The Democrat.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.
C. E. BRONSON. E. M. CARR.
BRONSON & CARR,
Editors and Proprietors

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.
Yearly, in advance.....$1 50
If not paid in advance.....2 00

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The Manchester Democrat.

Anuals of Iowa

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

MANCHESTER, IOWA, WENDESDAY, MAY 22, 1901 VOL. XXVII--NO. 21.

The Democrat.
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IS prepared to furnish Granite and Marble Monuments and Head Stones of various designs. Have the county right for Sipe's Patent Grave Cover; also dealer in Iron Fences. Will meet all competition. 9tf 94.
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(Successors to Seth Brown.)
BOOTS AND SHOES of all grades and prices. Custom Work and Repairing given special attention. Store in City Hall Block.

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HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, ETC. Keeps a first-class tinner and does all kinds of repairing with neatness and dispatch. Store opposite First National Bank, Main St.

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(Successor to Lee Bowman.)
BLACKSMITH and Wagonmaker, Delhi, Iowa. Work done promptly and in a workmanlike manner. Charges reasonable. Your Patronage solicited. 15tf

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY against cyclones and tornadoes in the old reliable Phoenix Insurance Co., BRONSON & CARR, Agents.

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LUMBER and all kinds of building materials, Posts and Coal. Corner of Delaware an Madison streets

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WM. DENNIS.
CARPENTER, CONTRACTOR & BUILDER. I am now prepared to do all work in my line in a good and workmanlike manner. Satisfaction guaranteed. Plans and estimates furnished. Work taken in town or country. Shop near the stand tower on West Side of river.

C. E. CATES.
CITY DRAYMAN. Am prepared to do all work in my line. Moving household goods and pianos a specialty. All work will receive prompt attention. A share of your patronage is solicited. Charges right. Give your draying to a man who has come to stay.

B. CLARK.
DRY GOODS, Notions, Carpets, Gents furnishing goods, etc. Franklin street.

QUAKER MILL CO.
FLOUR and Feed, Manufacturers of the celebrated White Satin and White Pearl Flour.

W. A. ABBOTT.
DRUGS, Wall paper, Stationery, Paints, Oils etc. City hall block.

PETER BOARDWAY.
Dealer in flour, feed, hay, straw, Maquoketa lime, stucco and common and Atlas cement. Telephone 113. Lower Franklin Street.

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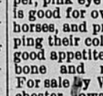
J. M. PEARSE.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND COLLECTOR. All business entrusted to him given prompt attention. Office in City Hall block, second floor.

Raven's Poultry Food is positive cure for chicken cholera, roupe, grapes and all diseases of poultry. It regulates the bowels blood and digestive organs; produces bone, muscle and larger fowl, and makes hens lay eggs in winter. Young chickens will grow rapidly free from disease. It increases production of eggs, prevents all disease and makes fine large fowls.—For sale by W. A. Abbott, Drugs, Manchester, Iowa.

120 Acre Farm For Sale.

We are agents for the sale of the O. A. Underwood farm of 120 acres, situated about 5 miles north east of Manchester. There is a bargain for some purchaser in this property. BRONSON & CARR.

Wanted.
Every mother to investigate the superior results obtained from the use of EUCALINE Toilet Powder over the cheap talcum powders so freely accepted and used to the detriment of the child. EUCALINE Toilet Powder is thoroughly antiseptic, entirely harmless, containing the purest and best ingredients to give the best possible results. EUCALINE Toilet Powder is equally as good for the toilet as the nursery.
For sale by all druggists. 16w25

Mason Work.
I am prepared to furnish estimates and guarantee satisfaction on all kinds of Mason work.
C. P. MILLER,
17tf Manchester, Iowa.

