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The Democrat.
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MANCHESTER, IOWA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $60,000.
ESTABLISHED 1885.

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Keen Kutter Knives and Forks, and Rogers' 1847 Silverware. Also a complete line of Rochester Nickelware.
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Is always the same—not good one day and bad the next, but excellent all the time.
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IDOL is a new winter wheat flour, at a moderate price There is more Idol flour sold in Manchester than any other brand.

Quaker Mill Co.

Macaroni and Cheese . . .

Most any good cook book will tell of several ways to fix the above dish, and all we want to say is that this combination will take the place of any kind of meat at any time. When you get tired of meat, try the above; but remember that it is true only when you get the best Macaroni, such as our Faultless brand. Try a package.

Yours truly,
Phone 213 J. H. STEWART.

BUY YOUR
WINTER APPLES
Early. The seasons crop is short and the supply limited. Come early, if you want first choice.
A. E. PETERSON,
GROCERY.

GENEROUS CRIMINALS

SWINDLERS WHO GAVE AWAY BIG FORTUNES IN CHARITY.

Many Instances of Men Who Became Outrageous Robbers For the Purpose of Relieving Misery and Distress With Their Ill Gotten Gains.

Two or three charitable institutes in Italy owe their foundation to a famous swindler named Roselli, whose whole aim in life seems to have been to benefit poor children who, like himself, were cripples. Originally possessed of a small fortune, he practically beggared himself with this most worthy object. But there, of course, he should have stopped. Instead of doing so, however, he embarked on a series of gigantic frauds, by which he became possessed of many tens of thousands of pounds, which he devoted to the cause of cripples. The disinterestedness of the motive for his crimes is established by the fact that he himself lived most frugally in quite humble circumstances while he was dispensing thousands of pounds in charity, every penny of his ill gotten gains going in this way. Hundreds of cripples and other suffering children learned to bless his name, and it is estimated that he gave away between £80,000 and £90,000 to relieve the sufferings and brighten the lives of those "whom God had not made straight."

During his somewhat brief career as a man of wealth, Redpath, the railway clerk, who swindled his employers of nearly a quarter of a million pounds by means of forged stock certificates, dispensed a very considerable sum of money in charity. Leading a double life and, out of office hours, posing as a successful financier, he was constantly applied to by his acquaintances to assist charities in which they were interested, and he helped others as generously as he had helped himself. To beggars he rarely gave less than a sovereign, and time upon time he went "slumming" in order to help cases of distress.

But it cannot, of course, be asserted that his gigantic frauds were operated by him with the object of being charitable. He was undoubtedly generous and the total amount of money he gave away in charity would have kept him in luxury all his life. Palmer, the daring burglar, it would seem, embarked on his wonderfully successful career of crime solely from perverted philanthropic motives. He lived humbly and gave away all he stole. Redpath lived in such lordly style that one wonders that he should have managed to escape detection for so long as ten years.

Palmer was without doubt the most successful burglar England has ever known, not only because his hauls were generally rich, but because during a whole decade of systematic crime he never once fell into the hands of the police. It is estimated that he "acquired" more than £100,000 in the course of his career, and almost every penny of this was given away in charity. Norwich, where he lived, owes him a debt of gratitude it is not likely quickly to forget, for his benefactions in that town alone ran into tens of thousands of pounds. No local case of distress ever came under his notice without receiving help from him. The old and crippled particularly evoked his charity, and it is said that he spent upward of £50,000 in establishing an infirmary.

In no small measure was it due to his charitable propensities that Kint, the famous bank clerk who robbed the Bank of Belgium of nearly a million of money, drifted on his career of crime. It was his ambition to be a great philanthropist, but as a bank clerk he had not the means, and, hoping to get rich quickly, he went in for rash speculations. Losing, he robbed his employers to obtain the money with which to pay his account and to make another attempt. He found it comparatively easy to get hold of large sums of money in this way, and he went on stealing not only to pay his losses, but also to obtain funds with which to be charitable while he was waiting for a great stroke of luck to make him rich and thus repay his borrowings.

Luck, however, was against him, and one day he awoke to the fact that he had in all robbed the bank of nearly £1,000,000, which he could never hope to repay. Discovery being inevitable, he fled, only, however, to be caught and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment.

Milreau, who was said to have been connected with some of the best families in France and to have possessed considerable means until ruined by the Panama canal disaster, was one of the best friends the beggars of Paris ever had, and to obtain funds for helping them he became a systematic thief.

