

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. 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

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The First National

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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.

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TRIED--SURE--VALUABLE

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

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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,

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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.

REMARKABLE VINDICATION.

(From the Commoner.)
The democratic platform for 1908 contained the following plank:
"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. Bryan endorsed this plank and urged the necessity of a constitutional amendment. President Taft, in his acceptance speech, insisted that an amendment was not necessary. For years the republican leaders have opposed an income tax and denounced the democrats for advocating it. But, behold the change!

President Taft sends a message to congress proposing the submission of an income tax amendment and it passes the senate by a UNANIMOUS VOTE—77 ayes, nays, none. And in the house it passed by a vote of 317 to 14. Every democrat voted "yea." Was vindication ever more complete? Democratic governors in states having democratic legislatures ought to call extra sessions at once and secure immediate ratification of the amendment. Income tax clubs ought to be formed immediately in every county—non-partisan clubs to pledge members of the various legislatures to vote for ratification. Now is the time to act. The dollars have been enjoying an exemption denied to man. As the law is now the government in time of war can take the husband from the wife, the son from the mother, and the father from his children, and stand them up in front of an enemy's guns, but it can not, even in the hour of peril compel wealth to bear its share of the expenses of the government. The income tax amendment ought to be ratified at the earliest possible moment. Let democrats get to work in every community and invite republicans to join them. Now for the amendment specifically authorizing an income tax.

ROOSEVELT FAVORS INHERITANCE TAX.

In the current number of the Outlook Theodore Roosevelt has an article entitled, "Give Me Neither Poverty Nor Riches." It says in part: "It is to be wished that some of those who preach and practice the gospel of mere materialism and greed and who speak as if heaping up wealth by a community or by an individual was in itself the be-all and end-all of life, would learn from the most widely read and oldest of books the true wisdom, which teaches that it is well to have neither great poverty nor great riches."

INCOME TAX MOVEMENT.

"The movement which has become so strong during the past few years to secure on behalf of a nation both adequate supervision of and effective taxation of vast fortunes, so far as their business use is concerned, is a healthy movement. It aims to replace the sullen discontent, restless pessimism, and evil preparation for revolution, by aggressive, healthy determination to get to the bottom of our troubles and remedy them."
"The multi-millionaire is not per se healthy in development in this country. If his fortune rests on a basis of wrongdoing, he is a far more dangerous criminal than any of the ordinary types of criminals can possibly be. If his fortune is the result of great service rendered, well and good, he deserves respect and reward for such service, although we must remember to pay our homage to service itself, and not to fortune which is a mere reward of service, but when his fortune is passed on to some one else who has not rendered service, then a nation should impose heavily graded progressive inheritance tax, a singularly wise and unobjectionable kind of tax. It would be a particularly good thing if the tax bore heaviest on absentees."

AFTER THE MOSQUITOES.

The government has hit upon a method by which, it is hoped, the mosquitoes of the United States may be exterminated within a few years. The job is to be accomplished by a few billions of little fish of a species which at present exist only in Barbadoes. These fish, which are known as "millions," are properly members of the minnow tribe. Their average length is about an inch, but they are voracious creatures and esteem mosquitoes and mosquito larvae as delicacies. They are as small that they penetrate to the shallowest creeks and byways of ponds and streams in quest of food. They multiply under favorable conditions, with great rapidity.

These fish will be introduced into the streams and ponds in the vicinity of the Panama canal at first. If, as it is predicted, they succeed in destroying the mosquitoes in that district, a few tank cars of them will be brought north. Experts in the government hatcheries say that these fish will easily adapt themselves to northern climate and waters. Perhaps within a season two consignments of these fish will be sent to the various states for distribution among the various rivers, creeks and ponds.

There is a royal welcome awaiting the "millions" when they arrive in this country. We will wear their likenesses on our watchfobs, or do anything, in fact, to show them a great respect if they will only come and subsist on our mosquitoes.—Des Moines Evening Tribune.

CARNEGIE'S FARSIGHTEDNESS.
Of course Andrew Carnegie will escape taxes on his \$250,000,000 of Steel Trust bonds. That's the fun of having bonds.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

AFTERWARD.

