

# The Manchester Democrat.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT MANCHESTER, IOWA AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

MANCHESTER, IOWA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1907.

VOL. XXXIII—NO. 27.

SPACES.	1W	2W	1M	3M	6M	1Y
One inch	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$4.00	\$7.00	\$12.00
Two inches	\$1.50	\$2.25	\$3.75	\$6.00	\$10.50	\$18.00
Three inches	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$8.00	\$14.00	\$24.00
Four inches	\$2.50	\$3.75	\$6.25	\$10.00	\$17.50	\$30.00
Five inches	\$3.00	\$4.50	\$7.50	\$12.00	\$21.00	\$36.00
Six inches	\$3.50	\$5.25	\$8.75	\$14.00	\$24.50	\$42.00
Seven inches	\$4.00	\$6.00	\$10.00	\$16.00	\$28.00	\$48.00
Eight inches	\$4.50	\$6.75	\$11.25	\$18.00	\$31.50	\$54.00
Nine inches	\$5.00	\$7.50	\$12.50	\$20.00	\$35.00	\$60.00
Ten inches	\$5.50	\$8.25	\$13.75	\$22.00	\$38.50	\$66.00
Eleven inches	\$6.00	\$9.00	\$15.00	\$24.00	\$42.00	\$72.00
Twelve inches	\$6.50	\$9.75	\$16.25	\$26.00	\$45.50	\$78.00

For expiration of contract will be charged for above scale. Business cards, not exceeding six lines \$6.00 per year. Business cards, exceeding six lines \$1.00 per line. For the first insertion, add five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

## 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.

DIRECTORS: H. C. HAEBERLE, A. H. BLAKE, E. M. CARR, R. R. ROBINSON, L. L. HOYT, H. A. VON OVEN, H. A. GRANOR, M. F. LEHOY.

J. P. LEHOY, PRESIDENT. M. A. GRANOR, CASHIER.

## Every Saturday In June

We will offer our customers a

Number of Seasonable Articles

At a Reduced Price.

These are not articles which we are closing out but brand new goods.

If we have failed to send you a

YELLOW BARGAIN LIST

call at our store and get one.

## Hutchinson & Atwater

1867. 40 YEARS IN ONE SPOT. 1907.

### The Delaware County State Bank.

Manchester, Iowa.

With a CAPITAL of \$80,000.00, SHAREHOLDERS LIABILITY \$80,000.00, SURPLUS and PROFITS \$90,000.00, a TOTAL of \$180,000.00, DEPOSITS \$500,000.00; TOTAL RESOURCES OVER \$700,000.00.

THE DELAWARE COUNTY STATE BANK desires the accounts of people wanting reliable BANKING accommodations, and to such people, THE DELAWARE COUNTY STATE BANK will extend every accommodation consistent with good banking. INTEREST paid on TIME and SAVINGS DEPOSITS at current rates. SMALL accounts appreciated—they grow.

WM. C. CAWLEY, President. CHAS. J. SEEDS, Cashier. R. W. TIRRELL, Vice-Prest. C. W. KEAGY, Asst. Cash.

## Home Protectors.

There is nothing that protects your home from destruction by the weather, than good Paint. We have a complete line such as

Heath & Milligan

BEST PREPARED PAINT.

Carter White Lead and Pure Linsed Oil.

NOTHING BETTER. PRICES RIGHT.

LET US FIGURE WITH YOU.

Anders & Philipp

CENTRAL PHARMACY.

Why Pay 5c per lb. for

## .. Calf Meal ..

When you can buy it at the

Franklin Street Feed Store

2 1-2 CENTS.

C. H. BUNKER.

TELEPHONE 113.

### Iowa Weather for April and May.

From the Iowa Weather and Crop Service.

