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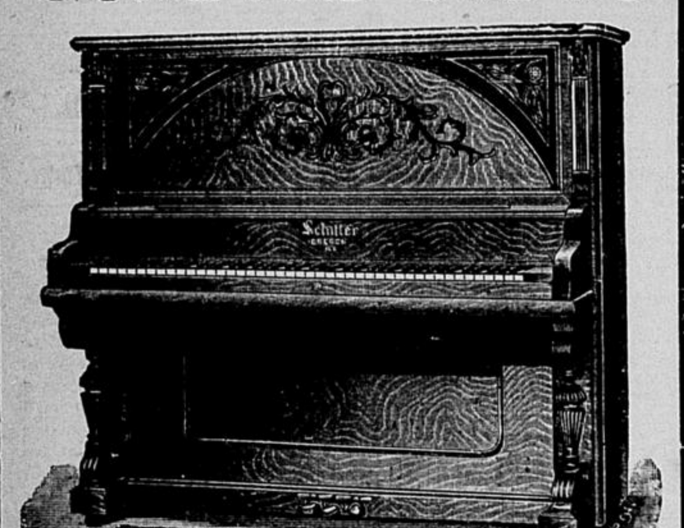

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The Contesting of Delaware.

It is a significant fact that the notice of contest filed against the Delaware county delegation to the republican state convention was not signed by any delegate to the convention nor by any republican resident of Delaware county, but by W. F. Parrott of Waterloo, a lieutenant of Ed Hunter, the democrat who is managing the standpat campaign for Blythe of Burlington. In other words the contesting of the delegation was not an act originating in Delaware or instigated by Delaware county republicans, but it originated in the headquarters of the machine in Des Moines, and this fact becomes all the plainer when it is considered that W. F. Parrott, who signed the notice of contest, was in Waterloo on the day the Delaware county convention was held and could not well have been cognizant of the proceedings of the convention and could not have prepared and signed a notice of contest to be filed with the chairman of the convention on the day it held if he had been. The fact is, of course, that this Delaware county contest was a cut and dried affair conceived to give out a false impression for the sake of the effort it might have upon the republicans in counties which had yet to hold their conventions, and in the hope that the interests of the machine might be promoted thereby. It is on a par with the acts of the machine in other counties. It was plainly in contemplation to try the same game in Black Hawk county, but at the last moment the nerve of Boehmler, Parrott and Richards deserted them and the fairly ascertained will of the republicans of Black Hawk went unchallenged.

The sending of a contesting delegation to the state convention by the standpat delegates to the Delaware county convention is of course the veriest buncombe. On the showing of the standpat managers at the state headquarters, as set forth in Parrott's notice of contest, the delegation could have no standing; for in that notice it was set forth that the primaries at which the delegates to the county convention were selected were void, that the delegates had no legal right to act. This applied as well to the standpat delegates as to those representing the progressives. Therefore, accepting for the moment the standpat view as to the right of delegates to act for the republicans of Delaware county, the rump convention organized by the standpat delegates who had been sent as delegates to the regular convention, and who sat in it until it had completed its labors, was a convention without even a shadow of an excuse for being. The standpat managers must place an estimate upon the intelligence of Iowa republicans lower than should be placed upon that of the most ignorant electorate in the country if they really put any reliance upon any such methods to win for them a political contest which has awakened interest through the nation. Iowans cannot be bought and sold like cattle or robbed of their political rights by such transparent trickery.—Waterloo Courier (Rep.)

Waterloo is the grasp of the lumber trust. The price of material for frame buildings is forty per cent higher in this city than in other points in the state and this is due directly to a combination between the lumber companies of this city to boost the price in order to make up for losses incurred last year while cutting prices to force a wayward dealer into the combine. This combination having for its object the setting of a scale of exorbitant prices and profits that should be declared illegal is as strong in its territory and as arbitrary in its methods as the beef trust or the great railway combine that was declared illegal by the United States supreme court after the president had waged war upon it. Its effect upon improvement in the city of Waterloo is demoralizing. Slowly and surely it is crushing the growth out of the city like a giant constrictor. This great business tantalus should be brought to a stop by the law and forced to desist from a policy that will ultimately kill the city of Waterloo.—Waterloo Times-Tribune.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald declares that the secret of Secretary Shaw's great activity in the Iowa campaign in the interest of Perkins and against Cummins, is due to the fact that Senator Allison is seriously ill, that the Iowa delegation at Washington is alarmed about his condition and that Secretary Shaw is fearful that Cummins be re-elected governor and may control the selection of a senator to succeed Senator Allison.