What will it matter, in far distant years
This petty slight, that rankles so to-day?
This sudden clout that threatens strife
And darkens all the way?
But how I bear it, that will matter still
When every shadow hath been lost in flight
My victory now some bit of heaven will fill
With more effulgent light.
What will it matter, when all work is done,
This disappointment, now so hard to meet,
This labor spent for naught, this failure won
Instead of conquest sweet?
But how I bear my courage to endure,
And lean on Him who bore defeat and pain;
Ah, this will matter, where all gains are sure
And none can serve in vain.
What will it matter, when I reach the end
How dark the leagues of travel overpast;
Or whether comrades for my coming wait,
Or I am lone at last?
But if I live, well pleasing to the King,
And dare or suffer as His will may be,
From this brief life, most surely, joy
Shall spring
Through all eternity. (Selected)

THE MODEL WOMAN.

Abigail Adhem (may her tribe increase!)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw within her seventh-story flat,
A strange typewriter, and beside it sat
An angel, clicking on the keys of gold.
Abigail shivered and her feet grew cold.
She raised her voice, (but felt her spirit sink)
"What wretched thou?" The vision tipped a wink.
And with a slight amusement manifest,
Answered, "The names of those who dress the best."
"And am I in it?" Abby said. Oh, no!
Replied the angel. Abby spoke more low.
But bravely still: "Write me as one I pray,
Who always takes her hat off at the play."
The angel wrote and skipped. But the next night
It came again, with manner most polite,
And showed the names of those correct-
ly dressed.
And lo! Miss Adhem's name led all the rest. Exchange.

WHAT'S TO BECOME OF PERSIA?

England and Russia have come to an understanding and Persia is to be partitioned up between them, declares an anonymous writer in the Correspondent (Paris). The Persian Parliament is at present a dead letter, the bodyguard of the Shah is commanded by Russians, and the English Government give out through Sir Edward Grey that they are determined on a policy of non-intervention and will respect "the integrity of Persia." The real condition of things is, however, says the writer quoted, as follows:
"The Persian people are sufficiently acquainted with European political dealings to know at once what is meant by such phrases and such promises as guarantee the integrity and the independence of any country, when such pledges are given by powerful governments who begin by violating the fundamental principles of international law, and show no respect whatever in time of peace for the sovereign rights of an independent state. Of the Anglo-Russian agreement it is plain truth to say that it amounted to neither more nor less than a surreptitious apportionment of Persia to two powerful and dangerous neighbors. The sentiment of aversion which the Persians have always cherished toward Russia has been intensified and the popularity which England acquired through the shelter which her legations gave to Persian refugees during the revolution has been changed into distrust."
While deploring the consequences of the Shah's coup d'etat, and the succeeding massacres and executions which were carried on by the Cossacks under the Russian commander Liakoff, this writer declares that the Persian national assembly was much to blame in the matter. "Violent debates" took place in the new assembly, "in the course of which the person of the Shah was grossly insulted. The representatives of the various political clubs address a letter demanding extravagant terms from the ruler. No wonder foreign intervention followed."
Every effort was made by England to allay the anxieties of Persia. But the hand of the British Government was too plainly seen. The aim of Sir Edward Grey was palpably to secure the control of the Persian Gulf, the route to India, and the Bagdad Railway. Germany was to be cut out and France treated as she had been treated in Morocco where Germany and England have captured the market. To quote further from the Correspondent:
"Russia and England have monopolized every advantage to be got out of Persia, leaving only a small vantage-ground to Germany. Persia is for France a second Morocco. France indeed has borne the cost of opening doors for all the Powers, and has spent money and sacrificed her soldiers to meet in the markets of Morocco German and English competitors against whom she can not struggle with advantage, either in the mother country or in the colonies without setting up a protective tariff. It is the same with Persia. What is done is done, but it is to be hoped that in that country France may come in for a share, however small while the others are enjoying so many profitable privileges. The great cry nowadays seems to be 'business is business.' This has become the single motto of peoples who in former times were ruled by nobler and more exalted sentiments."—Translation made for The Literary Digest.

