The Democrat.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.
E. B. BRONSON, HUBERT CARR.
C. M. CARR, HENRY BRONSON.
BRONSON, CARR & SON
Editors and Proprietors
Annals of Iowa
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 on the part of the editors.

The Manchester Democrat.

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

MANCHESTER, IOWA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1907. VOL. XXXIII--NO. 1.

The Democrat.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.				3M	6M	1
One inch....	$1 00	$1 50	$2 50	$4 50	$8 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	13 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.

THE LAW REQUIRES
AFTER JANUARY 1ST, 1907.
That all cans containing Gasoline MUST BE PAINTED RED and stenciled with the word
GASOLINE
If you wish we will call for your can, paint and mark it, for a nominal price and return it filled with
THE BEST GRADE OF 74 GASOLINE.
TRY A CAN AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.
BEST WISHES FOR THE NEW YEAR.
Hutchinson & Atwater

And now as the year of 1906
has come to a close
I take this opportunity to thank you for all curtisies extended in the past and to express the hope that our amicable and pleasant business relations may continue not only during the present year but indefinitely. Now we have sent the goods which has been a cheerful duty for us and if you will now send us the money, which we are sure, will be a cheerful duty to you, we will all be cheerful. Again thanking you we are cordially yours
Phone 213 J. H. STEWART.

COME AND SEE US

Before you close a deal for a Piano. We own 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

Shall We Starve to Death?

The science of dietetics has now assumed such exactness that there is nothing left which we may safely eat or drink. Everything is interdicted by one dietetic authority or another.

There is, of course, a lot of humbug about the whole business. We hear a great deal of the evils of overeating, and overeating is synonymous with a hearty meal in the estimation of the diet reformer. "Leave the table while still hungry" is one of the pet maxims of the new dispensation. "People dig their graves with their teeth" is another classic. Both of them are at least open to dispute.

Our grandfathers were a pretty healthy lot and they were in the habit of eating three substantial meals a day — four if they felt hungry at night. If their descendants can not do the same thing it is not the fault of the food but of the descendants who have followed food faddists until they have lost nature's normal appetite and digestion.

Dr. King told the Chicago Society of Anthropology last Sunday that we ought not to eat vegetables because they are starchy and we should eschew meat because it hardens the arterial walls and produces deposits in the joints.

Just what the doctor would have us subsist upon remains to be learned The one main thing that sticks out of all such discourses is their utter uselessness.—Chicago Chronicle.

No Pay for Political Speeches.

Mr. Bryan's attention has been called to a republican paper of Oklahoma which alleges that he, Mr. Bryan, received "two thousand dollars hard cash" for his speeches in Oklahoma last fall. The fact that Mr. Bryan does not receive any pay whatever for campaign speeches is known to evey republican who has intelligence enough to occupy an editorial position. The editor referred to could ascertain from the democratic committee, if he cared to know the truth, that Mr. Bryan's services were rendered without any compensation.

Mr. Bryan's campaign work is a source of expense to him rather than a source of profit, for his traveling expenses amount to considerable for each campaign, and his income from lectures is cut off while he is at work in the campaign, but he is glad to be able to devote his time to a cause in which he feels deeply interested, and hopes to be able to give more and more time to politics each year.

His income is derived from his lectures and writings, and thanks to a generous public he is able to make enough from these sources during a part of the year to enable him to devote the rest of his time to gratuitous service. This statement is made in order that the readers of The Commoner may be able to answer such malicious misrepresentations as that put forth by the Oklahoma paper.—The Commoner.

There is no question but what the farmers are up against it without much chance of relief. One poor devil over in Barber county last week lost two thoroughbred Hereford steers and one fine milch cow from overeating and the same week lost four valuable thorough Poland china brood sows, caused by the bursting of a granary, the grain from which smothered the animals. Something has got to be done.—Harper (Kan) Sentinel.

