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The Democrat.
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The First National Bank
MANCHESTER, IOWA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $60,000.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
We invite you to keep your bank account and do your business with this institution. With ample means for the care of patrons, we are prepared to accord all the courtesies and accommodations consistent with safe banking.
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Beautify Your Homes
A coat of paint on your house will save you many times its cost, besides improving its appearance. It will pay you to call on us if you are going to paint, for we have something to tell you that will be of interest to you. Ask about
Carter White Lead or Heath & Milligan Paints.
.. DON'T FORGET. ..
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DID
It Ever Strike You?
That these prices on Galvanized Ware were exceedingly low?

12-qt. Buckets,	: :	15c
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We bought a large supply and will give you advantage of the LOW PRICE this week and next.
Simon & Atwater.
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RED JACKET
SWEET CIDER
A. E. PETERSON,
GROCERY.

A GREAT OFFER.
Now is the time to supply yourself and family with

The Iowa Homestead (weekly)	: :	$1.00
The Homemaker Monthly Magazine	: :	.50
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ALL FOR $2.10.
Call early at this office and take advantage of this great offer.
Manchester Democrat.

When a minister arises to defend the methods of some modern financiers, we recall involuntarily a certain whip of cords that took a different course when the money changers invaded the temple.—Chicago Post.

Lawyers.

I have seen something of legal practice on both sides of the Atlantic, and my opinion is that our profession would gain immensely by combining the two branches, pretty much as they are combined in the United States and Canada. It is obvious that the solicitors would profit by such an agreement. They would have the right of audience in all courts and the opportunity to qualify themselves for promotion to the bench.

In America the young lawyer goes into an office, where he makes his merit known by steady attention to business. There will always be two kinds of lawyers—those who stay in their offices, dealing directly with clients and attending to matters of routine, and those who advise on points of law and argue cases in court. These two orders of men are clearly distinguished in America, but they work together as partners, to the great advantage of the client. —London Saturday Review.

What Wilson Needs.

We are sorry for Secretary Wilson. He has brought the department of agriculture from nothing, or nearly nothing, up to rank as one of the most useful in the federal government. He has done good work in many ways.

His genuine enthusiasm for his chosen field of labor has led him to send agents into the most remote parts of the earth in quest of seeds, plants and even insects which might promote the value and productiveness of American agriculture. Since he became the head of his department its work has added hundreds of millions of dollars to the value of products of the soil.

But James Wilson has shown that he is a poor executive. He ought to remain in the cabinet for the sake of his excellent service to the country, past and prospective. But the president ought to select for him a coming Cortelyou, with a first-class administrative head, to be assistant secretary of the department, whether or not he knows anything about agriculture or livestock.

With such assistance in the executive work of his office, there would be no reason why Secretary Wilson should not continue to make valuable contributions to this vast agricultural interests of the United States. —Cleveland Leader.

Working Americans.

Morris, the artist, has defined Art as the expression of a man's highest joy in his work.

If that be a true definition Americans are mostly artists; for they are the greatest workers on earth, and they find their greatest joy in their work.

Indeed, in this sense, in America work is a fine art—an expression of the highest satisfaction of the greatest people in the world.

The most dismal set we have in this country is the "leisure class." Our millionaire's wives drivel into inaneness trying to amuse themselves. and of those Americans who seek to 'retire from business' a large part go to early graves and another large part to sanitariums.

Europeans do not understand this. They ask to see our "working classes." They do not realize that everybody that amounts to anything in this country is a worker of some sort. In their country the worker is a slave of his task. He works only because and when he must. In this country men work because they find comfort in their labors.

Put the average American in Europe with plenty of money. He amuses himself briefly. Then he begins to hanker for his favorite field of labor. He wants to get back to his work because in that work he finds his greatest happiness.

In Europe the man who works belongs to the "lowest class." He is looked down upon. In this country the man who is looked down upon is the lazy and the shirking man.

The difference?

It is to be found in the genius of our government. The dignity of labor is fundamental with us.

We find our sanity and our salvation in our work.

The joy that is in us finds expression through it.

