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The Democrat
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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 has 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.

COME AND SEE US

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, guarauteed for ten years. We sell on easy payments. See us before you buy.

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The Piano Man,

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SOLID SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

If you contemplate purchasing silverware of any description, it will pay you to examine my new line of up-to-date patterns, suitable for presents for any occasion. I also carry a fine line of

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CHAINS, CHARMS AND RINGS,

In fact, anything in the jewelry line that fancy can desire Call and see our new goods, whether you wish to purchase or not. Engraving done when desired.

WN. BOYNTON, Main Street.

Important Money Considerations for Corporation Stockholders.

In an address which I gave some years ago before a great audience at Minneapolis, presided over by Gov. Pillsbury, then governor of the state, I said, "You have a great lumber district here and a single neglected hoodlum may on a windy night set a fire there which would burn down half your city. It is important that you should educate your children in your public schools to become good and humane citizens." Simply as a question of dollars and cents for the protection of property and life, can there possibly be any better way of preventing railroad wrecks, incendiary fires and the explosion of dynamite bombs than by carrying, so far as possible, into all the schools of our country an education that will make all our youth and children more humane, or a better way of preventing future wars involving thousands of human lives and innumerable millions of dollars than by sending out eloquent men to address all our university and college students in behalf of our American Humane Education Society's objects, "Glory to God," "Peace on Earth," "Kindness, Justice and Mercy to every living creature," both human and those we call dumb?

It seems to me that simply as a question of dollars and cents [far more valuable than all the libraries Mr. Carnegie is so generously giving] is it to give our American Humane Education Society power to go into all universities, colleges and schools, and preach and teach the gospel of mercy? You may talk to thousands of hoodlums and others growing up in our dangerous classes about loving their fathers, their mothers, or God, with little effect, but you can teach all of them to be saying forty times a day kind words and doing kind acts which will not only be making their own lives and all those about them happier, but will have a tremendous influence to prevent railroad wrecks, incendiary fires and the use of dynamite bombs, and make life and property, as well as our republican institutions, more safe than they now are.

GEO. T. ANGELL.

Cecil Lyon, republican national committeeman for Texas, visited the senate gallery a few days ago and later announced that he had picked out his seat. "You see," he said, "I received the unanimous vote in my party caucus in the legislature at Austin for United States senator. Nobody dared run against me. The action of the caucus was afterward duly ratified by the joint session of the legislature, in which I received every republican vote. I may contest the election with Senator Bailey. The strength of the party in the present legislature is exactly twice as great as it was in the last." "What is the republican strength in your legislature?" excitedly inquired a journalist, who stood with sharpened pencil poised over a white sheet of paper. "Two votes," replied Colonel Lyon. And then he ran way.

In the March McClure's there is a note worthy article on the Negro Question by Thomas Nelson Page. Under the title of "The Great American Question--The Special Plea of a Southerner," he deals with the subject in a distinguished manner, as the following extracts from his introduction show:

There are some things so well understood by those who know the negroes, as to appear to them almost truisms. For example:

That the white race is superior to the negro race; not accidently and because of superior training, but inherently and fundamentally.

That in certain things negroes differ widely among themselves: for example, in temper, character, training, manner, temperament. But that in certain respects, all, or nearly all negroes have the same race characteristics; as Indians, Chinese, Caucasians, and other races have them. . . .

That the negroes understand by "social quality," for the most part, one part only: the right to stand with white women on precisely the same ground as that on which white men stand with them. . . .

That there is a wide difference at present between the point of view of the great body of the Northerners and the entire body of the Southerners as to the negro: in this, that Northerners espouse the cause of the negroes as a race, but dislike negroes individually, while Southerners do not dislike negroes individually, but oppose them as a race. And that this difference is due to conditions and not to basic principles. . . .

There is another vital fact not generally known to Southerners: that one of the chief causes, if not the chief cause at present, of the feeling at the North in favor of the negro is the violence so often directed against negroes at the South. There is quite as much violence against them in some other parts of the country, in proportion to the colored population, as at the South; but for reasons not necessary to discuss here, this is not taken into account. The brunt of the censure falls on the South, and the South on every account, but especially for its own sake, ought to put a stop to it with relentless hand, or else make it clear to the rest of the world why it is not done.

The Man Who Wins.

The man who wins is the man who works—
The man who toils while the next man shirks;
The man who stands in his deep distress
With his head held high in the deadly press.
Yes, he is the man who wins.

