

the kind. And the idea of their daring to select such an hour instead of going out when—when people could see. And then there was the fact that Mr. Winn still refused to be reconciled to his wife. What did that mean if not that he deemed her guilty? Blythe, who had a kinder feeling for Winn than had most men at Worth for Brayton now was utterly set against him and refused to go near him, sent in his card and begged to be allowed to see him, and Blythe's face was sad and gray when half an hour later he came forth again.

"Colonel," said he to Frazier, "something has got to be done for that poor fellow or he'll go mad. Collabone has told him Barclay was totally ignorant of Mrs. Winn's plan to ride that morning—that his assault was utterly unjustifiable, and between that and the contemplation of his wife's brainless freak and all his old trouble I'm sorely afraid he'll break down—go all to pieces. Can't something be done?" Both Frazier and Brooks thought something ought to be done, and so said Blythe and De Lancy and Follansbee and Fellows when they came trooping home empty handed from their scout. Only Mullane's detachment had accomplished anything, and such success as he had was due almost entirely to Winn's persistent effort and energetic trailing. Something was being done to hunt up stolen stores as revealed by Marsden, but poor Winn, who had ridden home so full of hope and pluck and energy, now paced his narrow room for hours or lay upon his lounge, face buried in his arms, either dull and apathetic or smarting with agony.

On Mrs. Winn old Collabone had little sympathy to waste. Bluntly he told her that she was responsible for the whole business and deserved to be down sick. So, too, he told the colonel, who was having a blissful time answering the questions and squirming under the nagging of his household at home. At first Laura had shown tremendous spirit. Mr. Winn's conduct was an insult. The doctor's comments were an insult. The instant she was well enough to move, she would take her precious child and return to her mother's roof.

"Your mother hasn't any roof," said Collabone. "She's boarding in Washington, playing for another husband, and you'd spoil the whole game, turning up with a grandchild. What you've got to do is beg your husband's pardon for all the scraps you've led him into—this last one especially." Laura wailed and wept and cried out against the heartless cruelty of her husband, who left her sick and dying, for all he knew (Collabone had assured him there was nothing on earth the matter but nerves), and she thought Mrs. Faulkner ought to make him hear how ill she was. At last she managed to have herself appropriately arrayed, and with face of



The unhappy woman threw herself at his feet.

meekest suffering waylaid him on the lower floor before he could close the door against her, after a brief official visit from the adjutant.

But the first glance into his haggard, hopeless face, the sight of despair such as she had never dreamed of, struck to her soul something like terror. One moment she gazed, all thought of her puny troubles vanished and forgotten, and then with one great cry—the first genuine feeling she had shown—the unhappy woman threw herself at his feet and clasped her arms about his trembling knees.

That night when the doctor called he found her humbled, contrite, concerned in earnest, and all for her husband. "It's the first time," said he, "I've ever felt any respect for you whatever, Mrs. Winn. I believe there's something in you, after all—though probably not much," he later added when he told his wife. That night, too, he and Brooks and Blythe sat half an hour with Winn. The colonel asked it, for it was time to help him if help was to come at all. That day brought inquiry from department headquarters as to whether Lieutenant Winn had made good the amount of that great shortage, and the promised money package had not come.

Gently he asked him if he had reasonable right to look for it, and all the answer he could make was that it had been promised on certain conditions. He had recently accepted them, had expected to find the money on his arrival at Worth, but instead had found—and the hands thrown hopelessly forward, palms upraised, were as expressive as any words could have been. There was silence a moment. Then he spoke again. "And, after all, what matters it now? With this court martial hanging over me I've nothing but dismissal to look forward to in any event."

"And what if there should be no trial, Winn?" said the major, after a reflective pause. "It is true that you have made an awful—break, but as yet you are your only accuser, and Mrs. Winn is the only witness, for Barclay is dumb."

But Winn shook his head. "I know enough of army matters to know that this thing is all over the post and will soon be all over Texas. If Captain Bar-

EVERY citizen of Iowa should vote, make permanent the results for our brave soldiers and sailors fought at Santiago and Manila.

