

The Democrat.
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 BY J. M. CARROLL.
 EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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The Manchester Democrat.

MANCHESTER, IOWA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1903.

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The Democrat.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
One inch.....	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
Two inches.....	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Three inches.....	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Four inches.....	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Five inches.....	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Six inches.....	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Seven inches.....	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Eight inches.....	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Nine inches.....	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Ten inches.....	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Eleven inches.....	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Twelve inches.....	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50

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 Business locals, ten cents per line for the first insertion, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Plow Shoes

It is a little early yet for PLOW SHOES, but we have just received our new spring stock, and want to assure you that we can give you more shoe value than ever.

Men's seamless plow shoes, first-class leather to wear, and a No. 1 fitter, only..... **\$1.65**

Shoes in stock like cut, lace or buckle, are made from solid leather and warranted to wear well, usually sell for \$1.50. Our price for spring of 1903 only

\$1.25.

E. T. Grassfield,

(Successor to Grassfield Bros.) MANCHESTER, IOWA.

Our Business Directory.

- ATTORNEYS.**
 W. DUNHAM, E. B. WELLS, W. H. MORRIS
 DUNHAM, MORRIS & WELLS.
 ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARIES
 A Public, Special attention given to Collections, Insurance, Real Estate and Loan Agency, Office in City Hall Block, Manchester, Ia.
- D. YORAN, H. F. ARNOLD, M. J. YORAN
 YORAN, ARNOLD & YORAN
 ATTORNEYS AT LAW, and Real Estate Agents, Office over Delaware County State Bank, Manchester, Iowa.
- C. E. BRONSON, E. M. CARROLL
 BRONSON & CARROLL
 ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Special attention given to collections. Office in Democrat Building, Franklin Street, Manchester, Iowa.
- FRED B. BLAIR
 ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in the City Hall Block, Manchester, Iowa.
- PHYSICIANS.**
 A. J. WARD,
 Physician, will attend to calls promptly at all hours of the day or night, Canton, Iowa.
- J. J. LINDSAY, M. D.,
 Physician, surgeon and Eye Specialist, Office hours for eye cases and fitting glasses 10:00 to 8:00 p. m. Office corner Main and Franklin streets, Manchester, Iowa.
- G. C. BRADLEY, M. D., H. M. BRADLEY, M. D.
 BRADLEY & BRADLEY,
 PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, Franklin Street, Manchester, Iowa.
- DENTISTS.**
 O. L. LEIGH,
 Dentist, Office in the Adams building on Franklin Street. Telephone 218.
- C. W. DORMAN,
 Dentist, Office on Franklin Street, north of the Globe Hotel, Manchester, Iowa. Dental Surgery in all its branches. Always available 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 235.
- MANCHESTER MARBLE WORKS**
 Is prepared to furnish Granite and Marble Monuments and Head Stones of various designs. Have the quarry right for Ship's Parts and Grave Covers; also dealer in Iron Pipes. Will meet all competition. WM. MCINTOSH.
- W. N. BOYNTON.**
 WATCHMAKERS, Jewellers and Repairers in Watches, Clocks, Silverware and Plated Ware, Pins 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, Coffins, Picture Frames, Etc. A complete stock of Furniture and Upholstery always on hand. All prices that defy competition. A good Hearse kept for attendance at funerals. Marlville, Iowa.
- ALLEN & STOREY.**
 CLOTHING and Furnishing goods, Corner Main and Franklin streets.
- GILNER BROS.**
 CLOTHING and Furniture furnishing goods, City Hall Block, Franklin Street.
- B. CLARK.**
 DRY GOODS, Notions, Carpets, Gen's Furnishing goods, etc., Franklin Street.
- QUAKER MILL CO.**
 FLOUR and Feed, Manufacturers of the celebrated White Star and White Face Flour.
- HIDDELL & CO.**
 DRY GOODS, Carpets, Millinery, Hats and Millinery, Shoes and Stock, etc., Main St. Manchester, Iowa.
- A. THORPE.**
 PROPRIETOR OF KALAMITY'S PLUN-Per Store and Dealer in Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Notions, etc., Masonic Block, Manchester, Iowa.
- E. T. GRASSFIELD.**
 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. Keeps a first-class tinners and does all kinds of repairing with neatness and dispatch. Store opposite First National Bank, Main St.
- T. F. MOONEY.**
 (Successor to Lee Bowman.) BLACKSMITH and Wagonmaker, Delhi, Iowa. Works done promptly and in a workmanlike manner. Charges reasonable. Your Patronage solicited. 151
- INSURE YOUR PROPERTY** against fire and tornadoes in the old reliable Phoenix Insurance Co., BRONSON & CARROLL, Agents.

