

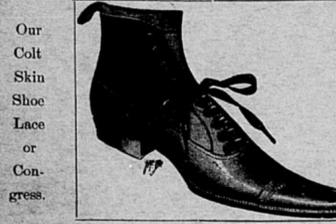
# The Manchester Democrat.

MANCHESTER, IOWA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1901. VOL. XXVII--NO. 45.

SPACE.	1W	1M	3M	6M	1Y
One inch	\$1.00	\$2.50	\$7.50	\$12.50	\$20.00
Two inches	1.50	3.75	11.25	18.75	30.00
Three inches	2.00	5.00	15.00	25.00	40.00
Four inches	2.50	6.25	18.75	31.25	50.00
Five inches	3.00	7.50	22.50	37.50	60.00
Six inches	3.50	8.75	26.25	43.75	70.00
Seven inches	4.00	10.00	30.00	50.00	80.00
Eight inches	4.50	11.25	33.75	56.25	90.00
Nine inches	5.00	12.50	37.50	62.50	100.00
Ten inches	5.50	13.75	41.25	68.75	110.00

Special Advertisements ordered (discounted before expiration of contract) will be charged according to above scale. Business cards, not exceeding six lines \$5.00 per year. Business locals, ten cents per line for the first insertion, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

## A Booster!!!



Our Great Seller, Notice the Price.

A Business Booster, Trade Builder, Friend Maker.

\$2.25

A Fine shoe for Dress at a Popular Price. Come in and see this shoe and you will not be disappointed.

## Grassfield Bros.

WE FIT THE FEET. MANCHESTER, IOWA.

## Our Business Directory.

### ATTORNEYS.

G. W. DUNHAM, E. M. CARR, W. H. ROBERTS, DUNHAM, NORRIS & STILES.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS. Office in City Hall Block, Manchester, Ia.

C. YORAN, H. F. ARNOLD, M. J. YORAN, YORAN, ARNOLD & YORAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Special attention given to collections. Office in Democrat Building, Franklin Street, Manchester, Iowa.

C. E. BRONSON, E. M. CARR, BRONSON & CARR.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Special attention given to collections. Office in Democrat Building, Franklin Street, Manchester, Iowa.

FRED S. BLAIR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in the City Hall Block, Manchester, Iowa.

### PHYSICIANS.

A. J. WARD.

PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, will attend to all cases, day or night, at home or office, 100 S. Main St., Manchester, Iowa.

J. J. LINDSAY, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, surgeon and Eye Specialist. Office hours for eye cases and machine glasses 1:30 to 5:30 p. m. Office corner Main and Franklin streets.

H. H. LAWRENCE.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention given to diseases of children. Has also made a special study of Gynecology, Obstetrics, and Puerperal Diseases. All chronic diseases successfully treated with the aid of X-ray. Office in Democrat Building, Manchester, Iowa.

ALEX. SEFSTROM.

GENERAL PRACTICER, practicing a specialty. Interfering and curing cured or not a free trial. Office in Democrat Building, Manchester, Iowa.

O. A. DUNHAM.

DENTIST, Office in the Adams building on Franklin Street, Telephone 215.

C. W. DORMAN.

DENTIST, Office on Franklin Street, north of the Globe Hotel, Manchester, Iowa. Dental Surgery in all its branches. Makes special visits to neighboring towns. Always at office on Saturdays.

E. H. NEWCOMB.

DENTIST, Office over Clark & Lawrence's store on Franklin Street. Crown Bridge work a specialty. Will treat patients at home on Wednesdays each week. 2217

### VETERINARIAN.

DR. J. W. SCOTT.

VETERINARY Surgeon, and Dentist, 501 E. Main Street, Telephone 230.

### MANCHESTER MARBLE WORKS

Prepared to furnish Granite and Marble Monuments and Tablets of various designs. Have the quarry right for Slips of Granite. Cover also dealer in Iron Pipe and Cast Iron. Will meet all competition. WM. MCINTOSH.

W. N. BOYNTON.

BOYNTON & MOEWEN.