He used to frequent the fashionable streets during the day and pick pockets, and by night, dressed in ragged clothes, he dispensed the spoils to the first beggars he met. For years he continued the practice without being suspected, and it was by pure chance that he eventually did fall into the hands of the police. When his lodgings were searched sufficiently empty purses were found to fill a large packing case, and it was made clear that he had stolen hundreds of watches and scarfpins, while he had been pinching and contriving to live a respectable man on a few francs a week saved from the ruin of his fortune.—London Tit-Bits.

The Word "Covey."

Long custom has practically limited the word "covey" to association with the partridge, although it has always been used with grouse and ptarmigan. Beaumont and Fletcher, however, spoke of "covey of fiddlers" and Thackeray of a "covey of trumps." The word means properly a brood, hatching, coming through the French "couver," to sit (of a hen bird), from the Latin "incubare," to recline, whence "incubate" also sprung.

Setting Him Right.

Father—Why, when I was your age I didn't have as much money in a month as you spend in a day. Son—Well, father, don't scold me about it. Why don't you talk to grandfather?

Trouble Ahead.

Mr. Joax—Saw a man today who had trouble ahead of him. Mrs. Joax—How did you know? Mr. Joax—He was pushing a baby carriage containing twins.—Washington Star.

THE HOPE BEYOND.

So still and cold—
And yet, maybe, in some far distant place
Supernal sunshine lights her fair young face,
And joys more thrilling than on earth she knew
Start the warm pulses of her life anew.

So cold and pale—
And yet, maybe, to her it is somber night
Has lost its twilight in the morning light,
That yields a landscape more entrancing far
Than all the pictures of our dreamings are.

So pale and still—
And yet, maybe, her cheek divinely glows
With tints far richer than the opening rose,
While round her eyes of liquid azure blue
Smiles play and ripple as they used to do.

So pale and cold—
And yet, maybe, from out death's dreamless rest
She has awakened to be ever blest;
To share a life of love those only know
Whose robes are whiter than the drifted snow.

Pale, still and cold—
And yet, maybe, beyond the murky sea,
Across which Death will one day carry me,
Her joyous soul will be the first to come
And bid me welcome to our Father's home.

Life, joy and love—
And yet, maybe, we may not understand
Life's rich abundance in that farther land.
Till, some sweet day, we lay our burdens down,
And change the olive for the cypress crown

GEORGE E. PLUMB, in S. S. Times.

SAMPLE SPELLINGS.

Words on Which Dictionaries Agree and People Differ.

It is not strange considering that our language is in a stage of transition—growing, as all languages do—that authorities should differ on many points; hence we find that our three great dictionaries sometimes differ in the matter of spelling. The following spellings, however, are agreed upon by the Century, International (Webster's) and Standard dictionaries, though many people often vary from them:

absinthin	glycerin
acoustic	gully
ax	hacienda
amidin	Hindu
antemetic	Hindustan
arabin	Mohammedan
adz	mold, -er, -ing
baptize	molt, -ed, -ing
barytone	moneys
benzoin	mustache
Bering (sea)	nickel
blond (adj.)	oculist
bluing	offense
bouquet	paraffin
Budapest	pedagogy
bur	polt
caldron	quartet
calk, -er, -ing	quintet
caligraphy	rarefy
camellia	ruble
cantharadin	straitlaced
carbureted	sextet or sextet
Chile (S. A.)	smolder, -ing
colter	sobriquet
consensus	stanch
cozy	supersede
darky	tranquillity
defense	typify
denouement	veranda
dilettante	vermilion
dram (weight)	vitreous
dumfounded	whir
Eskimo	whisky
gelatin	

How many readers are aware that all our dictionaries give "wolverene" as the correct spelling of the name of the animal from which the Wolverene State takes its name? Here is where the dictionaries vary from popular usage.—Chicago Chronicle.

WHAT IS ELECTRICITY?

Some of the Numerous Theories on the Mysterious Current.

Well, what is it? It is scarcely possible to say. There are theories—many of them. It is evidently something of which we cannot take a part. We cannot cut a piece of it off and subject it to analysis, nor can we pour a little of it into a bottle for future study and contemplation. It is like the wind—its effects can be measured; its force, strength and quantity can now be calculated to a very nice degree. Still, to liken it to the wind, it is a stupendous power, a mighty typhoon, blowing, as it were, without moving, two ways at once along all parts of its path, giving off a halo of magnetism at right angles to that path everywhere.

