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The Manchester Democrat.

MANCHESTER, IOWA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1907. VOL. XXXIII—NO. 8.

The Democrat
RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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THE LAW REQUIRES

AFTER JANUARY 1ST, 1907.

That all cans containing Gasoline MUST BE PAINTED RED and stenciled with the word

GASOLINE

If you wish we will call for your can, paint and mark it, for a nominal price and return it filled with

THE BEST GRADE OF 74 GASOLINE.

TRY A CAN AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF. BEST WISHES FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Hutchinson & Atwater

And now as the year of 1906 has come to a close

I take this opportunity to thank you for all courtesies extended in the past and to express the hope that our amicable and pleasant business relations may continue not only during the present year but indefinitely. Now we have sent the goods which have been a cheerful duty for us and if you will now send us the money, which we are sure, will be a cheerful duty to you, we will all be cheerful. Again thanking you we are cordially yours

Phone 213 J. H. STEWART.

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Before you close a deal for a Piano. We own our Pianos, sell them ourselves, and you settle with us. A fine double veneer case Piano for \$225, guaranteed for ten years. We sell on easy payments. See us before you buy.

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WN. BOYNTON, Main Street.

Bravo, Senator Dunham.

(Cedar Rapids Republican.)

The other day in the senate at Des Moines, the question of creating a convention to amend the constitution of the United States, which the distinguished governor of Iowa has designated as a relic of barbarism, came up for a vote. It appears that the senate was filled up with funkies, or at least with men who did not dare to vote against the absurd proposition, in the face of the governor, who was personally present to encourage the funkies and to discourage the cowards. He seems to have been very successful in both respects.

But there was one senator whom he could not budge, and who had the courage to stand up for his own convictions. That man was Senator Dunham of Delaware county, our neighbor to the north. He voted against the proposition, and before doing so rose and offered the following:

Mr. President: I wish to have incorporated in the journal the following, as an explanation of my vote upon the joint resolution for a constitutional convention: I vote 'no' upon that proposition for the following reasons:

First—Because I am not in sympathy with the proposition to remove, from the choice of the United States senator, the safeguard device by the framers of the constitution to insure the cool judgment of the people in choosing the members for the smaller body of the national congress.

Second—I believe it had policy, if not unsafe, to call a convention to amend or revise the constitution without first checking upon its deliberation at a time when the country is unsettled on so many important questions of varying interests to its different sections.

Third—Because the senators representing the state of Iowa have always been an honor to the state and the lead in this matter, if not considered as a criticism of the present team in the senate, will appear as an unsolicited intermeddling with the affairs of our sister states, and Iowa, under all existing circumstances, should stand as guarding rather than attacking the constitution.

Geo. W. Dunham.

This little document is the bravest and sanest note that has been entered on the transactions of the present legislature. It is an indication that all sanity is not yet dead, and that there is still hope of a recovery from the present team of partisanship and factionalism. They have been so rampant in the present legislature that no business has been transacted, except the business of personal politics. The legislature which is now in session was elected under the spell of hysterics last summer and its membership is worshipping at the feet of one man.

We confess, that following the election last fall, we were disposed to welcome a new era in Iowa politics. We would even have been willing to have Mr. Cummings elected United States Senator, if a man less worthy than Senator Dolliver had not stood in the way. The people at the polls had entered their approval of Senator Dolliver, as much as their approval of the executive.

But the course that the governor is pursuing with regard to the senatorship is not, in our opinion bringing him nearer that much sought and much desired goal of his political ambitions. To encompass that ambition he is now using the extreme measure of seeking to amend the constitution of the United States. He is still laboring under the belief that if the people had voted last fall on senator that he would have been their choice, and not Senator Dolliver. Be that as it may, one should not judge public questions entirely from the personal standpoint. We believe that the governor is lessening his influence in Iowa by showing such anxiety to encompass his own election to the senate, sometime or other. The governor has been strong in the past because he has been able to make it appear that office was seeking him rather than he seeking the office.