The Waterloo Courier has figured it out that the average wages, per day, of all school teachers in Iowa is \$1.01. Wonder why the great state wastes that extra cent on its teachers? Why not make the wages \$1 straight? Or mark it down to 98 cents straight? It may not be amiss to say that nowadays that bell boys and errand boys get about as much as the teacher who is set over a school room full of youngsters.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

Their Sincerity Open to Doubt.
 (St. Louis Republic.)
 Roosevelt and his forces are carefully preparing a way to avoid all blame for a failure of trust legislation. Whether they really desire effectual legislation is much to be doubted. Roosevelt's sincerity upon the trust question cannot be gauged with any degree of accuracy, since he has assumed three distinct attitudes toward it—one during the fall campaign, another in his message, a third at present.—Chicago Chronicle.

Power of the Trust.
 (Pittsburg Post.)
 A striking illustration of one power acquired by the formation of a trust and one brazenly announced in academic essays on the virtues of such organizations is the shutting down of the refineries of the sugar trust at Williamsburg, N. Y. throwing out 5,000 employees, and thus depriving dependent families of support. The closing of the copper shops, an incidental sequence, will almost double the number of the unemployed. The reason for the closing is the regulation of production. That is, to follow out the process, to maintain prices and secure more profits to enable payment of larger dividends.—Chicago Chronicle.

May Lose Mail Routes.
 Routes not up to Standard Will Be Taken Off.
 A dispatch from Des Moines to the Cedar Rapids Republican says:

Fairness of rural routes in Iowa will not keep a sharp eye as to future developments in the service on the part of the government postoffice department, if they would keep in force the routes that are now established. The government is going to cause quite a little flurry when it makes known its position along certain lines, and Iowa, the foremost state in the union in the way of rural mail routes, does not want to be forced to take a step backward. Iowa has established today more rural routes than any other state in the union, 1,100 being in operation. In some of the states, and certain portions of Iowa are no exception, the routes are not doing sufficient business to warrant the expenditure the government is putting into them to assure their maintenance. Consequently a movement is on foot looking to the discontinuance of all those where business is inadequate. A route of ordinary proportions should handle each month between 5,000 and 6,000 pieces of mail. Some reach as high as 10,000 in more thickly settled communities, but many others fall down to an average of about 2,000. It is in this class that the government will investigate, and it is up to the farmer on such routes to show why the service should not be discontinued. If the business is found to be less than it should be, in the minds of the special agents, recommendations will be made first as to what should be done to remedy the difficulty. Then if the business does not pick up the routes will be ordered discontinued.

In connection with the investigations of the agents the good roads question will be carefully considered. If the routes are found to be in poor shape, and not maintained with the view of assisting the carriers in every possible way, that fact will cut considerable figure in the recommendations of the agents.

Free Silver at 3 to 1.
 President Roosevelt's message to congress constitutes a most remarkable recognition of some of the monetary theories advanced by Mr. Bryan. Accompanying the president's communication were notes received from Mexico and China requesting the United States to join with them in an international movement to establish a standard for silver, the depreciation and fluctuation of which was causing untold loss to the countries named and to the Philippines and French and British colonies. In view of the fact that demonetization has resulted in so serious a depreciation of silver, it is suggested that the ratio now be fixed at 32 to 1. The president requests that he be empowered to take the steps suggested. He has also requested that congress authorize the appointment of three commissioners to meet with commissioners from the countries named and an effort will be made to enlist the co-operation of Great Britain and France. Addressing himself to the subject of the proposed plan, a leading member of the senate, and one who has most vigorously opposed every theory advanced by Mr. Bryan, said:

"On its surface the plan appeals to me. If we were to insist on a gold basis in the Philippines and it were to become necessary for all the silver-using countries to follow suit, it would certainly prove a severe strain on the gold supply of the world and would probably result in an appreciation of our own currency. Of course, this is not a scheme for a silver standard but for a gold standard with practical bimetalism. The gold would be the yard stick by which the silver would be measured. The increased and steady demand for silver would probably prevent further depreciation of the value of that metal which is affecting the homes of a harvest and producing countries. As great producers of silver we are, of course, vitally interested in anything which can be done to save it. I hope and believe that the scheme will be found practicable and that all the silver-using countries and all countries having silver using colonies will agree on establishing the value of silver on a basis of 32 to 1.—Clinton Advertiser.

CUCUMBER.
 And Rider Flower Cream is the best protection for the cucumber from the Spring Wind, Heat and soiling. It keeps away black heads and other blemishes and will not grow hair on the face.
 All kinds of Hair Work done to order.
 MRS. C. B. RATON,
 Over Harness Store, Main Street, Manchester, Iowa.

