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The Manchester Democrat.

MANCHESTER, IOWA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1902. VOL. XXVIII--NO. 14.

Table with columns for space, length, and rates for various advertising durations.

Our \$1.00 Oxford

Has Always Been a Leader in Fit, Style and Wear. The uppers are fine, soft Dongola Kid, all solid leather counters, with splendid wearing soles, plain toe and low heel. Also the dress last with kid tip and medium heel.

They are better than \$1.00 ever for only \$1.00 Ask to see them.

GRASSFIELD BROS., "The Leading Shoe Store."

WE FIT THE FEET. MANCHESTER, IOWA.

Our Business Directory.

ATTORNEYS.

G. W. DENHAM, E. B. STILES, W. H. MORRIS, DUNHAM, MORRIS & STILES. ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARIES Public. Special attention given to Collections, Insurance, Real Estate and Loan Agency.

C. E. BRONSON, E. M. CARR, BRONSON & CARR. ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS. Office over Delaware County State Bank, Manchester, Iowa.

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

PHYSICIANS.

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

J. J. LINDSAY, M. D. PHYSICIAN, surgeon and Eye Specialist. Office hours for eye cases and fitting glasses 100 to 2:00 p. m. Office corner Main and Franklin streets.

H. H. LAWRENCE. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention given diseases of children. Have also made a special study of Gynecology, Obstetrics and Mental Diseases. All chronic diseases successfully treated with the aid of various Thermal and Massage treatment. All chronic diseases. Consultation free. Also over work's market. All calls promptly attended. Residence on Main street, the old Dr. Kelley property.

G. C. BRADLEY, M. D., H. M. BRADLEY, M. D., BRADLEY & BRADLEY. PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. Franklin street, Manchester, Iowa.

DENTISTS.

O. A. DENHAM, C. L. LEIGH, DUNHAM & LEIGH. DENTISTS. Office in the residence, and the best of work guaranteed. A share of the patronage is solicited. Shop on Franklin street, near the bridge.

C. W. DORMAN. DENTIST. Office on Franklin Street, north of the Globe Hotel, Manchester, Iowa. Dental Surgery in all its branches. Make requests visit to neighboring towns. Always at office on Saturdays.

E. E. NEWCOMB. DENTIST. Office over Clark & Lawrence's store on Franklin street. Crown bridge work a specialty. Will meet patients at Farley Wednesday of each week.

VETERINARIAN.

DR. J. W. SCOTT. VETERINARY Surgeon, and Dentist. 501 E. Main Street. Telephone 320.

MANCHESTER MARBLE WORKS prepared to furnish Granite and Marble Monuments and Head Stones of various designs. Have the county right for Sipes' Patent Grave Cover; also dealer in Iron Fences. Will meet all competition. WM. MCINNES.

W. N. BOYNTON, J. F. MOEWEN, BOYNTON & MOEWEN. WATCHMAKERS, Jewelers and Engravers. Dealers 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.

F. WERKMEISTER, GENERAL DEALER IN FURNITURE. Office on Franklin Street. A complete stock of Furniture and Upholstery always on hand, at prices that defy competition. A good House kept for attendance at funerals. Earlville, Iowa.

ALLEN & STOREY. CLOTHING and Gents furnishing goods. Cor. Main and Franklin streets.

GILDER BROS. CLOTHING and Gents furnishing goods. City Hall Block, Franklin Street.

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

A. THORPE, PROPRIETOR OF KALAMITY'S PLUN-der Store and Dealer in Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Notions, etc., Masonic Block, Manchester, Iowa.

GRASSFIELD BROS (Successors to Seth Brown). Custom Work and Repairing. Even special attention. Store in City Hall Block.

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

T. F. MOONEY, (Successor to Leo Bowman). Blacksmith and Wagonmaker. Delin. Iowa. Work done promptly and in a workmanlike manner. Charges reasonable. A work patronage solicited. 157

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

Leo XIII has been lucky in the bequests he received. They have amounted so far to \$8,000,000 of which \$800,000 came in last year alone. Pope Pius IX, in his longer pontificate, received from this source only \$400,000.

It is for the people to answer at the polls whether they prefer republican-ism and robbery or democracy and a just revision of the tariff that will harm no honest American industry and spoil no honest American citizen or home. Here we have the pivotal and paramount issue on which the democratic party should make its appeal to American voters in every congressional district between this day and the idea of the coming November.—Atlanta Constitution.

Two Measures of Infamy. (Rochester Herald.)

The republican party has rarely presented a less attractive front to the people than it does in the two important measures now before congress—the ship subsidy bill and the Cuban reciprocity bill. In the one it proposes to steal millions from the United States treasury to enrich a few ship owners; in the other it protects a sugar trust at the expense of American honor and at the cost of prosperity to the Cuban people, who are dependent upon the United States for the trade lost from Spain.

