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Rochelle Salt -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
St. Catharine's Salt -
Horn Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Whispering Flavour

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

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CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

EDITORIAL COLUMN

SEC. ALGER'S REPORT

Important Communication to Congress by Secretary of War.

WANTS ARMY INCREASED

Suggests Building of Cuban Railroad to Develop Island and Afford Work For Starving Cubans.

After briefly outlining the operations in Porto Rico and the Philippines the report continues:

August 18 an order was issued to muster out 100,000 volunteers, which is being carried out. Thus an army of about 250,000 volunteers and recruits for the regulars was called into existence from civil life, which, with the regular army, made a total force of 274,717 men. It was organized, armed, and equipped (no supplies being on hand other than those for the regulars, save the Springfield muskets), and 50,000 men of this force were transported by land and sea to battlefields in the tropics 12,000 miles apart, where they won their victories without a single defeat, and all within the period of 113 days from the declaration of war to the signing of the protocol. This great achievement can be credited to no individual; it belongs to the Nation. It was accomplished through the intelligence and patriotism of all who served, from the commander-in-chief to the private in the ranks. It also speaks volumes for the prompt, patriotic, and intelligent assistance of the people who furnished in so short a period the supplies necessary to prepare this great army for the field. To the heroic men who serve in distant fields the country will ever offer a true meed of praise, but the mighty army in camp, ready and eager to take the field, should also be given equal credit. It was their presence, ready at an hour's notice for any emergency that overawed the enemy and proved to him further resistance would be in vain.

Smallest Death Rate in History.

The deaths in the army from May 1 to October 1, including killed, died of wounds and of disease, were 2,910, the smallest death rate recorded of any army in history, a most gratifying fact when it is considered that over 50,000 of our troops, born and reared in the temperate zone, were campaigning in tropical climates, subject to rain and heat almost unprecedented.

The volunteers mustered out were granted one and two months' furlough before discharge and final payment. In the summer months this was an indulgence. To do so in winter months would, in many of the states, be a hardship. In order that all may be dealt with alike, it is recommended that the officers and men of the volunteer troops yet to be mustered out be given two months' pay at the time of discharge. This would admit of their prompt discharge in their present camps in the South.

In view of the needs of a military force in the islands occupied by the United States it is earnestly recommended that the regular army be permanently increased to 100,000 men and the requisite officers; that a portion of this army be recruited from the inhabitants of those islands, to be mustered into the service of the United States and commanded by officers of our army, discretion, however, to be given to the president to make appointment of officers from the force so recruited.

These men are acclimated, understand the language and habits of their countrymen, and their enlistment will not only give them employment, but also have a tendency to enable the government to get into closer touch with their people than it would otherwise be able to do. This would also relieve our people from serving in those climates to a large extent, and would, moreover, enable the volunteers to be mustered out of the service and return to their vocations of civil life. The distinction between the regular and the volunteer is very sharply drawn. The regular enters into the service because he prefers the life of a soldier. Not so the volunteer. He enlists for an active campaign; when that is over and the enemy has laid down its arms he at once desires to return to civil life.

In the cities of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines there should also be employed and sworn into the service of the United States a constabulary force for police duty—men who have had experience and can speak the languages of those islands, thus relieving our soldiers from that work.

To supply food for the destitute, especially in Cuba, is a question that must tax this government greatly, for a time at least. The effort should be made to aid those people by giving them work, so that they may feel that they are earning their own bread instead of living upon charity. Would it not be wise economy for the government of the United States to construct a substantial railroad, practically the whole length of the island of Cuba, with branch roads to the leading cities on the coast? Such a road, of course, cost a large sum, perhaps \$20,000,000, but it would give employment to the people of Cuba, teach them habits of industry, be an inducement for them to cultivate their farms and thus furnish supplies for the laborers and for

market when the road is constructed.

Would Expend as Much in Charity.

This, in my judgment, is absolutely essential to the pacification and development of that great island. It will bring its minerals, lumber, and agricultural products to market and open up communication with all parts of the island with the least possible delay. The road would be a good property, and when it had served its purpose for the government could be sold for its cost. If such an improvement is not made the government will, no doubt, expend fully that amount in charity. Even if this road be built, there is immediate necessity for a large appropriation to relieve the destitute.

An appropriation for a monument to General Grant and the promotion of the War Department's chief clerk to the rank of lieutenant colonel are recommended.

