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Nine inches	13.50	9.00	6.75	4.50	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.75	.50
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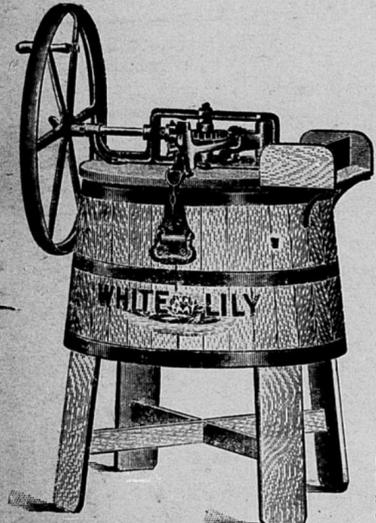
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The Linden Chronicle, a standpat republican paper, in an editorial announcing its refusal to support Cummins closes as follows: "If the party must suffer temporary defeat, so be it! And let the stigma rest where it will belong, on Albert B. Cummins and the 'progressive republicans,' who created discord and division for the gratification of mere personal ambitions. Do not grieve for the party; it will rise stronger and purer than when defeat overcame it."

In the opera house at Spirit Lake where Governor A. B. Cummins and Hon. George D. Perkins held their memorable debate last spring, Claude R. Porter, democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa, held forth last night to a large audience beginning his invasion of the Eleventh congressional district from the acknowledged stronghold of Governor Cummins and the progressive republicans. Mr. Porter's address was received with enthusiastic approval.—Cor. of Cedar Rapids Republican.

The pronunciation of "Iowa" is causing considerable discussion these days. At the first annual banquet of the Iowa Society of New York an official pronouncement was issued in favor of "I-o-way." The matter has been complicated, however, by the various and picturesque methods employed by senators who have frequent occasion to use the word these days. The stellar parts played by Senators Allison and Doolittle in the proceedings on the railroad rate bill made reference to the "senator from Iowa" frequent. Senator Tillman invariably calls the state "Eyo-way." Senator Overman uses as his favorite "Eyo-wa." Senator Bailey's version is the most musical. He dwells on and emphasizes the second syllable, the "o" long, thus: "I-o-wa."

The public in general and life savers in particular should be warned of the danger and folly of rolling on a barrel the bodies of apparently drowned persons. This process has never yet helped to resuscitate, though it has undoubtedly killed many half drowned persons. The idea that it "pumps out" the water is entirely fallacious. In the first place, no water enters the lungs of the drowned man until he has been absolutely dead for many hours. In the second, the removal of water from the stomach is quite a secondary consideration compared with the importance of re-establishing the action of heart and lungs, and rolling a body on a barrel is about the surest way of preventing both heart and lungs from resuming their normal functions. Artificial expansion and contraction of the chest by alternating stretching the arms above the head and compressing the chest with them is the correct first aid to the apparently drowned, but never can rolling on a barrel be anything but deleterious.—New York Times.

Coal dealers promise another rise in the price of their commodity in September. Coal is sold at a high price in May, and this price advances ten or fifteen cents a ton each succeeding month until winter has ceased from troubling. Of course there is but one reason for this. As the cold weather approaches coal becomes more in demand. Household-ers begin to take thought for their empty bins in September and October and send in their orders, to find that they have been mulcted for their delay. This enriches the Coal Trust in the exact proportion that it impoverishes the consumer. It is a most ingenious system. Taking into account the fact that the majority of their customers cannot spare the money for their winter's supply early in the summer, the managers of that corporation make an opportunity of the necessity of others. It is absurd to assert that it costs more to mine and deliver coal in the fall than in the spring. It is equally absurd to put all the blame for the rise in prices on the middlemen. The middlemen have charge of a pretty fair profit, it is true, but every advance they make is the result of a similar advance made to them by the operators of the mines. The arrangement is merely a device to take advantage of the lack of ready funds, which is the lot of most users of coal. It does not effect the rich, so no friends of the Coal Trust are hurt. It only makes life a little harder for the ordinary run of mortals, and with the ordinary run of mortals the Coal Trust has no concern save to extract the last cent from their pocketbooks.—Chicago Examiner.

Hampton Recorder, Rep.: The Des Moines Register and Leader and its imitators are doing more to drive republicans away from the support of the state ticket than all the "standpat" papers can. Some of its impudent imitators who have not been in the party long enough to become dry behind the ears, are calling those who hesitate about throwing their hats for Cummins and Garst, "copper heads" and telling them to "leave the party!" The R. and L., too, persists in heaping obloquy upon those who did not, and have not, endorsed the steal of such counties as Jasper and Wapello, by the late state convention. It may be that Gov. Cummins was the choice of a majority of the honestly elected delegates at the convention, but there is no honest, well informed man in Iowa who does not believe that the nomination of at least two of the other candidates was only accomplished by the bare-faced theft of enough counties to accomplish the result.

