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ROOT SPEAKS.

United States Senator Elect Root addressed the senate and assembly in joint session at Albany last week. He told the legislature that he believed there were two dangers, due to the development of this country.

"On the other," he continued, "is the danger of breaking down the local self-government of the states."

"The tendency of vesting all power in the central government at Washington," he said, "is to produce the decadence of powers of the states. Now do not misunderstand me. I am a convinced and uncompromising nationalist of the school of Alexander Hamilton."

Believes in Power of Executive. "I believe in the exercise of the executive, the legislative, and the judicial powers of the national government to the full limit of the constitutional grants as those grants were construed by John Marshall and would be construed by him today."

Officers Must Observe Limit. "Further than that I believe that the essential quality of free government is to be found in the observance by all public officers of the limitations set by law upon their powers."

States Must Exercise Rights. "Evidently if the powers of the states are to be preserved, and their authority is to be continued, the states must exercise their powers. The only way to maintain the powers of the government is to govern. Let me say that the men who make the most noise about state rights are apt to be the men who are the most willing and the most desirous to have the national government step in and usurp the functions of a state when there is an appropriation carrying with it the usurpation."

"The men who are found opposing maintenance of the authority of the treaty provisions of the United States made under the express grant of power in the constitution are apt to be men who are anxious to have the government come into their states and spend no end of money in doing the things that the states ought to do themselves in the exercise of their own powers."

Authority of States Must Remain. "Because I believe in maintaining the two grants of power of the constitution, maintaining the national power to its full limit and still preserving the state power, I am opposed to everything that tends to belittle, to discredit or to weaken the authority of the legislatures of the states. You cannot take power away from public bodies without having the character of those bodies deteriorate."

"If the people of any state are not satisfied to trust their legislature to discharge the constitutional duty of electing senators, let them cure their own faults and elect a legislature that they can trust. Ultimately we must come down for a successful government to the due performance of the citizen's duty at the polls, and there is no reason to believe that the citizens would perform their duty in direct election of senators or in voting upon the initiative or the referendum any better than they perform it in the election of members of the senate and the assemblies of the states."

CHARITY.

I hold that Christian grace abounds Where charity is seen; that when We climb to heaven, 'tis on the rounds Of love of men.

I hold all else, named piety, A selfish scheme, a vain pretense; Where centre is not, can there be Circumference?

This I moreover hold, and dare Affirm where'er my rhyme may go— Whatever things be sweet or fair, Love makes them so.

Whether it be the lullabies That charm to rest the nursing-bird, Or the sweet confidence of sighs And blushes, made without a word.

Whether the dazzling and the flush Of softly sumptuous garden bowers, Or by some cabin door, a bush Of ragged flowers.

'Tis not the wide phylactery, Nor stubborn fast nor staid prayers, That makes us saints; we judge the tree By what it bears.

And when a man can live apart From works, on these things trust, I know the blood about his heart Is dry as dust.

Anonymous.

THE TILLMAN EPISODE.

(From Harper's Weekly.) There is no issue of fact between the President and Senator Tillman. The Senator believed that a corporation held about two million acres of government lands unlawfully and proposed measures to make it give them up. That was all right and in line with his public duty.

But he employed an agent to obtain about a thousand acres of land for himself and relatives when they should become available for settlement at the fixed price. That was all wrong. Not that he had no right to do so. He had as much right as anybody else. But his attempt to reap personal advantage through pressing legislation was manifestly improper.

That he was not conscious of doing what he could not see is evident from the fact that he made no secret of his intention, and, as soon as he learned that his name was being used by schemers, he dropped the project entirely. He committed no crime, and, though, perhaps, as he himself declares, "disingenuous" in his original statement to the Senate to the effect that he had not "undertaken" to obtain the land, he seems not to have been intentionally so, claiming to have used the word in its common legal meaning as synonymous with "contracted."