The Des Moines "bureau" is predicting that " insurance lobbyists and railroad lobbyists, as never before in many years, will flock to Des Moines just prior to the opening of the legislature, Jan. 14, and will remain to the last hour of the campaign." This is startling information. It was supposed the campaign had settled that for good and all. The lobby at the last session, as we were told on the highest authority, was something frightful—the railroad lobby alone occupying an entire floor of a palatial hotel. The prospect for next month may be gratifying to the hotels, but it cannot be otherwise than discouraging to reform. It almost seems as if the state had fought and bled and ripped itself up the back to no sufficient purpose.

The New York World is making a vigorous fight against the confirmation of George B. Cortelyou as secretary of the treasury. It says: "Even though Mr. Cortelyou had the genius of another Alexander Hamilton the appointment would be indefensible. No chairman of a national political committee should ever be secretary of the treasury. No man who has collected a campaign fund from banks and great financial interests should be charged with the duty of controlling and regulating the subscribers to that fund. If Mr. Roosevelt feels that he must have Mr. Cortelyou in his cabinet, let the chairman of the political committee remain at the head of the postoffice department. This is unseemingly enough, but it is infinitely preferable to making him secretary of the treasury. The Cortelyou appointment is a most unfortunate blunder which must inevitably embarrass the administration if it is persisted in. Mr. Roosevelt's enemies may properly rejoice over the mistake he has made, but his friends and the sympathizers with his reform policies can only lament an act which is certain to weaken public confidence."

The people of Wisconsin are congratulating themselves upon escaping taxation by taxing corporations, principally railroads. When the people of a state or municipality are made to believe that they can escape taxation in that way they are in a fair way to suffer from a riot of extravagance. Money that they think comes easily is sure to go easily. Corporations have no money with which to pay taxes except what they get from the people. The notion that corporations pay taxes with money not obtained from the people is as stupid and mischievous as the notion that the foreigner pays the taxes on imported goods.—Chicago Chronicle.

The New York World of December 11 printed this interesting item: "There walked out from St. John's hospital in Long Island City yesterday a man who was at the point of death on October 5 from tetanus. His case was apparently hopeless His jaws were locked. Convulsions were racking his frame. Every known method of treatment had failed. Anti-toxin had no effect. Now he is cured. In desperation and as a last resort— to give some relief to the tension on heart, brain and the internal organs—Dr. J. B. Carvin, chief of the house staff, had the patient laid on the operating table and bled him. A pint and a half of blood was let from his left arm. Relief came and to that simple operation the patient owes his recovery, in the opinion of the physicians. The case may revolutionize the practice of treatment in tetanus."

It is reported to be the stand-pat plan to postpone tariff revision until 1909, after the inauguration of the next president. President Roosevelt has been asked to fall in with this programme, contenting himself with the promise to put tariff revision in the platform of 1908 and with the appointment of a commission before the presidential election to investigate with a view to the promised revision. An objection to this programme suggests itself in view of the fate of two conspicuous stand-pat members of Congress —one in Minnesota, the other in Iowa, both in strong republican districts—and the close call for the scalp of the supposedly invincible Dalzell in Pennsylvania at the election last November The objection that suggests itself is that if the "friends of the tariff" postpone revision, as proposed, and leave it in doubt whether they intend ever to revise the people may conclude to give its professed enemies another chance to do the revising and make another wreched mess of it.—Chicago Chronicle.

Congressman Birdsall is reported against the ship subsidy bill, and his position is important, because without his vote in the committee, of which he is a member, it can scarcely be reported out favorably to the house. We think his position will be endorsed, even though the president is urging that something shall be done to help the American merchants marine. The very word subsidy has become distasteful to the people, and no matter how nicely it is coated over with sugar, the bad flavor remains.

For many years the senate has been the hot bed of the subsidy scheme, which surprises no one who has watched the course of that body and who has learned its eagerness to vote away the money of the taxpayers to some special interest.

