

The Manchester Democrat.

MANCHESTER, IOWA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1907.

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SPACE	PER LINE	PER COLUMN	PER PAGE
One inch	\$1.00	\$10.00	\$40.00
Two inches	\$2.00	\$20.00	\$80.00
Three inches	\$3.00	\$30.00	\$120.00
Four inches	\$4.00	\$40.00	\$160.00
Five inches	\$5.00	\$50.00	\$200.00
Six inches	\$6.00	\$60.00	\$240.00
Seven inches	\$7.00	\$70.00	\$280.00
Eight inches	\$8.00	\$80.00	\$320.00
Nine inches	\$9.00	\$90.00	\$360.00
Ten inches	\$10.00	\$100.00	\$400.00

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 a simple means for the care of patrons, we are prepared to accord all the courtesies and accommodations consistent with safe banking.

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MANAGER: M. F. LEROY, President.

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.

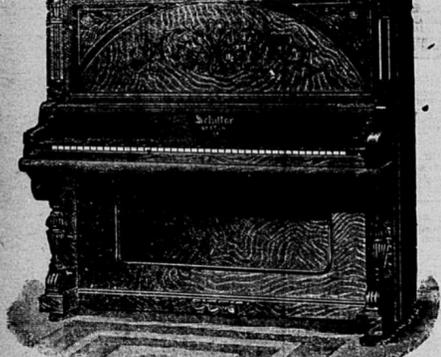
Hutchinson & Atwater

And now as the year of 1906 has come to a close

I take this opportunity to thank you for all courtesies 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, guaranteed 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.

WN. BOYNTON, Main Street.

You are Correct, William.

Money will buy everything but happiness and furnish transportation to every place but heaven—Coggon Monitor.

Dan Hamilton, the only democratic congressman from Iowa, will be apt to have great influence with President Roosevelt. Mr. Hamilton, while yet a comparatively young man is the father of five boys and five girls.

Secretary Shaw's management of the national treasury will not be likely to help him up any higher than he is at present. The public debt of the United States in 1901, when Mr. Shaw became secretary of the treasury, amounted to \$2,151,585,743.89. On the last day of Dec. 1906, it was \$2,429,370,043.54, an increase during Mr. Shaw's term of \$277,784,299.65.

It Might.

The Ottumwa Courier wants to know: "If you had just given \$3,000,000 to the Chicago university and a million more to a Louisville institution and was feeling pretty good over it, and then picked up the afternoon paper to find that an Ohio grand jury had returned 939 indictments against you, wouldn't that jar you?"

Marketing the Goodness of God.

(From the Public.)

James J. Hill has bargained to sell a large collection of ore deposits for \$400,000,000—the equivalent of the labor of 80 million men for a day, of a quarter of a million for a year, of 10 regiments for 20 years, and of one man for 7 times the historical period of the world, at the liberal average wages of \$5 a day. When did God give to James J. Hill those ore deposits and consequently the control over all that labor of mankind?

For some time past vests have been made of paper, also cuffs, collars, shirt bosoms, etc., but it has remained for a firm in Saxony to spin narrow strips of paper and cotton into finished fabrics of common use. Paper and cotton and paper and wool are so combined that serviceable outing suits, jackets, and many other articles of dress wear are now being produced. The new textile, if so it may be called, is cream colored and may be washed repeatedly without injuring the surface and is marketed for a ridiculously small price. Sufficient xylene, as it is called, to produce a complete plain suit costs \$2 or \$3. The way the boy goes through his present clothes would not last him around the corner.

Ida Grove is the center of a telephone war between a home mutual company and the Bell. A few years ago a company was started by the business men of the city and completely routed the Bell, which had been charging exorbitant prices. The Bell has now gotten the farmers to build a new line and has connected its line with them and again has gotten into Ida Grove. A war is now inevitable. The farmers say they will boycott the town unless their phones are put in. On the other hand, the home company tells the patron that if he puts in the farmers' phone he will lose the friendship of the home company, an organization composed entirely of business men at Ida Grove. Between the two there is going to be some bitter trouble.

A Foolish Miser.