VOTERS of Iowa, duty demands your presence at the polls next Tuesday. It is a duty you cannot delegate to others to perform, nor can you atone if you fail to vote and vote right.

LET Iowa stand by the administration. That is the watchword which every citizen of Iowa should adopt next Tuesday and by his vote assist in making good this declaration.

CAREFUL students of politics are beginning to be alarmed at the growing tendency to carelessness on the part of the people in regard to the exercise of the power granted them by the constitution; that power, the right use of which, is necessary to the life of a republic. This power is expressed by the ballot and the great danger which careful students of government fear lies in the apparent disregard of this power, as shown by the large percentage of people who neglect to use their right to vote.

If danger threatens the life of this nation; if, in fact, a republic is not destined to be a stable form of government, the trouble lies in this very disregard of the primal duty of citizenship. Take the census of Iowa for example, and it shows that from 10 to 20 per cent of the voters of the state, comparing the poll lists of the election with the census returns, do not care enough for their rights and duties as citizens of Iowa to record their wishes by their votes at the polls. Now, there is no question but that if some foreign power, or some conspiracy at home, should threaten the ballot, every citizen of Iowa would protest against it to the extent of offering their lives, if necessary, in protection of this right. Then, too, if it were proposed to restrict the ballot, so that 10 per cent, or 5 per cent, or 1 per cent even, of the voters of the state should be cut off from this privilege, what a protest would go forth. And yet, with an unrestricted ballot, a large per cent fails at every election to avail themselves of the privilege. This should not be so. This growing laxity of public spirit, of patriotic principle, to speak strongly, is a menace to the republic and its greatest danger.

These observations are general and apply to any election. This year, however, the reasons why no one should fail to vote are stronger, more pertinent if possible, than ever before in the history of the United States. The vital questions and problems so fraught with interest for the present and future of our country, which must be settled by this administration, demand that nothing prevent or in any way hinder their speedy and right conclusion. To this end the appeal goes forth to all patriotic people to vote to sustain the administration, and not to vote to embarrass the conclusion of a work so gloriously carried forward to its climax.

WAITING THE RESULT. Spanish Peace Commissioners Hope For Democratic Success to Give Them "Better Terms." Readers of newspapers have noticed within the last few days the tenor of the dispatches from Paris concerning the meetings of the peace commission. These dispatches have been made up largely from editorials in the Paris newspapers, which express the opinion of careful observers who are on the ground. Only last week, in one of these dispatches, it was stated that the main reason why the commission representing the kingdom of Spain is flinching for delay, is that the real matters to be settled by the commission may not be reached until after the election in the United States. The leading newspaper in the city of Paris explains the situation correctly when it says that the Spaniards realize that there may possibly be advantage to them in the result of the election. If, as this paper expresses it, the elections show "lack of confidence in the administration" the Spaniards hope to get "better terms."

This is what the Republicans of Iowa have contended all along. They have said time and again since the campaign opened that the election of a Democratic congress would be a stroke in favor of Spain. They knew this was true, but they hardly expected a confirmation so soon from Spanish sources. It is not only true that a Democratic congress would be taken as an expression of lack of confidence in the administration, but any material decrease in the present Republican majority in the house, even though not sufficient to give the opposition control, would be claimed by the Spanish and pro-Spanish nations of Europe as an evidence that the people of the United States do not endorse the administration in its demands upon Spain in the settlement of the war.

Every voter in Iowa should remember these facts when they go to the polls on the 8th of November. They should ask themselves the question whether as patriots and as good citizens they dare to give our country's enemies the aid and comfort of a vote of lack of confidence in the administration. This is an important question; it is one on which vital interest depends. It is one with which the prosperity and future glory of this country is closely connected. The election this year is vast in its importance, and probably never before were the duties of citizenship so sacred as now. Remember these things, and remember that a vote for a Democratic

vote, is an almost unpardonable neglect of the great right of a free people, the right on which our government is founded and upon which depends the perpetuity of our country.

THAT "GHOST" AGAIN

CHAIRMAN TOWNSEND'S BLUSTER CIRCULAR.

Democratic State Central Committee Floods the State With Sensational Scare Crow Literature—The McCleary Bill the Single Man They Garble Chairman Hanna's Letter—Dare Not Print It in Full.

