The Manchester Democrat.

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MORE BANK TALK

Did it ever occur to you why all good business men keep a checking account with a bank? We'll tell you. It enables them to keep their funds in a more secure place than the office safe. It gives them a better standing in the business world. [illegible] their bills by check, th[illegible] an undisputable receipt.

Individuals finding a checking account very convenient and a source of saving. Money in one's pocket is often spent on the spur of the moment, while one is disposed to think twice before drawing on his balance in the bank. Get the Habit. Lay up for a rainy day. Start a bank account with

"The Old Reliable"

The First National Bank of Manchester,

Misses' and Children's - School Shoes. -

We have given the school shoe problem our careful attention. Now we can offer you one of the finest selections of Little Folk Shoes on the market today.

Infants' as low as 50c. Children's 5 to 8 per pair 65, 75, 85 90c
Children's 8½ to 11 per pair, $1.15, $1.35, 1.50.
Misses' 11½ to 2, per pair, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50, $1.75.

P. F. Madden.

TOWSLEE'S

EXCELSIOR OINTMENT

TRIED--SURE--VALUABLE

A reliable application for Cuts, Sores, and Bruises. Made and sold only by

R. A. DENTON.

Phone 107

The Greatest of Household Economizers

STEEL RANGES

Nothing on the market can compare with these stoves in cutting down the expense of your kitchen. Maximum of heat from any grade of coal or wood, and perfect control by improved dampers are salient features. Sizes to meet all requirements.

PRICES $16 to $60.

HUTCHINSON & ATWATER

Main St. Manchester

PHONE 129

A. E. PETERSON

Sells you solid meat SEAL SHIPT Blue Point oysters,

Fit for the table of a King.

Accept no other than Seal Shipt Oysters, they are not water soaked,

The Best In Flavor,

Always Fat Solid Measure.

A. E. Peterson

109 Main St. Manchester, Iowa

THE PROPOSED NET WEIGHT LAW.

A recent issue of the Register and Leader contained the following interesting article on the proposed net weight law which is of interest to everyone.

In support of his bill to require a statement of weight or measure on every original package of food sold in the state of Iowa, State Food and Dairy Commissioner Wright has proof that practically every "pound" of butter sold in Des Moines weighs less than sixteen ounces and that the average is a full ounce less than the amount that the housewife thinks she is buying.

Commissioner Wright has sent his assistants into Des Moines grocery stores to weigh bricks and cartons of butter, and of 200 pounds tested by members of his staff scarcely a brick weighed the full sixteen ounces.

"The weight varied from thirteen to seventeen ounces," said Mr. Wright. "Fifteen was about the average and full pounds were the rare exception."

It is a fight in the interest of a square deal for the housewife and the man who is paying the bills that Mr. Wright will begin soon when Representative Perkins introduces his net weight bill. Under the present state law, which in this respect is identical with the national law, manufacturers of food products who sell their output in "original packages" are not required to state on the label how much each package contains.

Can Sell Short Weights.

"The result is that dealers are able to sell short weights and measures without actually telling a lie," said Mr. Wright. "They simply let the buyer deceive himself. For instance, here is a sample of a pound of butter put up in a paper carton printed before the pure food law went into effect. It says 'every pound is of uniform flavor and quality,' but pound is crossed out and the word print used in its stead.

"While manufacturers thus avoid an actual misstatement, they deceive the women who buy their butter just as completely as though that cartoon said 'every pound.' Women have been buying butter, crackers, oat meal, and a score of other food products by the pound for so many year that they take it for granted. This applies also to syrups, ketchups, vinegar and other liquids that have always been sold by the pint, quart or gallon.

"Three states already have laws requiring the weight measure on all package goods. Those are Montana, North Dakota and Nebraska. At its last meeting the national association of food and dairy commissioners decided to work for similar laws in every state, and as a result a dozen state legislatures are now considering a bill similar to that to be introduced by Mr. Perkins.

Amend National Law.

"The ultimate objective is the passage of a bill by congress that will amend the national pure food law to require weights and measures to be printed on every package of food products in the United States. This can only be accomplished by securing state legislation along this line, because the national association of wholesale grocers is able to block any legislation at Washington to which it is opposed. It took twenty-five years to get the pure food law, and that would not be the famous law it is if it were not enforced by particularly aggressive and active men."

Mr. Wright's bill for honest weight and measures will not be opposed by the Iowa and Nebraska Wholesalers' and Jobbers' association, a powerful organization to which all Iowa grocery jobbers belong. Circulars notifying each member that the legislative committee of the association have consented to stand for the Perkins bill have been sent out by the committee, and although several jobbers are expected to find fault with the action of the committee, the moral influence of the association must now be for the bill.

