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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.

Don't Wait Till The Grass On the Lawn is Knee High. Buy a Mower. Now While Our Stock Is Complete. Every Lawn Mower we put out is GUARANTEED. To be in perfect adjustment and to give the best of satisfaction under ordinary conditions.

The Delaware County State Bank. 1867. 40 YEARS IN ONE SPOT. 1907. With a CAPITAL of \$200,000.00, SHAREHOLDERS LIABILITY \$60,000.00, SURPLUS AND PROFITS \$90,000.00, a TOTAL of \$180,000.00, DEPOSITS \$500,000.00, TOTAL RESOURCES OVER \$700,000.00.

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 venter 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.

Mrs. Tabor, widow of Colorado's spectacular senator, is reported to be in a fair way to retrieve the fortune of her ungrateful husband, who in his days of prosperity set her aside for a younger and handsomer woman. At present she is living in a small but in the mountains near the matchless claim which gave Tabor millions in the early days. Here she has lived ever since his death, clinging to this claim, which once more is turning out ore at a rate which bids fair to make her a very rich woman. She was never known to speak harshly of the man who treated her so cruelly.

A Washington dispatch to the Denver News says: "Justice Harlan of the United States supreme court, aged 74, made a home run and won the game in a baseball test at the annual shad bake given by the Washington Bar association at Marshall Hall, Md., yesterday. When Justice Harlan went to the bat the score was a tie, and the umpire had called two strikes and three balls. It was a critical and exciting moment, when Justice Harlan smashed the sphere a wicked swat squarely on the nose and drove it to deep center. He started around the bases, and his leg work was really marvelous. The ball was lost in the tall grass, and before it was recovered Justice Harlan had reached the home plate, where he stood sipping a mint julep, which had been prepared hurriedly for the agile Kentuckian as a reward for lining out a four base hit and showing the younger element how to get around the bases."

Tariff-Made Millionaires. Mr. M. E. Ingalls former president of the Big Four railroad system, could not have chosen a better place than Boston to make the statement: "I am not in favor of taxing for destruction, but the question is whether we have not too many millionaires for the good of the republic. I believe that one of the greatest causes of the production of large and illegal fortunes is the tariff."

Boston, for some time now the center of strife between the tariff revisionists and the "standpaters," should have no difficulty in seeing the truth of Mr. Ingalls' assertion. It long has been plain to the people of the west that the tariff has outlived its original purpose--be that good or bad--and that for at least two congresses it has been making millionaires at the expense of the consumers of the whole country. The "infant industries" that the tariff was intended to nourish until they could stand and walk unaided have grown to be industrial giants; yet they are still feeding on tariff pay, furnished mainly by the people of the United States.

There is a rapidly spreading public sentiment that it would be vastly advantageous to the nation if we had fewer tariff made millionaires, and freer access to the world's markets. The American consumer has grown tired of high prices, due to a protective schedule that even its father, in the so-called "Buffalo platform," declared to be no longer needed to maintain the country's prosperity. "Stand pat" means stand still. The American people favor progress and the time is close at hand when the only "standpater" in the land will be the tariff-made millionaire. --The Value World, Chicago, Ill.

More Fake Trust Busting. It is announced that the federal authorities are now going to proceed against the International Harvester trust, and it would therefore behoove farmers who are contemplating the buying of farm machinery to do it now. The result of the trust-busting operations of the administration in the past has been to increase the cost of the commodities of the trusts proceeded against, and it can hardly be hoped that the result will be any different with reference to the harvester trust. So look out for higher priced farm machinery.

The coal trust, the beef trust, the paper trust, and several other trusts that might be mentioned, are all adjudged dead by federal decree, but their agreements as to prices are just as ever before, and their prices are even higher than ever before. Since Roosevelt himself laid down the rule in the case of Paul Morton that a trust magnate cannot be jailed, the trusts only laugh at federal law. If caught in their illegal practices they only arrange their affairs so that they cannot be caught again, and if mulcted in fines, they quickly recoup their losses by turning the screws down a little harder upon the consumers of their wares. Some of the states are proceeding against the International and causing it some embarrassment, but a federal prosecution with its "immunity bath" attachment, will only cause it amusement. There is but one way by which the International can be reached effectively, and that is through the tariff. It is a matter of common knowledge that this trust is selling farm machinery in foreign markets from 25 to 50 per cent cheaper than it is selling the same class of goods in the United States, the export price being made to meet the competition of the foreign manufacturer. Deprive it of the shelter of the tariff--compel it to meet this same competition right here on American soil, and a remedy will have been provided that is at once permanent and complete.

