

THE DENISON REVIEW.

Aldrich Chas, Curator, Historical Dept. SIXTEEN PAGES A WEEK—PART ONE.

DENISON, IOWA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1899.

VOLUME XXXIV NO. 7.

A COLONIAL COMMISSION

Organized by the Secretary of War to Aid in Governing New Territories.

WILL DO ITS WORK IN WASHINGTON.

Its Scope to Be the Bestowal of Franchises and Concessions and the Distribution of Moneys for Public Improvements—Senate and House in Session.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The secretary of war has completed the organization of a colonial commission to undertake the administration here in Washington of all matters of detail respecting the government of the territories acquired during the war or occupied by the United States forces. The personnel of the commission will be Gen. Robert P. Kennedy, of Bellefontaine, O.; Curtis Guild, of Massachusetts, and George W. Watkins, of Grand Rapids, Mich. Up to this point the secretary and the assistant secretary have undertaken themselves to deal with the administration of insular affairs, but the questions involved have become so numerous and complicated that it has been found absolutely necessary to call for assistants. The commission will deal with the bestowal of franchises and concessions; the distribution of moneys to be spent in public improvements, and all of the troublesome issues that have arisen and are likely to arise in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Senate Passes Minor Bills.
Washington, Jan. 23.—At the beginning of Monday's session of the senate a bill was passed changing the time of holding the district and circuit courts of the United States of the northern division of the eastern district of Tennessee. A bill reported by the judiciary committee, providing for the attendance of witnesses in matters pertaining to the court of claims, was passed.

Bills were passed authorizing the secretary of the interior to authorize the territory of Oklahoma to use certain buildings at Fort Supply military reservation as an insane asylum; transferring the county of Minard, Tex., from the western to the northern district of that state; a special urgency deficiency bill carrying \$30,000.

White Argues Against Expansion.
Senator White (Cal.), in accordance with previous notice, addressed the senate on the anti-expansion resolution offered by Senator Vest (Mo.). In view of the proposition of the California legislature to instruct Senator White and his colleague, Senator Perkins, how to vote upon the policy of expansion and upon the pending peace treaty, the remarks of Senator White were regarded with much interest. He was accorded careful attention by both his colleagues on the floor and by a considerable audience in the galleries.

Senator White spoke not only on the Vest resolution, but also to that offered by Senator Bacon (Ga.), declaring the inhabitants of the Philippines entitled to liberty and independence.

Senator White took as texts for his remarks certain paragraphs from a supreme court decision, a sentence from President McKinley's Atlanta speech and a paragraph from the report of Admiral Dewey to the navy department saying that the Filipinos were as well qualified for self-government as the Cubans. He said he had no intention of discussing the question from a legal standpoint, as such a discussion would serve no useful purpose.

"The views of senators of eminent ability," said he, "demonstrate the futility of endeavoring to secure accord upon that point."

Sampson-Schley Controversy.
When the senate went into executive session the nominations of Admirals Sampson and Schley and other naval officers advanced in numbers were taken up and Senator Gorman made a speech attacking the administration for preferring Admiral Sampson to Admiral Schley. Senator Lodge replied, defending the course of the administration.

In the House.
Washington, Jan. 23.—Mr. Gardner (rep., N. J.), chairman of the committee on labor, at the opening of the session of the house Monday asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill to extend the anti-contract labor law to the Hawaiian islands. Mr. Knox (rep., Mass.), chairman of the committee on territories, objected.

Mr. Brosius (rep., Pa.), rising to a question of privilege, sent to the clerk's desk and had read a paragraph from a Toledo newspaper describing him as the "sleepy member of congress." He branded the paragraph as a "wicked, baseless falsehood, cowardly and brutal calumny," and its author as a "dastard."

A bill to restore Capt. Robert W. Dowdy, to the active list of the army was passed.
District of Columbia, business, was then taken up. The Carter bill, relating to the government of Alaska, was favorably reported by Mr. Frederick, of the house committee on territories. It preserves the general plan of the senate bill, but makes numerous changes.

CONGRESS OF MOTHERS.

Third Annual Meeting to Be Held in Washington Next Month—Interesting Programme Outlined.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The National Congress of Mothers will hold its third annual meeting in Washington in February, from the 14th to the 17th, inclusive, and will include on its programme speakers who are authorities of wide reputation on the subjects which they will present. The meetings of the congress will be held in the First Baptist church, Sixteenth and O streets, where the first congress was held.