Following the coldest April of record in this state, the month of May 1907 is also a record-breaker as to the temperature. The average for the state, according to the records of 120 stations, was 53.5 degrees, which is 7.2 degrees below the normal. The lowest temperatures were recorded on the 3rd and 4th, and the average monthly minimum for the state was 22.1 degrees. Frosts were reported in all districts in every week during the month. At the central station light frosts were noted on the 2nd, 8th, 20th and 27th; heavy frosts on the 1st, 11th, and 16th, and killing frosts on the 4th. Light snow flurries were reported in all sections on the 3rd and 14th. There was a deficiency of sunshine, the number of clear days being 11, cloudy days 10 and partly cloudy 10. The average precipitation for the state was 3.48 inches, which is .78 of an inch below the normal for May. During the first and second decades there were general complaints of lack of moisture for the germination of seed and the growth of grass and small grain. In a considerable area the drought became somewhat serious. But during the last decade there were copious showers with generally sufficient rainfall to break the drought and replenish the supply of water for stock. The average for the northern section was 2.74 inches, and in a number of counties moisture was deficient at the close of the month.

The dry weather was favorable for plowing and preparation of soil for planting and the bulk of the corn acreage was planted under ideal conditions of soil. It is estimated that four-fifths of the crop was planted by the 20th of the month, though the temperature was not favorable for germination. In the last decade the weather was generally cloudy, showery and unseasonably cool; and under these adverse conditions field work was slow and unsatisfactory, necessitating more than the usual amount of replanting. The stand obtained was generally below the average and at the close of the month the condition of corn was rated several points below the normal. The wet and cool weather of the last decade however was favorable for meadows, pastures, oats, wheat, rye and barley and the condition of these crops was materially improved. The cold weather of April and May greatly damaged orchard fruits and retarded the growth of garden truck. Small fruits, the later than usual, give promise of better yield than was anticipated.

The news comes that a new swindle is being operated among farmers in this part of the country. There is a bunch of fellows selling barbed wire. They offer an eight-wire fence, with iron posts, at 8 cents a foot and secure a contract to turn out to mean 8 cents a foot for each wire, or a total of 64 cents a foot.—Center Point Journal.

Attorney General Ellis of Ohio, in an interview with the governor gave it as his opinion that penalties against illegal combinations in restraint of trade are ineffective because they are speedily recovered from the public which is forced to patronize them. He declared that a much more effective remedy lies in civil action ousting offending corporations from the right to do business in the state.

Charles City Intelligencer: If all the money which has been foolishly parted with by Charles City citizens by investing in mining stocks, coffee plantations, mahogany plantations and various other get rich schemes was gathered together a railroad from here to Charleville could be built and put into operation. We never could understand why Charles City, which has a reputation for conservatism, should contain so many suckers.

Presidents of Illinois railroads have agreed that there shall be no immediate contest of the 2-cent rate law which becomes effective July 1. The present plan of the railroad officials, as announced, is to put the rate in effect and later, should passenger earnings show a deficit, to go into the courts and declare the rate law confiscatory. President Harahan, of the Illinois Central, says: "After a reasonable period of operation under the new law, if there is a decrease in the net passenger earnings, as I believe there will be, as a result of the law, we shall present such exhibit and ask the courts for a decision on the grounds of loss of revenue which in its effects we believe to be confiscatory. I do not believe the population of Illinois as it is distributed outside of Cook county, will warrant the 2-cent rate."

The conviction of Mayor Schmitz in San Francisco is another proof that there has been a great growth of civic righteousness in this country, and that most vexing problem, municipal government, long considered unsolvable, is to be settled rightly, just as was the slavery question and every other issue that has confronted the American people. The Mayor, who was the practical dictator of a great city, has been taking his air through the bars of a jail for some time, in spite of the efforts of the shrewdest lawyers he could employ, and his example is one that should be a warning to grafters everywhere.—Independence Bulletin Journal.

### Safety Only in Death.

There's danger in the food that's canned. There's danger, too, in greens. There's danger in the bacon and ham. There's danger in the bread. The experts rise in their ranks. To tell us food's a cheat. Which lures us to destruction. Thanks! I do not care to eat.

Bacteria in the water boat. And in the milk they're worse. Most bottled liquors, as to note. Your tissues will disperse. It stomachs were but metal tanks. One need not pause and shrink. Before his rat he quenches. Thanks! I do not care to think.

