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 County Auditor..... J. T. Carey
 County Clerk..... Emil Kruger
 County Recorder..... O. M. Criswell
 County Attorney..... Sam V. O'Hara
 County Sheriff..... Henry Bell
 County Superintendent..... A. G. Myers
 County Coroner..... M. N. Smith
 County Surveyor..... Harry Huntington

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 John White, Fred Gigax, G. W. Langley.

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 Solicitor..... Wm. McLennan
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 Assessor..... A. J. Bond
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 Nightwatch..... L. M. Baer
 Marshal..... Henry Seemann

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 Second Ward..... U. G. Johnson, J. P. Jones
 Third Ward..... W. T. Wright, Max Sims

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 Homeopathic. Prompt response to profes-
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 dence, two doors north of city hall.

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 from Northwestern University Dental Col-
 lege, Chicago, also from State Board of Den-
 tal Examiners by examination. Satisfaction
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Illinois Central Time Table.

TRAINS GOING EAST.
 No. 2 Chicago & St. Paul Limited, A 9:48 AM
 4 Chicago Express, B 2:30 PM
 25 Omaha & St. Paul Express, B 9:20 AM
 32 Fort Dodge Passenger, B 6:53 PM
 62 Chicago Manifest Stock, A 11:15 PM
 82 Fast Stock, C 6:30 AM
 94 Local Freight, B 1:50 PM

TRAINS GOING WEST.
 No. 1 Omaha Limited, A 5:57 AM
 3 Omaha Express, A 1:59 PM
 25 St. Paul & Omaha Express, B 7:27 PM
 31 Council Bluffs Passenger, B 8:06 AM
 61 Manifest Freight, A 6:04 PM
 61 Omaha Stock, C 11:15 PM
 33 Local Freight, B 9:20 AM
 "A" Daily, "B" Except Sunday, "C" Ex-
 cept Saturday.

Time Table C. & N. W. R. R.

EAST BOUND.
 No. 4 Chicago Special, 8:57 a. m.
 No. 16 Chicago Pass. (del. & Sun) 6:55 p. m.
 No. 8 Atlantic Express, 2:20 p. m.
 No. 2 Overland Limited, 5:52 p. m.
 No. 6 Chicago Express (Don't stop) 7:14 p. m.
 No. 24 Freight to West side, 3:12 p. m.

WEST BOUND.
 No. 1 Overland Limited (Don't stop) 5:54 a. m.
 No. 9 New Elmer Mail, 6:47 a. m.
 No. 3 Pacific Express, 1:20 p. m.
 No. 11 Co. Bluffs Passenger, 7:15 a. m.
 No. 39 Freight to Co. Bluffs, 8:54 a. m.
 No. 15 Fast Mail, 12:59 p. m.
 No. 5 Colorado Special, 9:18 p. m.
 No. 17, 18, 21 daily except Sunday.

Denison and Wall Lake Division.

GOING NORTH.
 Leave 7:15 a. m. Denison 6:50 p. m.
 " 7:45 a. m. Deloit 6:55 p. m.
 " 8:10 a. m. Boyer 7:20 p. m.
 " 8:35 a. m. Weed 7:50 p. m.
 Arrive 9:00 a. m. Wall Lake 8:10 p. m.

GOING SOUTH.
 Leave 10:30 a. m. Wall Lake 8:40 p. m.
 " 10:50 a. m. Weed 9:00 p. m.
 " 11:30 a. m. Boyer 9:30 p. m.
 " 11:30 a. m. Deloit 9:55 p. m.
 Arrive 11:55 a. m. Denison 10:15 p. m.

Wall Lake—Mondamin Branch.