The Farmer Pays It All. (Written for a Farmers' Union picnic held near Hennessy, Oklahoma, and recited by Miss Stamp, daughter of Emer Stamp, a prominent member of the organization.) We have heard in song and story of the heroes who win glory Fighting, dying 'neath the old red, white and blue; And their memories we are prating and tall columns we are raising To the soldiers of the nation, tried and true. We have watched the corporations get a death grip on the nation, And we have seen the giant trusts their coffers fill; And we have seen the king's financial pile up fortunes quite substantial; And the farmers of the nation foot the bill. We have seen, as years were rolling, men the big trusts kings extolling, We have seen the nation's bonds extended wide; We have heard that trade and barrier to extend must have a starter. So a subsidy for ships must be applied. We have heard the railroad bosses say they're up against great losses If with water their great stocks they cannot sell; And a lot of men will swear if we complain about the tariff-- But the farmers of the nation foot the bill. Day by day he toil and labor, scarcely seeing nearest neighbor, While the men who profit from our honest lives in ease and laughing gaily watch us while we're toiling daily To bring forth the fruits of Nature from the soil, Don't you think, O tolling brother, tolling wife and tolling mother, That it's time we stood a strong, united band? Don't you know that once united all our toil will be requited, And that we would be the rulers of the land? Join our union! Stand together in sunshine or stormy weather, Face to face, and heart to heart, and hand to hand. All our mutual burdens bearing, all our daily blessings sharing, All for one and one for all, united stand. Hear the voice of Union calling: see the foe in backward falling; Clouds of wrong are scattered by the rising sun. Armed with ballots ready, forward! God Almighty have us guard, Deeds our duty and our battle will be won.

Fattening Calves for the July Market. A Sioux County, Iowa, subscriber writes: Please give me all the information possible about feeding calves for baby beef. I have had 60 head of calves on feed since the first part of November and have been feeding them cracked corn and oats. I expect to market them about the first of July. Would it pay to give them the run of an eight-acre pasture as soon as the grass has secured a good start, and then continue to feed the ration they are now getting, or would it be better to finish them in the dry lot? There is considerable difference of opinion among cattle feeders with reference to the practicability of turning fattening cattle to pasture that are to be marketed from the first of the middle of July. There are those who hold that more economical gains can be made with the aid of a good pasture, while others claim that there is danger of getting the cattle off feed by turning them to grass, and that it will lead to poorer finish than can be secured in the dry lot. Under certain conditions we believe that calves, such as our correspondent is feeding, can be finished more economically with the aid of a pasture than they can in a dry lot. If a good blue grass pasture is at hand which went into winter quarters with a heavy coat of grass the danger of getting the calves off feed by turning them to pasture is not great, provided they are put on before the new grass becomes very abundant. If turned into such a pasture they will consume much of the old, well cured grass and get comparatively little of the new growth at first. In that manner they become accustomed to the succulent feed gradually. The grain ration will, of course, have to be reduced when turning fattening cattle to pasture, but it should not be reduced except for the first few days more than necessary. In other words, the calves should be fed as much grain as they will consume. Where the pasture was fed down close last fall it will be necessary to give the new grass a good start before turning the calves in, and under such conditions, unless they are put on the pasture gradually, they believe that they will find it more profitable to finish them in the dry lot than to turn them on such a small pasture, where at the best they could only get a small amount of green feed.

Tuberculosis Test. The tuberculin test was recently applied to the cattle on the Marden farm near Farley, and the result was given out last Monday. It showed that eight out of every ten in the herd were afflicted with tuberculosis. Several of the herd have died. It is more than likely that there are numerous other herds in this state that are as badly afflicted. The farmers are talking a good bit about this condition of the stock, but unfortunately the state law is in such a condition, that very little if any money can be appropriated to pay for cattle confiscated. --Monticello Express.

