

The Manchester Democrat.

MANCHESTER, IOWA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1906.

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SPACE	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000
One inch	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$4.00	\$4.50	\$5.00	\$5.50
Two inches	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00
Three inches	3.00	4.50	6.00	7.50	9.00	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.00	16.50
Four inches	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00	22.00
Five inches	5.00	7.50	10.00	12.50	15.00	17.50	20.00	22.50	25.00	27.50
Six inches	6.00	9.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	21.00	24.00	27.00	30.00	33.00
Seven inches	7.00	10.50	14.00	17.50	21.00	24.50	28.00	31.50	35.00	38.50
Eight inches	8.00	12.00	16.00	20.00	24.00	28.00	32.00	36.00	40.00	44.00
Nine inches	9.00	13.50	18.00	22.50	27.00	31.50	36.00	40.50	45.00	49.50
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J. F. LEROY, PRESIDENT. H. A. GRANGER, CASHIER.

The Country's Splendid Credit.

The success of Secretary Shaw in selling \$30,000,000 in Panama bonds at nearly 104 indicates excellent handling of the governmental finances and makes conspicuous throughout the world the unprecedented credit of the nation.

In no other country would such a sale of bonds be possible. The reduction of interest on British consols to 2 1/2 per cent, was thought a clever stroke in Mr. Goschen's time, but the Boer war and other causes later sent them down into the eighties. The huge debt of France, in some respects financially the soundest of European nations, bears interest at 3 and 3 1/2 per cent.

It is not fair to ascribe the high price of American 2 per cent bonds to their use as a basis for national credit circulation. Only about five-ninths of them are actually so used. Nearly \$400,000,000 of bonds of the United States are still held as investments at prices returning, when their date of retirement is considered much less than 2 per cent.

What a contest this publicly advertised sale of bonds, with many bidders and a return that amazes the financial world, presents to the secret sale of bonds to the Morgan-Helmolt syndicate by the Cleveland administration eleven years ago!

To maintain the gold reserve, weakened by the "endless-chain" operations of Wall street, Secretary John G. Carlisle on Jan. 17, 1894, asked for bids on \$50,000,000 in ten-year 5 per cent bonds. There was no secrecy. A minimum price of 117 1/2 was fixed, and the bids actually received ran up to a price yielding only 2 1/2 per cent, to the investor. A second series was sold with similar result.

It was then the arrangement was made by President Cleveland and Secretaries Olney and Carlisle with August Belmont and J. P. Morgan to sell to a syndicate \$62,515,000 in 4 per cent, thirty-year bonds at 104 1/2. The interest was twice as great as that which the new Panama bonds of 1906 bear, the price obtained was scarcely greater. Within twenty-two minutes after the bids were opened these bonds were resold to the public at a profit to the syndicate of \$8,418,757.

That first gigantic exploitation of the nation in February, 1895, was arranged in secret. A second secret sale was planned and would have been arranged but for The World's energetic protest and its pledges, afterward fulfilled, to buy on its own account \$1,000,000 3 per cent bonds offered for public subscription.

The protest was caught up by other papers and was by publicity made irresistible. The voice of the people was heard in Congress through their Senators and Representatives. The World sent out in one day, Jan. 5, 1895, 10,370 telegrams to banks and investors. Two days later it published cablegrams from foreign bankers. There was on all sides the utmost eagerness to get a portion of the bonds. And finally, on Feb. 5, 1896, a publicly offered loan of \$100,000,000 was over-subscribed more than five times, and the policy of secrecy and favoritism was smashed.

Compare the secret sale under Cleveland of 4 per cent bonds to a favored syndicate at 104 1/2 and the public sale under Roosevelt of 2 per cent bonds at 104 for a measure of the enormous public value of Publicity.

This result is one of many things that make strong and popular the clean patriotic and intelligent Government of the United States under Theodore Roosevelt as President.

That Mr. Roosevelt has faults of manner and method is undeniable—his jingoism, his policy of warlike expenditure, his branding of the Big Stick, his substitution of the Roosevelt doctrine for the Monroe doctrine in South American affairs; but the people will forgive all these, if they do not forget them, in the light of his great achievements in great affairs.—N. Y. World.

WHAT TO EAT.

What shall I eat? I will no longer feel on most and enter to the baker's creed. There's fish—as fresh as ever was seen.—Made fresh by rubbing it with vanilla. The market man "restores" and "touches up" the so-called fresh fish with vanilla. There's full cream cheese.—That's innocent of cream. For things, you know, are seldom what they seem.

There's butter—more skimmed milk solidified after a drizzling with form ketchup. What shall I eat? Perhaps some tea and cake. The cake is made with "bottled eggs," "egg" or other doctored product of the hen, and sold long ago—I know it of where or when? The tea, soaked up with apple, goose—who knows?

