

# Look Here Just One Moment.

HERE IS WHERE YOU SAVE MONEY.

**\$3.50**

For a

**TOILET SET.**

Others ask \$4.40.

**\$2.50**

For a

**Set of Fruit Knives**

Worth \$4.00.

**25c**

For a

**Salt and Pepper  
Silver Set**

Others get 45c.

**\$3.00**

For a

**Cake Dish,**

Worth \$5.50.

**\$3.50**

For a Set of

**Knives and Forks,**

Worth \$4.50.

**\$2.00**

For a

**Pickles Gaster.**

Always sold for \$3.50 everywhere.

**\$1.50**

For

**Half Dozen  
Tea Spoons.**

Worth \$2.50.

**\$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 for an Eight-Day Clock.**

With Alarm, \$3.75, worth \$5.00.

A fine assortment of new goods in

**SILVERWARE AND JEWELRY**

In the latest and most beautiful designs, the most suitable Christmas Presents.

**SEEMANN BROS.**

Broadway, Denison, Iowa.

## EDITORIAL COLUMN

### EDITORIAL MISCELLANY.

The free silver agitation has not been an entirely unmixed evil. It is often the case that people must be brought to the brink of disaster in order to appreciate the blessings they enjoy. During the hard times of 1893 people looked anxiously about to find something on which to lay the blame. A scape-goat was necessary. To explain such a thing as "hard times" by the natural workings of cause and effect was too simple; people are much more easily persuaded to believe in far-fetched and unnatural causes than in simple business reasons. It is much easier to persuade a man to take some patent medicine than it is to get him to take good care of himself. It was this weakness of human nature of which the demagogues took advantage to foist the free silver theory. It is but a repetition of a number of political heresies which have blazed up, flickered and gone out during the century of our national history. The good it has accomplished is this; it has been proven that the people can be trusted, that while they may be carried away for the moment by fervid oratory and heated invective, their sober second thought is sound and good, and that the simple principles of business safety and business honesty will prevail against appeals to prejudice. Another good accomplished is found in the almost universal satisfaction which now exists in regard to our monetary system. There are still advocates of free silver, but their numbers are growing fewer every day. The East never did believe in it. The South accepted it only as a means toward the greater end of placing in power a party in sympathy with their policy of negro debasement and disenfranchisement. The Central West has repudiated it, as have the Pacific states and even in Colorado it totters on the throne.

The feeling is now almost universal that our monetary system is, with some alterations, the best possible. The alterations are all in the line of conservatism. There are no startling innovations; all that is demanded by the people is that sufficient safeguards be placed about our currency to secure its present stability. The people favor the "existing gold standard;" they wish to see it made secure; they wish a stop put to any "endless chain" business by which the gold reserve may be depleted, but this is all they ask, and the government will be wise if it does not try to exceed the wishes of the people.

During the campaign of 1896 many men of both parties left their former political associates and joined with those of opposite faith in some matters, in order to vote as they deemed wisest in the matter of currency legislation. The great mass of these people we believe to have been honest in their change of party, and to have done so through deep-felt conviction. It is unfortunate that these great revolutions in public thought are always made use of by the selfish and unprincipled and vainglorious to force themselves into notoriety and prominence.

With all due respect to our church organizations, we would ask if you have not noticed that frequently the man who during the revival season is the loudest in his protestations of a change of heart and the most sensational in his testimony is the one most apt to back-slide before revivals come again? Have you not heard such people, and have you not detected the note of insincerity and self-aggrandizement? All this is nothing against revivals, either religious or political, it is simply a fact to be noticed and guarded against. We have had many examples of this charlatanism and hypocrisy in

our recent politics. Some cases here are too flagrant to need mention. There is also another class of disagreeable people brought forward by such political upheavals, who while perfectly honest are no less obnoxious. They are the people of mediocre ability, who, because they have followed hundreds of other people, imagine themselves leaders—veritable Moses to lead through the wilderness. The ordinary democrats who voted for McKinley did so from what they considered good business reasons. They regretted to leave their party, but did what they considered best and made no ado about it. They did not proclaim or orate, they did not pose either as martyrs or heroes. There were those who did. Some men took advantage of the situation to proclaim what they had done, and we find springing into sudden prominence, self-professed, self-chosen leaders who have been an injury to the cause they pretend to represent. Among such as these on the sound money side is a certain Rigby of Manchester. No one would surmise either from his features or his conversation that he was anything above the ordinary in intelligence or learning, and yet this man has gone about the state, calling meetings and attempting to dictate republicanism to men who were republicans while he was still an unheard-of, unthought-of, and unthinking, moss-back democrat in Delaware county. For our part we believe that the cause of sound money needs no professional agitators of the Rigby stripe. We do not believe that sound money democrats need any of his coaching or organizing, and we do wish that the Hon. Mr. Rigby would give us a rest.