Senator Dunham is right in asserting that in Iowa the present method of electing United States senators has resulted uniformly in the choice of good men. There has never been a senatorial scandal in this state. This is the last state from which such a movement should come, for this state has been the first in good service under the present system. The impression given out that there is a deep dissatisfaction in Iowa is not a correct impression. It is false in every way.

Under the present system Senator Dolliver has just achieved a re-election without personal efforts of any kind, without asking a man for his vote. He has done it without a faction or personal following. He has done it on his own merits and on the merits of the good sense of the people of this state.

The legislature that did not dare to vote against him,—although there was much plotting in that direction,—because that he had the approval of the people, the legislature now sends after him the absurd proposition of an amendment to the constitution. It is more an insult than a protest and as far as accomplishing anything it will amount to nothing. We have a great many good reformers in this country and a great many more crazy ones, but the latter are not yet in such majority that they will be able to overturn the great constitution of the United

The Rebate Evil.

BY WILLIAM J. GAYNOR.
(Justice of the Supreme Court of New York.)

The effect of wealth, provided it be acquired on equal terms of competition—that is to say, without the favor, connivance or discrimination of government, or the aid of statutes, cannot be pernicious to republican institutions, but, on the contrary, tends to the healthy activity, welfare and happiness of the community, and hence to the perpetuity of such institutions.

There is no danger of the confiscation of private property in this country any more than in England. But the acquisition of private property by the dishonest use of public franchises and the aid of cunning statutes is a very different thing. It is more than a menace to our republican institutions; it is fraught with their destruction if suffered to continue; the moral odium of it would in the end debase us all, and no debased people can in the nature of things remain a free, self-governing people.

It has been difficult to get some people to understand that our railroads are not private roads, but are public highways, just as much as our roads which run alongside of them.

A railroad is not a private monopoly, although we must acknowledge that those in control of our railroads are, in their origin and the very law of their being public highways, subject to the regulation and control of government. Everyone may use them on equal terms. Any favoritism in rates is absolutely unlawful and always was.

It is the guilty railroad official, however high, and even though he may have risen to a high place in the councils and government of the nation, or if he be only the local station agent in the village or the loneliest place, who should be prosecuted.

This favoritism in freight rates is the greatest crime of our day and generation. To allow one class of men to have their freight carried over the public highways at a rate much lower than that which their rivals in business are charged as to enable them to undersell such rivals and even drive them out of business is so heartless and so damnable that we shall be looked back upon by our descendants and by the future historian as a generation lost to moral sense for having suffered such a condition to exist so long.

This favoritism in freight rates has been such a deep-seated abuse that it is not to be eradicated in years. Those who are profiting by it, namely, the few who control our railroads, our iron highways, and then principally the great trusts, and, last, politicians and public men who are in their pay, are not to give up easily such a source of wealth and power.

It is my belief that the government should appoint the general freight agent of every railroad, and it may have to do so, for he, through his subordinates, could stop the abuse at once. The duty of such officials would be not to fix rates, but to see that every one paid the prescribed rate, no more and no less.

Since politics went wrong with him in South Dakota Richard Franklin Pettigrew, formerly senator from that state, has lived mostly in New York, where, it is said, he displays about as much sagacity in the stock market as any of the most seasoned bulls and bears and has accumulated a pile of money, behind the shelter of which he feels much more comfortable than he was ever able to feel while serving his fickle public in the senate. Mr. Pettigrew has not abandoned his citizenship or interest in South Dakota.

Many times did the German emperor press the title of prince upon Herr Von Bulow before the latter would accept. The statesman wanted the title, but could not afford to live up to it. Of this the kaiser knew nothing, of course. At length, about eighteen months ago, a relative of Von Bulow died, leaving him \$1,350,000. A few days later he showed the kaiser a legal notification of his good fortune. The monarch grunted. "So that was his reason—my prince," he said, laying stress on the title. "Why did you not say so before?"

