The Democrat.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.
N. E. BRONSON. HUBERT CARR.
C. M. CARR. HENRY BRONSON.
BRONSON, CARR & SONS
Editors and Proprietors
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.
Yearly in advance..... $1 50
not paid in advance..... 2 00
NOTICE.—On the slip of paper upon which the name is printed, appears the date to which the paper is paid for, and a renewal is always respectfully solicited.
The writer's name must accompany any article for publication, as an evidence of good faith to the editors.

The Manchester Democrat.

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

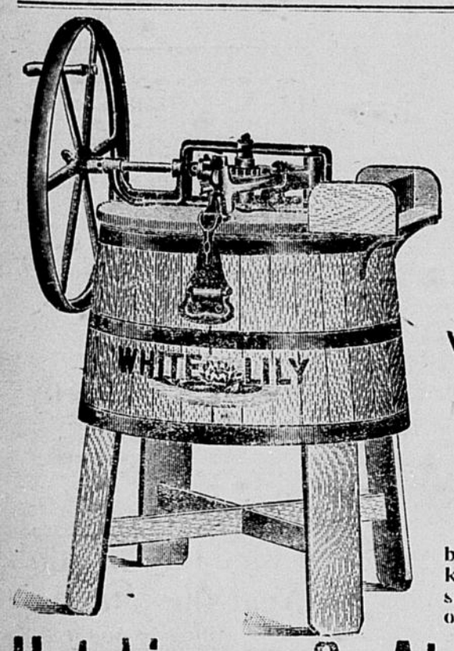
MANCHESTER, IOWA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1906. VOL. XXXII--NO. 36.

The Democrat.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.				3M	6M	1 Y
One inch	$150	$1 50	$2 50	$4 50	$6 50	$10 00
Two inches..	1 50	2 25	3 50	5 75	9 00	15 00
Three inches.	2 00	3 00	4 50	7 00	12 00	20 00
Four inches..	2 50	3 75	5 75	10 00	16 00	25 00
Five inches..	3 00	4 50	7 00	13 00	20 00	30 00
¼ Column....	4 50	6 50	8 00	15 00	25 00	40 00
½ Column....	6 50	9 00	12 00	25 00	40 00	65 00
One Column..	12 50	18 00	25 00	50 00	80 00	125 00

☞ Advertisements ordered discontinued before expiration of contract will be charged according to above scale.
Business cards, not exceeding six lines $5.00 per year.
Business locals, ten cents per line for the first insertion, and 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. GRANGER M. F. LEROY.
M. F. LEROY, PRESIDENT. H. A. GRANGER, CASHIER.



It Will Not Save All The Work of Washing But It Helps.
It is the best of its kind let us show you one.
Hutchinson & Atwater

If You Are Not Satisfied
With the Flour you are using, try a sack of
"Roller King"
The old reliable Cedar Falls full patent.
Phone 213 J. H. STEWART.

COME AND SEE US

Before you close a deal for a Piano. We o n 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.
S. K. MYERS
The Piano Man,
MANCHESTER, IOWA.

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.
W. N. BOYNTON, Main Street

From a family of father and mother and five children, the family of Isaac Gibson of Des Maines has increased to 150 persons and is now the third largest pauper family in the world, according to all known records. The Jukes of Cincinnati are the largest and the Ishmae the next largest. According to the records, with one exception every adult member of the Gibson family in this city has either a city jail, county jail or penitentiary record.

These facts will likely be presented to the legislature at the session next winter in the hope of getting through some reform legislation along the line suggested by the late Judge Kinne and endorsed by the state bar association to prevent the marriage of persons with criminal or pauper records.