And the blessing of work is upon us. —Des Moines Daily News.

Continual Opportunity.

Great opportunities seldom present themselves, but every moment of every hour of thy conscious life is an opportunity to improve thyself, which for thee is the best and most necessary thing.—Ruskin.

A Smart Woman.

"Bliggins' wife thinks he is the smartest man on earth."

"No," answered Miss Cayenne; "she doesn't think so. She merely makes Bliggins think she thinks so."

Gentleness and cheerfulness, these come before all morality; they are the perfect duties.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

The Hole in the Roof.

No man is belittled by having a decent roof over his head, and no bishop is made a saint by living in a hovel.—From "The Bishop's Niece," by George H. Picard.

It is really the errors of a man that make him lovable.—Goethe.

FOR REAL COMFORT.

Give me a lawn that cools my feet,
Close growth and fresh and soft and clean,
A clump of trees to check the heat,
A flush of roses by the green;

An ancient stream must flow near by,
With all its thousand smiles displayed;
A hammock swinging not too high,
Well hung within a magic shade.

Two little maids with hair of gold,
Whose laughter scarce disturbs my dream;
A jug of water icy cold,
A dish of peaches mixed with cream.

And for a guardian of our ground,
Well tried through many changing years,
A faithful Russian hound,
With stalwart legs and spreading ears.

Selection of Dairy Cows.

A cow may be considered a machine for the purpose of converting coarse and rough feed into a refined product called milk, says Prof. Erf in the latest Kansas biennial report. Continuing Prof. Erf points out that different cows have different capacities for developing milk from the same amount of food, just as some steam boilers have the power to generate more steam per pound of coal.

"It may be said, in general, that all cows utilize the feed which they eat for one of two purposes, provided the animal is in good, healthy condition—the first, for the production of milk; the second, for the increase in live weight. Cows which through hereditary tendencies and environment have developed a capacity for transforming a large quantity of feed into milk, instead of utilizing the same for an increase in live weight, are known as dairy cows. Other cows, from influences of the same character acting in the opposite direction, have a capacity for transforming their feed largely into flesh and fat on their bodies, and the milk produced by such cows is of minor importance and is used entirely for the nourishment of their calves; these cows are known as beef cows. Between these two classes we find a large number of cows which combine the characteristics of the dairy cow, in so far as they give a legitimate amount of milk with those of the beef cow which produces calves which are profitable for the feeder for the production of beef. Such cows are usually spoken of as dual-purpose cows.

"For the widely different purposes, dairy cows have shown a conformation widely different from that of the beef cows. The conformation and external appearance of a beef cow is a fairly safe rule and guide from which to judge her merits for her particular purpose, but it is not as easy a task to judge the capacity of a dairy cow for producing milk and butter fat economically from her external appearance and conformation.

"It is plainly evident, then, that success in dairying depends upon the productive capacity of the individual rather than upon the herd or breed, inasmuch as there are such wide variations in different cows of the same breed in regard to the amount and composition of the milk they produce. The merits of a dairy cow can be estimated by accurate record of the number of pounds of milk she has given and by testing the butter-fat with the Babcock test, but this alone will not completely express all the qualities possible for the dairy cow to possess.

"The question as to how long the cow has the power to continue the flow of milk during the period of lactation and from year to year; whether she has a strong constitution, which commonly indicates the power of producing an offspring equal to or better than herself, are points of excellence required in the ideal dairy cow. These factors—aside from the records of regular yields of milk or the actual pounds of butter fat produced—must be determined by the good judgment of the dairyman in selecting animals by external conformation.

"The first and all-important point in selecting a cow is to note the size of the udder; whether it is large, uniformly proportioned, with teats placed at their proper distances; whether the udder is flabby and not fleshy; which is particularly apparent immediately after milking. According to the laws of correlation a cow that is a large milker must necessarily develop a large udder, and, if free from fleshiness, the size of the udder is one of the truest indications of efficiency in an animal.