WATCHMAKERS, Jewelers and Repairers. Dealers in Watches, Clocks, Silver and Plated Ware, Fine Jewelry and Optician. Custom Made Instruments, etc., Main Street.

A. D. BROWN.

Dealer in furniture and undertaker, Main Street.

F. WERKMEISTER.

GENERAL DEALER IN FURNITURE, Carpets, Pictures, Frames, Etc. A complete stock of Furniture and Upholstery always on hand, at prices that defy competition. A good repair kept at all times. Main Street, Manchester, Iowa.

ALLEN & STOREY.

CLOTHING and Gent's furnishing goods, Corner Main and Franklin streets.

L. R. STOUT.

CLOTHING and Gent's furnishing goods. City Hall Block, Manchester, Iowa.

HIDDELL & CO.

DRY GOODS, Carpets, Millinery, Hats and Caps, Hosiery and Shoes, etc., Main St., Manchester, Iowa.

A. THORPE.

PROPRIETOR OF KALAMITY'S PLUNDER STORE and Dealer in Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc., Main St., Manchester, Iowa.

GRASSFIELD BROS.

(Successors to Seth Brown.) BOOTS and SHOES of all grades and prices. Custom Work and Repairing given special attention. Store in City Hall Block.

GEO. S. LISTER.

HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, ETC. Repairing and Rebuilding given special attention. Store opposite First National Bank, Main St.

T. F. MOONEY.

(Successor to Lee Bowman.) BLACKSMITH and Wagonmaker, Delhi, Iowa. Work done promptly and in a workmanlike manner. Charges reasonable. Your Patronage solicited. 1017

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

### HOLLISTER LUMBER CO.

LUMBER and all kinds of building materials, Posts and Coals. Corner of Delaware and Main streets.

THOS. T. CARKEEK.

ARCHITECT and BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT, S. E. Cor. 5th and Main St., Dubuque, Iowa.

SCHARLES, THE TAILOR.

MECHANIC TAILOR and Gent's Furnishings, Bradley & Sherman bldg., Manchester, Iowa.

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 free. Work taken in town or country. Shop near the stand tower on West Side of river.

C. E. GATES.

DRY GOODS, Notions, Carpets, Gents fur finishing goods, etc., Franklin street.

H. CLARK.

DRY GOODS, Notions, Carpets, Gents fur finishing goods, etc., Franklin street.

QUAKER MILL CO.

FLOUR and Feed, Manufacturers of the celebrated White Star and White Pearl Flour.

LAWRENCE & GREMS.

DRUGS, Wall paper, Stationery, Paints, Oil, etc., City Hall block.

PETER BOARDWAY.

Dealer in flour, feed, hay, straw, Maguoketes, times, stoves and corns and also cement. There is a bargain for some. Telephone 113. Lower Franklin Street.

PETERSON BROS.

Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Crockery, Fruits, etc., Main Street.

J. M. PEARSE.

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

CHEAP—Residence properties in this city. Enquire at Manchester Democrat's office.

120 Acre Farm For Sale.

We are agents for the sale of the O. C. Underwood farm of 120 acres, situated about 1/2 mile north east of Manchester. There is a bargain for some purchaser in this property. BRONSON & CARR, 2217

Farm For Sale.

Three good farms in the north part of this county. Two of them contain 100 acres each and one 200 acres. Enquire at the Democrat's office.

House to Rent.

A good house situated on Franklin street just south of my residence, now occupied by Burton Clark.

BARGAIN IN RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

A house and lot in one of the best residential portions of city of Manchester for sale cheap and on easy terms. Good other bargains. Enquire at DEMOCRAT OFFICE. 2217

### The New York World.

Thrice-a-Week Edition.

The Most Widely Read Newspaper in America.

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. 12

### Insurance at Cost.

M. E. Blair, Secretary of the Delaware County Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co. and County Agent for the Iowa Mutual Tornado Insurance Co., will be at Fred Blair's office in Manchester, Saturday afternoon of each week. 2417

### F. E. RICHARDSON,

Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.

Office over the Racket Store, Manchester, Iowa.