From Chicago more likely from Colton. There's raspberry jam, made up of equal parts of substitution and jam. But why continue the enumeration of substitution and jam? (Until the thought of eating makes one ill?) And yet I eat the cat's climal bill. For a must eat. What shall I eat? Ho, water! Fetch me two boiled eggs and a baked p'tater.—Puck.

Clipping Young Clover.

After the oats, and especially the rye and winter wheat crop, has been removed, the young clover, where the stand is fair and the season favorable, will make rapid growth, and may in seasons and sections of abundant moisture produce by September a pretty fair crop of hay. We do not advise cutting it for hay except where the crop is so very promising that it may be cut early enough to secure an aftermath that will afford winter protection.

The better way, in order to secure a good crop of clover, and a small crop of weeds next year, is to clip it off by running the mower over it with the cutter bar set as high as possible, thus preventing any attempt at seed formation on the part of the clover, and at the same time destroying the cocklebur, ragweed, or any other weed that may be contesting possession of the ground with the young clover plants, without injury to the clover.

This is a very common practice in some of the states east, and has recently been adopted in the west. In fact, we never tried it on our farms until two years ago; but we are so well pleased with the results that we propose to make it a continuous practice as long as we grow clover. Clipping off the top and thus preventing any attempt at seed formation tends to thicken the stand, while allowing it to go to seed the first year tends to waken the stand. Try it one year and be convinced of this policy.—Wallace's Farmer.

Detasseling Corn.

Farmers hold different opinions with reference to the cause of barren stalks in the corn field. Some claim that they are due to climatic conditions, over which they have no control. Many are, therefore, of the opinion that it will not pay to give attention to the matter of detasseling barren stalks. This is true in a limited sense. It will not pay a farmer to detassel the barren stalks in his main crop, because the yield would probably not be altered, even to the slightest extent, during the first season. It will, however, pay him to detassel the barren stalks in his breeding plot, and those who have taken the trouble of preparing breeding plots should by all means be ready to detassel not only the barren but also the weak stalks, just as soon as the tassels are well out of the leaf sheaths and before the pollen ripens.

There can be no question that a barren stalk has a tendency to reproduce a barren individual, consequently if an ear on a normal stalk is fertilized with pollen from a barren stalk many of the resulting crosses will have a tendency to produce barren stalks in the future. We are aware of the fact that this view is not held by many good corn farmers, but we are satisfied that it is the correct view, judging from results obtained at the Minnesota and other experiment stations during recent years. A field of Minnesota No. 13 corn, which variety has been originated by the Minnesota station, produced in 1903 only one per cent of barren stalks, whereas fields adjoining this one in which no attempt had been made in years past to breed out barren tendencies contained as high as 20 per cent of barren stalks, and we understand that last year when the Minnesota station desired to put a barren stalk of Minnesota No. 13 corn on exhibition at the state fair they were unable to find a single barren stalk in a large field, which shows that barrenness in this variety is practically bred out.

We therefore advise every farmer who is anxious to improve his corn to detassel every barren stalk in his breeding plot. If he will do this every year for the next five or ten years he will without question eliminate barrenness from the variety he is growing. A barren stalk is not only worthless so far as yield of grain per acre is concerned, but it is an actual damage, because a good stalk might be grown in its place on practically the same amount of plant food and produce a good ear.

Unquestionably, climatic conditions have something to do with the number of barren stalks in a field. For instance, in a wet season corn has a tendency to produce a large number of suckers. It may produce so many suckers that only part of them can produce ears, consequently it sometimes appears as though barrenness were a direct result of climatic conditions. We believe, however, that there are two kinds of barren tendencies and one that is inherited barren tendencies and one that is barren because of an insufficient supply of plant food in the soil. It is the stalk with the inherited barren tendencies that we wish to eliminate, and this can only be done by continually detasseling the barren

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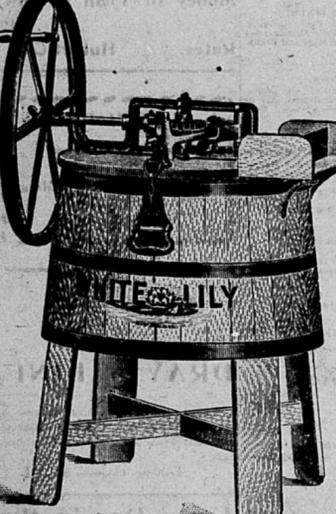
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In fact, anything in the jewelry line that fancy can desire. Call and see our new goods, whether you wish to purchase or not. Engraving done when desired.

W. N. BOYNTON, Main Street

How Dolphins Play.