Cummins republicans have declined to discuss the Allison succession at all times, not being inclined to favor the practice of casting lots for a man's shoes while he is still living, even if he seems critically ill. The respect of the Cummins men for Senator Allison has precluded the formation of plans by which to dispose of his office.

Speculation among those not familiar with political manouvering has been as to why there is so much right in the standpat ranks because Governor Cummins may be re-elected with a senatorial vacancy in sight to be filled before his term expires. He could not appoint himself senator, so why the alarm?

It is because it is well known that if a vacancy should occur, the governor would allow the legislature to name the senator and not usurp that right for himself.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH

All battered and lamed and shattered and maimed the mailship crawls into port,
And the bolted fire and the volted wire are the toys of the whirlwind's sport;
And the gray sea's teeth in the depths beneath where the coiled, green serpents play
Are crumbling, crunching, mumbling, munching, at the cable lengths alway —
But now they may howl, the storms, and growl, at the work of the lineman's hands,
But gone is their pride with the boast of the tide that bit at the deep-sea strands.

For a sentience thrills through the buttoned hills that has neither voice nor form,
Nor recks o' the might of the Chaossprite that lashes the earth with its storm;
Bitted and bridled and shackled and girdled and bound with a linkless chain,
The brute powers cower at the god-like power that dwells in human brain:
Man has stolen the wings of the deathless things that range where the spirit is lord
He is leagued anew with the Silence through the strands of a strandless cord
—Don Marquis in the American Magazine.

"Wizard" Burbank.

A Santa Rosa, Cal., dispatch of the 16th inst says:—Four thousand different varieties of potatoes were planted at the Burbank farm today, consisting of a part of the 14,000 species of the tuber family with which Burbank will experiment this year in his plans to give to the world another new potato.

The potato planting is being watched by Dr. Shull, one of the Carnegie institute scientists, who is here getting data for the treatises that are to be presented to the world is the correct understanding, scientifically, of Burbank's work.

Burbank desires that the new potato shall be more prolific and that its yield shall be practically impervious to disease and uniform in size.

More Homesteads.

The government has announced the dates for the Shohone reservation opening, the registration for homesteads of a quarter section each to take place at Shoshoni and Lander, Wyo., July 16 to 31, inclusive and the final entrys at Lander August 15.

The engineering department of the state of Wyoming have completed final plans for irrigation of a large part of these lands by the use of the abundant water supply of the Big Wind River, making it one of the cheapest and finest irrigation projects in the west.

The Chicago and Northwestern have announced low excursion rates for the rush to the reservation border from all parts of the United States.

The reservation will be placed in direct rail communication with the outer world before the opening, by the new line now nearing completion, in connection with the Chicago and Northwestern from Casper to the reservation, making direct connection with this city, Chicago and all points east.—Farmers Tribune.

The Time to Cut Clover.

During all of last winter we were receiving letters from farmers asking us to suggest a proper balanced ration, especially for dairy cows and young cattle. We had no difficulty whatever in suggesting a cheap and profitable ration, provided the farmer had good clover hay. Where he did not have good clover hay, we were obliged to advise him to buy some albuminous feed in order to feed his grain economically.

Next to having no clover hay the worst thing is to have poor clover. For between poor clover hay and good clover hay there is a difference even wider than between straw and well cured corn fodder. The quality of the hay will depend upon the time when it was cut and also on the method by which it has been cured.

Clover is at its best when it is in full bloom, and it is in full bloom when one-third of the heads are turned brown. That is, by the time the bloom is all out and the plant is in full bloom, the first heads that appeared have turned brown. This is the time to cut clover hay, because then it has the most nutriment and is in the most available shape. Keep this idea clearly in mind, and then you will need no one to tell you when to commence clover hay harvest.—Wallace's Farmer.