Isaac Gibson came from the feudal district of Tennessee and was himself a feudalist. He came to Des Moines in the '40's and his descendents have lived off the city ever since with the exception of one girl who has married a coal teamster who is a steady workman All the rest of the daughters and grandaughters, and most of the descendants are girls, have married paupers and criminals and the record is kept straight that none of them make a living by honest toil. By actual count the family numbers now 123 and there are known to be abought 20 or 25 more whose names are not had. It is estimated that there are about 150 descendants of the first man and women of the family that came here. The family has been here forty years and students of social conditions who are giving the matter some thought are appalled at the number of probable descendants in another forty years if all families multiply as rapidly as the first

In addition to the records in this family's case, Col. Drake of the Boys' Industrial School at Eldora, made the recommendation to the state board of control that some action by the legislature be taken to prevent crimanals marrying, and other public men have also taken up the matter. All these things will be brought to the attention of the legislature next winter in the hope of getting remedial legislation.—Des Moines Daily News.

The Democratic party is not the enemy of property or property rights; it is, on the contrary, the best defender of both, because it defends human rights, and human rights are the only foundation upon which property and property rights can rest secure. The Democratic party does not menace a single dollar legitimately accumulated; on the contrary it insists upon the protection of rich and poor alike in the enjoyment of that which they have honestly earned. The Democratic party does not discourage thrift, but, on the contrary, stimulates each individual to the highest endeavor by assuring him that he will not be deprived of the fruits of his toil. If we can but repeal the laws which enable men to reap where they have not sown, laws which enable them to garner into their overflowing barns the harvests that belong to others—no one will be able to accumulate enough to make his fortune dangerous to the country. Special privilege and the use of the taxing power for private gain—these are the twin pillars upon which plutocracy rests. To take away these supports and to elevate the beneficiaries of special legislation in the path of honest effort ought to be the purpose of our party. And who can suffer injury by just taxation, impartial laws and the application of the Jeffersonian doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none?—only those whose accumulations are stained with dishonesty and whose immoral methods have given them a distorted view of business society and government. Accumulating by conscious fraud more money than they can profitably use upon themselves, wisely distribute or safely leave to their children, these denounce as public enemies of all who question their methods or throw a light upon their crimes. Plutocracy is abhorent to the republic; it is more despotic than monarchy, more heartless than aristocracy, more selfish than bureaucracy. It preys upon the nation in time of peace and conspires againt it in the house of its calamity. Conscienceless, compassionless and devoid of wisdom, it enervates its votaries while it impoverishes its victims. It is already sapping the strength of the nation, vulgarizing social life and making a mockery of morals. The time is ripe for its overthrow. Let us attack it boldly, making our appeal to the awakened concience of the nation in the name of the counting room which it has defiled, in the name of business honor which it has sullied, in the name of the people whom it has oppressed, in the name of the homes which it has despoiled, and in the name of the religion upon which it has placed the stigma of hypocrisy. And if I may be permitted to suggest a battle hymn I propose a stanza but slight-changed, from one of the strongest of the poems of Scotland's great demoeratic bard:

Columbia, my dear, my native land.
For whom my warmest wish to heaven is sent,
Long may thy hardy sons of rustic toil
Be blest with health, and peace and sweet content.
And O, may heaven their simple lives prevent
From luxury's contagion, weak and vile;
Then, tho' unearned wealth to wickedness be lent,
A virtuous populace may rise and stand
A wall of fire round their much-loved land.
—W. J. Bryan.

TO A BOY.

My boy, when passing through this life,
Some tough old spots you'll find;
Your troubles will at times be rife,
To you they'll not be kind.
A friendly word, a smile that's glad
Will be like gold to you
And don't forget that others, lad,
Appreciate them, too.
The sunshine in this world, my boy,
You'll find is scarce enough,
Of course, you'll get your share of joy,
E'en though your path be rough.
But words an' smiles when you are sad
Will mean a lot to you;
So, don't forget that others, lad,
Appreciate them, too.

THE HOPE BEYOND.

So still and cold—
And yet, maybe, in some far distant place
Supernal sunshine lights her fair young face,
And joys more thrilling than on earth she knew
Start the warm pulses of her life anew.