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

The Newspaper Man.
 He seldom is handsome or natty. And he never has the charm of the duke. Is oft more abstracted than the chaffy. And sometimes unobtrusively rude. He courts us, then, which is not to be envied. As much as he possibly can. He is not a newspaper man.
 Our mothers won't have him come calling. He's miserably good at heart. His morals (they say) are appalling. His finances usually match. He's religious, rock solid, unvarnished. Lives but for the hour, the day. He's dangerous, such as, darling. Not fit for a husband, they say.

DELAWARE COUNTY FARMER'S INSTITUTE.
 (Continued from last week.)
 Herdity.
 By Dr. J. W. Scott.
 Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen. In addressing you today upon the subject of "Herdity" it is not my design or expectation to convey to you any knowledge which you do not already possess, but rather that I may remind you, and more distinctly impress upon your understanding, some of those things which you already know, but which many of you apparently dismiss from your minds, as being unworthy of occupying such an exalted position, at the very moment that they could and should be turned to profitable service.

General observation teaches us that the principle of heredity is almost, if not quite, as securely fixed as are any of the laws which govern and control the universe, or which in any way exercise their influence over the destinies of the human race, and a circumspect study of statistics compiled on the subject by men who have conducted careful investigation along these lines gives additional evidence of the perseverance of this principle in following its fixed course.

We cannot mingle with the kindred of our acquaintances without being aware of many resemblances in features and expression which exist between them, and this similarity as you all know, not confined to physical appearance, but is just as perceptible in the manner and disposition, and is also manifested in the passions and appetites, and it is a fact well established that not only a tendency to disease, but that some diseases themselves are often transmitted from a parent to his offspring.

Congenital deformities, that is, deformities which exist since birth, are often transmitted from parent to child, but I know of no testimony favoring the belief that those resulting from accident and violence can be thus transmitted, and indeed were these hereditary, children with artificial legs and glass eyes would be numerous. But it is the sentiment of a great many who have made a special study of this subject that all bodily and organic defects which are not the result of accident is a birthday gift from some predecessor.

Predilection to alcoholism, insanity and suicide are unquestionably hereditary, and the following taken from the External Press compiled by Professor Helman, of the University of Berlin, gives the strongest evidence of the truth of the adage, "Like begets like." He relates the career of a notorious drunkard who was born in 1740, and died in 1800. Her descendants numbered 834, of whom 709 had been traced since 1800. Of these 7 were convicted of murder, 76 of other crimes, 142 were professional beggars, 64 lived on charity, and 181 others led irreproachable lives. The family cost the German government for maintenance and costs in the courts, alms houses and prisons no less than \$1,250,000, in other words, just a fraction less than \$1,500 each. It would probably be hard to find a more remarkable example than this of the evil effects of the transmission of hereditary defects, but we must not overlook the fact that the elements of good heredity are just as potent as are those of bad, and if they predominate they will counteract tendency to disease or crime, which would otherwise occur in the offspring.

I will not further intrude upon your time by offering arguments, or reciting cases to prove the influence of heredity on human stature and character, but will proceed to the lesson which a knowledge of these things should bring to you as agriculturists and breeders. This principle of heredity is far-reaching, and is of interest to you in almost every transaction pertaining to the business of the farm, being just as strong in the lower animals as in the human family, and is also evidenced in your crops of grain, vegetables and grass. It is no longer disputed by the most intelligent farmers, and has been abundantly proven by tests made at the experimental farms of the country, that the quality of your potato crop depends in a measure on the quality of the seed planted. The same is true of your corn and small grains, and if your seed is well selected your crops will be correspondingly with the richness of the soil and the season's weather conditions will be surely gratified, and the quality of the grain will be satisfactory in weight and in feeding value.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson in a statement to a reporter of the Chicago Tribune a few days ago said: "We have succeeded in crossing the sea island cotton with the product of India, and have produced in this country as a result of the experiment an excellent quality of cotton. Each succeeding crop seems to be better than the previous one."
 Why should the crossing of these two varieties of cotton produce a better yielding and harder, offering than either of the parent plants?
 This is a question to which I am compelled to give a conjectural answer, as I know but little regarding the merits or demerits of either variety under con-

sideration, but as I do know something of the methods usually employed in plant breeding, I will presume that there was no departure from the orthodox rule in this case.
 Prior to the time that this cross was accomplished the sea island cotton was considered to be the best variety of this commodity grown in America, but the experimentalist saw that in some respects it could be improved, and for this purpose selected for a companion plant the India cotton, another excellent variety which differed from the former, in that its points of particular strength were in the features in which the other was found deficient, so that in the child plant the weak feature of one parent is counteracted by the strength of that particular feature in the other. In other words, the good qualities of both parents are transmitted to the offspring, and the goodly heritage becomes more and more manifest in each succeeding crop.

