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Annals of Iowa

# The Manchester Democrat.

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The only Water Cooler in a refrigerator that is built on correct lines.

It is filled from outside the box at the top.

It is cast iron, porcelain lined.

It is impossible for the air inside the box to come in contact with the water in this cooler. It is easily cleaned.

Any gravity system of filtration may be used in connection with this cooler.

Note convenience of this cooler. The little girl in the illustration is getting a drink of cold water; temperature just right; she can reach it and help herself.

It is a saving in every way to use this Cooler.

Requires no more ice to run the refrigerator than without it.

**Come in an Examine this Water Cooler.**
A Large Range of Sizes and Prices.

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Call early at this office and take advantage of this great offer.

**Manchester Democrat.**

## IOWA DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

**What They Are? What They Stand For? What They Hope to Accomplish.**

At a recent Jefferson Day Banquet in Des Moines a democratic club organization was perfected with the following officers:

H. C. Evans, Pres., Des Moines;
Geo. F. Rinehart, Treas., Newton;
A. R. McCook, Secy., Elma.

VICE-PRESIDENTS BY DISTRICTS:

1st. N. C. Roberts, Ft. Madison
2nd. J. B. Murphy, Marengo.
3rd. E. M. Carr, Manchester
4th. J. J. Kieron, Waucoma
5th. John Redmond, Cedar Rapids
6th. C. G. Sparks, Eldon
7th. J. S. Cunningham, Knoxville
8th. W. D. Jameison, Shenandoah
9th. S. B. Wadsworth, Council Bluffs.
10th. Geo. Ritz, Rockwell City
11th, W. M. Ward, Sac City.

EXECTIVE COMMITTE:

W. K. Currie, Creston
W. I. Branagan, Emmetsburg
J. B. Sullivan, Des Moines
Louis Murphy, Dubuque
C. D. Huston, Cedar Rapids.
W. K. English, Des Moines
E. H. Rockwell, Farmington
James B. Weaver, Colfax

THE EXECTIVE COMMITTEE HAS SELECTED W. M. WARD

for state organizer, and he has already opened an office in the Youngerman Block in Des Moines. Mr. Ward has until recently been the publisher of the Sac City Democrat, and is also known in every section of the state as a first class contractor and builder.

In commencing his work as state organizer he has the following to say to the democrats of Iowa:

In entering upon the work of organizing the Iowa Democratic Clubs, it is important that there be a full and complete understanding of the object, incentive, motive, and ultimate aim of the organization. To that end this general statement is made at this time.

The first and prime object of the Clubs is to promulgate true democratic principles; to that end they represent no faction of the party, neither will they be a factor in furthering the personal interest of any man or any set of men. They are expected to be democratic in the truest and broadest sense, to be otherwise would be to defeat the very purpose for which they are organized.

A feature of the Clubs, from which much good is expected, is the crystalization of public opinion, reducing the varied personal opinions into succinct party principles. There are, beyond question, many well defined govermental principles upon which all democrats can unite—there differences are in the application of principles rather than in the principles themselves. To meet upon a common basis and to perfect a compact organization around generic principles is the object of the Clubs—an object which must appeal to every true democrat.

The plain organization contemplates a state Club with headquarters at Des Moines, a county Club at each county seat, and town and township Clubs, all acting in conjunction.

The work of organization has been placed in charge of a State Organizer, who will conduct the field work and devote his entire attention to it. It is hoped that clubs may be organized in all of the counties and towns, and many of the rural precincts of the state, during the ensuing year.

The membership of the various Clubs will coustitute the working force and will be supplied with data, etc., from the state office. Bulletins, tracts, announcements, etc., will be sent out at intervals containing desired information on public questions. The special programs and speeches which will be arranged for, will also be a source of great assistance.

The annual banquet feature, if carried out in spirit, will bear good fruits—it will give life and zest to the organization.

