

SPACE.	1W	2W	3W	1M	3M	6M	1Y
One inch	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$4.50	\$7.00	\$10.00
Two inches	2.00	3.00	4.00	6.00	9.00	14.00	20.00
Three inches	3.00	4.50	6.00	9.00	13.50	21.00	30.00
Four inches	4.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	18.00	28.00	40.00
Five inches	5.00	7.50	10.00	15.00	22.50	35.00	50.00
6 Columns	6.00	9.00	12.00	18.00	27.00	42.00	60.00
7 Columns	7.00	10.50	14.00	21.00	31.50	49.00	70.00
One Column	15.00	22.50	30.00	45.00	67.50	105.00	150.00

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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 add to 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: C. H. HARBESLE, A. H. BLAKE, E. M. CARR, H. A. ROBINSON, L. L. HOYT, H. A. VON OYEN, H. A. GRANGER, M. F. LEBOY.
M. F. LEBOY, PRESIDENT. H. A. GRANGER, CASHIER.

Local Views

In Colors.
R. A. DENTON.

Canning Utensils.

The canning season is at hand. Do you need anything for your canning this year. If so, WE CAN SUPPLY YOU.
Call and examine our...
ENAMEL WARE
and home made CANNING CANS.

Hutchinson & Atwater

Home Protectors.

There is nothing that protects your home from destruction by the weather, than good Paint. We have a complete line such as
Heath & Milligan
BEST PREPARED PAINT.
Carter White Lead and Pure
Linseed Oil.
NOTHING BETTER. PRICES RIGHT.
LET US FIGURE WITH YOU.
Anders & Philipp
CENTRAL PHARMACY.

Do You Need Coal?

We handle Scranton Hard Coal, Hocking Valley, Indiana Block, Kentucky Gem, Assumption Mowequa, Carterville, Washed Egg, Unwashed Egg, Benton, Decatur and Springfield Soft Coal.
BUNKER & BAUMGARTNER.
TELEPHONE 113.

The Brotherhood.

We are not strangers, though we dwell apart,
Nor look we ever, in each other's eyes
Nor hear each other's voice, yet in his heart
Each holds the other by a thousand ties.
All things are ours in common,—each one pours
From life's same flagon his loved draft of wine.
The joys that lift our soul are so like yours,
The griefs that mar your spirit, so like mine.
Your first found infant world, composed of two
Love rounded hemispheres—a mother's breast—
Was twin to that abiding place I knew.
From kindred founts we drew the same bequest.
You love the robin's song, the rose's bloom,
The sunshine sleeping in a grassy field,
As I love the sweetest's rare perfume,
Or twilight music of a distant bell.
The brook's soft current is pleasing to my ear:
Its limpid windings grateful to my eye.
We are as one in spirit when we hear
The thrush, or see a rainbow in the sky.
We are true brothers, owing, if we will,
No common joys enough for all our needs:
No dissimulations to mar our pleasures,
No grieves ourselves with sorry castes and creeds.
And dwell we near or dwell we far apart,
Or rich or poor or famous or unknown,
Or still apart in the beating of your heart,
And you shall know the prayer upon my tongue.
You in your sphere of life, and I in mine,
Must each build for the other with a grace
As tender, earnest, human, and divine
As though we strove each moment face to face.
—Nixon Waterman.

The Minnesota State Prison

enterprise of making trine and selling it to the farmers, while somewhat socialistic in its tendency, has certainly been highly successful under the management of Warden Wofler in spite of the boat of the twine trust that it would soon put Minnesota out of business by underselling its twine. The state has succeeded in selling every pound that it made last year, and this is said to have resulted in the saving of more than a quarter million dollars to the farmers, besides affecting the product of other factories of the compelling them to lower their prices.—Northwestern Agricultural.

A sensation has been caused among Bilingual students by the discovery, by Brugsch Bey, the Egyptologist, of a monumental inscription telling how the Nile failed to rise for seven years in succession about 1700 years before the Christian era. A long and terrible famine was the result. B. C. 1700 is the date recognized as the beginning of the "seven lean years" described in the book of Genesis, and theologians are interested in the confirmation which the discovery gives, in hard facts, to the Bible story. The account of the failure of the Nile and the continuing famine throughout the land was told in a number of extraordinary hieroglyphics, which Brugsch Bey, fortunately, has been able to decipher.