One of the nicest theories perhaps is the one that considers electricity a "condition" of atoms brought about by chemical action, as in a battery cell, or by what might be called a severe irritation of the magnetic halo, as in a dynamo, and by other means, such as heat and friction.

What this condition is is beyond us. It may be a violent rotation or it may be an equally violent vibration of atoms, but as no man has seen an atom at any time, not even with the most powerful microscope, it is impossible to say. Friction in some form or other is present, as heat is produced before burning or destruction takes place.—Exchange.

ON DUTCH WATERS.

A Journey Along a Canal and the Scenery It Presents.

"I can think of no more reposeful holiday," says a writer, "than to step on board of one of those barges wedged together in a Rotterdam canal and, never lifting a finger to alter the natural course of events—to accelerate or divert—be carried by it to, say, Harlingen, in Friesland, between the meadows, under the noses of great black and white cows, past herons fishing in the rushes, through little villages with dazzling milk cans being scoured on the banks and the good wives washing and the saturnine smokers in black velvet slippers passing the time of day, through big towns, by rows of somber houses seen through a delicate screen of leaves, under low bridges crowded with children, through narrow locks, ever moving, moving, slowly and surely, sometimes sailing, sometimes being towed, with the wide Dutch sky overhead and the plovers crying in it, and the clean west wind driving the windmills, and everything just as it was in Rembrandt's day and just as it will be 500 years hence."

The Paris Jewelers.

"To stroll about the London streets," says Harper's Weekly, "is a pastime; in Paris it is also an education. I hardly understand how an Englishman after a walk down the Avenue de l'Opera or the Boulevard des Italiens can bear to even glance at a Bond street jeweler's. To see what the French are doing in jewel work of every kind is to make one feel that London is not merely a generation behind, but could not in a hundred centuries catch up."

Not a Question of Seasons.

"How should we get married if there were no London season?" asked the debutante.

"Some of you would get married if you were bricked up in an ogre's castle and had to be rescued," said the American millionaire. "And ten seasons wouldn't marry the rest."—London Boudoir.

LIFE IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

The Way In Sickness and Old Age Was Pitiable Indeed.

Concerning the life of poor people during the middle ages a writer says: "In those bygone days of feudal rule the dwellers in the country were almost invariably serfs, bound to the estate on which they were born and under the absolute rule of the owner. They were possibly better fed than at the present day, for butter, cheese and eggs were plentiful, and the fertile soil of Italy supplied them with abundance of fruit and vegetables. The poor man held his plot of ground by the tenure of so many days in the year of service to his lord. But in sickness or old age his case was very pitiable, and we have a curious proof of this in a letter written in 1465 by the mother of Filippo Strozzi, at Florence. She is speaking of some old people on her estate in the country: 'Piero and Monna Cilia are both alive and infirm. I have overflowed the field for next year, and, as I must put it in order, those two old people, if they do not die, must go and beg. Heaven will provide.' This is no passing thought of the good lady, who was pious and highly esteemed, a friend of the Medici, but it is a firm resolution in her own mind. A few months later she writes to her son: 'Piero is still alive, so he must put up with it and go away and beg. It would be best, of course, if heaven will take him.' Apparently a merciful Providence had already provided for Monna Cilia!"

A JAPANESE LEGEND.

The Girl Fish and the Shinto Shrine at Choshi.

Most Shinto shrines in Japan have a story. Here is one which is told of the leading shrine of Choshi: A traveler was entertained in the home of a rich man. A daughter of the host fell in love with the traveler, who did not care for her because she was ugly. Being under obligation to the family, he could not ignore the girl's love, so he told her that he meant to drown himself the next day. She decided to do the same and did it. The traveler gave up the idea—if he ever had it.

One of the gods changed the girl into a fish, and to this day the fishermen of the town often see that particular fish in the waters near their shores. Sometimes she is caught in the nets, but she is always reverently returned to the sea. A shrine was erected on the hill above the town and dedicated to the memory of the girl fish.

Before starting out to sea the fishermen go to this shrine to pray for good luck, and in their absence the families continue to invoke the favor of the god. A storm at sea or absence of good luck means that the fish god has been offended and must be appeased by special offerings.—Chicago News.

PANTS AND VESTS.

The Difference Between Them and Trousers and Waistcoats.