The man who wins is the man who knows
The value of pain and the worth of woes;
Who a lesson learns from the man who fails
And a moral finds in his mournful wails:
Yes, he is the man who wins.

The man who wins is the man who stays
In the unsought paths and the rocky ways,
And perhaps who lingers now and then
To help some failure to rise again.

And the man who wins is the man who hears
The curse of the envious in his ears,
But who goes his way with his head held high
And passes the wrecks of the failures by—
For he is the man who wins.

—Henry Edward Warner, in the Baltimore News

Improvements in Breeding Horses.

By G. H. Utley.

In raising horses for profit we must improve our breeds. In order to do this we must begin by proper mating, and, as this is the slack season of the year on the farm, it is about the right time to begin figuring on the breeding proposition for the coming season.

Look over your mare carefully and decide what class of horses you ought to breed to, then look around until you find the right horse. If you cannot find him in your own neighborhood, go some place else, and keep hunting until you find him, and you will be well repaid for your trouble when you sell the colt.

The first thing to look for in a stallion, especially in draft breeds, is to ascertain that he is of the same blood as your mare. There is nothing gained by crossing the breeds. You may sell a cross blood for a pretty good price, but you can never build up a good breeding herd, in any other way than to breed in straight blood lines. I am firmly convinced that if this policy had been pursued for the last thirty years we would have no occasion to send so much of our good money to foreign countries every year for stallions.

I am speaking now of draft breeds. When we come to trotting bred stock, of course it is a different proposition. If you are breeding strictly for speed, there is only one course to pursue, breed to the best you can find. But, if you are breeding for carriage horses, it will be necessary for you to use such as the German or French coach or English Hackney.

I think one of the greatest mistakes and one of the most common among our farmers, is the notion, that because they have an inferior mare, they should breed her to a common scrub horse, because the service fee is low. By doing so they are sure to get an inferior colt. Had they paid five or ten dollars more for the service of a first class horse, they would have stood a show of getting a colt that would develop into a horse that would sell for double as much as the scrub. The difference in service fee is a small matter, and it costs no more to raise a good colt than a poor one.

When you find a stallion whose breeding and qualities suits you, look him over carefully to ascertain if he has any hereditary unsoundness. If he has don't patronize him at any price.

I have found a very good rule to go by in choosing a stallion is this, if he would not make a first class gelding, he cannot well be a first class stallion.

It is not reasonable to expect a horse to transmit qualities which he does not himself possess.

I am a firm believer in a great future for the heavy carriage horse, and would say: If you have a high class trotting bred mare of coach conformation, and high coach horse action, breed to a horse of pure trotting blood, that possesses all the fine qualities which we require and which the market demands.

The Horse.

A paper read at the Farmers' Institute by George L. Lane of Masonville.

"The Horse, His place in the Profits of a successful farmer. How shall we increase his Value?"

