

The Democrat.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1911.

AN AMUSING QUESTION.

While the Standard Oil Co. was on trial for its life, in the U. S. Supreme Court last week, Mr. Kellogg, who opened the argument for the government, amused the court by reciting how \$23,000,000 had disappeared and never been found. He said a check for that amount had been drawn by the Standard Oil Co. in favor of B. S. Springer.

"Who is Springer?" inquired Justice Holmes, as the bar laughed with some boisterousness for the Supreme Court room. Mr. Kellogg explained that Springer was purchasing agent for one of the Standard concerns. He had been examined, but could give no idea about the check. He said all the officials of the Standard had been examined and could say nothing as to what had been done with the \$23,000,000.

THE NEW OHIO SENATOR.

The Ohio democrats did their state and their country a beneficial service when they turned down the senatorial aspirations of several reactionaries who call themselves democrats and elected Albee Pomerene to the United States senate. Senator Pomerene was a farmer boy in the summer time and a school boy in the winter time. As a rule such boys are not molly coddles, and the new Ohio senator is no exception to the rule; although he does not use tobacco in any form, is a practical abstainer from intoxicants and cannot be induced, even if stirred to wrath, to indulge in profanity. His public speeches are assurances that he is a believer in human rights, and can be relied upon to favor the placing of men ahead of dollars.

Why should the people of this country pay ship subsidies to our American ship trust? If the owners of foreign built ships can carry our produce to market cheaper than our home ship trust, why not let them have the business?

Senator Lorimer's coat of white wash is peeling off and will soon look as shabby as Ballinger's coat of the same material.

SENATOR ELECT WORKS OF CALIFORNIA A REAL DEMOCRAT.

The recent campaign speeches of John D. Works of California were much the same as those which Mr. Bryan has been making for the past fifteen years. The only observable difference was that Mr. Works' utterances were more radical than those of Mr. Bryan.

And now, after a legislature calling itself republican has elected Mr. Works a United States senator, he comes out squarely in favor of progressive principles, squarely in favor of the principles and platforms of real democracy.

Here is an extract from a speech made by Mr. Works at a reception tendered him after his election to the United States senate: "Progressive republicans and progressive democrats are so nearly alike, one can hardly tell them apart. When the time for the progressive democrats and progressive republicans to combine against the money power and the interests for the protection of our free institutions, every true patriot will be found joining hands without reference to party."

TWO PERKINES ODDLY PAIRED.

(From the Des Moines Tribune.) Eli C. Perkins, representative from Delaware county, Iowa, in the Thirty-fourth general assembly of the state of Iowa. Eli C. Perkins, representative from Logan county, Illinois, in the Forty-seventh general assembly of the state of Illinois.

On the same day that Eli C. Perkins of the Iowa house of representatives was elected speaker pro tem, that of body Eli C. Perkins of the Illinois legislature was defeated for the office of speaker in the Illinois house.

Both legislators have had considerable amusement over the coincidence through the mails. Neither knows the other but they think it probable that they are related.

Perkins of Iowa read in a Chicago paper that Perkins of Illinois had suffered defeat on the same day that he had been victorious in securing a similar office. Perkins of Iowa wrote to Perkins of Illinois informing him that he had been elected speaker pro tem. of the Iowa house and that he could come and take the job any time he desired.

SPECIAL WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

By Clyde H. Tavenner. The battle to oust William Lorimer of Illinois from the United States senate promises to be one of the historic fights of the upper chamber.

If the Lorimer scandal does nothing more than to educate the people to the wisdom of election of senators by direct vote, it will have been well worth while. The standpatners in the senate have up to this time successfully chloroformed every bill or resolution which would have tended to pave the way for the election of senators by direct vote. In 1906 Senator Owen of Oklahoma introduced senate resolution No. 91, for the submission of a constitutional amendment providing for direct elections. Senator Owen showed that 27 states had at that time sought relief in the matter. Resolution No. 91, however, was never reported on the Committee on Privileges and Elections, but was chloroformed there. This is the committee, by the way, which found that Lorimer's election was without taint of any kind.

On May 31, 1910, Senator Owen again urged direct reform on the attention of the senate, but was even prevented the privilege of a vote. Yet the House of Representatives on four different occasions had passed a bill providing for the reform—July 21, 1894; May 11, 1898; April 13, 1900, and February 13, 1902, the last vote unanimously, no one opposing. Most of the states in the union have acted favorably to the election of senators by direct vote, the exception being the New England states, New York, Delaware and West Virginia. The national democratic party, the national prohibition party, the national peoples' party, the American Federation of Labor, the National Grange, the Society of Equity, the Farmers' Educational Cooperation Union, and other great organizations of the country have declared for the reform.

