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One inch	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$8.00	\$12.00
Two to three	.75	1.10	2.25	3.75	5.50	8.00
Four to five	.50	.75	1.50	2.50	3.75	5.00
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Nine to ten	.25	.35	.75	1.25	1.75	2.50
Eleven to fifteen	.15	.20	.45	.75	1.00	1.50
Sixteen to twenty	.10	.15	.30	.50	.75	1.00
Over twenty	.05	.07	.15	.25	.35	.50

Advertisements ordered discontinued before expiration of contract will be charged according to above scale. Business Cards, not exceeding six lines \$2.00 per year. Business locals, ten cents per line for the first insertion, and five cents per line for each insertion after.

THE SAME CONSIDERATION

The child with her penny savings bank, The small boy with his small change, The lady with her pig money savings, The small man with his small roll, The big man with his big roll, The big man who applies for a loan, The man who applies for a small loan, The lady with her church subscription list, The small boy with school entertainment tickets, The child with society entertainment tickets, are each accorded the same considerate attention and extended the most liberal treatment consistent with good and profitable banking.

The First National Bank of Manchester,

Great Clearance Sale of Wall Paper.

Beginning Sept. 15, we will reduce all our Wall Paper to prices that will pay you to investigate. A nice lot of Remnants at 5c per double roll. Come early.

Anders & Philipp.

Best Stove in the World. He goes direct to the Round Oak Factory. He is wise. No one misuses it by buying ROUND OAK.



Carhart & Nye.

When You Order Cement

Don't forget that C. H. PARKER carries a full stock of UNIVERSAL AND PORTLAND of remarkably fine quality GET MY PRICES TELEPHONE 113.



BRYAN'S LAST LETTER TO ROOSEVELT.

Rock Island, Ill., Sept. 29.—Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir: A brief reply to your last letter is all that is necessary to call attention to your attempt to shift the issues raised. In your letter attacking Mr. Foraker, you inserted an attack upon Gov. Haskell and attempted to use the charges against him to connect the democratic party, and me as its candidate, with the trusts. I asked you to name a tribunal before which the charges could be investigated, or, if you would not do that, offered to leave you to say whether, in your judgment, the charges justified Mr. Haskell's withdrawal from the organization.

"You did not deign to suggest a tribunal, but proceeded to pass judgment upon him. He immediately resigned his position that he might be more free to prosecute those who brought accusations against him. Thus his connections with the organization ended. "I had no authority to submit, and did not submit, to you the question of his guilt or innocence for final decision. Even the president cannot deny to the humblest citizen of the land the right to protect his reputation and vindicate his name in courts established for the purpose, where witnesses can be examined and evidence submitted according to the rules of law.

"Leaves Own Fate to Voters. "In my first letter to you I resented the imputation that any charges made against Gov. Haskell could be justly construed as connecting the democratic party or me as its candidate with any trust or law defying corporation. You replied the charges were a matter of general notoriety and I asked you why Mr. Taft did not mention them when he made speeches against Mr. Haskell in Oklahoma. You at once endeavored to connect me with new matters which arose after the Denver convention and conscious that those charges were insufficient, you have since given wings to accusations that no disinterested party would make against another without investigation.

"I am willing that all your charges against me shall be submitted to the voters of the country, and with your charge I submit my denial of any knowledge or information that could, in the remotest way, connect me with any trust, monopoly, or law defying corporation. My record is sufficient answer to your insinuation. I have lived in vain if your accusations lose me a single friend. "I challenged you to name a trust official who is supporting me, and, after searching the country, you produce the name of one man, not a trust official, but the local attorney of a trust. Without inquiring whether he votes for me because of his connection with a trust, or in spite of it or because of his fear of business adversity under Mr. Taft you accept his statement that he will vote for me as conclusive proof that I am in league with the trusts, although you admit the trust officials are supporting the republican ticket.

