

Money for FARM LOANS

We are in the market for choice Iowa farm loans, and we have attractive propositions both as to rate and option of prepayment. Write or phone us for particulars.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE & SECURITIES CO.

Manchester, Iowa
A. M. CLOUD, President
J. A. TREWIN, Vice-Pres.
F. C. WAPLES, Sec.
J. F. GRAHAM, Vice-Pres.
H. E. HENDERSON, Treas.

TALK IS CHEAP

but we still continue to deliver the goods both over the Counter and with our wagon. We find it inadequate for the big trade which has been handed to us and will soon have a delivery truck to enable us to meet the desire of our customers with the quantity of goods as well as the quality and delivered on time. It takes time to arrange the system but its coming to you just as fast as possible. Don't forget that Stearns & McCormick, Lafferty, Reed Bros and McDonald still deliver our bread and the others have a dark brown taste in their mouths for it. We wish to call your attention to the fact that our big trade enables us to carry a big stock and keep it fresh. Look for your Saturday and Sunday supply where the picking is fine.

Hall's Bakery and Confectionery.

MASONVILLE

W. Pogue, of Brookings, South Dakota, is spending a week among relatives and friends.
Miss Bridget Nolan returned to her home here Saturday, after a very pleasant vacation in Iowa Falls and Waterloo.
Will Nemmers, of D. S. Moines, was a business caller here Tuesday.
Mrs. J. J. Mulvihill and children, of Minneapolis, Minn., are visiting at the John Crowley home.
Mrs. Thomas Reguler, of Marshall Minn., is a guest of the Morrissey families this week.
Mr. and Mrs. O. McMahon returned from a visit to Waterloo, and Cedar Falls, Monday evening.
A. M. Scobie, erstwhile arguist, spent the past week here among friends.
Miss Hilda Higgins, registered nurse of Cresco, Iowa, is a guest at the O. M. McMahon home.
P. H. Higgins and wife entertained their cousin, the Misses Kirwin, of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, last week.
Fred Tolmaux is decorating the town school in a most thorough manner.
Frank Link suffered a heat prostration last Tuesday evening. His friends were glad to know that the gravity of the stroke was of short duration.
Devotion of forty hours are being conducted at the Catholic church. Services are held morning and evening, with continuous adoration throughout the day. Besides Father Longman, the pastor, Father O'Donnell, of Meint, O'Donnell, of Waterloo, Early, of Ryan, Thomas, of Martineau, of Cresco, and Honey, of Manchester, are assisting at the devotions.
This community was both pained and surprised at the announcement of the death of N. P. Barron. Upon an attack of appendicitis, he was removed to Mercy hospital, where he underwent an operation. A second operation was deemed necessary a few days later, from which he did not react, his death occurring that same day, July 14, 1915. Burial took place at Fonda, Iowa, on the sixteenth. Mr. Barron is survived by his wife and seven children, to whom is given the heartfelt sympathy of a community.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The best offer received by me in the next thirty days for my residence property on Franklin street will be accepted. 3-wks.
GEO. ACRES.

THE HAPPIEST.

In happiness there are far more regions unknown than there are in misfortune. The voice of misfortune is ever the same; happiness becomes more silent as it penetrates deeper. He is happiest who best understands his happiness, for he is of all men most fully aware that it is only the lofty idea, the unifying, courageous human idea, that separates gladness from sorrow.—Masterlink.

Arbuckles Coffee

A new addition to our excellent line of coffees. This package should need no introduction. Give it a trial the next time you order coffee. Remember **McDonald** sells only the best quality in coffee. Arbuckles coffee 25c per lb.
The best the market affords in the line of peaches, watermelons, cantelopes, celery, cucumbers, new potatoes etc.
Bring or phone your orders to the store that is strong on
Service Quality Satisfaction
PHONE 679
H. R. McDONALD
STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES and FRUIT

Scientific Farming

FARM ELECTRIC MOTORS.

Variety of Work Which These Machines Can Accomplish.

A very important feature is that a few motors properly selected may be used to operate all of the machines on the farm instead of having a steam or gasoline prime mover attached to each machine, writes Frank Koester in his book, "Electricity For the Farm and Home." In this feature lies a great advantage of electrically operated farm machinery. For instance, a motor may be placed on a low wheeled truck and connected by means of a belt to a thrashing machine, taking its electric supply from the mains by a flexible cable plugged into a suitable outlet. On the throwing of a switch the motor starts and operates continuously without attention. After the thrashing is completed the motor may then be connected to the baling machine, which packs the straw into bales, while if necessary the motor may be used in loading the bales upon wagons by operating a hoist. At other times the same motor may drive a water pump, wood saw, etc.
It is readily seen that the electric motor can be operated without the attention necessary for steam or gasoline prime movers, which have to be supplied with water and fuel. With all other prime movers, when placed in the barn or hay mow, or best of all, stuck in the field, the risk from fire is a thousandfold greater than with an electric motor. In fact, an inclosed



