

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS. State Senator, L. B. Bolter; Representative, A. B. Blume; County Auditor, A. Lorenzen; County Clerk, E. J. Carey; County Recorder, O. M. Griswell; County Attorney, R. Shaw; County Sheriff, Henry Bell; County Superintendent, A. G. Myers; County Coroner, M. N. Smith; County Surveyor, Harry Huntington.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. Fred Jensen, Chairman, W. W. Rhodenbaugh, John White, Fred Gixax, G. W. Langley.

CITY OFFICERS. Mayor, Chas. C. Kemming; Clerk, F. Tucker; Solicitor, Wm. McLennan; Treasurer, E. S. Plimpton; Assessor, A. A. Bond; Weighmaster, Geo. A. Smith; Night watch, L. M. Bader; Marshal, Henry Stearns.

ALDERMEN. First Ward, Samuel Luney, E. Gulick; Second Ward, U. G. Johnson, J. P. Jones; Third Ward, W. T. Wright, Max Sims.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS. L. L. BOND, M. D. DENISON, IOWA. Office over Bank of Denison.

GEO. A. RICHARDSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, DENISON, IOWA. Office over Drybread & Co's. Drug Store on Main Street.

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

P. E. C. LALLY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, DENISON, IOWA. Damage cases. Settlement of Estates. Office, front rooms over Crawford County State Bank.

W. A. Goldschmidt, Wm. M. McLennan, GOLDSCHMIDT & MCLENNAN, LAWYERS, DENISON, IOWA. Practice in all state courts. Collections and Insurance a specialty. English and German spoken. Office over Haugh & Kemming's.

L. V. JACKSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, DENISON, IOWA. Money to loan on city and farm property at low rates. Optional payments.

JAMES B. BARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, DENISON, IOWA. Room 1, First National Bank Building. Loans and Insurance.

PHYSICIANS. WM. ISEMINGER, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, DENISON, IOWA. Calls attended day or night. Office upstairs over Burk's drug store.

C. H. BOLLES, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, DENISON, IOWA. Homeopathic. Prompt response to professional calls. Office east of Wilson House.

W. W. HOLMES, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, DENISON, IOWA. Office on Main street.

H. A. BOYLE, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, DENISON, IOWA. Office in Cassaday's drug store.

WM. T. WRIGHT, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, DENISON, IOWA. Office over Shaw & Kuehnle's Bank. Residence, two doors north of city hall.

HAL C. SIMPSON, D. V. S., Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist, DENISON, IOWA. Examination free. Prices reasonable. Office at Laub's barn.

DENTISTS. J. C. ROBINSON, D. D. S., SURGEON DENTIST, DENISON, IOWA. From State University of Iowa, graduate from Northwestern University Dental College, Chicago, also from State Board of Dental Examiners by examination. Satisfaction guaranteed. Office over Burk's drug store.

B. F. PHILBROOK, RESIDENT DENTIST, DENISON, IOWA. High grade dental work. Teeth extracted without pain. Office over Kelly's shoe store.

MISCELLANEOUS. PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE ESTABLISHED 1847. ALL FORMS OF LIFE INSURANCE. C. H. & H. E. RUMSEY, GENERAL AGENTS, Des Moines, Iowa. W. W. CUSHMAN, Local Agent, Denison, Ia.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM. Promotes a luxuriant growth of hair. Restores color to faded hair. Cleanses scalp. Keeps itching, dandruff, and all scalp troubles away. Price, 25c. and \$1.00. Druggists.

Time Table C. & N. W. R. R. EAST BOUND. No. 4, Chicago Special, 8:57 a. m.; No. 18, Carroll Passenger, 9:30 p. m.; No. 3, Atlantic Express, 1:15 p. m.; No. 2, Overland Limited, 6:52 p. m.; No. 6, Chicago Express (Don't stop), 7:14 p. m.; No. 24, Freight to West Side, 8:12 p. m.

WEST BOUND. No. 1, Overland Limited (don't stop), 5:54 a. m.; No. 9, New Filer, Mail, 6:47 p. m.; No. 3, Pacific Express, 1:31 p. m.; No. 17, Co. Bluffs Passenger, 7:15 a. m.; No. 39, Freight to Co. Bluffs, 8:54 a. m.; No. 15, East Mail, 12:50 p. m.; No. 6, Colorado Special, 3:15 p. m.; No. 17, S. 24 daily except Sunday.