Farwell, farwell, oh, jocosund world. Upon each eddy breeze. A host of microbes fares its rounds. Against my health and ease. I see them at their wicked pranks. As dust clouds rise and waft. In vain is all precaution. Thanks! I do not care to breathe.

—Washington Star.

### Rockefeller's Private Postoffice.

Those who some weeks ago read of the Rockefeller park in Franklin county, N. Y., as described in a letter reproduced in the Register and Leader, will be interested in the following letter:

MARNE, Ia., June 25.—To the Editor: In your issue of June 8 there appeared an article on "Rockefeller Park," written by Moses Lyman of Lakeville, Conn., which gave an account of William Rockefeller's estate of 52,000 acres in Franklin county, N. Y., near the village of Brandon. The letter stated that Mr. Rockefeller had bought nearly all the village of Brandon, and that Oliver Lamora, a civil war veteran, refused to sell. The old soldier was not only forbidden to fish in the St. Regis river which ran through the Rockefeller estate, but he was also forbidden by guards his mail at the postoffice. Thus Mr. Lamora was prohibited getting his pension, lest he be liable to imprisonment for contempt of court. My blood boiled when I read this and I immediately wrote to President Roosevelt, sending him the article. I knew if he ever saw it his blood would boil too. I am happy to say that I received a reply from Mr. Hitchcock, first assistant postmaster general, saying the matter had been investigated and found to be true. I quote: "The subject was taken up with Mr. Rockefeller, who gave assurance that no attempt (hereafter) would be made to deny Mr. Lamora or any other person free access to the postoffice at Bay Pond." The postmaster thereupon communicated by letter with Mr. Lamora, informing him that no objections would hereafter be offered to his visiting the postoffice to secure his mail.

Yours very truly for justice against oppression, John H. Carpenter.

But this reply of Mr. Hitchcock does not go to the merits of the matter. It does not answer the question why in the free United States a post office is maintained on Mr. Rockefeller's private park, where Lamora or any other citizen is permitted to get his mail by the sufferance of anybody.

Mr. Rockefeller gives assurance that hereafter Mr. Lamora can secure his mail at the Brandon office. How does it happen that Mr. Rockefeller has anything to say about where Mr. Lamora may get his mail? Since when has it been a matter of complaisance on the part of a millionaire land grabber where American citizens shall get their mail?

The courts enjoined Lamora from entering the Rockefeller premises, although the river that flows through was stocked with fish at state expense. The postoffice department now arranges that he may walk in a bee line to and from the postoffice, providing he does not loiter by where Mr. Lamora may get his mail? Since when has it been a matter of complaisance on the part of a millionaire land grabber where American citizens shall get their mail?

The government of the United States is disgraced by this whole affair. The administration of Theodore Roosevelt ought not to be bothered to know what to do with postoffices that can be approached only by sufferance. The letter Mr. Hitchcock writes to Mr. Carpenter is a humiliation to every independent American citizen. It is a confession, no administration with an American blood in its veins ought to be willing to make.—Register and Leader.

### Death for Writing Name.

The 223 capital offenses which the old English law recognized as punishable by death did not keep down crime and with the abolition of the death penalty for all crimes but murder, crime in England, as well as everywhere else all over the world where the death penalty has been modified, lessened markedly. A man's life was not very valuable in those days. If he scratched his name on Westminster bridge; if he wore a wig or false mustache or other disguise on a public road; if he cut down a young tree; if he stole property worth more than \$1.25; if he had been transported for crime and returned a day ahead of the expiration of his punishment; if he wrote a threatening letter; if he stole a hide from a tanner's; for any and for all these things, and for 200 more than these, he was hanged by the neck until he was dead.—Traveler.

### The Delaware County Association of Chicago.

The Delaware County Association of Chicago is planning its annual meeting for Saturday, July 27th, 1907. Arrangements are being made with the railroads for a reduced round trip rate from Manchester to Chicago, good going Saturday morning, returning either Saturday, Sunday or Monday. A program is being prepared for the entertainment of visitors at a luncheon to be given in Jackson Park.

