

**MORE BANK TALK**

Did it ever occur to you why all good business men keep a checking account with a bank? Well, 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. It enables them to pay their bills by check, the returned check being an indisputable 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,**

**YOU WILL MISS IT**

If you do not figure with the Manchester Lumber company on the West side.

**WHY**

because we are the leaders in price, quality considered.

**Boards \$16 00 and up.**

The fly will soon be here. Now is the time to purchase screen doors and windows. A full stock on hand.

**Cement at Our Own Price.**

Drain-tile, sewer pipe, wire fence and all kinds of building material, lime and plaster.

**MANCHESTER LUMBER COMPANY.**

Yard Phone 156. J. W. Rabeman, Mgr. City Office Phone 455.

**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

**Mail Boxes**

By June 15 all persons wishing mail delivered at their homes must be prepared with a suitable place for the carriers to leave your mail.

Why not get one at once, have it put up tell 'em to come on. If not, why not? Your choice of six approved styles of mail boxes.

We can please you in prices and goods.

**HUTCHINSON & ATWATER**

**Main St. Manchester**

PHONE 129

**Time Now to Plant Those Sweet Peas.**

Our own mixture contains the new and fine named varieties

Admiration  
America  
Apple Blossom Spencer  
Black Knight  
Coquette  
Countess Cadogan  
Countess Spencer  
Catherine Tracy  
Miss Wilcott  
White Wonder  
Gladys Unwin  
Shazada

These varieties make a well balanced mixture and will be a joy to behold. You know we have never disappointed you in our mixture of sweet peas.

**A. E. PETERSON.**

### SOME OF THE MYSTERIES OF TARIFF MAKING.

(From Senator Doolivers Speech.)  
The protective-tariff system has a fear from the fireside of the people. On the other hand, it has its most distinguished advocates and its most impartial judges. For half a century our people have defended it with their votes on every election day, with no direct concern of any large significance in any of its schedules and no purpose to serve except the general prosperity of the American people.

What I have said of Iowa is true, in an important sense, of the upper Mississippi valley, and I cannot help thinking that there is a radical defect in that party leadership which dismisses the voice of that great community, fearlessly expressed in both houses of congress, with a cynical sneer about the weakness of public men who are governed by temporary political exigencies. For it ought not to be forgotten that what we are doing here must be submitted to the American people—a jury of unnumbered millions, already impaneled, with this case under consideration. It is not the same jury which passed upon the tariff act of 1897; it is the most momentous fact in our national life, as the late Senator Hair suggests in his "Autobiography of Seventy Years," that within this period the whole field of American industry has undergone a revolution. The independent workings of American labor stand no longer as they appeared in the magnificent vision of Alexander Hamilton when he laid down the doctrine that the competition of domestic producers would guard the community against all the evils of extortion. The inspiring respect of Mr. Blaine in his "Twenty Years of Congress," in which he recounted the triumphs of the protective doctrine in the perfect fulfillment of Hamilton's prediction already needs a good deal of revision to bring the narrative up to date.

The Situation in 1897.  
In 1897, when the Dingley tariff law was enacted, the consolidation of our industrial system into great corporations had not fairly begun. The business men who appeared before the ways and means committee of the house were an anxious company; the spoke for silent factories and the dead ashes of furnaces without fire and chimneys without smoke. They represented unemployed labor and idle capital; they belonged to the industrial regime, now almost obsolete in nearly all great departments of production, and they received the treatment which they would receive now freely at my hands if I had the power to give it to them. It is a grim failure to comprehend what old Dr. Johnson used to call "the sad vicissitudes of things" when the leaders of a political party summon their followers to practically re-enact the tariff of 1897 under the conditions which prevail today, and when men are derided because, having helped to frame that law, they seek to have it re-examined in the light of present-day experience.

Is it possible that a man, because he voted for the Allison tin plate rate of 1889 and heard poor McKelley dedicate the first tin-plate mill in America, can be convicted in this chamber of treachery to the protective-tariff system if he desires that schedule re-examined, after seeing the feeble enterprise of 1890 grown within a single decade to the full measure of this market place, organized into great corporations, over-capitalized into a speculative trust, and at length unloaded on the United States Steel company, with rake-off to the promoters sufficient to buy the Rock Island system? If a transaction like that has made no impression upon the mind of congress, I expose no secret in saying that it has made a very profound impression on the thought and purposes of the American people.