The Iowa farmer who paid \$34,000 to his wife to stop a divorce proceeding last week, has a history to which attention may be called profitably. This man and his wife came to Iowa about thirty years ago, poor. They started to save money, out of farming. He finally got together 800 acres of land, well stocked and \$28,000 in cash, which he had concealed about his premises. This looks like a remarkable example of thrift. But these riches were purchased at the cost of everything else that men and women ought to hold dear. The money saved was at the expense of comforts and decencies. For years that particular farmer did not permit any other chairs in the house than drugstore boxes which he got for the hauling them home. He is reported to have refused to buy household necessities, so eager was he to pile up a fortune. He got the fortune, but it was an expensive one. The wife who had lived for him for nearly thirty years was compelled to file charges of cruel and inhuman treatment against him. He probably did not intend to be either cruel or inhuman. He was just stingy and stinginess made him mean. He had a hundred thousand dollars finally, but hardly a friend. Not one sincere friend, for such a man was incapable of friendship, and one who is incapable of friendship can not have friends. He is not an isolated case, either. There are others who are pursuing the same course. Saving money and laying up something for a rainy day is all well enough in its way, but there is something even better, and that is living comfortably and winning the good will and the love of one's fellow men. Of what benefit are all those acres of land, all those stoves that are still fed, and all those \$25,000 hidden in a tin can. After the poor devil is dead and gone, what will it benefit him?—Cedar Rapids Republican.

Age Limit of Dairy Cows.

A bulletin from the Wisconsin station states that a cow is at her best during her fifth and sixth years, up to which time the productions of milk and butter fat by cows in normal condition increases each year. The length of time the cow will maintain her maximum production depends on her constitutional strength and the care with which she is fed and managed. A good dairy cow should not show any marked falling off until after ten years of age. Many excellent records have been made by cows older than this. The quality of the milk produced by heifers is somewhat better than that of older cows, for a decrease has been noted of one to two-tenths of one per cent in the average fat content for each year till the cows have reached the full age. This is caused by the increase in the weight of cows with advancing age. At any rate, there seems to be a parallelism between the two sets of figures for the same cows. Young animals use a portion of their food for the formation of body tissue and it is to be expected, therefore, that the heifers will require a larger proportion of nutrients for the production of milk or butter fat than do other cows after a certain age has been reached on the average seven years of age, the food required for the production of a unit of milk or butter fat again increases both as regards dry matter and the digestible components of the food. A good milk cow of exceptional strength, kept under favorable conditions, whose digestive system has not been impaired by over-feeding or crowding for high results should continue to be a profitable producer till her twelfth year, although the economy of her production is apt to be somewhat reduced before this age is reached.—The Live Stock and Dairy Journal.

The Slow Progress of Marketing Grain.

It is estimated that not more than 25 per cent of the corn raised in the central West is marketed directly, the balance being fed to live stock and thereby marketed through that medium. At first it might seem that this is an exceedingly small percentage and that the showing is a good one in favor of a high type of agriculture engaged in by corn raisers.

However, we consider the percentage much too large. In a state like Iowa it means the marketing of practically 100,000,000 bushels of the 1906 crop. It is doubtful if the money actually received for this grain would purchase the fertility removed by it in the form of commercial fertilizers, and as that day has not arrived in the central West where much attention is being given to the introduction of commercial fertility, it becomes apparent at once that right here we have an enormous leakage. Just how long our soils will stand this is a little difficult to estimate, but one thing is certain that unless this leak is stopped, soils will grow less productive than they are at present in the very near future.

But apart from the fact that selling grain from the farm takes from the very essence of productiveness, the system in itself is wrong. One might spend the entire winter hauling corn to market at thirty cents a bushel and not realize more than enough to pay the wage bill and taxes on a 200 acre farm. The labor of hauling is exceedingly arduous and monotonous, apart from the fact that it means the tearing down of the productiveness of the soil.

Let the grain that it would require a winter to haul be put into any kind of good live stock and there is no question but what one will realize more on it than the market paying for the grain. Furthermore, by this system one introduces an entirely different kind of labor. The feeding of either horses, hogs, cattle or sheep is pleasurable work, and during the winter all the labor can be performed in daylight hours. It is true that the care of live stock creates the necessity for being regular, and in a sense one who engages in this line of industry is more or less tied down. In this respect, however, the farmer's business differs but little from the merchant, the lawyer, or the doctor, because the men are at their grind practically every day, year in and year out.