The Tax Payers are Sighing.

The Manchester Press in its issue of January 11, 1906, contained the following indictment against Gov. Cummins: "Readers of The Press are aware that this paper, although opposed to many of the economic views entertained by Gov. A. B. Cummins, has invariably given him credit for circumspect dealing with the state and conscientious discharge of his duties as executive. It is, therefore, with considerable surprise that we learn of what seems to be unwarrantable and unprecedented extravagance in the administration of the executive office by Mr. Cummins. In another column on this page will be found an article from the Des Moines Capital, compiled from the reports of the state executive council, setting forth in detail numerous instances of lavish expenditure of money by the governor and his assistants. It is shown that the total expense connected with the governor's office, during the last three and one-half years, is \$58,073.05, while during the last three years the Shaw expense was only \$40,913.46. Thus it will be seen that the Cummins administration has spent nearly \$18,000 more for the operation of the executive office alone than did the Shaw administration.

"But this is not all, nor is it the most important or serious point involved. As governor, Secretary Shaw drew not a dollar from the contingent fund on his own personal account. Mr. Cummins has drawn \$2,991.47. Mr. Shaw did not charge a single dollar to the state for traveling expenses. Mr. Cummins has drawn warrants for \$2,665.62 for traveling expenses of himself and his friends. In every department of the executive office extravagance is shown. For instance, the Thanksgiving proclamation issued by the governor have cost the state the sum of \$368.75, while the Shaw administration incurred expense on this account of only \$29.20. Telegraph and telephone messages cost as much under the present administration, office supplies and furniture were almost doubled, office expenses were practically trebled, and nearly \$1000 additional was required for printing and binding for the governor himself. Mr. Cummins, himself an able lawyer, has found it necessary to pay out nearly \$700 for additional counsel, while Shaw, the banker, required but \$280 for that purpose.

"The Press speaks of these things not in a spirit of carping criticism, but to direct attention to a tendency in the gubernatorial office which should be restrained. Iowa is not niggardly with its servants. It believes in a liberal policy and no state house office has ever been so seriously handicapped by lack of funds for its maintenance. But when it comes to nearly doubling the expenses of a preceding administration, the taxpayer will be justified in making inquiry into the necessity therefore. If Mr. Cummins can explain on what authority he drew nearly \$6,000 on personal account, when his predecessor did not draw a single dollar, he should be given an opportunity to do so. While Mr. Cummins is insisting newspaper attacks on Frank Merriam and Max Boehler for alleged overcharges, he might devote a part of his energy to clearing up this little item of \$6,000. While his satellites are denouncing all who do not agree with them as open suspicion, why can't they take a day off and look into the matter of reform right at home?"

"Mr. Cummins was nominated for governor after a campaign in which he denounced the Shaw administration as corrupt, and declared that it was his purpose to reform the state and particularly the governor's office. If the state executive council digs up any more samples of the governor's particular kind of 'reform,' there will be some vociferous sighing for the good old days among the taxpayers of the state.

Geo. D. Perkins Bolts Cummins.
 The Sioux City Journal, Last Wednesday morning, contained a long editorial written by Mr. Perkins, which declares that the paper will not support Cummins. In the editorial Mr. Perkins said: "In view of what the party has suffered under Cummins, the doubt that has been established as to his sincerity, the widespread belief that has been printed that his ambitions are personal and selfish, the Journal cannot truthfully say that it regards his election in the light of party necessity or party need. That being the fact, the particular thing will not be said."

Adel News: The wisdom of nominating Mr. Cummins yet remains to be demonstrated. It is useless to deny the fact that much bitterness has been engendered. Many republicans have opposed the nomination, not from the dictation of corporations, but because they have honestly believed that Mr. Cummins ought not to be nominated. It is now up to Mr. Cummins to bring these men into line. If he can do so the party will go harmoniously to victory. If he cannot do so the result may be to his disadvantage. Harmony is essential, and thus far in his career Mr. Cummins has not been much of a promoter of harmony. As the nominee of the party for the third term, it should be his effort to remove contention and discord and bring all republicans into line. The chance is before him and it is for him to improve the opportunity.

BALLAD OF THE SPECIAL SALE.