Fort Dodge is taking notice of the announced, or alleged, fact that the Chicago Great Western has reported of centralizing its shops in Oelwein. It is claimed for the railroad company that the 2,000 men employed in the shops make arbitrary demands on the road, in the belief that they have the road at their mercy, if they act together. The managers think that if the employees were scattered in three or even four cities that they would have less tendency to make disturbances in the shops. It is also alleged that the employees dominate a city the size of Oelwein so completely that they can compel all the other people, the merchants and business men generally to co-operate with them. Such are the allegations, and Fort Dodge, as already remarked, views with favor the proposed policy of scattering. Whether or not the road really has such a thing in view, remains to be seen, but Oelwein as well as Fort Dodge may take notice of the rumor. Oelwein has as yet not greatly diversified its industrial activities, they are still mainly centered about the railroad shops. But Oelwein hopes to add the other manufacturing lines in due season in fact she is already making much progress.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

Only Fifteen Per Cent Teetotalers.

According to Dr. W. D. Lawrence founder, president and manager of the Lawrence Sanitarium at Minneapolis, who was in Des Moines recently to confer with the State board of control and the State superintendent of the state institutions relative to the inebriate hospital at Knoxville, only a small percentage of men and women in this country are total abstainers from the use of intoxicants. Viz:
Per cent of men who drink, 85
Per cent who drink to excess, 30
Per cent who are inebriated, 12
Per cent who are incurable, 7
Per cent of women who drink, 65
Fifteen per cent of the adult males in this country are teetotalers," he said, "while 55 percent are what may be termed privilege drinkers, that is, men who claim the right to take a drink as it pleases them, but who do not drink to excess. Thirty per cent are diseased through the use of drink or drugs—these statistics relate to the use of drugs as well as the use of liquor. They are inebriated and have acquired the habit, which is beyond their control. Of these 12 per cent are submerged. They are dipomanics and require the attention of the public, aid of benevolent societies, organizations, etc., and detention. They need scientific treatment and may be saved. Seven per cent of the inebriates are lost. They are degenerates and dependants and incurable.
There is a distinction between the man who has fallen a victim to the habit and has become inebriated, but wants to quit drinking, reform and become a useful member of society, and the man who has fallen to the level where he cares nothing for his own reclamation. This 7 per cent are hopeless and it is useless to expend funds on them, except to isolate and detain them humanely and at work if possible.
"It is altogether easy to treat the physical man in such a way as to remove the appetite for liquor. If that were the only problem inebriety would easily be eradicated. But it is a very small part of the process of reclamation. In addition to removing the appetite it is for us to awaken the moral stamina and the desire and will not to touch the cup. That is building character."

Packing Combine.

Unmistakable evidence is presented day by day at the stock yards that the beef trust is operating under an agreement governing the purchases of all live stock by the terms of which no packer can come into the pens and buy without the concurrent action of the combine. Under this agreement in restraint of trade there was bought and sold in the yards last year a total of \$345,000,000 of cattle sheep and hogs.
The market of the past week developed to the public what long been known to the stock people, the buyers and the habitues of the yard that a lid was a part of the equipment of the packing business. This "lid" is taken off and put on at the command of the packers' chief with as much obedience as any gambling "lid" was ever manipulated at the order of the police.
The order for the putting on and taking off of the "lid" comes from a mysterious personage by telephone. That mysterious personage is supposed to be located in the Rookery building, La Salle and Adams streets and his orders are transmitted to the superintendent of the plants at the yards, who, in turn, have private telephone lines located in the pens over which they call the buyers to give their orders for the day. These orders not only include the price at which purchases are to be made, but they at times indicate the buyers who shall be allowed to make the purchases. If, for instance, Armour wants 5,000 heavy hogs next Thursday the other buyers will be instructed to keep off of heavy hogs and let Armour have the market. If it is Swift's turn at the mill the other buyers content themselves with looking after such other purchases as may be parceled out to them.
Where there is a day in which there is no instruction save as to price the buyers must watch their P's and Q's or a hurried order will come from their individual superintendents inquiring why they are violating the day's orders. In witness whereof this happened to a leading buyer.
Orders came for the purchase of heavy hogs at a given price. Within thirty minutes after the buying began this buyer got a call over his private telephone line saying: "Complain to me that you are buying light hogs at a higher rate than the order of the day."
"I'm not doing any such thing," replied the buyer.
"Blank's man reported the fact," said the voice at the other end.
"Well, he's a blank, blank, blank," said the buyer.
"I am buying nothing except heavy hogs and my weights will be up in a few minutes showing them to be all over 250 to 280 pounds."
Under this system it is impossible for the buyers to buy for their plants any more stock or at any greater prices than the trust has agreed to be the proper figure for the day. If the market is full of stock and the picking is good, the "lid" comes down with a bang and the owners must carry their stock over until the next day or until such time as the trust price looks good to them.
The operation is principally apparent in the hog house, although the same principle applies to cattle and sheep. The reason for this was thus stated yesterday:
There are classes and classes of cattle and that market runs all during the day, but a hog is a hog and the hog market all goes in a bunch.
The signal for taking off the "lid" at the yards in the hog market comes at various times of the day. When there is need for the trust to wait and see what is required for the order for the buyers is held up for hours, and it is sometimes almost noon before the motley throng that gathers about the big house shouts:
"The lids off!"
There they sit and wait. Owners of hogs, commission men who handle hogs for others, country buyers who scatter through the section and buy from farmers and then sell for themselves, drovers and boys who help at the work, all sit or stroll about the house. On the

Seed Corn Week.