The congress will open on Tuesday, February 14, with an address of welcome from Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, president, and also from President Whitman, of Columbian university. There will be reports from delegates, which will give an idea of the wide and extended scope of the organization, although so recently formed.

Lawrence Hunt, former president of the George Junior Republic, is expected to speak on "The Duty of the State in Training Children for Citizenship," and there will be a discussion of the subject, which will be open to all.

Wednesday morning will be devoted to business, when officers and committees will report the work of the year. Wednesday at 2:30 "Parental Duty in Education" will be the subject of an address by Mrs. Joseph P. Mumford, honorary vice president of the congress, and a prominent member of the Philadelphia board of education. Dr. G. Stanley Hall, of Worcester, Mass., will give an address Wednesday evening on "Adolescence."

Thursday morning will be devoted to business and the election of officers. Thursday afternoon Dr. L. Emmett Holt, of New York, will speak on "The Physical Care of Children." "Environment vs. Heredity" will be presented by Rev. Hastings H. Hart, superintendent of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid society. "The Supreme Peril of Modern Civilization," will be the subject of a lecture by Rev. Josiah Strong, president of the League for Social Service, New York, who will give an illustrated lecture on "Industry Idealized; or Studies in a Labor Institute."

Friday morning will be devoted to a lecture by Miss Wheelock, of the Boston Training School for Kindergartens, on "Froebel's Text-Book for Mothers." Friday afternoon "Civics in Education" will be the subject of an address by Mrs. Thomas Kirkbride, of the Civic club of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Herman H. Birney, a devoted leader in university extension work, will speak on "Literature for Children." Prof. Mary Robert Smith, of Leland Stanford university, will give an address Friday evening, taking for her subject "Does the Curriculum of Schools and Colleges Fit Young Men and Women for the Duties of Life?" A lecture on "Religious Training of Children" will be delivered by Rev. Charles Wood, Philadelphia.

President Takes a Holiday.

Washington, Jan. 23.—President McKinley, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and a party of friends, went down the river Monday forenoon on the dispatch boat Sylph, for a day's outing. In the party were Col. and Mrs. Herriek, of Cleveland; Capt. and Mrs. McWilliams, of Chicago; Capt. and Mrs. Rand, Miss Mary Barber, Miss Mabel McKinley, Miss Clara Shields, Miss Mary McWilliams, Miss Carrie Harter, C. R. Shultz and James Barber. All the members of the party are guests at the white house.

A Royal Silver Wedding.

Gotha, Jan. 23.—The fetes in celebration of the silver wedding of the duke and duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (the duke and duchess of Edinburgh), to which the reigning families sent representatives, opened Monday morning with a grand reception in the throne room of the castle of Friedenstein, by the guests, diplomats, duchy officials and a number of public bodies, who offered the duke and duchess their congratulations. A state ball occurs Tuesday.

Remains Lay in State.

Denver, Col., Jan. 23.—The remains of the late ex-Gov. J. B. Cooper lay in state at the capitol from 11 a. m. to one p. m. Monday. The legislature adjourned as a mark of respect, and most of the members, as well as the state officers, attended the funeral services, which were held Monday afternoon.

King Oscar Takes a Rest.

Stockholm, Jan. 23.—Although the health of King Oscar continues to improve, his physicians have ordered him to take a complete rest. Therefore, his majesty has entrusted the government, provisionally, to the crown prince, Prince Gustaf, and has gone to Saltoja-Baden.

To Bar Polygamists.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Representative Clark, of Iowa, Monday introduced a bill "providing that no polygamist shall be senator or representative." It provides that "no person living in or practicing polygamy shall be eligible to be a member of either of the houses of congress, nor shall such person be permitted to hold a seat therein." It is further provided, that the evidence of polygamy shall be of "whatever nature that establishes the fact." Another provision makes this act take immediate effect.

ESTERHAZY IS EXAMINED

Author of the Dreyfus Bordereau Enters the Court of Cassation Unnoticed.

PARIS TEMPS ACCUSES BEAUREPAIRE.

Says He Acted for Revenge—Hints That Judge Was Bribe—Declares That a Judgment Decreeing Dreyfus' Innocence Will Be Accepted by Public Opinion.