Dairy Products. Besides the general food law, this State has specific laws in regard to the sale of milk, skimmed milk, cream, butter, cheese, and imitations of butter and cheese. The pure law covers, in some degree, also renovated butter, condensed milk, condensed skimmed milk and evaporated milk. There are no restrictions in any of the food laws or dairy laws on the use of salt, rennet, sugar or harmless coloring matter in dairy products, in which these added ingredients are usual or necessary. Imitations of butter and cheese may not contain any added coloring matter, neither may they be sold if they have a yellow color for any other reason. The code, section 2517. Standards are as follows: Milk must contain not less than 12 1/2 per cent of milk solids, and not less than 3 per cent of butterfat. Skimmed milk is unadulterated milk containing less than 1 1/2 per cent of milk solids or less than 3 per cent of butterfat. Cream must contain not less than 15 per cent butterfat. Cream, milk or skimmed milk are "adulterated" if anything whatever has been added. Section 4990, the code. Butter must contain not less than 80 per cent butterfat. Food law, section 18 (1907). Cheese must be made from milk that has not been adulterated, or skimmed or partially skimmed. Skimmed milk cheese is that which has been made from skimmed milk, or partially skimmed milk and must be marked "skimmed milk cheese" in letters one inch high and a half-inch wide. The code, section 4989. Condensed milk (sweetened) and evaporated milk (unsweetened) must be sold under names or labels not deceptive as to the character of the article itself. Renovated butter and oleomargarine are articles upon which there is a United States revenue stamp tax and under the revenue laws, they should be sold always from the package to which the revenue stamp is attached. The dealer in oleomargarine is required to have a license from the United States collector of internal revenue. There is no State restriction upon the sale of renovated butter, except that it must be sold under its proper name. The state law designates oleomargarine as "substitute for butter." When sold, it must be accompanied by a printed statement that it is a substitute for butter and giving the name and address of the maker. If used in a hotel, restaurant or other such place there must be exhibited opposite each table a card ten by fourteen inches in size, bearing in type one inch high by a half-inch wide the words "Substitute for butter used here." The sale or purchase, for the purpose of manufacturing any food product, or any milk or cream that is "unclean, unhealthful, adulterated or unwholesome, is forbidden; the

commissioner and his assistants have authority for inspecting cans in which these products are transported, and to take samples therefrom for analysis.

Negro Mammy's Love for "Miss." Ray Stannard Baker tells the following story in his June article on the Negro in The American Magazine: "The mass of colored people still maintain, as I have said, a more or less intimate connection with white families--frequently a very beautiful and sympathetic relationship like that of the old mammies or nurses. To one who has heard so much of racial hatred as I have since I have been down here, a little incident that I observed the other day comes with a charm hardly describable. I saw a carriage stop in front of a home. The expected daughter had arrived--a very pretty girl indeed. She stepped out eagerly. Her father was half way down to the gate, but ahead of him was a very old Negro woman in the cleanest of clean starched dresses. "Honey," she said eagerly. "Mammy!" exclaimed the girl, and the two rushed into each other's arms, clasping and kissing--the white girl and the old black woman. "I thought to myself: 'There's no Negro problem there: that's just plain human love!'"

The "Average Man." The average man lives and dies comparatively poor. He has not the faculty for accumulating money; you could not pass laws enough to make him rich financially. The exceptional man is made to make money; money seems to stick to his fingers, and you could not keep him poor. The life history of the man who has lived an unswollen life and died poor is one of uneventfulness. He is generally generous-hearted, and never aspires to enrich himself. All he asks is a decent living, worthily earned--a roof-tree and food and clothing for his family. Out of his modest earnings he will probably save enough to pay for his modest home--seldom more. He gives his children a common school education and starts them out into the world with a "God bless you" for their dowry. He is honorable in his dealings; he pays his debts; he works hard and spends little for luxuries. He seldom complains of his lot, and never knowingly commits a crime against the state or humanity. He loves much and laughs more. He may put by a few dollars for his old age, but ofen not. When he dies men say of him: "He was an honest man and a good citizen. We shall miss him." There is nothing startling in the story; nothing in it to excite, just the story of an average man--one of the salts of the earth. We all know or knew him and his kind. He has lived according to his light and his being has served its purpose. No man is ever a failure who has left behind him the influence of usefulness and strong integrity. --Ex.