The Department of Agricultural Extension of the Iowa State College urges every farmer of the State to observe seed corn week THE FIRST WEEK IN OCTOBER.
If every ear of corn that is to be used for seed in Iowa next year could be harvested this fall not later than October 5th, and hung up where it would dry out thoroughly before the freezing nights of October, November and December have weakened or killed it, it would add millions of dollars to the wealth of Iowa.
Do not wait until the time of husking to save the occasional good ear. Much of the seed planted in the spring is had not because it was not cared for during the winter but because it was selected when the corn was husked and had already been killed or weakened by freezing.
Twelve to fifteen ears will plant an acre. Can we afford to leave these ears in the field until we husk the corn during November and risk having them killed or weakened by freezing.
Let us go into the best and earliest planted fields and select well matured ears from the most vigorous stalks, strip off their husks, tie them into strings of fifteen to twenty ears each and hang them in the attic at once where the circulation of air is good and protection is had from the freezing nights of October, November and December. On the 200,000 Iowa farms an average of about forty-five acres of seed corn is devoted to the growing of corn, and while seven bushels of good seed is sufficient to plant this let us abundantly provide ourselves and save two or three times this amount so as to have plenty to select from next spring and so that we may furnish some to less fortunate neighbors who may have failed to save their seed.
Remember it takes only about a dozen ears to plant an acre. Can we afford not to give each ear special care. WHAT IS DONE MUST BE DONE NOW.
We ask for the co-operation of every citizen of Iowa in the general observance of seed corn week.
Iowa State College
Department of Agr'l Extension
Selection of Seed Corn.
Hon. John Cownie, who has watched more than thirty corn crops mature in Iowa, took occasion at the quarterly conference of the members of the state board of control with the superintendents of state institutions to give some advice as to selecting seed corn for next year's planting. "I have," he said, "seen that fifteen ears of corn is enough to plant an acre," said Mr. Cownie. "That is probably true but I want each one of you to see that at each of the state institutions there is more than thirty ears selected. Next spring some of the ears which you select this fall may be found to have moulded or otherwise be unfit for seed corn purposes and it will not hurt them to cull out a second time. Furthermore, have in a good ear (holding up a model) but I should want to take off an inch of one end of that and an inch and a half from the other. If you are going to secure an even planting of your field the kernels that go through the planter must be all the same size and those at either end are not the size of those in the middle."
Dairy Notes.
Bran and oats have about the same nutritive value for milk production.
Keep in mind the old axiom, "a merciful man is merciful to his dumb beast."
Have the cows fresh in the fall. The fall cow makes the most money for her owner.
Stand by your home creamery and help to build up a business in which you can have an interest.
No man can make a success building up a dairy herd who does not take good care of the calves.
Plan on rearranging the barn or shed this fall if necessary in order to keep the cows warm next winter.
Don't milk the cow right up to the time of calving just because she shows willingness. She needs a couple of months' rest.
It costs on an average of about \$25.00 to keep a cow a year. The average good cow on the farm is capable of yielding her owner as high as \$40.00 a year, and the average poor cow \$10.00. Which are you keeping, Mr. Dairyman, the cow that yields you about \$15.00 profit or the one that costs you \$15.00 for the privilege of keeping and caring for her? It's a good thing to engage in dairying, if your bank account needs a "boost," but be careful to have the right kind of cows. Therein lies the secret of the whole thing in being a successful dairyman.
The Intelligent Bird.
Two negroes in Washington were overheard discussing the intelligence of birds in general.
"Birds is shore sensible," observed one darky to the other. "Yo' kin learn them anything. I ustler work for a lady that had one in a clock, an' when it was time to tell de time it ustler come out an' say cuckoo just as many times as de time was!"
"Yo' doan' say so?" asked the other negro incredulously.
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These men know each day what orders are sent down the line and they know from whom they get them. The men above who issue the orders to these men know the name of the central authority that sends the orders from the chief office.