EXPERTS DISAGREE.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)
The wholesale dry goods merchants of New York City say one thing and Senator Aldrich says another. He asserts that the specific duties on cotton goods of his tariff bill are not higher than the existing ad valorem rates. It is his business to make tariffs, and he ought to know what he is talking about. But the merchants who have been handling cotton goods and paying duties on them for many years allege that his rates are much higher than those of the McKinley law.
An advance in the duties on the plain white goods used for women's and children's wear and the simple colored dress goods used by the masses would be a serious matter. They would be another contribution to the cost of living and to the anxieties of those who try to make both ends meet with small incomes. The wives of the wage earners should not be obliged to pay more for the cheap clothes they buy. So it is important to know what would be the effect of the substitution of Senator Aldrich's new duties for the old ones.
The dry goods merchants go into the subject in detail. They submit elaborate figures showing that on one class of goods the increase would be 48 per cent, on another 51 per cent, on another 46 per cent, and on another 121 per cent. To these figures Senator Aldrich opposes merely the bald assertion that there would be no increase. Consumers would do well to pin their faith to the wholesale merchants rather than the senator and appeal to their representatives to stand out against duties which would add to the cost of cotton goods bought by the masses.

The American manufacturers of those goods need no more protection. The figures given by Senator Gore showing the dividends paid and the amounts carried to surplus account by New England mills leave no room for doubt on that point. Higher duties would add something to their profits, but it would be at the expense of the wage earners. They have been asking for a downward revision of the tariff that the cost of living might be decreased. The senate tariff bill would increase it.

PRESS BUREAU. BOARD OF CONTROL OF STATE INSTITUTIONS, DEPARTMENT ON TUBERCULOSIS.

Des Moines, July 13—As the educational propaganda on tuberculosis gathers force and larger numbers of people are becoming informed on its preventable nature one thing stands out preeminently as essential in the ultimate eradication of this disease; i. e., consumptives, especially in the advanced stages of the disease, should be isolated from the other members of the family or community. It is not to be understood by isolation that quarantine is meant, but that a disease so readily transmitted, so infectious, requires that restrictive measures should be adopted. To adopt such measures means the hospitalization of the consumptive. Each county in the state, or groups of counties co-operating, should establish retreats where the advanced consumptive population may be sent for care and treatment.

Not only are the people waking to the need of hospital treatment for those suffering with tuberculosis but there is a general feeling that persons suffering from any malady, whether surgical or medical should be given the privileges of hospital treatment. This is evidenced by the law which passed the recent general assembly, known as the Foley bill. It is the County Public Hospital Law, and enables counties to establish public hospitals for the treatment of medical and surgical diseases and the establishment of suitable means for the care and treatment of tuberculosis. This law may be termed the people's opportunity as it gives counties the power, upon a vote of the people, to establish suitable means for the care of its sick. It opens wide the door of hope to many who otherwise could have no hope. It makes the way possible so that every person within the state if taken sick shall have the largest opportunity to get well. This law provides that a county may establish a public hospital in the following manner:
Whenever the board of supervisors of any county shall be presented with a petition signed by two hundred (200) resident freeholders of such county, one hundred fifty (150) of whom shall not be residents of the city, town or village where it is proposed to locate such public hospital, asking that an annual tax may be levied for the establishment and maintenance of a public hospital at a place in the county named therein, and shall specify in their petition the maximum amount of money proposed to be expended in purchasing or building the said hospital, such board of supervisors shall submit the question to the qualified electors of the county at the next general election to be held in the county, or at a special election called for that purpose, first giving ninety days' notice thereof in one or more newspapers published in the county, if any are published therein, and by posting such notice, written or printed, in each township of the county, which notice shall include the text of the petition and state the amount of tax to be levied upon the assessed property of the said county, which tax shall not exceed (2) mills on the dollar, for a period of time not exceeding twenty (20) years, and be for the issue of county bonds, to provide funds for the purchase of a site or sites and the erection thereon of a public hos-

pital and hospital buildings; and for the support of same; which said election shall be held at the usual places in such county for electing county officers, the vote to be canvassed in the same manner as that for county officers.