Breakfast foods and crackers probably are hit harder by the proposed law than any other article of food. Since the breakfast food fad and the "original package" of crackers became universally popular, manufacturers have paid little or no attention to weights relying instead on the merits of the contents and upon the effect of generous advertising.

Housekeeper Don't Know.

As a result the housekeeper who is selecting a breakfast food seldom knows which of the many brands contains most substance. Manufacturers figure the cost of materials and trim their package to sell at 10 cents or 15 cents while leaving a fair margin of profit.

Should the Perkins bill become a law every package of crackers or of breakfast food must show its exact weight.

Iowa already has a law prohibiting the sale of corn meal or flour in sacks weighing less than the standard. But the statute contains a joker that renders it practically useless. It says that sacks "purporting" to be of a certain weight shall not contain less than the standard number of pounds. To prove that an underweight sack "purports" to be of a greater weight is obviously impossible.

The National Biscuit company probably will be the most formidable opponent of the bill. Crackers, ginger snaps and a dozen other products are sold by this company in paper cartons that do not purport to contain a full pound or half pound. The company has relied entirely on the merits of its goods and upon advertising. [illegible] company closed its distributing offices and withdrew from the state when the legislature passed a net weight bill. Instead of creating a cracker famine and making the law unpopular, the company's withdrawal resulted in the establishment of many independent cracker factories and in opening a field for Iowa cracker makers, including a firm at Davenport.

National Biscuit company has already showed its hand in Des Moines and has sought to create opposition to the Perkins bill.

Iowa jobbers and manufacturers are by no means united against the Perkins bill, as shown by the action of the legislative committee of the Iowa and Nebraska Wholesalers and Jobbers association. Tone Brothers of Des Moines voluntarily print weights and measures on all their products. The bill will be not only in the interest of the consumer, but also in the interest of the honest manufacturer who gives full weight and measure without the compulsion of law.

IMPORTANCE OF MAINTAINING THE INDEPENDENCE OF EACH DEPARTMENT OF OUR GOVMENT.

There can never be a despotism in this country while each department of our government maintains its constitutional prerogatives. The advice contained in the following extract from Washington's Farewell Address should be constantly kept in mind and heeded:

"It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position."

DON'TS FOR PARENTS.

(From the Chicago Journal.)

Don't expect good manners of children if they are treated by their elders in an unmannerly manner.

Do not be surprised if children are snappish and quarrelsome if you set them the example by being so to them.

Don't frighten children into being obedient by threats which you have no intention of carrying out. Your future difficulties in managing your children are enormously increased by this unwise but not uncommon practice.

Don't take fidgety children with you when you go to pay calls. It is too great a tax on the forbearance of your friends, and it has led to the severing of acquaintanceships.

Don't—because it is easier to do things yourself than teach the children how to do them—let your boys and girls grow up with slovenly habits.

Don't forget that if you do not make companions of your children in their youth you can't expect them to be your friends when they grow up.

FOR PEOPLE OF THIRTY.

(From the Philadelphia Bulletin.)

"If you reach the age of thirty without having had any serious illness you will be likely to live till seventy or more," said a physican. "All the old folk I know reached thirty without any alarming maladies scored against them.

"From thirty on all you need do is to be careful, to observe a few simple rules of health. I should say that these rules—and they are the rules that have been adopted by the German Emperor—were simple and good:

"Eat fruit at breakfast and at luncheon.

"Avoid pastry, muffins, hot bread and buttered toast.

"Eat potatoes only once a day.

"Walk at least four miles in the open air daily.

"Take a daily bath, and wash the face with warm water before retiring.

"Sleep eight hours."

Monument to Paupers.

Ernesto Nathan, the Syndic of Rome, says the Frankfurter Zeitung, recently had erected at his own expense a marble shaft in the potter's field of the Roman cemetery. The inscription states that the city, mindful of its obligation to the industry of the lowly, remembers those who toil[illegible] graves.

THE WEEK'S BEST POEM.

A LOVER'S ENVY.

By Henry Van Dyke.

I envy every flower that blows
Beside the pathway where she goes,
And every bird that sings to her,
And every breeze that brings to her
The fragance of the rose.

I envy every poet's rhyme
That moves her heart at eventime,
And every tree that wears for her
Its brightest bloom, and bears for her
The fruitage of its prime.

I envy every Southern night
That paves her path with moonbeams white
And silvers all the leaves for her,
And in their shadows weaves for her
A dream of dear delight.

I envy none whose love requires
Of her a gift, a task that tires:
I only long to live to her,
I only ask tog ive to her
All that her heart desires.

—From the Century Magazine for March.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

No alum, no lime phosphates

As every housekeeper can understand, burnt alum and sulphuric acid—the ingredients of all alum and alum-phosphate powders—must carry to the food acids injurious to health.

