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The Manchester Democrat.

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Keep a first-class tinners and sheet metal repairing with neatness and dispatch. 1001 First National Bank, Main St.
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MILLS and Washmaker. Do not work done promptly and in a workmanlike manner. Charges reasonable. 157 1/2 U. S. PROPERTY against cyclone loss in the old reliable Phoenix BRONSON & CARR, Agents.

On Valentine's Day.

Lock your heart up well today. There's a reason for that. Think of the precious key away if you'd miss it out. He's a master of deceit. He's a false friend. He'll call you that a sweet-Which you are, I know. All his tricks and wiles he'll try. Tempting you as best he can. He's such a smooth and sly. Cover him up with a lie. Hidden in his burglar's kit. Well he knows that safe in there is where he'll call his key. And his name is cupid—yes. And he comes from me. Frank Denster Sherman, February Smart Set.

Loss of Butter Fat in Churning.

It is not possible, under the most favorable conditions, to recover all the butter fat at the churn which was in the milk or cream. With careful manipulations, suitable temperatures and good utensils it is possible to recover nearly all of it, but from carelessness and other causes a considerable amount may be lost. Some partisans of the Jersey have long claimed that, because of the larger size of fat globules in Jersey milk it is possible to recover a larger percentage of the butter fat from the churn than it is of Holstein milk, which contains much smaller fat globules. As far as a single experiment goes this claim is not borne out by results obtained in the model dairy at the Pan-American Exposition. Once a week a day's milk from each herd was churned, results carefully analyzed and made the basis of the figures. A comparison of the breeds will show that, while Holsteins stand lowest, in that the greatest amount of butter fat was lost from their milk, the Jersey reason for this, with Polled Jerseys at the head of the list. A comparison between the amount of butter made and the amount which was calculated the fat would make give some thought for study, as well as the comparison between the amount of fat shown by analysis and calculated fat.—American Agriculturist.

Wearisome War Goes On.

If it continues three weeks longer, war in South Africa will have lasted two years—something which hardly any sane person could have at the beginning anticipated. That the few Boers remaining in the field are able to keep up the struggle in spite of the vast power arrayed against them would be incredible if the nature of the country was not known greatly to favor them, and from any view-point is astonishing; yet, since the expiration of the time within which Kitchener by proclamation called them to surrender, they have been successful in four instances of attack, killing or wounding 131 British officers and men, and capturing 300 men and five guns. How long this guerrilla warfare can be kept up is impossible to guess without better information on the situation than is available. The reverses have caused much discontent in England, and naturally satisfaction to such friends of the Boers as still hope for some kind of intercession. That probably is the chance on which the burghers have pinned their faith, their policy being to play for as much time as possible. While the reasonable belief is that the conflict can have but one outcome, no power being likely to undertake interference in a case where such meddling would encounter the fierce resentment of Great Britain, fresh talk of intervention in one form or another is not surprising. From the Hague it is reported that the Dutch minister of foreign affairs has given notice that he intends to bring up the Boer appeal for arbitration at the first meeting of the council of the International Court. If this is done, the prediction may be ventured that it will only lead to an exhibition of the inability of the court to pass upon the case against British objection. Most observers consider the Hague tribunal incapable of fulfilling the lofty mission which well-meaning theorists planned for it. Up to this time it has done nothing.

Prospects for Dairy Farming.

Taking the country in general, the field of dairy farming never held forth better promises than it does at present. During the last year the price of butter and cheese has been uniformly high, especially that of cheese. And there is no reason for believing that the active condition of the market is not to continue in one form or another in the near future. In fact, the reason for anticipating better prices for butter and cheese the coming year than we have had the last. In the Department of Agriculture at Washington vigorous efforts have been made in catering to foreign trade for butter. The efforts of the department have been quite successful. With a larger exportation of butter we are assured of a better price at home. The impending doom of the colored oleomargarine interest also gives great hope to the dairymen. The victory of the dairymen of colored over the manufacturers of colored oil is simply a question of time. It seems, however, that this victory can be gained by other than legal measures, though perhaps very much more slowly. The decadence of the oleo interests is assured by improving our genuine butter. What we want is more and better creamery butter and less poor dairy butter.—John Michels, in Michigan Farmer.