But the President had his sleuths on the trail, and on the day when the House pronounced him a perjurer, he attempted to divert attention by making his findings public. The President had no legal right to use the Secret Service for such a purpose to begin with, and, secondly, finding no evidence of crime he had no moral right to cunningly group indications of mere impropriety in an official document to blacken the character of a political enemy. The Senate is the judge of the qualifications of its own members, and, as the Times says, "it is no part of the President's business to inquire into or pass upon the behavior of Senators." Apparently it was the President's purpose to show that he really has pigeonholes full of incriminatory evidence against Congressmen and stands ready to carry out his repeated threats through the Tribune to publish it if they don't let up on him. More reprehensible conduct on the part of a President of the United States could hardly be imagined. It is, as the World declares, government by blackmail, far removed from any proper conception of public duty, and wholly foreign to any measurable sense of personal honor. If Mr. Roosevelt has evidence to convict Congressmen of crimes, he ought to produce it. If he hasn't, he ought to shut up. He ought to shut up, anyway.

HOW LANDS BUILT A "FIRE." (From the Commerce.) Judge Keneaw M. Landis, the man who imposed twenty-nine million dollar fine against Standard Oil company, recently gave an accused man the minimum sentence of sixty days in the house of correction. That, however, is not the interesting part of the story which is involved in subsequent proceedings. From the Chicago Record-Herald report the following is taken: "The prisoner turned away from the bench to the deputy marshal waiting to take him to jail. He turned his coat collar up around his throat. 'Aronson,' exclaimed the court clerk sharply, 'where's your overcoat?'"

"Your honor," said the "white slaver," "it ain't got none. That was one of the first things I soaked when I came to Chicago."

"Ballif," said the judge, "get mine and give it to him. Now, gentlemen," he added, turning to the lawyers, "we'll proceed with the next case."

An hour later Judge Landis' thin figure was breasting the breeze that tore down Dearborn street. "Hi, there, Judge," shouted a friend, "where's your overcoat?"

"I used it to light a fire," "Used it to light a fire?" "Yes," said Judge Landis, "I used it to light a fire to keep warm inside of me the spirit of charity that life in a great city like Chicago tends to freeze."

And his friend was still gazing at him in astonishment when he jumped on his car. "Would that in every section of our country—and in every corner of the world—there were more such fires as Judge Landis lighted when he gave his raiment to the poor. A simple act, indeed, on the part of this federal judge, but it is of the kind that makes the heart beat faster."

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder advertisement with a circular logo and text describing its purity and healthfulness.

THE KAISER'S HALF CENTURY.

(From the Chicago Tribune.) The German emperor was 50 years old yesterday. Of his fifty years he has spent nearly twenty on the throne. It did not take him many of those years to teach the world that he was worthy of the throne—the born ruler of men. It is not so much the semi-centennial that Germans everywhere have been celebrating as it is the brilliant record the emperor has made since he emerged from the obscurity which enshrouded him while he was crown prince.

The opinion prevailed among many that he would be the docile pupil of Bismarck. It was soon apparent that he could think for himself and did not have to borrow ideas from any one. Bismarck had tried to crush socialism by coercive legislation. The emperor, not so well informed as he is now, thought the socialists could be conciliated. The first disagreement with Bismarck was followed by others, and in a short time Europe was amazed and perturbed by his dismissal.

Europe feared a breach of the peace when it heard the young emperor calling himself the "war lord." It sounded as if he sighed for an opportunity to draw the sword. His frequent references to divine right of kings made many believe he was imbued with the theories of the middle ages.

It was soon evident that the emperor took a keen interest in subjects of which the "war lords" of past paid little attention. He devoted himself systematically and successfully to the development of German commerce and industry. He sought everywhere for openings for German trade. He created a powerful navy for Germany and thereby gave the British many unhappy hours.

The emperor has made mistakes. That is not surprising in view of the fact that he has tried to do so much. He has been guilty of indiscretions, though some of them may have been calculated ones. His interview last year in the London Telegraph was an indiscretion which Germans have found it hard to forgive. But for it his birthday would have been celebrated with greater fervor. He has sometimes occasioned ridicule by his pretensions to omniscience. His faults and follies do not obscure the fact that he is a man of singular and varied ability who has for twenty years labored in defatigably to make Germany strong and prosperous—not to be despised on land or sea. That was his conception of his duty as a ruler by divine right, and he has lived up to it.