Read the label. Avoid the alum powders

IT COMES HIGH.

On account of its preparations for war the United States in 1908 expended 36½ per cent. of it total revenues; in 1906 Great Britain 38 per cent. and Germany 41. Since then all three have increased their military expenditures, and are now preparing to increase them still further.

FEED GROWING AND OUR MARKET.

(For The Manchester Democrat by S. L. Corey.)

Southern Louisiana has a most enviable position as regards either proposition. The proverbial richness of the soil, the abundant rainfall, 55 inches, and its semi-tropical climate insures the largest production, and transportation by rail and water give the very cheapest rates to foreign markets.

I have a speech by my good friend, Col. J. F. Merry of the Illinois Central railroad, before the two State Farmers' Institute at Natchez, Mississippi November 26, 1908, in which he says a Mississippi correspondent of the Commercial Appeal is responsible for the following statement: "Sixty-five per cent. of the money received for cotton goes north to buy meat, mules, meal, corn, oats and other feed stuffs that are shipped to the cotton grower from the north, so you see that the cotton raiser alone, to say nothing of the lumber mills, the sugar planter, the manufacturer, and other industries give us a market of over 400 million dollars for feed and food, all more cheaply grown and distributed by the southern planter than by the northern farmer. A bale of cotton, average price $40, $26 for feed and supplies, leaving $14 for labor, taxes, use of two to three acres of land, and the necessary machinery. No wonder the north has the advantages in the deal. All this can be changed at a better, larger profit than is now enjoyed by the northern farmer.

Our hay, our straw, our whole rice crop now on a feed price basis could all be marketed at water rates within a radius of one hundred miles. If we grow 100 million dollars in hay, straw, rice, and other feed stuffs, including our molasses and cotton seed meal. Then the cotton planter alone would require four times as much as we now produce, all our rice included. And the further fact that the southern planter has the home market and the best of everything at the lowest cost, making it a profitable, permanent market in easy reach for many years to come.

The intercoastal canal, the canalizing our rivers, improving our harbors and our railroads puts the southern states fully into the home market of the Gulf states. I can say with Merry "I thank God today tomorrow and every other day" that there is not a drop of pessimistic blood in my body, and that I see in the light of present and prospective business conditions the word "Success" stamped on every legitimate industry in this country.

The Mississippi valley, the grain belt of the United States, is today the greatest food, feed and clothing producer in the world, the greatest mineral, timber, manufacturer and power producer on earth, yet far the best part of that country only partially developed, allows itself to be taxed over 400 million of dollars by another part year after year, for supplies that can be grown and made at home at a large profit. This home market has been waiting for us to enter for lo, these many years. Waiting, you say, for transportation. Oh no, waiting a better development of the country. The small farmer, and more than all else, the advertiser of that unknown country, the south southern states, its wants and its capabilities. The very best part of the world's largest and best provider, this better part is just pushing into notice by the opulence of its riches. So great are its riches that the truthful advertiser is apt to be called a "Menchausen" or at least a "Mullholland".

And as to a market for our feed stuffs, our customers are pushing our doors and breaking down our fences to get at it, not saying as much as "By your leave". They come by day and by night, and after our rich harvest they cover our fields, revel in luxuriance and grow fat till we scatter seed for another harvest. No booklet necessary to tell them how to eat or cook rice. Truly we can say of the dwellers in the "Rice and Oil", "The Lord hath not dealt so with any people."

Small County in Small State.

The smallest state in the union has the smallest county as well. Bristol county, Rhode Island, has only 25 [illegible] miles. At one place it is not more than two miles in breadth.

A TALK ON OATS.

(By H. D. Russell of the Chicago Board of Trade.)

In traveling over the Central and Middle West for many years, and coming in close touch with farmers in all sections and of all classes, I have observed over and over again the great care taken in the raising of live stock. The greatest possible care is exercised with the horses, cattle and hogs. No opportunity to improve them is overlooked.

Much interest is at times shown in the selection of seed wheat and corn but, as for the oats, they seem to think that anything that is called oats will do for seed. The oats have become so debilitated and weak by constant reseeding year after year that it requires almost perfect conditions from the time they are in the ground until harvest to secure a fair yield. The constitution of the plant has been seriously weakened, with the result that any unusual climatic conditions reduce the promise of the crop. During the past two seasons oats that started under favorable conditions and looked promising have fallen away wonderfully and failed to maintain the early promise in the face of weather conditions that were unfavorable—such as a little too much rain followed by excessive heat, which has produced in many instances rust, and in other instances where there were no signs of rust they have been injured by excessive heat. It seems to me that if the seed had been properly selected the plant would have withstood these troubles.

