The Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

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BRONSON, CARR & SONS.
Editors and Proprs

Annals of Iowa

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

Yearly in advance.....$1 50
not paid in advance.....2 00

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The Manchester Democrat.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT MANCHESTER, IOWA AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

MANCHESTER, IOWA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1906. VOL. XXXII--NO. 14.

The Democrat.

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If so, we shall be pleased to fill your orders, which we are better prepared than ever to do. Estimates cheerfully furnished whether you buy or not.

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Early. The seasons crop is short and the supply limited. Come early, if you want first choice.

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Will sell you as fine a Piano as is made, at right prices and on easy payments, if desired. The

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The Angelus will fill the bill, and you can play it after a little prctice. Call and see it at

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Try an Advertisement

in the Democrat.

Boys, business men of your town know you better than your parents. Their eyes are on you when you are least aware. You may slip away from your mother, you may dupe and deceive your friends, you may elude the watchful eye of your teacher, you may trifle with the confidence of your Sundy school superintendent, but you can't fool the business men in your town when they have a position to be filled.—Kansas City Journal.

Once more John Wirth has defeated John D. Rockefeller by being elected borough president of Tarrytown. When he ran last year he was opposed by the oil king and his hundred and one employes on the big Pocantico estate, but Wirth pulled through. He carried out every one of his pledges to the voters and on the strength of this decided to make the race again this year. Last year Mr. Rockefeller personally directed the fight against the village butcher. This year he has refrained from active participation in the village election because of the pernicious activity of subpoena servers. Mr. Rockefeller, contrary to custom, remained at Lakewood. In some mysterious way, however, the oil king sent word that Wirth must be defeated and 200 employes of Pocantico Hills came down in sleds and lumber wagons. But the Tarrytown butcher was again triumphant.

Character Shown In Work.

A foolish person builds foolishly, and a wise one sensibly, a virtuous one beautifully and a vicious one badly. If stonework is well put together it means that a thoughtful man cut it and an honest man cemented it. If it has too much ornament it means that its carver was too greedy of pleasure, if too little that he was rude or insensitive or stupid or the like. A man may hide himself from you or misrepresent himself to you every other way, but he cannot in his work. There be sure you have him to the utmost, all that he likes, all that he sees, all that he can do—his imagination, his affection, his perseverance, his impatience, clumsiness, cleverness, everything is there. If the work is a cobweb you know it was made by a spider, if a honeycomb by a bee, a wormcast is thrown up by a worm and a nest wreathed by a bird, and a house is built by a man worthily if he is worthy and ignobly if he is ignoble. And always, from the least to the greatest, as a thing made is good or bad so is the maker of it.

Animals' Play Is Exercise.

The relaxed rhythmical movements so common among animals at play, the gamboling of lambs, the play of kittens and many similar animal activities, are imitated by man in the primitive dances which form so large a part in the social and religious life of all aboriginal peoples. These motions of leaping, swinging, swaying and twisting of the body have, all of them, a most intimate and powerful influence upon the body's activities, organic and muscular. Rolling is a form of exercise which is a favorite with many animals and is especially practiced for the purpose of relieving fatigue. Rolling is peculiarly enjoyable and grateful to the animal because it provides not only relief for the tensed muscles, the depleted organs and the slow moving circulation, but because as the animal rolls the firm pressure of the ground upon his body constitutes a most effective and agreeable massage.

Hearses After Night.

There is one kind of vehicle that neither the oldest nor the youngest inhabitant has seen on the street at night, or, if he has seen it at all, only infrequently. That is a hearse. Every other kind of conveyance used by modern man is driven about the streets freely after nightfall—the hearse alone comes under the curfew law. Early hours seem to be imposed upon that somber carriage by common consent. The public doesn't like to see it after dark, and coachmen don't like to drive it. No doubt there are hearses that are compelled by the exigencies of funeral arrangements to come home at unseasonable hours, but when forced to an infringement of the unwritten law they proceed through quiet streets where they will be least likely to wound the sensibilities of the superstitious.—New York Herald.

A Bungler.

