

The Manchester Democrat

MANCHESTER, IOWA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1902. VOL. XXVIII--NO. 35.

Table with columns for space, length, and rate. Includes rates for 1 inch, 2 inches, 3 inches, 4 inches, 5 inches, 6 inches, 7 inches, 8 inches, 9 inches, 10 inches, 11 inches, 12 inches.

Flow Shoes.

\$1.50

Lace or Congress, Heavy or Light Soles

Our New Fall Stock of work shoes are in. Every pair is made from solid leather, and are guaranteed to give good wear.

E. T. Grassfield, (Successor to Grassfield Bros.)

WE FIT THE FEET. MANCHESTER, IOWA.

Our Business Directory.

ATTORNEYS.

DUNHAM, E. R. STILES, W. S. BROWN, DUNHAM, MORRIS & STILES.

YORAN, ARNOLD & YORAN. Attorneys at Law and Real Estate Agents.

BRONSON & CARR. Attorneys at Law. Special attention given to collections.

FRED B. SLAIR. Attorney at Law. Office in the City Hall.

PHYSICIANS.

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

J. J. LINDSAY, M. D. Physician, Surgeon and Dentist.

C. C. BRADLEY, M. D. H. M. BRADLEY, M. D. BRADLEY & BRADLEY.

DENTISTS.

C. A. DUNHAM, C. L. LEIGH, DUNHAM & LEIGH.

C. W. DORMAN. Dentist. Office on Franklin Street.

E. E. NEWCOMB. Dentist. Office over Clark & Lawrence's.

VETERINARIAN.

DR. J. W. SCOTT. Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist.

MANCHESTER MARBLE WORKS. Prepared to furnish Granite and Marble.

ALLEN & STOREY. Clothing and Gents furnishing goods.

GILNER BROS. Clothing and Gents furnishing goods.

B. CLARK. Dry Goods, Notions, Carpets, Gents Furnishing goods.

QUAKER MILL CO. Flour, Meal, and other mill products.

MIDDELL & CO. Dry Goods, Caps, Millinery, Hats and Shoes.

A. THORPE. Proprietor of Kalamity's Plumber.

E. T. GRASSFIELD. Boots and Shoes of all grades and prices.

GEO. S. LISTER. Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Etc.

T. F. MOONEY. (Successor to Lee Bowman.)

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY against fire and lightning.

Democrat State Convention.

A delegate convention of the Democrats of the state of Iowa will be held at Des Moines, Iowa, on

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1902.

to place in nomination candidates for the following offices, to wit:

Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Attorney-General, Judge of Supreme Court, Clerk of Supreme Court, Reporter of Supreme Court, Railroad Commissioner.

and to transact such other business as may properly come before said convention.

The ratio of representation will be one delegate for each 500 votes or fraction of 100 or over at the last general election.

The several counties of the state will be entitled to the following delegates:

Table with columns for county and number of delegates. Includes Blackhawk, Dubuque, Bremer, Franklin, Buchanan, Hardin, Delaware, Wright.

All voters who endorse the principles of the Democratic party are invited to participate in the selection of delegates to this convention.

Third District Congressional Convention.

A delegate convention of the Third Congressional District of Iowa will be held at Dubuque, Iowa, on Thursday, September 11, 1902.

to place in nomination candidates for the following offices, to wit:

Table with columns for county and number of delegates. Includes Blackhawk, Dubuque, Bremer, Franklin, Buchanan, Hardin, Delaware, Wright.

All voters who endorse the principles of the Democratic party are invited to participate in the selection of delegates to this convention.

Isthmian War and the Canal.

The internal disturbances in Columbia are not endangering the Panama programme, in the opinion of the state department.

There seems to be no reason to doubt the assurances given by the Columbian minister that both the party of the government and the party of the insurgents want the canal and will make any reasonable concessions in order to secure it.

Once the necessary concessions are secured, it will devolve upon our government to preserve the peace and supply police protection throughout the conceded strip of territory traversed by the canal.

That is the task which our government must assume no matter which route is chosen, and there is about the same difficulty to be anticipated in performing the task in one place as in another.