The House of Representatives has under consideration a bill to charter an international bank of exchange. It is intended that this bank shall have branches in South America to the end that our commerce may be expedited, and the rates of exchange lowered. It appears that at present all balances between merchants and business men of this country and those of South America must be settled through the banks of London. While it is disagreeable to our national pride to think that England must be the banker in all our transactions this could be put up with but for the fact that it is much more expensive and in these days of close competition every penny of additional expense lessens the sale of American goods. There are grave questions involved in the chartering of this bank, and it is very possible that some better solution could be found, but one thing is certain and that is that we must have a more American policy on the high seas, and in our foreign commerce relations. We must build up our merchant marine, provide ample facilities for the transmission of mail and the transaction of business, and then we have faith that American enterprise and Yankee ingenuity will do the rest.

President McKinley has been making a brief visit to the south, going at the invitation of southern legislators and southern people. His tour has been a veritable triumphant march. Indeed it has been the first time that a republican president has been recognized by the populace of the South as their president too. The president has been wise in his sayings and doings, he has recognized the blacks as citizens as well as the whites. He has sounded the keynote of northern sentiment, that we are willing to forgive and forget, but that the people of the south must abide by the constitution and recognize the rights of citizenship as loyally as do the people of the north.

While at Savannah the president made a notable speech on the expansion question. Mr. McKinley is not an expansionist from choice, but from duty. We quote a portion of his speech

and hope that our readers will compare his lofty patriotism and high ideals of national duty with the narrow and selfish whinnings of Bryan and his ilk. McKinley says, "Can we leave those who, by the fortunes of war and our own acts are helpless and without government, to chaos and anarchy. After destroying their government, it is the duty of the American government to provide for them a better one." Bryan says, "Look out for imperialism, our country is growing too great, there will be too many offices, and only disappointed office seekers are honest. Americans will grow rich through commerce with these islands. Beware of rich men; we have too many. Our only duty is to ourselves. Let the natives butcher each other at will. Let anarchy reign. Are we our brothers' keepers?" The differences of the men are summed up in these utterances. We would again ask you to read McKinley's speech and then to decide which man is the nobler and the grander, and with which side you prefer to have your name linked in history.

Our democratic friends complain that the Dingley law is a failure because we are still paying the war revenue tax. The Dingley law was a measure intended to provide sufficient revenue in time of peace, and was not supposed to be equal to the emergency of a state of war. The democrats made a great showing of patriotism in voting money for war expenses but they now object to paying the money thus voted and expended.

Our country is still to a large extent on a war footing. We have many troops in the field who must be paid and provisioned, the enormous expenses of the war are not yet paid and therefor it is necessary to maintain an increased revenue.

It is curious how these democratic organs, in one column abuse the administration for parsimonious treatment of the soldiers, and in the next cry out against extra taxation. They are willing to create expenses but not to provide income. They are pleased to dance, but the fiddler may go hang. Almost any clod can be patriotic in times of great excitement but it is the steady, devout patriotism, the patriotism that can stand the test of time and purse, which shows whether it is sterling or merely a cheap plate.

### A Word to Editor Hungerford.

Some time ago we blamed brother Hungerford for taking notice of an attack made in a college paper upon Dr. W. M. Beardshear. We wish to retract, to take it all back and apologize to Brother Hungerford. An editorial in the current number of the University "Quill" attacking President Beardshear, is utterly unworthy of an Iowa institution, and if ever a strict censorship of the press would be justifiable it would be in that case. The editor of the Quill evidently does not realize that he is a student not a regent, and that it is not exactly in his province to personally attack the head of a sister institution whether he is spoken of as a candidate for the presidency of their school or not. We do not believe the Quill reflects the sentiment of the University students. We know that no such feeling existed during our stay in the University. The fact is that Dr. Beardshear possesses in an eminent degree the qualifications necessary for a splendid University president. He is a man among men, practical and thorough, a business man, a scholar, and a man who would take personal interest in the student's welfare. He is not a man "looking for a job." He has one and a good one and Ames would be very loath to see him go.

The University has already been injured by the attempt to "Harvardize" it. There is something about western life and western men and women that does not readily harmonize with the more ceremonious and punctilious east.

The next president of the University should be a man who takes an interest in the boys, a man with a warm heart and a cordial handshake. The university students have been shivering with icicles down their backs long enough. Whether Dr. Beardshear is the proper man or not, the remarks of the Quill are entirely out of place.

### The Northwestern and Charter Oak.

The people of Charter Oak are finally becoming aroused to the necessity of getting the Northwestern line to run through that place. It is an unquestionable fact that the location of a series of new towns in a semi-circle about it, will injure Charter Oak. The town will continue to be the best in the western part of the county but it will suffer severely from the new stations. We believe it would be better for the whole county if the Northwestern should go through Charter Oak. We do not need more helpless little villages, we need good live towns such as Charter Oak is today, where hope and energy and prosperity abound. These are the kind of villages which help the whole county, which add to its wealth and to the sum total of general prosperity and intelligence.