No. 57	No. 51	No. 50	No. 56
Freight	Pass.	Pass.	Freight
Carrying	Carrying	Carrying	Carrying
Passengers	Passengers	Passengers	Passengers
Leave	Wall Lake	Arrive	
8:45 am	2:45 pm	11:45 am	5:20 pm
9:30 am	3:00 pm	11:30 am	5:33 pm
10:15 am	3:15 pm	11:15 am	5:05 pm
10:55 am	3:35 pm	11:00 am	4:30 pm
11:55 am	3:51 pm	10:45 am	3:51 pm
12:40 pm	4:10 pm	10:25 am	3:00 pm
1:10 pm	4:28 pm	10:13 am	2:30 pm
1:45 pm	4:40 pm	9:57 am	1:45 pm
2:20 pm	4:55 pm	9:42 am	1:00 pm
2:50 pm	5:13 pm	9:25 am	12:30 pm
3:10 pm	5:22 pm	9:15 am	11:59 am
3:35 pm	5:35 pm	9:00 am	11:30 am
4:10 pm	5:50 pm	8:45 am	11:00 am
4:40 pm	6:05 pm	8:30 am	10:30 am

AMATEUR GENERALS.

SOLDIERS WHO FIGHT AHEAD IN SPIRE OF RULES.

Great Leaders Have Ignored the Precepts of the Art of War, Napoleon Most of All—American Originality—The Boer Commanders.

(Copyright, 1900, by G. L. Kilmer.)

NAPOLION'S enemies and critics warmed themselves while under the chill shadows of his successes by pointing out his unilitary or amateurish methods. "He violates every rule of the art of war," said the Austrian generals during the campaign which ended in Austerlitz and opened the gates of Vienna to the victorious French. One of the most ambitious French historians of the campaigns of Napoleon sees in his military career nothing but a succession of terrible military blunders. Every chapter, after telling what Napoleon did, goes on to show what ought to have been done.

In the same way Grant violated the art of war at Vicksburg by making a circuitous march to the rear of the enemy's position, operating without a true military base and secure lines of communication and with an active enemy having free access to his rear while his army was engaged in front. Sherman said that he feared the result all the time, but was afraid to protest, and that he didn't have any faith in the outcome until the army was lined up in front of the Confederate works with guns bearing upon them. Then light dawned upon him. Had Grant died in the latter part of May or early in June, 1863, the Vicksburg campaign would have ended in a grand fizzle and would stand in history as belonging to the kind to be let alone. But nothing succeeds like success, and the campaign stands out as a marvel of generalship. Napoleon really made a new art of war. His amateur methods overturned the rules laid down in books and themselves became new rules. He was trained in the schools; but, genius that he was, he made war for the purpose of winning battles, not merely to play a stilted game, and he invented puzzles which the enemy could not solve.

Napoleon's Marengo campaign was a notable instance of his audacious contempt for the rules of the military art. He conveyed his army by critical maneuvers to the heart of the enemy's territory in the rear of his lines and was in a position to be crushed should his foe prove wary. In fact, he was practically defeated at the close of the afternoon of the day of Marengo. Opportunely Desaix's division came to the field from an expedition off on the flank which Napoleon's critics say was needless and came near leading to disaster. This fresh command was hurled against the Austrians, who were confident that the French were routed, and the tables were turned in a twinkling.

The most sharply criticised of Grant's battles was that of Shiloh, and Marengo and Shiloh belong in the same category as far as actual tactics go. At one stage of each of these battles the ultimate victors were whipped. But they didn't give up as whipped, and therein lay the innovation of the victorious commanders. It is a military saying that a good general knows when he is whipped. He should also know when he is not whipped, although the rules of the game might say that it was time to quit. Generals like Napoleon, Grant and Lee have every advantage over real amateurs in that they are schooled in the art of war, the same art as their opponents, and hence may lay guesses as to what the enemy will do. In Stonewall Jackson's time Lee often violated one of the simplest and most imperative rules of the military art. That is the one which forbids the dividing of forces in the face of the enemy. He did this at Antietam and lost the campaign. At Chancellorsville he did the same thing and won a rousing victory. At Antietam it was done by reason of overconfidence brought on by an easy victory at Manassas three weeks before. At Chancellorsville the situation was desperate, and Lee threw all upon one hazard. Fortune favored him, and the rule still stands paramount in military books and has been quoted against the British again and again during the war in South Africa.

Stonewall Jackson was an innovator, and, although well schooled in the art of war, he broke the rules oftener than any other general of modern times who came off with an enviable reputation. At Port Republic and Cross Keys, in the Shenandoah valley, he was in grave danger of being crushed by two opposing armies, and he fought two separate battles the same day, dividing his troops and re-enforcing one division from the other as occasion demanded. It has always been held that Jackson was fortunate in having inferior generals opposed to him, but even in that case he must be given credit for knowing it and taking advantage of it. His opponents at Port Republic and Cross Keys were men of military experience, and the one who was deceived the most had had exactly the same school training in war as Jackson.