In order to know just how many to prepare for, all prospective visitors are asked to send their names and addresses to the undersigned secretary at 80 Elm St. Chicago.

Definite details will be mailed to all who contemplate visiting Chicago at this reunion in ample time for them to make arrangements for the trip.

Mrs. LEONORA MORSE ROSINO, Sec'y.

### Shoeing Geese.

They shoe geese in the country round about Warsaw, in the Vilna district, because the geese have a long annual journey to make—a journey to the goose market. In the late fall and early winter a goose market is held at Warsaw, and geese to the number of 5,000,000 congregate in the town. The geese march to market on foot. Some come from 100 to 150 miles away. The average distance they come from is sixty miles, and to protect the feet on this long journey they are shod. To shoe the geese the gooseherd first makes them walk back and forth in melted tar. With a coat of tar on their feet they then walk through fine sand. The result is that they are shod with a good, strong shoe of mixed tar and sand, that protects them well on their journey to the Warsaw goose market.—Philippine Gossip.

### Married.

On Wednesday at the home of the bride's parents near Greeley, Ia., occurred the marriage of Martin Nieman and Miss Mary Scheckman. The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Nieman of this city, and for the past few years has been farming on the H. Nieman farm near Manchester. He is a young gentleman, exemplary, industrious and honest and has a host of friends in this city who extend him their hearty congratulations.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Scheckman, and has by her unassuming and polite manner gained numerous friends in this vicinity.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Fr. Lutz of the Lutheran church of this city, only the immediate relatives being present.—Earville Phoenix.

### Alexander Hoagland—Boy Lover.

Last week, in his little room in a cheap hotel in Omaha, Col., Alexander Hoagland, "The News Boys' Friend," and author of the Curfew law, was found dead, aged 75.

That was nearly all the newspapers said about the passing of a great soul.

For forty years this dear old man went from city to city with a single passion—to make good men out of the boys of the streets.

In this gracious ministry of turning young hoodlums into good citizens, giving street waifs an outlook upon a better life, Alexander Hoagland spent a fortune. When the fortune was gone he kept on just the same. A few friends sometimes sent him money. Some of the big newspapers helped.

It did not take much to keep the old man's soul and body together. His wants were touchingly few.

It was the glory of Mr. Hoagland's work to be in a crowd of newswellers and boot-blacks—the cheeriest and wittiest of the gang—and so turn the talk as to make the boys think something of themselves and of their future.

Few men better knew the way to a wayward boy's better nature. He was a man of education and refinement with a brilliant war record behind him. His personal graces and tact and ability would have made him a great success among men. He was an eloquent public speaker and had many elements of popularity.

But he chose rather his own modest philanthropy of the street.

Many successful business men remember the grand old man with gratitude. He gave them their first "hunch" toward better things.

What, then, is the test of a man's life work? Who is the successful? Put the life labors of Alexander Hoagland beside the success of the mere money-getter. What an object failure the latter! He will die and the worms will eat him, while "The Newsboys' Friend" will live in the lives made better by his presence, live as long as the race shall live, live a sweet and gracious influence.

Through hardness and short dinners and scant comfort the life of Hoagland was a constant martyrdom—and a constant joy.

Blessings on the memory of his good gray head!—Des Moines Daily News.

### Temperance Sentiment Growing.

At the recent session of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' association it was predicted that anti-saloon sentiments would be injected in the platforms of both great political parties next year. The liquor men are alarmed at the growth of temperance sentiment. And they have reason for being alarmed. Temperance sentiment is growing very rapidly. Probably temperance has had its greatest encouragement from the employers of labor who have put the ban on users of intoxicants. Another thing that is responsible for the anti-liquor sentiment is the adulteration of intoxicating drinks. Adulterated whiskey and beer have been responsible for a large increase in the numbers of those who become victims of the disease of drunkenness. The growth of temperance sentiment is the natural observation of the effects of using concoctions which set the brain on fire and otherwise utterly incapacitate those who indulge in the use of intoxicating drinks. The growth of temperance sentiment is the result of the adulteration of intoxicating drinks. Campaign funds may operate to keep politicians and political parties from aligning themselves with temperance sentiment, but such funds will not prevent the growth of that sentiment among the masses of the people.—Cedar Rapids Gazette.

