

THE DENISON REVIEW.

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ALLISON IN DENISON.

The Senator Speaks to an Enthusiastic Audience.

MANY BRAVE THE STORM

Despite the Severe Storm the Germania Opera House was well filled with the Senator's Admirers.

All day Monday King Snow raged throughout Iowa, at Denison all transportation was impeded. There was not a team on the streets only those brought out by actual necessity. At least six inches of snow fell; notwithstanding this fact, Germania Hall was well filled to listen to Iowa's Senator, Hon. Wm. B. Allison. The train on which the Senator was to arrive was two hours late and many thought he would not come. However as the train pulled into the station the cheerful face of Mr. Allison was seen upon the platform. He was escorted to the Wilson House. Promptly at 7:45 the Denison band played a couple of selections in front of the hall, and then went inside where three or four more pieces were rendered, and everyone settled down to listen to the senator.

Judge J. P. Conner, in the absence of the county chairman, called the meeting to order and introduced Mr. H. A. Cook as chairman of the evening. In introducing the speaker of the evening, Mr. Cook made an excellent speech and was greeted with loud applause.

When Senator Allison stepped out upon the platform he was met with prolonged applause. Beginning he said: "I am surprised and much gratified to see so many have turned out. I would not have been surprised if there had not been more than a dozen present, the evening being so stormy." He then branched forth on his subject, in a clear, forcible manner; any child could have followed him, so plainly did he present his argument.

He said that the Republican party is pledged to the maintenance of the gold standard which has prevailed since 1873, and every candidate for congress is pledged to maintain this policy and any legislation necessary to its continuance. The speaker called attention to the fact that a large and what seemed to him an increasing body of Iowa democrats were repudiating the Marshalltown platform, while in other states they were throwing overboard the Chicago platform. Further, he said, that this campaign and the one of 1900 would seal the doom of free silver as a national issue. Here the Senator was loudly applauded and from the audience came "of course." Continuing Mr. Allison said:

"There are two kinds of money in every commercial country, standard money and representative money, viz: money convertible into standard money. The last is good money when so convertible, and when it is generally accepted in exchange for property and services, and in the payment of debts. These two kinds of money constitute the money of the country in which they circulate. The material of standard money must have a market value, before coinage, which is sometimes called intrinsic value. The material of this money is either gold or silver bullion, and known as the precious metals for this reason. Therefore, being a measure of value, to be a perfect measure it must be liable to the least fluctuation in the markets, so that money loaned for a long or short period will be worth in the market when the debt matures practically what it was worth when the debt was created, so that no injustice will be done to the lender or the borrower. The like rule prevails as respects all time contracts. This material constitutes, when coined, the money standard of that country, and other money in the circulation must be rated to it, and kept at a parity in value with it, or it is not good money. The standard money in a country, some say, may be both gold and silver, and some say cannot be both, but must be one or the other. We know it can be made of either metal. But if it is to be of both there is one essential requisite prior to the establishment of the standard of the two, which is that if a given quantity of one metal is not equal to a like quantity of the other metal as bullion, in the markets of the world, they can not be welded into one standard, unless an equivalence of value be established by placing enough metal in one to make it equal in value to the metal in the other. This necessity arises from the fact that from time immemorial a given weight of gold has been rated higher in value than the same weight of silver. This establishment of an equivalence of value is called the ratio between the two metals.

To establish such a ratio means that

a given number of ounces of silver bullion shall sell in the markets for practically the same as one ounce of gold. If this can be done to the minutest fraction then a ratio of equivalence is established and a given number of ounces of the cheaper metal is equal to one ounce of the dearer. If this cannot be established then the standard in any country must be of one metal only, and must be of gold or silver as the case may be, and can not be of both; and if in any country both metals are by law authorized to be coined for private parties without limit at any given ratio, then the standard will be that metal, which is the cheapest in the world's market at such ratio, that is, if the ratio was fixed at 50 to 1, gold would be the cheapest; if at 16 to 1 silver would be the cheapest, taking the present bullion value of the two metals. Mexico is an illustration of this. Both metals can be freely carried to the mints at the ratio of sixteen ounces of the one to one ounce of the other and coined on the same terms, yet no gold is taken to the mint and coined, because it is more valuable in the market at that ratio than it is at the mint, and silver being the cheaper metal is coined under the coinage laws of the country, and the coins are of no greater value than the bullion from which they are coined."