For growing colts Raven's Stock Food purifies the blood, regulates the kidneys, cures scours and exterminates worms. It cures colds, coughs, distemper, pink eye and heaves in horses. It is good for overworked horses and old horses, and prevents mares from dropping their colts prematurely. It gives good appetite and fine spirits, makes bone and muscle and glossy coats. For sale by W. A. Abbott, Drugs, Manchester, Iowa. 31w1

ALEX SEFSTROM,
BLACKSMITH
Makes a Specialty of
Horse Shoeing
Interfering and Corns Cured or no Pay.
Do All Kinds of Work in Iron—
Machinery and all kinds of Farm Implements and Machinery repaired. The best of work guaranteed.
PRICES REASONABLE.
A share of the Public Patronage is solicited.
Alex. Sefstrom.
Successor to Peter Meyer.

Joseph Hoffman is going to London after a short stay in Paris to meet the promoters of a company formed to put on the market one of the pianists inventions. This is an engine which is declared by experts who have examined it to be a remarkable achievement. Most of the money to advance his interests came from New York admirers

Geronimo, the noted Apache chief whose blood thirsty career as a raider in the southwest was ended years ago by his capture, is now 80 years old and lives near Fort Sill, Ok. Tourists who wish to photograph him must pay $5 for the privilege and the old sinner before facing the camera always gets himself into war paint, strikes a ferocious attitude and looks as fiendish as possible.

Near Bridgeport, Conn., a trio of men named England, Ireland and Scotland run a drapery store. They all came from the north of the Tweed, but met as entire strangers in America. England's parents emigrated to Connecticut twenty years ago, but Scotland and Ireland are recent arrivals. Scotland is married to one of England's sisters and there is a boy of the union, and Ireland is engaged to another sister. The boy is named after his uncle and prospective—Ireland England Scotland.

The Millionaires of Iowa.

The New York Herald Sunday published what purports to be a list of all the millionaires of the United States. The list contains 3,828 names, and Iowa is accredited with twenty-three, as follows: P. M. Cassady, Des Moines; James Callahan, Des Moines; S. L. Dows, Cedar Rapids; A. S. Garrettson, Sioux City; F. M. Hubbell, Des Moines; D. T. Hedges, Sioux City; R. D. Hubbard, Sioux City; E. S. Ingersoll, Des Moines; D. J. Lyons, Clinton; A. Lamb, Clinton; C. Lamb, Clinton; L. Lamb, Clinton; J. C. Newton, Des Moines; C. E. Perkins, Burlington; J. S. Polk, Des Moines; C. C. Orr, Sioux City; S. Richards, Ottumwa; John T. Stewart, Council Bluffs; H. L. Stout, Dubuque; T. J. Stone, Sioux City; W. T. Young, Clinton; Conrad Youngerman, Des Moines. In explaining its list the Herald said: "One two-hundredth part of 1 per cent of the population of the United States—or one person out of every 20,000—controls about one-fifth of the nation's wealth. That is, 3,828 millionaires out of a population a little in excess of 76,000,000 owns $16,000,000 000 of the $81,750,000,000 at which our entire property is valued."

Mrs. Carrie Nation has been convicted in the circuit court at Topeka, Kansas, of disorderly conduct in destroying the property of a saloon proprietor in that city. The saloon was established and operated in violation of the laws of Kansas. Mrs. Nation was defended in court on the ground that the saloon existed in violation of law and that, therefore, it was not a violation of law for any individual to destroy the saloon property—the counters, mirrors, chairs and other furniture of the establishment. It was argued that lawlessness on the part of the saloon proprietor was an excuse for lawlessness on her part. This was a mistake. One wrong does not justify another wrong. She was not authorized to take the law into her own hand and unlawfully destroy the property of a person who, in her opinion, had violated the law. If the law is enforced or it it is vindicated against its violation this duty to society must be performed by courts and their officers. It cannot be performed by individuals without lawful authority. During Mrs. Nation's trial an attempt was made to show that she was insane and not legally responsible for her acts in destroying property. No doubt she was sane enough at all times to be responsible for her acts. Hysteria is not insanity. Though lawlessness, it is not a justification for lawlessness. There is a penalty provided in the law for every act by which it is violated. Law officers and not irresponsible individuals must execute the law and punish offenders.—Chicago Chronicle.

