

**MORE BANK TALK**

Did it ever occur to you why all good business men keep a checking account? We'll tell you. It enables them to have 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 a disputable 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 prices, 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 Your 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. Rabenau, 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

**SCREEN DOORS**

Common and Fancy Wire Cloth Both Black and Galvanized.

**ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREENS AND FLY KILLERS.**

For the flies that are in before you put up the Screens.

**Carhart & Nye,**

111 N. Franklin Street.

**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 Wilmott  
White Wonder  
Gladys Unwin  
Shazada

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

**A. E. PETERSON.**

**Taft and Aldrich.**

"There are many schedules of the tariff in which the rates are excessive. \* \* \* It is my judgment that a revision of the tariff in accordance with the pledge of the republican platform will be, on the whole, substantial revision downward."

"Senator Aldrich said in the senate: "Mr. President, Where did we ever make the statement that we would revise the tariff downward?"

"President Taft said at Cincinnati: "I believe that an income tax, when the protective system of customs and the internal-revenue tax shall not furnish income enough for governmental needs, can and should be devised which under the decision of the supreme court will conform to the constitution."

"Senator Aldrich said in the senate: "I shall vote for the corporation tax as a means of defeating the income tax."

"President Taft in his message presenting the corporation tax said: "Another merit of this tax is the federal supervision which must be exercised in order to make the law effective over the annual accounts and business transactions of all corporations. If now, by a perfectly legitimate and effective system of taxation we are incidentally able to possess the government and the stockholders and the public of the knowledge of the real business transactions and the gains and profits of every corporation in the country, we have made a long step toward that supervisory control of corporations which may prevent a further abuse of power."

"Senator Aldrich said in the senate: "I am willing that the deficit shall be taken care of by a corporation tax, but at the end of two years it should either be reduced to a nominal amount or repealed."

"And yet President Taft is allowing Senator Aldrich to act as spokesman for the administration, and has changed his ground every time to suit the purposes of the senator from Rhode Island."

Here we have an indictment of the president. We have, in the quotations from the president's speeches and messages, the paramount issues on which he made his campaign. The president, during the campaign, found it necessary to success to declare himself in favor of tariff revision downward. He found it expedient to declare for an income tax as a just means of raising revenue to sustain the government. On these issues and because of the president's apparent support of them, he was elected to the presidency.

It would naturally be concluded that the quotations above were from the editorial page of some democratic newspaper—some paper which may desire to make political capital of the controversy going on and the peculiar stand of the president at this time. Not so. The quotations are from the editorial page of the Des Moines Register and Leader, which is old-fashioned enough to resist that platform pledge be kept and promises made by the candidate for president be made good.

In what deplorable light Senator Aldrich has placed the president? Why does he stand for it? With few words, Aldrich repudiates everything the president has said. He even suggests that the president is in with him in killing the income tax; that the corporation tax is a subterfuge, framed for the purpose, and that the president's intentions are not honest, as, in a year or two the tax shall be repealed.

What a spectacle Aldrich is making of Taft before the country! The president is put by the senate boss in a position where it would not be reaching far to come to the conclusion that Taft is attempting to double-cross the people of the country.

Why does the president stand for it? Why?—Register and Leader.

**THE MUSIC THAT CARRIES.**

I've tolled with the men the world has blessed  
As I've tolled with the men who failed;  
I've tolled with the men who strove with zeal  
And I've tolled with the men who wailed.  
And this is the tale my soul would tell  
As it drifts o'er the harbor bars:  
(The sound of a sigh don't carry far,  
But the lilt of a laugh rings far.)  
The men who were near the grumble's side,  
O, they heard not a word he said;  
The sound of a song rang far and wide  
And they hearkened to that instead.  
It's tone was sweet as the tale they tell  
Of the rise of the Christmas star—  
(The sound of a sigh don't carry far,  
But the lilt of a laugh rings far.)  
If you would be heard at all, my lad,  
Keep a laugh in your heart and throat.  
For those who are deaf to accents sad  
Are alert to the cheerful note.  
Keep hold of the cord of laughter's bell,  
Keep aloof from the moans that mar;  
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—Strickland W. Gillilan.