Very few persons acquit themselves nobly in their maiden speech. At a wedding feast recently the bridegroom was called upon, as usual, to respond to the given toast, in spite of the fact that he had previously pleaded to be excused. Blushing to the roots of his hair, he rose to his feet. He intended to imply that he was unprepared for speech making, but, unfortunately, placed his hand upon the bride's shoulder and looked down at her as he stammered out his opening (and concluding) words:

"This—er—thing has been thrust upon me."—London Tit-Bits.

Mixed Feelings.

The little girl who, after a drink of soda, declared that her nose felt as if her foot was asleep has evidently grown up and retained her happy power of expression, for evidently the young lady mentioned in Punch is the same person who drank bubbles when she was small.

The young woman was traveling in a coach as an elderly and somewhat sour looking man, in trying to open the window, pinched his finger nail severely.

"Oh!" exclaimed the lady sympathetically. "How horrid! I always think anything wrong with one's nails sets one's teeth on edge all down one's back!"

Atmosphere.

There is a wide difference of opinion among the learned men of the world as to what would be the effect of wholly removing the atmosphere. Some think that if it were possible to live afterward all the stars, planets, etc., would be visible in broad daylight. Others declare that there would be no day and that the sun itself could not be seen under such conditions.

SPRINGTIME.

'Twill soon be May time, rich in bloom,
And sweet with Springtime's full perfume,
Distilled by nature's hand divine,
And burned like incense at her shrine;
The mellow scent of new sown fields
Where earth her gift of plenty yields,
The essence of a myriad flowers,
Will help to glorify those hours.

Kind mother earth! thy couch is rare,
With spring time's drapinz, dainty-fair,
And tapestries of every hue,
Gleam vivid in thy chamber, too;
The Springtime reason, rich and rare,
Has been admired and called most fair,
Since man first tilled the fruitful loam,
And sang his songs of hope and home.

THE MAN WHO MAKES THE STATE.

He had never gone through college, and his store of varied knowledge
Was accumulated wholly by the hardest kind of knocks.
He had never led cotillions and inherited no millions,
But he had to steer his vessel by some sharp financial rocks.
In the world of stock inflation he had neither part nor station,
And he never posed as champion of nation's honor bright.
But each day it was his pleasure to contribute humble measure
Of the honest toll which blesses and which keeps things moving right.
In the world of huge stock jobbing, planned for purposes of robbing,
He had neither part nor parcel, and he had no tariff graft.
No presents he kept writing, gifts to colleges inditing,
To keep blazing his cognomen on some bronze or marble shaft.
In coal oil and lubrication he had neither part nor station
And he never claimed trusteeship, like the sainted Mr. Barr.
But each day, sun shine or raining, ev'ry energy was straining
To treat ev'ry fellow being that he met upon the square.
In his meek and humble station he had some participation
In the politics which stirred up quite a lot of heated strife,
But he thought his thoughts and voted after each claim had been noted,
And he acted as he thought best for the nation's better life.
Press dispatches never touted, of his charity never sprouted,
And among the swell '400' he had neither part nor place.
But each day, no duty shirking, he put in an honest working,
And he ate his bread in comfort in the sweat upon his face.

—"commoner.

Seed Corn in a Critical Condition—Urges the Importance of Testing Every Ear of Corn.

More than 500 samples of seed corn, representing every section of the state, have been received at the Experiment Station at Ames and given a thorough germination test. Of the 500 samples there were, on an average, 26 kernels out of every 100 that refused to grow and 15 that were weak and unfit to plant, leaving only 59 that were strong and vigorous.

The seed corn throughout Iowa is in a much more serious condition than is genepally supposed. I wish to urge strongly, the importance of making a careful germination test of six kernels from every ear of corn intended for planting this spring. This will enable us to discard the worthless ears and those showing weak germination, which are largely responsible for the missing hills, one stalk hills and for the weak stalks producing little or nothing.

One person, in a single day, can put over to test, enough corn to plant 25 or 30 acres. Do not conclude that your seed corn is all right and does not need testing. Bulletin No. 77 on testing and preparing seed corn will be sent free, on application.

P. G. HOLDEN.

Virgin Blue Grass Pasture.

By virgin blue grass pasture we mean lands that have taken naturally to blue grass, which has finally killed out the wild grass and taken complete possession. We have always advised our readers who have a well set blue grass pasture to think a good while when they are tempted to plow it up and put in any kind of grain.