How to Build a Shock of Grain.

A very great amount of grain is lost and a still greater amount damaged each year because of indifferent shocking. Shocking is a good deal more than piling the sheaves together any sort of way. Why do we shock grain? To cover the heads and protect them not merely from rain but from the heat of the sun. Quite as much grain is damaged from sun scald or discoloration by excessive heat as by rain. How, then, should we build the shock? We suggest the following:

Instead of twelve sheaves take sixteen. Put up six of them in two rows, three in a row, the pairs firmly set on the ground and leaning slightly towards each other. Then put two sheaves on each side, alternating them with the three bundles set up in pairs. Then put one more in the space between these two, and one at each end. That makes fourteen. Then take two sheaves, carefully selected, break down the tops for hudders or cap sheaves and place them on the top of the sheaf, with the butt of the sheaf at the end of the shock. If the sheaves are not straw broken or "wooly," this will protect the heads both from the sun and from ordinary showers. Remember that it is the heads you wish to protect, not the straw.

If a heavy wind disarranges your shocks, set them up again. No farmer on land worth from fifty to a hundred dollars can afford to tolerate bad shocking. Shocking is not a boy's business, but a man's. Yet one of the first lessons that the farm boy should receive should be how to shock grain.—Wallace's Farmer.

Farm Notes.

Try training a few tomato vines to stakes by pinching off the laterals and see how you like it. The fruit (if it is fruit) will ripen better on vines trained in this way than when allowed to bush.

It is not so much the number of stalks to the hill as it is the number of ears of corn one is able to gather in the fall. Two good sized ears to each hill means sixty bushels of corn per acre. Do you expect it?

We have all kinds of substitutes offered from time to time but we have a hard time in getting a substitute for the hired man. Like all other substitutes the known substitutes for hired hands do not give the best satisfaction.

In the long, hot days there is a tendency for farmers and their wives to work too hard. One ought to be wise enough to know that old age will come later on and if one wishes an easy old age he should use discretion when in his prime.

Many hay-makers now practice stacking with sweep or other rapid devices in the fields and put the hay in the mow afterwards when there is more time to do the work. This plan is practiced because they can get up more hay in a given time in catchy weather.

Have you tried to grow a few potatoes under straw, or by what is known as the straw method? Plant them shallow and cover with six inches or a foot of straw and give no further cultivation. The straw will keep the soil moist, keep down the weeds and the vines will come up through the straw and the new tubers will set on just under the straw and are easily dug.—Homestead.

MATERIALS OF THE BODY.

Elements That Go to Make Up the Ordinary Human Being.

A person weighing about 160 pounds is made up of the following elements:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Oxygen	88.00	Carbon	44.00
Hydrogen	14.00	Calcium	3.50
Nitrogen	3.50	Phosphorus	1.60
Chlorine	1.60	Sulphur	.20
Fluorine	.20	Potassium	.16
		Sodium	.14
Gases	107.3	Magnesium	.10
		Iron	.09
		Solids	49.79

The gaseous elements exist in our body in a state of very great condensation, since under ordinary conditions of temperature and pressure eighty-eight pounds of oxygen would occupy a volume of more than 1,000 cubic feet and fourteen pounds of hydrogen one of 2,600 cubic feet. The above mentioned elements forming an infinite variety of compounds and constantly undergoing chemical transformation go to make up the human body, which is in a constant state of decay and renovation. This, however, is not apparent to the eye, and one of the great enigmas of animal life is the permanence of form maintained despite the continual change of substance. This change is so rapid that, according to the calculations of Liebig, Moleschott and other eminent physiologists, the greater part of the material of the body is renewed every twenty or thirty days and not, as generally assumed, only once in seven years.

Nervous Folks and Diet.