**ONLY A SMILE.**

Only a smile was given me  
On the crowded street one day,  
But it pierced to gloom of my sad  
dened heart.  
Like a sudden sunbeam's ray,  
The shadows of doubt hung over me,  
And the burden of pain I bore,  
And the voice of hope I could not hear  
Though I listened o'er and o'er.  
But there came a rift from the crowd  
about,  
And a face that I knew passed by,  
And the smile I caught was brighter  
to me  
Than the blue of a summer sky;  
For it gave me back the sunshine,  
And it scattered each somber thought  
And my heart rejoiced in the kindly  
warmth  
Which that kindly smile had wrought.  
Only a smile from a kindly face  
On the busy street that day,  
Forgotten as soon as given, perhaps,  
But straight to my heart it went speed-  
ing.  
To glid the clouds that were there  
And I found that of sunshine and life's  
blue skies  
I also might take my share.  
—George McDonald.

Taft's theory of the constitutionality of a tax on corporate incomes, provided it was called an excise tax.

We doubt if the history of American politics shows a more bewildering compromise than that carried through the senate, with Mr. Taft's assistance, by Mr. Aldrich, who is uncompromisingly opposed to any kind of an income tax and accepted the corporation tax only as a choice of evils. Certainly there is no more extraordinary example of what Fernando Wood used to call "pandering to the moral sentiment of the community."

**GOOD FOR SENATOR CLAPP!**

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The people of Minnesota, and of St. Paul in particular, have reason to be proud of the record Senator Clapp is making. He, with Senator Nelson, who is putting up a fight for the people and in opposition to what appears to be almost a conspiracy to revise the tariff in the interests of a few. He has had the temerity to stand up for what he knows the people want. It has been very evident during all the extra session that Minnesota is one of the very few commonwealths that is not being represented in the senate by Rhode Island and a few other Eastern States. Senator Clapp has fought consistently for the cause of the people. He has put in some telling blows, but none more effective than the one he landed Thursday on the finance committee's amendment to the corporation tax measure.

The Senator denounced the amendment as a direct slap at the Roosevelt policies. He called attention to the fact that during 7 years President Roosevelt, backed by the American people, fought against the trust spirit; that the former president waged war on the principle of monopoly and sought to let in the limelight on corporation affairs. Senator Clapp denounced the emasculated bill of the finance committee, which is designed to shut off publicity and to give express recognition to the existence of holding companies. The senator may not be able to accomplish the immediate defeat of the program mapped out by the senate bosses, but he is laying the foundation for ultimate success on the part of the people. He has had the courage to stand by what he knows to be the will of the people and to tear the mask from the Aldrich clique. Senator Clapp has earned the gratitude of the American people by his sturdy fearlessness as the champion of a square deal for all.

**WILL THE HOUSE SURRENDER?**

(From the New York World.)

The House of Representatives that passed the McKinley tariff numbered 166 Republicans to 159 Democrats when it organized. In the next Congress there were only 88 Republican Representatives, while there were 236 Democrats.

The Wilson tariff bill was passed in 1894. In the preceding election 220 Democrats were elected to the House and 126 Republicans. In the Congressional elections following the passage of the Wilson tariff the Democratic majority was changed into a minority numbering only 104, and the Republican minority became a majority with 246 members.

In 1896 206 Republicans and 134 Democrats were elected and the Republicans were assured a large majority for the passage of the Dingley tariff. But at the next election, in spite of popularity of the war with

**POLITICAL DISORGANIZATION OF BOTH PARTIES.**

"Having consistently advocated," says the New York World, "a Federal tax on large incomes for the last twenty-six years, The World is gratified at any step that may be taken to bring this just measure of taxation nearer to a practical realization. At the same time the Senate resolution sheds a curious light upon the political disorganization of both parties."