Secretary Wilson also said: "One of the greatest triumphs of the Agricultural Department was the introduction of Russian macaroni wheat into the United States. About 2,000,000 bushels were harvested in 1902, and the demand cannot be supplied. This wheat yields from one-third to one-half more than the other standard wheats in the same locality throughout the great plains region."

Wheat is wheat the world over, and why should one variety yield more than another grown on the same soil and subjected to the same preparation before the seed is sown? I answer, because of a better and stronger parentage, as the hardy nature, the good deep root, the sturdy straw, the drought and disease resisting character, the large head and the plump grain of the parent plant is transmitted to the offspring, and with qualities of such superiority in the parent, be it man, animal or plant, the excellence of the progeny is assured.

To the breeders of live stock, I would say, if you expect to be eminently successful, you must employ similar methods to those which bring success to the husbandman in his efforts to improve the varieties or breeds of plants. You must pursue the same policy of careful selection in your choice of animals to become the sires and dams of your herds, and it is certain if this selection is made wisely and persevered in, that vast improvements in the quality of your farm animals will be accomplished, for has it not been proven in the experience of every observant breeder that the production of a good calf or calf is not due to accident, but is the natural result of the mating of two animals, both of which are endowed with superior quality of bone and muscle, good style and carriage, and a symmetrically constructed body, together with a healthy condition of the organic system; and when these conditions prevail in the parent animals nine times out of ten the offspring will be at least as good, and may surpass in value its progenitors.

When selecting your brood animals you should carefully note every point of strength and weakness in both sexes, taking care that where any weakness exists in one parent that the corresponding part in the other shows a remarkable development, so that in the young enough of the strength of one to counteract the weakness of the other may be inherited, thus ridding the family of an anatomical mistake, and bringing to the animal breeder an experience similar to that of the cotton farmer who by a continued, prudent selection of seed was able to produce a better yielding and a better quality of cotton each succeeding year; and those desirable results must emanate from the same cause; namely—the transmission of the elements of a gradually improved heredity.

We will now very briefly consider whether or not the farmer horse breeders of Delaware county are making use of the motto—"The selection of the fit test for the purposes of propagation," and the most available means of securing evidence from which the facts can be ascertained is to make a personal inspection of the farm horses congregated on the streets and in the livery stables of this city from day to day. The result of such an inspection would be a continuous and unimpeachable reply in the negative, and the verdict reached at by the person making the inspection must necessarily be "not guilty," and I think this should be accompanied with a plea for mercy.

How many horses do you imagine are driven into Manchester each month which would, if offered for sale, bring the sum of \$100, even in these days of high prices?
 There are undoubtedly quite a number that would bring this figure, but you all know that when numerically considered with those which are worth from forty to seventy-five dollars they are few.

Now, this condition of affairs is all wrong, for it is just as easy to raise a horse worth \$150 as it is to raise one worth only \$40, and only the way in which you have any reason to expect your horse to belong to the former class is by the wise application during the breeding season of your knowledge of the principle of heredity.
 Use nothing but the best and strongest of horses, both male and female, as animals of propagation, and under no consideration should you use an animal suffering from any unsoundness, unless it be a barbwire scar, or some other condition which you know to be the result of accident, and one which you are well assured cannot impair the animal's vitality, but if there is any question of this do not give the animal the benefit of the doubt, but refuse his services.
 A great many breeders entertain the erroneous idea that mare of an advanced age, when too stiff, too weak and too slow to be of further service in the harness, are good enough for breeding purposes, forgetting that the laws of heredity demand a sound and vigor-

Just Received!

A large shipment of elegant extension tables. Prices ranging from \$6 to \$25. It is worth your while to call and see them.

BROWN,

The Furniture Man.

HARDWARE

Please do not forget that we carry a full line of all goods carried in a first-class Hardware Store. We are agents for Lisk Anti-Rust Tinware, Rochester Nickel Plate Ware, Electric Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Shears in prices to please all. Call and see us.

CARHART & NYE,

FRANKLIN STREET. TELEPHONE 139.

February Shoe Sale!

Our regular February Clearing Shoe Sale is now in full swing, and will continue until SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

Terms, Strictly Cash.

- | | | | |
|--|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| We give you your choice of our lines of men's and women's shoes for only | \$3.00 | Men's or women's \$2.50 shoes for | \$2.00 |
| Men's or women's \$3.00 shoes for | \$2.50 | Men's or women's \$2.00 shoes for | \$1.65 |
- We must make room for spring goods. Call in and look at our bargains.

KINNE & MADDEN.

ANDERS Central & PHILIPP, Pharmacy.

PLAY FLINCH!

Its the Popular Game of the season. We have a large stock of them, smooth finish and decorated backs. Get a set and

PLAY FLINCH!

ANDERS Central & PHILIPP, Pharmacy.