He cited the fact that Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson spent many months in ascertaining to a fraction of a thousandth part the ratio of the market value of the two metals as bullion when they recommended to congress the adoption of the two metals as coin.

In continuing, the Senator said: "The ratio of equivalence between our present standard of gold and silver is thirty-three ounces of silver to one of gold, but silver fluctuates so widely and so rapidly in the markets that it is impossible to establish any ratio that will not fluctuate from day to day, whilst the essential element of a money standard is that it shall be substantially permanent. Honesty requires that if we are to use silver and gold together as our standard that we should rate them as thirty-three ounces of silver to one of gold in our coinage, if coinage is to be free. This now seems impossible with the constant and wide variations in the market value of silver."

Next the speaker reviewed the history of the production of the precious metal from the year 1492 up to the present time as follows:

1493 and 1503 (107 years)	\$ 14,000,000
1503 and 1700 (200 years)	21,000,000
1700 and 1800 (100 years)	35,000,000
1800 and 1850 (50 years)	40,000,000
1850 and 1870 (20 years)	185,000,000
1870 and 1875 (5 years)	196,000,000
1875 and 1880 (5 years)	216,000,000
1880 and 1885 (5 years)	217,000,000
For the year 1896	226,000,000
For the year 1897	229,000,000
For the year 1898	250,000,000
For the year 1899	278,000,000
For the year 1900	287,000,000
For the year 1901	307,000,000
For the year 1902	344,000,000
For the year 1903	363,000,000
For the year 1904	386,000,000
For the year 1905	417,000,000

The senator said that last year the gold production was \$287,000,000, and this year it will reach 260,000,000.

In concluding Mr. Allison spoke of the war with Spain calling attention to the grand administration of President McKinley, the cool headedness displayed, saying that he did everything in his power to bring relief to the soldier boys, and it did not seem possible that the American people would refuse to endorse this administration. If you vote the republican ticket it is a vote to sustain what has been accomplished, if you vote the democratic or fusion ticket it is to tear down all that has been accomplished.

Here the senator took occasion to speak of our representative in congress, Hon. J. P. Dolliver, saying he was one of the brainiest and most brilliant men of today.

At the conclusion of Mr. Allison's speech a storm of applause broke forth which caused the hall to tremble after which three cheers were given the senator.

If the weather had been at all favorable the hall would not have held one-half the people. As it was all are greatly pleased at the reception given our own Senator Allison.

Seneca, Mo., Oct. 17.—Snow began falling during the morning, and at noon a regular blizzard was raging. It rained all night long, but turned colder during the morning. Many telegraph and telephone wires are down.

A Fast Boat.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 17.—In its preliminary trial of three-quarters of an hour, under the supervision of the naval board, the torpedo boat Davis averaged a speed of 24 knots, which is 1 1/2 knots above the required speed. The engines averaged 355 revolutions, or 15 above the specifications. The official trial trip will take place next Wednesday.

Andrews Opera Co. Oct. 23.

MADE A DOCTOR OF LAWS

President McKinley Is Given a Degree by the University of Chicago.

ROUSING RECEPTION BY THE STUDENTS.

Rain, However, Spells Other Plans of the Jubilee Celebration—Mammoth and Brilliant Bicycle Parade Is Postponed—Chicago Gay with Color and Electric Lights.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Robed in black, with the gold tassel of the medieval mortar board hanging jauntily before his face, William McKinley Monday received the purple hood of the doctor of laws and the purple chevrons of the highest academic rank. With Latin formulae and the grave ceremony of the medieval church the president was greeted by the University of Chicago and given the highest token of its respect and honor.

Cheered by Students. The journey to the university was uneventful, and the first note of greeting was heard as the party entered the campus. Here a number of students had gathered, and as the chief executive entered the grounds a rousing cheer for the nation and its chief executive was given.

At President Harper's house the presidential party was greeted by Dr. and Mrs. Harper, who, with the cabinet officers and the ladies of the cabinet present, grouped themselves about President and Mrs. McKinley and received the officials of the University of Chicago, including the members of the board of trustees, the university senate and the university council and their wives.