We often think that men calculate wrongly when they estimate that their feeding operations have been a losing game when only market price is received for it through the medium of live stock, in addition to covering the cost of labor. True, the feeder should have more than this. On corn at the present time he ought to have fifty, sixty or seventy cents a bushel at least, but even though this margin is not realized, if the grain is marketed at high prices it means the starting of the right system on the farm. The manure pile should be regarded as the chief corner stone of one's whole operations, and the feeding out of a bunch of steers, accompanied by hogs, means that a start can be made in the building up of the soil. Of course men have lost money in feeding steers, and we advise no man who is badly handicapped by debt to undertake it to too extensively. However, our advice in this is to the man who owns the eighty or quarter section of land he lives on and who is content to get along with such income as is realized by the marketing of a few hundred bushels of corn, oats, and possibly wheat annually. We say that for the benefit of the man who is on the farm now, for the benefit of those who come after him, and for the benefit of the commonwealth, it is better that this grain be put through live stock before it is marketed.—Homestead.

No More Grades For Me

A little circumstance happened her last season that changed several farmers who had always thought grade hogs was good enough. A neighbor of mine had always used a good individual sired by a registered boar. He had a fairly good bunch of sows that had raised him a litter of pigs each, but they were uneven and did not fatten readily. I told him I was confident that if he would breed those sows to a registered boar, with a good pedigree back of him, he would more than save the price of the boar on the first bunch of pigs. He finally purchased a big from me, giving me, as he said, more than he ever paid for two before. He sold his fat hogs the get of this boar this last winter, and one day he came over and said: "Bauch, guess what the boar did for me. He sired me a bunch of pigs that topped the Kansas City market and that is what I have never done before. No more grades for me."

Happiness in Marriage.

It all comes around to one of two things. With all married couples who differ in habit, in taste, in opinion, in mode of life, if there is to be any happiness somebody has to learn to give up or give up minding that there is a difference. Either way is as good as the other. It is surprising how many things are not of any importance if one can only think they are not.—Harper's Bazar.

For Herself.

"Are you sure you love me for myself alone?" asked the romantic young woman.

"Well," replied the practical young man, "I don't think I love you for any one else."

A Luxury.

"My daughter," said the father, "has been accustomed to all the luxuries of wealth."

"Yes," said the count, brightening up, "at one what I am."—Christian Register.

Only Resting.

Allessandro is an adorable infant—to his parents. One day his mother, to punish him, deprived him of his fruit at dinner. He yelled at the top of his voice for two hours and then stopped.

"Well," said his mother, "are you going to be good? Have you finished crying?"

"No," replied the boy; "I have not finished. I'm only resting."—Il Motto per Ridere.

Why?

Why do the shadows of sunset come? Where do the other shadows are? Why do the birds of di-appointment follow hard on the heels of care? Why did the Christ come sorrowing? And not in glad holiday? Why was the world's redemption scheme borne to sorrow and pain? Why is the heart of motherhood? Why the hand of motherhood? Why must a nation travel? That some great thought be born? Like an echo of my question? Came an answer—soft and clear, And was read some few question? Through the prism of a tear, Why is the wine that is pressed? That is the heart's protest? Why, after hours of toiling, Come the sweetest hours of rest? Why is the sun's best perfume distilled? From the flowers that grow in the shade? And why, from the dwellers in the valley of tears, Are the shapers of destiny made? Do you think the life of the Christ? There had had that power to thrill? If there had been no Gethsemane, No Christ's shadowy hill? O do you think your own life? Would have been as pure as it is today? If the disappointments that come into it Had passed around some other way?

\$10.00

Our third January offering is the best of any we ever had in the odd dresser line.

Our \$10.00 Special Dresser



Is 74 inches high, 44 inches wide, 22 inches deep. Notice by the cut that the mirror frame is very prettily shaped and the mirror tolets gracefully turned, the whole design being finished with beautiful and massive carving. This dresser is made with double tops to prevent warping or strain on the case. Stuck, heavy clear, thoroughly seasoned and kiln dried. Finish golden. Mirror 20x24 heavy beveled edge French plate, good and clear, not flakey or cloudy. We claim this to be the biggest and best \$10.00 dresser manufactured. This dresser is easily worth \$12.50 and we ought to have it. Come and see this and convince yourself that this is the best value of any.

We have a limited number of these at

\$10.00

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SELLS CEDARINE FURNITURE POLISH.

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