Well-Matured Infants.

The ultra-protectionists who are lighting tariff reduction on the plea that it would cripple many manufacturing interests in this country may well be pelted to the statistics of exports for the past fiscal year and asked to point out, if they can, any very important industry which would be injured by such a measure. There was a time when agricultural products constituted the bulk of our export trade and they won their way in the markets of the world without any assistance. But the situation was very materially changed in recent years and the exports of manufactured products in many lines far exceeded those of any one farm product. For instance, American wheat exports for the period mentioned were \$98,000,000, but American iron and steel exports for the same period were \$121,000,000. Here is an instance where the protected infant has largely outgrown it swaddling clothes and developed itself into a fighting monster, able to beat all competitors in the markets of the world. The exports of the unprotected oil cake were \$18,000,000 while the exports of protected oleomargarine, for the same period were \$19,000,000, while the exports of protected lard were \$19,000,000, and so on through the list. It is not intended to claim that protected products show the largest volume of business clear through the list, for they do not. The exports of flour during the same period were \$69,000,000; of mineral oil \$84,000,000; of copper manufacture, \$43,000,000, all of which are unprotected. Between the protected and the unprotected industries—between those who claim to be unable, without assistance, to meet foreign competition and those which have successfully met it, there is little difference in the volume of business done. But one thing is certainly true; the industry that poses as an infant at home is usually a giant abroad and generally has to wear a tag to preserve its identity before the tax paying home consumer. Truly, most of these nurslings have attained a wonderful degree of vigor. Their threatening attitude is entirely evidence of this. When so high an authority as the speaker of the house of representatives expresses fear lest the tariff beneficiaries shall disturb the prosperity of the country, it must be inferred that they are powerful. The proposition before the country is not to remove protection from infants or invalids, but to lighten the burden upon the latter.—Sloss City Tribune.

A STORY OF LINCOLN.

The Letter That Was Stolen and the Rascal Who Stole It. Benajit G. Jayne during most of the civil war was the personal assistant of Edwin M. Stanton, the famous war secretary. One day Lincoln sent for Jayne to come to the White House. "My boy," said he, "there is a letter I would like to have you look at." Jayne picked up the letter and found it was from General Dix. It conveyed the information that several Federal prisoners had been taken from a prison with the aid of Abbie Green, a woman famous during the war. The letter also said that, as the fact of Abbie's assistance was well known, she had been obliged to flee from Richmond and had taken refuge on her way to Washington on the flag of truce boat. "Now, my boy," said the president, "I don't know what I should say to any rascal who would steal that letter and have a bill passed through congress to grant \$10,000 to the relief of Abbie Green." Mr. Jayne "stole the letter," and the next day both branches of congress passed the bill to grant \$10,000 to Abbie Green. The following morning "Honest Abe" sent for Jayne again. "I told you I didn't know what I should say," he said, with a twinkle in his eye, "to the rascal who would steal that letter and have congress act on it. Now, I've made up my mind what to say. You go down to No. — street, get Abbie Green, take her down to Chase at the treasury, and don't you let her go until she gets that money."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Swallowing Salt Water.

One of the most beneficial features of a sea bath is the salt water inadvertently swallowed by bathers. It is a wonderful tonic for the liver, stomach and kidneys. In many cases of chronic biliousness when all drug preparations have failed. It is peculiarly effective in ordinary cases of indigestion, disordered stomach and insomnia, and has been known to produce excellent results in many cases of dyspepsia. Clean sea water is full of tonic and restorative properties. It won't hurt anybody. Indeed two or three big swallows of it would be of positive benefit to nine bathers out of ten. It is not, of course, a reliable or tempting dose to take, but neither is quinine or calomel. You seldom if ever see an old sailor who is bilious or dyspeptic or a victim to insomnia, and why? For the reason that an ocean of good medicine spreads all about his sky, and he does himself copiously with it whenever his physical mechanism becomes the least bit deranged.—Washington Star.

Cruelty to Lobsters.