Reviews Parade of Students. After the visitors had partaken of the luncheon and the president had held an informal reception, Dr. Harper escorted Mr. McKinley to a platform which had been erected at the side of the street between Foster hall and Dr. Harper's house. Here, surrounded by the members of his suite and the university senate, the president reviewed a long procession of students who marched past, giving college yells, waving their banners and canes and cheering as only college men can. All wore caps and gowns, and hundreds of yards of maroon ribbon floated from canes and vied with the national colors in brightening the scene.

Special Convocation Held. The rules of the university demand that degrees shall be given only at a convocation of the university, when the aspirants are present to take degrees, so the letter was carried out and a special convocation was arranged for the bestowal of the degree upon William McKinley.

Inside Kent theater admirable arrangements had been made for the distinguished guests. The presidential chair, from which all degrees are conferred, was placed beneath an arch about which flags were hung, and at both sides, upon rich rugs, were the chairs reserved for the presidential party. The procession entered the south door and filled the little theater, every inch of space being occupied by a crowd which has been equalled only at the Roosevelt reception. Prayer was offered by the university chaplain, Rev. Charles R. Henderson, who prayed for success in deciding the political questions now before the nation, for calmness and counsel in the settlement of the war and for the safety of the distinguished visitor. On behalf of the trustees Rev. Alonzo K. Parker then addressed the president and faculty on "The Firm Foundation of National Peace."

Thousands at Popular Reception. Despite the rain hundreds of people surrounded the armory and the streets leading thereto for the popular reception of the president.

As many people as can crowd into and through the big building in two hours were given a chance to grasp the president's hand. The chief magistrate was guarded by Volney W. Foster, representing the reception committee, and a strong detail of policemen and detectives. The public greeting was designed to prove that the peace jubilee is a thing of the masses as well as the classes who attend brilliant ball or costly banquet.

Bicycle Parade Postponed.

The bicycle parade for Monday night had been planned to be the spectacular event of the jubilee week, and it was estimated that 12,000 wheelmen and wheelwomen would be in line by 7:30 o'clock, ready to start from Michigan and Jackson boulevards for a run under the incandescence festoons of State street and over the downtown thoroughfares, but the rain, which came on during the morning, forced a postponement until Thursday.

The jubilee spirit found its first expression at the Auditorium Sunday night, where thousands cheered at every excuse offered by the impressive thanksgiving services, thrice rising to salute President McKinley as he sat in his box.

Andrews Opera Co. Oct. 23.

HIS MISSION IN PARIS.

Angonillo Says He Has Not Come to Seek Hearing Before Peace Commission.

Paris, Oct. 17.—Philippi Angonillo, representative of Aguinaldo, insurgent leader of the Philippine islands, was interviewed by the correspondent here of the press. Angonillo's apartments at the Hotel Continental are on the same floor as the rooms occupied by the United States peace commissioners.

Contrary to the generally accepted version of his visit in the United States and elsewhere Angonillo says he has not come here to seek a hearing before the commission, but to learn the determination of the commissioners regarding the Philippine islands and to communicate it to Aguinaldo. Angonillo, thus far, has not communicated with our commission, and the Spanish commission, while unwilling, naturally, to summon Angonillo, is exceedingly anxious to know what representations, if any, he will make to the Americans.

The American commissioners held their usual morning session Monday and entered upon the sixth joint session at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Final Award. Washington, Oct. 17.—The treasury department Monday made a final award of the new war loan. Subscribers for the sum of \$4,500 will receive a percentage of that sum amounting to \$1,300. Subscribers for \$4,480 or less will be awarded the full amount of their subscription.

Fred W. Meister Dead.

St. Louis, Oct. 17.—Mr. Fred W. Meister, president of the German savings bank, aged 77, is dead at his home here. He had been ill for two weeks with a cold.

Illness Will Not Prove Fatal.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Mrs. Sherman's condition was such as to give great encouragement to her physicians. While she has not yet regained her speech, it is said that she is on the road to recovery and there are no apprehensions of her illness proving fatal.

Receives Threatening Letters.

