

Annals of Iowa.

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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

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We can please you in prices and goods.

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Our own mixture contains the new and fine named varieties

Admiration America
Apple Blossom Spencer
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Countess Spencer
Catherine Tracy
Miss Wilcott
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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.

OUR EXPORT TRADE IN FLOUR.

We hear from time to time that the United States is likely to lose its export trade in flour. This may well be a serious economic change going on shall be met with changes in legislation. It may be impossible to do this without sacrificing interests of more importance. This is not an argument for the salvation of the flour trade; only an exposition of the conditions that menace it.

Our export trade in flour, like that in other manufactures, has been built up on cheap and abundant raw material, and mechanical efficiency enough to offset the higher labor cost, due to our policy of protection. The tariff does not help the export flour trade, though it helps the domestic, by increasing industrial consumption. It taxes cost of production and limits foreign markets by closing our markets to products of foreigners. We can keep it only by keeping our offsetting advantages.

In the nature of things these are not permanent and may be offset by other nations even while they remain to us. Our alert mechanical efficiency has a dangerous rival in the scientific thoroughness of Germany. Even our cheap raw material may be offset by the artificial protection of German export bounties. But the industrial development of the country tends continually to deprive the mills of cheap raw material. It may be for the best interest of the whole country that this should be done.

When mills grind wheat at the equivalent of the London price, farmers must sell at that price, in competition with the cheapest wheat labor of the world. American farmers are gradually escaping from this necessity with gradual increase of the consuming capacity of the country. The export trade in wheat and flour goes together. When we stop permanently exporting wheat, the price will rise to the general American level, under our policy of protection, if we keep that up, and the farmers will see that we do.

The millers will lose their last advantage in competition with those of England and the continent and our export trade in flour will disappear. We shall even lose the advantage of superior quality, when American farmers in Canada produce wheat equal to our best and send it to Europe at the world's price for the same admixture with other kinds of the most perfect production that is practiced in our own mills.

It is pity not to prolong indefinitely the American export flour industry by allowing it to use this Canadian wheat. That would not injure the American farmer in the least. It would benefit him, in cheaper food for stock, if he had the acuteness to insist upon relieving the mills of the duty of \$4 per ton on the coarser by products of Canadian flour ground for export, to be sold in this country.

Taking it at its worst, what would be the effect of the disappearance of the American export trade in flour. Did the energy and fertility of American industry continue, it would reduce our total production for export and consumption; on the contrary it would increase the value of both by changing its form. There is more profit in exporting finished product than raw material, and many finished products, above all food products, are the raw material of other products.

The change we contemplate would be another step upward in our industrial development. We began with exporting the product of farm labor in wheat. We advance to adding the labor of the mills before exporting in form of flour. When we feed all the flour we make to American workmen who are producing material of higher value for export we shall increase the national wealth.

There is one dark side to the prospect. How are we going to keep up our foreign trade in anything, as the ephemeral advantage of our cheap and abundant raw material disappears, while we shut out foreign trade with a prohibitory tariff? That is a question for statesmen like Aldrich and Cannon.—Farmers Tribune.

THE TARIFF ON LEMONS.

(From the Register and Leader)

One of the most interesting phases of the tariff debate is brought out whenever a schedule is discussed which protects some producer, whose profits are already many times those of the people who are expected to bear the burden.

Senator Root, when the lemon tariff was up, read from the reports of the agricultural department and said:

In this industry in the last year the lemon growers of California have made on an average a profit of \$530 per acre with expenditures amounting to \$370. That was under the present tariff. I would not eliminate the lemon growers of California or any other American industry, but it is a little too much for them to come here and ask an increase of duty when they are already making over 100 per cent.

The California lemon grower supplies but one-third of the American demand. Every inch by which the tariff is raised therefore affects just so much less of an increasing the cost of lemons to the consumer. The California Fruit Growers' association is in reality a trust controlling the entire citrus fruit production. The purpose of increasing the tariff is to increase the price of lemons in the American market.