The law provides still further that if a majority of the votes cast at such election on the proposition shall be in favor of a tax for a bond issue then the board of supervisors shall levy a tax so authorized which shall be collected in the same manner as other taxes are collected and shall be credited to the hospital fund. And said supervisors shall proceed at once to appoint seven (7) trustees chosen from the citizens at large with reference to their fitness for such office, three (3) of whom may be women, all residents of the county; not more than four (4) of whom may be residents of the city, town or village in which the hospital is to be located. Those trustees shall within ten (10) days after their appointment or election qualify by taking the oath of civil officers and organizing as is usual in such boards. The county treasurer shall be the treasurer of the board of trustees and shall serve without extra pay.

This law further provides that whenever any county in this state shall have provided for the appointment and election of hospital trustees and has voted a tax for a term not exceeding twenty (20) years for hospital purposes, as authorized by law, the said county may issue bonds in anticipation of the collection of such tax in such sums and amounts as the board of supervisors of said county to be necessary for the purposes contemplated by such law.

The full import of this law will be seen in the provision that every hospital established under this act shall be for the benefit of the inhabitants of such county and of any person falling sick or being injured or maimed within its limits, and in the management of such public hospital no discrimination shall be made against practitioners of any school of medicine recognized by the laws of Iowa, and all practitioners shall have equal privileges in treating patients in said hospital.

When a hospital has been established a board of trustees are authorized to provide, as a department of said public hospital, but not necessarily attached thereto, suitable accommodations and means for the care and treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis and to formulate such laws and regulations for the government of said persons, and for the protection from infection of other patients and of nurses and attendants in such public hospital as they may deem necessary.

Thus it will be seen that any county may provide for its sick and injured persons and make provision for those who are suffering from the dread white plague. A plea is made here that intelligent men and women everywhere shall see the great importance of taking immediate steps to provide not only for those who may be suffering from tuberculosis but for their sick in general. It has been said by someone that "a life is a life." There, however, are different conditions under which persons may be sick or die. Some maladies are not dangerous to the general public, and persons ill or dying of the same do not become a menace to the public health, but an infectious disease like tuberculosis which leaves its train of death calls for the immediate relief of the patient suffering with it and the protection of the community against it.

It is a fact that throughout the United States at the end of last year there were over 600,000 patients suffering with consumption and only 15,000 beds, or 40 consumptives for every bed. This is of course for the entire country, but it is true that Iowa is painfully lacking in adequate provision, not only for its tuberculosis population but for those suffering with other maladies.

THE COMMON DRINKING CUP.

Advice which it will harm nobody to follow is given in regard to the use of one's own private drinking cup when in public places, or when traveling. To use the cup usually found chained to the drinking fountains, and which is used by so many other people of unknown health and habits, is not only an uncleanly habit, but a dangerous one, as many contagious diseases have been known to be contracted through this source. It is but a small thing to carry a cheap cup as good as a costly one. A small, porcelain-lined, agate, or enameled ware costs but a few cents, and can be slipped into the hand satchel or the dressing case, or tied to the lunch box. When shopping, especially if there are children with you, have your own drinking cup. If you watch the use made of the common cup for a hour, in any public place, you will know why.

POPULAR PATRIOTISM.

The thing for you to do now is to get busy so that you will have an income to be taxed when all the states agree to it. That's true patriotism.—Indianapolis News.

QUITE PROBABLE.

John D. Rockefeller says if he were to live over again he would do the same thing. Yes, and the public probably would fall for it just the same.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

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 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 you 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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Wm. C. Cawley, President. Chas. J. Seeds, Cashier.
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2x4 and 2x6; 8 to 16 ft long at \$18.00 per thousand.
Red Cedar Shingles 5 to 2 at \$2.75 per thousand.
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I will build a good barn holding 100 head of cattle and 100 tons of hay for less than \$1000.00.

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