SMALL TRANSPORTABLE MOTOR.

electric motor may be placed anywhere on the farm without such a risk or the fear of an explosion.
The motors used on dairy appliances and for the various household operations are of such small size and weight that they may readily be carried around by one or two persons and applied to one machine or another wherever needed. Thus many farms can get along with one large and one small motor. As the various farm machines operate at different speeds the motors are supplied with suitable regulating devices, so that the desired speeds may be obtained.
The great advantage of cold storage is not properly recognized today by farmers. By means of electrically operated cold storage systems, butter, milk, eggs and other perishable goods may be saved from spoiling. In many cases, especially with fruit, a farmer is forced to let his product lie on the ground and rot, because the price offered does not pay the expense of picking, packing and shipping to the commission merchant. A private cold storage system would enable him to pick his fruit in season, when the market price was low, and store it until he received his own price.
For such purposes electric ice making machines for refrigerating plants are preferable. The motor applied to this equipment can be arranged to start and stop automatically and will keep the temperature in the cold storage room within a few degrees of that desired.
For irrigation purposes electric pumps are of great service, whether on a large or a small scale. As these pumps work only in certain seasons of the year and at certain hours of the day public service corporations have recognized of late that they are a means of keeping up a uniform power demand on the plant, and consequently energy for this purpose is offered at exceptionally low rates. The motor driven pumps may be stationary or portable.
Large sums are yearly spent for irrigation purposes, waterways regulation and drainage systems and seemingly in almost all cases without due consideration for the possibilities of utilizing the energy of the water for generating an electric current which might advantageously be used for farming or rural industries.

Planting of Forage Crops.

Where a stand of corn has been obtained on a part of the land and it is necessary to plant the remainder to a spring crop, kafir or sorghum is recommended. In southern Kansas kafir planted from June 15 to 20 will mature. If the weather continues wet until the last of June or the first of July fertilizers may be planted. Freed's sorghum will mature in from seventy to eighty days. Sudan grass can also be planted as late as the last week in June or the first of July. Cowpeas planted the 1st of July as a hay crop may be removed in time to seed a crop of wheat in the fall. Soy beans will mature if planted the last week in June and millet can be seeded for hay until the first of July.

Grinding Feed.

The Illinois experiment station has been trying out the question whether it pays to grind feed for horses doing hard work. As this is out of proportion to the cost of grinding it would seem to be profitable. As it is found that it takes a horse about twice as long to consume dry ground feed as it does a feed that is dampened, it is certain that the feed is better prepared in the mouth for digestion in the stomach, and the feed should be better assimilated. In feeding ground grain allowance must be made for the increase in bulk due to grinding. It requires more by measure, but less by weight.

Orchard Cultivation.

Keep the cultivator going in the orchard during this month and for the two following ones. The conservation of moisture is a great thing for trees. Few people realize how much water trees require.
The expression "sardonic smile" is as old as Homer. It means literally to "grin like a dog" and bears reference to the hideous contortion of the facial muscles produced by the contraction of the muscles which was used to screw up the face of the eater, giving it a horrible appearance.
Mahab, in his history of England, says: "The island of Sardinia, consisting chiefly of marshes or of mountains, and from the earliest period to the present been cursed with a noxious air, an ill cultivated soil and a scanty population. The convulsions produced by its poisonous plants gave rise to the expression of 'sardonic smile,' which is as old as Homer."
"The actress who is playing the role of the laundry maid is entirely too realistic."
"How is she?"
"Don't you see how she mangles her part?"—Baltimore American.
"Don't put too much 'con' in conversation" tells your friend put in the "ban."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Her Idea.

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AGRICULTURE AND WAR.

