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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 accommodations consistent with safe banking.

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M. F. LEROY, PRESIDENT. H. A. GRANORER, CASHIER.

If You Are Not Satisfied

With the Flour you are using, try a sack of

"Roller King"

The old reliable Cedar Falls full patent.

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Do You Use It?

WHITE PINE Do you use it?
HEMLOCK Do you use it?
CYPRESS Do you use it?
FIR Do you use it?
POPLAR Do you use it?
WOVEN WIRE FENCE Do you use it?
PLASTER Do you use it?
CEMENT Do you use it?
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COAL Do you use it?

If so, we shall be pleased to fill your orders, which are better prepared than ever to do. Estimates cheerfully furnished whether you buy or not.

Manchester Lumber Company.

Phone 156. J. W. RABENAU, Mgr.

WINTER APPLES

Early. The seasons crop is short and the supply limited. Come early, if you want first choice.

A. E. PETERSON, GROCERY.

S. K. MYERS

... THE ...

Piano Man

Will sell you as fine a Piano as is made, at right prices and on easy payments, if desired. The

Angelus Piano Player

Has a Phrasing Lever and devices for bringing out the melody of a composition, and its expression devices give anyone the means to produce artistic music. Hear it played at the S. K. Myers Music Store.

Have You a Piano and No One to Play It?

The Angelus will fill the bill, and you can play it after a little practice. Call and see it at

S. K. MYERS' Music Store.

Try an Advertisement in the Democrat.

WHERE IT WAS DONE.

Joe King, he cut ten cords of wood from five to six o'clock. He cut it on the hillside. Yes, sir, that's what he done. He cut it on the hillside. Is one tremendous chore. Joe King cut it behind the stove in Lascumb's grocery store.

Joe King, he cut eight loads of hay. I saw, an' I raked it too. An' in twelve hours by the clock he was entirely through. He only took a couple of hours. Cut 'em as many more. He cut it where he did the wood, in Lascumb's grocery store.

Joe King, he plowed four acres out. He plowed it good an' neat. An' fore the sun had gone down the job was all complete. The boss never pulled a hair. Want 'em, nor less 'n' five. He plowed it all in one short day.—In Lascumb's grocery store.

Joe King, he made five dollars out by simply pluckin' hops. He pluckin' 'em for several days. With them for several days. A dozen days more.

Where was it done? The same old place.—In Lascumb's grocery store.

—John D. Larkin in Woman's Home Companion

The Hen as a Trust-Buster.

The vexed question, "is it possible to bust a trust," has been answered in the affirmative. Heretofore, it has been answered like the old one whether it is right to cheat a lawyer: "Right, but impossible." The strongest agencies in this country have been grappling with this knotty problem, but up to date not a single success has been secured. The trust, shot at from all directions like wild beasts, hounded like deer in the Adirondacks, sailed on like a phantom ship through all obstructions and untouched by any of the ammunition fired at them. The socialists have howled, the party platforms have "viewed with alarm," the political orator has grown red in the face as he denounced the state legislatures have enacted, many governors have demanded, and finally for years past the great American government itself has been engaged in a gigantic effort to head off the omnipresent octopus. The beef trust has been hauled over the coals, the railroads have been made miserable over their mergers, the tobacco trust has been smoked out and the mighty Standard Oil lion himself has been bearded in his den. All to no purpose: it was a Waterloo in every case. But a mightier power than all these has stepped to the front to show the leaders of the land how the thing can be done.

The great American hen entered the lists, threw down her gauntlet and invited one of the most potent of the minor trusts to a fight to the finish. The cold-storage combine, backed by millions of dollars and ramifying throughout every corner of the country, is the victim of misplaced confidence. As early as last April this powerful agent entered the field as a buyer of eggs and piled them up in the millions of their warehouses by the millions of dozens. So certain were they of big profits to come, that they paid stiff prices for that season of the year, with the result that enormous sums of money were tied up in every important city of the country. The scheme, of course, was to await cold weather as a sure booster of the market, when it would be easy for the trust to take down its profits. But, "the best laid plans of mice and men gang aft a-gley." The great American hen had made other arrangements and concluded, for just this once, to keep up a full supply of fresh eggs all winter. This was more than the trust had bargained for, and it was not long before they began to show signs of distress. They stood it pretty well through December and January, but about the first of February there was a crackling sound as if something was giving away from ocean to ocean. A big Chicago house, a regular ten storied skyscraper, toppled over with a loud crash and scattered eggshells for miles around. Another concern in an Indiana town, turned its face to the wall to the tune of one hundred thousand dollars, clear loss from inability to guess what the hen would do. Many others in various parts of the country followed suit, and there was not a cold-storage egg establishment which did not feel the cold shivers running down its backbone long before the Ides of March proclaimed the close of winter. The losses were enormous, so enormous indeed that it is probable it will be a long time before the cold storage fraternity catch their second wind and it is hardly probable that last year's performance will occur be repeated.