The waters of the gulf of California teem with other wealth than pearls. Here are fish of every description. The tuna is abundant, and the many Spanish mackerel is everywhere. The dolphin seems monarch of all the gulf. In the vicinity of the great island of Carmen they are encountered by the thousands. One school, comprising many hundreds, were encountered by the steamer on which the writer was a passenger a short distance from the beautiful bay of Escandido. They were a half mile distant when they observed us going in the opposite direction. Suddenly the leaders, in a clearly evinced spirit of rolling sea dog fun, turned every one of them and gave chase to the steamer. It was perfectly evident they enjoyed the performance as much as the spectators. For a little while the noise was deafening, as if a thousand gammas of the streets had been turned loose in a go-as-you-please bathhouse. Then, having proved their ability to catch up with the steamer, they as suddenly veered and sped southward.—Sunset Magazine.

An Elder Brother.

In a case in the orphan's court of an eastern city one of the principal witnesses was asked if he had any brothers or sisters. He replied, "but he died 150 years ago."

"What? A hundred and fifty years ago?" echoed the judge, with a judicial rebuff for a possible jest.

"Yes, I am telling you the truth. My father was married at nineteen years of age. Within the year a son was born to him, who shortly afterward died. Becoming a widower before he was thirty, my father married again at the age of seventy-five. I was born next year. I am at present ninety-four years old. If you will make the necessary calculation by adding my age, ninety-four, to the number fifty-six, which is the difference between seventy-five and ninety-four, you will find that at the time of his respective marriages, the result will be exactly 150. So it is just a century and a half since my brother died."

Don't Be Touchy.

There are some people always looking out for all sorts. They cannot pay a visit, they cannot receive a friend, they cannot carry on the intercourse of the family, without suspecting some offense is designed. They are terribly touchy. If they meet an acquaintance in the street who happens to be pre-occupied with business, they attribute his abstraction to some motive personal to themselves and take umbrage accordingly. They lay on others the fault of their irritability. A fit of indignation makes them see imperfections in everybody they come in contact with. Innocent persons who never dreamed of giving offense are astonished to find some unfortunate word or some momentary taciturnity mistaken for insult. Of course, such a mental condition is due to an exaggerated self esteem, even though unconscious. The best remedy is to persistently put thoughts of self out of mind. Until something more absorbing and more elevating than to pick out if you are one of the touchy ones, and you'll soon lose the habit.

Salmagundi.

Hallwell in his "Dictionary of Archaisms and Provincialisms" describes Salmagundi as a mixture of apples, onions, and pickled herring, minced fine and eaten with oil and vinegar; hence a nickname for a cook.

Hallwell-Phillips' "Dictionary of Archaisms and Provincialisms" has: "Salmagundi—apples, onions, veal or chicken and pickled herring, minced fine and eaten with oil and vinegar; hence a nickname for a cook." Cf. also Grose's "Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue." Bailey's "Dictionary" has "salmagundi."

Salmagundi, of course; made of pickled herring minced up raw with pepper, vinegar, etc. From "Sea Words and Sea Phrases Used Along the Suffolk Coast," by Edward Fitzgerald, communicated by him to the East Anglian News.—London Notes and Queries.

A Bride's Dilemma.

A successful school-teacher married a wealthy widower. The man had lived alone with his servants since the death of his first wife. On the morning after the bride's arrival in her new home the cook appeared for orders. Now, Salmagundi was more familiar with the classics than with the bride, and she was not a little dismayed when Mary innocently put the question: "Am I how will ye have the beef cooked, ma'am?"

For the instant she hesitated. Not for a fortune would she have the old servant suspect her absolute ignorance of cookery. But her years in the schoolroom had not been in vain. Calmly and sweetly she answered: "You may cook it your way today, Mary, and then another time you can try my way."

And the cook went downstairs with a high opinion of her new mistress.—New York Press.

Made the Bear Work.

Bill Winters uses his wit to save his strength. During a camping trip in the Maine woods Bill was easily the laziest man in the party. Finally his exasperated comrades told him that if he did not pull something better time they would pack him off home. The next morning Bill borrowed a rifle and went off up the mountains. Two hours later the men in camp saw Bill running down again as fast as he could come, and close behind him was a bear. The men watched the chase, with loaded rifles ready. On reaching camp Bill tumbled and shot the bear. When the men could stop laughing one of them said, "Bill, what on earth possessed you to run that distance with the bear so close when you might have killed him on the hill and saved your breath?" Bill smiled slowly. "What's the use of killing a bear in the mountains and lugging him in when you can run him to?" he asked.—Boston Herald.

Coal Strike Settled

We are daily receiving notices from the various soft coal companies that they are resuming operations at the mines, and prices are now at their lowest point.

SOFT COAL

prices are now \$1.00 per ton less than those of last winter, ranging from \$3.50 to \$6.00 at the bin.

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