Soldiers like Oom Paul Kruger, Joubert and Cronje may be set down as amateurs, but they have had experience in war among military men of school training. Besides, they have had trained soldiers to coach them and books without end, as well as an ambition to learn all that books can teach. Yet they have made records

A PLUNGE TO DEATH.

SAM PATCH'S FAMOUS JUMP OVER THE GENESSEE FALLS.

The Last of a Sensational Series of Daring Feats Which Might Have Resulted Differently but For a Bottle of Brandy.

Nov. 13, 1820, Sam Patch lost his life in jumping from a scaffold 25 feet above the brink of the Genessee falls into the abyss below. He undertook to jump in all a distance of 125 feet. Of course the whole population of Rochester as well as the farmers from neighboring villages were upon the scene. The fame of Patch had for several weeks been a topic of conversation among the early settlers.

Patch was born in Rhode Island in 1807. Soon after he removed to Paterson, N. J., at which place in 1827 he was seized with the jumping mania. After giving several daring exhibitions in New Jersey he decided to try his luck at Niagara falls two years later. In October, 1827, he jumped from a shelving rock between Goat island and the gurgling waters many feet below. A few days later he startled the natives by jumping from the old Fitzhugh street bridge at dawn. He swam under the water to a convenient hiding place, where he had much amusement in watching several boats crowded with people dragging for his body. They were startled when he called merrily to them, joking them for their wasted efforts in his behalf.

On another morning he startled a Rochester lad by jumping from the brink of the falls to the rapids below. If Patch had not reassured the boy, he would have had half of the population of Rochester dragging the water for his dead body.

With such a record it is no wonder that on the morning of Nov. 13 all the muddy roads leading to Rochester were thronged with people desirous of seeing the wonderful jumper. Even if farmers were unusually busy in securing the last of their harvests they found time to take a day or two off in order to witness the feats of Sam Patch. Several boats brought hundreds of visitors in holiday attire from Canada, Oswego and Lewiston. Buffalo, Canandaigua and Batavia were almost depopulated on account of the exodus to Rochester. The few taverns in the city turned guests away, and many had to camp out overnight.

Notwithstanding the raw, cold weather throngs of settlers lined the banks below the falls. Although Sam said he did not feel the cold weather, he was pleased to fortify himself with a drink of brandy tendered to him by his friend, William Cochrane. Several of the spectators contributed a unique uniform. Dressed in white trousers decorated with a black silk handkerchief tied around his body, surmounted by a light woolen jacket and skullcap, Sam must have presented a grotesque appearance.

After taking another drink from the flask Sam made the following speech to the thousands of breathless spectators: "Napoleon was a great man and a great general. He conquered armies, and he conquered nations. But he couldn't jump the Genessee falls. Wellington was a great man and a great soldier. He conquered armies, and he conquered nations, and he conquered Napoleon, but he couldn't jump the Genessee falls. That was left for me to do, and I can do it and will."

Although Sam Patch could jump the Genessee falls when he was sober, he could not do it when he felt the effects of the brandy. Owing to this fact he met his death when he took the jump. When the thousands of silent and horror-stricken spectators saw Sam strike the water, they did not see him come to the surface. His descent was so unlike his previous efforts, when he shot like an arrow from a bow, that the spectators were certain that he met his doom when he reached the water and the jagged, piercing rocks beneath.

The spectators searched in vain for the jumper. The torches of the searchers along the river bank and those of the searchers who dragged the river in boats lit up the river during the long night hours. Amid the roar of the cataract the sorrowing multitude shed tears for the jolly good fellow who, like many others, loved his bottle on occasions.

Notwithstanding the rumors that Sam Patch had been seen alive in Rochester nothing was heard of him until St. Patrick's day, when his body was found in a cake of ice near the mouth of the Genessee. His remains were buried in the cemetery at Charlotte. Although it had been the ambition of his life to jump London bridge, he met his death in the Genessee. The feats of Sam Patch filled the newspapers for weeks, and although such poets as Mrs. Sigourney wrote poems dedicated to his memory no monument has been erected in commemoration of his feats.