I consider the horse has first place in the profits of a successful farmer. He has first place on our farm and I can honestly say we have made more money and made it easier with the Percheron horses than we have made at any other business. We have a ten year old registered mare that we have sold about $2,000 worth of colts from and have our $1,000 worth still on hand. We can do our work with the mares and at the same time raise their colts better than as though they were running in the pasture. At least that has been my experience. There is no other class of animals we can make pay their way as well as the horse and at the same time be making us so much money. When we come to consider the value it is easy enough to put him first. There are four distinct classes of horses. Heavy draft horse, coach horse or high actor, gentlemans driving horse and the saddle horse. Now we must stay by one of the classes, or at least keep them separate, if we would make a success of the horse business. I firmly believe the draft horse is the horse for the farmer to raise, for he can get them ready for the top market if he will. The lighter class of horses have to be trained and handled more before they will bring the top price, and we farmers haven't time to do that. Another great disadvantage in raising the light horse is, if they get cut in the barb wire they are practically ruined, while it doesn't hurt the sale of the heavy horse so much. First of all we must on the draft horse have good feet. I mean by that feet that are large, of even size not spread all over an acre field, straight horn, dense, of a dark color, sole concave, bars strong, frog large, elastic, heel wide, high length of toe. I mean by that it should be as wide across the back part as it is from that part of the foot to the toe on the bottom of the foot. Next comes the pasterns, they should be sloping, lengthy and strong, canons short, lean, the sinews or muscles large, set back from the bone so you can feel nothing but the hide when you run your fingers down on each side, well muscled in forearm and gaskins. Hocks clean cut, wide and straight. This is one thing the majority of us don't pay enough attention to, and it counts 8 points, if we get a strong hock we wont be troubled with blemishes on the hind legs. We want the knees wide, clean cut, straight, deep, strongly supported and forearm heavily muscled, long and wide, arm shoot, thrown forward, shoulders sloping smooth, snug, extending into back. We don't like a straight shoulder, it is a poor thing to pull by and it wont allow the horse to carry his head so high. Neither do want it too sloping so the collar will slide up and choke him. They should be wide between the jaw bones, this is especially important in the lighter horse, when they duck or curve their heads they haven,t room for the wind pipe to come between the jaws when pressed down against it. They will whistle or show poor wind when they really are all right. You want room for your fist between the jaw bones. We can cover up the defects of the body to some extent by fattening, but we can't cover up the feet and legs, they are always the same whether poor or fat. So look to bone and have a good quality of bone and muscle in the draft horse. We want a good straight top line and under line, especially top line. A good strong back and loin is one of the very important points, for this is what gives the strength to the hind quarters, we want him broad and deep in the chest, good spring of rib and ribs close together, this is an indication of strength and vigor, and his legs on the four corners of his body. A walk is the main gait of the draft horse, so it must be smooth, quick, long, and well balanced. When he moves we want to see the whole of the bottom of his foot. To see a horse move we mean to have him come toward us and go from us straight, then have him go past us to get the length of stride.

I am convinced of the fact that nothing will bring a man in more clear money than a good team or two of registered mares of the Percheron or French Draft breeds. You can do your work with them and at the same time raise a colt that at one year old will bring you $500 by judicious feeding and mateing I am sure that on the Percheron we have the best feet, bone, head and neck, always a good intelligent head and full bright eyes, that is what makes a horse beautiful. We have the horse scored under six general headings, and under these forty sub-headings. General appearance 16 points, head and neck 6, fore quarters 25, body 9, hind quarters 34, action 10, (trot 4 and walk 6.) I will again refer to the most important points. Fore quarters, pasterns 3, feet 8, legs 4. Hind quarters, hocks 8, feet 6, legs 4.

How shall we increase his value? I say by the proper mating of sire and dam and right here is where so many of us fall down, because the price of a good sire don't suit us, and perhaps a little trouble to go where they are. We have taken mares many a time to Independence 14 miles, to get to Old Brilliant or some other good sire that suited us, and thought we were well paid for the trouble. Like produces like, we are told, and what else could we expect. We must produce what the market calls for, for there is where our profit come from. A good draft gelding or horse of any draft breed should weigh at least 1500 pounds and sell for from $200 to $300. All of the flesh we put on after that we get good pay for.

From 1600 to 1800 it is worth 25 cents per pound, from 1800 to 2000 50 cents per pound, from 2000 to 2200, $1 per pound. So you see size and weight are important but we must have the bone and muscle to go with it. My theory is first grow your horse then fatten him. I don't believe in making baby beef out of them like one does of yearling steers. If we do by the time they are 3 to 5 years old they are practically worthless.

With these few points I will close as I am anxious to hear what Prof. Kennedy has to say on the subject. I thank you for your kind attention.

Pruning Tomatoes.

Men and women who grow a few fine tomatoes in their own gardens for their own use have long practiced more or less pruning of the vines. Pruning is also practiced systematically when tomatoes are grown in hothouses. As a rule, the field culture of tomatoes is not sufficiently remunerative to make pruning profitable. Professor Munson found that pruning the plants after a part of the fruit had set increased the yield more than one-third. This was under conditions of field culture. It is possible that where the market is good an increase of one-third in the crop would pay for the work of pruning.—Country Gentleman.

ROBUST DOUGH ROLLERS.

Work In a Pie Factory Is on the Scale of Athletics.