As a rule, salt meat is not adapted to the requirements of nervous people, as nutritious juices go into the brine to a great extent. Fish of all kinds is good for them. Raw eggs, contrary to the common opinion, are not as digestible as those that have been well cooked. Good bread, sweet butter and lean meat are the best food for the nerves. People troubled with insomnia and nervous starting from sleep and sensations of falling can often be cured by limiting themselves to a diet of milk alone for a time. An adult should take a pint at a meal and take four meals a day. People with weakened nerves require frequently a larger quantity of water than those whose nerves and brains are strong. It aids the digestion of these by making it soluble and seems to have a direct tonic effect.

Sulphur Baths For Rheumatism.

Sulphur baths are of value in rheumatism. Take one tablespoonful of burnt lime. Mix into a paste with one wineglassful of cold water, and let it remain for ten minutes. Then stir into one gallon of water. To this add one ounce of milk of sulphur. Raise to the boiling point in a suitable vessel and keep boiling for ten minutes. Now transfer to the bath, and add two gallons of hot water. Use when pleasantly warm. Keep from the face, as the particles of sulphur, etc., are intensely irritating to the eyes.

Made a Sale.

The sad faced man, with the small, square valise, inspected the woman of the house a moment and then turned away from the kitchen door.

"It ain't no use arskin' you if you've got any corns that need curin', mum," he said. "I can see as you're wearin' shoes three sizes too large."

"Come in," replied the matron.

The Case With Him.

Mrs. Henpeck—They can't punish bigamy too severely. No one should have any sympathy for the man who takes one wife too many. Mr. Henpeck—The idea, Maria! Do you think I should be sent to jail?—Philadelphia Press.

Fitting.

She (on the Atlantic liner)—Did you observe the great appetite of that stout man at dinner? He—Yes; he must be what they call a stowaway.

The man who stands in his own light must expect to be thrown in the shade.

Piling It On.

"Our minister does have the hardest luck. Just think, the baby's down with the croup, Albert broke his collar bone last week, their horse died yesterday, and now Mrs. Rector has pneumonia."

"I suppose that by and by, on top of all that, some fool will get them up a donation party."—Woman's Home Companion.

THE LODGE.

In Many Towns It Has Become the Great Social Center.

The lodge has become the social center of many a town. It is so to a greater degree perhaps in the west than in the east. On the plains distances between population centers are greater, the ties of old family acquaintance are lacking, the fraternal order is the one thing that knows no barrier of wealth or position. The fact that many of the orders admit men and women to their membership on the same terms adds to the strength of the social claim; it also brings about odd situations.

"I am going downtown tonight," remarked a country town banker one evening to his wife. "The lodge meets this evening."

"That will leave me alone," was the response, "for Anna" (their one servant) "is going to lodge too."

"Yes," agreed the husband. "We belong to the same lodge."

This very equality brings about a comradeship that in the newer communities makes easier the ways of life. You have an employee in your office or store. He works with his coat off, and through the day you consider him but little. You do not ask his opinion or defer to his judgment. But on lodge night when you enter the portals—a lodge door, though it may admit only to the second floor of an unpainted frame building, is always a "portal"—you make your obeisance and mystic signs before a dignified potentate in robes of red and yellow whom you recognize as your employee.—C. M. Harger in Atlantic.

A DROP OF WATER.

It Is a Midget World Teeming With Struggling Life.

In a single drop of unfiltered water may be seen in miniature the tragedy that goes on perpetually in the world at large, for in the little drop there is a whole universe of life, with all its terrible and death dealing competition, with all its mystery and woe.

It was a French biologist who invented the method by which this wonderful state of things is demonstrated. He called the method the "hanging drop slide," and it is beautifully simple. A drop of water from the edge of an ordinary pond is placed in a hollowed out space on a small strip of glass and sealed with a bit of thinner glass. And now day after day and night after night the hideous business going on in that one drop of perfectly clear and apparently pure water may be watched and studied at the leisure of the observer.

The drop of water is a world in itself. Multitudes of animals swim about in it with plenty of room. The giant worms with tremendous swishing tails, of whose approach one is made aware by the confusion and panic of the smaller creatures scurrying out of the way in fear of their lives, and countless bacteria inhabit that drop as their permanent and proper home and their ranging place.

Alcohol In Cold Weather.