Denison and Wall Lake Division, going north. Leave 7:15 a. m. Denison 6:30 p. m.; 7:45 a. m. Deloit 6:55 p. m.; 8:10 a. m. Boyer 7:30 p. m.; 8:35 a. m. Weed 7:50 p. m.; Arrive 9:00 a. m. Wall Lake 8:10 p. m.

C. M. & St. P. R. R. at Arion. TRAINS WEST. No. 1, Passenger, 6:32 a. m.; No. 91, Way Freight, 8:00 a. m.; No. 3, Passenger, 2:32 p. m.

CHURCH DIRECTORY. ST. 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 body invited.

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 7:30. Prayer meetings every Wednesday evening. Rev. G. CLAUSSEN, Pastor.

METHODIST CHURCH. Class meeting at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 10:30 and 7:30. Sunday School at 11:45. Junior League at 3:30. Epworth League at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. Teachers' meeting following prayer meeting. Rev. J. B. HARRIS, Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL-Lutheran. Regular services at 10:30 a. m. on Sundays. Sunday School at 10:30 a. m. Rev. F. LUTHERINGER, 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 3:00 o'clock. Covenant meetings before first Sunday of each month. Sunday School at 11:50. 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 and Teachers' meeting immediately after prayer meeting. Choir practice Friday at 7:30 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 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 10:00 a. m. J. T. TURNER, Pastor, Deloit, Iowa.

EPISCOPAL. Services on Fourth Sunday evening by Ray, Tabbutt. Services Tuesday evening after Second Sunday of each month by Rev. Allen Judd.

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 6 p. m. The public is invited to call and acquaint themselves with the teachings of Christian Science.

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

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

DELOIT CAMP, NO. 5381, M. W. A., Deloit, Iowa. Regular meetings every Saturday night. Visiting Woodmen always welcome. STAMLEY BROWN, Clerk. C. R. WILEY, V. C.

DENISON LODGE, NO. 626, 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. A. G. STEUBER, N. G. CHAS. FLINT, Sec'y.

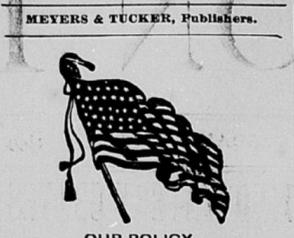
SIDONIA LODGE, NO. 393, I. O. O. F. (German) Meets every Friday night in Laub's Hall at 8 o'clock. Visitors especially welcomed. FRED LAUSON N. G. PETER KRAUTS, Sec'y.

HAWKEYE CAMP NO. 76, WOODMEN OF THE WORLD. Meets every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock in Laub's Hall. Visiting Woodmen always welcome. C. E. WALKER, C. C. J. T. CAREY, Clerk.

UTE TRIBE NO. 928, O. R. M. Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in McHenry Hall. Visiting Red Men always cordially welcomed. A. E. MILLER, S. H. W. FAUL, K. R.

A Free Trip to Paris. Reliable persons of a mechanical or inventive mind desiring a trip to the Paris Exposition with good salary and expense paid, should write THE FAHENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.

THE DENISON REVIEW (ESTABLISHED 1866.) MEYERS & TUCKER, Publishers.



OUR POLICY. The flag does not mean one thing in the United States and another thing in Porto Rico and the Philippines. There has been doubt expressed in some quarters as to the purpose of the government respecting the Philippines. I can see no harm in stating it in this presence. Peace first, then, with charity for all, an established government of law and order, protecting life and property and occupation, for the well-being of the people, in which they will participate under the stars and stripes.—William McKinley.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. Governor, L. M. Shaw of Denison. Lieutenant governor, J. C. Millman of Logan. Superintendent of public instruction, R. C. Barrett of Osage. Railroad commissioner, E. A. Dawson of Waverly. Supreme judge, J. C. Sherwin of Mason City.

COUNTY TICKET. Representative DR. J. J. MCWILLIAMS Charter Oak. Treasurer C. E. PRICE Vail. Sheriff A. C. BEERS Manilla. Attorney CYRUS BEARD Denison. Surveyor MORRIS MCHENRY Dow City. Superintendent E. S. PLIMPTON Denison. Coroner W. B. EVANS Arion.

Supervisor (West End) GUSTAV RABE Morgan Township. Supervisor (East End) J. R. BROOKLESBY Hays Township.

The Platform. Resolutions were read and adopted approving the administration of President McKinley and the governor of the state as follows: We commend the action of the Iowa delegation in congress in its support of protection and of the Dingley tariff.

