

# The Manchester Democrat.

MANCHESTER, IOWA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1905.

SPACE.	1	2W	3M	6M	1Y
One inch.....	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$4.00	\$6.50
Two inches.....	1.50	2.25	3.75	5.75	9.00
Three inches.....	2.00	3.00	4.50	7.00	11.00
Four inches.....	2.50	3.75	5.25	7.75	12.00
Five inches.....	3.00	4.50	6.00	8.50	13.00
Six inches.....	3.50	5.25	7.00	10.00	14.00
Seven inches.....	4.00	6.00	8.00	11.00	15.00
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Nine inches.....	5.00	7.50	10.00	13.00	17.00
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One Column.....	12.00	18.00	24.00	36.00	48.00

VOL. XXXI—NO. 4.

## For That Cough

TRY OUR OWN

## WHITE PINE COUGH SYRUP WITH TAR.

It's the Best What Is.

## ANDERS & PHILIPP.

Central Pharmacy.

Pope Leo X is credited with having administered a most appropriate rebuke upon a presuming visionary who pretended to have discovered the philosopher's stone and demanded a recompense therefor. His holiness presented the discoverer with an empty purse. "The true possessor of the philosopher's stone," said the pope, "is the miner, whose iron, copper or tin are always convertible into more precious metals. Agriculture is the noblest of all alchemy, for it turns the common earth into gold and confers upon its cultivator the additional reward of health."

The reaction against corruption, graft and boodle seems to have set in very strongly. It is at work in Connecticut and Rhode Island. In Indiana the outcry against the lobby is most significant. Delaware is still fighting bravely against Ad-dicks, apparently with a good chance of again defeating him. The administration is going after the land thieves with commendable vigor. Even in Pennsylvania the attempts of Governor Pennypacker and his machine to muzzle the press show that criticism is having its effect even on men supposed to be pachydermatous. Under the leadership of Folk and the reform forces much may be accomplished in Missouri. We have begun our house-cleaning none too soon. Now that we have begun it, we should not stop till we have raised public life to a greatly higher level.—Indianapolis News.

Arthur Simmons, the negro door-keeper and messenger at the white house, has held that position for forty-two years, serving under ten presidents and being one of the government's most faithful employes. He was born a slave in North Carolina, ran away to Washington at the outbreak of the civil war and managed to get an interview with Lincoln, who appointed him doorkeeper. It was to Simmons that President Grant offered his famous threat: "Do you see that man?" pointing to an importunate and persistent office-seeker who had bothered General Grant to the point of distraction. "Yes," replied Simmons. "Well, that man is after your job. The next time you let him in here I'm going to give it to him." Needless to say the office-seeker never secured another interview with the president.

**Don't Do It "Just for Now."**  
Many young people form habits which cripple and handicap them for life by doing things "just for now." They let things drop whenever they happen to be "just for now," thinking that they will put the book, the tool, the letter, or the article of clothing, later, where it belongs.

When these young people grow up to manhood and womanhood, they find that the habit of putting things down anywhere, "just for now," has become a tyrant that fills their lives with confusion and disorder. It takes no more time or effort to put a thing where it belongs, in the first place, than it does later,—perhaps less; and the chances are that, if you do not do it at the proper time, you never will. Even if it costs you a little inconvenience, at the moment, to put everything in its proper place, to do everything at the proper time, the orderly and methodical habits which you cultivate in this way will increase your power and usefulness a hundredfold, and may save much trouble and mortification in the future.—American Adviser.

**Who Pays the Tax.**  
In reading the tariff discussion now waxing hot again in England, an American is struck by the appearance in the old country of the delusions, sophistries and "scare-crows" that have so long done duty here. Thus Mr. Chamberlain in a recent speech argued that his proposed duties on food products would be "paid by the foreigner as a toll for entering the British market."

The reformers' answer to the same claim of our high-tariff men was this: If "the foreigner pays the tax," why have any internal-revenue taxes? Why practice economy, why not make the foreigners pay toll enough for entering our market to support the Government, build the biggest navy afloat, improve all our rivers and harbors and erect a fine public building in every town that can boast of being the home of a Congressman?

