly, it will start some of the weed seeds which germinate at a low temperature, and the subsequent plowing will kill them.

Few of our readers realize how much water that may be sorely needed by and by in a dry season is lost by allowing a crust to form on the surface of the land in the spring, the land cracking open and clods forming which it may be very difficult to dispose of afterwards. Often on a day of dry wind from the southwest, in soils that are heavy and inclined to be wetish, cracks will form that are from a quarter to half an inch wide. Land of this kind will break up lumpy when plowed, in spite of all that can be done. Therefore, arrest the escape of water by forming a dust mulch on the surface, and thus prevent the formation of clods which gives the farmer grief.

The measure of the corn crop next year depends on two things—the physical condition of the soil and the amount of rainfall during the crop season. We can't determine what the rainfall will be, but we can vastly improve the physical condition of the soil and enable it to use whatever rainfall comes.—Wallaces' Farmer.

A veteran hog breeder, living in Illinois, says American hams are shipped to England, oiled and rubbed with corn meal and then sold as "Wiltshire hams." By another peculiar process of curing, American hams are also shipped to England and sold for the famous Irish brand known as "Limerick hams." In the case of the Wiltshire hams, he said the oil and cornmeal put on an additional value of seven cents per pound. There are a great many ways of overcoming whims. Many English people have an idea that American products are not good, hence they have to be deceived.—Homestead.

WINDMILLS.

Europe Got Them From the East Through the Crusaders.

It is supposed that the crusaders brought the idea of using the wind to grind corn or raise water back with them from the east.

Early writers record their widespread employment in Europe in the twelfth century. Beckmann gives an instance of one at Pipewell abbey, Northamptonshire, in 1143, and we also read of one, about 1190, at Haberdon, in Suffolk. Another early instance of an English windmill is that in which Richard, earl of Cornwall, took refuge after the battle of Lewes in 1264. In the famous song connected with that event the "sayles" of the "mulne" are mentioned, showing that it really was a windmill.

The oldest windmill in Belgium and probably the oldest in Europe, the historic "Grand Moulin de Silly," was totally destroyed by the great storm at the end of January, 1900, after a continuous existence since the eleventh century. It is said to have been built by Otto von Trazegnies, the crusading lord of Silly, in 1011.—London Standard.

A Humorous English Sheriff.

A sheriff with a fine sense of humor was he who, having been reproved by the judge of a certain court for presenting a jury not sufficiently respectable, read out at the subsequent session the following list, with a suitable emphasis upon the last names of the jurors: Max King, Henry Prince, George Duke, William Marquis, Edward Earl, Richard Lord, Richard Baron, Edmund Knight, Peter Esquire, George Gentleman, Robert Yeoman, Stephen Pope, Humphrey Cardinal, William Bishop, John Abbot, Richard Friar, Henry Monk, Edward Priest and Richard Deacon. After the laughter had subsided the presiding judge, accepting the joke in good part, complimented the witty sheriff upon his cleverness.—London Star.

Apple Eating.

A good ripe raw apple is one of the easiest substances for the stomach to manage, and while the apple is worth more as a health giver in its natural state it is also exceedingly wholesome cooked. Apple sauce eaten with pork assists in the digestion of the meat, and many persons who cannot eat pork without discomfort can do so if accompanied with plenty of well cooked apple sauce not too sweet.

Liquid Quarts.

Willie—Pa, how many quarts does it take to make a peck? Pa—It all depends, my son. Less than one quart, for instance, will sometimes make a "peck of trouble."—Exchange.

Children like fun, but they care little for it in books. An uncle on his hands and knees is worth all the written words of the humorists.—T. P. O'Connor.

But Lived to Tell It.

Upgardson—What on earth used you up like that, old fellow? Been kicked by a mule or run over by an automobile? Atom—Both. The one kicked me in the way of the other.—Chicago Tribune.

A WOMAN'S NAME.

Origin of the Custom of Changing It When She Marries.

The custom which makes it proper for the wife to assume the name of her husband at marriage is involved in much obscurity. A recent authority advances the opinion that it originated from a Roman custom and became common after the Roman occupation of England. Thus Julia and Octavia, married to Pompey and Cicero, were called by the Romans Julia of Pompey and Octavia of Cicero, and in later times the married women of most European countries signed their names in the same way, but omitted the "of." In spite of this theory it is a fact that as late as the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth century a Catherine Parr signed her name without any change, though she had been twice married. We also hear of Lady Jane Grey, not Dudley, and Arabella Stuart, not Seymour, etc. Some think that the custom originated with the Scriptural idea that the husband and wife are one. This was the rule of law as far back as 1268, and it was decided in the case of Bon versus Smith in the reign of Elizabeth that a woman by marriage loses her former name and legally receives the name of her husband.—New York Herald.

A WINNING SCHEME.

The Power of Timid Beauty to Disarm Wrathful Shoppers.

A woman whose stern visage spelled trouble, says the Philadelphia Record, stepped up to the complaint desk in a big store. Back of the desk was a timid miss—one of those Dresden doll girls who never seem to lose their baby ways —and at the sight of the wrathful shopper she seemed to shrink a bit, while into her wide blue eyes came what the poets would style the look of a startled fawn. The indignant customer began a tirade about some mistake that had been made in connection with a purchase, but her anger disappeared when she saw how much the shopgirl seemed to take the matter to heart. Finally, after calmly explaining the fault, she went away smiling. "It's a great scheme," remarked the observant manager with the air of a man bestowing bouquets on himself. "You see, in every large business establishment there are bound to be mistakes occurring all the time. When customers come back and kick about errors they are usually in an unreasonable frame of mind. If there was a man back of the complaint desk or a strongminded woman, we'd have all kinds of trouble smoothing out the kinks, because the customers would keep their fighting mood on when they encountered somebody who looked able to take care of himself. But to go up against a pretty, timid girl disarms them, and in a minute they are cool and ready to talk over the situation peaceably. The men kickers could not raise a row with a handsome girl, and the women—well, their motherly instincts are touched and they become good humored."