Last season the best oats were raised in Michigan. They had fair yields and ran from 32 to 34 pounds to the bushel. If some of the farmers in Central Illinois and Iowa could obtain some of these Michigan oats it would seem to me that they could secure much better results than to keep on reseeding the same as they have been. For years farmers have been careless and failed to give proper attention, first, to the selection of the seed, and then to the proper preparation of the soil. The careless sowing of oats on corn stubble is expensive. Where possible the corn stubble should be removed by fall plowing. No effort should be spared towards getting the soil in good condition. If obliged to use seed raised on the farm the small light-weight oats and wild seeds should be blown or cleaned out. Get the fanning mill working, and work it hard.

Late planting is a bad feature. Get your oats in the ground early. Oats should be planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring. Where they get a quick early start they will get to a point of safety before the excessive heat in July strikes them.

R. C. BARRETT IS DEAD.

Richard C. Barrett, former state superintendent of schools, died at the Methodist hospital in Des Moines Wednesday, March 3, after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Barrett was born in Waverly October 1, 1858. He was a graduate of Cornell college at Mount Vernon, and after completing his school work, took up educational work, being elected to the superintendency of the Mitchell county schools, which position he held for twelve years. He was also president of the Iowa State Teachers' association for six years and a member of the state teachers residing board during his years of active service. The funeral was held Friday at Ames.

BOARD VISIT POOR FARM.

The board of supervisors are at the county poor farm today, making an inventory of all property. The county owns 200 acres of land which are farmed by a caretaker and the inmates of the farm.

Considerable agitation is noticed in the press of the state in regard to new ideas concerning the care of a county's poor people. Dubuque county is experimenting this year with a seemingly well directed plan, and other theories are being advanced from time to time.

START BRANCH STORE.

A stock of merchandise has been placed in the Tuttle store building at Oneida by Stearns & McCormick of Manchester, and their business will be managed by Archie Legg, who has been an employe of the department store in this city for several years. The store was opened last week.

Miles of Human Hair.

The average woman carries 50 miles of hair on her head.

THE STEARNS & FOSTER MATTRESS

Facts you should know about a mattress before you buy one

Mattresses *look* very much alike, but there is the greatest difference between them.

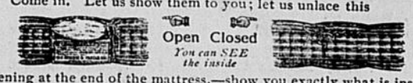
The softness, elasticity and durability of cotton-felt mattresses depend on the *length* and *quality* of the fibres of the cotton used and *the way they are laid*.

Many mattresses sold as the best cotton-felts, are made from short-fibre cotton that has no life at all.

It is the quality of the cotton, the long, strong fibres, and the special "web-process" of laying them, that give Stearns & Foster Mattresses their perfect comfort and wonderful life—the reason why there are more sold than any other made.

They never lump; never need remaking. They are made in four grades—a mattress to suit every purse.

Come in. Let us show them to you; let us unlace this



opening at the end of the mattress,—show you exactly what is inside. We'll be glad to do it, whether you are ready to buy or not.

This mattress is just another example of the excellence of our stock throughout. New goods are arriving daily.

BROWN, The Furniture Man

New Feed and Coal Store.

We have opened a Feed and Coal establishment in the Boardway building on lower Franklin street. We have purchased the coal business of C. H. Parker, and are prepared to supply your wants with all kinds of

HARD AND SOFT COAL

at lowest possible prices. We also carry a full line of Mill Feed, Chicken Feed, Lime, Cement and Plaster. Try some of our "BEN HUR" FLOUR. Every sack guaranteed. Call and see us. We solicit a share of your patronage.

GEO. E. PACKER

TELEPHONE 171

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Commercial Department-:-Savings Department
Progressive-:-Conservative

We can accommodate you on accounts and loans.
We invite your business.

Wm. C. Cawley, President. Chas. J. Seeds, Cashier.
R. W. Tirrill, Vice-President. C. W. Keagy, Asst. Cash'r.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUILD.

White Lumber is Cheap.

2x4 and 2x6; 8 to 16 ft long at $18.00 per thousand.
Red Cedar Shingles 5 to 2 at $2.75 per thousand.
Lath $2.00 per thousand.

I will build a good barn holding 100 head of cattle and 100 tons of hay for less than $1000.00.

Come and see us.

The Hockaday Lumber Company

Telephone 108. Manchester, Iowa

Our Flour is Up.

away up, in quality, but not in price—that is still as low as the lowest at which yon can buy flour of equal grade; some people say its lower because you get more bread for the money. We steadily maintain the high reputation of the Seal of Minnesota brand as a high class, good bread-making flour. If you hove never tried it, try it now.

C. H. PARKER.

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Meet Or Beat All Competition

Us at our office
Let us call on you
Our prices if you can
We ask is a chance to meet

Eclipse Lumber Co.

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