The power and prestige of the United States will not serve to preserve the peace without any serious trouble.

The important thing is to secure the concession. We are well able to provide the necessary safeguards both during and after construction.

The only serious danger is that designing persons may embroil and entangle a too ambitious administration and get us into unnecessary trouble in the hope of attaining unworthy private ends.—Chicago Chronicle.

Put Yourself in His Place. "A new commandment I give unto you," said the Christ, "that you love one another."

Judge Tuley, in a recent address before the Illinois State Bar Association, said: "The spirit of the brotherhood of humanity exists among the millions of affiliated laborers as it never before existed in the history of the human race, and in many of the conflicts between labor and capital, the laborers have shown a greater heroism, greater sacrifice and greater devotion to principle than was ever manifested by an army from the days of Thermopylae to the present hour."

They have evolved among them a twelfth commandment, "Thou shalt not take thy brother's job," which to any workman is the greatest of all commandments.

And to this twelfth commandment Bishop Fallows adds a thirteenth: "Thou shalt help thy brother when he is in adversity," for the greatest strike fund in the history of organized labor is at present in the hands of the officers of the United Mine Workers.

And to these two commandments, both justified under the new commandment given by the Great Commander of humanity, might be added a fourth: "PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE."

Noting the love these miners have for each other in pouring out for their brothers in distress a half million dollars a week—dollars that labor can ill spare—men of wealth ought to put themselves in the miner's place, and supplement this sacrifice by liberal giving.

There is also another way in which the wealthy and successful can put themselves in the miner's place: Let them go down into the damp levels in the earth, where the miners toil for a scanty wage. Let them see their brothers crouching under the roofs that hourly threaten them with destruction.

More. Let them take their wives and daughters and sisters to the huts where the miner's family lives, and for which he pays three times what he is worth in rent to the coal barons. Let them look into these cheerless abodes, where the wolf of hunger haunts the door. Let them note the stunted boys, condemned for life to the breakers and then to the mine.

If one-half of the world only knew how the other half lives, there would be a revolution of life. Justice would walk hand in hand with Mercy, Pride would stop to kiss her sweeter, better sister, Humility, and men everywhere would say to one another, "My brother."

Wanted—A Little Girl.

Where have they gone to—the little girls, with natural manners and natural curls, who love their dolls and like their toys, and talk of something besides the boys?

Little old women in plenty I find, Mature in manners and old of mind. Wear of steel, of balls, of us, And find no new things under the sun.

Once, in the beautiful long ago, I saw little children I used to know: Girls who were merry as lambs at play, And laughed and rollicked the livelong day.

They thought not at all of the style of their clothes. They never imagined that boys were "bootsy." "Other girls' brothers" and "mates" were they. Splendid fellows to help them play.

Where have they gone to? If you see One of them anywhere, send her to me. I would give a medal of purest gold. To one of those dear little girls of old, With an immense sum of money, I would Who knows not the meaning of "dirt" or "style." —Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Dairy Notes. A man will be careless in caring for his milk because it is going to a factory where some of the patrons do not take proper care of the milk they deliver.

Instead of having them deliver milk that has been properly cared for he lets his standard down to theirs and the whole output of the factory is lessened in its value and dividends lowered—for no buttermaker can produce A1 good for second or third rate milk.

In the desire to get returns for their money as quickly as possible in beef cattle, the dairy cow will be overlooked, and within a year there will be a dearth of good milks. Then it is that the dairy interests will have a boom.

There will be a premium for good dairy cows, and prices for butter and milk are bound to increase. This nearly always follows a boom in beef cattle, but oftentimes not until six to twelve months after.

Cream of different ages should not be mixed until cool. Keep it sweet until enough is secured for a churning, then ripen it or sour it for churning. It should be ripened at a temperature of between 60 to 75 degrees, as this is a very desirable temperature for the growth of lactic acid germs, which form acid and give a sour taste to the cream and the flavor to the butter.

Cream should not be more than four days old when churned. Twenty-four hours is sufficient time for souring cream for churning. If it is kept reasonably cool, it will not get so sour in four days.—Dairy and Creamery.