We rejoice in the prospective election of David B. Henderson to be speaker of the house of representatives and endorse him as wholly worthy of that honor. We endorse the following declaration from the Iowa republican platform of 1898: "The monetary standard of this country and the commerce and the full support of the gold standard must be assured by congress."

We believe in the wisdom and high purpose of the president. We admire the skill and courage of our officers and glory in the valor, constancy and hereditary heroism of our soldiers. We defend the Chicago platform and its declaration in favor of free trade and free silver coinage of the ratio of 16 to 1. We defend the American people with a departure from the policies of good government that would prove fraught with evil to the American people.

The object of all good government industry and commerce should be left free to pursue their method according to the natural laws of the world, but when business attacks upon the courts, as threatening the American people with a departure from the policies of good government that would prove fraught with evil to the American people.

We believe in the wisdom and high purpose of the president. We admire the skill and courage of our officers and glory in the valor, constancy and hereditary heroism of our soldiers. We defend the Chicago platform and its declaration in favor of free trade and free silver coinage of the ratio of 16 to 1.

THOROUGHbred DUROC-JERSEY HOGS FOR SALE. A choice lot of Fall Boars and Sows from my celebrated Duroc-Jersey herd are for sale. Boars ready for service and sows are bred for September farrow.

LEADING BARBER SHOP. H. D. Lorentzen, Prop. Under First National Bank, Four chairs. All work first-class.

UPHOLD PRESIDENT.

Gov. Shaw Says Returning Soldiers Are Unanimous. RE-ENTERS CAMPAIGN. The Governor Made Two Speeches Saturday, Talking Even More Vigorously and Logically Than Ever.

Gov. Shaw returned from San Francisco Saturday and during the day made two speeches in Monroe county. He returns with the news that the returning soldiers unanimously uphold McKinley's policy. Gov. Shaw's appointments for the remainder of the campaign were announced as follows: Oct. 30, afternoon, Corning; evening, Creston. Oct. 31; afternoon, Afton; evening, Chariton. Nov. 1, afternoon, Cedar Rapids; evening, Toledo. Nov. 2, afternoon, Wapello; evening, Burlington. Nov. 3, evening, Council Bluffs. Nov. 4, afternoon, Smithland; evening, Ida Grove. Nov. 5 and 6, points in Crawford county. Secretary of State Dobson will also fill speaking appointments until election.

It is expected that both Gov. Shaw and Secretary Dobson will refer especially to the statements made to them by members of the Fifty first Iowa in regard to the Philippine war. There are several democrats among the officers and men who are prominent local politicians, and all of them are quoted as favoring strong measures on the part of the United States in the Philippines. As the principal argument made by the democrats in the Iowa campaign has been against the administration's course in the Philippines the return of the Fifty-first does not give them much encouragement.

It is announced that the regiment will reach Iowa November 6, and after a reception at Council Bluffs special trains will take the men to their homes and it is believed all will be at home to vote. No opposition can be offered to their voting on the ground that they are not registered, for under the Iowa law they will be permitted to register on election day.

At Hiteman Gov. Shaw spoke in part as follows: The recognized leader of the free silver forces and the great chieftain of the democratic party recently made a number of speeches in this state. In many, and perhaps all, of them he propounded this interrogatory, and declared he would like to take it for the text of his speech: "Why should a farmer be a republican?"

This raises a very interesting question, and one worth tarrying a moment to discuss. Suppose we compare the effect of republican and democratic administrations on farm industries. During Mr. Cleveland's first administration the aggregate value of farm animals in the United States, as shown by the statistical abstract published annually by the government, decreased \$59,000,000. This was through no lack of integrity on the part of President Cleveland or of his party, neither was there adverse legislation. Mr. Cleveland believed in the doctrine of free trade, and, being a student of theory rather than an observer of facts, recommended a revision of the revenue laws and the enactment of a tariff schedule designed to yield revenue, but intended to afford no protection whatever.

