

The Democrat.
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The Manchester Democrat.

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 One inch..... \$1.00
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 Three inches..... 2.00
 Four inches..... 2.50
 Five inches..... 3.00
 Six inches..... 3.50
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 Eight inches..... 4.50
 Nine inches..... 5.00
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MANCHESTER, IOWA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1905. VOL. XXXI—NO. 43.

The First National Bank
 MANCHESTER, IOWA.
 CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$60,000.
 ESTABLISHED 1885.
 We invite you to keep your bank account and do your business with
 this institution. With ample means for the care of patrons,
 we are prepared to accord all the courtesies and accom-
 modations consistent with safe banking.
 DIRECTORS
 H. C. HAEBELLE, A. H. BLAKE, F. M. CARR,
 R. R. ROBINSON, L. L. HOYT, H. A. VON OVEN,
 H. A. GRANGER, M. F. LEROY.
 M. F. LEROY, PRESIDENT. H. A. GRANGER, CASHIER.

.. School Supplies ..
 The largest and best line in the
 city. New and Second-hand
 School Books. If you can't come
 yourself, send the children.
ANDERS & PHILIPP.
 Central Pharmacy.

AKRON AIR BLAST FURNACE.
 Just look at the furnaces we have put in since January 1st!
 M. F. LeRoy, Manchester, M. Barr, Manchester,
 Captain Merry, M. E. Parsonage,
 Dr. J. W. Scott, Father Hanley, Monti,
 J. W. Miles, Henry Kuhlman, Colesburg,
 Father O'Meara, L. M. Jamison, Ryan,
 S. K. Myers, Dr. Fitzgerald, Coggon,
 L. Wells, E. Brintnall, Winthrop.
SIMON & ATWATER.

RED JACKET SWEET CIDER
A. E. PETERSON,
 GROCERY.

A GREAT OFFER.
 Now is the time to supply
 yourself and family with
 The Iowa Homestead (weekly) : : \$1.00
 The Homemaker Monthly Magazine : : .50
 The Farm Gazette (monthly) : : .50
 The Manchester Democrat : : 1.50
 Total : : \$3.50
ALL FOR \$2.10.
 Call early at this office and take advantage of this great offer.
 Manchester Democrat.

A Car For Drunkards.
 The most effective rebuke to
 drunken men lies in the refusal of
 sober persons to associate with them.
 The last man in the world to wil-
 lingly align himself with his own
 class is the drunkard.
 The worst seasoned criminal may
 be proud of his vicious associations
 and boast of his criminal achieve-
 ments. Harlots congenially herd
 together.
 But the drunkard is ashamed of
 his own class. He will not be clas-
 sified as a drunkard if he can help
 it. If he can help it by no other
 means he may even go to the extreme
 of ceasing to get drunk.
 Railroads running out of London
 have put on a series of trains known
 as drunkards' expresses, in which
 intoxicated persons are carried, to
 the great relief of the traveling pub-
 lic generally and also to the greater
 convenience and safety of the drunk-
 ards themselves.
 But the drunkard does not like to
 be herded and labeled, and it is said
 that men who used to go home drunk
 every night now dodge the obnox-
 ious classification by going home
 sober.
 On every railroad where drunken
 men ride the special car should be
 provided for them. It is but proper
 protection to decent persons who
 wish and have a right to ride in
 peace.
 The drunkards' car would never
 be crowded. Men will remain sober
 rather than be cut off from decent,
 order loving people and thrust in
 with drunkards.
 For even the drunken man detests
 and loathes a drunkard.—Des Moines
 Daily News.