My Ladie has donned her hat and veil
 And she's taken her purse in hand,
 And she's off to the Extra Special Sale
 Where the luring tickets stand;

"One Dollar and Five—marked down from Two
 (It's just the thing for a bride).
 'This time a winner and Strictly New,
 (With the Trading Stamps beside).'
 The crowd is swarming like 1 o'clock
 Or rats at an open bin.
 Now Heaven preserve my Ladie's frock,
 For she has butted in!

She's worned her way to the nearest clerk
 And bowed it hit or miss;
 She's fingered a piece of fancy-work
 And said: "How much is this?"

She's opened a road to the Paris hats.
 And she's critted the style in
 She's had a couple of window glances
 With the man in the center aisle.

She's rambled through the hardware dept
 And sneered at a frying pan;
 She's seen the counter where silks are kept
 And ogled the rugs from Dan.

And now she has climbed to the topmost floor,
 And she's pinched a Da venport blind and foor,
 And scratched the mahogany.

Heaven be praised! She's edged and fought
 Till she's past pianos and shams;
 She's grazed the section where books are bought
 And kittens and cockatoos;

And now she is out in the air again
 And wearied of a wind and limb;
 She's lost a glove and her chapeleine,
 And her hat is out of trim;

Her waist is minus a gaudy bow,
 Her fur less its fall—
 But she's saved a quarter on calico
 At the Extra Special Sale.

—Horatio Winslow in Park.

What is a Full Stand of Corn.

What constitutes a full stand of corn under Iowa conditions has not yet been fully determined. We note that the corn experts fight rather shy of the question what constitutes a full stand of corn, but generally they assume that three stalks to a hill by a three-foot-eight-inch planter may be regarded as, speaking generally, a proper stand.

We bring up this question now, apparently out of season, for the purpose of getting our readers to study their corn fields, and particularly those in sections where there has been a shortage of rainfall during July and the first half of August. Except on very good land, we think they will agree with us that a three stalk stand has been too much this year, and that they made a mistake in having their seed corn as good as it was. While on the richer lands in northern and central Iowa and in sections where the rain has been abundant they will conclude that three stalks to the hill is not too many, and wonder if the land would not have stood more. The fact is, in this question of what constitutes a full stand of corn—that is, the crop that produces the greatest number of bushels—cannot be determined for all sections of the country, nor for all farms in the same section, nor for all fields in the same farm, nor for the same farm in all years. This year in many sections farmers will suffer not from the short stand but from a stand too full. Seed corn was good this year. Farmers are getting good results with it where the ground is moist, and while there was about twenty per cent. of shortage in rainfall from March 1st until tassel time, there was abundance for the use of the corn during that period of its growth. In fact, where the soil is deep and rich the amount of rainfall up to July 1st is a minor consideration every year, and it is a great deal better to be short than long. The fields therefore came up to tassel time with a full stand and a rank growth. Corn then began to be the first time to demand water for, as we have so often stated, four-fifths of the dry matter in the stalk and ear are put into the corn plant from tassel time to maturity, and each pound of this dry matter demands from 275 to 300 pounds of water to pass through the stalk. When, therefore, the roots are able to deliver the water to the stalks, whether they get it from above or below, a full crop of corn on a full stand is assured, if the storms don't come to beat it down or hail to destroy it. Whenever the soil has been thin and at the same time there has been a deficiency of rain fall we think it will be found that three stalks to the hill by a three-foot-six inch planter, or a three-foot-eight inch planter, will be found to be too much.

The lesson we draw, therefore, is the richer the ground the greater amount of stalks it will support. The thinner the land, the fewer. If the farmer was thoroughly acquainted with his land and knew the amount of rainfall from the first of July to the middle of September he could know how to gauge his planter and make no mistake. Not knowing that, it is impossible for him in advance to know what constitutes the full stand of corn—that is, a stand of corn that will produce the greatest possible number of bushels of sound corn.—Wallace's Farmer.

Where to Put Manure in the Fall.

In spite of the natural advantage of applying manure to land during winter or in the spring it always happens that some farmers can never find time to haul the manure out until September or October. We know good farmers this year who are in exactly this predicament, and the problem as to where to put it presents itself during the next few weeks.

We have always claimed that the ideal place to put manure where one is rotating his crops is on the meadows and pastures. This is particularly true during the winter and in the spring. Even now, an application to the pastures or meadows will improve them wonderfully next year

and will not hurt them in the least this year for pasture purposes. The stubble fields, however, usually get the application this time of year, and we believe that the plan of applying it there is a fairly good one. If the manure is long and strawy it should be applied before the soil is plowed, because in that case it will give no trouble next spring when one puts on the cultivators. However, there are a number of instances in the central west where the cocklebur are now coming on at a rapid rate, and if time is taken to apply the manure before the ground is plowed the probability is that many of the burrs will ripen their seed. In a case like this, we believe that it is an excellent plan to put in the plow and let the manure wait to be applied later to the plowed land. This is by no means a shiftless practice, especially if the manure is somewhat short, because the implement will work it into the surface soil next spring.

