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A. J. WARD. Physician and Surgeon, will attend to calls promptly at all hours of the day or night. Locust, Iowa.

H. H. LAWRENCE. Physician and Surgeon. Special attention given diseases of children. Have also made a special study of Gynecology, Ovaries, and Rectal Diseases. All chronic diseases successfully treated. The aid of various Therapeutic and Massage treatment. All chronic diseases treated. Office over Work's market. All calls promptly attended. Residence on Main street, the old Dr. Kelsey property.

DENTISTS.

O. A. DUNHAM, D.D.S. Dentist, Office over Carhart & Adams' hardware store, Franklin St., Manchester, Iowa.

C. W. DORMAN. Dentist, Office on Franklin Street, north of the Globe Hotel, Manchester, Iowa. Dental Surgery in all its branches. Always at home on Saturdays.

C. LEIGH, D.D.S. Dentist, Office over Ande & Phillips' Drug Store, Corner Main and Franklin streets, Manchester Iowa. Telephone 158. 1717

E. E. NEWCOMB. Dentist, Office over Clark & Lawrence's store on Franklin street. Crowns, bridge work a specialty. Will meet patients at Parley Wednesday of each week. 1717

VETERINARIAN.

DR. J. W. SCOTT. Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist, Office in H. C. Smith's Drug Store, Main St. At night can be found at rooms over Ralph O'Connell's Store.

MANUFACTURING.

MANCHESTER MARBLE WORKS. Prepared to furnish Granite and Marble Monuments and Headstones of various designs. Have the city right for Stone's Patent Grave Cover; also dealer in Iron Fence. Will meet all competition. WM. MONTOSH.

THOMAS GIVEN. Contractor and builder. Jobs taken in town or country. Estimates furnished. Prices reasonable. Shop on Howard street near Franklin. 2517 checker, Iowa.

W. N. BOYNTON, J. F. McEWEN, BOYNTON & McEWEN. Watchmakers, Jewelers and Engravers. Repairing in Watches, Clocks, Silver and Plated Ware, Fine Jewelry, Spectacles, Cutlery, Musical Instruments, etc., Main Street.

A. D. BROWN. Dealer in furniture etc. and undertaker, Main Street.

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J. H. ALLEN. Clothing and Gent's furnishing goods. Corner Main and Franklin streets.

L. R. STOUT. Clothing and Gent's furnishing goods. City Hall Block, Franklin Street.

HIDDELL & CO. Dry Goods, Carpets, Millinery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, etc., Main St., Manchester, Iowa.

A. THORPE. PROPRIETOR OF "KALAMITY'S" PLUN- get Store and Dealer in Children's Boots, Shoes, Notions, etc., Masonic Block, Manchester, Iowa.

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GRASSFIELD BROS. (Successors to both Browns). BOOTS AND SHOES of all grades and prices. Custom Work and Repairing given special attention. Store in City Hall Block.

HOLLISTER LUMBER CO. LUMBER and all kinds of building materials. Posts and Coals. Corner of Delaware and Madison streets.

MANCHESTER LUMBER CO. LUMBER and Builders Materials, Posts and Coals. West side near depot.

DRY GOODS, Carpets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, notions, etc., West side Franklin street south of Main.



Until this country's war for conquest in the Philippines the nation could truthfully write above the graves of its soldiers: "All time is the festival of your glory." But who could write such an epitaph for a man who lost his life while trying to deprive a race of little brown men of their right to liberty and self-government?

While the Iowa local newspapers are filled with items showing the exchange of comparatively unimproved farms at constantly higher prices, the eastern local newspapers are telling quite different stories concerning agricultural values. For example, near Bethlehem, Conn., last week a farm of sixty acres, with good buildings, sold at auction for \$1,600, a price which would not replace the barns. Another farm of twenty acres in the same town, bought twenty years ago for 1,000 was sold at auction for \$85. The omnivorous west, as Mr. Reese called it, is supreme in agriculture now, and in the next generation it will be supreme in manufacture.—Leader.