It is singular how the practice of boiling lobsters alive continues. Our forefathers—and indeed our parents—let calves bleed slowly to death, on the theory that in no other way could white meat be secured, and later on calves were killed on the same principle. Now, every one knows that a calf can be killed in a humane manner and the veal made just as good, and generally speaking, animals killed for food are put out of the way in much more humane manner than formerly. But lobsters are still tortured out of existence, the only difference being that, while formerly they were exclusively boiled to death, now some are killed and some are broiled. Which process causes the most agony no one can say.—Exchange.

Monotonous Tones.

If voices were cultivated toward expression in speaking as well as in singing, the variety of tone would be very agreeable to the listener. Many people find the monotonous tone used in everyday conversation very irritating and would hail with delight any method which would tend toward breaking a monotonous monotony. Even the variety of tone does not save this monotony from condemnation. It is the striking one key of a musical instrument over and over again. The teaching of elocution should be of aid in this respect. It is the practice of reading aloud, striving to give proper expression to each sentence.—Detroit News-Tribune.

Department Store Reparte.

"What are these things?" asked the customer. "Blackboard erasers," said the shopgirl. "I don't want anything that will erase a blackboard. I want a chalk mark eraser." "That's what I meant. These are chalk mark erasers. Anything else?" "Yes, I want some lead pencils." "We haven't any lead pencils. We have some wooden cylinders with graphite on the inside of them. Will they do as well?"—Chicago Tribune.

Sinking Hands.

At a duel the combatants discharged their pistols without effect, whereupon one of the seconds interfered and proposed that the duelists should shake hands. To this the other second objected as unnecessary. "Their hands," said he, "have been shaking this half hour."

The Return Trip.

Passenger (on steamer en route to Europe)—The steamer appears to be empty. Don't emigrants ever return to the old country? Captain—Oh, yes; but they always go back in the first cabin.—Chicago News.

A Small Damsel of Twelve.

A small damsel of twelve who disliked boys wrote an essay upon them, in which she said, "If I had my way, half the boys in the world would be girls and the other half would be dolls." Hate hurts the hater most. Don't pinch yourself and expect others to feel the hurt.—National Magazine.

TAR AND FEATHERS.

How It Feels to Wear a Coat of This Fearful Mixture. People who read of tarring and feathering know that the punishment is a very unpleasant one, but few imagine how terribly painful and dangerous it is. In Wyoming I once saw a man who had been tarred and feathered, and although he fully deserved the discipline, I could not help pitying him. Hardened tar is very hard to remove from the skin, and when feathers are added it forms a kind of cement that sticks closer than a brother. As soon as the tar sets the victim's suffering begins. It contracts as it cools, and every one of the little veins on the body is pulled, causing the most exquisite agony. The perspiration is entirely stopped, and unless the tar is removed death is certain to ensue. But the removal is no easy task and requires several days. The tar cannot be softened by the application of heat and must be peeled off bit by bit, sweet oil being used to make the process less painful. The irritation to the skin is very great, as the hairs cannot be disengaged, but must be pulled out or cut off. No man can be cleaned of tar in a single day, as the pain of the operation would be too excruciating for endurance, and until this is done he has to suffer from a pain like that of ten thousand pin pricks. Numbers of men have died under the torture, and none who have gone through it regard tar and feathering as anything but a most fearful infliction.—Exchange.

Lifting by Magnets.

The most important employment of the magnet in the mechanical industries is in lifting and handling such masses of metal as ship plates, boiler plates and parts of machines which it would otherwise be difficult to get hold of. It effects an average economy in time and cost of handling, stacking, loading and unloading of from 50 to 75 per cent. To meet the possible danger that from any cause the current from the dynamo might be cut off, causing the magnet to drop its load, it is usual in well appointed plants to install a storage battery, which effectively guards against such accident. In handling billets and material of convenient shape a number of pieces may be picked up at one time. The same is true of this plant.

Indian Homes.

The young Indian wife of today is clean, a fairly good cook and tidy with her house, says an exchange. She is not yet well versed in the art of decoration, and red and green are predominant colors in all of her rooms, whether in harmony or not. The house has good furniture, but it is strangely arranged. The lounge is a favorite piece of furniture, and one sees it in every Indian household, always in the parlor. If the Indians have a piano or organ, it goes into the bedroom. The young buck's best saddle also goes into the parlor, and in many houses it is hung upon the wall. Red ribbons are tied to everything, even the tail of the cat, for no Indian household is complete without a cat and a dog.