Why do the trade journals ignore the word "pants," and what is the difference between "trowsers" and "trousers" and between "vest" and "waistcoat?" asks a correspondent of the Clothier and Furnisher.

"Pants" is an abbreviation of "pantaloons," a word foisted upon us by the French, though possibly derived from the Italian "pantaleon," which, according to the poet Byron, has an ill defined connection with the lion of St. Mark's, in Venice. "Trowsers" is old English modernized into "trousers," which is the proper spelling. "Vest" is an abbreviation of "vestment." Another poet, Oliver Wendell Holmes, traces it to Londoners in his line which says:

The dangerous waistcoat, called by cockneys "vest."

Genteel usage declares "pants" to be vulgar, though it and "pantaloons" and "vest" have their place in trade and so receive recognition. We end the matter with another quotation from Holmes:

The thing named "pants" in certain documents,
A word not made for gentlemen, but "gents."

MARINE LEAPERS.

The Tuna Is the Most Graceful of the Jumpers of the Sea.

Many of the inhabitants of the sea are good jumpers and some have become famous. Among them should be mentioned the tarpon or silver king, a huge fish with scales that gleam like silver, which constitutes the famous game fish of Florida. The leaps of this beautiful creature are often astonishing. Several years ago a steamer was rushing down the St. Johns river. The captain was sitting on the fore deck, leaning against the pilot house, when suddenly there rose in the air a beautiful shining fish four feet in length. It came on like an arrow and landed in the lap of the captain as neatly as though it had been placed there.

In the Pacific waters the tuna, an ally of the horse mackerel, is noted for its leaps. Sometimes a school sweeps up the coast and the powerful fish, often weighing 800 pounds, are seen in the air in every direction. They are like an arrow, turn gracefully five or six feet in the air and come down, keeping the water for acres in a foam, and if not the greatest jumpers they are certainly the most graceful of the leapers of the sea.

Monkey With Spectacles.

In the Breslau Zoological garden there is a spider monkey which was operated upon for cataract and now wears glasses. For more than a year after it was received at the zoo it was very healthy and lively; then it became very quiet, ceased to play and crouched in a corner. It was examined and found to be suffering from cataract, so was immediately taken to the eye hospital and operated upon. In less than a month it was fitted with a pair of spectacles, which it wears with becoming gravity.

Deadly.

Two ladies got quarreling about their respective ages. At last, to end the dispute, one of them said in a conciliatory tone of voice:

"Don't let us quarrel over the matter any more, dear. I, at least, have not heart to do it. I never knew who my mother was, for she deserted me when I was a baby, and who knows but that you may have been that heartless parent?"

CHINESE CARVINGS.

Artistic Ornaments Cut Out of Nuts and Tiny Fruit Stones.

The most curious objects which are made subjects of the carver's art in China are the various nuts and fruit stones. Among the latter class may be named the stones of the olive, plum, peach, cherry, and of the former the most common are made upon the shells of walnuts and cocoanuts. These seeds and nuts are collected with great care and carefully cleaned and dried before being taken to the carver, who has an invariable standard of size, proportion, weight, hardness, etc. When every detail has been carried out to the satisfaction of the artist a nut or seed is selected by the designer, who roughly traces upon its surface an outline of the future picture. This is handed over to apprentices, who block out the design by cutting through the fibrous tissue along the lines drawn. The crude carving is again passed to the designer, who sketches a second and more intricate series of outlines, when it again goes forward to the subordinates, who cut out the indicated channels. After this the designer gives the object its finishing touches, and the assistants prepare it for market by polishing, oiling and waxing the carvings. These nut and fruit stone carvings are shown in the shape of buttons, watch charms, sleeve links, earrings and brooches. Collections of them strung on silver, copper or gold wire are also used as bracelets, anklets, necklaces, rosaries and official ornaments.

The carvings represented upon these seed and nut ornaments are frequently of a very high order of conception and display much of the carver's cleverness and dexterity. The writer has seen single cherry seeds upon which were plainly and artistically outlined a dragon, two crickets, a cornflower and a bunch of grapes. On the larger seeds and nuts are represented entire trees and their fruits and leaves, vines with leaves, flowers and vegetables attached as well as buildings, bridges, towers, temples and fences. Among the second group, which are usually composed principally of animal figures, the horse, lion, tiger, elephant, camel and bull are most generally represented.—Exchange.

TO WIN POPULARITY.

Have a good time, but never let fun degenerate into license.