There is a widespread complaint in Germany over the high cost of living. The mayor of Stuttgart recently gave a public address on the subject, presenting calculations showing a decided increase in the cost of meat and provisions generally within a year—to say nothing of the increase within several years. This advance in the price of necessities of life has compelled the city to raise the wages of municipal employees, and the plight of the taxpayer, caught between the two fires, seems to be especially a matter of commiseration.—Springfield (Miss.) Republican.

Keep A-Goin'!

If you strike a thorn or rose,
Keep a-goin'!
If it hurts or if it stings,
Keep a-goin'!
'Taint no use to sit and whine
When the thorn ain't on your line.
But your hook ain't keep on tryin'
Keep a-goin'!

When the weather kills your crop,
Keep a-goin'!
When you tumble from the top,
Keep a-goin'!
S'pose you're out of every dime?
Gettin' broke ain't any crime!
Tell the world you're feeling prime—
Keep a-goin'!

When it looks like all is up,
Keep a-goin'!
Drain the sweetness from the cup,
Keep a-goin'!
See the wild birds on the wing,
Hear the bells that sweetly ring:
When you feel like stinging—sing!
Keep a-goin'!

FRANK L. STANTON.

How to Diagnose Lameness in a Horse.

If you are in doubt as to whether the injury is in the foot or shoulder lead the horse over a small post or log. If the injury is in the foot the horse will step over the obstruction. If it is the shoulder he will drag his leg over in a stumbling manner. If the injury which produces the lameness is in the leg or shoulder, and its location is in doubt, take the animal to some place where there is no draft or wind and wet the leg and shoulder thoroughly with cold water. In a short time the spot where the injury is located will commence to steam.

Sunshine.

The value of sunshine as a purifier and a germ killer cannot be estimated. It is safe to say that hundreds of thousands of lives are saved each year through God's pure sunshine. The most harmful germs cannot resist its killing powers. Germs of consumption will live for years in a dark place, but when the sun's rays are turned on them they die in a few hours. All germs of fever can exist but a few hours in the sun. How necessary then that all our rooms be well sunned. Bedding, rugs, clothes, carpets, everything that can be moved should be gotten where the direct rays of the sun will fall on it. Get in the sun when troubled with a morning headache and breathe plenty of pure air at the same time. Nature has given us many ways of keeping well and strong, but we often fail to obey her laws through ignorance or laziness. It is largely due to ourselves that the medical schools are filled to overflowing with medical students.

Milking Machines.

Prof. O. Erf, of the Kansas Agricultural College, has the following to say about milking machines in the Farmers' Tribune:

Dairying is now the second largest branch of agriculture in the United States. The dairy products exceed the wheat crop by 270 million dollars. They exceed in value live stock, such as cattle, horses, sheep and swine, by over 500 million dollars.

Owing to the great progress this industry has made within the last few years, it has brought about a great demand for labor in this particular line. The labor problem has greatly hampered the industry, or even greater strides would have been accomplished for there is an endless number of articles that are made from dairy products which never allows an over production. Furthermore, dairy products are the cheapest products according to the constituents they contain. For instance a quart of milk is equal to a pound of the best steak or two pounds of bread.

With these conditions before the dairymen efforts were being made for many years to invent an apparatus that would dispose of the most disagreeable part of the dairy work, namely, milking.

Milking machines were invented as far back as 1819, but no great efforts were made until 1870, when a number of inventors began to take out patents. From that time on until the present 147 different patents have been issued. Some good points were embodied in nearly all of them, but owing to the great number of people who were holding patents it was impossible to combine the successful points embodied in the patents into one machine, and not until recently have a number of patentees mutually agreed to buy or sell a part of their patents on shares in the profits of their inventions.