The Democratic state central committee have flooded the state with circulars raising the bogie man of the McCleary bill. In our last week's issue this matter was thoroughly considered, but in view of the appearance of these circulars it is well to call the attention of our readers again to this matter.

The Democratic circular states in its heading that the McCleary bill is the real issue of 1898. In this way they are endeavoring to throw overboard that part of the Marshalltown platform which endorsed free silver and proposed Mr. Bryan as the Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1900. They are also endeavoring to befog the people with this bogie man which they have conjured up.

The circular says that the McCleary bill is the "comprehensive and enlightened monetary legislation," which was promised by the Republican platform. They then say that this McCleary bill is an administration measure. To prove this the circular refers to the Indianapolis monetary convention, over which our own Governor Shaw presided, which they claim was approved by McKinley. This convention, says the circular, formulated the plans for which this bill was constructed. The circular then quotes from the address sent out by Chairman Hanna of the sound money commission, under date of the 16th of last July, and claims that 150 of the 205 Republicans and gold Democrats signed the petition asking for the consideration of some sort of currency measure and are pledged to vote for the McCleary bill. Further on in the circular occurs the following statement:

"In a letter written Sept. 30, in answer to a direct question Mr. Hanna says: 'The only currency reform bill reported to the present congress during the last session was that reported by the banking and currency committee, known as House Bill No. 10289, and that, I take it, is the one you refer to as the pending measure.'"

This was as much of Mr. Hanna's letter of Sept. 30 as Chairman Townsend of the Democratic state central committee dared to quote. Immediately following this quotation, which he garbles, is this expression: "NO MEMBER OF CONGRESS WAS COMMITTED TO THIS BILL, EXCEPTING THOSE MEMBERS OF THE BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE SIGNING THE FAVORABLE REPORT."

Further on in the same letter occurs the following statement which, of course, does not appear in Chairman Townsend's circular: "Neither the language nor the intent of the petition committed them to vote for the bill. In fact one free silver Democrat signed the petition in order that the subject might be brought before the house."

In closing this letter of Sept. 30, Chairman Hanna says: "I have no doubt that whenever the Republican caucus of the house shall agree upon a reasonable currency measure that Major Lacey will vote for it; but as yet no such caucus agreement has been reached AND THE PARTY DOES NOT STAND COMMITTED TO THE DETAILS OF ANY CURRENCY MEASURE."

Of course the Democratic state central committee would not print these extracts from Mr. Hanna's letter. They knew that Mr. Hanna told the truth when he said that no one was pledged to support the McCleary bill as reported to the house. On this question Mr. Lacey, who is one of the men that General Weaver charges especially with being pledged to the bill, says: "I can say to you that I am not committed to the support of it, and there has been practically no consideration given it by any congressman outside of the three men who drew it. It has not been considered in caucuses and not indorsed in any platform, and Chairman Walker is actively opposing it. Its details have not been examined by Republican congressmen and General Weaver is the first man to make the discovery that this particular bill of the 13,000 pending in congress is a Republican party measure. He knows better."

Congressman Henderson states positively that he is not pledged to the bill and furthermore will not vote for it in its present shape. Congressmen Hull and Hepburn say the same thing, and in fact all the other members in congress from Iowa stand unpledged to the McCleary bill, and furthermore they will never support it as it now is. The congressmen from Iowa who will be elected on the Republican ticket are pledged to a "comprehensive and enlightened monetary legislation," but they propose that this legislation shall be framed by the friends of a stable currency and not by General Weaver, George L. Finn and the balance of that crowd.

POINTS ON PHILIPPINES' TRADE

There is but one railroad in the Philippines, from Manila to Dagupan, a distance of 123 miles.

The United States trade with the islands during 1897 amounted to \$4,383,740 imports and \$94,597 exports.

The increase shown during the month of February of the present year in the customs of Manila, compared with that in the same period of 1897, amounted to \$67,910.40.

During 1897 there was an increase in the exports of hemp from the Philippines to the United States of 133,896 bales, while to Great Britain there was a decrease of 22,345 bales.