Senator Owen points out these advantages of the direct vote on senators:

- 1. That it would prevent deadlocks in state legislatures.
2. It would compel candidates to be subjected to the severe scrutiny of a campaign before the people and promote the selection of the best qualified men.
3. It would prevent interference with state legislation by violent contests for the senatorships.
4. It would prevent improper use of money and the corruption of legislatures.

So far the senate has refused to pass the slightest bill for these reasons. The senate committee on privileges and elections, now practically discredited because of having endorsed Lorimerism, refused to even report resolution 91 to the senate. But is doubtful if the senate can suppress the matter much longer. Public sentiment on this question is getting too hot. The people are getting interested.

That Lorimer of Illinois will be unseated as a member of the United States senate, because his election was aided by "corrupt practices," is a conviction that is gaining ground.

The evidence that "corrupt practices" were resorted to is so simple and positive that but few senators have the nerve to try to make the public think otherwise. Many members of the senate who had intended voting for Lorimer's retention were under the impression that the entire controversy was more or less complicated, and that it would be a matter of comparative ease to find some excuse for supporting Lorimer. But it has been shown so conclusively by Senators Owen, Beveridge and Crawford that money was paid for votes for Lorimer, that many of the senators who had intended standing by him have decided to desert him. It would not be surprising if at the finish Lorimer should find himself deserted by friends and enemies alike. This is likely if it is known for a fact that the opposition has enough votes to defeat him. Not even special privilege servers have any heart to fight for a lost cause.

By voting for Lorimer after it is certain he is to be defeated the members of the old guard only stultify further discredit themselves with the people and thus impair their usefulness to the big interests. "If public sentiment against Lorimer gets much stronger," declared a progressive republican member of the House, "I would not be surprised to see the republicans flee from Lorimer like rats from a scuttled ship."

One of the chief reasons why Lorimer must be ejected is because in so many of the states senators seeking reelection must take their chances in the primaries. The senators from the states where there are no direct senatorial primaries, including those from New England and Pennsylvania, are for Lorimer. With few exceptions the senators from the states where senators are named in the primaries against Lorimer.

The senate committee on elections is being revealed in an unsavory light as a result of a closer examination of its report by progressives than was at first made. Senator Crawford of South Dakota pointed out instances after instance in which the committee, striving to bolster up its conclusions in favor of Lorimer and bribery, quoted from the testimony, but committed from the quotations all statements which did not serve their purpose. Senator Crawford called attention to the omission from the record of a telegram which formed a strong part of the circumstantial evidence against the bribe-givers and the bribe-takers and he asked that some member of the committee explain why it had been left out. The only member of the committee who attempted any explanation was Senator Gamble. He said that he had himself noticed the omission and was at a loss to understand it. In addition to these grave charges, so seriously reflecting upon all the members of the elections committee who signed the report in favor of Lorimer, Senator Crawford also

charged that instead of seeking to ascertain the truth respecting the corruption, which some could effectively deny, the committee, as disclosed by its report, had sought to turn its investigation into a prosecution of the legal officers of Illinois who had revealed the corruption and brought proceedings against the guilty men.

The final battle between counsel for the railroads and shippers over the proposed upward revision of freight rates is now on before the Interstate Commerce commission.

It is of some concern to the public whether the government is to permit the increases, because increased freight rates, like increased tariff, advances the cost of living a feverish man, woman and child in the United States.

If the retail merchant is forced to pay a fraction of a cent more per yard for cotton goods than he did formerly, he must of necessity pass the increase along to the consumers. To advance goods from 5 to 5 1/2 item in the cost of living.

If a merchant must pay 2 or 3 cents more per pair for shoes, he must either bear a loss, which might be very considerable in the course of a year, or make the consumer pay the increase. If he does the latter, he adds at least 10 cents to the selling price, and more likely 25, as prices in all but the very cheapest shoes usually move in quarter dollars.

These instances illustrate how the proposed increases concern the common man, the mechanic, the clerk the small merchant, the professional man. However, the question before the Interstate Commerce Commission is not whether the effect of the increases will be to increase the cost of living. The commission gives absolutely no consideration to the effect of increases as it will apply to the consumer. The commission concentrates its attention to whether the railroads should be allowed still more profits than they are now enjoying.