A scientist thus explains why it is so dangerous to use alcohol in the polar regions: A moderate use of alcohol causes a deposit of fat. Alcohol is not turned into fuel in the muscle and nerve cells, but serves as a pure fuel in the organism and replaces the combustion of fat. Alcohol is therefore dangerous in the extreme cold because it assists the throwing off of heat in a great degree. The effect is as if a stove in a room should be heated red-hot and then all the doors and windows thrown open. Heat produced by muscular work in the body is best obtained from carbohydrates in the food; but, besides this, the indispensable production of heat is best obtained by fats. This explains the instinctive choice of the food of men. In the tropics they eat little fat and much fruit, while the polar dweller requires immense quantities of fat to keep up the bodily combustion.

The Papal Tiara.

According to Brewer, the tiara of the pope is a composite emblem. The primary meaning is purity and chastity, the foundation and lining of the crown being of the finest linen. The gold band denotes supremacy. The first cap of dignity was adopted by Pope Damascus II. in 1048. The cap was surmounted with a high coronet in 1295 by Boniface VIII. The second coronet was added in 1335 by Benedict XII. to indicate the prerogatives of spiritual and temporal power combined in the papacy. The third coronet is indicative of the Trinity, but it is not known who first adopted it. Some say Urban V., others John XXII., John XXIII. or Benedict XII.

Gulielmus and the Devils.

Gulielmus Parisiensis, the author of one of the most famous works on demonology, figures on what he terms "a basis of exact computation" to prove that "the regions of the air, the caverns and dark places of the earth" are inhabited by 44,435,536 devils. Where on earth this visionary writer obtained the material upon which to base such an "exact computation" has been an enigma to all of the later writers on demonology, witchcraft and kindred subjects.

Divided.

Helen, a little girl of four years, came to her mother with a look of pain on her face and said, "Mamma, I have two bad headaches."

"Two headaches?" said her mother. "How can that be?"

"Well, I have one above each eye."—Judge.

The roots of the yucca are extensively used as a substitute for soap in many parts of Mexico and Central America.

Opponents think that they refute us when they repeat their own opinions and take no notice of ours.—Goethe.

Our First Savings Bank.

The first savings bank established in the United States was in Philadelphia, which opened Dec. 2, 1816. It is said that the first deposit made in this bank was the sum of 3 shillings, handed over the counter by a boy. The bank was entitled, "The Savings Fund Society of Philadelphia." The first bank of this kind established in New York was chartered Nov. 25, 1816, and went into business July 3, 1819.

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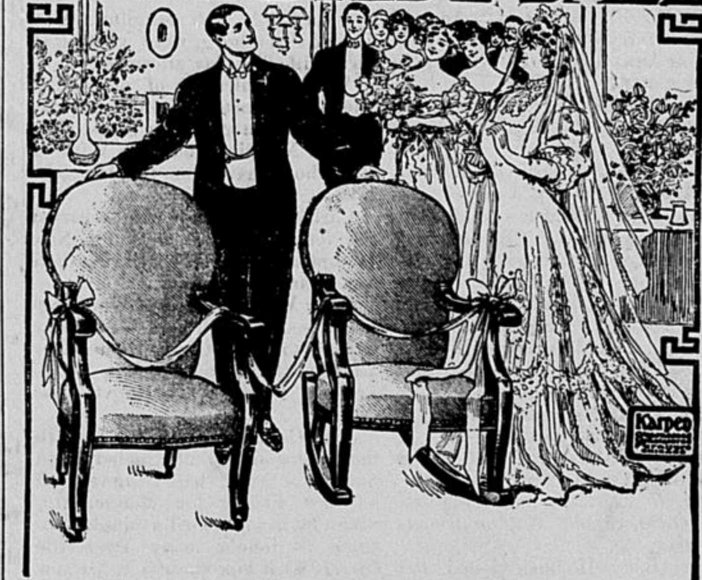
JUNE BRIDE SALE


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FIR - Do you use it?
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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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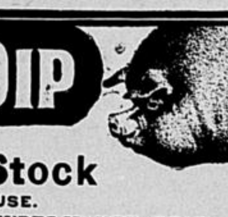
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