An Innocent Author.

Some new authors arrive with such a hilarious confidence, such a blithe innocence, that it is always interesting to hear about them. One has just sent to a well known London publisher a letter something like this: "I am told that it is usual on the eve of the appearance of a book to entertain all the London reviewers to a dinner. Will you kindly tell me what this would cost, where the dinner should be held and who, in your opinion, should be invited? Of course the thing ought to be done handsomely!" It is amusing and true.—London Chronicle.

A Mischievous Schoolgirl.

Commodore P. Vedder, while a young man, teaching school, had occasion to punish a mischievous girl, and as was usual in that day and locality, was a dressmaker's apprentice. The offending maid said, "Miss —, give me your hand." She dropped her head and blushed. Again he said sternly, "Miss —, I say, give me your hand." Slowly lifting her eyes, she remarked: "Mr. Vedder, this is embarrassing for me. You should not make such proposals in public. However, you must ask my papa first."

Able to Answer.

Uncle—What are you crying for, George? George—Teacher caned me because I was the only one—too-hoo-hoo-able to answer a question today. Uncle (indignantly)—This is scandalous, my poor boy! What was the question? George (between sobs)—Who put the ben pin in the teacher's chair?—Tit-Bits.

Unelaborately.

"Here is a department store advertising that it will put initials on umbrellas free of charge." "That is what I call an act destructive of all neighborly feeling. Think how you would feel going around with an umbrella with somebody else's name on it!"—Washington Times.

Took One Chance.

"Does he ever gamble?" "Well, he married."—Chicago Post.

Her Accent.

French Professor—Ah, yes, mademoiselle, you speak ze French wizout ze least accent. Captain—This is scandalous, my poor boy! What was the question? George (between sobs)—Who put the ben pin in the teacher's chair?—Tit-Bits.

Brine Springs.

Brine springs flow under the town of Norwich, England. They have been there for centuries and were used for the production of salt long before the Christian era.

BROWN, The Furniture Man's

Clearance Sale of Last Years' Styles, At Way Down Prices.

We cordially invite all those who have not attended and taken advantage of our great clearance sale to come in and see us this week. We have made special efforts, and the whole week will be one fraught with money-saving opportunities in FURNITURE, extraordinary values in carefully made patterns from the best materials obtainable. We guarantee every article purchased will prove more than satisfactory when in your home—a fact that should be borne in mind in determining when a bargain really is a bargain.

This clearance of last season's styles is a vast field to finding other owners for the one or two too many pieces, odd sets, or pieces that would have gone (at full prices) had you wanted them before.

The saving to you is something to be considered, but its full purport cannot be fully realized until you have seen the goods.

Do not let this opportunity pass. Yours Truly,

BROWN, The Furniture Man.

Subscribe for the Commoner!

Don't let your subscription to The Commoner expire, as you cannot afford to miss an issue of Mr. Bryan's paper, renew at once. Congress is now in session—congressional campaign this year—Mr. Bryan's editorial comment will interest you. — The Democrat and The Commoner both one year for the exceptionally low rate of \$2.15. Regular price of The Commoner \$1.00. This offer applies to both new and renewal subscriptions. Call at office or address all orders to

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Great Removal Sale!

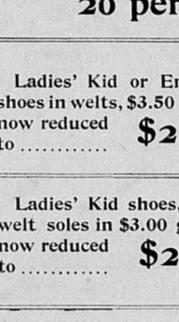
The sale is still on and your opportunity to buy leather footwear was never so good as now. This is no stock which we have tried to sell in neighboring towns and failed to make good. We offer all shoes now on our shelves at a 20 per cent cut.



Ladies' High Cut Kid Shoes, with heavy extension soles in \$2.50 grade, now reduced to \$2.00

Misses', 11 1/2 to 2, same as above in \$1.60 a \$2.00 shoe

Child's 8 1/2 to 11, same style as above in \$1.75 grade now go at \$1.40



Ladies' Kid or Enamel shoes in welts, \$3.50 grade now reduced to \$2.80

Ladies' Kid shoes, with welt soles in \$3.00 grade, now reduced to \$2.40

Ladies' \$2.50 shoes with heavy or light soles, reduced to \$2.00

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