The Canadian Experiment station has made quite a thorough investigation concerning the most economical method of feeding skim milk to pigs.

From its report we condense the following conclusions: 1. Skim milk may form the largest part of the feed of young and growing pigs with advantage and economy.

2. For the fattening of swine weighing on the average over 100 pounds each, live weight, it is economical to give an allowing of skim milk not exceeding five pounds a head per day.

3. In every case the swine fed with part of their ration of skim milk were fatter, more vigorous and of a more healthy appearance than swine fed wholly on a ration of grain.

4. It is seldom profitable to feed skim milk or buttermilk alone to swine. Farm separators are gaining popularity in Iowa, as is shown by the returns. In 1898 there were 904 in the state; in 1899, 1,762; in 1900, 3,332, and in 1901, 5,231.

While the farm separator has been increasing the creameries in the state have been decreasing. In 1900 there were 994 creameries, in 1901 only 960, a falling off of 34 during the year.

Many a poultry raiser has failed in the business because he had his yards and houses overcrowded. Good cattle and good poultrymen do not overcrowd their yards and houses. Give the birds plenty of room if you want them to do well, each bird should have one square foot of floor space if you want them to do well.

Some idea can be had of the importance of the best sugar industry in this country and its rapid development, when it is known that in 1896 there were but six plants in the United States, and last year they had increased to forty-eight. In 1898 the production amounted to 32,000 tons and last year there were 185,000 tons produced. An increase of 450 per cent in three years.

The poultryman that does not provide his birds with a good pasture or supply them with green food, cannot expect them to succeed, and he will not. Poultry require green food, must have it or they will not do their best, no difference how choice your birds may be unless they have the green food they will disappoint you. Every poultry man should sow a patch of fall rye, it makes an excellent fall pasture and is ready for the poultry early in the spring. It is much better than so much grain feed and is cheaper too, as it makes a balanced ration.

Gov. Hoard says: "The average cost of keeping the dairy cows in Iowa is \$26.03 per year. The average net earnings of the cows was \$27.79. This leaves only \$1.76 for pay of labor and interest on investment. That this state of affairs is all due to the wrong ideas of the business is, I believe, true. There is no need of it."

Some idea of the growth of the sheep industry in our western territories can be gained from the conditions in Montana.

The first sheep were introduced into Montana in 1850, and it was 1874 before the first sheep contract was made, the flock numbering only 1,000. Today Montana has over 6,171,000 sheep and stands first in the production of wool. In 1891 the state sold 14,000,000 pounds of wool at an average price of 13.48 cents.—Farmers' Tribune.

VOLCANOES.

Some Facts About These Vents to the Earth's Interior.

Poets upon the earth on which we live was a huge mass of "fire mist." Astronomers tell us that today in the heavens we can see vast nebulae, suggesting what the earth was once.

Gradually the surface of the "fire mist" cooled and hardened, but the interior is still intensely hot. Whether it is solid, liquid or viscous we do not know. This heat, raging miles below the surface, at times escapes through the hard crust by vents or volcanoes.

There are from 300 to 350 volcanoes on the globe. This estimate includes merely live volcanoes which within recent times have been in action. If we should count the many mountains scattered over the earth which show today signs of volcanic action in more remote past, the estimate would have to be increased by many hundreds.

Volcanoes would seem to be arranged with more or less symmetry in belts circling the globe. A ring of fire surrounds the Pacific. Starting at the South Southland Islands, several hundred miles south of Cape Horn, a belt of volcanoes extends up the west coast of South America, Central America, North America, from Alaska across the Pacific along the Aleutian Islands to Kamchatka; thence it follows the east edge of the Pacific through the Kurile Islands, Japan, Formosa, the Philippines, the Moluccas, the Solomons to the North Indies, New Zealand and finally ends in Mounts Terror and Erebus, on the Antarctic continent.—Geographic Magazine.

A DANGEROUS TRAITOR. The Result of Pechantre's Plot to Kill the King.

Probably no well meaning poet was ever more taken by surprise than was M. Pechantre, a gentle and mild mannered French dramatist of the seventeenth century, who was one day arrested for high treason as he was peacefully eating his dinner at a village inn.