The time has come when the democrats of Iowa must take the aggressive. We can no longer excuse a do-nothing policy. We must either form a nucleus around which progressive men of the state can unite, or lose our usefulness. We are not at a loss for a rallying point. The whole state is in a ferment over the trust evil, tariff abuse, excessive railroad rates, and increasing taxes and public extravagances.

There never was a time when the demands upon true democrats was more urgent than at present. Let us organize; let there be a band of working democrats in every precinct in the state, all acting in harmony; let us discuss the public question of the day; let us determine for ourselves what course is best to pursue and adopt a ringing platform of democratic principles upon which all can stand and toward which all honest, patriotic men may be drawn.

That is the object and mission of the Iowa Democratic Clnbs, toward which every loyal democrat is urged to lend aid and co-operation.

Cordially,
Des Moines, Iowa, May 23, 1905.
W. M. WARD.
State Organizer.

At the recent meeting of Baptists north and south in St. Louis among those who attended were a number of Indian chiefs who have been converted to Christianity, including White Arm and Bread, from the Crow reservation. They appeared in full uniform.

## Ode to Iowa.

The moonlight falls the softest
In Iowa;
The pleasant days come oftest
In Iowa;
Friendship is the strongest,
And love's fire glows the longest.
In Iowa;
Life's burdens are the lightest
In Iowa;
The home fires burn the brightest
In Iowa;
The business men are keenest
And some of them the cleanest
In Iowa;
The sun shines there the brightest
In Iowa;
The breezes whisper lightest
In Iowa;
Plain girls are the fewest
Women's eyes are the bluest
Their hearts are the truest
In Iowa;
The clover smells the sweetest
In Iowa;
The farms are kept the neatest
In Iowa;
The landscape is the grandest,
In Iowa;
The morning dove sings saddest
In Iowa;
The growler growles the gladest
In Iowa
The pigs are there the [illegible]
The officials are the kindest,
Folks do what they'er a mindst
In Iowa.

## Moisture in the Soil.

It is well known that wet land will produce only a few classes of aquatic or semi-aquatic plants, and yet the success of farming depends upon the retention of moisture in the soil. This apparent contradiction is not very well understood by the mass of farmers. The ordinary farm crops will not grow in soil that contains water—they will not grow in soil that does not contain water. We must draw the line between the sufficency and the excess. And another marked feature is the fact that generally the excessively wet ground soonest becomes excessivly dry.

Hence the ideal soil for cultivation and for growing our important field crops is that which soonest throws all excess of water and longest retains the quantity which we call moisture. The value of underdraining is an aid to this very thing The fact that there is a channal beneath the surface ever ready to carry off the water after it has percolated through from the surface, keeps all the ground above the drain porous so that the excess of water may readily find its way to the drains, and, being porous, the particles catch and hold minute drops and thus retain moisture.

Deep plowing and keeping the land constantly stirred has this same effect, and that is the chief value of what we call cultivation. But clay lands that have been long run to cultivated crops lose their humus, decayed and decaying vegetable matter whose particles hold the earth particles apart, and make the ground porous, and such land runs together as a result of each wetting. The moisture then quickly dries out and the crops can not grow.

In such case, it is up to the farmer to restore the human to the soil and make it porous again as it was originally from the forest leaves and the decaying roots and stems of the plants of ages. This indicates the turning under of green crops, and perhaps the farmer has no surer and better means of restoring the productivity of his fields than turning under a succession of growths whether green or ripened. The object is not so much to add fertility as to restore the humus, to make the ground porous so that it will readily give off the excess of water, but retain with a giant's grasp the small particles that constitute moisture. For this purpose the clovers and all the legums are the most valuable, but any vegetable growths that will decay within the soil are valuable—Up-to-Date Farming.

## The Best Time to Prune Trees.

In setting this question one should be governed largely by conditions rather than dates. Also the best time to perform this work will vary considerably with the various sections of the country. However, there are certain fundamental or underlying principles which should act as a guide in any case and details can be worked out for one's given conditions.