To properly describe the processes of baking pumpkin pies would require one skilled in the technicalities of the art. This is the way it looks to a mere man: First, the coarse yellow rind is removed, and then the pumpkin is cut open and the seeds taken out, after which the two halves are thoroughly washed. Then a husky lad takes a sort of cleaver and cuts the pumpkin into large pieces, which are fed into a steam chopping machine and reduced to small fragments. These are placed in a huge copper boiler capable of holding perhaps twenty-five gallons. After the boiling has been completed a pasty mixture of eggs, milk, sugar, cinnamon and other spices and condiments is added and well stirred in, and then the yellow mass is ready to be filled into the skeleton pies. The crust is prepared in another department, where the dough is mixed, rolled and placed in the pans ready to receive the filling. If any one thinks that piemaking is an easy and effeminate employment he should visit a pie bakery and inspect the muscles developed on the arms of expert pie crust mixers and rollers. They would be creditable to a trained athlete and would put many a mill worker and blacksmith to the blush. Finally the pies are placed on racks and shoved into huge ovens that resemble nothing else so much as the kilns used for burning brick. These kilns are constructed in any size desired, with a capacity of anywhere from fifty up to several hundred at a time, while they can be refilled every half hour or less.—Pacific Monthly.

PECULIAR EYES.

The Organs of Sight of the Spider and the Snail.

The next time you catch a spider try to find the eight shiny little eyes at the anterior end, some above and some put under the edge of what we may imagine to be its forehead. To examine these parts to the best advantage hold the spider in tweezers, or it may be better to use a spider killed by being dropped into a bottle of diluted alcohol. These eight eyes vary in arrangement and in relative size in various species of spiders—in some they may be arranged in two rows, in other in three; some may be very small and others large and prominent, and so on—but there they are, rather poor eyes, nearsighted, looking in several directions at once, and the spider, which can never shut any of them, is sure to see everything that approaches unless it is asleep, in which case the sight is dead. For some purposes it may be convenient to have eyes that roll up and disappear at the approach of danger. And these are exactly what the snail has situated at the end of two long and sensitive palpi, or feelers. When all is quiet their owner extends these organs and you can see at their tips small round knobs upon which the eyes are placed. But if you touch one of the palpi or even jar the snail a little the eyes begin to back into these feelers as the tip of a glove finger may be turned in, and they no longer see any danger that may be lurking at hand.

Dangers of the Revenue Service.

The officers of the internal revenue service make little fuss over their accomplishments. The world scarcely hears of them unless they have had a desperate hand to hand fight with mountain desperadoes which has resulted in the death of several of their number. But day after day and night after night they go about their work calmly, quietly, in constant danger of death from a shot from some ambushed moonshiner or blockader. Yet these men are an absolute necessity for the safeguarding of the country's interests, and they deserve much credit for their hard task, scarcely appreciated by the great mass of the people.—David A. Gates in Metropolitan Magazine.

When the Wire Tires.

"Messages," said a telegraph operator, "always slide over the wires better on Monday than on any other day. The wires, you see, have profited by their Sunday rest. It is a fact that inanimate as well as animate things get tired and need a vacation occasionally. You know how true this is of razors, of automobiles, of locomotives, and it is just as true of telegraph wires. A wire after its Sunday rest gives a quicker, a fuller and a more delicate transmission. It is like a piano that has just been tuned."

The Thumb.

The radical difference between the hand of man and of the monkey lies in the thumb. In the human hand the thumb has the "opposing power," which means that the thumb can be made to touch the tip of each or any of the other fingers on the same hand. The monkey's thumb is nonopposable. —Pittsburg Dispatch.

Needed the Money.

"Say," queried old Wedderly, "why don't you get married?"

"Because," replied young Singleton, "I'm too poor."

"Huh!" rejoined the old man. "When I was your age I was so poor I had to marry."—Chicago News.

They Must Like It.

"Does this powder really kill the cockroaches?" asked the housekeeper at the grocery.

"Why, certainly not!" replied the grocer. "If it did we wouldn't sell a third of the quantity."

The truth is always the strongest argument.—Sophocles.

How We Do Change!

"Aha!" exclaimed Mr. Jellus. "Been treasuring another man's picture all these years, hey?"

"Not exactly," answered his better half. "That's a photo taken of you, dear, when you had hair."—Washington Herald.

Brought Home to Him.

Crusht—After all, right doesn't always make might, does it? Frankman—I don't know about that. The matrimonial rite seems to have made a mite of you.—Richmond Dispatch.

Get Down to Business with

THE Fountain Pen of to-day—the Fountain Pen with a Clip-Cap that holds it in your pocket.

Ink flow regulated by a spoon feed—no blots or overfloods with this contrivance.

Writes easily and smoothly with a constant flow of ink, but never spills.

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