The symposium on Industrial and Railroad Consolidations in the May number of the North American Review opens with an article by the venerable financier, Russell Sage. Mr. Sage regards with grave suspicion the business methods of the present time, in accordance with which a number of concerns are combined into one great corporation. They may, he thinks, lead us to the brink of disaster, if they do not precipitate us over the brink. The uneasiness with which the public regards the information of the so-called trusts, and the hostile attitude of the general press, constitute a danger signal which should not be ignored by those who are responsible for the organization of these powerful combinations. Mr. Sage comments upon the great increase which has taken place in requests for loans based on industrials:

"No one can even estimate the amount of money that has been advanced on securities of this class; but it is a conservative estimate to say that industrial loans are as ten to one compared with conditions a few years ago. This is apparent from the business offered at my office from day to day. The volume of money in the country is entirely inadequate to meet anything like the demands that are made on collateral of this class. In fact, we have gotten away entirely from the old idea of making the money of the country the basis of our trading. Instead, there is thrown into the business world, to be used as a trading medium, millions upon millions of new stocks, the real value of which is yet to be determined. As soon as this is thoroughly realized, we may look for trouble, pending a readjustment. This can be predicted with perfect safety.

Spring Time.

'Tis verdant May time, rich in bloom,
And sweet with Spring time'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,
Combined to glorify these hours.

Kind mother earth! thy couch is rare,
With Spring time's draping, dainty-fair,
And tapestries of every hue,
Gleam vivid in thy chamber, too;
The spring time season, 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.

Cheese Making in Iowa.

Iowa enjoys the proud distinction of the foremost dairy state in the union. The butter product of the creameries in 1900 amounted to nearly 88,000,000 pounds and it was worth over $17,000 000 on the market. The cheese product of the state, however, amounted to only a little over 4,000,000 pounds and Iowa annually imports cheese for home consumption. It is sometimes claimed that Iowa is not adapted to cheese making. These conditions have led to a careful investigation of the subject of cheese making at the Iowa Experiment Station at Ames and it has beed clearly demonstrated that practically as good cheese can be made in Iowa as in the most famous factories of Canada, the products of which have made such a favorable reputation in foreign markets. Bulletin No. 57 of the Iowa Experiment Station gives a report of this work, and furnishes information about the best methods of making cheese and the conditions essential to success. This bulletin is for free distribution.

Sheep On The Farm.

Of all domestic animals sheep are the greatest fertilizers, the best scavengers and the easiest kept with the least expense of any live stock on the farm, says W. Watson in Wool Markets and Sheep. My own experience has taught me that they are not only the farmer's relief from hard work, but that they will pay for all the care and all the feed that are given them in the way of manure.

There can be found on almost every farm in the land some rough and hilly ground that is not producing as it should, and all that land could in a short time be made as valuable as the rest by the pasturing and feeding of a few sheep thereon, for they will seek the highest points, and there they will scatter their manure better and evener than can be done in any other way. It is my opinion that a farm can maintain a flock of sheep, say one sheep to every two acres, at comparatively no cost whatever, and they will bring him from $3 to $5 per head each year, so that on every farm of 100 acres 50 sheep can be kept, and they will pay in manure for every bit of feed and all the care, and the farmer is ahead from $150 to $200 each year.

I believe the worst trouble experienced by many shepherds is the feed of corn to their sheep. Corn should never be fed to breeding sheep under any circumstances. The best and cheapest feed is bran and oats mixed equal parts with good clover hay or corn fodder. Good shelter from storms should not be neglected. They must also have good water to drink, for that is as necessary as feed.

Value of Regular Milking.

(By Dr. Geo. E. Newell.)