Fill your Corn Crib.
 The west has been short on corn
 for two or three years. A good many
 feeders have been feeding from land
 to mouth, buying corn at prices
 above the Chicago market, less
 freight, and in almost every case
 higher than that paid by the local
 grain dealer. The prospect now is
 that we will have more than an av-
 erage crop over the United States over;
 not the bumper crop that the trade
 papers talk about, but more than an
 average crop.
 Farmers should now take the op-
 portunity to fill up their corn cribs.
 There is no need of rushing their
 crop of corn onto the market. The
 more slowly it is marketed, the bet-
 ter it will be for the interests of all
 concerned. Corn furnishes the prin-
 cipal raw material for all kinds of
 live stock, and no man can run a
 factory successfully when he buys
 his material from day to day and at
 a higher price than that of the ter-
 minal markets, taking into account
 the cost of transportation.
 Don't let any man imagine that
 we have corn to burn, or to throw
 away, or to feed in the mud, or to
 feed in an unbalanced ration. Wise
 Joseph in old Egypt laid up "corn"
 (not our corn, but small grain) in
 granaries against a series of bad
 years. The past experience of the
 western country would not lead us
 to suppose that we are ever to have
 a series of bad years; but we may
 not have as much corn next year as
 this. The legitimate demand for
 corn for export, for manufacture,
 and for feeding, is so great that no
 man can afford to have his farm
 operations interfered with by a
 shortage in corn.
 It will pay the farmer who has
 abundance of corn this year to build
 some good cribs, repair his old ones,
 and provide in some way plenty of
 ventilation for these cribs, then roof
 them over, and make the corn good
 just as far as possible.
 A vast amount of corn has been
 wasted in many ways in past years,
 especially by injudicious feeding—
 feeding corn in mud, feeding it to
 stock which did not pay for the feed-
 ing and would not pay if corn were
 more scarce a bushel, and feeding corn
 exclusively. All these evils should
 be corrected as soon as possible.
 Now that we have a good crop of
 corn, let us take care of it. The farm
 always looks better with a good crop
 of sound corn well covered. It is a
 sign that the farmer is forehanded,
 understands his business and has
 good credit at the bank.—Wallace's
 Farmer.

Plant Business Orchards.
 The general rule is to plant the
 leading business varieties of the sec-
 tion, and not much of anything else,
 says an eastern exchange. In a Ben
 Davis region plant Ben Davis. In
 a Newtowna Hippien region select
 main trees of that choice variety. In
 the Baldwin belt raise Baldwins,
 and so on.
 Not only is the variety sure to
 succeed when it has been so thor-
 oughly tried, but it can be marketed
 to better advantage and the dealers
 know what it stands for when grown
 in its favorite home and they under-
 stand just what to do with it. Mixed
 orchards are a nuisance from a busi-
 ness point of view. A few trees of
 miscellaneous varieties around the
 home grounds are well enough, but
 not likely to add much to the cash
 income. But a solid block of a
 leading commercial kind will be
 likely to find whatever market there
 may be. Other kinds may be grown
 successfully; but where is the gain?
 In most parts of New England for
 instance, the Baldwin is the leader,
 and most growers in that section
 would be as well off if every tree
 were of that variety. Other kinds
 may do as well, but they are pretty
 sure to be harder to sell to full ad-
 vantage. Hence, why grow other
 kinds?

Poultry Pickings.
 Bowel trouble in young chicks is
 often prevented by the substitution
 of scalded milk for water.
 A good preparation with which to
 clean eggs that are soiled is vinegar
 diluted with water. Clean eggs sell
 better. Don't you dislike to look at
 a basket of nasty-looking eggs even
 if you know they are fresh?
 It should be the ambition of every
 poultry raiser, no matter how small
 his flock, to have the best in his
 neighborhood, to have the best breeds,
 the earliest young chicks, the earliest
 and best layers.
 It is as necessary for the poultry
 as milk in babies. Don't fail
 to keep a plentiful supply of this on
 hand. The hen must have lime in
 order to build egg shells, as they are
 largely composed of this substance.
 Hens cannot make lime out of iron,
 sand or anything that isn't lime.
 Secretary Wilson, of the depart-
 ment of agriculture, says that the
 hens of the United States last year
 laid 1,666,000 dozens of eggs. He

Worth While.
 By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.
 It is easy enough to be pleasant
 When the sun is shining on the sea,
 But the man worth while is one who will smile
 When the sun is shining on his foe.
 For the test of the heart is trouble,
 And the smile that comes of it is true.
 And the smile that is worth the praise of earth
 Is the smile that shines through tears.
 It is easy enough to be prudent
 When nothing is to be done to-day,
 When without or with the voice of sin
 Is turning your own way.
 But the man worth while is one who will
 Stand firm by the right,
 And the life that is worth the honor of earth
 Is the life that is worth the name of man.
 Who had no strength for the strife,
 The world's highway is crowded to-day,
 They make up the sun of life
 And the smile that comes of it is true.
 Add the sorrow that hides in a smile,
 And the life that is worth the name of man,
 For we find true but once in a while.