The decision of the supreme court of the United States declaring unconstitutional the Illinois anti-trust law emphasizes the fact that the only method by which the people of the United States can protect themselves against trusts is to destroy "protection." The protection of the people of this country "protection" by which they have been deceived and oppressed. Freedom of commerce and trade is the only remedy. It is the only means by which the full benefits of competition may be secured here or elsewhere.—Galveston News.

Outrageous Paper Trust Robbery. (Indianapolis Sentinel.)

The paper trust by a prohibitory tariff on raw material and a combination of the pulp and paper mills producing 85 per cent of the annual consumption of news print in the United States, has at times advanced prices over 100 per cent by exterminating competition through a monopoly of over 250,000 horsepower of available water power adjacent to over 2,500,000 acres of spruce timber. And these increases of price have been direct and on every newspaper in the country. Why should this outrageous system of robbery be permitted to continue? It is of no benefit to anybody except the paper trust and there is no more onerous trust than it in the country.

The Subsidy Job. Even in the senate the ship subsidy job did not pass without opposition. Conservative members have not cared to put themselves in opposition to what has been made to appear to be party policy. But the party policy is so dangerous that they can no longer keep silent. Senators from the West know very well that their constituents oppose the subsidy job as unnecessary and dis-trust it as an endorsement of the greater trusts. They fear, with good reason, that it would endanger republican success in very many congressional districts and perhaps make the house uncertain in the next congress.

The leaders of the opposition to the subsidy bill are not only republicans in the best standing, but traditional protectionists. Senator Allison, the real leader of the senate, and Senator Spooner, perhaps the member most highly trusted and confidently followed in its councils, took active part in the opposition last week. Allison attacked the bill mainly on the ground of expense and Spooner because he believed that it would not be effective in building up commerce. These two and four other republicans voted against the bill on final passage. Others, including Senator Nelson, thought it prudent to apologize for voting for it.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Fertility of Alaska. The "great American desert" once figured, and not so long ago, upon the school maps. It is now among the most profitable sections of the agricultural region.

When the purchase of Alaska was discussed there was vigorous opposition on the ground that it was a little more than an arctic land, sacred to the glacier, the avalanche, the walrus and reindeer.

An official report secured by the department of agriculture is calculated to dissipate this illusion. The special agent sent to investigate Alaska reports that studies extending over a number of years show that agriculture may be developed in Alaska on a large scale.

From one end of the Yukon to the other there is no snow during the entire season. Forests, vegetation of many species abound, and traveling is safe and comfortable. Berries of every sort grow wild. The grass grows in some areas as high as the cattle that fatten on it.

At Sitka and elsewhere in the interior all the cereals can be reaped in profusion. The cattle, sheep and Angora goats require little shelter except during rare storms.

It is confidently claimed that Alaska can now supply homesteads for 200,000 families, allowing each 320 acres. When the fishing and mining resources of Alaska are developed they will require the labor of thousands who must be fed by the Alaska farms.

The glacier purchase, as it was ironically called, has turned out a good investment.—Chicago Chronicle.

The men who work and go ahead. And do their best. Have little time to criticize. The failures of the rest. But hunt up the little fellows. Those who drop from day to day. And they will know things would be bettered. If they could have their way.

Hassam's Proverbs. King Hassam, well beloved, was wont to say: "When aught went wrong, or any labor failed: 'Tomorrow, friends, will be another day.' And in that faith he slept, and so prevailed. Long live his proverb! While the world shall roll Tomorrow's fresh shall rise from the night. And new baptize the indomitable soul With courage for its never ending fight.

No one, I say, is conquered till he yields: And yield, he need not, while, like mist from glass, God with the state of life's old battle fields' From every morning that he brings to pass. New day, new hope, new courage! Let this be, With all its shears and wrack and grief, to-day. Forget it, then—here lies the victor's way! —James Buckham in Christian Endeavor World.

Poultry Farming. Poultry farming as an independent industry has been largely discussed, and we would suppose that, if it could be established on a paying basis, more breeders would go into it on a large scale, but where can you find a poultry farm pure and simple that pays? It seems to be an established fact that poultry keeping must be merely a side issue of farming, and the reason for this is plain. The farmer must keep cows for his dairy supplies, and he need not count the cost of the skim milk curds, etc., so useful a food to the growing chick, and a bill of expense to the large poultry breeder; the farmer has free range for his chick, and his grain crops furnish food without a middleman's profit.