So cold and pale—
And yet, maybe, to her life's somber night
Has lost its twilight in the mellow light
That gilds a landscape more entrancing far
Than all the pictures of our dreamings are.

So pale and still—
And yet, maybe, her cheek divinely glows
With tints far richer than the opening rose,
While round her eyes of liquid azure blue
Smiles play and ripple as they used to do.

Alfalfa in Iowa.

We have repeatedly called the attention of our readers to the importance of growing alfalfa not only in the semi-arid sections of South Dakota and Nebraska but also in the humid regions of Iowa, Minnesota, eastern Nebraska and southeastern South Dakota. We have recommended late summer seeding as the best for sections south of a line running through Dubuque, Waterloo and Sioux City. Although we have become convinced during the past two years that late summer seeding is preferable to spring seeding even in northern Iowa. By late summer seeding we mean seeding during the first half of August. It is doubtful whether it is desirable to sow alfalfa much after the 15th of August, although in years of abundant moisture good results might be secured from seeding as late as the first of September.

The Iowa Experiment Station has recently issued a bulletin of which Prof. M. L. Bowman is author which shows very clearly that the results secured at Ames and elsewhere in the State of Iowa warrant the station in strongly recommending alfalfa for hay and hog pasture. We quote the following with reference to alfalfa from the bulletin in question: "It can be successfully grown in nearly all parts of Iowa. It will yield, in a single season from two to three times as much as clover and timothy. It has a high feeding value. It enriches the soil." This year the station cut the first crop of alfalfa on the 11th of June and secured a yield of 2.16 tons of hay per acre. Prof. Bowman states in the bulletin that whenever the soil has been properly prepared for alfalfa and good seed has been used that Iowa farmers may expect an average yield of from four to six tons per acre, per year. That Alfalfa will yield three crops per year and sometimes four, but the fourth crop, should not as a rule be cut, but rather be left standing in the field to serve as winter protection.

In semi-arid regions or in irrigated sections, alfalfa will continue to produce for an almost indefinate period. In humid sections as in Iowa, for example, it is not desirable to leave a field in alfalfa for more than four or five years in succession, because at the end of that time weeds are apt to get a strong foothold and thus materially injure the stand. In other words when an alfalfa field is four years old in humid sections it has usually reached its prime. Furthermore, alfalfa enriches the soil more than any other leguminous crop and hence the desirability from that standpoint, if from no other, of plowing up four or five-year-old fields and of seeding down other land. Where alfalfa is seeded during late summer, it should be without a nurse crop. If however, it is to be seeded in the spring we believe it is desirable to seed it with a nurse crop, such as wheat, barley or early oats. Whatever nurse crop is used only one-half the usual quantity of seed should be used per acre. Wheat and barley are preferable to early oats for the reason that they are the least liable to lodge, although early oats have been used very successfully in many sections. We recommend a nurse crop for spring seeded alfalfa for the reason that in the absence of such a crop, weeds spring up rapidly, which necessitates clipping the alfalfa several times throughout the summer season. The soil may as well produce a light crop of small grain as to produce a crop of weeds. This however, does not hold true in the case of late summer seeding because if the seed bed is properly prepared at that time of year weeds will not bother to any extent. We speak of late seeding of alfalfa at this time, not because we recommend seeding after this date, but because we want to keep the alfalfa question before our readers and if possible show them why it is important to begin now to get their land in shape and be ready to sow a patch either next spring or a year hence. In purchasing alfalfa seed bear in mind that for the past few years there has been an extraordinary demand for seed. This demand has resulted in some seedmen placing inferior seeds on the market. Be very careful that your alfalfa does not contain dodder or other weed seeds. If you are unable to determine the purity of the seed to your own satisfaction, send a sample to the Agronomy Department of your Experiment Station. No doubt they will examine the sample for you free of charge.