So far as the income tax was an issue in the Presidential campaign, it was Democrats who advocated the uncertain processes of a constitutional amendment and the Republicans who maintained that a valid law could be enacted in spite of the decision of the United States Supreme Court.

The Democratic national platform declared that—

We favor an income tax as part of our revenue system, and we urge the submission of a constitutional amendment specifically authorizing Congress to levy and collect tax upon individual and corporate incomes, to the end that wealth may bear its proportionate share of the burdens of the Federal Government.

Mr. Taft criticized this plank and insisted that "in my judgment an amendment to the Constitution for an income tax is not necessary." When there was grave danger, however, that the Senate might adopt Mr. Taft's views, the Republican leaders with Mr. Taft at their head made the Democratic constitutional amendment their own policy so far as a tax on individual incomes was concerned. Then they accepted Mr.

**ADULTERING THE SENATE.**

June 26, 1878, the question of compensation for members of the Senate being under consideration, General Pinckney, of South Carolina, moved that no salary whatever be allowed. He argued that as the senate "was meant to represent the wealth of the country it ought to be composed of persons of wealth, and if no compensation were allowed the wealthy alone would undertake the service."

Comparatively few political arguments that were made a century and a quarter ago look as sound to some people today as that one does. Yet no institution can exist that long—no matter how carefully it was constituted to resist change—without suffering some modification. The Senate today does not exclusively represent wealth, as General Pinckney said it was designed to do. Of late a number of members—men like La Follette, Beveridge, Cummins, who try to represent mere people instead of wealth—have seeped into the body, adulterating its pure plutocracy with an active, though not quite ineffectual, leaven of democracy. Today, therefore, we should have to change somewhat the terms of General Pinckney's argument, and say that, as about sixty per cent of the members of the Senate represent opulent interests, they should look exclusively to those interests for their compensation—instead of taking a side, or collateral, glance, so to speak, at the public treasury.

Consider this colossal joke: The people of the United States are actually paying wages to the majority of the Senate for framing the new tariff bill!

**MAKE HOME A PLAYGROUND FOR THE CHILDREN.**

In some respects Robert Ingersoll was a scoffer, but he said many things well worth repeating, the following for example:

"Make home the loafing place and playground of your children and ten chances to one the little feet that have tracked your floors with mud will not leave their foot-prints along the paths of vice and crime; the sweet faces of your boys that have been such a joy to you in their childhood will not adorn the rogues' gallery; the little hand that has been so often pressed to your lips will not push the chips across the gamblers' table, the chubby arms of your daughters that have so often entwined your neck will not be employed to embrace a street rowdy and their lips will not be pressed to those befeared with obscene language, nor the wine that leads to shame."

**PETER PIPER.**

If Peter Piper picked a pile of people's pockets, then where's the pile of people whose pockets Peter Piper picked?

You'll find 'em mostly in the O. P., for only as they stand stanchly by the principle of protection can be preserved that sacred tariff in virtue of which Peter Piper is provided with pockets from which to pick his pile.—Life.

**NO MISREPRESENTATION.**

"You said you had no mosquitoes," said the summer boarder indignantly. "Well," answered Farmer Corntosel, "I don't take nothin' I sidd back. Them you see stryin' around don't belong to me."—Washington Star.

**BEING A WOMAN.**

To be a man is the simplest thing in the world—he has only to be as nature has chosen. But the strenuousness of a girl's life begins when she is quite little. At all ages women must keep up appearances, but the ever-present necessity to be better-looking than she really is and to maintain some illusion about herself is only one of the difficulties of being a woman.—The Australasian.

**FIRST MONTH IN IOWA COW CONTEST.**

Contest is Free—Open to Everybody Entries Close August 15th.