Rejoice as genuinely in another's success as in your own.

Learn to control yourself under the most trying circumstances.

Have a kind word and a cheery, encouraging smile for every one.

Meet trouble like a man, and cheerfully endure what you can't cure.

Believe in the brotherhood of man and recognize no class distinctions.

Do not be self opinionated, but listen with deference to the opinions of others.

Never utter witticisms at the risk of giving pain or hurting some one's feelings.

Be ambitious and energetic, but never benefit yourself at the expense of another.

Be as courteous and agreeable to your inferiors as you are to your equals and superiors.—Success.

A Truthful Verdict.

A clergyman who had accepted an invitation to officiate at Sunday services in a neighboring town intrusted his new curate with the performance of his own duties. On returning home he asked his wife what she thought of the curate's sermon.

"It was the poorest one I ever heard," she replied promptly—"nothing in it at all."

Later in the day the clergyman, meeting his curate, asked him how he had got on.

"Oh, very well!" was the reply. "I didn't have time to prepare anything, so I preached one of your unused sermons."—Harper's Weekly.

Fat Folks and Disease.

Fat people are less able to resist the attacks of disease or the shock of injuries and operations than the moderately thin. In ordinary everyday life they are at a decided disadvantage, points out the London Hospital. Their respiratory muscles cannot so easily act. Their heart is often handicapped by the deposit on it, and the least exertion throws them into a perspiration. A person whose limbs and body are covered with adipose tissue is in the position of a man carrying a heavy burden and too warmly clothed.

Surveying Land.

The art of land surveying owes its origin to the fact that the Egyptians were unable to keep permanent monuments on land which was overflowed every year by the Nile. Under such circumstances it became necessary to have some means of reidentifying the various pieces of land. The instruments and mathematical methods of astronomy, with suitable modifications, were used by the Egyptians for land surveying.

Families Share Carriages.

A curious custom exists in Genoa. Many of the well to do people as well as those in moderate circumstances do not own either horses or carriages. They own only an interest in them. Four or five or half a dozen great families club together and buy a carriage and horses; then they arrange among themselves the days the different families will use it.

The Drama.

The drama embraces and applies all the beauties and decorations of poetry. The sister arts attend and adorn her; painting, architecture and music are her handmaidens; the costliest lights of a people's intellects burn at her show; all ages welcome her.—Charlotte Cushman.

Making It Easy.

George (nervously)—I'd like ever so much to marry you, Kitty, but I don't know how to propose. Kitty (promptly and practically)—That's all right, George. You've finished with me; now go to papa.

Some men do as much begrudge others a good name as they want one themselves, and perhaps that is the reason of it.—Penn.

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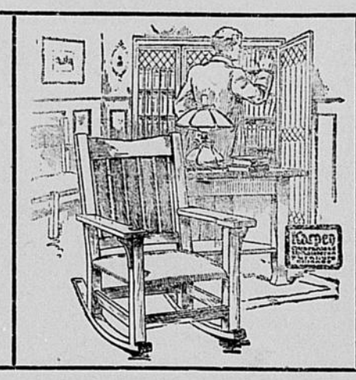

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Is prepared for Holiday business with the biggest and best stock of Fine Furniture ever shown in Delaware county, and at unheard of prices.

Anticipating a heavy advance in furniture of all kinds, we placed our orders early in the season and the result is that our immense store is filled with an unequaled stock, bought at the very lowest prices, and we intend giving our customers the benefit.

Nowhere in this section will you find such a stock to select from, and it will well repay you to visit our store. We cordially invite you to come and look over this stock. You will find here the most suitable and sensible of Christmas Gifts. Nothing is more appropriate and nothing more appreciated than a piece of furniture, and we always give the very highest quality possible for the price we ask.

As a special advertising feature, and in conformity with our usual custom, we will, on Monday morning, December 25th, give to the lucky holder of the Chair Coupon, a beautiful Rocking Chair. Cut out this Coupon, write your name and address upon it, BRING IT to our store and place it in the sealed box provided for the same, and on Monday morning the coupons will be thoughly mixed up, and the first one drawn from the box will be good for the chair. It costs you nothing but a TRIP to our store to try for this. *Attend to this NOW.*

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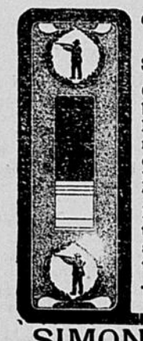

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