The report says the supply of powder was a most troublesome question at the outbreak of the war. There are only two establishments in this country which manufacture smokeless powder, and they own patents upon the process. These, however, like all other companies called to aid the government, responded with alacrity, ran the works day and night, and produced in a short time an ample supply.

The report continues: The Krag-Jorgensen, or a similar thirty-caliber magazine gun, should be manufactured until we have at an early date at least 500,000 stands of those arms in our arsenals, and an ample supply of ammunition for the same. The sea-coast defenses should also be brought to completion without delay, so that hereafter no emergency will find us unprepared to meet it. In this connection attention is called to the difference in the caliber of the heavy guns and small arms. In my judgment they should be alike in both branches of the services (army and navy), to enable either arm to supply the other with ammunition. The reasons for this are too patent to need elaboration.

The expenditures from ordinary appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, aggregated \$62,534,794, and the ordinary appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, aggregate \$55,652,035. The estimates of all amounts required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, aggregate \$195,250,377. The extraordinary war appropriations made available until January 1, 1899, amounted to \$221,823,112, of which \$22,564,744 had been expended prior to July 1, 1898. The estimates of extraordinary appropriations required for the six months ending June 30, 1899, aggregate \$60,177,639. There was allotted to the War Department from the \$50,000,000 national defense fund the sum of \$18,794,627.

Mr. McKinley and His Critics

The democrats are rejoicing because it is averred that the senate will not ratify the treaty with Spain. These are the same people who cursed McKinley because he did not go to war with Spain before our army and navy were in any degree prepared for fighting they are the same people who accused the president of appointing officers on account of politics only, when in fact he appointed more democrats than republicans; they are the same people who raged because the president did not rush our twenty thousand regular soldiers against a hundred thousand Spaniards entrenched at Havana.

The whole strength of the denunciation is asserted against the possession of the Philippine Islands. Every day these malcontents are forced to admit that what McKinley has done is right, but what he is doing is wrong, and that uncertain thing which he is going to do is a crime.

There are several courses open in regard to the Philippines. First. To return them to Spain. All in favor of this say "aye."

Second. To let the natives govern themselves as they please. That is let them misgovern themselves all they wish, let them have insurrection after insurrection until some other nation takes possession of them. If the United States places the islands on this footing, what right would we have to complain if Spain herself fitted out a fleet and recaptured the islands? How could we complain if any other power conquered the islands and retained them or, to avoid international troubles turned them over to their old master Spain? Now then let all those in favor of allowing the natives to misgovern themselves, until any other power that wishes gobbles them up, will please say "aye."

Third. We may establish a protectorate over the islands. They would have local self government and the United States would stand back to guarantee every fool thing they did. This is decidedly a jug handle arrangement. If the Philippines break any one's window glass we guarantee the bill. That is we are to be at continual expense to protect their interests, to dip into their affairs, to stand between them and other nations, but without one single hope of reward or national gain. This is a little too philanthropic for home consumption but, all who are in favor say "aye."

Fourth. We can take possession of the islands, place them under martial or colonial rule, give them good laws, good schools, good courts, and opportunities. We can arrange an equitable

tariff schedule and system of taxation so that the rich and productive islands will not only pay their own expenses but their proportionate share of the expense of the general government. We can open their gates to American enterprise and capital, and build up the commerce of America in the eastern seas.

After we have had control of the islands for a sufficient length of time other problems will open themselves. It may then be advisable to give the islands independence, it may be advisable to annex them and to give their people the rights of citizenship, but these are questions for another generation. We will all be gathered to our fathers before the Philippine islands will be raised either to the standard of self government or American citizenship.

Some critics urge that the president should at once announce the policy of the nation fifty perhaps a hundred years in advance. What supreme folly it would be for the president to give utterance to a policy in the carrying out of which he will have nothing to do, and all to satisfy the curiosity of idle peanut politicians.

Now then—all who are in favor of taking the Philippines under our immediate control, giving them the benefit of American laws and American institutions, of making the islands self-sustaining and profitable, both to the natives and to America; all who are in favor of taking them now and doing our best to civilize them and letting the next generations take care of the question of whether they shall be annexed or given their independence, will please say "aye." We know the vast majority of the people will join the chorus of Americanism.

MR. STEAD'S DISCOVERIES

Mr. William Stead has spent the past few months with his delicate finger upon the pulsebeat of European public opinion and has discovered the remarkable fact that the continental powers are pointing a finger of scorn at us and joining in the chorus "You're just as bad as we are." He also discovered that the tone of England was friendly.