The practical value of regularity in milking has long been recognized, but very few dairymen observe it strictly to the letter every day in the season.

Some years ago a series of tests showed me that cows milked at irregular intervals, although twice within the twenty-four hours, shrank in yield on an average to each animal of half a pound daily, or three and a half pounds during the period of a week. During this time, other cows in the herd milked with the utmost regularity as to hour, morning and night, maintained an even flow without shrinkage.

Not caring to render the first number wholly unprofitable, a return to regular milking was made at the end of a week, but even with this, it took three weeks' subsequent time before they regained their original yielding status.

On even so-called first-class dairy farms this subject is not given the importance that it merits, as, witness how over-sleeping in the morning, or, prolonged evening labor in the field, are made to infringe on the milking hour.

Bear this in mind, that if you milk cows at all, no other work on the farm that you are called to do is more important than this self-same milking.

If you stay an hour late in the field at evening to finishing planting a crop of potatoes, while your herd of cows stand at the pasture gate waiting to be milked, what have you gained?

The few extra rows of potatoes would grow as rapidly if planted the next morning, while what you have lost in milk yield may not be regained in many days of renewed vigilance.

On this subject a cow is wiser than some of her masters. Milk her at a certain hour a few days, and while she carries no watch, animal intelligence guides her unerringly to the self-same hour to the accustomed milking place.

You see, the average cow is anxious to be a good faithful and profitable servant to her owner, but he often opposes this endeavor by his own carelessness, or stubborn ignorance.

In the flush of feed of summer, it is sometimes expedient to let only ten or eleven hours intervene between the morning's and night's milking, while thirteen or fourteen hours might separate the night's from the morning's lacteal extraction.

The reason for this is obvious, as the milch animal feeding more industriously during the day, secretes more milk in her udder by evening, than through a corresponding time in the night, thus demanding earlier relief from her load.

In every event, see that your cows are fed at a regular hour from day to day, and you will have mastered one of the secrets (?) of profitable dairying.

Buena Vista, Colorado.—Farmer's Tribune.

HE CURSED THE TOWN

END OF THE FIRST CAPITAL OF ILLINOIS PROPHESIED BY AN INDIAN.

The Destruction of the Town of Kaskaskia Was In Accordance With the Last Words of the Chief Who Died For a Woman's Love.

Since the waters of the Mississippi river washed away the last vestige of Kaskaskia, the first capital of Illinois, an old legend that contained the prophecy of the total destruction of the once flourishing little city has been recalled. Kaskaskia was situated on a peninsula at the junction of the Kaskaskia and the Mississippi rivers, and in 1882 the Mississippi river cut its way through the peninsula, leaving the remnant of the town on an island. The water continued to wash away the rich alluvial deposits on which Kaskaskia was built until, late in 1900, the last foot of the land where the town once stood disappeared. This singular ending of Kaskaskia's once splendid ambitions has recalled to the superstitious the story that the town was cursed in the eighteenth century by an Indian who had been wronged by one of the leading citizens.

Jean Benard came to this country from France in 1698, bringing with him his wife and his 10-year-old daughter Marie. The family settled in Kaskaskia, where Benard established a merchandising business. The Frenchman soon became one of the most prosperous and most influential men of the town. Marie, his daughter, grew to be a beautiful woman, much courted by the most eligible young men of the new country. She was in no hurry to accept any of them, and her fame as a belle spread from Lake Michigan to the gulf of Mexico.

A young chief of the Kaskaskia tribe of Indians, having become converted to Christianity after several years of study under the tutelage of the Jesuits, built himself a house in Kaskaskia and was taken into partnership in one of the trading houses there. He was prosperous, handsome and well educated and was soon received into the homes of the white settlers. One night at a ball he happened to meet Marie Benard.

The girl was at once fascinated by the tall, fine looking Indian, who fell in love with her at first sight and made no secret of his admiration. But Benard pere soon noticed the attachment and forbade his daughter from communicating with the young Indian. To make sure that there would be no more meetings Benard used his influence to prevent the chief from attending any of the social entertainments given in Kaskaskia.