According to the report of the British foreign office, the total imports into the Philippine islands in 1896 were valued at \$10,631,250 and the exports of \$20,175,000. About 13 per cent of the imports from Spain.

Of the total exports of hemp from the Philippines for ten years ended 1897, 41 per cent went to the United States. During the same years the Philippines exported 1,582,904 tons of sugar, of which 875,150 tons went to the United States, 666,331 tons to Great Britain and 41,362 tons to continental Europe.

He Wasn't Worth Much.

Smith—Brown isn't working much this summer, is he? Jones—Why, he told me the other day that he had been working for all he was worth. Smith—Well, it amounts to the same thing. —Chicago News.

DENISON FRATERNITIES.

DOWDALL LODGE NO. 90, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, McHenry hall. Visiting members always welcome. HUGO GERBERT, J. F. GLENN, C. C. K. R. & S.

SYLVAN LODGE, NO. 507, A. F. & A. M. Regular meeting Tuesday evening on or before full moon. Special meetings 2d Tuesday following Jan's Hall. Visiting members in the city are urged to attend. A. OSWALD, W. M. C. M. STALBY, Sec'y.

SYLVAN CHAPTER, NO. 20, O. W. S. Regular meeting first Tuesday evening after full moon in Laub's hall. Visitors welcome. Mrs. J. B. ROMANS, W. M. MAX WINE, Sec'y.

DENISON LODGE, NO. 628, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in Laub's hall. Odd Fellows visiting in the city are especially invited. FRANK DAY, N. G. G. A. SMITH, Sec'y.

SIDONIA LODGE, NO. 393, I. O. O. F. (German). Meets every Friday night, in Laub's hall at 8 o'clock. Visitors especially welcome. ERIC LAUBER, N. G. PETER KAUTZ, Sec'y.

HAWKEYE CAMP NO. 70, WOODMEN OF THE WORLD. Meets every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock in Laub's hall. Visiting sovereigns invited. C. E. WALKER, C. C. J. T. ABEY, Clerk.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

S. T. ROSE OF LIMA—Catholic. Services every morning at 7:30. First and third Sundays in each month services at 10:30. Parochial school in connection taught by Sisters of St. Francis. Every odd invited. REV. M. J. FARRELLY.

GERMAN M. E. CHURCH. Services every Sunday. Sunday School 9:30 to 10:30. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. class meeting 11:30. Prayer meetings every Wednesday evening. REV. G. CLAUSEN, Pastor.

METHODIST CHURCH. Class meeting at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Junior League at 3:30 p. m. Epworth League at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. Teachers' meeting following prayer meeting. REV. E. E. LORENZ, Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL—Lutheran. Regular services at 10:30 a. m. on Sunday. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. REV. F. LOTZINGER, Pastor.

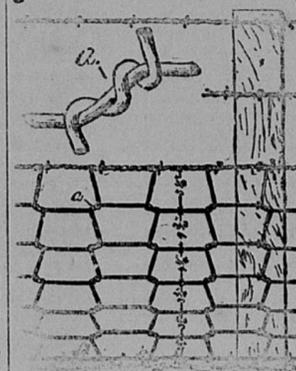
BAPTIST. Preaching services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Young People's Union Monday evenings at 7:30. Prayer meetings Thursday evenings at 7:30. Ladies' prayer meetings Friday afternoons at 3:30 o'clock. Covenant meetings before first Sunday of each month. Sunday school at 11:30. REV. F. W. BATESON, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN. Sabbath services after first day of May at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sabbath school at 11:45 a. m. and Young People's Christian Endeavor at 7:30 p. m. Weekly prayer meetings Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Bible class at Teachers' meeting immediately after prayer meeting. Choir practices Friday at 8 p. m. Ladies Aid every third Wednesday at 3 o'clock, and Ladies' Missionary Society every second Friday of the month. REV. A. G. MARTYN, Pastor.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST—L. D. S. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 1:30 p. m. J. T. TURNER, Pastor. Deloit, Iowa.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST—Scientist. Services every Sunday at 10:30 and Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Services in McKim Hall. Reading room in connection. Open from 3 to 5 p. m. The public is invited to call and acquaint themselves with the teachings of Christian Science.

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