"Warns Trusts of His Wrath. "You compliment me when you measure me by a higher standard than you do your political associates, for you insist that Mr. Rockefeller's donation to Gov. Hughes' campaign fund was no reflection upon him, and I take it for granted that you do not criticize Mr. Taft's recommendation of a Standard Oil attorney to the federal bench, a pass upon charges against the trust for which he had been attorney. "While the trust attorney to whom you refer is not an official of a trust, I will warn him and, through him, his clients that if I am elected I will not only vigorously enforce against all offenders the laws which we hope to have enacted in compliance with the democratic platform but that I also will vigorously enforce existing laws against any and all who violate them, and that I will enforce them, not spasmodically and intermittently, but persistently and consistently; they will not be suspended, even for the protection of cabinet officers. "You say the attitude of many men of large financial interests warrants you in expressing the belief that those trust magnates whose fear of being prosecuted under the law by Mr. Taft is greater than their fear of those trust magnates that fear of Mr. Taft. You have attempted to word that statement in such a way as to claim the support of all the trust magnates, and yet put it on the ground that they are supporting you party for patriotic reasons rather than for the promotion of a selfish interest. That is ingenious, but it is not sound. The trust magnates supporting the republican party and the Bible offers an explanation, 'the ox knoweth his owner and the ass the master's crib.' "Reverts to Steel Trust Charge. "You admit you gave permission to the steel trust to absorb a rival, and thus increase its control of the output of steel and iron products. I will leave the American people to pass judgment upon that act and compare your position on the trust question with mine. "You refer to your campaign fund in 1896 and accuse us of allowing two men to contribute largely to the fund with which the committee conducted the campaign. I am not sure about

THE PARLOR CAT.

By Dudley A. Bragdon. Observe the Parlor Cat, my child, And when you chance to meet her, Be careful not to cross her path, Be careful how you greet her, Her claws are long, her teeth are sharp, Back-biting is her pleasure; Her tongue is very ven-e-mous— 'Tis never long at lei-sure. Though cats, they say, are fond of milk, Her own peculiar blindness Has filled her full of ha-tred for The milk of hu-man kind-ness.

the figure, because I have not seen an authentic statement of the contributions, but I was informed that the largest of the two sums which you mention was not all contributed by the man to whom it was credited, but included contributions from other sources as well as that which he gave himself. "But if you want to be fair, why do you not give the amount of the republican campaign fund that year and the sources of it. I am willing to have both funds published. Are you? If some of those who contributed to our fund of less than \$300,000 had a pecuniary interest in the result of the election, how will you explain the enormous contributions made to the republican fund? "Says His Purpose is Known. "If you will remember that the democratic platform candidly declared the party's purpose. If the carrying out of that policy would have been of advantage to any one, the whole public had knowledge and the publication of the contributions would not have affected the result. Publicity as to campaign funds is not needed to make known that which is disclosed by the platform, but to direct attention to secret agreements, expressed or implied, which would otherwise be concealed from the public.