But an Englishman of an inquiring turn of mind, being in New York, put this iridescent theory to a practical test. He compared the price-list of one of our leading grocery houses with the prices obtaining in London concerns of equal standing. On twelve specified articles of domestic use made in England the price was 32 per cent. higher here—just about the average duty. For ten American products—canned goods, preserves, dried fruits, etc.—the consumer in New York actually pays 10 per cent. more than the consumer of the same goods in London. On eighteen table and household articles imported from other countries into both England and America the New York prices was 30 per cent. higher than that quoted in London.

The conclusion of the investigator—Mr. E. H. Gilpin, writing to the Spectator—is that "the tariff does indeed exact a heavy toll, but it is from the consumer."—N. Y. World.

Perhaps God's angels come to us disguised; sorrow and distress, poverty and death, may be but masks which veil the radiant faces of His messengers who strive unbidden for mankind's best good.

**Three Gates.**  
If you are tempted to reveal a life someone to you has told about another, make it pass. In face you speak, three gates of gold. These narrow gates—first, "is it true?" Then, "is it needful?" In your mind give the matter a fair trial. It is last and narrowest, "is it good?"

It takes a hard blow at the pocket book, such as a crop failure, to show some people the advantages of diversified farming. Every poor wheat year has been followed by greater attention to other crops in the localities where the failure was most felt. These experiences have taught the farmers that wheat land will do splendidly for other things besides wheat and that some of the other crops bring more reliable returns.—American Farmer.

Potatoes are a profitable crop when sold at 25 or 30 cents a bushel. An acre of ordinary ground will yield a farmer more money in potatoes at 25 cents a bushel than any other crop he can put on the acre—tobacco excepted. It is an oft-repeated saying that potatoes will bring a farmer as high as 25 cents a bushel when fed to stock. This is a pipe dream. One bushel of potatoes must put five pounds of flesh on a hog to do this, and one bushel of potatoes will not increase a hog's weight even three pounds.—American Farmer.

"Be careful of creamery sharks" says the Farmers' Tribune, "that are often inclined to induce farmers to organize co-operative creameries, often before enough cows can be secured in a neighborhood to properly maintain a creamery. Furthermore, in many instances they have sold farmers creamery supplies at a cost far above their market value. This they are able to do for the reason that farmers as a rule are not posted on prices. Therefore our advice in instances of this kind is to write for information either to the experiment station of your state, to the dairy commissioner, or to your agricultural paper and ascertain definitely what it ought to cost to build a creamery such as you desire. In other words it does not pay to buy a pig in the bag."

The experiment at the Maine Agricultural College, which in a series of years produced a strain of hens that lay over two hundred eggs a year, or double the product of ordinary hens, cost a little money, but the results are calculated to add materially to the national wealth. The total cost was less than the cost of one 12-inch cannon, less than the cost of transporting one regiment of soldiers from San Francisco to the Philippines. The money expended in building a new fort would produce a similar breed of hens in every state in the union. Think what it would mean to double the egg production of the United States. They already lay 1,667,000,000 dozens of eggs, or enough in a single month during spring to pay a year's interest on the national debt. All of which goes to show that if the money wasted on arsenals and forts, army posts, battleships and other agencies of barbarous war, were devoted to agriculture in its various branches, poverty and want might be practically abolished and the happiness of the human race immeasurably increased.—American Farmer.

**Care of Poultry Houses in Winter.**  
A great deal of difference of opinion has lately been expressed through the poultry journals about warm as against cold poultry houses. By warm houses we do not take it that a house as warm as a dwelling is meant or that a cold house is one that is frigidly cold. The latest conclusion backed up by some experimental work is that the houses ought to be reasonably cold. We have been watching this discussion and taking some of our own experience along this line into consideration, we have become rather favorable to the moderately cold house. When houses are kept warm there is so much danger of troubles that come by dampness. We have been in houses where the water was trickling down the walls and the very litter was damp.

In the care of poultry houses in winter it is necessary to keep not so much time in keeping it warm. If it is warm enough to prevent the combs from freezing it may be considered better than when there is a surplus of moisture reeking on the walls. It would not be far wrong for poultry properly cared for to endure a temperature about the freezing point. At this point combs would not freeze and the drinking water would not freeze.