The Special Duty of Congress.  
I repeat, therefore, what I said the other day, that the duty of this congress is to reduce the margin of protection provided in the Dingley rates wherever it can be done without substantial injury to the productive enterprises of this market place. It is our special duty to take up those schedules which represent the largest investments of protected capital and at least take out of them rates that are now everywhere known to be extravagant and unnecessary, which rise so far above the level of our real industrial needs as to bring the policy of protection into ridicule, without doing anybody any sort of good. I recognize the peculiar preparation of the senator from Rhode Island for that work. He has already successfully applied sound principles to some of the excesses of the iron and steel schedule. I do not know that he has gone far enough, but he certainly has gone in the right direction. He has failed, in my judgment, in those schedules, which relate to the textile industries, and it becomes the duty of somebody not helplessly preoccupied with local interests to bring this failure to the attention of the senate and of the American people. I need not add that in doing so I shall speak with perfect good will for those who differ from me and with perfect charity to those whose unconscious political bigotry makes it hard for them to recognize even in the senate chamber, those rights of free opinion without which our deliberations are a humbug and a fraud.

A Scale of Duties Twenty Years Old.  
Turning now to the duties on yarns and woven and knit fabrics of wool, I desire to call the attention of the senate to the abuses which have grown into the schedules, many of them without the knowledge or con-

### A SONG FOR THE LAND OF HIS BIRTH.

The poet sings of Sunny France,  
Fair olive-laden Spain,  
The Grecian Isles, Italia's smiles,  
And Inera's torrid plains,  
Of Egypt, countless ages old,  
Dark Africa's palms and dates,  
Let me acclaim the land I name,  
My own United States.

Chorus.  
I love every inch of her prairie lands,  
Each stone on her mountain sides,  
I love every drop of the water clear,  
That flows in her rivers wide;  
I love every tree, every blade of grass,  
Within Columbia's gates!  
The Queen of the Earth is the land  
of my birth,  
My own United States.

### THE DEER.

Her hands were not soft as you  
touched them,  
Nor were they of delicate hue;  
They were hard and labor hard  
scathed from—  
She had always so much to do!

Others might idle in pleasure  
The lingering hours away;  
She never had a moment of leisure—  
Except when she knelt to pray.

She was lowly of race, and no beauty  
Nor riches she ever could boast;  
The pathway to good she thought  
Duty,  
And that was the way she loved  
most.

So unto the sad and the weary  
The touch of her hand was as balm,  
And the words of her comforting  
cheery  
As sweet to their ears as a psalm.

To those that were burdened with  
sorrow  
She came like an angel to bless,  
With hope of a brighter tomorrow,  
When comfort should banish dis-  
tress.

So she lived only known to her  
neighbors,  
Remote from the world's busy ways  
And when she had ceased from her  
labors,  
There were few to mourn her or  
praise.

Set into the mansions of glory  
Who can doubt of the welcome she  
had  
From the Master, who knew all her  
story,  
How she labored and loved and  
was glad?

sent of the finance committee of the senate. I spoke the other day about the difficulty of understanding these schedules and alluded to evidence now at everybody's hand that they were so complex and unintelligible that only one man on the committee was able to comprehend them. My friend from Rhode Island was instantly on his feet to say that it was not the woolen schedule but the duty on tops that bewildered the late Senator Allison and the late Senator Platt of Connecticut, two trained and alert students of our practical affairs, whose names do not suffer by comparison with the greatest statesmen who have illustrated the intellectual dignity of American public life. In the name of sense, if these men could not understand the top question, what excuse is there for seeking to belittle the efforts of others who in trying to serve their own day and generation are engaged in exposing the trickeries that in the course of a half century have found hiding places throughout the woolen schedules?

### Another Joker.

I desire now to speak of some of the morbid and abnormal influences which have gone out from Schedule K to vitiate the tariff system of the United States. The high rates imposed throughout the schedule have been peculiarly attractive to laborers in other departments of the textile vineyard, and it is easy to trace the movements of greed in more than one schedule framed to protect these industries. Manufacturers in other textile departments have been persistent in their efforts to get the advantage of the rates on woolen goods. Makers of silks, of cottons and of furs, have sought shelter among the slippery provisions of the wool tariff. We have already seen how hospitably the manufacturers of cotton have been received. It takes only a slight investigation of the silk schedules to see how easily that product puts itself into partnership with the enterprise.

The manufacturers of fur garments, not content to gratefully accept a modest 35 per cent. accorded them by the present law, have been able to secure here the increase of their rate to 50 per cent., provided they contain no wool. I do not know whether they are entitled to that or not, but I do know that they ought not to be allowed on account of the presence of wool in the lining or elsewhere in the garment to pass over to the wool schedule, where in addition to the 60 per cent. ad valorem, they will enjoy a bogus compensatory of 44 cents per pound on the weight of the whole garment. The root of this abuse lies in Schedule K, where all sorts of manufacturers, whether cloths or clothing or anything else containing a trace of wool, must be weighed under its benign provisions. If it operated merely to affix excessive rates to articles not entitled to them, it would be bad enough; but it operates also to bring our protective tariff system into ridicule and contempt. Why should a fur coat, with a cotton lining or no lining at all, be assessed 50 per cent. ad valorem, while with \$2 worth of wool lining it takes 44 cents per pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem? But that is not an extreme case. I spoke the other day of a cotton blanket, with a fringe of wool to prevent unravelling, received hospitably at the custom-house and solemnly charged up with the specific compensatory calculator a generation ago for woolen goods, but that is not an extreme case.

