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Table with columns for space, length, and rate. Includes rates for one inch, two inches, three inches, four inches, five inches, six inches, seven inches, eight inches, nine inches, and ten inches.

Advertisement for Grassfield Bros. featuring 'New and Popular Styles in Annals of Iowa' and 'Men's Fine Shoes For Fall Wear.' Includes an illustration of a shoe and the text 'We Save You 25 to 75 Cents on Every Pair.'

Advertisement for Grassfield Bros. with the text 'We Fit the Feet. MANCHESTER, IOWA.'

Our Business Directory.

- ATTORNEYS: O. W. DUNHAM, E. S. STILES, W. S. MORRIS, DUNHAM, MORRIS & STILES. PHYSICIANS: A. J. WARD, J. J. LINDSAY, M. D., H. H. LAWRENCE, J. H. MOYER, D. O. OSTROPTORF. VETERINARIAN: DR. J. W. SCOTT. MANCHESTER MARBLE WORKS: W. N. BOYNTON, J. F. MOYER, WACHMANN, JEWELERS AND ENGRAVERS. A. D. BROWN, DEALER IN FURNITURE ETC. F. WERKMEISTER, GENERAL DEALER IN FURNITURE. ALLEN & STOREY, CLOTHING AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS. GRASSFIELD BROS. BOOTS AND SHOES OF ALL GRADES AND PRICES. HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, ETC. T. F. MOONEY, BLACKSMITH AND WAGONMAKER. INSURE YOUR PROPERTY.

The New President. A FRAYER. The following poem, by Clinton Dangerfield, is reproduced, by permission, from an advance sheet of the November issue of the 'Cotton'.

The remaining war taxes produce a large amount of national revenue which is not attended by a side tax that yields no revenue, but simply 'protects' some established monopoly.

Judge MacDougal, of Toronto, Can., has just held that a divorce granted in the United States to a couple who were married in Canada will not stand.

Before Lord Roberts's time, South Africa was called the grave of military reputations. It seems to be regaining that gloomy distinction.

It is a curious fact, and yet true, that some of the most profitable moments anyone engaged in dairying can spend are in repeated washing of the hands.

There is no better indication of a good farmer than the careful attention he gives his tools and implements.

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be limited by the price at which importations can be made and still afford a profit. Should potatoes go much higher, the importer will of course increase, not withstanding the duty, because the increased price will afford a wider margin to the importer.

COUNTERFEIT GOLD. GILDING POWDERS ARE MADE OF COPPER AND SVELTER. How the Material That Gives the Shining Metallic Finish to Mirror and Picture Frames is Produced.

How many persons who see the shining gold in colored printing and on mirrors and picture frames know that gold does not enter at all into the composition of the stuff that produces these golden effects?

The shining metallic effect is produced by a fine powder made from a mixture of bronze and spelter. This offers the cheapest and best means of giving the rich surface demanded in wall papers, printing, lithography, free-casting and in a vast range of manufacturing articles of wood, paper and iron.

The material used is called Dutch metal, an alloy of copper and spelter. The relative proportions are varied to produce different colors. The larger the percentage of spelter the lighter or yellowish will be the tint of the alloy.

The copper and spelter are melted in graphite crucibles containing about 400 pounds of metal, which, when completely fused, is run off into molds, forming half round ingots two feet long by half an inch in thickness.

After cooling these are bound into bundles and sent to the rolling mill, where they are passed cold nine times through a double set of steel rolls under enormous pressure. This flattens them and gives them out into thin ribbons from 50 to 60 feet long and something more than one inch wide.

Such extreme pressure makes the metal brittle, so it passes to the annealing furnace, which is heated by gas or coke and is injurious to the ribbons. Having been softened and rendered ductile by annealing, they are cleaned in an acid bath, cut into lengths of three feet and collected in bundles of 40 or 50 strips each.

They are laid between sheets of zinc and passed under hammers which beat the metal strips to the thickness of tissue paper. This requires six successive beatings.

These thin strips must be subjected to produce a uniform and unbroken surface. After the third beating the metal strips are taken from between the sheets of zinc, loosened from each other and cleaned by immersion in a bath of nitrate of potassium. The cleaning is repeated after the last beating, and the sheets are hung on lines to dry.

In the beginning the rolled strips are a dull gray metallic color, at the fourth beating they are a yellowish color, and after the sixth they are clear and bright as gold.

The defective leaves are then thrown out and the perfect ones cut into small squares, which are laid together by hand in packets of several hundred each and inclosed within an envelope of sheet brass. The packets return to the annealing furnace, where they are softened by heating and slow cooling, and then go to the beaters, where they are reduced under the hammers to the thickness of real gold, so thin that it can be blown away by the breath.

The manufacture of bronze powder consists in grading, clipping and pulverizing the various grades of brass, even, impalpable powder and is an industry of comparatively recent date. It began as a means of using up and utilizing the imperfect leaves which came as waste from the beaters of gold, silver and bronze.

These waste leaves were used by hand into fine clippings and then ground to powder in hand mills of simple construction. With the lapse of time and the spread of artistic industries the use of bronze powder increased until the demand far outran the supply of waste, and the leaf metal is now made on a large scale.

The beating process flattens out a pound of copper and spelter alloy to an area of about 500 square feet, and in this condition the brass sheets as they come from the square envelopes are sheared into small fragments and rubbed with olive oil through a steel sieve having ten meshes to the inch and then passed to the stamping and grinding machines, where they are pulverized by steam or water power to the grinding powder of commerce.