Any man of good common sense who could not have sat down in his back office and figured this out is a copper lined idiot.

Of course the continental powers are jealous. Why should they not be? They have been grabbing and stealing everything in sight, without a shadow of excuse save their lust for power.

Now, that the fortunes of war have placed desirable colonies in the possession of the United States they are thrown into spasms of righteous indignation. The sudden regard which they entertain concerning the immaculate virtue of America is as touching as a confidence man.

When in Germany just after the passage of the McKinley tariff we found that the German people were very much opposed to it. We did not blame them, it injured their commerce in the same proportion that it helped our own. We mistrust that now, as then, the ruling principle with the continental powers is that of self-interest. And what they may say about expansion should have just about the same weight as what they said about the protective tariff. The old military maxim, "Never do what your enemy wants you to do" holds good in this case, for while the continental powers are not in one sense our enemies, still the principles of monarchy and republicanism will always be at variance until one or the other reigns supreme.

EXPANSION.

Met a feller 't'other mornin'—
Most amusin' sort o' cuss;
Hed curus stly about him—
Cert'n'y couldn't well be wuss.
I says: "Where you hail f'm partner?"
An' he smiles in knowin' way
An' replies in foreign lingo
"Porto Rico, U. S. A."

Seen a feller down on Broadway
With a shockin' head o' hair,
An' a lot o' tropic garments,
An' a most outlandish air.
"Where's he frum?" a feller shouted,
But before we'd time to say,
This yere heathen turned an' answer'd:
"Honolulu, U. S. A."

Met a feller down at Olive
With a somber-ero on;
Had a lot o' shaggy whiskers;
Nearly all his clothin' gone.
Stopped and asked me for a quarter;
Says: "My home is fur away."
"Where you frum?" The varmit answered:
"Santiago, U. S. A."

Seen a feller at the Southern,
With a heavy iron box;
Overcoat was lined with bearskin;
Wore a dozen pair o' socks,
Sized him up to be a miner,
Judgin' by his awkward way;
Seen him write in big cha-rac-ters
"Dawson City, U. S. A."

Seen a saddle-colored heathen
Wearin' earrings in his nose
Linen cuffs around his ankles;
Most indecent lack o' c'ies.
"Where'd this heathen guy yere spring frum?"
I inquired in lofty way;
An' he had the nerve to answer:
"Frum Manila, U. S. A."

Ge! I says, I never heard of
These yere cannibals before!
Are these heathens yere all voters,
Will we stan' for any more?
Next you know you ask a feller
Where he's frum, an' he will say,
With a lordly kind o' flourish;
"All creation, U. S. A."

—Ed Sabin.

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Prices? No more and indeed a little less than many inferior grades. Glad feet, Glad pockets, Glad hearts. What more do you want for Christmas?

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where you will find a complete line of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes and Over-shoes. They will be pleased to have you call on them, and they are

Sure to Please You in Price and Quality.

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Representative..... W. H. BLUMER
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County Auditor..... JOHN T. O'BRYEN
Clerk of Court..... EMIL KRUGER
County Recorder..... O. M. ORISWELL
County Attorney..... E. SHAW VAN
County Sheriff..... BENNY BELL
County Superintendent..... A. G. MYERS
County Surveyor..... M. HUNTINGTON
County Coroner..... J. H. CLOUGH

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

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TERMS OF COURT.

1898—April 13, October 10, December 13.
1899—February 13, April 17, October 9, Dec. 11.
Zala A. Chasen and S. M. Ellwood, Judges.

CITY OFFICES.

Mayor..... CHAS. KEMMING
City Clerk..... L. M. CASSADA
City Solicitor..... G. L. WRIGHT
Treasurer..... E. S. PLIMPTON
Assessor..... A. J. ROED
Weighmaster..... G. H. A. SMITH
Nightwatch..... L. M. BAKER
Marshal..... H. M. BOGGS

First Ward..... F. G. G. and S. L. L. L.
Second Ward..... F. O. G. and J. P. J. J.
Third Ward..... H. E. G. and M. S. S.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

J. F. CONNER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
DENISON, IOWA.
Ex-District Judge. Office over the Crawford County State Bank.

F. E. O. LALLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
DENISON, IOWA.
Formerly with the Crawford County State Bank.

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From State University of Iowa, graduate Ohio Southwestern University Dental College, Chicago also from State Board of Dental Examiners examination. Satisfaction guaranteed. Office over Bark's Drug store.

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