Advertising Confidence Games. Public attention is just now being directed to the advertising of certain speculative enterprises which are nothing less than confidence games. These advertisements are to be found in nearly all the papers and the promises held out are so obviously deceptive that the business managers of the papers cannot be held guiltless. Take, for instance, an advertisement which appeared in the New York Sun recently in which a trust company offered for sale a "limited" block of stock in an Alaskan gold mine. "Dividends of twenty-five per cent are assured from the first year's operation on the company's entire capitalization and thereafter as high as, and possibly more than fifty per cent per annum." If a paper published personal notices informing would-be confidence men where they could obtain counterfeit money it would scarcely participate more fully in a purpose to defraud. Mining is a legitimate industry even though the element of chance enters into it, but if it is advertised at all the advertisement ought to state the facts. A company which can assure twenty-five per cent dividends from the first year does not have to buy newspaper space to secure stock holders. It does not have to dispose of its stock at half price to people so far away from the mine that they cannot investigate. The same is true of stock in oil wells and gas wells. Stock which is advertised with great promises and sold remote from the place where the field of operation is--especially when "the price is to be advanced in the near future"--usually partakes of the nature of a lottery and should be so advertised. Such advertisements should read: "The Grand Digging in the Slim Chance Mine will take place soon and a few more tickets can be secured at ten dollars each. If paying ore is struck the purchaser may get their money back with interest--if not they will receive a large return in experience." Or "The Great Hopes Oil Well will be sunk shortly. Persons desiring tickets in this lottery can apply to-- agents, who will receive their commission on sales whether oil is struck or not." Such advertisements might not draw as many flies into the spider's web but they would be more honest than the advertisements which do appear in reputable papers--Commoner.

Payment No Evidence Of Guilt. Effort to settle a civil suit for damages is not an evidence of guilt of a criminal offense which may be the basis of the action for damages. In effect that was the decision of the supreme court in the case of James Nugent, against whom Nellie Bremer brought suit for damages and against whom she brought criminal proceedings. In the course of the criminal trial a prosecuting witness was allowed to bring out the fact that Nugent had offered a sum of money to dismiss the suit for damages. This he did in the

presence of his sister and his attorney. This was prejudicial to the young man and because the lower court permitted it he is given a new trial by the supreme court. The supreme court declares that an offer of compromise of the suit "was not in law or fact tantamount to a confession of guilt."

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GO CARTS. We have a good line of go carts and propose to make such prices on them that will move them quickly. For Instance. Folding Go Cart with steel wheels, steel spokes and rubber tires. Wheel slips on with patent fastener. All steel frame including handle and handle rods. A very neat and strong go cart. Can be folded into a very small space for carrying in buggies, on trains, etc. Cheaper to buy this than for a tired mother to carry a baby around in her arms. \$2.45. BROWN, THE FURNITURE MAN. SELLS CEDARINE FURNITURE POLISH.

BUY THE Peerless Woven Wire Fence WHY? Because it is perfect in construction, Made of Hard Steel Wire which does not sag in summer, Does not draw down from gauge under heavy strain, And every time a steer backs into it, or a hog rubs against it he does not leave his photograph. Last but not least, THE PRICE IS RIGHT. We carry a large stock of LUMBER, STUCCO and CEMENT and will be pleased to figure on your requirements. Manchester Lumber Company. Phone 156. J. W. RABENAU, Mgr.

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SEE THE Eclipse Lumber Co. FOR Building Material. No matter whether you have a little repairing to do or whether you have a house to build. We will give you the same courteous treatment and assure you our prices are right. Yours to serve E. B. BOLANDER, M'gr. PHONE 117.