Alfalfa is not a crop that will grow on a poor soil; hence if you are anxious to secure a good stand, give your land a good coat of manure prior to seed bed preparation. Also bear in mind that you cannot prepare a seed bed for alfalfa too well. If you are going to sow it after small grain, start by double discing the the ground at least twice, then plow it and again, just before preparing the seed bed use the disc freely once more. If you have time to go over the ground three times with a good disc, it will be better than twice. Follow the disc with the harrow and then seed the alfalfa with a drill if you have one. If not, seed it broad cast and harrow it again to thoroughly cover the seed.

Alfalfa does not spread as do grasses, or as does clover. For this reason it is a good plan to sow half of the seed one way of the field and the other half at right angles to it. In this way the ground will be more thoroughly covered and a more even stand secured. Use eastern Kansas and Nebraska seed, it is preferable to that grown in irrigated regions Use from 18 to 20 pounds of seed per acre.—Farmers' Tribune.

Count up What you Have Lost.

We very much fear that a number of our readers will regret that they have not taken our advice to stack their grain instead of waiting for the threshing machine to come around and thrash it out of the shock. In seasons where there is an absolute certainty of dry weather grain can be put in the bin cheaper by thrashing out of the shock than by thrashing out of the stack. In seasons like the present, where in some sections, in Iowa at least, it has been raining about every other day when the farmers wanted to thrash, we can imagine the discomfort of the owner, and especially of his wife, in looking for thrashers, getting ready for them, disappointed, and looking for them again, disapointed again, until the poor woman gets out of patience and almost wishes she had married someone else than a farmer. That, however, is not all. Where there has been continuous rains with warm weather the grain will grow in the shock, as we have known it to do times without number. After it has been wet and subjected to intervals of heat and sunshine, grain becomes discolored and is liable to mold, even if it does not sprout. It is very apt to become damp when theashed, because the theashermen will not stop because the wheat is a little out of condition. It is then liable to heat in the bin, and when sold will not command the price of sound grain that has gone through the sweat in the stack.

This is the old story we have harped on time out of mind, but we wish farmers who have lost this year would sit down and figure up just how much they have lost. In many cases where farmers intended to stack they have been hindered by rain. This cannot well be helped and there is some loss on this account, but it is small as compared with the loss that has been suffered by farmers who have been waiting until the machine would come around and they could have their turn at thrashing.

We are quite well aware of the objection that is made, namely, that if you do not take the machine when you can get it you are not liable to get it until it goes the second round.

The only remedy we see is for three or four farmers to go together, buy a small thrashing outfit, stack their grain, and thus control their own business. It will require cooperation, but in time farmers will learn to co-operate with each other in matters of such vital importance.

The grain buyers could work a reform very quickly if they would simply refuse to pay "the same old price" for all sorts of grain. In their competition with each other they are often disposed to follow the same foolish methods which were such a very great hindrance to dairying twenty years ago, when the farmer's wife would take her butter to town and trade it for goods; the merchant giving the same price for butter no matter whether it was grease or butter fit for the tables of royalty. The result was that many farmer's wives became very careless in their butter-making. We did not much blame them; they had no encouragement to do anything else. In some sections of the west grain buyers have been paying the same price for oats, for example, that weigh twenty pounds and twenty-eight, paying probably the price for about twenty-four pound oats. This is all wrong. The farmer who raises a good quality of any kind of grain is entitled to an extra price. The farmer who sends in a poor quality should get the price of the poor quality, and no more. We have known millers, for example, to fix the standard of wheat at fifty-eight pounds per bushel, dock the farmer when it fell short, but failed to give him a premium on wheat weighing sixty or sixty-two pounds. This, too, is wrong. If the grain men would sharply discount the price of wheat and oats that have been damaged in the shock and pay a premium for grain of superior quality, farmers would learn to stack their grain and thus produce a better quality and worth more money.