The contest to determine who owns the best dairy cow in Iowa is starting out most encouragingly. There were not very many entries to begin with the first of May, the bulk of the cows having commenced their work in the contest sometime during that month. Entries continue to come in daily and it is believed before they close August 15th a large percentage of the counties in the state will be represented.

The best cow during the month of May was Jessica of Oaklands 17392, a Guernsey, owned by Grant M. Enlow of Fairfield. She produced 994 pounds of milk with the remarkably high test of 6.5 per cent, and a production of 58.76 pounds of butter-fat for the month. She was 5 years, 7 months and 24 days of age at the time of entering the contest.

The second cow was Nutula Queen Alcarra, a Holstein owned by McKay Brothers of Buckingham. She was 4 years, 10 months and 19 days of age when starting in the test and for the month of May produced 1860.3 pounds of milk which tested 3.1 per cent, and contained 57.693 pounds of butter-fat.

The third cow was Inka Tritonia Alcarra 96197, also owned by McKay Brothers of Buckingham. She gave 1501.9 pounds of milk during May; her test was 2.632 and her butter-fat production 39.53 pounds. This cow at the time of entering the contest was 2 years, 8 months and 27 days old and entitled to a 30 per cent handicap, which gives her a total credit of 51.389 pounds of fat for the month.

Jersey, a Jersey-Shorthorn cross, owned by James Patterson of Algonia, was in the contest for 29 days during May, during which time she gave 1224.6 pounds of milk; her test was 4.109 per cent, and her butter-fat production 50.313 pounds. Had she been in the contest for the full 31 days her record would have been still better. She was 5 years, 8 months and 12 days old the 3d of May.

The fifth cow was Sherman H., a Jersey owned by Grant M. Enlow of Fairfield. She gave 1025.25 pounds of milk; her test was 4.596 and her butter-fat production 47.1307 pounds. Age, 5 years, 4 months and 4 days.

The sixth place goes to Bossie Nell 195023, a Jersey owned by Grant M. Enlow of Fairfield. She gave 931.7 pounds of milk, which tested 5.948 and produced 47.0411 pounds of butter-fat for the month. Her age, 5 years, 2 months and 21 days.

The seventh place was won by Grace Yakus Q. 29437, owned by Judge W. B. Quanton of Algonia. She gave 849.2 pounds of milk. Her test was 4.454 and her butter-fat production 39.453 pounds. This cow was 4 years, 4 months and 12 days old at the time of entering the test and, therefore, entitled to an 8 per cent handicap which gives her a total credit of 42.6009 pounds of butter-fat.

The eighth cow was Glenwood's Lily of Fairfield 20487, owned by Grant M. Enlow of Fairfield. She gave 788.9-16 pounds of milk which tested 4.5. Her butter-fat production was 35.4852 pounds, which with her 18 per cent handicap, gave her credit for 41.8725 pounds of butter-fat. She was 3 years, 5 months and 12 days old at the time of entering the contest.

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Spain, the Republican majority fell from 72 to 22.

Last year 219 Republicans and 172 Democrats were elected to the House, making a Republican majority of 47.

What would be the effect of an Alrich tariff on the Republican majority in the Congressional elections next year?

During the national campaign last year the promise was made by Republican campaign speakers that the revision of the tariff would be honest, thorough and in the main downward.

Mr. Taft personally confirmed these pledges many times. The Tariff bill as adopted by the House was on the whole as good a measure as could have been expected from a party wedded to high protection. But Mr. Aldrich in the Senate bill has practically undone the work of the House. He has raised the most important rates to the old Dingley figures or fixed them even higher. Revision under his management has not been honest, it has not been downward. As the bill leaves the Senate it is a mockery and a betrayal.