Leaving the interests of the consumer out of the controversy, the question which confronts the commission is: Are the proposed advances fair, equitable and justifiable in the premises?

The railroads argue they have within the present year granted increases in wages which will total \$4,000,000 annually. They represent that this additional \$4,000,000 expense would compel the suspension of dividends or of the policy of improving the properties out of surplus earnings.

But it was brought out during the progress of the railroads' side of the case that while their wage increase will amount to \$4,000,000, the operating revenue of the companies will be \$54,000,000 greater this year than last. In other words, the railroads, after paying the increased wages, will have \$50,000,000 more to divide for 1910 than they have had in the previous twelve months.

The railroads pretend they are each year getting nearer bankruptcy, but the figures which they furnish to the commission do not bear them out. From 1890 to 1908 the number of roads paying dividends rose from 35 to 66 per cent. The average dividend rose from 5.45 to 8.7 per cent. In 1900 the surplus in the treasuries of the carriers available for improving the properties was \$190,000,000. In 1908 it was \$700,000,000! From 1897 to 1907 the earning power per mile was increased 345 per cent.

Brandeis Delivers the Goods.

Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, one of the best public servants in the country not on the public pay roll, has shown the railroads how they could save that million a day which he promised, some time ago. He showed, item by item, where to save it, and how. The basis of his logic was a comparison of methods used by different roads. He showed that one railroad, under a certain system, produced a certain thing much cheaper than other roads employing a less scientific and more expensive system. He declared it would be practical for all of the roads to adopt the improved system of the one, and that the aggregate saving on that one item alone would run up into the millions every year.

Brandeis told how cheaply the Santa Fe road conducts its shows, as an locomotive repairs, compared to its competitor, the Southern Pacific, and told how the Santa Fe does it. If the Southern Pacific would adopt the same system it could save a vast sum. He showed that the New York Central pays out a little more than half as much with a bigger business. Why? Because the Pennsylvania approximates closer to scientific management.

American railroads, said Mr. Brandeis, pay more for steel than American steel concerns sell it for abroad. This is because Mr. J. P. Morgan and the men who control the steel trust by not raising the freight rates on steel.

Stephenson in Hot Water.

United States Senator Isaac Stephenson of Wisconsin, close personal friend of President Taft and former owner of the celebrated White House cow, is still in hot water. His admitted expenditure of \$107,000 to occupy a seat in the senate may yet result in an investigation by the senate. The Lorimer and the Stephenson cases are connected, inasmuch as the lumber interests are known to have been active in accomplishing the election of both men. Stephenson spent his salary as senator for 14 years according to the account of his election expenses filed by himself.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

which includes the following items: Printing bill, \$7,347.69; postage, \$1,339.39; services of organizers outside of Milwaukee county (five names only given), \$53,729.56; traveling expenses, cigars, etc., \$1,420.63; advertising in newspapers, \$16,485.24; Milwaukee county organization, \$8,417.86; signatures to nominations papers, \$225.06; office rent and employes, \$4,970; telephone, telegraph and express, \$735.10; advertising and other bills received after primary closed, \$2,188.65.

Believes in Newspapers.

Judge Blair of Adams county, Ohio, who has been filing vote-sellers by the hundred, believes publicity is the best effective antidote for graft. "I am a believer," said Judge Adams, "in newspapers which print the facts concerning their government, whether it be municipal, county, state or national. I believe we are getting too big a nation to allow the politicians to run us, to think for us and to run our government for us. And just so long as we have any newspapers who will print the truth, regardless of whom it affects, we may have this freedom. If such papers should pass away, we would have a terrible reign of corruption and fraud."

Cannism to be Recognized.

It is said President Taft has made up his mind to make Representative Walter I. Smith of Iowa, a federal judge. This would be an excellent tribute to Cannism. Walter I. Smith having been one of "Uncle Joe's" most loyal and obedient servants.

The "wets" and the "drys" are indulging in battles royal all over the state.

The liquor question can not be discussed too much, as long as there is an open liquor saloon in the country. The more any question is agitated and debated the better it is for the right and worse it is for the wrong.

ROB, DRUG, TIE MAN TO TREE

AMERICAN IS FOUND BOUND IN FRENCH FOREST.

Tells Paris Police of Daring Crime—Is Half Frozen—Suffers From Injuries and Hunger.