The landlord of the inn where he was in the habit of dining discovered on a table a piece of paper on which were written some unintelligible phrases and below in a plain, bold hand, "Here I will kill the king."

The landlord consulted with the chief of police. Clearly this clew to a conspiracy ought to be followed up. The person who had left the paper had already been remarked for his absent air and gleaming eye. That man was Pechantre.

The chief of police instructed the landlord to send for him the next time the conspiracy came to dinner.

When Pechantre was shown the evidence of his guilt, he forgot the awful charge against him and exclaimed: "Well, I am glad to see that paper. I have looked everywhere for it. It is part of a tragedy I am writing. It is the climax of my best scene, where Nero is to be killed. It comes in here. Let me read it to you." And he took a thick manuscript from his pocket.

"Nonsense, you may finish your dinner and your tragedy in peace," said the chief of police, and he beat a hasty retreat.

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SPOTTED COACH DOGS.

The Breed Has Become Practically Extinct in This Country.

What has become of the old black and white spotted Dalmatian dogs, better known as "coach dogs," that were so numerous and popular throughout the United States from 1860 to 1882 inclusive? The breed appears to have become extinct in this country, having, like the Newfoundland, which has shared the same fate, gone out of style and are no longer popular. These dogs were white in color and spotted over every part of the body with small black spots the size of peas.

They were first brought to England from the Austrian province of Dalmatia, and are still popular to a certain extent in that country, from which the first specimens were brought to the United States shortly after the civil war. One of the reasons why this dog disappeared so quickly was no doubt the fact that he had no particular use other than to pose as a showy animal and to trot along by one's carriage or coach and attract attention by his striking color and markings. Aside from this the Dalmatian dog was completely worthless. He could neither hunt, serve as a watchdog, catch rats, fight, or do anything else that other dogs are capable of doing, and for this reason, no doubt, he died out.—Washington Post.

INDIAN AND BUFFALO. How the Latter Turned Hunter and Chased the Red Man.

A retired officer of the Northwest mounted police who took part in a Missouri buffalo run forty years ago describes the impression at the time as of an earthquake. The galloping horses, the rocking mass of nesting buffalo, the rumbling and quaking of the ground under the thunderous pounding, were all like a violent earthquake. The same gentleman tells how on one day a wounded buffalo turned on the Indian hunter. The man's horse took fright. Instead of darting sideways to give him a chance to send a last finishing shot home the horse became wildly unmanageable and fled. The buffalo pursued. Off they rushed, rider and horse, the Indian craning over his horse's neck, the horse bled and fagged and unable to gain one pace ahead of the buffalo, the great angry beast covered with foam, with eyes like fire, pounding and pounding, closer and closer they came, the rider and buffalo disappeared over the horizon. "To this day I have wondered what became of that Indian," said the officer, "for the horse was losing and the buffalo was winning. They were both equally matched in a trial of strength and speed. This incident illustrates a trait seldom found in wild animals, a persistent vindictiveness.—A. C. Laut in Outlook.

THE YANADIS OF INDIA. Some of the Peculiar Customs of This Queer Tribe.

In the Nellore district of the Madras presidency live the Yanadis, a strange tribe, as may be seen from a report which has been issued by the authorities of the Madras government museum. They live in forests and that they are little removed from savagery is indicated by the absence of intellectual or monumental material, the animistic nature of their religion, the primitive hunting and fishing methods followed by many of the tribe and the habit of eating the almost raw flesh of the game they kill after slightly heating or scorching it. They are fearless in catching cobras, which they draw out of their holes without any fear of their fangs, and it is supposed that they protect themselves against the effects of snake bites by swallowing the poison sacs of the snakes. Especially singular is the manner in which they produce fire by friction. For this purpose they prepare two sticks, one short, the other long. In the former a square cavity is made, and it is held firmly in the ground while the long stick is twirled rapidly to and fro in the hole. Instead of charcoal powder they use rag or even dried leaves, which they find little difficulty in lighting.

THROWING THE LASSO. The Manner in Which the Rope is Handled by an Expert.