"You certainly pay more attention to the mote than to the beam, when you find fault with our national campaign fund in 1896 and ignore the significance of a fund almost as large, which, at your request, was collected from a few persons in 1904 and was used in one state and was only a small item in the fund collected that year. "But your letter presents a defense of your party's position and an accusation against the voters which emphasize an issue already prominent. "Says Public is Mistrusted. "You are the first conspicuous member of your party to attempt an explanation of the party's opposition to the publicity before the election, and the admission which you make will embarrass your party associates. Your position is that the publication before election of the contributions made to your campaign fund would furnish your political opponents an opportunity to give a false impression as to the fitness of the candidates. "You cite as illustrations the contributions made to Gov. Hughes' campaign fund, the contribution collected by Mr. Harrison and the contributions which are now being collected for Mr. Taft's campaign fund. You charge, in effect, that the people are so lacking in intelligence that they might condemn as improper contributions which you declare to be proper. "If the voters differ from you on this question are they necessarily ignorant and wrong? Must the members of the party organization act as self appointed guardians of the people and conceal from them what is going on, lest the people be misled as to the purpose and effect of large contributions? Is this your explanation of the action of the republican leaders in the national convention in voting down a publicity plank? "Quotes Bible as Argument. "If you will pardon the suggestion, I believe a better explanation can be found in Holy Writ, for we do not read of men loving darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil? "You attempt to make a personal question of it and ask if any one will accuse such men as you, Gov. Hughes, and Mr. Taft of being influenced by contributions. That is not the question. If it is found that a party to a suit has given a sum of money to one of the jurors, the court does not stop to inquire whether or not the juror is an incorruptible man or whether he accepts the money as explicitly stated that it was accepted with the understanding that he was under no obligation to consider it in making up his verdict. The court would hold that the giving of money by an interested party or the receiving of money was a contempt of court and an interference with the administration of justice. "Public officials occupy much the same position as jurors. They are constantly called upon to decide questions between the favor seeking corporations on the one hand and the people on the other, and there is a general impression that officials of these favor seeking corporations do not put up large sums of money from purely patriotic motives. "Does Not Charge Influence. "Mr. Hovemeyer testified before a senate committee some years ago that the sugar trust made it a business to contribute to campaign funds and that it was its custom to give to the party in power in the state. "I do not mean to say that Mr. Hughes was influenced by the contributions made to him by the trust magnates whose names were given in the after-election report, I do not mean to say that you were influenced by the contributions collected by Mr. Harriman, neither do I mean to say

that Mr. Taft will be influenced by the contributions that are being made to his fund by the trust magnates but I do mean to say that the American people have a right to know what contributions are being made, that they may judge for themselves the motive of the givers and the obligation imposed upon those who receive. "The reflection upon the people, involved in your charge, that they would misuse the knowledge which publicity would give, is unworthy of one who has been elevated to so high an office by the votes of the people, and I venture the assertion that you cannot procure from Mr. Taft an indorsement of your defense. He is now a candidate before the people; he is offering himself as a candidate for the presidency; he dare not tell the people to whom he appeals that they have not sense enough to form a just and correct opinion as to the purpose which leads parties to make big contributions, or to make big contributions. "Offers Chance to 'Misrepresent.' "You fear that we would misrepresent the motives of those who are contributing to the republican campaign fund, and cast an unjust suspicion on the republican candidates if the names and amounts were made known before the election. "Your argument, if sound, would prevent publication after the election, for why should an unjust suspicion be cast upon officials after the election any more than before? Does not the secrecy before the election increase this suspicion? "We are going to give you an opportunity to misrepresent the motives of those who give to our campaign fund, and to arouse all the suspicion you can; we are going to prove to the people that we are making a fight for the whole people and not for those who have been enjoying privileges and favors at the hand of the government, and we expect that the honest sentiment of the country will rebuke the party whose convention refused to indorse any kind of publicity and whose candidates are not willing that the people should know until after the polls are closed what predatory interests have been active in support of the republican party. With great respect, etc., WILLIAM J. BRYAN."

CONSERVATION OF SOIL FERTILITY. It is scarcely less than a crime for an Iowa farmer to continue the soil robbing practices that are in vogue on too many of our farms. It is a crime for which the penalty is not only paid by the perpetrator, but by generations to follow. We can in fancy see the leer of disbelief in the eye of the man who thinks that the soil of Iowa is inexhaustible, and we can feel only sincere pity for the ignorance that refuses to accept the truth that nature has imposed upon him that of leaving for future generations of man a soil not depleted of its important elements of production. One little puny man, in his selfish observance of only those necessities that inure to his own immediate gains, may impose upon his sons and grandsons, and upon their sons and grandsons, in added degree burdens of incalculable weight. In those sections of our state that were earliest in cultivation there is already difficulty in securing returns as great as in the earlier periods. This condition is one which must make itself felt with growing intensity from year to year, and it is but a promise of the fate that has overtaken agricultural lands equally as good in eastern sections of our nation. Some interesting statements on this point recently appeared in an eastern publication, from which we extract the paragraphs given below: "Forests are creeping back over abandoned farms in many parts of the east. When worn out fields can no longer produce agricultural crops nature takes them back and clothes