But love always finds a way, and the young couple managed to see each other despite all the precautions of the girl's father. But Benard became aware of these meetings and again took means to prevent them. He was a man of wealth and influence, and he had the Indian forced out of his partnership in the trading company.

The Indian left Kaskaskia. For almost a year nothing was heard of him, and Benard thought that his daughter had forgotten her lover, for she appeared gay and careless, and she accepted with apparent pleasure the attentions of a young Frenchman. One night when a large ball at Kaskaskia was at its height Marie Benard disappeared.

Those who searched for Marie discovered that the young chief of the Kaskaskians had been seen that evening in the town, and the conclusion was at once reached that the girl had eloped with him. Benard at once organized a party to go in pursuit of the fugitives. As there was a heavy snow on the ground, their trail was easily discovered and followed. The Indian and Marie had crept away afoot, and as their pursuers were supplied with fast horses the young lovers were captured after a day's chase about 40 miles from Kaskaskia. Their destination had been the French settlement at St. Louis, where the Indian had provided a home for his wife.

The Indian surrendered without resistance, and the posse started on the journey back to Kaskaskia, taking the two captives. Most of the men who composed Benard's party wanted to kill the Indian instantly, but Benard would not allow it, for he said that they should leave him to deal with his daughter's lover.

When the party reached Kaskaskia, the girl was placed in the convent there. Then Benard took the Indian to the bank of the Mississippi and, binding him tightly to a log, turned him adrift in the river. As the helpless Indian floated away to his death he raised his eyes to heaven and cursed Benard, who, he declared, would die a violent death. The Indian's last words were a prophecy that within 200 years the waters which were then bearing him away would sweep from the earth every vestige of the town, so that only the name would be left.

The unhappy girl died in the convent. Benard was killed in 1712 in a duel. The last trace of Kaskaskia has been obliterated, and the superstitious declare that the Indian's curse has had something to do with the passing of the once flourishing town. On dark and stormy nights the ghost of the Indian is said to appear. The specter, with strong arms bound and face upturned, floats slowly by on the river where the stream sweeps by the site of the vanished city in which Marie Benard once lived and in which she died mourning the red man that she loved.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

He Knew Better.

"Oh, John," she cried, "baby's cut a tooth!"

"Aw, go 'way!" broke in little Willie, who was playing on the floor. "You can't cut a tooth! You may break it, but you can't cut it!"—Chicago Post.

The first export of cotton from this country was in 1785, in which year one bag was sent from Charleston to Liverpool, while 12 were sent from Philadelphia and one from New York.

Why We Eat Oysters Raw.

Dr. William Roberts in his interesting lectures on the digestive ferments writes: "Our practice in regard to the oyster is quite exceptional and furnishes a striking example of the general correctness of the popular judgment on dietetic questions. The oyster is almost the only animal substance which we eat habitually and by preference in the raw or uncooked state, and it is interesting to know that there is a sound physiological reason at the bottom of this preference.

"The fawn colored mass which constitutes the dainty of the oyster is its liver, and this is little less than a heap of glycogen. Associated with the glycogen, but withheld from actual contact with it during life, is its appropriate digestive ferment, the hepatic diastase. The mere crushing of the dainty between the teeth brings these two bodies together, and the glycogen is at once digested without other help by its own diastase.

"The oyster in the uncooked state or merely warmed is, in fact, self digestive. But the advantage of this provision is wholly lost by cooking, for the heat immediately destroys the associated ferment, and a cooked oyster has to be digested, like any other food, by the eater's own digestive powers."

Lincoln as a Life Saver.