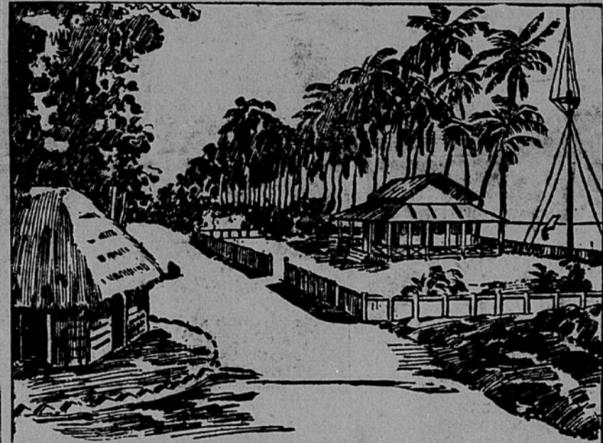
Paris, Jan. 23.—The court of cassation Monday examined Maj. Count Esterhazy, who entered the palace of justice without being noticed.

Accused of Acting for Revenge.

Paris, Jan. 23.—Discussing the Dreyfus case, Francis de Pressensac, editor of the Temps, and a zealous Dreyfusite, writes:

"The true reason for Beaurepaire's conduct in the most scandalous feature of the present deplorable crisis is his irritation against the government on account of the humiliation it subjected him to ten months ago, when, at its instance, during the Panama business, he was brought before a meeting of the court of cassation. Probably, also, Beaurepaire will derive from the Echo de Paris better pay than he received from the court of cassation. Another reason given by friends anxious to excuse him is that he is suffering from incipient intellectual derangement."

"There is a plot afoot—not a military plot—but one simply to discredit the court of cassation. They wish to prevent a judgment of acquittal, which would be a condemnation of the war office."



ROYAL PALACE OF THE KING OF SAMOA.

"That the result anticipated has not followed Beaurepaire's action was proved by last Thursday's vote in the chamber and to-day's in rejecting Faure's demand for permission to interpellate on the trial of Picquet."

"It is a great crisis. The whole forces of reaction are seeking under the mask of nationalism to defeat justice."

"A judgment decreeing Dreyfus' innocence will be accepted by public opinion when that opinion is informed of all the reasons on which it is based. I do not know what will be the judgment of the court of cassation, but from documents I and my friends have I believe it would be acquittal. If the court gives reasons for the decision, France will accept them. It is impossible to believe otherwise."

"If Dreyfus returns to Paris I don't believe there will be any serious disturbance. There may be some slight demonstrations in the streets, nothing more."

Lucien Millevoye, the anti-Dreyfus agitator, writes:

"Beaurepaire, a thorough patriot, resigned because he was indignant at seeing certain magistrates of the court of cassation making themselves instruments of an international and anti-national campaign. His declarations have already produced a result by holding in suspense the decision of the criminal chamber. The resignation has profoundly moved opinion. The impartiality of the court is evident and a judgment rendered under such conditions will not be ratified by public conscience."

"If the criminal chamber remits the case to a new court-martial France will wait that solution, but if it should dare to annul without remitting the agitation will assume grave proportions among the people and in the army."

"France is a military democracy, passionately attached to its principles of liberty, but firmly resolved to defend her independence and her honor. Every citizen is to-day a soldier and the immense majority of them preserve a respect for the flag. If a foreigner imagines he will be able to make profit out of this agitation he deceives himself. The French soul is awake."

THE NICARAGUAN CANAL.

It Is Said England's and America's Interests Can Be Easily Adjusted.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY NO BAR.

Situation Has Materially Changed Since the Drawing Up of That Much-Discussed Document—Text of the Bill Passed by the United States Senate.

New York, Jan. 23.—The Tribune's London correspondent writes: The Nicaragua canal question has been taken up by Secretary Hay and Lord Salisbury in a practical rather than a controversial spirit. It is not probable that either of these statesmen is anxious to attempt to unravel the tangled skein of diplomacy with which the Clayton-Bulwer treaty has been enmeshed in the course of 50 years. They will prefer to make a fresh start in a spirit of mutual accommodation and good feeling. The practical business now in hand that of adapting the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to new conditions affecting the interests of both countries.