There is another feature that must not be forgotten. Grain threshed when damp cannot well be kept without frequent stirring, hence the farmer pushes it on the market and a great surplus of grain directly after threshing affects seriously the price. Somebody must hold this grain until it is used, and he will take good care that he does not lose anything by holding it. The cheapest place to hold this grain is in the stack or in the farmer's bin. He is then master of the situation; if he depends on threshing out of the shock he is not the master, but is compelled to do whatever somebody else requires.—Wallace's Farmer.

Earthquakes.

Among the many strange relationships which earthquakes hold to various natural phenomena there is possibly one between the times of their occurrence and of irregularities in the revolution of the world. For many years it has been observed that there are slight but irregular changes in latitude, or, in other words, the axis of our earth does not always point in the same direction. The pole wanders about in a mean position, sometimes in a path that is nearly circular, while at others it appears to be exceedingly irregular and even retrograde. The world top is not spinning truly, but it slightly wabbles. When the change in direction of its axis is sharp large earthquakes have been frequent. If a swiftly moving body is, so to speak, compelled to turn a corner, that it should be subjected to strains which might result in yielding is easily conceivable. Regarded from this point of view, the times at which strata in seismic strain give way are to some extent governed by erratic movements in the rotation of our sphere. The earthquake and the wabble may, however, be due to a common cause, and the question therefore is one which requires closer examination.—John Milne in National Review.

A Good Horse's Color.

A good horse cannot be a bad color, it is said. It is certain that Derby winners are not drawn from certain colors. Has a gray ever won the race, or a dun or a skewbald or a piebald? Has there ever been a thoroughbred of the latter type? Quite black thoroughbreds are rare, white still more so, gray uncommon even among the less exalted of public performers. The "Stud Book" would not bear out these statements where colors uncommon on the race course are described. The explanation is, of course, that the horse is there described as he appeared as a foal. An owner of a bay thoroughbred looked up the "Stud Book" to find his purchase pictured as a chestnut and complained to the men of whom he had bought the horse. The former owner assured him that the description was correct at the time it was entered. Other owners, less certain as to what color may appear when the first coat has been cast, have before now made such singular entries as "gray, roan or chestnut."—St. James' Gazette.

The Porcupine's Quills.

The spines are very loosely attached to the porcupine, and they are very sharp—as sharp as a needle at the outer end. At almost the slightest touch they penetrate the nose of a dog or the clothing or flesh of a person touching the porcupine and stick there, coming away from the animal without any pull being required. The facility in catching hold with one end and letting go with the other has sometimes caused people to think that the spines had been thrown at them. The outer end of the spines, for some distance down, is covered with small barbs. These barbs cause a spine once imbedded in a living animal to keep working farther in with every movement of the muscles, so that it is not a pleasant thing to get stuck full of them.

A Sad Picture.

At Varzin once, after sitting for some time sunk in profound reflection, Bismarck lamented that he had derived but small pleasure or satisfaction from his political activity, but, on the other hand, much vexation, anxiety and trouble. He had, he said, made no one happy by it, neither himself, his family nor any one else, "but probably," he continued, "many unhappy. Had it not been for me there would have been three great wars the less, the lives of 80,000 men would not have been sacrificed and many parents, brothers, sisters and widows would not now be mourners."—"Bismarck's Table Talk."

Unique Rainmaking.

One of the oldest rainmaking plants is the invention of a native of one of the Indian provinces. By means of a rocket he sends more than a mile into the air a reservoir of ether attached to a parachute. This, being released at the highest point, floats gently back to earth, the condensation being caused by the evaporation of the ether. It is said to be decidedly efficacious even where there is scarcely a trace of cloud.

The Age of Fishes.

The age of fishes is seldom measured by a definite period of years. Most of them grow as long as they live, and apparently live until they fall victims to some stronger species. It is reputed that carp and pike have lived for a century, but the evidence needs verification.

Needless Suffering.

"Tommy," said Mr. Tucker, laying him across his knee and vigorously applying a large and muscular paternal hand, "it almost breaks my heart to do this."