Senator Root is not a democrat nor an insurgent. But he can see how it falls to the nation to "deliberately tax the great American public for the benefit of the owners of California orange and lemon lands, when the official reports show that they are already making over \$500 an acre. If this cannot be made plain to the senator from New York, how can it be made plain to the farmers of Iowa, whose gross production per acre will rarely exceed \$25, and whose net profit per acre is rarely over \$10?

HAVING FUN WITH THE TARIFF.

Congressman Craig of Alabama has said a lot of sport in discussing the free list in the Payne bill. He said the other day:

"If, after this bill becomes a law, one of my constituents becomes worried because his socks cost him 20 per cent. more than they used to, he can console himself with the thought that arsenic is on the free list. If he takes enough of the latter, the lack of the former will be immaterial."

"He need not worry because lemons are taxed out of all reason, for on the free list are lemons and nut vomit, either one of which will instantly kill an appetite for lemons, or anything else."

"His coffee will cost him more than it does now, but he will rejoice to find that asafetida is on the free list."

"Lead pencils for the school children will be higher, but why worry about them when no tax is required on balm of gilead?"

"Ladies' gloves will cost more, but leeches can be imported free, if any should be needed to supply the places of those who manufacture the gloves."

"Tea and cocoa will be almost prohibitive in price, but manna, which has been free since the day when children of Israel wandered in the wilderness, is still on the free list."

"Fret not, dear people, because soap is going to cost 5 cents per pound more than it does now, for on the free list are ashes and lye, which the opposition seems to think are good enough for the poor man's toilet."

"Perfumery and cologne are raised in price, but rags are still upon the free list. A few years more of so-called prosperity, such as we have had for the last two years, and rags will be the most prominent article in the wardrobe of all but the protected classes and their satellites."

"If woolen and cotton goods are still sky high, that is nothing, for kindling wood is on the free list, and if any voter wants tea for breakfast and cannot have it because of the exorbitant tax levied by this bill, he may turn to the free list and find there, to his unutterable joy, that tobacco stems and seaweeds have

IT WORKS BOTH WAYS.

(From theavenport Democrat.)

The material value to the United States of the 20,000,000 and more immigrants who have come from all the countries and corners of the earth to enjoy advantages of this land and its institutions, is greatly beyond estimate. We have not only gained in population, which is of secondary importance, but in strength, the power that develops and makes the Nation one of the greatest of earth. In fact we are all immigrants, some coming earlier than others; and those born here are but another edition of the immigrants who came before them.

But there is another side to this question. While Europe has helped us beyond computation we have been doing much for Europe. This is admirably and ably brought out in an article appearing in the June number of the American Review of Reviews, entitled "How Returning Emigrants are Americanizing Europe." The author is that well known Iowa, Dr. Edward A. Steiner of Iowa college. Dr. Steiner knows the immigrant by heart of long and intimate association with him. The doctor has crossed the Atlantic more than a score of times in his studies of this great problem, this changing of large numbers of people from one country to another. Of the value to Europe of emigration Dr. Steiner says:

"So far as my observation goes I feel certain that emigration has been of inestimable value, economical and ethical, to the three great monarchies chiefly concerned, namely: Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Russia. It has with-

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A DAY IN JUNE.

(LOWELL.)

What is so rare as a Day in June?
Then, if ever come perfect days;
Then Heaven tries the earth if it be in tune,
And over it softly her warm ear lays:
Whether we look, or whether we listen,
We hear life murmur or see it gladden:
Every clod feels a stir of might,
An instinct within it reaches and towers,
And, springing lily-like above the grass,
Climbs to a soul in grass and flowers;
The flush of life may well be seen,
Thrilling back over hills and valleys;
The cowslip catches in meadows green
The butterfly strikes the sun in its exultation,
And there's never a leaf nor a blade to mean,
To be so happy creature's palace!
The little bird sits at his door in the sun,
And all like a blossom among the leaves,
And lets his crimson wings be seen,
And the daisy of summer receives;
His mate feels the egg beneath her wing,
And the heart in her dumb breast flutters and sings;
He sings to the wide world and she to her nest,
In the nice ear of nature which song is the best.

SENATOR GORE, OF OKLAHOMA.