### The Ideal Husband.

The man who makes the best husband has a temper calculated to bear the wear and tear of everyday life. He does not fly into a passion at a trifle, or vent his rage at things that nobody on earth could have prevented. He may show his righteous wrath on occasions, and rail at persons or things that deserve it, but he doesn't harp on the annoyances for hours afterwards and make everybody about him miserable. A good proportion of men who take to drink do so because they have little else to occupy their time. When a man takes to doing nothing from choice, look out for that man. He is pretty sure to soon drift into bad habits. The best of husbands is considerate; he is always thoughtful regarding his wife, performing various acts likely to minister to her comfort. If men had any idea how women love to be taken care of and looked after they would, perhaps, exercise their own powers in that direction a little oftener. When a husband comes home at night and meets her, tired and worn with the burdens and cares of the day, of which he knows nothing, a kind word will cheer and comfort her as nothing else will.—New York Weekly.

### Kitchener Demands More Men.

The summer season is on in South Africa and Kitchener has asked for 25,000 more men. And this for the purpose of increasing an army of 200,000 to 225,000 in order to subdue a handful of Dutch farmers who are fighting for home and liberty. Where will Great Britain get the 25,000 men? Volunteering has declined to nothing. Will Great Britain have to resort to the draft? The South African war has been in progress more than two years. The strongest kingdom in the world has been pitted against two of the smallest republics. Yet today the men of the republics are holding their own, while the great kingdom is at its wits end to provide men and money enough to keep the fight going on. British greed has sacrificed the lives of 10,000 English subjects on the veldts and kopes of the Transvaal. Thousands more will be sacrificed in the future. For what? A few paltry gold and diamond mines. And this great republic has not only neglected its duty to a people struggling for freedom, but has lent its tacit aid and support to the nation that seeks to lower the flags of two republics and extend to their territory the rule of a crown.—The Commonwealth.

### Cost of Traction.

An Indiana engineer recently estimated that the cost to move one ton per mile by horse power over a dry, sandy road was 64 cents; over wet sand, 32 cents; over an earth road and 20 cents; over an earth road that had been graded, 19 cents; over a broken stone road in good condition, 8 cents; over a compact gravel road, 8.8 cents; over stone paving, 5.33 cents; over asphalt, 2.7 cents. If wagon transportation could be carried on at a cost of 5 cents per mile per ton the result would be a saving of many millions of tons of merchandise that cannot now be handled with profit.

### Short Supply of Cattle.

Attention has recently been called to the decline in the number of food animals since 1892 at a time when the population was increasing rapidly. But remarkably as such a decline is, it is still more interesting when one attempts an explanation. Why should the number of cattle, sheep and swine fall between 1892 and 1899 from 151,404,000 head to 121,750,000 head when the population was increasing from 65,000,000 to 76,000,000? Yet there was a steady decline until 1900, when a slight increase in the number of milk cows, a heavier decline in beef cattle indicated an upward trend. In milk cattle, there has been practically no absolute decline in numbers since 1892, there has been no increase, and consequently relatively to the population a considerable decline. In beef cattle there has been a decline from 37,151,000 head to 27,610,000 head; so that the total supply of milk and beef cattle per thousand of population was only 585 head in 1900 against 595 head in 1892. Nor has this decline in beef been balanced by increases in the supplies of mutton or pork; for the number of sheep has fallen from 47,273,000 to 41,883,000 and the number of swine from 52,400,000 to 38,551,000. Under these circumstances one would naturally expect so lively a demand for cattle and hogs that the price of those products would be considerably above what they were in 1892. But as a matter of fact, cattle and hog prices are practically where they were in 1892. Nor, on the other hand, can the fall in prices in consequence of the commercial depression of 1894-6 be assigned as the immediate cause for the failure of the farmer and cattle man to keep up their herds for the decline in the number of cattle and hogs began before the prices of those animals began to fall. Indeed, considering the cheapness of corn and other foodstuffs until 1897, it was certainly not the comparative smallness of the profit that induced the decline in the supplies of cattle and hogs.

### Mistakes of Women.

One of the mistakes of women is in not knowing how to eat. If a man is not to be fed when she is, she thinks a cup of tea or anything handy is good enough. If she needs to save money, she does it at the butcher's cost. If she is unhappy, she goes without food. A man eats if the sheriff is at his door, if his work drives, if the undertaker interrupts, and he is right. A woman will choose ice cream instead of beef-steak, and a man will not.