The bill, after much debate, passed the house, but failed to pass the senate; and the senate, being republican, passed what was known as the "senate substitute," designed both to yield revenue and afford protection. Nevertheless, the effect of threatened evil stagnated business, threw thousands out of employment, and spoiled the farmer's market to an extent resulting in a loss to him in the aggregate value of farm animals of \$59,000,000. Now note the difference in influence. Of this loss \$53,000,000 was regained during the four following years under President Harrison and the McKinley bill. During President Cleveland's second administration both houses of congress and the president were in the hands of the democratic party for the first time in thirty-two years, and the threatened legislation, so thoroughly believed in by the democratic party, was enacted. Men had grown from unconscious childhood to middle years without ever having experienced a period under free trade legislation. The Gorman bill was passed, and in four years the value of farm animals, as shown by the same non-partisan authority, published under the same supervisors and by themselves, fell off \$734,000,000. This was more than the farmers could easily endure, and at the end of the period the free silver advocates declared, as a campaign slogan, that the farmers were in debt. Does anyone wonder that they were? They had lost three quarters of a billion dollars during one administration. Why? During these four years the number of horses and mules in the United States decreased 400,000; by count, the number of cattle decreased 6,000,000 by count, the number of sheep decreased 10,000,000 by count. The farmers of this country, during these four years, were actually compelled to sell the foundation of their herds. You may be encouraged to know that over \$50,000,000 of the loss was regained in

the two years under McKinley and the Dingley bill. The third year, when the reports published, will doubtless show still greater gains. And this gain, like the loss, is felt everywhere and by all. In Iowa alone, between January 1, 1897, following President McKinley's election, and January 1, 1899, two years, the aggregate number of farm animals increased 1,900,000.

The reports of the sales at stock yards give striking illustrations to the same effect. Let us compare several administrations so as to avoid what might otherwise be claimed as accidental. During General Grant's first administration the aggregate annual value of all stock—horses, cattle, sheep and hogs—sold at the Union Stock yards at Chicago increased annually, and in the four years it increased from \$52,000,000 to \$87,000,000, or a total increase of \$35,000,000. In the first three years of Gen. Grant's second administration the total increase was \$30,000,000. Then came the campaign in which President Hayes was declared elected and the very bitter controversy, delay and uncertainty in determining the result, extending over two years, and the corresponding danger of democratic legislation, resulted in a falling off of \$18,000,000. During the last three years of President Hayes administration, however, the loss was recovered and the average annual sales advanced \$26,000,000 higher still, or up to \$143,000,000. During the first three years of the Garfield-Arthur administration it increased \$58,000,000 more, that for so that for the year of 1883 the aggregate sales of these yards were \$201,000,000. But during the year, in which Mr. Cleveland was elected, 1884, it fell off \$14,000,000; and during the next two years, pending proposed democratic tariff legislation, it fell off \$20,000,000, making a total loss to the farmers of \$34,000,000 per annum. The sales for 1886 were only \$167,000,000. After the democratic house had passed the Mills bill, and it had been defeated in the senate, thus making it apparent that no adverse legislation could be had, nearly half of this loss, \$16,000,000 of it, was recovered. Then followed President Harrison's administration, and during these four years, with the McKinley bill, the annual value of stock sold at Chicago increased \$70,000,000, reaching the high water mark—\$253,000,000—in 1892. Following this came the second administration of President Cleveland and the enactment of the Gorman bill, and, worse still, the threatened free coinage of silver. What was the result? A million men thrown out of employment, 3,000 less cattle handled per day at the Chicago yards, the annual value of all farm animals sold there fell off \$66,000,000. Are you pleased to know that in two years under McKinley and the Dingley bill, and the continuance of the gold standard, \$42,000,000 of this annual loss retrieved?

I do not refer to these things, mark you, for the purpose of complaining of our adversaries. They did not bring about these conditions purposely. They would have had them otherwise if they could, and they could have had them otherwise had their theories of government been correct.

The effect of democratic administrations upon the country generally is discoverable in other ways. Take the individual deposits in national banks, which are reported quarterly and published annually by the department in tabulated form. During President Cleveland's first administration from 1884 to 1888 these deposits increased \$344,000,000, but during President Harrison's administration they increased \$433,000,000, or \$89,000,000 better. During President Cleveland's second administration, however, they actually fell off \$124,000,000, while thus far during Mr. McKinley's administration they have increased \$511,000,000.

There is no better index to the prosperity of a people than deposits in banks. The deposits in the banks of Iowa increased during Mr. Cleveland's first administration \$13,000,000, but during Mr. Harrison's administration they increased \$33,000,000. Then during Mr. Cleveland's second administration they fell off \$7,000,000. Thus far under Mr. McKinley they have increased \$55,000,000. Perhaps it will be an aid to memory if I say that deposits in Iowa increased nearly three times as much under President Harrison as under President Cleveland's first administration, and seven times as much in three years under McKinley as they fell off four years when the democratic party had control of both houses of congress and the presidency.