Ruin of Soil in Devastated Regions Will Take Years to Repair.
The earth itself—the soil over which contending armies struggle—is suffering an injury which can be calculated in terms of several hundred million dollars. The poets who say that the earth sickens with bloodshed are more right than they know.
It has been told how much the war costs in lives, military tools, breakdown of commerce and industry, destruction of ships, factories, railroads, bridges and homes. An appalling toll it makes. But an item of prime importance has been left out. Earth outraged presents her bill to mankind.
"It will take two to five years for the soil of the devastated area to recover from its injuries. Some of the ill effects of war on the soil will last half a century," says O. S. Morgan, professor of agriculture at Columbia university.
The area devastated may be computed in many thousands of square miles. There is included the finest, most productive soil in the world.
Let us take up a newspaper item from some months ago stating that 1,000,000 soldiers worked for three weeks in Galicia, digging trenches. The top layer of crop growing soil, which is about a foot deep, was dug out first. On top of this was placed a mass of clay, stone, gravel, hardpan and other worthless stuff from the bottom of the trenches. The good, productive soil was buried deep under worthless material. Thousands of acres of fertile ground in Galicia were ruined.
"If it took 1,000,000 soldiers three weeks to dig those trenches," says Professor Morgan, "it will take 1,000,000 peasants at least a week and a half to fill them up when the war is over. The earth will have to be put back the same way it was taken out, poor stuff first and good stuff on top. We know how long it takes dirt removed from a well to grow anything, even weeds—that is, two or three years. The trenches refilled will not be restored to their original condition in less than five years, and furthermore the soil of Galicia will show through its grain fields the scars of the war trenches for fifty years."
The eastern battle line is 600 miles, the western 300 miles—900 miles together—but both hostile forces have their own lines, which thus total a mileage of 1,800. Allowing for gaps, but adding parallel or secondary lines and cross trenches, the European soil is gashed with more than 3,000 miles of deep and wide ditches. The soil is disturbed for at least twice their width. The ditches will have to be filled, if not to eliminate an obstacle to agriculture.
This estimate does not include the extensive trenching outside the theater of war in preparation for eventualities.

Garden Roller For Hand Use.

A roller should be used freely in the garden when the ground is dry, but not when wet, as it tends to pack the earth and retard the growing of the plants. The surface should always be made fine after rolling. A good roller for hand use is not expensive. The side pieces of the frame here illustrated are 1 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches, tapered from crossbars so as to be 1/2 inch at the

Early Western Banking.

Here is an odd item written by an observer who visited Cleveland in 1849. It will have an amusing flavor for the modern banker.
"In the western states the business of private banking flourishes to a considerable extent. A deficiency of banking capital and the demands of commerce called it into existence, and the competition for money has made it the most certain, and perhaps the most profitable business of the west."
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Quaint Politician.

Lord Sherbrooke was physically one of the quaintest men who ever rose to eminence in English politics. Mr. H. Preston-Thomas, who served under Sherbrooke in the education department, describes him as "half blind and almost an albino. His appearance, with his white hair, massive white eyebrows and pink complexion, was remarkable. He was known in the house of commons as the 'Whitehead torpedo.' He generally rode a white horse of uncertain tenor, but he was also one of the earliest men of note to use a bicycle, and I often saw him careering about London on it, despite his defective eyesight."—London Chronicle.

Old English Fines.

In the past if one Englishman called another a liar there was something to pay. The seventeenth century mayor, sheriff and city grandees generally were keen on this point of etiquette. The direct accusation cost 11s. 6d. (\$2.76); the subtle hint 6s. 8d. (\$1.60). And there was a reduction on repetitions.
Swearing, too, was promptly suppressed. In 1650 a law was passed laying down the penalty for a first offense. The fines were graduated. That for a lord was 30 shillings (\$7.20), for an esquire 10 shillings (\$2.40), while all "inferior persons" could have a "few words" for 3s. 4d. (80 cents).

Cleaning Shoes.

Very few people have the least idea of how to clean a pair of boots. The mistake that nearly every one makes is of failing to brush the boot clean before putting on the blackening. Another blunder is that of putting on too much blackening and not working it well into the leather before starting to polish the boot. When cleaning brown boots it is necessary to get all the dirt out before putting on the polish. Otherwise you cover the dirt with a coat of polish and leave it there for good.

The First Language.

No one of the existing languages has any legitimate claim to be considered the original of the family of languages, standing to the others as Latin, for instance, stands to Italian and French. Of an original primitive language of mankind the most patient research has found no trace. All of them—Assyrian, Phoenician, Hebrew, Arabic—are sister languages, pointing back to an earlier parent language, which has long disappeared. Since the historical period man has done little in the way of the absolute creation of language. The work had already been accomplished ages before the birth of written inscriptions.—New York American.

So Pleasant.

It was a club dinner and Mrs. Anderson, a social climber, was seated next to Mrs. Muirbridge, a society woman of prominence. Wanting to engage in conversation with the social leader, Mrs. Anderson remarked:
"I understand that you have a son who is studying music, Mrs. Muirbridge."
"Yes, my son is a great musician," replied the social leader, rather coldly. "He is now studying in the Paris Conservatory."
"Really? How nice!" replied the social aspirant. "It must be so pleasant to be able to sit among flowers all day and not disturb any one with the practicing."—New York Times.

Hair Pulling a Disease.