The commercial interests of the world and the highest ends of civilization will be promoted by the construction of a waterway through Central America. One country may be more directly interested than the other in the completion and control of the inter-oceanic canal, but both England and America will benefit commercially by the opening of the waterway, and neither can have any adequate motive for hampering or retarding a great work which will contribute to the progress and civilization of the world. On this high

ground the two governments can meet and devise practical measures for facilitating the construction of the canal and for providing for its control and maintenance as a neutral waterway open at all times to the shipping and navies of all nations. This is a policy which they are now endeavoring to carry out in an enlightened and progressive spirit worthy of the genius of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Forecast of Britain's Attitude.

The attitude of the British government when properly approached and asked to revise the treaty of 1850 in a spirit of accommodation and comity, may be forecast with confidence. That government has no desire to obstruct the construction of the Nicaragua canal. It wishes to have the canal completed and opened as speedily as possible, in the interest of the world's commerce. It prefers to have the United States government undertake the work because this is the only method of economical construction by which the cost can be kept down and low tolls secured.

Bill as Passed by Senate.

The Nicaragua canal bill as it passed the senate Saturday continues the name of the Maritime Canal company. It provides for the issuance of 1,000,000 shares of stock of \$100 each. The canal company is required to call in all the stock issued except that held by the Nicaragua and Costa Rica governments.

The company is also required to redeem and cancel all bonds and scrip heretofore issued by the company and to satisfy all cash liabilities. To enable the company to comply with this requirement treasury warrants to the amount of \$5,000,000 are authorized, with a proviso to the effect that only so much of the amount shall be paid as shall be required to pay the actual cash value of the rights, privileges, franchises and property at the time of the payment, the value to be determined by commissioners to be appointed by the president.

This being done, the secretary of the treasury is authorized to subscribe for \$2,500,000 shares of the company's stock for the government of the United States. The present members of the board of directors are then to resign and a board of seven is to be appointed in their stead, consisting of five on behalf of the United States and one each on behalf of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

President to Appoint Directors.
The directors on behalf of the United States are to be appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate. No two of them are to be residents of any one state and no person who has heretofore been interested in the canal company is to be appointed to this office. They are also prohibited from being interested in contracts on the canal.

Each of the directors except the president is to receive a salary of \$5,000 per year and the president is to have \$6,000. All traveling expenses are to be paid. Annual reports are required. There is a provision against declaring a dividend except upon the net earnings. The company is authorized to contract for the completion of the canal within six years. The payments are restricted to \$2,000,000 annually.

The canal is to be large enough "for the use of the largest sea going vessels at a cost not to exceed the estimate of the engineers and not to exceed \$115,000,000." This amount is made a permanent appropriation for the work, to be used as occasion may require. The bill gives the government a lien upon the property to secure the repayment of the money advanced, and the president is empowered to declare forfeiture of the property to the United States without the necessity of judicial or other ascertainment. The greater full title to rest in the government of the United States. The president is authorized to suspend payments at any time. The president is also authorized to secure any change in or modification of the terms of the concession either from the concessionaries or from Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

In case of failure in such negotiation the president is also empowered to negotiate for another route across the isthmus. He is further requested to open negotiations for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, or any other treaty found to be in existence and all pending in the way of the construction of the canal.

Guarantee of Neutrality.
The neutrality of the canal is guaranteed, but the right to protect it against the interruptions of business between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States is reserved.

FORCED TO CHEER.

Lesson Given Defiant Spaniards by American Tars—Havana Harbor the Scene.

New York, Jan. 23.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says that Capt. Eaton, of the auxiliary cruiser Resolute, captured a 20-foot Spanish flag in the harbor and incidentally taught 30 Spaniards a lesson in manners.

A Spanish schooner of about 70 tons sailed alongside the Resolute, where it hoisted to and with a cheer of defiance from the men aboard an immense Spanish flag was run up to the masthead, with the Cuban flag beneath it.

Capt. Eaton was forced to recognize the insult and ordered Naval Cadet Tarant and Marine Officer Thorpe, with a file of marines, into a steam launch, which speedily overtook the Spaniard. The captain refused to obey the order to lower the flag, whereupon the marines went aboard and took forcible possession of the Spanish flag, leaving the Cuban flag flying at the masthead. The occupants of the schooner were then compelled to give three cheers for the Cuban and American flags, after which the vessel was allowed to proceed. The captured flag will be held as a prize.

A telegram received at Madrid from Manila says the insurgent congress at Malolos has authorized the release of all civil prisoners and will shortly cause to be liberated the military prisoners held by the revolutionists.