And who holds these deposits? I first saw my home county in 1874. I saw the early settlers in their sod houses, and have been many times most kindly entertained therein both day and night, and have had my horse stabled in hay sheds. I have observed the transition from these humble surroundings to the comfortable homes and commodious barns of the present. I have recently made investigation and find that on January 1, 1899 the farmers had on deposit in round numbers in the banks of Crawford county \$812,000; the business men had, in round numbers, \$295,000; there was \$152,000 of non-resident money on deposit in the banks of the county, and \$127,000 of other money, which would include laboring men and people with no employment.

When it is remembered that during all this period until 1893 the democratic party was unable to enact any legisla-

tion whatever, and that during the four years they were in power the deposits actually fell off, there are some reasons, I think, why farmers should be republicans.

I repeat, lest I be misunderstood, that this is not an indictment of the democratic party. There are no persons in this country who so much regret these unhappy comparisons as the leaders of that party. It is well nigh costing them their party existence. I do not scold them. I would not indulge in unkind words concerning them. I only urge in all seriousness and with all the intensity of my being that the repetition of former mistakes be forever avoided.

During Mr. Cleveland's second administration our excess of exports of merchandise over imports was, in round numbers, \$400,000,000; but in three years of McKinley's administration this excess of exports was \$1,400,000,000; an even billion better in three years under republica administration than in four years under democratic rule. The best year we ever had under democratic administration was \$327,000,000 in excess of exports over imports, while the best year under republican administration was \$615,000,000, more than two and a half times as much.

During Cleveland's second administration we exported \$201,000,000 more gold than we imported, while during the first three years of McKinley's administration we imported \$201,000,000 more gold than we exported. The amount, singularly enough, is the same but in one instance the balance is against us and in the other in our favor. Quite a difference.

My friends on the other side insist that we ought to increase our per capita circulation. This has always been done under republican administrations, and even during Mr. Cleveland's administration the per capita circulation increased 23 cents. During Mr. Harrison's administration, however, it increased more than six times 23 cents, to wit, \$1.59. But under Mr. Cleveland's second administration it decreased fifteen times 23 cents. In other words, during these four years we lost \$34 of the per capita circulation which we had already acquired, and the democratic party declared in Chicago that they knew of no way by which this loss could be retrieved except by depreciating the standard and resorting to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The republican party was again authorized to try their plan, and in three years we have regained all this loss and added almost an extra dollar. The increase in our circulation in these three years has been \$1.24 for every man, woman and child in the nation. Our per capita circulation on June 30, 1899 was \$25.34, the highest ever reached at the end of a fiscal year. It is, however, somewhat higher than that now. Three months more have elapsed, and it is growing all the time. This has not been accidental, nor has it been accomplished through superior integrity. The underlying principles, bringing disaster in one case and prosperity in another, are found expressed in party platforms.

Poland Chinas and Short Horns at Auction, Friday, Nov. 3, consisting of 40 gilts, pick of the spring crop, 35 spring boars, yearling sows with September litter, 12 choice yearling sows that raised good litters last spring. These hogs are all eligible to record. I am not selling out to buy a new stock; I don't have to. I already have as good as are to be had but I have too many. They are descendants of the best prize winning stock up-to-date, also 3 spring bulls, one 2 year old steer, 3 calves, 4 yearling heifers in calf, 8 cows, not old worn out stuff but fine, large, red cows in their prime, regular breeders, no pedigrees but practically pure bred and safely in calf to a pure bred Scotch bull said bull included in sale. He is seven years old, (a good red, as serviceable and sure stock getter of all red calves as ever he was.) Bred by M. E. Andrews, Capron, Iowa, and sired by Baron Victor 90443, a pure Cruikshank, also one good 6 year old bay mare and grey pony. Sale takes place at farm at one o'clock.

TERMS: 12 months time given on sums of \$10 on bankable notes at 8 per cent. Two per cent. off for cash. Usual refreshments. ANDREW WHITEING, Three miles south-west of Vail. M. R. McGrath, Auct. C. E. Price, Clerk.

PETERS Celebrated New Victor Shells. Loaded only with the famous King's Smokeless Powder. Give higher velocity than any other loaded shells. Recoil light. Pattern excellent at all distances and shells shoot clean! They are The Quickest on Earth! Do not accept substitutes for Peters Celebrated Shells. Send for our Free Booklet. THE PETERS CARTRIDGE CO., 232 MAIN ST., CINCINNATI, O.