The Republicans of the House will soon be on trial before the country. By standing firm on their own bill, by refusing to accept the innumerable increases and cunning devices by which Senator Aldrich has contrived to defeat downward revision in behalf of the consumer, they will not only redeem the pledges of their party but will have a just claim upon the gratitude of the voters. The Aldrich schedules cannot become law without the consent of the House. Virtually every member of that body will be a candidate for re-election sixteen months hence. Is there a single Republican Representative who thinks the Aldrich schedules will further his chances or furnish him with a defensible platform upon which to go before his constituents?

Mr. Taft gave timely warning to the Republicans of the House when he said at New Haven a few days ago that "unless the Republican party lives up to its promises and the expectations of the people there is no doubt that it will be relegated to the position of the minority opposition."

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For those who are deaf to accents sad  
Are alert to the cheerful note.  
Keep hold of the cord of laughter's bell,  
Keep aloof from the moans that mar;  
The sound of a sigh don't carry far,  
But the lilt of a laugh rings far.  
—Strickland W. Gillilan.

**ONLY A SMILE.**

Only a smile was given me  
On the crowded street one day,  
But it pierced to gloom of my sad  
dened heart.  
Like a sudden sunbeam's ray,  
The shadows of doubt hung over me,  
And the burden of pain I bore,  
And the voice of hope I could not hear  
Though I listened o'er and o'er.  
But there came a rift from the crowd  
about,  
And a face that I knew passed by,  
And the smile I caught was brighter  
to me  
Than the blue of a summer sky;  
For it gave me back the sunshine,  
And it scattered each somber thought  
And my heart rejoiced in the kindly  
warmth  
Which that kindly smile had wrought.  
Only a smile from a kindly face  
On the busy street that day,  
Forgotten as soon as given, perhaps,  
But straight to my heart it went speed-  
ing.  
To glid the clouds that were there  
And I found that of sunshine and life's  
blue skies  
I also might take my share.  
—George McDonald.

**ADULTERING THE SENATE.**

June 26, 1878, the question of compensation for members of the Senate being under consideration, General Pinckney, of South Carolina, moved that no salary whatever be allowed. He argued that as the senate "was meant to represent the wealth of the country it ought to be composed of persons of wealth, and if no compensation were allowed the wealthy alone would undertake the service."

Comparatively few political arguments that were made a century and a quarter ago look as sound to some people today as that one does. Yet no institution can exist that long—no matter how carefully it was constituted to resist change—without suffering some modification. The Senate today does not exclusively represent wealth, as General Pinckney said it was designed to do. Of late a number of members—men like La Follette, Beveridge, Cummins, who try to represent mere people instead of wealth—have seeped into the body, adulterating its pure plutocracy with an active, though not quite ineffectual, leaven of democracy. Today, therefore, we should have to change somewhat the terms of General Pinckney's argument, and say that, as about sixty per cent of the members of the Senate represent opulent interests, they should look exclusively to those interests for their compensation—instead of taking a side, or collateral, glance, so to speak, at the public treasury.

Consider this colossal joke: The people of the United States are actually paying wages to the majority of the Senate for framing the new tariff bill!

**BEING A WOMAN.**

To be a man is the simplest thing in the world—he has only to be as nature has chosen. But the strenuousness of a girl's life begins when she is quite little. At all ages women must keep up appearances, but the ever-present necessity to be better-looking than she really is and to maintain some illusion about herself is only one of the difficulties of being a woman.—The Australasian.

**FIRST MONTH IN IOWA COW CONTEST.**

Contest is Free—Open to Everybody Entries Close August 15th.

The contest to determine who owns the best dairy cow in Iowa is starting out most encouragingly. There were not very many entries to begin with the first of May, the bulk of the cows having commenced their work in the contest sometime during that month. Entries continue to come in daily and it is believed before they close August 15th a large percentage of the counties in the state will be represented.

The best cow during the month of May was Jessica of Oaklands 17392, a Guernsey, owned by Grant M. Enlow of Fairfield. She produced 994 pounds of milk with the remarkably high test of 6.5 per cent, and a production of 58.76 pounds of butter-fat for the month. She was 5 years, 7 months and 24 days of age at the time of entering the contest.