The grinding occupies from one to four hours, according to the grade or quality of the powder to be produced, which is of four grades, from coarse to superfine. The superfine oil is removed by heating under pressure, and the powder is then carried into centrifugal classifiers, or grading machines, which, turning at a high speed, expel the powder through fine orifices in the form of dust, which settles on inclined shelves, according to weight and fineness, the finer particles at the top, the coarser below, and in this way the powder is divided into its various grades.—New York Press.

HOW THE LEGS GROW. The Shocks of Exercise Lengthen Them and Keep Them Even. As a fact, says the author, our lower limbs are not usually both of exactly the same length, though they are so for all practical purposes.

With the increase in length, not only the lower limbs are shorter than the upper, and their movements are rather of the prehensile type. "We are not born leggy like the foal or kangaroo, but we gradually achieve legliness. The bones increase in length, not so much by interstitial deposit as by addition to their ends—that is, by progressive ossification of the layer of cartilage which intervenes between the end of the shaft and the epiphysis.

Ossification goes on till the component parts of the bone are all united by bony matter, and thus the stature of the individual is determined. If from inflammation or injury an epiphysis be damaged, one limb may be shorter than the other, or inflammatory

stimulation may even induce an increased length in the bone affected. The skeletons of tortoises, not being subjected to sudden jars, have no epiphyses at the ends of the long bones, whereas in the leaping frog long remains as separate epiphyses. The continuous concussion which the ends of the bones of the lower limbs are exposed when a vigorous child is excited by its own natural spirit to run about are doubtless of great value in assisting the growth in length of the lower limbs, which soon lose their infantile character and become adapted for running and walking.

By exposing the lower limbs to the same influences and resistances during their entire growth we manage to maintain them of the same length, and gentle jars upon the epiphyses at the joints may be considered favorable to growth.—New York Medical Record.

We Have Just Received

another lot of those Elegant Genuine Karpen Guaranteed Construction Couches. All of the latest and handsome designs in coverings are shown on these goods.



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We have the BEST FLOUR on the market, and are well pleased with our trade on same. We are here to please the trade on all kinds of Groceries.

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Come in and take a sack home with you and be convinced. A. B. WATERS, SUCCESSOR TO NOBLE ARNOLD.

READ THE DEMOCRAT

FOND OF THE GIRLS.

The Love Affairs of the Father of His Country. George Washington's love affairs began at a very early age, and he was to the day of his death "fond of the girls."

The first sweetheart was one Mary Bland, with whom he fell in love when he was only 14 years of age. This is ascertained from an entry in one of his diaries, where he refers to her as his "lowland beauty."

Having tired of Mary, he wrote to a friend that he had decided to "bury his chaste and wholesome passion," which, having done, he soon found himself enamored of Lucy Cary, a sister-in-law of Colonel Fairfax. His affection for this young lady lasted for some years, being only interrupted now and again by his natural Virginia passion of making love to every pretty girl whom he met.

In 1752 his first serious love affair was shattered. Having fallen in love with a certain Miss Betty Fauntleroy, he determined to ask her to become his wife, but the fates had destined him to marry another, for she rejected his proposals. The afterward came back to her, but found that she had not changed her mind on that score.

His next heartache was caused by a girl in New York after he had become a colonel. She was the heiress Mary Phillippe. His business called him away from her, but, having finished this, he returned to New York and proposed to her, but was here, as before, disappointed by her refusal.

In 1758 at Williams Ferry, while traveling to Williamsburg with dispatches, he met his future wife, Mrs. Martha Dandridge Custis, the widow of Daniel Park Custis. We learn from history that she was young, pretty, intelligent and rich. He had been with her all of an afternoon and was to ride away to his home the next morning. On his way he stopped at her home and then and there told of his love and asked her to become his mate for life.

This time, contrary to his previous proposals, he was accepted.—Chicago Times-Herald.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Set a small box of lime in the pantry, and it will help to keep it dry and the air pure. Soda should never be used for flannels, and if they are kept in good condition they should be neither mangled nor ironed.

Mud stains can usually be removed from silk by rubbing with a piece of flannel. If the stain proves obdurate, rub with a piece of linen saturated with alcohol.

If your window glass is lacking in brilliancy, clean it with a liquid made of alcohol and whiting. A little of this mixture will remove specks and impart a high luster to the glass.

To render feathers white immerse them for a short time in naphtha or benzine. Rinse in a second dish of the same and dry in the open air. Then bleach by exposing in a box to the vapor of burning sulphur in a moist atmosphere. Good clear starch is easily made. Wet the starch with cold water, stir till smooth, pour on boiling water and cook till clear. It takes a quart of boiling water to "clear" two table-spoonfuls of lump starch. If too thick, thin with blined water.

Lycurgus being asked why, in his laws, he had set down no punishment for ingratitude, answered, "I have left it to the gods to punish."

The New York World.

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Time has demonstrated that the Thrice-a-Week World stands alone in its class. Other papers have imitated its form but not its success. This is because it tells all the news all the time and tells it impartially, whether that news be political or otherwise.

It is, in fact, almost a daily at the price of a weekly and you cannot afford to be without it. Republican and Democrat alike can read the Thrice-a-Week World with absolute confidence in its truth.

In addition to news, it publishes first-class serial stories and other features suited to the home and fireside. The Thrice-a-Week World's regular subscription price is only \$1.00 per year. We offer this unequalled newspaper and the Manchester Democrat together one year for \$2.15. The regular subscription price of the two papers is \$2.50.

Insurance at Cost.

M. E. Blair, Secretary of the Iowa County Agent's Mutual Insurance Co. and County Agent for the Iowa Mutual Insurance Co. will be at Fred Blair's office in Manchester, Saturday afternoon of each week.

F. E. RICHARDSON,

Real Estate, Loans and Insurance. Office over the Racket Store, Manchester, Iowa.