As a general proposition it is usually advisable to keep manure near the surface, because the tendency is to reach beyond plant roots. By placing it on the surface, and thoroughly stirring it into the soil next spring, its full value is utilized by the crop. In other words, one does not have to wait a year or two for its effect to be felt, such as is sometimes the case where long manure is plowed under deeply.

A few loads of manure in the orchard will do good. We do not mean that it should be placed around trunks of trees, but, rather, scattered in a circle under the branches. This affords root protection and it will supply root fertility next year at a time when the tree needs it. Some inquiries have been received asking information about applying manure to such crops as alfalfa and winter wheat, the idea in this case being to protect these crops against freezing and thawing. In reply to these, we would say that where a manure spreader is available so that light application may be made, it is entirely practicable to put on seven or eight loads per acre. This application will benefit either crop and will not smother out the plants. However, the practice of putting on a heavy application with a fork we do not advocate, because a number of instances have been brought to our attention where a considerable percentage of the crop was smothered out by the manure where it was put on in large chunks as it were. Then again, light manure will sometimes blow during the winter when the ground is bare, and in that case where it piles up the crop is sure to be killed out.—Home-Stead.

John Obeyed.
 Mrs. F. was a very stern woman, who demanded instant and unquestioning obedience from her children, says Chums. One afternoon as she was working in her sewing room a storm came up, and she sent her son John to close the trap leading to the flat roof of the house.

"But, mother," said John.
 "John, I told you to shut the trap," said John.
 "Yes, but, mother—"
 "John, shut that trap!"
 "All right, mother, if you say so, but—"
 "John!"
 John slowly climbed the stairs and shut the trap. The afternoon went by, and the storm howled and raged. Two hours after the family gathered for tea, and when the next day Mrs. F. had not appeared. Mrs. F. started an investigation. She did not have to ask many questions. John answered the first one.

"Please, mother, she is up on the roof."

An Example of a Judicial Mind.
 At a dinner attended by a score of well known lawyers recently the phrase "judicial mind" was defined by illustration as follows: "I have searched far and wide for a satisfactory definition of the inevitable query raised when judicial nominations are in sight," said one of the lawyers. "On a Mississippi river steamer some time ago I obtained my only approximate answer. A southern colonel who employed the phrase yielded to my request for a definition and explained that on a certain occasion the light of Mississippi was traveling in a river steamer when the boiler exploded. As the boat was passing the pententary at the time the force of the explosion deposited the lawyer inside the walls of the coal-bunker from which he had saved so many criminals. Being unharmed, as a clever lawyer would be under the circumstances, he applied to the warden for a release. The warden listened to the circumstances as he narrated them, but declined to release him, insisting that with the coming of prison-ers he had no concern, but for their departure he was responsible. He therefore compelled the lawyer to wait for a pardon from the governor. That is my notion of a judicial mind."—New York Post.

The Ball in Lawn Tennis.
 It is a curious fact that every book written on lawn tennis entitles the player to keep his eyes on the ball at the moment of striking it, yet there are very few expert players who do so. A rifle shot looks at his target, a bowler looks at the pins, and a billiard player generally looks at the object ball, not the cue ball. I have found it next to impossible to carry in my mind, while moving rapidly to play a flying ball, the exact height of the net, the direction of the lines of my opponent's court and his position, so that it has become second nature with me and with most other players to look up in the direction that the ball is to go before it actually leaves the racket. It is principally because the reverse of this is necessary in golf that lawn tennis players have so much trouble in mastering the old Scotch game. From tennis habit they take their eyes off the ball too soon for golf success.—Farmy Ball in Country Life in America.

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We are going to make this the banner season for carpets and rugs and to this end we shall slaughter every carpet and rug in stock, regardless of price or quality. Remember this cut price sale for thirty days only and at these prices must be for SPOT CASH!

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 This is just one of our rare bargains. Look over the list below, note the ridiculously low prices, discover your needs and come and see us. We will gladly show you the goods and cheerfully make any estimate you may wish. Anticipate your future needs, as you can easily afford to buy a long way ahead at these prices.

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 Our special union ingrain carpet 31c
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 Heavy granite ingrain stair carpet 21c
 Our special union ingrain carpet 30c
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 Stair tapestry Brussels 27c in wide 50c
 Extra quality tapestry Brussels 80c
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 Remember, we make rugs of any size or shape, from any pattern to its room. **30 DAYS ONLY.**

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SMITH:
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