The second cow was Nutula Queen Alcarra, a Holstein owned by McKay Brothers of Buckingham. She was 4 years, 10 months and 19 days of age when starting in the test and for the month of May produced 1860.3 pounds of milk which tested 3.1 per cent, and contained 57.693 pounds of butter-fat.

The third cow was Inka Tritonia Alcarra 96197, also owned by McKay Brothers of Buckingham. She gave 1501.9 pounds of milk during May; her test was 2.632 and her butter-fat production 39.53 pounds. This cow at the time of entering the contest was 2 years, 8 months and 27 days old and entitled to a 30 per cent handicap, which gives her a total credit of 51.389 pounds of fat for the month.

Jersey, a Jersey-Shorthorn cross, owned by James Patterson of Algonia, was in the contest for 29 days during May, during which time she gave 1224.6 pounds of milk; her test was 4.109 per cent, and her butter-fat production 50.313 pounds. Had she been in the contest for the full 31 days her record would have been still better. She was 5 years, 8 months and 12 days old the 3d of May.

The fifth cow was Sherman H., a Jersey owned by Grant M. Enlow of Fairfield. She gave 1025.25 pounds of milk; her test was 4.596 and her butter-fat production 47.1307 pounds. Age, 5 years, 4 months and 4 days.

The sixth place goes to Bossie Nell 195023, a Jersey owned by Grant M. Enlow of Fairfield. She gave 931.7 pounds of milk, which tested 5.948 and produced 47.0411 pounds of butter-fat for the month. Her age, 5 years, 2 months and 21 days.

The seventh place was won by Grace Yakus Q. 29437, owned by Judge W. B. Quanton of Algonia. She gave 849.2 pounds of milk. Her test was 4.454 and her butter-fat production 39.453 pounds. This cow was 4 years, 4 months and 12 days old at the time of entering the test and, therefore, entitled to an 8 per cent handicap which gives her a total credit of 42.6009 pounds of butter-fat.

The eighth cow was Glenwood's Lily of Fairfield 20487, owned by Grant M. Enlow of Fairfield. She gave 788.9-16 pounds of milk which tested 4.5. Her butter-fat production was 35.4852 pounds, which with her 18 per cent handicap, gave her credit for 41.8725 pounds of butter-fat. She was 3 years, 5 months and 12 days old at the time of entering the contest.

The Kimball's Dairy Farmer monthly prize of \$25 for the best cow goes to Grant M. Enlow, owner of Jessica of Oaklands, for the month of May.

This contest is stirring up a remarkable amount of interest all over the state, but we fear the fact that the contest is free and open to everybody is not sufficiently known, hence we give briefly the following details with reference to it.

It was made possible by W. W. Marsh of Waterloo, who donated \$1,000 to be given in prizes to the owners of the best cows in the state as determined by a year's test for butter-fat. The prizes will be divided as follows: \$250 for the first cow, \$150 for the second cow, \$100 for the third cow, the balance of \$500 to be divided among the next 10 best cows in accordance with the amount of butter-fat produced by each.

Kimball's Dairy Farmer is giving a monthly prize of \$25 for the cow that produces the most butter-fat for that month.

A committee is actively at work securing a large number of additional prizes which will be announced in a month or two.

The only expense for this contest is \$1 per cow entry fee. The owner will also be required to provide a pair of milk scales and to meet the tester from the Iowa State College, who will visit his farm once a month, at the railroad station, take care of him during the day and return him to the station.

Entries may be made at any time now and the test may extend from one location period over into the next. The entries will close August 15, 1909, and the test ends August 15, 1910. Further particulars with reference to this matter and entry blanks will be gladly furnished free by the secretary, E. R. Shoemaker, Waterloo, Iowa.

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