If the senate had shown any disposition to pass legislation that would furnish freight for ships after we got them it might make some difference, but that body has been a stone wall in the road for any relaxation of duties that would have such effect. At the behest of the beet sugar and the tobacco trusts it held out for months against the Cuban reciprocity treaty, and for the same reason has so far refused to allow our own products from the Philippines any relief.—Independence Bulletin Journal.

James W. Dill, who as a lawyer did more in the planning of the trust organizations than any other man, declared in a recent article, that the corporation managers see the coming end of such methods as have enabled them to put the stock market up or down, to seize this railroad or that bank against the protests of angry stockholders, and that they are learning that there is a higher tribunal than Wall Street opinion, higher even than the courts or statutes, in the expressed opinion, of the every day American citizen. He says further, that the trouble has not been with the trusts themselves, but with the men behind them. "It has been a case of the dollar craze run wild. The race has been for the easy dollar rather than the honest dollar." He does not confine his attentions to trusts entirely, for he asserts with forcable truth that the laborer who lays as few bricks as possible, and receives more wages than his work honestly deserves, is just as culpable as the corporation manager who squeezes out more work from his employes than he is justly entitled to, for the wages paid. He gives as his remedy for the whole thing, economy in language, in thought, in finance. "And from it all the American people are going to learn the lesson of not spending one dollar until it has earned two, not to mortgage its farm for an automobile, and not to use its own or anybody else's money for purposes of mere personal gratification."—Monticello Express.

In 1907.

There's a wonderful work for the people to do
In Nineteen Hundred and Seven.
A work needing hands that are willing and true
In Nineteen Hundred and Seven.
The schemes of the grafters to speedily kill;
To throttle the life from ship subsidy bill
And keep loafing hands out of Uncle Sam's till
In Nineteen Hundred Hundred and Seven

There's need of strong men to stand forth from the ranks
In Nineteen Hundred and seven.
And heads off the schemes of the over fed banks
In Nineteen Aundred and Seven.
There's a great need of men who are honest and square
To head off the money schemes based on hot air,
And give to the people a deal that is square
In Nineteen Hundred and Seven.

There's work to be done to insure the square deal
In Nineteen Hundred and Seven.
Like putting an end to the high tariff steal
In Nineteen Hundred and Seven.
The men who've waxed rich on a privilege bought,
Must make good the losses their great greed has wrought—
And this is one war that will have to be fought
In Nineteen Hundred and Seven.

The people must rally their rights to maintain
In Nineteen Hundred and Seven.
We've got to get back to old landmarks again
In Nineteen Hundred and Seven.
The old year is dying; the new is at hand;
There's work to be done in this God-favored land;
For justice and right let all take a firm stand
In Nineteen Hundred and Seven.
—The Commoner.

A Foretaste of What may be Expected.

We have a letter from a farmer living in Knox county, Illinois, in one of the best corn regions in the state, saying that he is unable to secure a stand of clover although he has tried it for several years. This, with similar reports which we have from the corn belt east of the Mississippi river, would indicate that we may be approaching a time in the history of agriculture when clover will refuse to grow in sections where it was grown without any trouble before. This, however, is simply history repeating itself.

We have the same complaint from many sections in the eastern states, in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and when we come to think the matter over carefully, it is nothing more than what may be expected not only in the corn belt of Illinois but in the corn belt generally, unless farmers take warning in time and so cultivate their lands that they will not lose their capacity for growing clover. There is not sufficiently definite information available as to just why this unfortunate result follows; but we think it very safe to say that it can be avoided, if farmers will take time by the forelock and keep their lands in such condition that they will grow a crop of clover every year, where the climatic conditions are such that a stand can be secured.

In short, if farmers will persist in growing corn after corn and alternating it only with winter wheat, oats, or rye, they must expect in the course of time to reach a point where they cannot grow clover; and if they cannot secure a supply of barnyard manure, they will be obliged to depend on commercial fertilizers at a cost quite equal to and frequently in excess of the value of the increase in the crop, and worse still, getting their land still more out of physical condition.