Where these lands are rough, broken, we would unhesitatingly say: Don't. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of this kind of land in the region covered by Wallaces' Farmer which never under any circumstances should be put under the plow, for several reasons: First, they wash badly when broken up. Second, they are more valuable as permanent blue grass pastures than when used for any other purpose. Third, it will require twenty or twenty-five years at least to get them as well set, after being broken up, as they are set now, and we doubt very much if it can ever be done.

Blue grass pasture that has never been broken up will stand drouth far better than one which has been broken up, even if reseeded to blue grass. Any farmer who has examined a field in which part of the field is a virgin blue grass pasture and part has been plowed, has noticed the difference in a dry time the moment he stepped onto the virgin sod.

Many of our readers who have gone to Missouri and have bought farms having these virgin pastures and have plowed them up, are repenting of it now. Those that are not repenting now will repent sooner or later.

It is a good deal better to change the system of farming so as to use these virgin pastures to the best advantage than it is to try to adapt them to the farmer's line of experience. These pastures are especially adapted for winter use. Forty acres of rough land well set in blue grass, from which all stock is taken in August and a full fall growth thus allowed to develope, is invaluable as a winter pasture for cattle, sheep, horses and colts. Of course, it can only be used for cattle when not covered with snow. Horses and sheep will thrive on it if the snow is less than a foot deep, pawing it off to get at the grass lying green and succulent underneath.

The farmer who has a pasture of this kind, whether rough or smooth, if he will allow the winter's growth to remain at least partially unconsumed, can turn his cattle out to pasture from two to three weeks earlier than he otherwise could. The young grass will grow up in the old and apparently dead grass and cattle will eat both together. The old grass will prevent the scouring, which is inevitable with cattle turned on fresh pastures in the spring of the year, and they will shed without the loss inevitable under ordinary conditions.

It is not necessary for us to give the reasons why a virgin blue grass pasture is superior to all others. Every farmer is well aware of it from actual observation on numbers of farms. This should be enough.—Wallaces' Farmer.

Smut Once More.

Again we wish to remind our readers of the desirability of treating their seed grain for smut. Prof. H. L. Bolley, horticulturist of the North Dakota experiment station, an authority on plant diseases, recently contributed an article to the Northwestern Agriculturist, in which he states that it is his opinion that the damage done to wheat in the three states, Minnesota, South Dakota and North Dakota, annually amounts to about $10,000,000. He believes that smut has reduced the wheat yield 10 per cent per annum for the last ten years. This is certainly a strong statement, but coming from an authority like Prof. Bolley, no one will dispute it.

The direct loss in yield is not the only consideration. The price per bushel of smutty wheat is often five cents below the selling value of similar wheat free from smut. Prof. Bolley began experimenting with the use of formalin as a smut preventive for small grain in 1893; since that year he has treated the small grain at the station every spring and he has never known the treatment to fail to give good results. "Our experience," he says, "year after year has shown an average increased yield for treated wheat exceeding three bushels per acre: for oats the increase exceeds ten bushels per acre.

The cost of treatment when done for several hundred acres should not exceed one cent per bushel. Many of our larger farmers of North Dakota estimate the cost of properly treating seed wheat at ½ cent per bushel."

When purchasing formalin, which should be used at the rate of one pound to every 45 gallons of water, insist upon getting a product that is guaranteed to contain 40 per cent of formaldehyde gas. Since the use of formalin has become quite general unscrupulous dealers have put an inferior product on the market, hence the necessity of farmers being careful when purchasing formaldehyde to secure it from reliable druggists. Ask them to test it and get their guarantee. We quote again from Prof. Bolley's article as follows: "Every one should treat every year. Let us get rid of this smut trouble and stay rid of it. The reason for treatment is simple. The grain plants are attacked by a fungus parasite. This smut fungus is made up of countless fine filaments or threads similar to the spawn of the mushroom in appearance but much more minute. These threads penetrate all parts of the growing wheat or oat plant and finally produce the spores of the parasite in the young grains of wheat, oats, or barley. Countless numbers of these spores make up the smut of an ordinary smut ball. These spores get dusted on the seed grain at harvest or threshing time. We treat the seed to kill the spores which are lodged upon each grain. Therefore, see to it that all of the grains of wheat are made wet with the solution over their entire surfaces."