In the Northwest it is clearly recognized that our trees suffer much from desiccation or loss of moisture from being robbed by the day winds of winter. Consequently it is a serious mistake to do pruning or make wounds of any kind that will remain open during this severe period of the year. Hence, fall pruning is never advisable in the middle West. Eliminating this season and witer there remains then two seasons, spring and summer, and of these two which is the better time to prune? Each of them represents distinct stages and conditions of growth and from the standpoint of the plant, which is the better time to do this work?

Upon the college campus it has been necessary to do considerable pruning among the older deciduous trees the past two years. In doing this work, we have taken pains to have the operation performed during different months and upon different kinds of trees with a view of studing the relationship of the time of pruning to the healing over process. The trees operated upon were the European and Native Birch, Green Ash, White Elm and Soft Maple. The trees pruned in March bled profusely. However, much of this was no doubt crude sap and was ter so that the loss to the trees possibly represented but little. But where large limbs were removed it was found difficult to apply a satisfactory coating to the wound, as the pain would not adhere well on account of the constant flow of the sap. The excessive flow of sap also tended to encourage the groth of bacteria and fungi which is very undesirable.

At this period of growth the bark of the tree is also more readily separated and torn loose some distance back from the wound than later in the season.

Upon another lot of trees of the same kinds, the work was performed the latter part of May and on a third lot the pruning was done during the third week of July and fore part of August. On the second lot there was little bleeding and the wound began to heal over very promptly. Upon the third lot no growth of any kind took place and the wound remained open until the growing season of the next spring, which meant practically the same thing as late fall pruning. All things considered then, it would seem that the month of May and up to about the first or second week of June, is the ideal time for pruning. At this time there is far less bleeding, less encouragement for bacterial growth and fungi, and the wound begins to heal more promptly. In actual practice in the ordinary farmer's orchard he is apt to give attention to these side jobs whenever he has leasure time, yet so far as possible it is advisable to give attention to the intrest of the trees as well as to the matter of convenience in doing this work.

For wounds over two inches in diameter, a thick coating of white lead is an excellent material to apply. For evergreens no coating of any kind is necessary, as the resin from the sap forms on excellent protection. A. T. ERWIN,
Iowa Experiment Station.

### The Dog Spider.

The giant of the whole spider family is the "hound" or "dog" spider of Madagascar. Its body weighs almost a pound, and each of its eight legs is longer and larger in diameter than the common cedar pencil. Each of its mandibles is three-fourths of an inch in length and very strong. The dog spider does not spread a net and lie in wait for its prey, as do the gigantic bird spiders of Ceylon, but "follows the trail" in exact imitation of a hound. It will follow a faint scent to and fro through the weeds and underbrush until the course is ascertained and then suddenly dart off in a bee line and quickly overtake the lizard, rat, mole or other animal of which it is in pursuit. It has been known to capture and kill lizards a foot or more in length, and Professor Barnaby tells of one which pounced upon and killed a full grown rat. The dog spider is said to be the only variety among the larger species of spiders which is absolutely nonvenomous, there being no more danger in its bite than there is in that of a squirrel or a rabbit.

### The Man Eating Battas.

The man eating Battas of North Sumatra have a postal system. They make use of hollow tree trunks at cross roads, and these primitive letter boxes are largely patronized by young men and women, who read and write and correspond in a degraded native script, which is traced on palm leaves in vertical lines that run upward and from left to right. These Battas, though undoubted cannibals, are skilled in agriculture and in raising stock. They form large communities, have an organized government, hereditary chiefs, popular assemblies and a written civil and penal code. Their picturesque dwellings have been compared to Swiss chalets, and the ground floor is reserved for their live stock. For their skill in ironwork, pottery and weaving they are probably indebted to Hindoo teaching, and their repulsive habit is combined with a belief in a triune deity, Creator, Preserver and Destroyer.