(From the New York World.)

Seldom, if ever before, has a legislative body witnessed so remarkable a feat as that performed by the blind Senator from Oklahoma during the tariff debate Wednesday. In a rash moment Senator Lodge had committed on some of Senator Gore's statements in regard to the large earnings of certain cotton and woolen mills of New England.

Knowing from personal experience how unscrupulously figures and facts are often cited in a rousing partisan discussion, the Massachusetts scholar may have felt entirely safe in challenging the statistics given off-hand by a man deprived of the use of his own eyes. He misjudged his opponent. Depending solely upon his memory, Senator Gore covered his protectionist critic with confusion by repeating in detail from the report of the Bureau of Corporations of Senator Lodge's own State the official figures covering the capitalization, surplus, net earnings and dividend rates of a large number of Massachusetts mills. He did the same with fifty cotton and woolen corporations. Probably no public man since Henry Fawcett who became Postmaster-General in Gladstone's Cabinet in 1870 after having been sightless for twenty-eight years, has possessed so infallible a memory.

The senate has frequently had a taste of Senator Gore's wit during the tariff debate. No one has punctured more relentlessly the shams and fallacies of Senator Aldrich and the stand-patters. In the sharp give and take of a standing fight no Senator today is his equal. Modest, studious, keenly alert and faithful to his principles, he has never wavered or been seduced, many Democrats have been, from the true course of honest tariff revision.

If there were more conscientious, clear-headed Democrats like him in the Senate his party would merit less contempt throughout the country because of the conduct of its representatives in Washington.

CATHOLICS IN THE NAVY.

Of the 15,000 men comprising the crews of the battleships that just returned from the Orient 5,000 are good and loyal Catholics. Nor are these upholders of the flag Catholics in name only or without the admiration of their non-Catholic comrades. An incident chronicled from Marseilles illustrates this:

During the stay of some of our battleships at Marseilles about 150 sailors went to mass, but were derided and criticised by some of the French naval officers and other atheistic Frenchmen. Returning to their ships after mass these sailors complained bitterly of their treatment to their officers.

"We were insulted because we went to church," said they. "We are Americans. Do you wish us to be made a target for insults and sneers? What are you going to do about it?"

For answer every one in the fleet could get away—Protestants, infidels, free thinkers and Catholics to the number of 1,400 marched to mass in a solid body the next day.—Rosary Magazine.

HER PROPOSAL.

"You've been courting me now for a number of years, George," remarked a girl to a young man, "and I want to make a little leap-year proposal."

"I am not in a position to marry just yet," stammered the youth; but—

"Who said anything about marriage?" interrupted the girl. "I was going to propose that you stop coming here and give somebody else a chance."

AMERICA—A BRITISH VIEW.

A nation with a history of less than a hundred and fifty years, on a background of bushranging, can hardly be expected to appreciate the finer feelings that matured communities would be officially reflected in their collective behavior; and our diplomats at home do not appear yet to have realized the fallacy of applying European standards to American conduct.—London Saturday Review.

STYLE IN ATTACHMENT.

It is said that Mrs. Lyssander John Appleton wears her waist line so fashionably low that her children climb on her ankles and think they are sitting in her lap.—Athens Globe.

LIKE OLD DAYS.

"Seems to be a great rush of game in Africa."

"Yes; I understand it's getting so that the Colonel won't kill a lion except by appointment."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

GREATEST JOKER OF ALL.

The people of the United States had no idea that when they elected Mr. Taft they were voting to turn tariff revision over to Mr. Aldrich.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

A BETTER SUBSTITUTE.

President Taft hopes for a little hot weather to expedite the Tariff bill. What is the matter with a little hot statesmanship?—Minneapolis Journal.

THE SENATE PLAY.

The Senate will now give matinee and night performances of the tedious tragedy of "Pass Me My Share" until further notice.—Washington Post.

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 Boardwalk 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.

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Commercial Department—Savings Department
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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. Cashier.

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.

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Telephone 108. Manchester, Iowa

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Beat Our prices if you can
All Competition We ask is a chance to meet

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