"The development of a large udder necessarily involves a large blood supply, the blood being the intermediate transitory step from the raw material of the food to the final transformation into milk, which takes place in the udder. A large blood supply necessarily means a large circulatory system, a large heart, and large arteries and veins; hence the size and tortuous appearance of the milk vein, which runs from the udder toward the anterior portion of the body, is a good sign for the dairy cow. All good cows, however, do not have tortuous veins, for the reason that a second vein leading up from the udder through the abdomen may be large and receive the greater portion of the blood that comes from the udder. A large and well-developed circulatory system necessitates a large respiratory apparatus to purify the blood utilized in the system; not only that, but the heart, which is the pump that circulates the blood, must be supplied with ample energy, stimulated by a well-developed nervous system to keep up its function.

"The blood is made from the feed that the cow consumes; hence, to keep an ample and steady supply of blood, there is necessary a large and efficient digestive apparatus. These are the important factors which are closely connected for the production of milk, and the accessories, such as the large nostrils, which necessarily must admit a large supply of air to the respiratory system; a large mouth, with a good masticating apparatus to supply the digestive organs; bright eyes; wide forehead, indicating a strong nervous center; and large openings in the spinal column, to admit a number of large nervous cords which lead to the digestive organs and udder, are all features that are necessary for economic production of milk.

"While it is generally advisable to have a cow of good size, it has, however, been found that size does not enter in as a factor of profitableness. Cows with strong nervous systems and quite active are probably the most efficient producers of milk, if they are well cared for and kept comfortable. A cow of this nature reduces her flow of milk when ill-treated more likely than she responds to good treatment with an increased flow. A cow with a strong, nervous constitution, phlegmatic temperament not excitable, although not as efficient a milk-producer, is probably the cow for the average dairy. Discomfort or ill-treatment apparently do not affect the milk supply as much in cows having phlegmatic temperaments. The saying that 'a dairy cow for the dairyman and a dual-purpose cow for the dual-purpose man,' is not inappropriate."—Homestead.

Wheat Crop in Wright.

The acreage of wheat in Wright county is over a half more, possibly nearly double, what it was last year, remarked D. W. Stewart, of the Clarion Roller mills. "The quality and yield will be good, fully as good as last year. Farmers who raised wheat last year made good money. I call to mind several who got returns of $16 to $20 per acre from wheat—two or three times as much as their oats netted them. Many farmers make a big mistake in the handling of their wheat. They handle it the same as oats—thresh it out of the shock—which is entirely wrong. It should be stacked by all means and allowed to go through the sweat. Wheat threshed out of the shock and allowed to sweat in the bin will not make good flour. It seems to me farmers should plant more of a variety of crops. It is better for the soil and generally more profitable. The price of wheat will start in at about 80 cents per bushel. There will be some on the market in a couple of weeks."—Clarion Clipper.

How to Dose a Dog.

A dose of castor oil is as disagreeable to the dog as to the male human being. He kicks against it, and does right, when he is grabbed by the back of the neck, and with his jaws yanked apart with a towel awaits the nasty dose. This is poured down his neck—on the outside. It is usually followed by a few more doses, all of which go the same way, which is the wrong way. The jaws are in a vise, the dog is in torture, and he is ready to condemn his very best friend for thus treating him shabbily. If they only were sensible enough to know how any dog, from the meanest cur to the bluest blooded canine on earth, was in the habit of taking his oil, it would be different, but they are all at sea on the subject, and poor doggie is about dead when a friend utters:

"Hump! All chumps on dogs, I see. Pour the stuff over the poor fellow's paws."

Lo, and behold! The wise few who thought they knew all about dogs and dog things learned something to their credit when they saw how carefully Towser licked his paws, cleaned them, and thus took his oil without fuss and in the proper way.—Outing.

That Painter.

The artist who had found Marshby full of "paintable" places and friendly people was much attracted by one of the young women of the village, whom he met at a social gathering. He asked and was accorded permission to escort her home from a little party one evening, and, as the evening was mild and the moon was shining, they lingered at her gate for a few minutes' conversation. Suddenly the stillness was broken by a hoarse shout which came from an open window of the little house:

"Cast off that painter! Cast off that painter!"