LINCOLN SAYINGS. I am often thinking of what we said about your coming to live in Springfield. I am afraid you would not be satisfied. There is a great deal of flourishing about in carriages here, which it would be your doom to see without sharing it. You would have to be poor without the means of hiding your poverty. Do you believe you could do that patiently? Whatever woman may cast her lot with mine, should any ever do so, it is my intention to do all in my power to make her happy and contented, and there is nothing I can imagine that would make me more unhappy than to fall in that effort.—Letter to Mary wen, May 7, 1837.

I want in all cases to do right, and most particularly so in all cases with women.—Letter to Mary Owen, May 16, 1837.

Others have been made fools of by the girls, but this can never with truth be said of me. I most emphatically in this instance made a fool of myself. I have now come to the conclusion never again to think of marrying and for this reason; I can never be satisfied with any one who would be blockhead enough to have me.—Letter to Mrs. Browning, April 1, 1838.

IS Freedom of the Press a Myth.

(From the Memphis Commercial Appeal.) If the Government can pursue and prosecute editors who expose and condemn official actions, and especially if it can prosecute those who articulate persons of no official position, then the freedom of the press, like a myth and we might as well revive the obnoxious Alien and Sedition laws and have done with the pretense of liberty.

THE SEX TODAY.

(From the Cleveland Leader.) The Old Fashioned Man Look! There's a mouse right by your foot! The Modern Woman—Sh! Don't scare him. Go quietly and get a piece of cheese, and I'll catch the dear little thing.

MUCH TROUBLE AVOIDED.

(From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.) The new two-cent postage stamp gives a side view of George Washington and the Strawberry blossom has been taken from the end of his nose. Another libel is thus happily ended.

A SCIENTIFIC RUBE.

Knew More Than the Expert When It Came to Local Conditions. "We were sitting around the stove in the bar of the little hotel in a Maine town," writes an electrical tradesman in the Electrical Review, "when the electric lights flickered and went out."

"From the darkness came a solemn voice that said: 'Electric lights all out, by gosh, and yet it ain't blowin' hard, either. Something's happened to the dynamo, maybe.'"

"I had been selling electrical supplies to the little lighting companies for several months, but I had never heard this particular idea expressed before."

"I laughed long and loud and was all the more amused when no one joined me. 'After they had lighted a big kerosene lamp I proceeded to explain to the crowd that incandescent lamps can't be blown out by the wind. When I had finished the old rube who had commented on the light said: 'Look here, young man, if you know a little somethin' about local conditions and about your own business, you'd know that the wires in this town are hung up slack on the poles in some places and that they get to slatting in a good stiff breeze. When they do there's a short circuit that puts the line out of business.'"

BALLOONING.

It is a Safe and Simple Sport, but Not a Cheap One. The only peril in a balloon ascension in such good weather as careful aeronauts choose for a voyage is in alighting, and in a well ordered expedition, where all the passengers keep cool and cling to the car, there is no danger at all.

Even if the wind is blowing hard the strong, elastic, woven wicker basket takes up the danger part of the shock. One of these baskets ought to yield up its passengers unharmed from a landing in a wind blowing fifty miles an hour.

Balloonning under moderately favorable circumstances is a safe and simple sport. It is not, comparatively speaking, a cheap amusement. An ascent, including the cost of gas, expense of a pilot and transportation of passengers and balloon home, costs in this country from \$35 to \$75 a passenger. It is less in France. From Paris you can make an ascension for about a hundred francs.

The fare home is a very variable expense. Nothing is more uncertain than the spot where you will land. Of course it is easy to descend, whenever you like. You may limit your flight to a couple of hours.—Albert White Verse in Success Magazine.

To the Point.

Elderly Aunt—I suppose you wondered, dear little Hans, why I left you so abruptly in the lane. I saw a man, and, oh, how I ran! Hans—Did you get him?—Flegende Blatter.

A man that is young in years may be old in hours if he has lost no time.—Bacon.

A BIG SPECIAL SALE OF BEDROOM FURNITURE. Suits, Dressers, Dressing Tables, Commodes, Beds. Quality—with with the right price, of course—is our watchword.

New Feed and Coal Store. We have opened a Feed and Coal establishment in the Boardwalk building on lower Franklin street. We have purchased the coal business of C. H. Parker, and are prepared to supply your wants with all kinds of HARD AND SOFT COAL.

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