Hair pulling isn't confined to marital disputes. There is a curious affliction, more of nerves than of skin, called trichotillomania, which causes people to pull out their own hair. In the Journal of the American Medical Association a specialist describes two cases which he treated.
A young woman of twenty-seven was in the habit of pulling out her eyebrows; a schoolboy of fourteen took the hairs out of the left side of his head. The hair pulling was involuntary; irresistible impulses, coming suddenly, caused them to do it. Rest, freedom from worry and a tonic containing arsenic produced noticeable improvement in both cases.

To The Housewives of Manchester!

Now that the hot weather is upon us, why punish yourself by spending hours in a hot kitchen to do your own baking. We have a modernly equipped plant in which only the most wholesome pies and cakes are made. Perhaps you do not know how and where to procure our goods, without coming down town. Well every groceryman in Manchester will supply you with our goods if you tell him you want

McKEAG'S goods

We find all the groceries in Manchester loyal to home industry, providing they can procure the goods which their customers demand. All the groceries are handling our goods, and all the restaurants and eating houses are using our goods except one. On account of the recent drop in flour we are now in a position to sell

3 ten cent loaves or 6 five cent loaves for 25 cents

We do not give away jack knives and alarm clocks as inducements to get you to try our goods, but we do use the best of family patent flour—SEAL OF MINNESOTA, MADEIRA'S BEST and PILLSBURY'S FLOURS.

We do our own baking and do not have to hire a new foreman every week or two. In this way we can produce a uniform grade of baking which the people can DEPEND UPON. If any of our customers find a loaf of bread unsatisfactory, bring it to the grocer from whence you procured it and your money will be cheerfully refunded.

The McKEAG Bakery stands back of every loaf of bread.

You will be convinced of the quality after trying one loaf. Our goods are also for sale at A. MARCUCCI'S and WEBBER'S. Orders for fancy baking for picnic parties and social functions can be filled through any of the grocers and Marcucci and Webber. Orders filled promptly.

McKeag Brothers Bakery

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For Threshing

Use a load of our "La Salle Chunk Coal" and you will have no trouble to keep steam with but little attention.

Get your supply now.

MANCHESTER LUMBER COMPANY

Yard of quality and service

C. W. KELLER, Manager, Phone 136

STATEMENT

of the condition of The Delaware County State Bank organized under the laws of Iowa, located at Manchester, county of Delaware, at the close of the business on the 31st day of July, 1915, made to the auditor of state.

Assets	
Amount of bills, bonds and other evidence of debt discounted or purchased actual value	\$54,043.16
Gold in vault	13,185.00
Silver in vault	1,235.00
Legal tender, national bank notes and subsidiary coin	5,251.00
Other cash items not dishonored	1,539.87
Total gold, silver, legal tender, drafts and checks, etc. carried out	21,662.92
Amount subject to be drawn at sight on deposit with solvent banks	124,738.10
Overdrafts	756.40
Revenue stamps	253.00
Value of Real Estate	10,292.00
Total assets	721,801.53
LIABILITIES	
Amount of Capital Stock	\$100,000.00
Amount of time deposits subject to check	136,831.65
Amount of time deposits on deposit	356,820.34
Amount savings deposits	43,439.47
Total deposits	566,941.46
Surplus fund	40,000.00
Other liabilities	14,860.12
Expenses	10,292.00
Total Liabilities	721,801.53

ACREAGE FOR SALE.

We offer for sale our land west of New Street, in tracts of one acre and up. Here is an unusual opportunity to buy an acre of good productive land in a growing part of the city for the price of a town lot. Located on a well graded street, only a few blocks from the high school, city water and sewer.
F. J. STEVENSON,
Manchester, Iowa.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR REMISSION OF FINE.

To Whom It May Concern: Notice is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Hon. G. W. Clarke, Governor of the state of Iowa, by the respondent of the fine imposed by the District Court of Iowa, in and for Delaware county, against the defendant, in a certain action entitled "State of Iowa, vs. F. Richman," and entered of record, on the 28th day of October, 1908, in said fine, shall be filed in all objections, if any, to the remission of said fine, shall be filed in the office of the governor of Iowa, on or before the 30th day of July, 1915. Dated at Manchester, Iowa, this 20th day of July, 1915.
2-wks. JOSEPH H. HUTCHINSON.

FOR SALE.

Two good farms near Manchester, one of 30 acres and one of 120 acres. Both of these farms have good sets of buildings and can be bought on easy payments.
WILLIAM BARR, JR.

FOR SALE.

A new Velle Buggy. Costs \$95, will take \$76 for same.
STRICKLAND & STRICKLAND,
Manchester, Iowa.

FOR SALE. Household furniture. Inquire during mornings at Anna M. Bremmer's, 712 Franklin St. 3-wks.