The artist started as if he had been shot, but the young woman gave him a reassuring smile and a becoming blush.

"It's—it's just father dreaming," she said softly. "He's a retired sea captain and often talks in his sleep."

A Poor Man of Mutton.

A "poor man of mutton" is a term applied to a shoulder of mutton in Scotland after it has been served as a roast at dinner and appears as a broiled bone at supper or at the dinner next day. One of the former earls of B., popularly known as "Old Rag," was indisposed at a hotel in London. When one morning the landlord came to enumerate the good things in his larder and to prevail on his guest to eat something, his lordship replied, "Landlord, I think I could eat a morsel of a poor man." This, together with the extremely unprepossessing appearance of his lordship's countenance, is said to have so terrified poor Boniface that he fled incontinently from the room and tumbled headlong downstairs.

A Little Tale From Fairyland.

"Just by way of experiment," said the first fairy, "I appeared to ten men at random and asked them to make a wish, and seven of them wanted to know how to play the races."

"Ah!" said the other elf. "Only seven? But, I presume, the others thought they knew."—Punch.

His Weak Point.

A man was killed by a circular saw, and in his obituary notice it was stated that he was "a good citizen, an upright man, and an ardent patriot, but of limited information regarding circular saws."

Strange Reward For Life Savers.

"I have seen a good many drowning accidents," said an old sea captain, "and I have seen a good many queer rewards. Once a young man rescued a young widow's little son from the sea. The widow, in her gratitude, asked for the young man's photograph. He sent it to her, and two months later he received a magnificent painting, by Smith, that showed the scene of the rescue accurately, with the little boy and him, both perfect likenesses, struggling like mad in the water.

"A farmer, one of the Pinkertons told me, came from the west to meet a gold brick man. As the farmer and the swindler crossed on the ferry the swindler fell overboard, and the farmer rescued him. He was so grateful that he gave the farmer a brick of solid silver.

"I saved a pretty girl from drowning in my youth," the captain ended. "She gave me a present that weighed 130 pounds. She gave me herself, and I've still got her. She may not be in as good condition now as she was then, but in my eyes somehow she is as sweet and pretty as she ever was."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Koran and Bible.

Concerning the alleged resemblance between Christianity and Mohammedanism Rev. Napier Malcolm, in "Five Years In a Persian Town," says: "There are really not many resemblances to note. An officer of Indian troops replied to a Mussulman's suggestion that there were resemblances between the two religions, 'There is hardly a single practical point where Mussulmans and Christians are not entirely at issue,' whereupon the Mussulman said: 'Sahib, you have read your Bible and have also read the Koran. I always make that remark to Christians. I made it to a padre the other day, and they almost always say: "Very true. Mohammedanism has a great deal in common with Christianity." Well, sahib, when they say that, I know that they have not read the Koran and that they have not read their Bibles.'"

From Jail to the Bench.

Francis Pemberton (1625-97) was imprisoned in the Fleet for debts contracted during a period of youthful extravagance. While in jail he applied himself to the study of law and came to be regarded as a kind of legal oracle by his fellow prisoners, who nicknamed him Counselor. With the fees they gave him for legal advice he bought books to continue his studies. He then prevailed upon his creditors to grant his release from prison that he might the sooner earn money to pay off his debts. Called to the bar in 1654, after a brilliant career in the palace court at Westminster and subsequently in the house of lords, he became a puisne judge. He was knighted in 1675 and ultimately, on the dismissal of Scroggs, was made lord chief justice in 1681.

The Oldest Paper Books.

What is believed by antiquaries to be the oldest paper book in existence is the "Red Book of Lynn," an ancient register belonging to the corporation of King's Lynn, England. This volume is known as the "Red Book" from its original binding having been of that color. The first entry is a transcript of the will of Peter de Thorndon, burgess of Lynn, dated 1309. The latest entry is dated in the fifteenth year of King Richard II. Fifty years ago the book was repaired and rebound, and the leaves, which age had reduced to a loose, fibrous substance, were carefully resized as an aid to preservation.

Turn About.