### Drinking Hot Water.

There are four classes of persons who should not drink large quantities of hot water: First, people who have irritability of the heart. Hot water will cause palpitation of the heart in such cases. Second, persons with dilated stomachs. Third, persons afflicted with sour stomachs. Fourth, persons who have soreness of the stomach or pain induced by light pressure. These rules are not for those who take hot water simply to relieve thirst, but as a means of washing out the stomach. Hot water will relieve thirst better than cold water and for that purpose is not to be condemned. But hot water is an excitant and in cases in which irritation of the stomach exists should be avoided.

### Fourteenth Century Life.

In the fourteenth century people lived in mud huts, with a rough door and no chimney. It was not till a century later that the erection of a chimney was considered more than an indulgence in luxury, a fire commonly being built against the mud plastered wall of the hut and the smoke escaping through the roof. All furniture was of wood. Most persons slept on straw pallets, with a log of wood for a pillow. Even the nobility had no glass in the windows during this time. Cleanliness was not a characteristic of the people, and Thomas a'Becket was considered more than necessarily nice because he had the floor of his house strewn with fresh straw each day.

## ENGLISH FACTORY LAWS.

**Brought About by Pitiable Conditions In Cotton Factories.**

The first English factory laws were made in 1802 and were enacted mainly because of the pitiable condition of the young pauper children employed in the Lancashire cotton factories.

An outbreak of fever in the Radcliffe Cotton works, 1784, was traced by Manchester doctors to overcrowded and insanitary factories and the long hours of the workers. The magistrates made an attempt to lessen the evils, but in spite of their success in slightly reducing the hours of labor things grew worse and other epidemics occurred.

The Manchester board of health took the matter up in 1796 and urged the necessity of legislation to deal effectively with it. Public interest was aroused, and further revelations of the flagrant ill treatment of apprentices so deeply stirred public feeling that in 1802 Sir Robert Peel brought in a bill known as the "health and morals of apprentices act," which was passed without difficulty and placed on the statute book.

## JUGGLING WITH FIRE.

**Tricks and Deceptions That Were Practiced In Ancient Times.**

Fire tricks were practiced in very ancient times. Many of today's best known tricks were employed to deceive the public of long ago. There is nothing even now which astonishes the ignorant more than the breathing of flame, an accomplishment handed down from remote antiquity.

The first known fire breather was a Syrian slave named Eunus, a leader in the servile war in Sicily, 130 B. C. He pretended to have immediate communication with the gods. When desirous of inspiring his followers with courage he breathed flames and sparks from his mouth.

In order to perform this marvel Eunus pierced a nutshell at both ends, and, having filled it with some burning substance, he put it in his mouth and breathed through it. The same trick is performed today in an improved manner. The juggler rolls together some flax while it is still burning. By this means the fire is retained in the ball for a long time. He slips this ball into his mouth unperceived and breathes through it. His breath revives the fire, and he sustains no injury so long as he inhales through his nostrils only.

For deceptions with fire the ancients also employed naphtha, which is so combustible that it kindles when it only approaches a flame. The priests of old took advantage of this property of naphtha to make their offerings catch fire as if spontaneously.

Various theories have been advanced to account for other feats. An ancient ordeal was the holding of a redhot iron by the accused. Such trials were conducted by the priests, who covered the hands of those whom they desired should escape with a protective paste. The peculiar property of mineral salts, such as alum, in protecting articles of dress from fire has long been known. An old Milanese devised a costume consisting of a cloth covering for the body which had been steeped in alum. A metallic dress of wire gauze was added to this, and thus protected a man could walk on hot iron in the midst of flames.

Very interesting experiments have shown that great heat may be endured by the human body. Two doctors in the course of their researches on the subject stayed in a room where the temperature was 260 degrees. A beefsteak was cooked in the same atmosphere and was overdone in thirty minutes. Sir Francis Chantrey remained for two minutes in a furnace much hotter, the thermometer indicating 320 degrees when he came out.—Washington Star.

### He Thought He Stopped the Paper.

An acquaintance met Horace Greeley one day and said, "Mr. Greeley, I've stopped your paper."