them with trees again to give them shade and rest and slowly restore fertility to the soil. This is more evidence in the first settled parts of Virginia perhaps than anywhere else in the country, for the reason that a longer time has passed since the original forests were cleared away and the second growth has had longer opportunity to take the land. In James City county, Virginia, the first permanent English colony in the United States was established 200 years ago, and in that old county the whole cycle of deforestation and reforestation may be studied. The throngs of American history lead back to the beginning at Jamestown in 1607, when not a forest tree had fallen beneath the white man's ax. Agriculture for a long period pushed the forests back and plantations covered the country; then the forests came again and crowded agriculture out. A hundred years before the revolution tobacco plantations occupied the best parts of Tidewater, Virginia and had pushed up the rivers into the Piedmont region. Continuous bodies of cleared land embraced thousands of acres. Nearly every large plantation had a river frontage and a wharf, and ships carried the tobacco directly to Europe and brought merchandise back. It would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to determine the proportion of clear land to the forests in Tidewater Virginia fifty years before the revolution, but there can be no doubt that there was more cleared land then than now. Written and printed records relating to the early history of that region are fragmentary and hard to find, but the encroaching forests of second growth furnish a record, the truth of which none can dispute. The census record of the Old Dominion is unique. Virginia had eleven counties whose population was smaller in 1890 than when the first federal census was taken a century before, in 1790. No other state approaches this record. In the whole United States outside of Virginia only six counties had a larger population in 1790 than in 1890. This applies to counties only whose population was not diminished by cutting off territory to form new counties. Each of the following states has one such county: Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina and West Virginia. Many great Virginia plantations of colonial times have contracted under the pressure of surrounding forests, giving up field after field to the pine seedlings, until small openings now mark the sites of former estates and all else is woods—second growth or third growth. The early settlers found a soil of great fertility. They drew upon it as though it would last forever. It yielded tobacco and corn for generations and made fortunes for the planters. But the result was inevitable. The soil wore out. A few patches of land are pointed out in James City county and also in nearby districts which have been under continuous cultivation for nearly or quite three hundred years. Jamestown Island, the site of the very earliest settlement, still produces corn, hay and peanuts. But such places are few. The majority of the oldest plantations have partly or wholly gone back to the forest. With the certain dreadful condition due to the efforts of the soil robber a matter of general knowledge, it would seem that every farmer of all known methods of preserving the fertility of his farm to its utmost extent. The gain of such a course will accrue him during his own lifetime, as well as to those to come.—Iowa State Register and Farmer.

Different Points of View. "It's hard to be poor," sighed the seedy pessimist. "That's queer," replied the suggested optimist. "I always found it easy enough." Successful guilt is the bane of society.—Syrus.



"TOO MANY STEPS SPOIL THE COOK" A cross cook is usually an overworked cook. There's nothing short about the cook but her pie crust if her work is lightened with an

ELWELL KITCHEN CABINET Here's the step saver of the twentieth century. There's a place for everything needed in baking or preparing a meal and so conveniently arranged that "the thing she needs next is the nearest thing at hand" as one Elwell enthusiast put it. We have a great variety of these up-to-date, beautifully made, hardwood Kitchen Cabinets and we shall show them to you with interest. Different prices to suit all purses.

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The Two Things Necessary To Possess A Bank Account.

The first is the Desire or Inclination. Every one has a wish for money—it is human nature, for it takes money to possess the comforts and necessities of life. The second requirement is One Dollar or more. The first deposit need not be large, and after the first money is deposited, you have a bank account. The size of your bank account rests with you.

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