The will of the late Isaac Staples, of Stillwater, Minn., involving \$1,200,000, has been set aside, the jury returning a verdict for the contestant, E. S. Bronson, late Sunday afternoon. The jury decided that Mr. Staples was not of sound mind at the time the will was drawn.

IN SOCIAL CIRCLES.

Denison is certainly a lively social center just at present. Dinners and teas and afternoons and club meetings follow in rapid succession.

On Saturday Mrs. Carl F. Kuehnle gave a delightful afternoon in honor of her guest, Mrs. A. D. Wilkinson of Lincoln, Nebraska. A number of Mrs. Wilkinson's old friends and neighbors were among the guests and they were pleased to greet her once more in good old Denison.

The Penelope club met on Monday afternoon with Mrs. Chas. Voss. Miss Virginia Chrisman of Mapleton was the out of town guest of the club. Miss Chrisman has visited Denison before and all were delighted to meet her again. The afternoon was spent in the regular jolly Penelope way; fancy work and conundrums occupied the greater part of the time. The hostess served a delicate luncheon and it is whispered that she managed to break over the club rules slightly in this regard. It was whispered with a pleasant smile of grateful appreciation however.

Among the other social events by which Denison friends will strive to show their appreciation of Mrs. Wilkinson's visit will be a "tea" given this evening at the home of Mrs. Sears McHenry, and an evening at cards on Wednesday given by Mr. and Mrs. Carl F. Kuehnle.

The Friday club will meet on Jan. 27 with Miss Goodrich. The subject for the afternoon will be Literature. Mrs. Grace Jensen of Duapl will be present and entertain the club with an interesting paper on recent writers of fiction.

Mrs. R. A. Romans' hospitable home was thrown open to-day to a large party in honor of Miss Virginia Chrisman of Mapleton. The house was beautifully decorated with palms and foliage. Mrs. W. W. Smith of Audubon, Mrs. A. D. Wilkinson of Lincoln, and Mrs. Hantz of Wheaton, Ill. were the out of town guests. During the afternoon instrumental solos were given by Miss Pearl Ley, Miss Garrison, Miss McHenry and Miss Smith. The hostess also favored the guests with a vocal solo.

The afternoon was one of the most delightful of the many events of the season, indeed Mrs. Roman's parties are always memorable events in Denison society. During the afternoon a gypsy fortune teller made her appearance much to the delight of those present. It was quite a while before it was discovered that the gypsy was John Romans so well was he disguised. The following is the menu of the luncheon served:

- Cream Chicken.
- Bread Sandwiches.
- Pickled Peas and Peaches.
- Olives, Tea.
- Maple mousse Sherbet.
- Candied Pine Apple Bon-bons.
- Candied Cherries.
- Angel Sun-shine Cake.
- Macaroons.
- Lady Fingers.
- Wafers.

PRESBYTERIAN ITEMS.

Communion services will be held on next Sabbath morning at 10:30. The elders will meet in the chapel at ten o'clock to receive members into church fellowship.

The revival services have given an excellent impulse to all departments of the church work. The attendance at all the Sabbath services was large, especially in the evening. The new hymnals were placed in the pews and gave good satisfaction in both the singing and responsive reading from the Psalter. Well chosen anthems were rendered by the choir.

There will be a musical entertainment at the college chapel, Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 31, at four o'clock, given by the pupils of Miss Grace Terry and Miss Blanche McLaughlin.

Trouble for Uncle Sam.

London, Jan. 23.—The Filipino junta here has received dispatches saying that if Agoncillo, one of Aguinaldo's envoys at Washington, is not received by the United States government within a few days, Aguinaldo will recall him to Manila and suspend relations with the United States, "thus removing an important medium for arriving at a peaceful understanding."

Von der Ahe Loses.

St. Louis, Jan. 23.—Judge Spencer, in the circuit court Monday, rendered his decision in the case of the Mississippi Valley Trust company vs. Sportsman's park and club, in favor of the plaintiff. This decision is against Von der Ahe's interests, as Judge Spencer declares the National league baseball franchise part of the property covered by the mortgage, which the trust company seeks to foreclose.

Gen. Hastings Chosen.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Gen. Russell Hastings, formerly of Ohio, but now at Northampton, Mass., has been chosen for appointment as director of the bureau of American republics to succeed the late Joseph Smith. Gen. Hastings during the civil war was colonel of the president's regiment.