DEITIES OF THE ELEMENTS.
 How the Vestal Virgins Were Hon-
 ored by the Romans.
 The principal wind deities were
 Boraeus, the north wind; Zephyrus,
 the east wind; the south, and Eurus,
 the west wind. These deities were
 chiefly on account of a love scrape,
 he fell in love with a nymph, but
 could not speak softly and found him-
 self unable to sigh at all. Knowing
 that he could not make her love him
 without soft speeches and sighs, he
 was about to give up love-making as a
 bad job and go back to his regular
 business of blowing, but took advice
 of an expert, who recommended him
 to be in love with the wind, so she
 soon got used to his blowing, and they
 lived happily ever afterward.
 Vesta was the goddess of life and of
 hearthstone; her fire burned on the
 floor of every public building. Em-
 perors when leaving their country al-
 ways carried with them fire from the
 public hearth. The Vestal virgins
 spent thirty years in service—ten in
 learning their duties, ten in practicing
 them, ten in teaching novices. After
 this term had expired they might, if
 they chose, leave the service of their
 divine mistress or marry, but few did
 so. Honors were showered upon them.
 They rode in chariots, a privilege in
 Rome accorded only to royalty. The
 best seats in the amphitheater were
 reserved for them. They pardoned or
 condemned the gladiators. If a criminal
 had any male relatives, the Vestal
 was instantly released, no matter what
 his crime.

CORPULENCE AND SANITY.
 The Gospel of Fat as Applied to the
 Mentally Afflicted.
 Are the majority of folk of weak in-
 tellect? Is insanity on the increase?
 Are we all preparing ourselves for lu-
 crative asylums? These startling ques-
 tions have occurred to me after read-
 ing an article in a medical journal on
 the "gospel of fat as applied to the
 treatment of mental disease." It seems
 that the more you fatten up the men-
 tally afflicted the saner they become,
 but of course the difficulty lies in pro-
 viding the lunatic with adipose tissue,
 as there is nothing like brain disease to
 cause too, too solid flesh to meat.
 The aim of most of us nowadays is to
 keep down our transatlantic friends,
 with their genius for using the ugliest
 word for everything, uncom-
 promisingly call "flesh." We bathe,
 we massage, we diet, we try to these and
 those writers, we try all manner of
 cures and put ourselves into various
 kinds of straps and pastes and take
 violent exercise with the aim of bring-
 ing ourselves down and keeping stoutness
 at bay.
 This decided disposition on the
 part of men and women to avoid cor-
 pulence and the successful "thinning
 down" that we notice on all sides portend
 increase of lunacy? If so, dieting
 and the taking of waters and massage
 would be the saner and the best treat-
 ment. By the way, Hamlet was fat
 and scant of breath, but he was cer-
 tainly far from sane.—London World.

Some Wonderful Figures.
 Figures of light and heat from the
 sun are the most startling that can
 possibly be presented. The astron-
 omers measure the amount of heat and
 light emitted by the sun by estimat-
 ing that the earth intercepts about the
 amount of heat and light that would
 part of it. Thus it is found that in
 every second of time the sun emits
 much heat as would result from the
 sudden combustion of 11,000,000,000,
 000 tons of pure coal. It may be inter-
 esting to the reader to know that each
 portion of the sun's surface as large
 as this earth emits as much heat per
 second as would result from the com-
 bustion of 1,000,000,000 tons of the best
 anthracite fuel.

The Laundryman.
 There is one branch of trade which
 runs on in an even tenor regardless of
 prices and crashes. That is the laundry
 business. People who patronize laun-
 dries never economize on their linen.
 A man will average about so many
 shirts, collars and cuffs a week when
 he is cutting down on his drinks and
 cigars and his theater tickets. And
 this observation recalls the fact that
 the laundryman never has any innova-
 tion in his business. He will ruin about
 so many shirts and collars and cuffs
 every three months and never say a
 word about it or make any deduction
 if you keep quiet.—Chicago Tribune.

The Festival of Minerva.
 The most notable festival at Athens
 was in honor of Minerva. All classes
 of citizens on this day marched in pro-
 cession. The oldest went first, then
 the young men, the children, the young
 women, the matrons and the people of
 the lower orders. The most prominent
 object in the parade was a ship pro-
 pelled by human machinery and bear-
 ing at its masthead the sacred banner
 of the goddess.