An Irish doctor was asked to attend a patient on Tory island, off the Irish mainland. The doctor said that he was willing to go, but that the fee would be £2 ($10), payable in advance. The Tory islander paid the money and ferried the doctor over from the mainland himself. The physician finished his duties and wished to start back. The only way to get back was to be rowed back by the same man who had carried him over. The doctor asked what the charge was. "Two pounds," said the Tory island man, "payable in advance." It was paid.

The Pursuit of Man.

Directly or indirectly we are all interested in the pursuit of the desirable male, for whom every function is really arranged whatever be the ostensible reason. When one sees on all sides how eligible men are run after, fawned upon, flattered, cajoled and humbugged, can the truth of it be denied?—Ladies' Field.

An Unfair Fling.

Mrs. Wickwire—If woman were given the credit she deserves, I don't think man would be quite so prominent in the world's history. Mr. Wickwire—I expect you are right. If she could get all the credit she wanted, he'd be in the poorhouse.

A Funny Will.

Comforting Friend—Has your husband made his will? Prospective Widow—Yes, the wretch. He's left everything to the doctor if he cures 'im, an' not a blessed farthin' to his widder an' orphans.

Painless Sometimes.

Sufferer—Do you extract teeth without pain? Dentist—Not always. I sprained my wrist on one a couple of days ago and it hurts yet.

Indulgent.

"Katherine, you will always find me an indulgent husband."

"Do you mean indulgent to me or indulgent to yourself?"

Discussing the merits of a man's opponents gives him a decided ascendency over them.—Goethe.

Tidy.

"Is Spooney's wife a good housekeeper?"

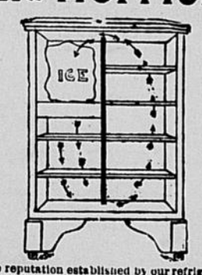
"Well, I should say so. Why, he has to keep a private detective to watch his clothes so he can tell where to find them. She's so tidy."—Liverpool Mercury.

Nothing Left but the Bark.

"He belongs to one of our oldest families, but he is a consumptive. He coughs dreadfully."

"Yes, he says all he ever got from the family tree was the bark."

The Herrick.



The reputation established by our refrigerator for honest construction and best principle of refrigeration is verified by the growing demand for them. We always aim to keep in advance on improvements and efficiency, and build an honest refrigerator in every respect. We are now pleased to say that we feel more confident of having attained that high principle than ever before.

An examination of our refrigerator will convince even the most skeptical of their merit in workmanship, material, finish and high efficiency of our system. A trial will prove the value of our principle, economical and highly sanitary features. Owing to our perfected system made up of open center draft pans air ducts and other scientific construction, our refrigerators have a cold, dry air circulation which keeps the interior dry, sweet and clean, and the articles stored highly sanitary. Without circulation the interior would be damp and mouldy and the articles stored would spoil in a short time. Without circulation the refrigerator would be no better than a common ice box.

It is not the cold alone which is so essential in refrigeration, as may be easily demonstrated, but the circulation of cold, dry air, forced by proper lines of construction, proper insulation, and arrangement. Perishable foods kept in our refrigerators are preserved in the best possible manner—(fruits, vegetables, etc., can be stored in our refrigerators together with milk, cream, butter and other susceptible articles without contamination or taint. The walls are always dry and sweet, even after years of use. Matches can be kept on the shelves of our refrigerators for months and struck with ease on any of the linings.) To be sanitary the refrigerator must have this positive forced circulation.

The importance of a sanitary receptacle for the storage of perishable goods is recognized by more each year, since it is found that much sickness is traced to unsanitary conditions in connection with the foods.

Economy in the ice consumption is a very important feature. The insulation of a refrigerator is an essential requirement and in our refrigerator we give this special attention, all doors, top, bottom and, in fact, every wall being thoroughly packed to the full thickness with one of the best practical insulators—mineral wool.