Berne, Switzerland, Oct. 17.—The president of the Swiss confederation, M. Ruffy, has received threatening letters from anarchists. Measures are being taken by the police to prevent an attempt upon his life.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

The Body Created by the Last Congress Holds Its Initial Session.

ALL BUT THREE MEMBERS ARE PRESENT

Committee Is Appointed and a Plan of Organization Arranged—Meeting Held Behind Closed Doors—General Discussion as to the Scope of the Work Ahead.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The industrial commission, created at the last session of congress, held its opening meeting Monday at the capitol and outlined the general work before it. The commission is made up of five United States senators, five members of the house of representatives and nine persons from private life, who according to the act, "shall fairly represent the different industries and employments." The senators on the commission are Messrs. Kyle, Mantle, Penrose, Mallory and Daniel, all of whom were present Monday except Mr. Mantle. The representatives in congress are Gardner, Lorimer, Otjen, Livingston and Bell, the absentees Monday being Messrs. Lorimer and Bell. All the members from private life were present, viz: Messrs. A. L. Harris, of Ohio; S. D. North, of Massachusetts; A. A. Smythe, of South Carolina; E. V. Conger, of Michigan; T. V. Phillips, of Pennsylvania; J. M. Farquhar, of Buffalo; J. J. Harris, of North Carolina, and M. D. Hatchford, of Ohio. Chief Sargent of the Railway Firemen's organization, has declined to accept a place on the commission, and the vacancy caused by this action has not yet been filled.

At the meeting Monday a committee on organization was named, as follows: Phillips, Gardner, North, Daniel and Livingston. Later in the day this committee met and arranged a plan of organization. Messrs. Mallory, Otjen and Farquhar were named as a committee to secure quarters for the commission. Most of the time of the meeting was devoted to general discussion on the scope of the work ahead. The meeting was behind closed doors, but it is expected that the hearings to come later will be public.

RECEPTION.

About Thirty-five of the Invited Guests Respond.

On Monday evening a most brilliant reception was given at the Wilson House in honor of Senator Wm. B. Allison. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather some thirty-five invited guests responded.

At 6:30 those in attendance were presented to Mr. Allison, and about thirty minutes were spent in conversation, after which supper was announced. Three large tables were spread, about twelve persons being seated at each table. Messrs. Harry Lamey and John Peters acted as waiters, and an elaborate course, daintily served, was set before the guests.

MENU.

Chicken	Raw Milk or Water Stew	Bolled Ham
Saratoga Chips		Lobster Salad
Jelly		Bread—Two Kinds.
Olives		Fruit
Macarons		Celery
	Cake—Pie and White Stew.	Lady Fingers
		Tea—Coffee.

Landlord Wilson is to be congratulated upon the manner in which he entertained the guests. It was the general opinion of all present that the spread was one of the most elegant ever served in Denison. After supper all adjourned to the hall where the Senator was to speak.

Football Player May Die.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 17.—Butte and Deadwood played football, each getting a touch-down and the game ending in a tie. During the game Mahony, left half-back for Butte, got under the pile in mixup. He appeared to suffer no serious inconvenience at the time, but later became unconscious and was taken to the hospital. He has concussion of the brain and the chances for his recovery are slim.

Snatched Under a Glass.

Berlin, Oct. 17.—Here Grand Marshall, superintendent of the Imperial printing office, has committed suicide. He was charged with theft and the robbery of bank notes to the amount of over 400,000 marks.

Carrier Pigeon Shot.

Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind., Oct. 17.—Carrier pigeon N. A. 8526 was shot here by Mr. S. A. Leath. Brass circle marked J. Y.

Boyer Valley Mills.

DENISON, IOWA.

THE NEW MILL has started, and is now doing business. We invite the people to call and get acquainted with the new institution and its management. But above all get acquainted with its Flour.

Bring in Your Grist

We are now ready to accommodate you with the best Flour on the market, and in our exchange business will try to treat you liberally.

Our Best Brands:

Wizard, No. 1, Peerless
PATENT.

Pride and Blue Stem
STRAIGHT.

Flour, Rye and Wheat Graham, Buckwheat Flour, Corn Meal

Highest Market Prices Paid for Grain and Stock.

GEORGE MENAGH,