A Crazy Idea.
 "Haven't you ever thought of going
 to work?" asked the farmer's wife of
 Sauntering Sam.
 "Yes'm," replied the veteran tramp.
 "I thought of it once, but I was de-
 leery at de time."—Cleveland Plain
 Dealer.
 Those who have no good qualities can
 neither appreciate nor comprehend
 them in others.—Rochefoucauld.

ERRONEOUS BELIEFS.
 SOME ODD NOTIONS THAT ARE
 FIXED IN MANY MINDS.
 Popular ignorance as to Law in
 Everyday Occurrences—Cashiers'
 Mistakes in Banks—The Finding of
 Dead Bodies—Sundry Contrasts.
 It is an American predilection to be-
 lieve the outlandish and freakish stories that
 are based solely on hearsay testimony
 and to reject often the commonplace
 matter of fact. A list of the chief er-
 rors that are commonly believed would
 fill a volume. Only a few of them are
 given below.
 How often have you been inflicted
 with the story of the man who was
 overpaid when cashing a check at the
 bank and the cashier telling him that
 his mistake would be corrected after
 the customer left the window? Ac-
 cording to the story, the cashier had
 done the man's business before the cashier
 knew the mistake was in his favor. It
 makes an excellent yarn, but all recent
 searches disclose that it never had any
 foundation in fact. Banks have no
 such rule. If a customer is overpaid or
 overpaid the mistake will appear
 when the balance is struck at the end
 of the day's business, and the error
 will be cheerfully rectified. That the
 majority of the public believe the notio-
 nous story of "how the fellow got the
 best of the bank" simply because it is
 a good story and they like to believe it.
 "Probably the most common error on
 the part of the public is the belief that
 when a dead body is found no one has
 a right to touch or move the remains
 until the coroner comes." There never
 was any such law, is not now and
 probably never will be. The citizen
 who is an inquiring sort of mind
 has a perfect right to examine the dead
 bodies he runs across in the course of
 his travels, to move the remains and
 even search the pockets of the de-
 ceased, provided, of course, that his
 motives are honest. That is all that is
 necessary.
 There is also a prevalent belief that
 a note signed or contract entered into
 on Sunday is void and that either party
 can plead the fact of the signed day to
 get out of a bad bargain. This is not
 true. If a man enters into a contract
 or signs a note on Sunday he is legally
 bound and can have no defense that he
 would not have if the transaction had
 occurred in the middle of the week.
 "I had my back against my own
 house when I struck this man," says
 the defendant in police court. He be-
 lieves that his proximity to his castle
 gives him more rights than he would
 have if he were in the street. This be-
 lief has been the cause of much can-
 tankerous litigation, and it has ever
 resulted in the ruling that a man has
 a right to defend himself in a reason-
 able manner if he is attacked, what-
 ever be his geographical position,
 and the incidental contiguity of his
 home "cuts no ice" in the case.
 The public has great confidence in
 the magic number three, and without
 any reasonable basis for the belief. It
 is commonly believed that if a drown-
 ing person sinks for the third time he
 is gone for good and all. The facts
 contradict this. Many persons die in
 their first sinking, and if one has the
 strength and vitality to rise to the sur-
 face of the water twice it furnishes an
 excellent presumption that he will be
 able to do so again. In an eddy or
 rapidly moving waters people have
 sunk from sight a half a dozen times
 and lived to tell the experience to their
 grandchildren.
 Then there is the third congestive
 chill, commonly believed to be fatal.
 Most people who die from this cause
 succumb to the first or second attack.
 If a man succeeds in weathering two
 of them the odds are in favor of his
 coming out victor in the third. Almost
 every community possesses a citizen
 who boasts the fact that he has a sil-
 ver plate in his skull. Surgeons say that
 very few attempts were ever made at
 such an operation, and all of them
 were failures. There does not exist a
 man who has a silver plate in his
 skull, although many men honestly be-
 lieve that they are carrying this species
 of paraphernalia in their craniums.
 The bone of the skull cannot live and
 be healthy in the presence of a foreign
 body. It is said by surgeons to be a
 physical impossibility, but this is true
 in no way to overcome the common
 and erroneous belief.
 The medical fraternity has another
 false belief to combat in cases of "sull-
 ing." This disease consists of a skin
 eruption, usually following affected
 nerves and commonly appearing on
 the body. It is a very common belief
 that if the "shingles" completely sur-
 round the body and strike a meeting
 point the patient will die instantly.
 The belief is untrue.—Kansas City
 Journal.