We understand that the Northwestern right-of-way man has recommended a change of plans so as to place Charter Oak on their line. We hope the business men of that place will take united action to see that the new road comes there. There is room for both Denison and Charter Oak, there need be no petty jealousies, for the welfare of the one will benefit the other. Long live Charter Oak and its generous, progressive and interprising citizens.

### MCKINLEY AT SAVANNAH.

Tells of Our National Duty, and His Faith and Hope in our Government.

In his notable address delivered at Savannah, Georgia, on Saturday evening the President spoke in regard to our future policy as follows:

This is fortunate, too, in another sense. It leaves the country free to consider and discuss new questions which are immediately before us, unbiased by party or past political alliances. These new questions are to be thought out and wrought out, not in a spirit of partisanship, but in a spirit of patriotism, not for the temporary advantage of one party or the other, but for the lasting advantage of the country. Neither prejudices nor passion, nor previous condition can embarrass the free action and calm judgment of the citizen. We have entered upon new paths. We are treading in an unexplored field which will test our wisdom and statesmanship. The chief consideration is one of duty; our actions must be changed by it. No settlement is admissible which will not preserve our honor and promote the best interests of all concerned. With a united country and the gathered wisdom of all the people, feeling only the right, inspired only by high purposes, moved only by duty and humanity, we cannot err. We may be baffled or deterred and often discouraged, but final success in a cause which is altogether unselfish and humanitarian can only be deferred, not prevented.

If, following the clear precepts of duty, territory falls to us and the welfare of an alien people requires our guidance and protection, who will shrink from the responsibility, grave though it may be? Can we leave those who by the fortunes of war and our own acts are helpless and without government to chaos and anarchy, after we have destroyed the only government they have had? After destroying their government it is the duty of the American government to provide for them a better one. Shall we distrust ourselves, shall we proclaim to the world our inability to give kindly government to oppressed peoples, whose future, by the victories of war, is confided to us? We may wish it were otherwise, but who will question our duty now?

It is not a question of keeping the islands of the east, but of leaving them. Dewey and Merritt took them, and the country instantly and universally applauded. Could we have brought Dewey away without universal condemnation at any time from the 1st of May, the day of his brilliant victory, which thrilled the world with its boldness and heroism? Was it right to order Dewey to go to Manila and capture or destroy the Spanish fleet and dispatch Merritt and his army to reinforce him? If it were duty to send them there, and duty required them to remain there, it was their clear duty to an-

nihilate the fleet, take the city of Manila and destroy the Spanish sovereignty in the archipelago. Having done all that in the line of duty, is there any less duty to remain there and give to the inhabitants protection, and also our guidance to a better government, which would secure to them peace and order and security in their life and property and in the pursuit of happiness? Are we unable to do this? Are we to sit down in our isolation and recognize no obligation to a struggling people whose political conditions we have contributed to make? I would rather have the confidence of the poet Bryant when he exclaims:

"Thou, my country, thou shalt never fall;  
Seas and stormy air,  
Are the wide barrier of thy borders where  
Among thy gallant sons that guard thee  
well,  
Thou laughest at enemies. Who shall then  
declare,  
The date of thy deep founded strength, or  
tell  
How happy in thy lap the sons of men shall  
dwell?"

My fellow citizens, whatever covenants duty has made for us in the year 1898 we must keep.

### DOTS AND DASHES.

Four persons were killed by falling walls at Paris.

The Hanana suburbs Cerro and Jesus del Monte have been evacuated.

William Lowenstein, a farmer, killed his wife and himself at Jasper, Mo.

Former Police Captain John J. Mount is dead at New York city, aged 80.

Milt Stolker was killed by his cousin, Joseph Stolker, at North Crandon, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Churchill were killed by a Michigan Central train near Athens, Mich.

Business houses were destroyed by fire in Dodge Center, Minn., causing a loss of \$15,000.

A large part of the fleet at the mouth of the Detroit river has been released from the ice.

The president attended church Sunday at the Wesley Monumental Methodist church at Savannah.

The six-year-old twin girls of Thomas Jones, of Morganstown, W. Va., were burned to death.

The socialist resolution was voted down by a large majority by the American Federation of Labor.

By a coasting accident at Turtle Creek, Pa., Joseph West was killed and 11 others injured, two seriously.

The Baldwin locomotive works at Philadelphia has within the last few days received orders for 56 locomotives.

Mrs. Mary Turt Throckmorton, who in her early days was a leader in Washington society, was asphyxiated by gas.

The Spanish peace commissioners have returned to Madrid, their arrival in the city being marked by no demonstration.