There is not a stockman in the yards who does not know the effect and the daily routine. Those who work among the animals are afraid to talk above a whisper. They know that information coming from them means that they do no more business in the pens. The trust is jealous of publicity. It hires men to attend to such details of that kind as it cares to exploit.
They also deal out soap advertisements and other things that are calculated to make easy the path to ignorant bliss among publications that might tell the truth.
Yesterday the "lid" was on sheep and off of hogs. The hog supply were only 28,000 and the supply was extremely short. It was also Monday, when the packers need hogs. With the "lid" off and the small field for work the price soared.
It was but the bait. The buying was of the same order as the playing at a county fair of the "fake" farmers who are used to lure the real farmer to the gaming table. When the real farmer comes the lid goes on and the price goes down. The few hogs had been bought at the high price, the many at the low.—Chicago Examiner.

Sheep In The Corn Belt.

For the last ten or fifteen years we have been urging farmers in the corn belt to begin in a small way with sheep, purchasing at first not over twenty-five ewes and a buck, and gradually learning what is to most farmers an entirely new business. It is a great gratification to us in passing through the country to find here and there what are known as sheep farms and which from the character of the fences, buildings, and freedom from weeds, give every evidence that the owners are very prosperous.
These sheep farmers are in luck this year. The weed problem gives them no trouble. They get exceedingly high prices for their lambs, for their mutton, and for their wool. They are not bothered about the weeds which grow up so abundantly in the corn field, nor are they in distress because they could not harvest the crop of oats on account of lodging, and delayed harvest. They simply turned in the sheep; and as many of them had sowed rape in their oats the sheep harvested the grain crop with quite as much net profit as if they had harvested and thrashed it themselves, to say nothing of the rape. In short, we do not know of any farmer who is happier than the sheep farmer this year.
But let not the reader who has personal knowledge of this prosperity of his neighbor conclude that he must jump into sheep and get rich quick. For American people have acquired a taste for good mutton. Wollen goods will never go out of fashion. People who can afford it will not cease to eat lamb chops; and the supply for this ever increasing demand must come to a greater extent than ever before from the corn belt. The great multiplication in the variety of meats demanded will compel farmers to call in the sheep to aid him in satisfying these varied tastes. Therefore, although the price of sheep is very high and it will require twice the amount to make a beginning than it required when we first commenced to do so, one need not hesitate about purchasing twenty-five good ewes and a buck, and beginning to learn how to keep sheep in the only way it can be learned, by experience.
Wallaces Farmer.



Comfort Swing Chair

Made entirely of metal and fancy colored canvas. The material is light and firmly braced, finished in black enamel. Folds compactly, occupying space of only 4 1/2 x 31 inches. It sets up or folds by removing only a few bolts. Perfectly simple.

Solid Comfort

In the Comfort Chair. There's no argument necessary—it's simply a fact. Sitting or reclining. Swinging or not. Just good old Comfort. Put the chair with trees or a great big anything. Any little shady corner will do. You can put the chair where the shade is and move it if the shade moves. The independent standards which are a part of the chair do it all. Suppose you call and see it. You do not need to buy—But you probably will—other people do. Because the price is only \$4.50.

BROWN, The Furniture Man.

The Manchester Lumber Co.

Carry at all times, the best grades of lumber and coal, Peerless woven wire fence, lime and cement, which they sell at prices as low as the lowest. Our 5 ply Monarch Granite Coated Roofing is unequalled.

Assumption Coal, Illinois Chunks, Smokeless, Coke, Washed Egg, Hocking Valley.

WHITE PINE, YELLOW PINE, HEMLOCK

ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT. Lay in your supply of winter fuel NOW while the price is low.

The Manchester Lumber Co.

Phone 156. J. W. RABENAU, Mgr.

1867. ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS. 1907.

The Delaware County State Bank.

MANCHESTER, IOWA.

The DELAWARE COUNTY STATE BANK invites those desiring banking accommodations, to avail themselves of its equipment.
With ample CAPITAL it is able to take care of large or small accounts, and you are respectfully invited to call.
INTEREST paid on TIME and SAVINGS funds at current rates. Harvest is on, and it's a good time to start that checking account. No expense to you—it is some to us, but we are willing to stand it. WHY NOT DO IT NOW?
It's a good and handy thing to have.

Wm. C. Hawley, President. Chas. J. Seeds, Cashier.
R. W. Tirrell, Vice-Prest. C. W. Keagy, Asst. Cashier.

Soap! Soap! Soap!

MAKE MONDAY SUNNY.

Mr. H. C. Clark will call on you this week and offer you special inducements on Sunny Monday, Fairy and Glycerine Tar Soap and Gold Dust. All goods sold by him are fully guaranteed by us. Mr. Clark is direct from N. K. Fairbanks Co., manufacturers. Give him an order for some of the combinations he may offer you.

A. E. PETERSON.

SCHUYLKILL.

SOMETHING NEW

Schuylkill Coke

Try a basher.

Has Hard Coal Beat a Mile.

Eclipse Lumber Co.

PHONE 117.