"A mistaken impression prevails in the mind of the public in regard to the manner in which a lasso is handled," says an expert. "The idea that the loop is always swung around the head before making a cast, especially when the ropers are on foot, is erroneous. No man of experience ever makes a cast in this fashion from the ground in practical work. There are several reasons why he does not. One of them is that the movement is likely to frighten the stock, especially horses; another that he may have to wait some minutes before a favorable opportunity occurs for making a cast. He knows that better results are obtained by holding the rope as unobtrusively as possible, even keeping it concealed from the object of capture.

"On the contrary, however, when mounted and in pursuit it is absolutely necessary to swing the loop over and around the head, for the cast must be made with the greatest possible force in order to overcome not only the forward movement of the pursued, but also the action of the wind should that chance be against you.

"As to the manner of casting, some ropers cast with a quick, jerky movement of the hand, seeming to use the arm very little and the body not at all. Others employ body, arm and hand. Both methods are effective when perfected by practice."

"Lancing," said Edwin, "your eyes are like diamonds, your teeth like pearls, your lips resemble the most glorious rubies, and your hair"— "Edwin," said Angelina sternly, "remember that you work in a jewelry walkshop and that it's disgusting to talk shop."

Election Promises. Successful Candidate: I shan't forget the promises in virtue of which I have been elected. Political Manager—That's right. Bear them in mind. With a little brushing up they'll probably elect you again.—Puck.

THE HERRICK IS KING.

For the eighth season we present the merits of the justly named "King of Refrigerators." We call attention to



Ten Reasons why the Herrick is the Best Refrigerator Made:

- 1st. Because it is the only sanitary Refrigerator on the market. 2d. Because it has a continuous circulation of dry cold air, which keeps food pure and sweet. 3d. Because it will never mold, corrode, become tainted or foul. 4th. Because it consumes less ice than any other refrigerator made. 5th. Because strong and light foods can be kept in the same refrigerator without the strong foods tainting the light. 6th. Because it has from 30 to 50 per cent more storage capacity than any Refrigerator on the market of equal outside dimensions. 7th. Because it has no poisonous lime in its construction to corrode. 8th. Because you ever noticed condensation of water collect in a dead-air, zinc-lined refrigerator? Do you want this to drip on your food? 9th. Because the walls are lined with mineral wool, a substance neutral to heat and cold. Consequently the warm air is excluded and the cold air confined, reducing the consumption of ice to a minimum. 10th. Because scrubbing is not necessary to keep it pure, dry and sweet. Herrick refrigerators are in use for 7 years as today as clean and sweet as the day they were first used. Because severe tests have proven them to be the best preservers of foods known to the world today. Would the Herrick be endorsed and adopted by physicians, colleges, hotels, medical and state institutions unless it had true merit?

We can refer you to over four hundred people in Manchester and vicinity who are using the Herrick Refrigerator, who are loud in their praise and gladly speak a good word for the "King of Refrigerators." We have them in all sizes and at prices that are within the reach of all. Come in and let's talk it over.

BROWN, The Furniture Man.

SOMETHING NEW...

A nice line of Manchester Souvenirs. Come in and see them. Try "Fragrant Premium Coffee."

RACKET STORE,

W. W. FORD.

Stoneware.

We have everything in Stoneware from a two pound jar to a 30 gallon jar. Prices that will please you. P. S.—Try us on Groceries, and all kinds of Canned Goods.

Harry Stewart.

REDUCTION SALE,

on Ladies' and Men's Oxfords and Children's Slippers.

Ladies' \$3.00 Oxfords, reduced to..... \$2.25

Ladies' \$2.00 Oxfords reduced to..... \$1.65

Men's \$5.00 Oxfords, best grade, reduced to..... \$3.85

Men's \$3.50 Oxfords reduced to..... \$2.75

Children's Slippers, red or blue, sizes 6 to 8, reduced to 75c

Children's Slippers, black, sizes 10 to 12, reduced to 90c

Misses' Slippers, black, sizes 12 1/2 to 2 reduced to \$1.00

All our stock of Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's shoes are included in this reduced price sale, excepting only our Ladies' Princess Oxford.

KINNE & MADDEN.