"Then why don't you let maw do it!" yelled Tommy.—Chicago Tribune.

Bad Luck.

"Do you believe in the bad luck of thirteen?"

"Do I? I was refused by twelve girls, and the thirteenth took me."—Stray Stories.

You may depend upon it that he is a good man whose intimate friends are all good.—Lavater.

Treasure Good Health.

How few of us stop to count good health as a great blessing! We are so busy grumbling over some financial wrong that we forget that all the money in the world would profit us but little if we were invalids.

Honest About It.

Kind Lady—Poor man! Are you really anxious to earn a good dinner? Truthful Thomas—I'm more anxious fer de dinner dan I am t' earn it, ma'am.

All travel has its advantages. If the passenger visits better countries he may learn to improve his own, and if fortune carries him to worse he may learn to enjoy his own.—Johnson.

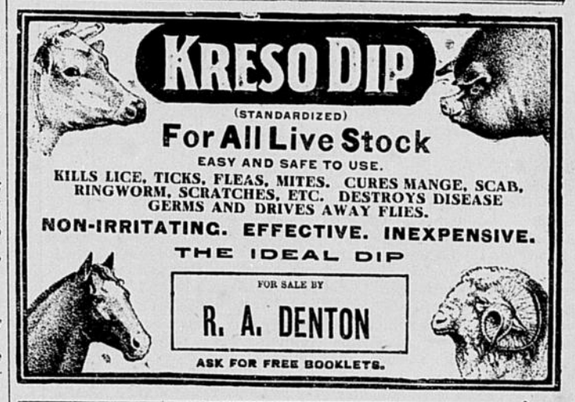
.. Our New ..
Fall Styles of Carpets
- ARE IN. -
We have the largest variety of patterns ever shown by any dealer in Delaware County and the prices are the very lowest. We are . . . . . .
JAMMED TO THE DOORS
with new and late designs in Furniture. Have many novelties and odd pieces which are very attractive and useful. You will save money by coming to see us and letting us show you the goods and quote you prices.
BROWN
The Furniture Man
SELLS CEDARINE FURNITURE POLISH.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
Capital $60,000.00. Surplus $35,000.00.
DELAWARE CO. STATE BANK,
Manchester, Iowa.
WM. C. CAWLEY, President. CHAS. J. SEEDS, Cashier.
R. W. TIRRILL, Vice Pres. C. W. KEAGY, Ass't Cash.
INTEREST paid on "TIME DEPOSITS" at current rates. Said deposits may be made in any amount from One Dollar up.
A progressive and conservative banking institution which offers superior facilities for the transaction of your banking business.

JONES:
Not long ago, I was offered coal, by a party, over the phone, for what I thought a low price, and was about to buy, but on enquiring at the Manchester Lumber Co., where I have always dealt, I found the same, if not a better quality coal, at a much lower price.
SMITH:
I wish I had made enpulrys as you did Mr. Jodes, but I did not, bit, and lost at least 50c per ton by doing so.
MORAL:
Enquire of the Manchester Lumber Co. before buying and you will find their prices among the lowest, and the quality of their coal unsurpassed.
Manchester Lumber Company.
Phone 156. J. W. RABENAU, Mgr.

GOOD COOKS ALWAYS GET THE BEST RESULTS WITH
QUAKER MILL FLOUR

So do cooks that are'nt so good. The excellence of Quaker Mill Flour is attained by expert milling and the use of specially secected wheat. If you are not using our flour, try a sack, if it does'nt suit, your money back.
Our Brands: { White Pearl, White Satin, Idol and Big Loaf.
Try WHEAT GERMEAL for breakfast.
QUAKER MILL CO.



GO TO
PETERSONS'
FOR
Fancy and Staple Groceries,
Fruits, Choice Canned Goods, Crockery, China and Cut Glass.
A. E. PETERSON,
PHONE 211.