The proper treatment consists in giving the poultry plenty of exercise and they will not notice any cold. If given nothing to do they will be uncomfortable in a low temperature. We like to have a cold scratching room where the fowls can go in the daytime, and we take occasion at that time to open up the roosting quarters to admit plenty of fresh air. The droppings are taken away at least twice per week in winter, and in the nicest weather often and about noon or during the warmest part of the day the door is left open for admission of fresh air. When the house has been cleaned

out with a supply of fresh litter, the door is closed and the fowls given access to it again. This means of ventilation we have found better than any other. By keeping the droppings removed no bad odors can come and the freshness obtained each day will be beneficial. We keep plenty of litter on the floors of both roosting room and scratching apartment.—Homestead.

### A GIRL'S NATURE.

**Little Signs That It Is Said, Reveal Hopes of Character.**  
Much of a girl's nature is betrayed by the little act of brushing a speck off a man's coat. If she picks off the thread or imaginary bit of lint very carefully between the thumb and forefinger it is an indisputable sign that she is a woman of a very practical and executive character.

On the other hand, if a girl should brush the coat lapel of her fiancé very softly and tenderly with the second and third finger of her hand in her endeavor to remove an invisible speck it is a sure sign that she is more sentimental than practical. The man who marries her will live in a continual atmosphere of romance and bad house-keeping.

### BATHING AND HEALTH.

**Benefits to Be Derived From Cold Water and Rubbing.**  
A cold bath—no matter how well get at the straight of your skin—is really a matter of cleanliness so much as a matter of getting the skin lined up and the capillaries and veins next to the surface full of blood. Ice cold water or scalding hot water will do that, but tepid water—no, not! The skin is almost exactly the same kind of an excreting organ as the lungs. The same products seep through the pores as are carried off in the breath, and the air purifies the waste in the same way. But the greater part of the skin is smothered up in clothes day and night. What the cold water of the bath dissolves is matter well away. And the rubbing dry is pretty vigorous exercise if you want to know. Any rubbing is bound to push the blood along toward the heart and help the circulation, because there are valves in the veins which prevent the blood from going in any other direction than toward the heart. What ever loose flakes of our article are rubbed off we needn't worry about; plenty more where they came from. The extra food the increased appetite demands will make good that trifling loss.—Eugene Wood in Everybody's Magazine.

### THE HEART MUSCLES.

**How They Do Their Work and Why They Never Rest.**  
It is generally supposed that the heart is an organ which never takes a rest. But this is not so. The muscles of the heart are not incessantly working. The heart contains four chambers—two upper and two lower. The two lower, the ventricles. In the lining of the heart the auricles first contract and force the blood into the ventricles; they then relax while the ventricles repeat the process. Then follows a pause during which the heart is perfectly at rest. The contraction of the auricles takes one-fifth of the time between one beat and the next, the contraction of the ventricles two-fifths and the pause two-fifths, so that the heart is really resting two-fifths of its time. Sleep also aids in relieving the muscles of the heart as it considerably diminishes the rapidity of its action. This alternation of rest and activity endows the heart muscles with their capacity for untiring work.

### Sacred Mountains in Japan.

Travelers in Japan are astonished to find the greatest shrines throughout the land situated on the tops of high, precipitous mountains. This is because every mountain in that country is dedicated to some deity who is believed to be its guardian. These temple grounds are covered with the oldest and largest forest trees, and to the eyes of the people below the effect of the clouds which hover around the peak has originated the belief that the gods hold the power over the clouds to give or withhold rain.

### Serenity of Temper.

One sign of mental health is serenity of temper and a self control that enables us to bear with equanimity and untroubled temper the petty trials and jars of life, especially those arising from contact with scolding, irascible, irritating folk. It is well to remember at such times that these unfortunate are their own worst enemies, and a cultivation of the art of not bearing will help us very much. It is a very useful art all through life and well worth some trouble to acquire.

### Far From It.

Young Widow (to partner at ball)—Mr. Crogan, I've made a wager of a pound of chocolate that you are a single man. Mr. Crogan—Ye've lost, ma'am. I'm wan av thriplets.—Chicago Tribune.

### Force of Habit.

Miss Antique—Why have you always remained single?—Simply from force of habit, I suppose. You know—you know I was born that way.—Philadelphia Record.

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