Another of her mistakes is in not knowing when to rest. If she is tired, she may sit down, but she will embroider dollies. She doesn't know that hard work tires. If she is exhausted, she will write letters, figure her accounts. She would laugh at you if you hinted that reading or writing could fall to rest her. All over the country women's hospitals flourish because women do not know when to rest.

Another mistake on the list is their constant worrying. Worry and hurry are their enemies, and yet they hug them to their bosoms. Women cross bridges before they come to them, and even build bridges. They imagine misfortune and run out to meet them.

Women are not jolly enough. They make too serious business of life, and laugh at its little humors too seldom. Men can step in the midst of perplexities and have a hearty laugh. And it keeps them young. Women cannot, and that is one reason why they fade so early—there are other reasons, but we will pass them now. Worry not only wrinkles the face, but it wrinkles and wither the mind. Have a hearty laugh once in a while; it is a good antiseptic and will purify the mental atmosphere, drive away evil imaginations, bad temper and other ills.—Buffalo Times.

### Our Lives Are Songs.

Our lives are songs. God writes the words. And we set them to music at leisure; And the song is sad, or the song is glad, As we choose to fashion the measure.

Whatever the song. Whatever the words. Whatever its rhyme or meter; And if it is sad, we must make it glad, And if sweet, we must make it sweeter. —Gibbons

### A Hallowe'en Woeing.

When 'tis time to the garden-walk. On Hallowe'en she went. The new moon over the waters dark. A bow of silver bent.

I heard her say above the brink. These words of mystery: "New moon, from moon, I'll me pray. Who my husband is to be."

Then lightly to her side I stole. Across the withered grass. Over faces in the water shone. As in a looking-glass.

She looked so sweet, in scarlet cloak. And furry hood arrayed. I knew I couldn't breathe my vows.

A whispered word, a lingering kiss. On lips of dewy red: "Twas thus I won her little hand. And soft consent to wed."

But still I think—for some you know. Are the ways of maidens fair— When she went forth that Hallowe'en. She knew that I was there. —Miss Irving, in Judge.

### The Utility of the Pure Bred.

I think it best to keep full bloods, as they will be more uniform than cross-bred animals. Another point in favor of pure-bred animals is that if we have more on hand than we care to fatten, there is a better chance to sell some of them for breeders and at better prices than if they are grades or cross-bred animals. A full-blood animal is likely to get better care than a grade or a cross-bred animal, and so are more likely to take a pride in full bloods.—A. J. Legg, in Epitomist.

### A policy that would make them resist every permanent advance in cattle prices as long as possible.

At the same time, with improved refrigerator service, more efficient distribution, and consequently a growing market for domestic and export beef and hog products, there is room for an expansion in the supply of cattle and hogs.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

### LIGHTNING FLASHES.

HOW THEY ARE EVOLVED AND THE ENERGY THEY POSSESS.

Inhabitants of Compactly Built Cities Have Little Cause to Fear These Mysterious and Destructive Beings From the Clouds.

Without doubt lightning was the first electrical phenomenon that was observed by human beings. To this day it remains the least known and least understood of natural electrical manifestations except, perhaps, the aurora.

The lightning flash is a discharge from a cloud at a high potential with reference to the earth. When the atmosphere is charged with water vapor and some eddy or current in its colder upper strata is deflected downward, causing condensation, exceedingly minute drops of water are formed, each bearing an electrical charge. The consolidation of these into larger drops results in a very great increment of the potential of the charge since the capacity of the drop varies with its diameter and the volume of the drop with the cube of the diameter.