We have harped on this string a long time, and will probably need to keep harping on it as long as we live, as our duty to our subscribers demands that we keep on disseminating sound agricultural information. If we could persuade every farmer to so plan his farming operations that with every crop of small grain, whether winter or spring, he would seed down to clover, keep live stock and haul out the manure, we would not have the slightest fear of any decrease in the fertility of lands in the west that were good to begin with. Certainly this is something worth looking after.—Wallace's Farmer.

Scattering Disease.

The following communication has been received from a subscriber, Mr. J. Briney, of Marion county, Iowa:

"I am interested in the discussion which is going on in your paper about disease among hogs. I have been in the business for thirty years and up to date I find no cure for cholera. I think the party who is more responsible for the spreading of disease, especially among hogs, than any other agent is the hog buyer. He hears that a man's hogs are sick and off he goes with the thought of getting a snap. He tramps around the yards and possibly an hour afterwards is looking at the hogs of a neighbor where no disease has been introduced. In the meantime no attempt whatever is made to disinfect his buggy or boots, and consequently it is but natural he spreads disease.

In my opinion no hog is immune until he is dead. I think more hogs are killed by treating them wrongly than die from cholera. A neighbor of mine was feeding copperas and I told him that if he could use that compound without hurting his hogs he was the first man I ever knew who could do it. He said his hogs looked and acted as if they wanted to die, and he then allowed them to get good and hungry and fed his copperas. In many cases they died after getting a dose. No wonder. No remedy that I know anything about works the same under similar cincumstances. If a thoroughly sclentific preventive were found I think it would do this. The whole business is a hit-and-miss affair. I am hoping that some day the department of agriculture at Washington, or some scientist somewhere will discover a remedy for this disease."

It is, no doubt, true that disease is often spread in the way here described by Mr. Briney. In many cases stock buyers are not very serious students of science, and many of them take no stock in the theory that a little germ can destroy a hog in a few hours, when it is once introduced. We once stopped a man at the gate whom we knew had driven from a farm where cholera existed. What we were afaid of was the contamination on his boots and on his buggy wheels. He ridiculed the idea that there was any danger of introducing disease in this way, but nevertheless he never got into our yard and the hogs up to date are healthy.

Regarding the matter of doping hogs, we will say that this can possibly be carried too far, though we never could see any harm in allowing hogs to have access to plenty of material such as salt and ashes and to give them a little coal tar product in their swill occasionally. Of course these coal tar products are not very palatable, but if fed in small quantities they do no harm, and there are a great many farmers who believe that they do good. That kind of doping, as we state, is harmless and it may be beneficial.—Homestead.

Making Home Attractive.

Too many heads of families in this great land of ours, especially on the farms, may be said to be paying too much attention and devoting too much effort to accumulating money to leave their children, and too little attention to the matter of making home life of today more attractive to the wife and family.

It has often been said, "We shall pass this way but once." Why, then should we not get the most out of life for ourselves and those around us that is possible?

The thrifty man will, of course, see to it that sufficient is laid away for the future to assure the necessaries and modest comforts of life should a day of adversity come on, but too many fathers and mothers are straining too hard to hoard up money or accumulate a greater body of land to leave the children, denying themselves the comforts and pleasures that are their own due for the effort they have put forth in industry and frugality all the days of their busy lives.

Money is sometimes a good thing for a young man or woman to inherit, and some times a very bad thing. How many, many cases have we all in mind of young men who developed habits of extravagance and inclinations towards indolence and utter dependence upon someone else by reason of the fact that they were too well aware that their fathers were possessors of much money or land and that they stood in line to inherit enough of this to render it unnecessary for them to work or fit themselves for a life of usefulness.

Sons of most industrious and capable fathers and good mothers are to be found galore who are utterly worthless as far as being of any practical or real use to the family or community in which they live. They have never taken a serious view of the future, content, like the parasite, to live off the bodily efforts of others.

The father and mother who teach their children to work, who give them sufficient education to form a strong foundation upon which to build a further education in science, art or profession, to which their tastes may incline them later in life, has done as much for a strong and healthy child as should be expected of the parent until such time as the son or daughter has shown what he can do for himself.