All Herrick Refrigerators have an increased insulation amounting to nearly ninety-five per cent, more than formerly used. Our refrigerator has always been recognized as economical in use of ice, but we added the above with the intention of making it greatly superior to anything made. Our refrigerators require only a reasonable amount of ice space to operate them to the best advantage, and we gain between ½ and ¾ more storage space in our system than that found in the overhead boxes, thus making a saving in ice as well as storage space, and securing the best of results in sanitary refrigeration.

Our cases are constructed of solid oak (in our glass lined, quarter-sawed oak), being durable as well as fine in finish. All doors are overlapping, and are held securely by a superior style of latest improved fastener, used by us exclusively, doing away with leakage of air and wasting of ice. All of our refrigerators are mounted on good casters. The drain pipe is very convenient and cannot rust out or get out of repair. Pans all seamless and made of heavy galvanized iron. No leaks. If the correct arrangement of foods in refrigerator be followed, the best of results will be obtained. The object being to keep the odoriferous articles on the upper shelves in the large or right-hand compartments, above the susceptible articles stored.

Positively no mould or taint in the Herrick. Our outside Icing Refrigerators are a great convenience at small additional cost. Can be used the year around, and during cold weather without ice. Buy a Herrick, if you wish the best high grade refrigerator made. It may not be the cheapest in the first cost, but will be in the end. Your health demands the use of a strictly sanitary refrigerator. The Herrick will prove its merit in every respect. Made in Sanitary Odorless Spruce, White Enamel, and Opal Glass linings. Latest improvements and finest designs

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THE FURNITURE MAN.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
Capital $60,000.00. Surplus $35,000.00.
DELAWARE CO. STATE BANK,
Manchester, Iowa.
WM. C. CAWLEY, President. CHAS. J. SEEDS, Cashier.
R. W. TIRRILL, Vice Pres. C. W. KEAGY, Ass't Cash.
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.

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

DENVER and RETURN
$15.70
ILLINOIS CENTRAL
G. A. R. SPECIAL SERVICE
The Illinois Central has arranged Special Through Service to Denver for the accommodation of the friends and members of the Grand Army of the Republic and auxiliary organizations. Through Standard Sleepers and Free Chair Cars will be run via the Illinois Central to Omaha, thence via the Rock Island direct to Denver. However, tickets may be routed going via any direct route west of Omaha and returning the same, or via any other direct route to Omaha.
Tickets will be sold at the above very low rate from Manchester to Denver and return from August 30 to September 4, inclusive, limited to September 12 for return, with privilege of extension until October 7, on deposit of tickets and payment of fifty cent fee.
For those who wish to go early, Through Tourist Sleepers will start from Iowa points Wednesday, August 30, arriving at Denver 11:50 a. m. August 31.
For the accommodation of G. A. R. members and their friends, Through Standard and Tourist Sleepers and Free Chair Cars will leave Manchester at 9:00 a. m. Monday, September 4, and be run through to Denver on special train, arriving there 10:00 a. m. September 5. The rate per double berth to Denver being only $2.50 in Tourist Sleepers and $5.00 in Standard Sleepers. Applications for reservations in these through sleepers should be made either direct or through your nearest Illinois Central agent to the undersigned, on or before September 1st. Illustrated folders descriptive of Denver and other Colorado resorts and the route thereto, giving complete program of the National G. A. R. Encampment, and information concerning side trips, will be mailed on application to
H. J. PHELPS,
Division Passenger Agent,
33-3 Dubuque, Iowa.

HALF RATES TO THE
... TRI-STATE FAIR ...
DUBUQUE, AUGUST 21-26.
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL will sell Excursion Tickets to Dubuque, Iowa, from all points within one hundred and fifty miles, August 21-26 inclusive, limited to August 28, 1905, for return, at a rate of only One Fare for the Round Trip.
The Tri-State Fair this year will far surpass that of last year. The exhibits of live stock, farm products, poultry, etc., etc., will be second only to those at the State Fair at Des Moines. Then there will be
RACES--A PIKE--FREE ATTRACTIONS
Entertainment for everybody. You really can't afford to miss the Tri-State Fair this year.
H. J. PHELPS, Division Passenger Agent,
33-2 Dubuque, Iowa.