Our readers will remember that we published an article in one of our recent issues by Prof. Moore, of the Wisconsin station, in which he stated that observations conducted over the state of Wisconsin showed conclusively that the oat crop in that state was injured to the extent of 1.5 bushels per acre the state over, and that much has already been done to eliminate oat smut from that state. A loss of 1.5 bushels of oats per acre may not seem large, but even at 25 cents per bushel it amounts to 37 cents per acre, and if the seed for an acre can be treated at a cost of one or one-half cents per acre, it does not take much of a mathematician to figure out a good dividend on the money invested in smut cleaning. If the formaldehyde solution is prepared as directed above good results will be secured, either by the use of smut machines or by mere sprinkling the solution over the grain so as to insure wetting every kernel to be seeded. See back numbers for full directions. Let us hear from readers who have used the formalin treatment.—Farmer's Tribune.

Bismarck and the Ambassador.

One day the Austrian ambassador to the federal diet, Count Rechberg, received a dispatch instructing him to vote with Prussia for a certain important measure, accompanied with a confidential letter directing him to induce the representatives of the other German states to vote against the measure and thus defeat it. In his haste he handed the wrong paper to Bismarck, who read and returned it, with the remark:

"There must be some mistake here." Rechberg saw his blunder and grew pale and excited. "Don't be disturbed," said Bismarck. "You did not intend to give me this document, and therefore you have not given it to me, and I am wholly ignorant of its contents." In fact, he made no mention of it in his official reports and thus won Rechberg's gratitude, besides having him henceforth "on the hip."

Middle Ages Perfumers.

The great perfumers of the middle ages were, it appears, the Arabs. The fashion of using perfumery came into west Europe through the crusades. Italians were the great dealers in it and often sold disguised subtle poisons in their perfumes. Catherine de' Medici, like many of her ancestors, gained her private and public ends through poisonous perfumes. Cardinal Richelieu first saw what a business could be created by distilling the field and orange grove flowers of Provence. Anne of Austria, the wife of Louis XIII., could not go a moment without her scent bottle and liked to have her linen scented. Voltaire spoke of the perfumed bath as the luxury of luxuries. The sunny hills of the Var became a mine of wealth and remain so to this day, for the scent distilled from flowers has a subtle delicacy which still gives it the primacy. The Empress Josephine gave another great stimulus to the scent industry. She constantly held before her mouth dainty lace bordered lawn pocket handkerchiefs, on which she had sprinkled some delicious perfume.—London News.

A Remarkable Bridge.

Among the many odd nooks and corners and crannies of the auld Emerald Isle is Carrick-a-rede, on the Great Northern railroad of Ireland. It is an isolated rock, separated from the mainland by a chasm sixty feet wide and more than eighty feet deep, and it is at this place that the salmon are intercepted in their retreat to the rivers. A rude bridge of ropes is thrown across, which remains during the fishing season, and this bridge, which is protected by a single rope rail, swings about in the most uncomfortable manner, often rendering it a dangerous feat in stormy weather save to the natives, who cross it with the utmost indifference. The name is derived from "Carrig-a-ramhadh" (the rock in the road) on account of the intercepting of the salmon. Near by on the west side of the island is a cavern in which have been found the bones of horse, ox, deer, sheep, goat, badger, otter, water rat and of several kinds of birds.

A Winged General of the Seas.

One of the most extraordinary specimens of the fish family is the "nam hal gnan," or great general of the south sea, an animal of the whale species, which has its home in the Indian ocean. A full grown nam is upward of thirty-five feet in length, pure black in color and has eyes as large as a saucer. Besides the above characteristic features, which may be said to be whalelike, with the exception of the eyes, the nam has two immense tusks which resemble those of the elephant, both in size and color, and two queer winglike membranes extending along its sides from the side fins almost to the tail. The old nams have a curious habit of marshaling their kind to do battle with the whales and the sharks, and old mariners say that they maneuver with so much intelligence and sagacity that they are known to all the islanders by names which signify winged generals, winged warriors or winged chiefs of the seas.