This matter of making the home an attractive place is one that is too often overlooked. Many a boy or girl has been turned against further life at the old farm home because there were not enough bright, cheerful things about, not enough modern improvements and conveniences.

Father may have money sticking together in bundles in bank or safe, and still the interior and exterior of the old home be dull and unsightly for lack of paint. The yard and lawn may be unkempt; the house may be wholly lacking a porch, that might be built at no great expense, where the whole family could enjoy the delightful cool of the evenings of spring and summer rather than being shut up in close rooms.

The memory of an attractive home of their youth is one of the best heritages that a father can leave to his children, instilling in them the desire to make a pleasant and good home for children of their own. It is an influence for good all through life.—Drovers Journal.

The Satisfactory Part.

Jamie having come into the possession of considerable wealth through the death of relatives was thus addressed by one of his neighbors:

"Aye, Jamie, it was a guid thing for you that your rich freens waur born afore ye."

"Weel," said Jamie, "I'm nae sae sure aboot that, but it was a guid thing that they deed afore me."—Dundee Advertiser.

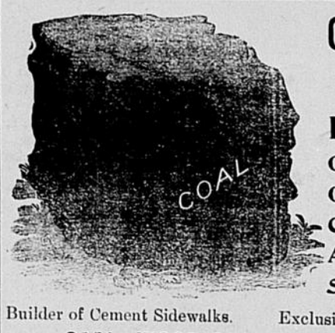
Adapting Aims to Ends.

He—I think a woman's club, to be successful, should aim at something far removed from female suffrage. She—I don't agree with you. That should be its sole aim. He—Yes, but if it aims at something else it is more likely to hit that.—Philadelphia Ledger.

DID YOU GET MONEY FOR CHRISTMAS?
If so, come to our store and we will show you how to invest it, so that the Giver will always be remembered.
With Your Christmas Money Purchase Furniture from Us.
The Quality Kind.
and you will not regret it. Notwithstanding the heavy demands made upon our stock the last few weeks, we have yet upon our floors an elegant assortment. Come to us at any time of the year and you will find our stock complete.
BROWN, - The - Furniture Man
SELLS CEDARINE FURNITURE POLISH.

1867. 1907
A Happy New Year
TO ALL.
Better call and get one of our Calanders. You will need one often—soon. Also kindly remember we are in the Banking business and would like to serve you in that line.
Have been here FORTY YEARS and know some of the people. Again, some of the people know us, and if you are not among the number, better call and let us get acquainted.
Respectfully yours,
The Delaware County State Bank.

DON'T WAIT ..
Till cold weather sets in but get AIR TIGHT, ODORLESS and WATER PROOF . . . . .
IBEX PAPER
and make STORM DOORS of your SCREEN DOORS.
STORM SASH
ORDER EARLY.
Let us show you some GENUINE ROCKING VALLEY coal (Ohio) it differs greatly from the cheap Indiana imitation often sold as such.
Manchester Lumber Company.
Phone 156. J. W. RABENAU, Mgr.

THE RED FRONT BRICK STORE.


C. H. BUNKER
—DEALER IN—
Flour, Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw, Oil Meal, Lime, Cement, Stucco and All Kinds of Farm Seeds.
Builder of Cement Sidewalks. Exclusive Agent for "Owl" Cement
COAL, WOOD AND HARDWOOD LUMBER,
TELEPHONE 113.

KRESO DIP
(STANDARDIZED)
For All Live Stock
EASY AND SAFE TO USE.
KILLS LICE, TICKS, FLEAS, MITES. CURES MANGE, SCAB, RINGWORM, SCRATCHES, ETC. DESTROYS DISEASE GERMS AND DRIVES AWAY FLIES.
NON-IRRITATING. EFFECTIVE. INEXPENSIVE.
THE IDEAL DIP
FOR SALE BY
R. A. DENTON
ASK FOR FREE BOOKLETS.

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