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 FIXED IN MANY MINDS.
 Popular ignorance as to Law in
 Everyday Occurrences—Cashiers'
 Mistakes in Banks—The Finding of
 Dead Bodies—Sundry Contrasts.
 It is an American predilection to be-
 lieve the outlandish and freakish stories that
 are based solely on hearsay testimony
 and to reject often the commonplace
 matter of fact. A list of the chief er-
 rors that are commonly believed would
 fill a volume. Only a few of them are
 given below.
 How often have you been inflicted
 with the story of the man who was
 overpaid when cashing a check at the
 bank and the cashier telling him that
 his mistake would be corrected after
 the customer left the window? Ac-
 cording to the story, the cashier had
 done the man's business before the cashier
 knew the mistake was in his favor. It
 makes an excellent yarn, but all recent
 searches disclose that it never had any
 foundation in fact. Banks have no
 such rule. If a customer is overpaid or
 overpaid the mistake will appear
 when the balance is struck at the end
 of the day's business, and the error
 will be cheerfully rectified. That the
 majority of the public believe the notio-
 nous story of "how the fellow got the
 best of the bank" simply because it is
 a good story and they like to believe it.
 "Probably the most common error on
 the part of the public is the belief that
 when a dead body is found no one has
 a right to touch or move the remains
 until the coroner comes." There never
 was any such law, is not now and
 probably never will be. The citizen
 who is an inquiring sort of mind
 has a perfect right to examine the dead
 bodies he runs across in the course of
 his travels, to move the remains and
 even search the pockets of the de-
 ceased, provided, of course, that his
 motives are honest. That is all that is
 necessary.
 There is also a prevalent belief that
 a note signed or contract entered into
 on Sunday is void and that either party
 can plead the fact of the signed day to
 get out of a bad bargain. This is not
 true. If a man enters into a contract
 or signs a note on Sunday he is legally
 bound and can have no defense that he
 would not have if the transaction had
 occurred in the middle of the week.
 "I had my back against my own
 house when I struck this man," says
 the defendant in police court. He be-
 lieves that his proximity to his castle
 gives him more rights than he would
 have if he were in the street. This be-
 lief has been the cause of much can-
 tankerous litigation, and it has ever
 resulted in the ruling that a man has
 a right to defend himself in a reason-
 able manner if he is attacked, what-
 ever be his geographical position,
 and the incidental contiguity of his
 home "cuts no ice" in the case.
 The public has great confidence in
 the magic number three, and without
 any reasonable basis for the belief. It
 is commonly believed that if a drown-
 ing person sinks for the third time he
 is gone for good and all. The facts
 contradict this. Many persons die in
 their first sinking, and if one has the
 strength and vitality to rise to the sur-
 face of the water twice it furnishes an
 excellent presumption that he will be
 able to do so again. In an eddy or
 rapidly moving waters people have
 sunk from sight a half a dozen times
 and lived to tell the experience to their
 grandchildren.
 Then there is the third congestive
 chill, commonly believed to be fatal.
 Most people who die from this cause
 succumb to the first or second attack.
 If a man succeeds in weathering two
 of them the odds are in favor of his
 coming out victor in the third. Almost
 every community possesses a citizen
 who boasts the fact that he has a sil-
 ver plate in his skull. Surgeons say that
 very few attempts were ever made at
 such an operation, and all of them
 were failures. There does not exist a
 man who has a silver plate in his
 skull, although many men honestly be-
 lieve that they are carrying this species
 of paraphernalia in their craniums.
 The bone of the skull cannot live and
 be healthy in the presence of a foreign
 body. It is said by surgeons to be a
 physical impossibility, but this is true
 in no way to overcome the common
 and erroneous belief.
 The medical fraternity has another
 false belief to combat in cases of "sull-
 ing." This disease consists of a skin
 eruption, usually following affected
 nerves and commonly appearing on
 the body. It is a very common belief
 that if the "shingles" completely sur-
 round the body and strike a meeting
 point the patient will die instantly.
 The belief is untrue.—Kansas City
 Journal.

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