**DR. PRICE'S**

**Cream Baking Powder**

is the most efficient and perfect of leavening agents.

MADE FROM PURE CREAM OF TARTAR

No alum, lime or ammonia.

**Rubber Boots as Wool.**

We have in the United States an interesting institution engaged in the manufacture of rubber goods, advertising in the Boston newspapers that it absolutely controls the business, as a sign of good credit, so that people in dealing with it will have confidence in persons who are purchasing stock will not be without faith in the enterprise. I notice that in this bill they have enjoyed a slight accretion of duty from 30 per cent. to 35 per cent. But I am not going to complain about that, because I have not gone into the practical aspect of the subject. However, the curious thing about it is that throughout a large list of their merchandise they enjoy a protection which congress in its simplicity thought it was extending to clothing made of wool.

It will interest most people to know that the gum boots with which the farmers of America are wading around in the snows of winter are lined usually with wool, and that when a box of them appears at a port of the United States they are not troubled by the 30 per cent. duty on manufactures of rubber. Why? Because they are otherwise provided for. How? This law which we refuse to even look at with a view of correcting errors and absurdities transfers this merchandise bodily to paragraphs intended to protect woolen clothing, and we see the fine wadded sketch of a pair of rubber boots being solemnly weighed up in the custom-house of the United States and assessed at 44 cents a pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem as wearing apparel composed in whole or in part of wool.

This process of miscalculation is exactly like washing your hands—of course you lose a little in weight.

Challenge to the Expert.

Now, I want somebody—I do not care who—to stand on this floor and tell me upon whose expert knowledge a protective tariff of 1 cent, which in many of these cases amounts to 200 per cent. and in all of them amounts to 100 per cent., was put on this simple process of mercerizing cloth. I want to see again whose expert knowledge of weaving and finishing cotton is behind that proposition. I think I know him; but I have resolved to bring no more personalities into this controversy. If, however, these people had contented themselves with charging a cent on the mercerization of cloth, I am not certain that I would have been wearying the senate with this recital here today.

But mark the sagacity of these brethren, not of the committee: I do not lay these things to their charge. They are engaged, by the aid of hired experts, in having their own bill explained to them in and around the capitol of the United States.

If you will turn to the little schedule of lead pencils you will find that group of lead pencil manufacturers, annoyed by some young German boys who are trying to make lead pencils by importing the lead from foreign countries under the present rate of duty, have had their present ad valorem converted into a specific which when stated in plain terms amounts to an increase of 700 per cent. or more on the merchandise and totally wipes out of existence independent manufacturers of cheap lead pencils who are selling them to school children of the United States for a cent apiece in our market place.

I spoke years ago in the senate chamber on the subject of the protective tariff system and the speculative trusts. Very few listened to what I said, and I never have met anybody since who appeared to have had any familiarity with the literature which that speech created. And yet it is some satisfaction for me to know it laid down some broad principles and among them this, that no trust can master this market place in the present state of American enterprise and the present abundance of American capital without first monopolizing the raw material with which business must be transacted. I have felt ever since that a wise thing for the senate to do is not to put trust-made goods on the free list, a remedy which would fall equally upon the just and the unjust, and instead of killing the trust would be more likely to kill the struggling competitors and turn the entire domestic business over to the trust, or, if not, would at least sacrifice American labor, which must be entitled to our consideration, whatever may be the offenses of American capital against our policy and our laws.

An Impressive Warning.

Therefore I think we ought to take these great materials that lie at the basis of our productive industries, which are monopolized by corporation

**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

Open Closed  
You can SEE the inside

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

**Delaware County State Bank**

ESTABLISHED 1867.

**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. TIRRELL, 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

**JUST RECEIVED**

A fresh car of that famous flour "THE SEAL MINNESOTA" Every Sack is Guaranteed to give satisfaction or your money will be refunded. I also have on hand a full line of flour midds, Corno hen feed, germ midds, mica grit, bran, oyster shells, rye midds, little chick feed, low grade, lime, corn and oat chops, cement, rock salt, wood fibre plaster, barrel salt, cement plaster, lubricating oils, roofing, roofing paints, etc. "UNIVERSAL" THE STANDARD PORTLAND CEMENT at Wholesale Price in CAR LOTS.

**C. H. PARKER.**

Phone 113 Corner west of Court House

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.**

Phone 117