While the care of a large flock of chickens will spoil a day. It won't make a day's work, hence other branches of farming or gardening can be carried on to advantage and a snug profit realized. It is easy to hatch chickens, but the problem is to raise them, and here the farmer's wife takes a hand. She gives her skilled labor freely, interested labor which if paid for as the large breeder must pay would eat up the profits from the chickens. A few minutes here and there don't count much in the day, but the results in a flock of chickens to sell at the end of a few weeks, count a good deal toward paying the bills. Does it not seem a pity when this branch of money making must remain largely in the hands of the farmer that he is the last to take up the improvement of his flock? Most of the breeders of fine poultry raise their birds on a few acres, many of them are "back-yard fanciers," townsmen who take a pride in a fine specimen of any kind. While it is unnecessary to have a show flock on the farm, the flock should at least be uniform, and the males pure bred. Pure bred are larger, lay more eggs and eat no more than scraps. Nearly every farmer has enough good hens to form a pen for breeding from, in another year he will have a uniform flock, and have reached the stage where he is anxious to pay a good price for good eggs to improve the quality of his flock.—Wallace's Farmer.

Preparing Horses for Spring Work. This is going to be a particularly trying spring for work horses if all accounts of winter management are true. Owing to the scarcity of grain and indeed all kinds of food, horses have perhaps more than ever before had to subsist during the past winter upon coarse foods, plus a little corn. Bran has been high in price and we have heard of comparatively few horses that have had their usual number of bran mashings, while carrots have been simply non-procurable at any price. The consequence is that while horses after the winter's idleness are always more or less unlimbered for immediate work in spring, they are more than ever debilitated this year. Not that they are thin perhaps, for some horses become fat upon fodder, but that they have not been receiving muscle making food and are soft and filled with matters which will have to be gotten rid of before they can be expected to work well in the fields. More than ever they have grown heavy coats of hair and every practical man knows that the time when this coat is being cast is a trying time to the horse, one when he is liable to become sick, and, if attacked, is less likely to rapidly regain his strength. The liver and bowels have become sluggish and the blood has not been circulating as freely as it should and unless a change is now made in feeding and management the animals will become tired easily and sweat profusely just when they are most required, while if the weather is unusually hot prostrations will be numerous. Now is the time to commence fitting the work horses for work. Feeding on corn should stop at once. This will strike many as a hard ship, as corn is perhaps the only grain they have to spare, but it will be poor economy to withhold oats, if, as we claim, they properly fit the animals for the hard labor they will be expected to perform so soon. Feeding should commence with several bran mashings to open up the bowels and if these do not have the desired effect at once a couple of ounces of Glauber salts may be dissolved in the drinking water twice daily and will have an admirable effect upon the liver and bowels. Oats should next be fed, commencing with a small quantity and gradually getting the horse on to full feed. If the coat is very thick and heavy it may be removed in the quickest manner under this course of feeding if a blanket is put on in the barn when the hair commences to shed and if when so blanketed the horse is given enough exercise to make him sweat. It will be found that a large amount of hair adheres to the blanket and can so be removed. The skin should be well scrubbed and brushed twice daily and great care should be taken to give an abundance of exercise

daily else the horse may suffer from aneurism when made to exercise after a rest of even a day or two. Exercise will also get them into shape for hard labor and so fitted the horse will have got over his sweating and blowing by the time he has to draw the plow, seeder or harrow. During this process the state of the bowels should be watched and if the horse has a tendency to costiveness he should have some Glauber salts, if this has not been given before. This medicine should be given carefully for the bowels must not be irritated or made too loose—just sufficiently open to insure driving from the body collections of effete matters stored up during winter. In some cases we find that where horses are in this way changed onto oats the voidings become soft and have a bad odor and this indicates that too much food is being used, or that the drinking water is being given just after feed. Always give the drinking water first and then the oats and if they are not properly masticated have the matter put in order by a veterinary dentist. Avoid drugs or nostrums as a sure sort for a horse is better without such things if the feeding is nutritious and management intelligent.—Homestead.

ABOUT GAS METERS. WHY THESE ERRATIC INSTRUMENTS DO NOT EXPLODE. Such an Accident Is No More Likely to Happen to Them Than to Milk Bottles or Salt Bags—What Does Happen in Case of Fire.

The proneness of the average newspaper reporter to attribute cellar explosions to the explosion of gas meters represents what appears to be an intractable race trait. No amount of contradiction and no accumulation of proof that such an accident is an impossibility seems to reach the newspaper editors, who go on reporting the explosion of gas meters, doubtless because the firemen have a tradition that meters are explosive and give this explanation of every fire which they cannot otherwise account for.

For the reassurance of nervous people it gives us pleasure to say that no gas meter ever exploded since the world began, and until they are made on very different plans and contain gas of very different composition from that now used for illuminating purposes such an accident is no more likely to happen to them than to milk bottles or salt bags.

The domestic gas meter has a more or less well deserved reputation for being unexplosive, though as likely to be ignited as the gas company as for it; but it has never done anything to warrant the suspicion that it is liable to go off with a bang. It is a tin box of a little less than one cubic foot capacity, riveted together with soldered seams and japanned.