Paris, Jan. 17.—A man describing himself as Harry Miller, an American, twenty-eight years of age, was found bound to a tree in the woods near Joinville-le-Pont, six miles east of Paris. He said robbers had tied him after taking \$1,000 from him.

Miller told the police he conducted an employment agency in New York. When found in the woods he was half frozen and suffering from bodily injuries and hunger.

He said that he arrived here Saturday morning and that at the railway station he was accosted by a well-dressed stranger, who, addressing him in English, offered to conduct him to the place where he was to stop. The stranger had a motor car and Miller, after taking a driver to a squallid house in a miserable street. In this house, in the presence of a number of men and women who were drinking, he was attacked, robbed and stripped of his clothing.

He was then given the clothes in which he was found and gagged and bound. For several hours he was held a prisoner in the place, but was not given any food. Later he was placed in the car and taken to the woods on the outskirts of Joinville-le-Pont. There he was tied to a tree and left to starve and after forcing a liquid into his mouth, seemingly with the intention of drugging him, hurried away.

Arrested as a Spy.

London, Jan. 17.—Dr. Champlain of Kansas City, Mo., proprietor of the Agricultural Journal, was mistaken for a spy at Guernsey and arrested. He was soon afterward released. He had visited Fort George carrying a camera.

BEGIN REBUILDING MESSINA

Corner Stone is Laid for First of Public Buildings in Quake Devastated City.

Messina, Sicily, Jan. 17.—The rebuilding of Messina in durable masonry was inaugurated when the corner stone of the group of public buildings to be erected by the municipality was laid by Sig. Sacchi, minister of agriculture, in the presence of the minister of posts and telegraphs, and other members of the government.

The ceremony was witnessed by a great assemblage and aroused much enthusiasm and new hope for the future of the city. The earthquake of 1908 has been since it was devastated by here to Reggio, where there will be a similar ceremony formally opening the work of reconstruction.

HEBREWS IN BIG COUNCIL

More Than 400 Delegates Attend Meeting of the Union of Congressmen in New York City.

New York, Jan. 17.—More than 400 delegates, representing 187 congregations, were present today when the twenty-second annual council of the Union of Hebrew congregations was called to order in the Hotel Astor.

The feature of today's session was an address by Rev. Dr. Joseph H. H. Brown, of the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati, tonight L. L. Solomon of San Francisco will speak, and a concert will be given.

TEN PUPILS HURT IN FIRE

Panic Enues Among Children When Flames Break Out in Springfield School—One May Die.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 17.—Ten pupils were hurt in a fire that threatened the Springfield school. One of the number probably will die. The fire originated in the basement and the pupils in the rooms above jumped from the windows. The injured: Miss Ethel Stinson, sixteen years old, probably will die; Miss Jennie Stunnet, Frank Martineau, Charles Lewis, John Mortality, Verna Stahl, Joseph Varley, John Kith and William Ficker.

KELLOGG CLOSES HIS OIL ARGUMENT

Bitterly Arraigns Standard's Monopolist Methods.

WATSON OPENS FOR TRUST

Tells Court Big Corporation is Being Prosecuted for Alleged Offenses Committed Nearly Quarter of Century Ago.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Breaking into the bitter arraignment of Standard Oil's monopolist methods, the unfair treatment of competitors and criminal practices with railroads with which Frank B. Kellogg, trust buster, closed his argument in the supreme court, David T. Watson, the Pittsburg lawyer and counsel for the oil company, told the court the Standard Oil was being prosecuted for offenses alleged to have been committed more than twenty years ago; that it was a beneficent law-abiding corporation; that its methods were legitimate and that its dissection would be disastrous and unjust.

No Evidence of Influenced Rates.

"It is said there is no evidence of the Standard Oil having influenced rates," said Mr. Kellogg. "Of course there is not, and the Standard Oil has its directors on the board of directors of the great railroads of the country. Did anyone expect they would testify to having influenced rates? When it is shown that independent oil companies had to pay higher rates than the Standard Oil that should suffice."

He showed how the prices of refined oil and its products had risen since 1887 from 20 to 65 per cent, while the price of crude oil had declined.

This combination, with all its wealth, power, and capacity, did not give the American people the slightest consideration in the cheapened production through improved methods," he observed.

Mr. Kellogg produced evidence to show that in sections of the country open to independent oil companies the Standard Oil had cut prices to break the independents, making up for this loss by advances in prices in purely Standard Oil territory. In the intermountain states the profits run from 15 to 190 per cent.