### Rice as a Food.

Rice is a much more nourishing food than the potato, is more easily kept and much less expensive, and agrees with the most delicate digestion. It is as good for the invalid as for the laborer, and can be made into the daintiest of dishes for the fastidious. One reason that it is not more generally liked is that it is not properly cooked, and not agreeably seasoned. Here is a way that is much liked: First, wash and free the grains from all foreign or objectionable matter, and put into a sauce pan (a double boiler is best,) and cover with boiling water; keep boiling briskly for half an hour, but do not let burn. When the water is all gone, put the rice into a fine colander over a sauce pan filled with boiling water, and finish your cooking by steam. If properly cooked, each grain is separate, then it may be seasoned as one likes. Sugar, butter, eggs, cream, a little salt, are all used for seasoning rice, and many use finely-flavored broths to cook it in. If one has a steam cooker, one pint of boiling water should be added to one cupful of rice, which should be salted to taste, and then set in the steamer and steamed one hour. It can be cooked in the dish in which it is to be served, as the steam heat will not hurt the dish. Or, milk may be used instead of water, which gives a richer flavor and more creamy body than water, and the seasoning, after the rice is done, may be two beaten eggs, one cupful of sugar, and a large spoonful of butter, with or without the addition of a cupful of chopped, seeded raisins or currants. After these ingredients are added, turn into a buttered dish and steam for half an hour longer, then it can be browned in the oven, if liked. If one has no steam cooker an old-fashioned steamer to be set into the top of an iron kettle over boiling water, and closely covered will do very well. Many things are better steamed than cooked over dry heat, or on top of the stove, and the danger of scorching or burning is done away with.

### BUY THE Peerless Woven Wire Fence WHY?

Because it is perfect in construction, Made of Hard Steel Wire which does not sag in summer, Does not draw down from gauge under heavy strain, And every time a steer backs into it, or a hog rubs against it he does not leave his photograph.

Last but not least, THE PRICE IS RIGHT.

We carry a large stock of LUMBER, STUCCO and CEMENT and will be pleased to figure on your requirements.

Manchester Lumber Company.

Phone 136. J. W. RABENAU, Mgr.

### Local Views

In Colors.

R. A. DENTON.

### Eclipse Lumber Co.

FOR

## Building .. Material

No matter whether you have a little repairing to do or whether you have a house to build. We will give you the same courteous treatment and assure you our prices are right.

Yours to serve

E. B. BOLANDER, M'gr

PHONE 117.

## GO CARTS

We have a good line of go carts and propose to make such prices on them that will move them quickly.

For Instance

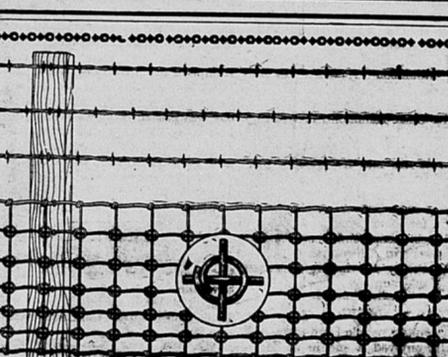
Folding Go Cart with steel wheels, steel spokes and rubber tires. Wheel slips on with patent fastener. All steel frame including handle and handle rods. A very neat and strong go cart. Can be folded into a very small space for carrying in buggies, on trains, etc. Cheaper to buy this than for a tired mother to carry a baby around in her arms.

\$2.45.

## BROWN,

THE FURNITURE MAN.

SELLS CEDARINE FURNITURE POLISH.



BUY THE Peerless Woven Wire Fence WHY?

Because it is perfect in construction, Made of Hard Steel Wire which does not sag in summer, Does not draw down from gauge under heavy strain, And every time a steer backs into it, or a hog rubs against it he does not leave his photograph.

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