The principles of Jefferson are the definitions and axioms of free society. And yet they are denied and evaded with no small show of success. One dashing calls them "glittering generalities;" another bluntly calls them "self-evident lies." Others insidiously argue that they apply to "superior races." These expressions, differing in forms, are identified in object and effect, in supplanting the principles of free government and restoring those of class, caste, and legitimacy. They would delight a convocation of crowned heads, plotting against the people. They are the van guard, the miners and sappers of returning despotism. We must repulse them or they will subjugate us. This is a world of compensation, and he who would be no slave must consent to have no slave. Those who deny freedom to others, deserve it not themselves, and under a just God cannot long retain it.—From a letter by Abraham Lincoln, April 6, 1859.

Not a Party of Lincoln.

The platform claims that the republican party under McKinley's guidance is actuated by the same inspiration and motives that it drew from the state-ship and example of Lincoln. Lincoln waged war to free the slaves; McKinley to rivet the shackles upon human beings. Lincoln insisted on equality before the law of every man under the flag. McKinley authorizes slavery and polygamy in the Sulus, imposes a discriminating and onerous tax upon Porto Ricans without their consent and carries on a war of criminal aggression against the inhabitants of Asiatic islands to force upon them a government they do not want and to deprive them of the right of governing themselves.

All parallels between Lincoln and McKinley in which the latter is likened to the former, as far as his administration acts, go, is a profanation, which nearly approaches sacrilege. The republican party of today has nothing left of the party that triumphed under Lincoln except the name.

Changes Brought in Four Years.

Four years ago we had a declaration of independence—it is now an evanescent dream of youth. We had a constitution—it is a curious bit of yellow paper. We had traditions—we have almost thrown off such swaddling clothes for the glittering garments of empire. We declared that "governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed"—we know better now. We held taxation without representation to be tyranny—we have revised our governmental dictionary. The farewell address of Washington was revered then—it is old and musty now. We had repudiated slavery—we now embrace it. We had denounced wholesale bigamy—we have in our Sulus treaty, formed a coalition with it now.

Oh, what queer, fantastic fancies emanate from your youth—so foolishly poetic like the poetry of Ossian. Well, we have left that portion of our existence—now for a broader field, a more dignified plane. "Let the dead pass by its dead." Hip, hip, hurrah for the empire!

The Banks Take the Cake.

Under the bill, now a law, if an ordinary man buys a government bond he is out the use of his money and draws interest on the bond; but under this law, if a national bank buys the same bond, it can deposit the bond, get the face value of the bond in bank notes, thus getting its money back, and then it can draw interest on the bond besides. The ordinary man can eat his cake or keep it; the bank can eat its cake and keep it, too.

And why? Because the republican party is putting the state above the man; because the republican party is legislating in the interests of aggregated wealth and neglecting the rights of the great majority of the people.

Republicans, you never heard a man stand before an audience in this city and declare that your national debt is a national blessing; and yet that bill, recently made a law by the signature of your president, contemplates a permanent debt and an increasing debt. How are you going to have a permanent bank currency resting on bonds unless you have a permanent debt for it to rest on? And how are you going to have a bank currency increasing to meet the needs of population and business unless you have an increasing debt for it to rest upon. Your bill, your infamous bill, proposes to make the national debt permanent; proposes to increase it and make the common people pay the interest while the bankers make the profit out of the debt.—W. J. Bryan, Los Angeles, Cal., April 10, 1900.

The Nation's Dead.

Some sleep beneath a southern sun; Some 'neath a northern sky; Some dreamless rest in ocean's breast; Some in far countries lie. But whoso'er 'er o'ersteps live Within our hearts they live, And bloom of spring today we bring And to their memories give. Some fought their fight and calmed their rest A century ago; Their crumbling bones, unmarked by stones, Their names we do not know, But though unknown to us their names, We hold their memory dear, And we today our homage pay, And drop the silent tear. Some fought their fight but yesterday; Some back in sixty-one, It matters not where they fought; Their fighting now is done, When Freedom's cause was jeopardized And she for succor cried, They did not see their country may, But nobly fought—and died. So now we bring our garlands fast To lay on each dear grave, And plant with love, each breast above, The flag that "long shall wave," We bow the head and give, Whose deeds will ever live, And bloom of spring today we bring And to their memories give. —ARTHUR J. BURDICK.