Mr. Lawrence, a Scottish inventor, was successful in buying a number of these patents; Mr. Kennedy of

\$10.00

Our third January offering is the best of any we ever had in the odd dresser line.

Our \$10.00 Special Dresser



Is 74 inches high, 44 inches wide, 22 inches deep. Notice by the cut that the mirror frame is very prettily shaped and the mirror tolets gracefully turned, the whole design being finished with beautiful and massive carving. This dresser is made with double tops to prevent warping or strain on the case. Stock, heavy car, thoroughly seasoned and kiln dried. Finish golden. Mirror 20x24 heavy beveled edge French plate, good and clear, not flakey or cloudy. We claim this to be the biggest and best \$10.00 dresser manufactured. This dresser is easily worth \$12.50 and we ought to have it. Come and see this and convince yourself that this is the best value of any.

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Have You Had Figures?

We have a complete stock of building material and would be pleased to quote you prices. Soliciting your patronage we are,

Yours to serve,

Eclipse Lumber Co.

E. B. Bolander, M'gr. Manchester, Iowa.

TRIAL MARRIAGES.

A Queer Old Custom That Existed For Ages In Scotland.

"Handfasting" was a custom that existed for ages in Scotland. The contracting parties met at the annual fairs in their several districts. There young men chose the maids who best pleased them. They joined hands and by that act became man and wife until the corresponding day of the following year. If the love and fortunes of the pair decided to part at the end of the twelvemonth, the bride was at liberty to marry another man, her apprenticeship to matrimony not carrying with it any reproach to her. Such marriages were by custom made legal. Any issue resulting from the union would in the case of a second marriage be taken by the father and rank as heir after the children of the marriage which lasted for life.

Many weddings were unmade at the end of the year, but it was dangerous if the matter were taken by the man who had wedded the kinswoman of a chief. When a Macdonald of Sleat availed himself of his right to send back the sister of a Macleod of Dungaiven, the latter resented it as an indignity. "He had no honor to celebrate his wedding, but he shall have one to solemnize his divorce," Macleod swore. He kept his word, and a terrible vendetta between the clans resulted.

ODDITIES IN GRAVES.

A Woman Who, Born, Living and Dying Cross, Was Buried Cross.

There is a curious old graveyard in Prestbury churchyard which records the fact that one woman at least in England died a bachelor. Her name was Sarah Pickford, and the stone gravely informs the reader she was there interred "August 17, Anno Dom. 1703, and died a Bachelor in the 48th year of her age."

A stone in Westminster abbey records the interment there of George Graham, who was the only workman that received the honor of being buried in Westminster abbey. He was a scientific instrument maker, who in 1700 invented the deadbeat escapement in clocks. His funeral was attended by the Royal society in a body.

In East Ham churchyard there is a tombstone placed crossways. The woman interred is said to have been born cross, lived cross, married a Mr. Cross and died cross. Her dying request was to be buried cross, and this was carried out.

As to more ancient graves, that of Noah is reported to be in the small town of Nakhilchevan, near the foot of Mount Ararat, and is six feet in length. Another tradition says that the grave is merely a niche in the wall of an abandoned fortress.—London Daily News.

Adam and Eve.

Adam was making his way, to Eve.

"No power shall ever take you from my side," he declared fervently.

"That's a pretty rash promise, isn't it?" inquired Eve, winking.

"Since you know I was taken from your side the first thing after you arrived here?"

"Perceiving that the woman was giving him a rib roast, Adam went off sulking in the apple orchard.—Exchange.

He Was Right.

"See here," feebly complained the victim after the accident, "I thought you said it was perfectly safe to go up in that old elevator?"

"Well," replied the elevator man, "so it was safe to go up. You see, the dangerous part of it was comin' down."—Philadelphia Press.

Considerate.

Mr. Younghub—Did you take this bread, darling? Mrs. Younghub—Yes, dear, Mr. Younghub—Well, please don't do anything like that again, we are entirely too light for such a heavy work.