ABUSE OF HOSPITALITY.

The Way It Was Rebuked by an Oriental Philosopher.

"Hospitality is an excellent thing," said the story teller, "but it is open to abuse. Let me tell you how the oriental hospitality of Nasr Eddin, a great man of the east, was abused many years ago.

"From a distant village a poor man came to Nasr Eddin and made him a present of a hare. Nasr Eddin was delighted with his gift. The poor man on the strength of it stayed with him a month.

"A short time after a stranger came with his entire family to Nasr Eddin's house.

"'We,' the stranger explained, 'are friends of the man who gave you the hare.'

"Nasr Eddin welcomed the visitors warmly, and they stayed two weeks.

"They had not been gone long when another family of strangers arrived.

"'Whom have I the honor to receive?' said Nasr Eddin.

"'Friends of the friends of the man who gave you the hare,' was the reply.

"Nasr Eddin looked grave. He did not invite these guests indoors. He served them on the lawn with cups of some clear fluid. Tasting this fluid, they made wry faces, for it was nothing but warm water.

"'What is this you offer us, oh, Nasr Eddin?' the strangers said reproachfully.

"The host replied:

"'Oh, that is the sauce of the sauce of the hare.'"

Moving Pictures and Seasickness.

Successive pictures have been taken at intervals during an ocean voyage to show the life aboard ship, the swing of the great seas and the rolling and pitching of the steamer. The heave and swing of the steamer and the mountainous waves have been so realistically shown on the screen in the theater that some squeamish spectators have been made almost seasick. It might be comforting to those who were made unhappy by the sight of the heaving seas to know that the operator who took one series of sea pictures, when lashed with his machine in the lookout place on the foremast of the steamer, suffered terribly from seasickness and would have been glad enough to set his foot on solid ground; nevertheless he stuck to his post and completed the series.—From "Stories of Inventors," by Russell Doubleday.

Landseer's Witty Comment.

Several years ago a London Hebrew, Abraham Solomon, painted a stirring picture, "Waiting For the Verdict," which was exhibited at the Royal academy. The artist, not being a Royal academician, entitled to annex R. A. to his name, had his painting "skied." All the pictures contributed by that august fraternity were, as usual, hung on the line. Thomas Landseer was in ecstasies as he beheld the thrilling scene depicted on the canvas and exclaimed, "There is Solomon in all his glory, but not R. A.'d like one of these!"

The Grunting Ox.

One of the largest of the mammalia of Tibet is the yak, or grunting ox. Standing between five and six feet high at the shoulders, the bulk of this strange looking creature is not a little exaggerated by the enormous growth of hair upon the lower part of the body and tail. Beneath the outer coat, moreover, there is a layer of wool known as pushim, which is highly prized for the making of cloth.

True Friendship.

Harold—My trusted and bosom friend, Jack Armstrong, has cut me out in the affections of Dolly Giddygurl. What do you think of that? Jerrold—Why, I think that's the kind of a friend to have, old chap.—Puck.

Skinny.

"She said I was a regular Venus de Milo."

"Yes; she told me that you had just no arms at all."—Houston Post.

The Judge at Repartee.

"Did you ever try any of our whisky, judge?" asked the dealer.

"No," replied the judge, "but I tried a man today who had."—Judge.

In Yucatan there are no fewer than sixty-two ruined and abandoned cities.

Helping the Cook.

Boarding Mistress—What are those boarders grumbling about now? Servant—They're roasting the beef.—New York Press.

At Less Than Cost.

Commencing to-day, we place all our magnificent yard and a half CARPET SAMPLES on sale at less than cost.

These samples are all new and bright, the edges bound, and they make the nicest kind of a rug.

This is a rare opportuninty to buy a rug at a very low price. Come quick, before the assortment is broken.

BROWN,

The Furniture Man.

ANNOUNCEMENT

I wish to announce that I have purchased the

MEAT MARKET

recently owned by HOCKADAY & SON and that I sell only the the best and freshest meats and I invite the patronage of the public.

The customers will please notice that the market will be closed on Sunday

ALEXANDER BORN.

As the human machine is stoked so will it go.

BREAD MADE FROM

White Pearl or White Satin

flours contain more nutriment than three times their weight of "health foods" and are the best fuel for all mankind.

IDOL FLOUR

is still winning friends every day. It's such a good flour, and sells for $1.35 per sack. The quality of the flour will please you.

QUALITY OF FLOUR, THAT'S THE THING.

Our buckwheat flour is as good and pure as ever, and it makes cakes that taste like buckwheat, too.

Quaker Mill Company.

Go to Denton & Ward's for

PINE BALSAM

For that Cough of yours.

Denton & Ward Pharmacy,

Manchester, Iowa.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Capital $60,000.00. Surplus $35,000.00.

DELAWARE CO. STATE BANK,

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INTEREST paid on "TIME DEPOSITS" at current rates. Said deposits may be made in any amount from One Dollar up.

A progressive and conservative banking institution which offers superior facilities for the transaction of your banking business.

Old Kentucky Shoes.

are not just as good but are the best shoes made for the money. Style like cut extra wearing kid uppers, patent leather tip, splendid wearing heavy sole.

Ask to see the Old Kentucky Shoe, only - - - - - - $1.50

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