Good Potatoes.

The Consular Report for January, 1900, contains the following interesting note from Consul Hughes, Coburg: "A simple method of preventing rot and other diseased conditions of winter seed potatoes is in use by the peasants of Thuringia. These potatoes that rot easily in the cellar in winter are made better able to resist diseased conditions and cold by being laid in a sunny place as far apart from each other as possible. They are turned over morning and night until they are thoroughly green, and are then placed in the cellar for the winter. Potatoes treated in this manner do not rot and can withstand a great amount of cold weather without freezing. Early potatoes thus treated do not sprout in the cellar, and so retain their full strength. In February, the potatoes are taken from the cellar and put in a partially warmed room until planting time. When planted, they will sprout stronger and quicker than potatoes not so treated, and the crop will be larger and better."

Amber Cane Fodder.

Iowa is rapidly forging to the front as the banner state for dairy products. Creameries are being established in all parts of the state and dairy farmers are finding that it is one of the best paying of their farm products. It is only recently that farmers have discovered the great value of amber cane as a fodder plant and it is safe to say that it is attracting more attention among dairy farmers than anything now on the market, and it is recommended as the most valuable fodder plant for milk cows. During the past five years the demand has increased about tenfold each year.

This plant can be profitably grown anywhere from Manitoba to Mexico on any good corn ground, and does not appear to be effected by drought. It can be sown at any time from the first of May until the middle of July and in places it is used as a catch crop, in place of millet which it greatly outyields. Dairy men who have been growing it around this city claim that it is the most economical fodder plant in existence, being sweet, tender, nutritious and greedily eaten by cattle, horses and hogs either in its green state or dried for winter use. The substance is so rich that it seems to make more and richer milk. Some claim that it has yielded as high as 50 tons of green fodder to the acre. You can begin cutting and throwing it over into the feed lot as soon as a foot high, and if weather is favorable it will start second growth at once. After the general crop of food is taken off and cured the field can be pastured, or if reason is to moist it will make a fair second crop.

On ordinary ground 100 pounds of cane is sufficient, but if soil is very rich it might be well to make it 115 to 125 so as to prevent the stalks growing too large.—Farmers' Tribune.

Fodder Corn for Dairy Cows.

By George E. Newell. There is no part of the United States in which dairying is carried on, where fodder corn cannot be raised to advantage for the feeding of milk stock.

This fact should be fully understood and appreciated early in the season, so that ample provision may be made for the planting of this important feed auxiliary.

Some of the profitable dairy farms in the land, besides maintaining blooded or graded stock, put out every spring a large acreage of maize for green feeding in the late summer and early fall. The dairyman who does not anticipate and provide for his milk cattle's wants months in advance will be compelled to witness the drying off of his cows just when he has no extra feed to supplement a waning pasturage.

Fodder corn should be planted early enough so that it will get a good start before hot dry weather is fairly launched.

And you, I say planted, for I have known some to indulge in the slovenly practice of sowing the corn broadcast, like small grain. It should be planted in rows, so as to admit of thorough cultivation at least one way. In this manner sunlight and air are admitted, and combined with frequent stirring of the soil, vigorous and succulent canes develop, containing much saccharine matter, capable of producing a rich and abundant flow of milk. If sowed or planted too thick and left practically uncultivated, the canes will be white and watery and possess but little feeding value. If one has winter dairying at all in view, a sufficient quantity of fodder should be planted to insure a supply for silage-making in the fall. The value of properly put up ensilage has been practically demonstrated for years, and generally those failures in

It is: we have followed improper storage in leaky silos.

Do not make the mistake of planting fodder corn on second grade soil. If you are engaged in dairying at all, you are certainly in the business to try and make it pay, and this merits first class attention and first-class work in every department.

Plant your forage crop on as rich soil as you have on your place, and on as carefully a prepared seed bed as you would use in putting in corn for grain. Bear in mind that it will yield more than average that will give the most effective results, for I have seen more and better fodder produced on one acre carefully prepared and cultivated, than on three where the reverse was the case.