The moral of all this is obvious. President Roosevelt and Congress, as well as the folks, Lafolletts, Hanlys, and other professional trust-busters may take a lesson from the lowly mistress of the barnyard. Her methods are simple, but effective. She doesn't go out hunting with a brass band, she needs no big appropriation and she never calls on the judiciary department for help. When she wants to kill a trust she simply lays down on it.

Breed Cows For Milk.

There are several factors which enter into this question of economical milk production, but owing to the limited time, I shall have to pass somewhat hurriedly over some of the points.

The first factor, which to a large extent determines economy of milk production, is the man handling the cow. Men, who are accustomed to handling steers, and would rather feed steers than milk cows, are usually the men who will not get the milk economically from the cow. There are some men very much like the old man who said she hated men so much that she would not

even use a hymn book in church and, there are some men who hate cows so that no matter what kind of a cow you give them, they would not be able to produce milk economically. A man must first have a real love for his cows, he must be able to coax the milk out of them. I never saw a better illustration of that than in our own stable at the present time, where we have a man who can literally coax the milk out of the cows. They are giving more milk than they ever did under any other man that I ever had; the cows milk better than they have done in years and I will tell you how he does it. He goes among the cows, and talks to them just as he would to a human being. He is a man who really loves cows. He was receiving \$100 a month, and came and worked for us for \$35 a month. I asked him why he did it, and he said because he liked cows. I hold that the dairymen of this country must give more attention to the dairy qualities of their animals, or, in other words, their power to produce milk, and I think these shrewd Scotch farmers are beginning to realize that they have made a mistake in their system of judging cattle at their shows in Scotland. I presume they have realized the truth of that statement made by the great teacher when he said: "Ye blind guides who strain at the gnat and try to swallow a camel." Or as the old fellow said in reading that, "They strain at a gate, and try to swallow a saw mill." The time has come when we must change, and the man who is breeding dairy cows must breed them not for their form, but for their power to produce milk.

One of the cows in our herd produces milk at a cost of 31 cents per 100 pounds; another cow costs us seventy-nine cents for the feed to produce 100 pounds of milk, and if we were sending her milk to the cheese factory, and getting 65 cents per 100 pounds for it, how many cows would we have to keep before we would get rich? And yet there are a number of cows in this country that are producing milk that costs about the same price.—H. H. Dean in Report Canadian Live Stock Associations.

Food of the Oyster.

"Many galleons, probably many barrels, of water are drawn through the gills of each oyster each day," writes a forestry professor, "and the microscopic beings that it may hold are strained out and pushed along into the oyster's mouth. Each microscopic organism is a long time in traveling from the point where it first comes in contact to the oyster's stomach; all this while it is alive and capable of becoming the parent of new generations when removed from the gill and placed under suitable conditions. Most of these organisms are harmless to man, and it is only those that enter the oyster's stomach, are quickly killed and converted into its palatable and nutritious substance, but so long as they are traveling along the gills all are alive and some are extremely dangerous to man. The oyster exercises choice in the selection of its food, rejecting some of the microscopic organisms and swallowing others, but those that are discharged into the water are the sewage of cities and are unfortunately among the ones that are rejected, and before these have entered the oyster's stomach they are most favorably placed for gaining entrance into human stomachs and multiplying there."

Queer Beliefs About the Fern.

The fern was supposed to seed only on St. John's night and thus to possess occult properties for which it had become almost sacred. The gathering of the seed was believed to be attended with considerable danger. Povey in his "Pandemonium," published in 1834, says: "Much discourse hath been made of the gathering of fern seed which is looked upon as a magical herb on the night of midsummer's eve, and I remember I was told of one who went to gather it, and the spirits which he struck his hat and other parts of his body. In fine, though he apprehended he had got a quantity of it and secured it in papers and box beside, when he got home he found all empty. But most probable this appointing of time, as well as the fact that, having once ensnared people to an obedience to his rules, he may with more facility oblige them to stricter vassalage."

Capacity of Great Churches.