C. H. Warth and H. B. Callahan have been indicted at Muskogee, Ok., for complicity in the Creek warrant funds fraud.

Edward G. Mason, of Chicago, recently mentioned as the possible successor of President Dwight, of Yale university, is dead.

The Spanish authorities at Havana are secretly selling large quantities of rifles and ammunition, chiefly to curiosity hunters.

The Pittsburgh coal operators have stored at lake ports 60,000 tons of coal ready for movement on the opening of navigation in the spring.

In a speech at a banquet at Savannah, Ga., President McKinley declared that the Philippines having come under our control they cannot be abandoned.

Brig. Gen. M. V. Sheridan, United States volunteers, has been assigned to temporary command of the department of the lakes, relieving Brig. Gen. Bacon.

Robbers entered the store of Mrs. Ida Meyers, at Josie, Ala., and, after killing her and her married daughter and wounding an employe named Cook, stole \$3,000.

An express train on the Indiana, Decatur & Southwestern road was wrecked 32 miles from Indianapolis, and T. M. Wells, of Arcola, Ill., was killed and many others injured.

Owing to a drought which has continued for over a year, hundreds of people in the lower part of Monterey county, Cal., are on the verge of starvation, and have appealed to the state for aid.

News has reached Zanzibar from Maj. McDonald, who is at the head of an expedition from the south, that shows that the last link in the British chain "from the cape to Cairo" is complete.

### Notice of Bridge Letting.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Supervisors will receive sealed bids until January 4th, 1899, at one o'clock p. m., for the building and repairing of county bridges for the year 1899, according to specifications on file in the auditor's office. Bond of \$2,500 must accompany all bids. Contract to be let January 4th, 1899, to all lowest responsible bidder. Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of Board of Supervisors,  
Attest, J. T. CAREY,  
Co. Auditor.

97 3t

### WANT HIM FORGIVEN.

Efforts Being Made to Secure a Pardon for a Maine Hero, Serving a Sentence in Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 19.—Prominent citizens have interested themselves in behalf of Moore, the Maine artilleryman who was the other day sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 or serve 60 days on the chain gang by Judge Norwood for attempting on the streets to hug the wife of a prominent citizen. A petition to the governor for pardon is being circulated and it is being signed not only by leading men but by society women as well. Moore was hilariously intoxicated at the time of his offense. He has borne an excellent reputation in his command. His petition will go to the governor probably to-day, and, considering the high character of the signers, it is probable the pardon will be promptly granted. Moore is now in the chain gang, where he has been for two weeks. The petitioners say they think his degradation and punishment have been ample.

### THOUGHT DEATH HAD HIM.

Joseph N. Chenet, of Syracuse, Tells of a Terrible Experience. How He Was Saved.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 12.—Joseph N. Chenet of this city, tells of a terrible experience. He thought Death had him, but he is alive and perfectly well today.

Mr. Chenet was in extremely bad health and went to a celebrated Erie specialist for treatment. When he told the specialist that he had Diabetes of four years' standing, the great man changed color, and after examination said: "Go home and enjoy what comfort you may. You have but a few weeks to live." An operation was recommended, but the specialist said the patient must be stronger to undergo it. Mr. Chenet adds:

"I kept growing weaker and weaker. I thought that Death had me sure. One day my sister in Winnepeg sent me a paper in which I saw the wonderful cure of Dr. E. A. Rose, who was also afflicted with Diabetes. That gave me hope. I got six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and began taking them. Before I had finished taking the first box my organs were well and strong. The doctor would not believe I was cured until he made a personal examination. Thanks were due to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

There is no case of Diabetes, or any other disease, arising from disordered kidneys, that Dodd's Kidney Pills cannot cure.

### A Winter Excursion.

If sick you can find help. If crippled with rheumatism you can be cured. If tired you need rest, and the place to go is Hot Springs, South Dakota. The expense is less than you imagine. "The Northwestern Line" has announced special excursions certain days this month at cheap rates. The Evans Hotel will remain open and this and other hotels and boarding houses are giving good service with low rates during the winter.

Round trip rates: Omaha—\$16.40, Mo. Valley—\$16.55, Sioux City—\$14.90, and corresponding reductions from other points west.

Climate, water, scenery and hotels are unexcelled. Thirty days time allowed and any agent F. E. & M. V. R. R., or J. H. Gable, Traveling Passenger Agent, Denison, Iowa, can tell you more about it. The next date will be December 6, 1898.

### If You Are Going to the Pacific Coast

Don't complete arrangements until you have secured information regarding the personally conducted excursions to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland via the Union Pacific. These excursions leave Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul every Thursday, and Omaha every Friday in elegantly upholstered Pullman Tourist Sleepers; illuminated by Pintsch light; heated by steam. Baggage checked through from starting point to destination. Prompt and satisfactory service. Many hours quicker time than any other line.

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