William A. Newell, who had the rare distinction of being governor of two states—New Jersey and Washington—told in Success of his romantic experiences as a congressman in 1849, when he originated the life saving service by offering a resolution in the house of representatives to appropriate money to save lives imperiled by the sea. Fellow members of congress at that session were John Quincy Adams and Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Newell said:

"Various objections were made to my motion, the strongest of which was that the scheme was impracticable. I laid the matter before a great many senators and members, speaking to them in person. Ex-President John Quincy Adams occupied a seat just behind mine and after the reading of the resolution clerk leaned forward and said to me, 'I would like to see that resolution.' I sent for it and handed it to him. He read it over carefully and, handing it to me, said, with a smile: 'It is good. I hope it will prevail.' Abraham Lincoln also read it and said: 'Newell, that is a good measure. I will help you. I am something of a life saver myself, for I invented a scow that righted itself on the Mississippi sand bars.'"

Calling the Doctor.

A good story is told of Dr. X., who is the physician in charge of the female wards of one of our best known charitable institutions. One evening about 9 o'clock Mary, a new Irish servant girl, knocked at the door, saying:

"Doctor, the head nurse wants you to come down to supper."

The doctor, swelling in his pride of superiority above the nurses, sent the Irish girl away with a curt message. Half an hour later the head nurse came to his room looking very serious.

"Doctor," she said, "No. 8 is very bad indeed. I think you ought to see her at once."

"Why did you not let me know before?" was the reply.

"Why, doctor," said the nurse, "I sent you word by Mary half an hour ago."

"The fool!" said the doctor. "She told me to come down to supper!"

"Why," said the nurse, "I sent you word to come down to eight!"

An inquiry made the whole thing clear. Mary thought it more polite to say "Come down to supper" than to say "Come down to ate."—Pearson's Weekly.

A Sensitive Scot.

A sensitive Scot rebukes the London Daily Chronicle for saying that his countrymen pronounce man "mon." "The absurd form 'mon,' he writes, "is the hall mark of Scots' vernacular as written by a southern pen, and its intrusion has often lent additional sadness to comic journalism, even, alas, to the pages of our chief humorous periodical. In the north of England 'mon' certainly occurs; in Scottish speech never. In Scott and Stevenson one may look for it in vain. The broad, soft vocalization of the word in Lothian dialect lies somewhere between 'maun' and 'maan,' but as it cannot be literally symbolized the word should be spelt in dialect passages simply as in English."

A Historic Throne.

The biggest episcopal throne in Europe is at the Exeter cathedral. Composed of the very best oak, with magnificent carving executed by the most expert designers of the day, the throne soars upward in beautiful tapering pinnacles, which rise up to the lofty roof of the sacred edifice. The throne is not only the biggest, but one of the oldest. It was saved from destruction by the Puritans by the ingenuity of the Cavaliers, who when the Roundheads marched on Exeter pulled down the throne and divided it into 365 pieces, one for every day of the year. The pieces were safely secured in many hiding places, and when peace was restored the pieces were put together again without the aid of a single nail.

The Manufacture of Plate Glass.

The casting table of a plate glass factory is about 20 feet long, 15 feet wide and 6 inches thick. Strips of iron on each side afford a bearing for the rollers and determine the thickness of the plate to be cast. The molten glass is poured on the table, and the roller passing from end to end spreads the glass to a uniform thickness. The glass, after cooling rapidly, is transferred to the annealing oven, where it remains several days. When taken out, it is very rough and uneven and in that state is used for skylights and other purposes where strength is desired rather than transparency. The greater part of the glass, however, is ground, smoothed and polished.

Early Silk Weavers.

Among the encouragements offered to silk weavers during the first century of the existence of this industry in Lyons was exemption from military service and taxation. So rapid was its development that in 1650 the weavers numbered 18,000, or 60,000 with affiliated pursuits.

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OLD STYLE

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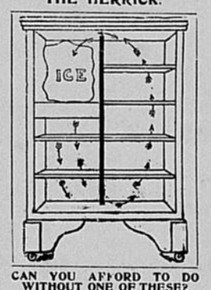

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