Into and through it passes the gas, which enters through the service pipe, connecting the main with the house, usually of half an inch diameter. It has very little capacity for gas storage, and is not strong enough to carry gas under a greater compression than, say, half a pound per square inch. More than this would bulge its sides. In point of fact the pressure of gas in meters is rarely more than enough to balance a column of water two or three inches high.

If a gas meter is exposed to great heat from external fire, nothing very serious happens. The soldered seams will probably melt, and the gas will escape. This gas is not explosive, however. It becomes so only when mixed with air in certain definite proportions.

Should this admixture exist in a meter, which is almost impossible, its shell is not strong enough to offer any great resistance, and should an explosion occur by reason of fire reaching this admixture of gas and air the meter would be wrecked, but it would not escape, and, if it had the chance, burn. Outside the meter it might have opportunity to form the explosive mixture with air and do some damage.

What actually happens in the case of fires attributed to the explosion of gas meters is usually this: Gas which has leaked from defective pipes or worked into the cellar from broken or defective street mains accumulates in pockets formed by rafters and eaves and remains there until it comes in contact with an accident of some sort. A fire starts in the cellar and the temperature gradually rises until the smoldering rubbish bursts into flame. This reaches the mixture of gas and air along the ceiling and an explosion follows.

The meter, naturally enough, is thrown down and probably torn from its connections, and the conclusion is reached that, instead of being the victim of the accident, the inoffensive meter is the cause of all the trouble and has indulged its inherent propensity to set the house afire after lifting it from its foundations.

It is a perfectly safe generalization that the gas which makes trouble in cellars is wholly outside the meter and never inside of it. Grindstones sometimes explode with fatal results in saw factories, but the excellent old lady who, after reading of such an accident and recalling that there was an old grindstone in one corner of the cellar which had been there twenty years, hired a couple of tramps to carry it to the extreme corner of the garden and pour water on it for an hour, meanwhile giving thanks that it had not blown herself and family into eternity "unknown to any of us," was of the type of those who, through fear of gas meter explosions, are all their life time subject to nervous chills.

There is not a gas meter in use under which it would not be perfectly safe to build a bonfire, provided, of course, there was not a quantity of gas outside of it which the same fire could reach.—New York Times.

Why Snow Is Not Black or Red. Why is the snow white? is a question frequently asked. Because black snow would be dangerous; so would

red or yellow. These are "warming up colors," and they change the sun's rays to heat. Such snow would soon melt again and prove a very poor protection. But while snow throws back the sunlight in just the form in which it receives it, and thus the snow can be long on the ground. Throw dirt on the snow and its dark color quickly makes it eat its way in whenever the sun shines on it. After a snowstorm, once let the horses' feet mingle the dirt of the road with the snow and sleighing will soon be over.—Professor S. C. Schmeucker in Ladies' Home Journal.

Benevolent Old Lady—How old are you, sir? The Youngster—Thirty-five. Benevolent Old Lady—Bacheloret? The Youngster—Alas, yes. Benevolent Old Lady—Ah, too bad. How long?—New York Times.

Coal. With the advent of the M. & O. R. R. and the completion of our new coal sheds on that line, we shall be in position to offer special inducements to the users of

Indiana Block Coal. Other grades of Soft and Hard coal delivered promptly.

HOLLISTER LUMBER COMPANY. Manchester, Iowa.

Fresh Canned Goods. Remember that T. N. Arnold has no old canned goods, that he has carried over from year to year. The stock is all new and the quality was never better. We have a fine Lemon Cling Peach at 15c per can; good corn 3 cans for 25c; 3 lb cans of Tomatoes 10c; Peas, 10c. These are only a few of the bargains. Come and see for yourself.

T. N. Arnold.

Ladies' Shoes. New Spring Stock. We can go you One Better, on Price and quality. Not just as good, but The Best \$2.00 Shoe in town. Cash Does It. R. W. CHAMBERS.

BROWN, The Furniture Man.

OUR SPRING STOCK OF FURNITURE is coming in Car-Loads. A lot of it is already on our floors and awaits your inspection.

Come and see us, look over our stock, let us tell you about the goods and quote you prices. You will be CONVINCED that the place to buy your furniture is of

BROWN, The Furniture Man.

OUR Bargain Floor is proving a great success. Call and look these many bargains over.

Finch & Lillibridge.

We are now located in our new quarters, in the Hutchinson building, one door south of the Post Office.

We have a nice assortment of all the novelties in footwear for spring. Prices and STYLES will surely please you.

Call in and see us in our new home. You are welcome whether you wish to buy or not.

Kinne & Madden.

FLOUR. Best in the City.

WELLS' ROLLER MILLS. JERSEY CREAM. WELLS, MINN.

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