"One of the greatest advantages to the people is to keep open the door of opportunity," declared Mr. Kellogg. "The Standard Oil has closed this door to hundreds."

Refuses Discriminating Rates.

"The Standard Oil charged Standard Oil with receiving discriminating rates from railroads to the disaster of independents through concession, secret agreements and unpublished tariff schedules."

"There is a desire among the American people," concluded Mr. Kellogg, "to end these great combinations. Congress has announced in the Sherman act the policy it desires. It remains for this court to determine whether the combinations are to continue."

The speeches of Senators Sherman, Davis, Vest, Hoar and Edmunds and of Representative Wilson of West Virginia when the Sherman act was being framed are enlightening and conclusive on this point. They knew for what they were legislating. They stanced the Standard Oil as a monopoly to be broken. I believe the law is against the unrestricted control of unlimited capital."

Oil a Ruining Product.

"The 'oil control' said Mr. Watson, counsel for the Standard Oil, 'has never had a case like this. Oil is a ruining product. Millions were thrown away in wild cat borings. As much money has been sunk in unproductive wells as has been made out of oil. These Standard Oil men engaged in this as a life work. They risked every dollar they had or made. All the 18 original refineries were built by one group of men. That group is still to be seen in the Standard Oil. There never was a competition among these partners. They have a connected, unified plant for refining and handling of the products of oil. It is an unequalled plant, capable of infinite good. You are engaged in the destruction of this united plant, worth fully \$400,000,000, and I protest."

Mr. Watson contended the only issue in this case is that in 1870 the Rockefellers and their associates combined and engaged in a conspiracy to re-organize and create a monopoly in the oil business. The department of justice, he said, had dropped this charge and was trying the Standard Oil for acts committed since 1890.

MAIL SERVICE OF LONG AGO

Records Show That the Ancient Egyptians Had a Regularly Organized System.

How the ancient Egyptians conducted a state postal service more than 2,150 years ago is shown by a papyrus in Berlin. It dates from the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, who reigned from 283 to 247 B. C. when postal delivery was confined to stations along the Nile. The papyrus is of the nature of a waybill and bears the signature of five postal officials who would correspond to the present sorters, postmen and branch superintendents. The document reads somewhat as follows:

"On this, the 15th day of I. Alexander, the king, I letter packet; for Ptolemy the King, 1 letter packet; for Apollonius of the Exchequer, 1 letter packet and 2 letters; for Antiochus the Cretan, 1 letter packet; for Menodorus, 1 letter packet; for Chelos, 1 letter packet. Delivered the above into the hands of Nicodemus, this 17th day. Signed, Alexander."

"This morning, the I. Phoenix, Junior, son of Heracles, the Macedonian, have delivered to Apollonius 1 letter packet and paid expenses to Phanias, the carrier. I, Ammon, delivered the above to Theacrestus, etc., etc."

It is noteworthy that the time of the dispatch of parcels is given with routine-like regularity. Mention is further made of letter packets to the chief of the elephant hunt; to Theogenes, the tax collector; to Zollos, the chief of the exchequer at Hermapolis, and various other departmental chiefs.

Safest Season.

"And you consider autumn the best month for calling in your profession?" interrogated the housewife, as she handed out the pumpkin pie. "Ah, yes, mum," said Truthful Tim, as he tipped his hat. "It is den dat de law mover has been laid away and de snow shovels isn't used yet."

FIGHTING IN SOUTH AFRICA

Brief Skirmish with the Natives, as Described by the Late Henry M. Stanley.

In the following language Sir Henry M. Stanley describes an attack of natives upon his party during one of his African expeditions: "The Levathian bears down on us with racing speed. Its cannone on either flank spurting the water into foam and spouting up jets with their sharp spurs; a thrilling chant from 2,000 throats rises louder and louder on our hearing. Presently the poised spears are launched and a second later my rifles respond with a ripping, crackling explosion, and the dark bodies of the canoes and paddlers rush past us."

"For a short time the savages are paralyzed, but they soon recover. They find there is death in those flaming tubes in the hands of the strangers, and with possibly greater energy than they advanced they retreat, the pursued becoming the pursuers in hot chase. My blood is up. It is a murderous mood, and I have begun to hate the filthy, vulturous shoals who inhabit it."

Newspaper English.