"Have you?" said the editor. "Well, that's too bad." And he went his way.

The next morning Mr. Greeley met his subscriber again and said, "I thought you had stopped the Tribune?"

"So I did."

"Then there must be some mistake," said Mr. Greeley, "for I just came from the office and the presses were running, the clerks were as busy as ever, the compositors were hard at work, and the business was going on the same as yesterday and the day before."

"Oh," ejaculated the subscriber, "I didn't mean that I had stopped the paper. I stopped only my copy of it because I didn't like your editorials."

"Pshaw!" retorted Mr. Greeley. "It wasn't worth taking up my time to tell me such a trifle as that. My dear sir, if you expect to control the utterance of the Tribune by the purchase of one copy a day or if you think to find any newspaper or magazine worth reading that will never express convictions at right angles with your own you are doomed to disappointment."—Success Magazine.

### Between Meal Munchings.

An undoubted menace to health is the continual munchings of youngsters and grownups. The child spends his penny or nickel at the fruit stand or the confectioner's or baker's, where, more often than not, the wares are adulterated, open to dust from the street or stuffy apartments. The mother takes the edge from her dinner appetite by midafternoon confections and ices and teas. At the table wholesome substantials are passed by for toothsome desserts because stomachs have been already overtaxed and taste is the only incentive to eating. The result is dyspepsia and its train of ills, or, if nothing so apparent ensues, nerve and brain force are weakened. The good old rule, "three meals a day and no between meals," of orthodox mothers who are now grandmothers carried into effect today would set many a disordered household right and revolutionize the disposition of many a man, woman and child.

### Wampum as Currency.

A curious old document showing how shells in the shape of wampum deteriorated as currency on Manhattan Island is found among the minutes of the court of burgomasters and schepens of May, 1650, at the meeting in Fort Amsterdam, New Netherlands. The account reads: "Whereas we see and for some time have seen the decline and depreciation of the loose wampum, among which is found much unpierced and only half finished, made of stone, glass, bone, shells, horn — nay, even of wood and broken—therefore we have resolved that henceforth no loose wampum shall be current unless strung upon a wire. Trade wampum shall pass as good pay as heretofore at the rate of six white or three black beads for 1 stiver (2 cents). Done, resolved and decided this 30th of May, 1650, at our meeting in Fort Amsterdam, New Netherlands."

### Evidence.

First Lawyer—Think the old man was of unsound mind? Second Lawyer—Oh, yes. It runs in the family. Look at the way the relatives are spending money to break the will!—New York Press.

### Had to Wait Events.

Alice—Ethel says she really doesn't know whether he will propose or not. Jack—Just like a novel, isn't it? Alice—Yes. But in a novel you could turn to the last chapter and find out.

Our New Spring Stock of
**FURNITURE**
is now complete in every department, and we cordially invite you to call and look it over. Never before have we shown such a variety of designs and finishes and so large a stock as now.

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**We Guarantee**
Every sack of our Flour to be as good as any made. We know the history of every sack, that's why.
We stake our reputation on our Flour. Make your home more homelike by using either of the following brands:
White Pearl, White Satin, Idol, Big Loaf.
**Quaker Mill Co.**
Best white middlings $18.00 per ton, while they last.

NO MORE SCRUBBING
But a hard, smooth surface on your floors with
**Granite Floor Paint**
Do it yourself—no skill required. Water, grease, dirt of all sorts, make no impression on Granite Floor Paint, because this paint produces a hard, glossy surface that will not absorb moisture. Excellent for kitchen floors, indoor stairs and similar purposes.
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Capital $60,000.00. Surplus $35,000.00.
**DELAWARE CO. STATE BANK,**
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WM. C. CAWLEY, President. CHAS. J. SEEDS, Cashier.
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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.

**MENS' DRESS SHOE.**
**$2.00**
This is the best shoe ever offered for the money, and you will know it, too. You will call and look at them. Made from fine kid and box calf. Medium sole, all sizes.

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