The consequence of this is that it takes, for example, eight drops consolidated to make one of twice the diameter of the constituent drops, and the charge on the surface of the consolidated drop will be four times as great as that upon the surfaces of its elements. In this way, as the small water particles unite to form drops which fall as rain, the potential of the charge increases and it remains in the air until the lightning flash leaps to the earth, which may be regarded simply as a body of very great electrostatic capacity. The discharge, which is called lightning, is a very rapid and destructive phenomenon, the energy of an individual flash is perhaps not very great. Often the conditions are such that the discharge takes on an oscillating character, producing violent surges of current. No very accurate measurements have been made upon the current involved, but it is taken to be of the order of 1,000 to 5,000 amperes. The electro motive force necessary to cause a flash mile long is probably of the order of millions of volts, and of course the power of the flash measured in watts is very great, but its duration is correspondingly short.

Protection of property and life from lightning flashes has been a subject that has entrained the attention of natural philosophers since Franklin sent up his historic kite. The net result of more than a century of attempt to secure protection has been the lightning rod in its more or less inefficient forms and the discovery that buildings of modern construction, having metallic roofs and often metallic frames as well as electrically immune from attack by lightning.

The total number of deaths due to lightning in any given summer is comparatively very small—in the ratio of about one to each 200,000 population in the United States. In cities the destructive influence of lightning is exceedingly small, although occasional fires are caused by it, especially where gas pipes abound.

Protection of electric circuits from lightning has been an interesting subject for research for a number of years, and several highly efficient devices have been constructed for this purpose. Today lightning is little feared by the station superintendent and should be very little feared by any one. The time honored rule that it is wisest to keep in the open and not seek the shelter of trees is one which common prudence dictates. Because to the fearfulness of our ancestors, however, is no longer necessary except to quiet the nerves of timorous persons, while the ancient superstitions regarding handling steel instruments and sitting in the United States. In cities the destructive influence of lightning is exceedingly small, although occasional fires are caused by it, especially where gas pipes abound.

### DRIVEN TO MADNESS.

SOME OF THE SODDEST CASES OF LUNACY ARE THOSE WHERE THE MIND IS UNABLE TO STAND THE SHOCK OF SUDDEN GOOD TIMINGS.

It is no exaggeration to assert, said an asylum doctor of long and varied experience, that there are scores of men and women in our asylums who have literally been sent there through excess of joy. Many of these cases which are, in my opinion, the saddest of all have come under my own observation.

I remember in the very first asylum with which I was connected one of the patients was a strikingly handsome and very well educated man, who was as sane as you or I except on one point. He was really a man of considerable wealth, but his delusion was that he was a pauper, and he would tell the most pitiful tales of his destitution, begging, with tears in his eyes, for a few coppers with which to buy bread.

According to the story told me, he was the only son of a wealthy merchant. In his youth he had fallen among evil companions and had led such a dissolute life that his father not only threatened to disinherit him, but for a time he was actually disinherited. After that he seems to have sunk into the lowest depths of poverty until he was glad to earn a few coppers by selling papers or matches in the streets.

It was at this last and lowest stage that news came to him that his father had died intestate and that he was heir to all his vast fortune. The sudden news completely turned the man's

### brain and brought on such a condition of excitement that he had to be sent to an asylum, and when he calmed down again he had lost all recollection of his good fortune, and nothing can shake his delusion that he is on the verge of starvation.

Another patient in the same asylum was a young and in his lucid moments a most intelligent fellow, whose "brain was turned," as the saying is, on learning that he had passed an examination. He had sat for the matriculation examination at the University of London, on passing which he had set his heart and had asked a friend in London to wire the result as soon as the names were screened at Burlington House.

About three weeks later came a fatal telegram, "Failed—sorry," which sent the young man into the lowest depths of despair, for he was too old to sit again. Not many hours later, however, came another telegram, "Passed honours—very sorry crush so great did not name this morning." The revolution of feeling was so great that the student's reason gave way, and he became so violent in his excitement that he had to be confined.

Fortunately for the student, his conception concerning the danger of lightning and the nature of it. The lightning flash is a discharge from a cloud at a high potential with reference to the earth. When the atmosphere is charged with water vapor and some eddy or current in its colder upper strata is deflected downward, causing condensation, exceedingly minute drops of water are formed, each bearing an electrical charge. The consolidation of these into larger drops results in a very great increment of the potential of the charge since the capacity of the drop varies with its diameter and the volume of the drop with the cube of the diameter.

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