There were two principal faults of newspaper English. First, incorrectness, which might be due to haste or ignorance, and, secondly, bad taste. These faults were not only in the writing, but in the editing. The latter fault was the worst of the two, though he had no desire to excuse incorrectness. Bad taste was not only seen in the choice of language; it was shown also in the protrusion of the writer's personality. It might be said that he was an unduly severe critic of the halfpenny papers. But he thought he was justified in his criticism. These papers were often enormously wealthy, and could well afford to employ better writers or to encourage a higher standard of writing in their columns. Moreover, from their great circulation they could influence a far larger section of the public than could any other form of literature.—Sir Robertson Nicoll in London Home Magazine.

LEGAL NOTICES.

REFERE'S SALE OF LAND.

The undersigned has been appointed by the District Court of Iowa in and for Delaware county, as referee, to make sale of the real estate, described as follows: The northwest quarter of section thirty (30), town of the fifth (5th) R. M., and the south and southwest quarters (34 and 35) of section thirty-one (31), township thirty-eight (38) north range three (3) west of Range 10, E. M., and that on the 15th day of January, 1911, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash.

Dated, Manchester, Iowa, December 26, 1910. F. B. STILES, Referee.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given: That by virtue of a special execution by me directed, dated December 7, 1910, and issued out of the office of the clerk of the District Court of the State of Iowa, in and for Delaware County, Iowa, judgment rendered in said court on the 20th day of November (24) of section thirty-one (31) township thirty-eight (38) north range three (3) west of Range 10, E. M., and that on the 15th day of January, 1911, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the Court House door in Manchester, Iowa, in and for Delaware County, Iowa, I will proceed to sell said property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said execution, amounting to the two hundred and fifty dollars and no part of a cent, with costs and charges, together with interest and accretions, as public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash.

Dated this 15th day of December, 1910. B. M. HENNESSEY, Sheriff of Delaware County, Iowa.

By J. J. Pantony, Deputy.

Clubbing Rates

For 1910-11

This is the season of the year that most people order their newspapers and magazines for a year in advance. Through its clubbing arrangements, The Democrat is able to give reduced rates on practically every newspaper and magazine published. Below will be found our prices for some of them. We give these rates only to subscribers of The Democrat. New subscribers also receive the benefit of the reduced rates on all publications. Send us the clubbing rate named and both papers will be started to you promptly. Reduced rates on publications not in the following list will be furnished on application.

Table with columns: Paper Name, Rate per Annum, Total Rate for Three Papers. Includes Chicago Daily Record-Herald, Chicago Daily Inter-Ocean, Chicago Daily Examiner, Chicago Daily Journal, Daily Register and Leader, Tribune Daily Telegraph-Herald, Three-a-Week World, Iowa Homestead, The Commoner, The Youth's Companion, Breeders' Gazette, Woman's Home Companion, The American Homestead, The Woman's World, THE DEMOCRAT.

All three papers one year for 1.75

Address The Democrat, Manchester, Iowa

Notice of Appointment of Administrator With Will Annexed.

State of Iowa, Delaware County.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of John P. Healy, late of Delaware County, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated, to the undersigned for allowance.

Dated January 3, 1911. F. E. SIMMONS, Executor.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTOR.

State of Iowa, Delaware County.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Executor of the estate of George F. Sholden, late of Delaware County, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated, to the undersigned for allowance.

Dated, this 9th day of January, 1911. Charles Burdette, Executor.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTOR.

State of Iowa, Delaware County.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of Catherine Cummings, late of Delaware County, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated, to the undersigned for allowance.

Dated January 3, 1911. B. C. SMITH, Administrator.

STATE OF IOWA, Delaware County.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of Catherine Cummings, late of Delaware County, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated, to the undersigned for allowance.

Dated January 3, 1911. B. C. SMITH, Administrator.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

E. M. Carr, Hubert Carr, Henry Bronson, CARR, BRONSON & CARR.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Special attention given collections. Real estate loans and insurance. Office in Post Office Building, Manchester, Iowa.

YORAN & YORAN. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over Hutchinson & Atwater's hardware store Manchester, Iowa.

FRED B. BLAIR. ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in the City Hall Block, Manchester, Iowa.

H. F. ARNOLD. ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Delaware County State Bank, Manchester, Iowa.

DR. C. S. LISTER. DENTIST, Successor to Dr. E. R. Newcomb. Office over Burton Clark's Manchester, Iowa.

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DENTISTS. Office on Franklin street, corner of Globe Hotel, Manchester, Iowa. Makes frequent visits to neighboring towns. Always at office on