The Roman Advertiser gives the following statistics of the capacity of the great churches of the world, allowing four persons to every square yard:

Church	Persons	Sq. Yds.
Milan cathedral	21,000	5,250
St. Paul's, Rome	22,000	5,500
St. Peter's, London	20,000	5,000
St. Peter's, Bologna	24,000	6,000
Florence cathedral	24,000	6,000
Antwerp cathedral	24,000	6,000
St. Sophia, Constantinople	20,000	5,000
St. John's Lateran	22,000	5,500
Notre Dame, Paris	7,000	1,750
Pisa cathedral	15,000	3,750
St. Stephen's, Vienna	12,000	3,000
St. Basilica, Bologna	12,000	3,000
St. Peter's, Bologna	11,000	2,750
Cathedral of Siena	11,000	2,750
St. Mark's, Venice	9,000	2,250

The piazza of St. Peter's in its widest limits, allowing twelve persons to the square mile, holds 624,000; allowing four to the same, drawn up in military array, 258,000. In its narrowest limits, not comprising the porticoes of the Piazza, it contained, 474,000 crowded and 158,000 in military array.

A Minor Gift of Beauty.

A man may be unattractive physically as a gargoyle, but if he possesses personal force and strength of character he will never lack feminine admiration.—London Gentlewoman.

Lectures and Learning.

I have gained nothing whatever from any lecture I ever heard excepting an increased power of forgetting.—Confession by the Head Master of Eton.

Always Praising.

"What's your occupation, sir?"
"Mine is a pursuit. I'm a bill collector, you know."

The Law and the Sword.

In all arguments there must of necessity be both the law and the sword. Laws without arms would give us not liberty, but leantlessness, and arms without laws would produce not subjection, but slavery.—Colton.

Bright Answers.

"Noah's wife," wrote a boy in an examination, "was called Jean of Arc."
"Water," wrote another, "is composed of two gases, oxygen and cambrige."
"Lava," said a third, "is what the barber puts on your face."
"A blizzard," declared another child, "is the inside of a fowl."

The Distinction.

"Do you say that as a lawyer or a man?" exclaimed an exasperated witness whom a lawyer was cross examining. "If you say it as a man, it is a lie and a slander, but if you say it as a lawyer it's not of the slightest consequence."—London Telegraph.

Fear is Imprinted in us as a preservative from evil, but its duty, like that of other passions, is not to overbear reason, but to assist it.—Johnson.Holding Hands. De Garry—Why is it that when a fellow is alone with a girl he loves they seldom play cards? Merritt—Because if they did she would have to hold her own hand. "Some men don't worry," said Uncle Eben, "some dey's got too much sense, and others don't worry 'cause dey ain't got sense enough."—Washington Star.

We have just received our new spring line of Carpet Samples



In all the New and Up-to-date Patterns. We cordially invite all to call at our store and look over these goods. We can show you the largest and most complete line of these goods ever displayed in Manchester, and the prices are the very lowest.

BROWN,

THE FURNITURE MAN,
Sells Cedarine Furniture Polish.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
Capital \$60,000.00. Surplus \$35,000.00.

DELAWARE CO. STATE BANK,

Manchester, Iowa.

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INTEREST paid on "TIME DEPOSITS" at current rates. Said deposits may be made in any amount from One Dollar up.

A progressive and conservative banking institution which offers superior facilities for the transaction of your banking business.

School Books

... AND ...

School Supplies.

DENTON & WARD.

ADULTERATION.

With all the various forms of food adulterations on the market, it is pleasing to note that the bread we eat is as yet pure and unadulterated. Don't you know that we have a Federal Law requiring the branding of all mixtures sold as wheat flour?

Quaker Mill Flour

Is made from the pick of the choicest wheat grown, in a modern mill, by expert millers, and is absolutely pure. All Quaker Mill products are pure products.

\$1,000.00

Howard to you can prove that we adulterate any of goods. Call for the flour that's made at home.

QUAKER MILL CO.

Low Rates To South Dakota

April 10, 17 and 24, 1906.

To all points in North and South Dakota, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and to many other points in those states via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

The successful crops of the last seven years, and the opportunities now offered the farmer, rancher, or merchant in South Dakota should induce every man desiring to better his present situation to investigate the openings offered.

Recent railroad extensions through Lyman County have opened up a large portion of the state heretofore thinly settled because of a lack of railroads.

At present Lyman County offers unusual opportunities for the man looking for a good location. Land is cheap—from \$10 to \$15 an acre—but these prices will not last long. Water is plentiful, and the soil is rich.

South Dakota book and Lyman County leaflet sent to any address on request. Ask the nearest agent of this Company for additional information, or write today to

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