The Heliotrope.

Although the heliotrope is a tender plant, extremely sensitive to cold, it is one of the best plants for cultivation indoors. It seems to have few diseases and is usually free from insect enemies, while with abundant water and sunshine and sufficient artificial heat it will bloom all winter long year after year and is so tenacious of life that when cut down to a mere stick it quickly shoots forth luxuriant new wood. In addition to this the more the plant is pruned the more luxuriantly it blossoms. The blossoms should be cut with a considerable length of the new wood upon which they grow, and if at once fully immersed in water and then placed deep in a well filled vase they remain fresh and odorous for many days. The plant is a little difficult for amateurs to propagate from cuttings, though with plenty of water and sun and some bottom heat the young cuttings quickly root and prosper.

A Pat Reply.

President McKinley once had an applicant for the post of minister to Brazil who brought with him a petition signed by 7,000 Chicagoans. It seems that he was a picture framer, and as he went about canvassing for orders he was in the habit of collecting signatures to his petition. President McKinley listened respectfully to the applicant, questioned him as to his qualifications and finally explained that before he could give the matter serious consideration he would have to confer with the senators and representatives from Illinois.

"You know that we have to select big men for these big places," said the president kindly as he bade his caller goodby.

"Won't I be just as big as any of 'em if I get the job?" was the retort.

Father of the Weather Bureau.

The father of the weather bureau service was Increase A. Lapham, a modest and retired but ripe scholar, who lived in Milwaukee. He was the first to note by telegraph the progress of the wind currents and storms and to predict their appearance in specified neighborhoods. On the strength of a weather dispatch from Omaha in 1869 or thereabouts he announced the first storm on Lake Michigan that ever was heralded twelve hours in advance of its arrival. The first work of the weather bureau was under his charge in Chicago. It was on the small beginnings of Dr. Lapham that the entire system of the signal service was based. Dr. Lapham died in 1875.

The Dear, Worn Hand.

Few things are capable of touching one with a deeper sense of pathos than the shrunken, blue veined hand of one who is near and dear. Nothing brings a sharper pang of foreboding and a harder lump in the throat than the first time it strikes us that the gentle hand that soothed our childish pains and griefs and has gladly worn away its softness and beauty in our service is thin and withered, with purple veins that stand out like whipcords when it lies at rest. Such a hand ought to look more beautiful to those for whom it has toiled, whose suffering it has charmed away, than the fairest hand ever modeled by a sculptor.

We have just received our new spring line of

Carpet . . .

. . . Samples

In all the New and Up to-date Patterns. We cordially invite all to call at our store and look over these goods We can show you the largest and most complete line of these goods ever displayed in Manchester, and the prices are the very lowest.

BROWN,

THE FURNITURE MAN,

Sells Cedarine Furniture Polish.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

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

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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.

School Books

... AND ...

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DENTON & WARD.

ADULTERATION.

With all the various forms of food adulterations on the market, it is pleasing to note that the bread we eat is as yet pure and unadulterated. Don't you know that we have a federal flour law requiring the branding of all mixtures sold as wheat flour?

Quaker Mill Flour

Is made from the pick of the choicest wheat grown, in a modern mill, by expert millers, and is absolutely pure. All Quaker Mill products are pure products

$1,000.00

Reward to you can prove that we adulterate any of goods. Call for the flour that's made at home.

QUAKER MILL CO.

I am now located in the Ballard building, first door north of the Clarence House, and in my

Tailor Shop

will be seen all of the latest styles in up-to-date clothing. I carry an up-to-date line of samples and guarantee my work to give satisfaction. I do all kinds of repair work and pressing. Bring in your old clothes and let me make them look like new.

N. WALL,

THE TAILOR.

SOLID SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

If you contemplate purchasing silverware of any description, it will pay you to examine my new line of up-to-date patterns, suitable for presents for any occasion. I also carry a fine line of

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CHAINS, CHARMS AND RINGS,

In fact, anything in the jewelry line that fancy can desire Call and see our new goods, whether you wish to purchase or not. Engraving done when desired.

W. N. BOYNTON, Main Street