Plant varieties hardy to your section that will make a vigorous and stocky growth.—Farmers' Tribune.

SOME AWFUL DEATHS.

FEARFUL FORMS IN WHICH THE GRIM DESTROYER CALLS.

The Venom of a South Australian Spider and the Frightful Agony It Causes—A Grain That Makes Its Victim a Raving Maniac.

What is the most awful shape in which death may come to mortal man? Not by fire, nor by water, nor by gunshot. These are mere pleasures to some of the deaths by which you may die.

The most agonizing of all is caused by an insect half the size of a pea—a small black spider. It lives in Peru and South Australia, but a few specimens have reached Europe and America in shipments of timber. Not long ago a dock abated with rice, which was enough to come upon one in the Victoria docks while unloading a bark. The tiny death dealer dropped upon the back of his hand and dug its fangs into his flesh. The bite itself was nothing, but as soon as the poison began to work the man fainted with pain. Soon afterward he came to and lived three days before the end came.

This spider's venom scorches up the blood vessels and spreads through all the tissues, causing the most fearful agony a human being can have to bear. The worst of it is that the victim lives at least two days, enduring unthinkable anguish the whole time. This spider is luckily not common. It is known as the "specky," and when a man who knows what the bite means is bitten he generally blows out his brains.

Another fearful death is caused by setting a grain called "batat." This sometimes gets mixed with rice, which it resembles. The plant grows in the east, and a few grains of it will drive one into a state of violent mania. The victim becomes drowsy at first and afterwards raves, then he gets stark, staring mad and tears himself to pieces with his fingers, biting mouthfuls out of his limbs. It is bad enough to see such a case, but as for experiencing it, it is a fearful thing.

This grain is only found in remote parts of the east, but both white men and natives are killed by it occasionally in the east, for the plant grows in with the rice crops and can scarcely be told apart, but that the dried grain is of a reddish color.

Of course falling into a vat of boiling metal, as unfortunate workmen sometimes do, sounds bad enough, but it is mercifully quick. There is a South American "vine called the "knotter," which is far worse. It twines around any living thing that comes within reach, twisting its long tentacles about a man as a devilish might. These tentacles sear and burn into the flesh like white hot wires, and the victim is dragged into the heart of the thicket and his juices slowly drained, as a spider sucks the blood of a fly.

All say that the pain is worse than any could be believed it possible for a man to feel. The "knotter" is well known to scientists and is, in fact, a sort of huge strap plant. Those who have strong instincts of cruelty, coupled with curiosity, sometimes force a dog into the grip of the "knotter" to watch the effects, which are too horrible to describe in detail.

Again, there is nothing very much worse than hydrophobia, when genuine. The patient often lives for days in the acute stage and in his last hours is simply tied up in knots and bent backward and forward like a bow. It is a very rare disease with human beings, for most people bitten by rabid dogs immediately die. He feels as if every touch of him were being strained to breaking point, and the agony which results is too awful for words. Generally, however, the excess of pain drives the bitten man mad before very long, and in four hours he dies—a senseless imbecile.

But, all said and done, perhaps there is no death more worse than by the common disease of cancer, which induces a sort of imaginary swelling all over the victim's body. He feels as if every touch of him were being strained to breaking point, and the agony which results is too awful for words. Generally, however, the excess of pain drives the bitten man mad before very long, and in four hours he dies—a senseless imbecile.

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An Absentminded Bridgeman.

Robert Dewar, brother of Lord William Dewar, the British scientist who was the first experimenter to liquefy air, is a remarkably absentminded man. It is said that on one occasion he left his home early one morning and repaired to the house of a friend, in which there was a fine library to which he had access. That afternoon his relatives and friends searched the neighborhood in vain for him. At length he was run down in his library. By his side was a new suit of clothes. "It's a nice man you are," ironically said the spokesman. "What's the matter now?" returned Robert irritably. "Your bride and the preacher are waiting for you this two hours. Don't you know this is your wedding day, man?" "I declare," said the groom, "I'd forgotten the hour! Wait till I dress and I'll go along with you."—Saturday Evening Post.

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