Indeed, the event produced a profound impression upon the people of those days. On the following Sunday the preachers in Rochester and neighboring towns could not say enough against the evils of jumping. Some even went as far as Josiah Bissell, who told the pupils of the Third church Sunday school that because they saw the fatal leap they were accessories to his death and were murderers in the sight of God.—Rochester Herald.

Not Up on Stocks.
 "Shakespeare may have thought he knew it all when he said, 'There is a tide in the affairs of men that, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune,' but he didn't know anything about the stock market," growled the shorn lamb, who had landed up at the floodtide of prices, only to be wiped out at the leap, low ebb.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE BOOK COLLECTOR.

He Made a Swap Which Satisfied the Secondhand Dealer.

"It's astonishing how book collecting will blunt a man's conception of the rights of meum et tuum," said the proprietor of a delightful old secondhand store on the south side of the town. "I wouldn't trust a confirmed collector as far as I could throw Jackson square by the monument. They all consider themselves licensed privateers, and when one of them wants any particular volume and can't buy it the chances are it will mysteriously disappear the first time he pays you a visit. I am on to most of the tricks of the fraternity, however, and it takes a pretty smooth individual to secure any plunder in this shop."

"Only recently I circumvented an old gentleman in a manner that is apt to adhere to his memory for some time. He is a passionate admirer of Dickens and has a fine collection of early editions and books in general relating to the great novelist. One of his sets, a very handsome print with the original Cruikshank plates, is short one volume, the eighth. I have a copy of the same edition, and he has agreed repeatedly to get me to break it so as to complete his own, but I have of course refused."

"Then I noticed that he began to drop in of afternoons with a book under his arm, looking up and down the shelves. The volume he carried bore a close external resemblance to the copy of Dickens he wanted, and I suspected at once that I would some day find them exchanged. Consequently I locked up the coveted volume 8 and substituted a worthless treatise on mathematics bound in the same manner. My visitor knew the exact location of the book on the shelf, and the other day I purposely gave him an opportunity to make the shift. It was done in a twinkling, and presently he strolled out. I haven't seen him since. The book he left was a very pretty copy of Keats. I am well satisfied with the swap."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

THE LEADING ARTICLE.

Advent and Development of the Editorial in Newspapers.

"I know what leaders are, for I have written them," said Benjamin Disraeli in the course of a speech in the house of commons, and, though all of us may not have written "leaders" for The Morning Post and other newspapers, like Disraeli, we all at least know the meaning of the term "leaders."

For more than 100 years after the publication of the first daily newspaper The Daily Courant, which consisted of a small sheet printed on one side only and made its appearance in London in March, 1702, the "dailies" confined themselves to what is perhaps the proper business of a newspaper, the publication of the largest possible amount of news, and made no attempt whatever to mold or direct public opinion.

At the opening of the nineteenth century "the leading article" first appeared in the morning papers. It was originally called the "leaded article," because of the "leads" or spaces introduced between the lines to spread out the article and give it an imposing appearance in order that it might at once attract the eye of even the most casual reader. After a time it was called "leading article" or "leader" or "editorial," names by which it is now universally known in newspaper offices.

At the beginning "leaders" were published only tentatively. Their publication was irregular. In form they were brief—we should call them "editorial paragraphs"—now and then they were principally used to direct special attention to some important event recorded in the news columns. But 75 years ago they became a settled and regular feature of the daily newspaper and a potent agency for promoting opinions, political, religious and social.—Cornhill Magazine.

His Hint For a Raise.
 "There is in the employ of our house," said the hardware drummer, "a young man who is assistant bookkeeper. He's a steady chap, minds his own business and is as shrewd as they make them. The other day the senior partner of the firm, who seldom comes around, made a tour of inspection, and as he approached the assistant bookkeeper he noticed the solemn expression on his face. Desiring to be genial, he said: 'How are you, young man? I see you are at your work. That is good. Close attention to business will always bring its own reward. Tell me, what are you earning now per week?' 'The young man, without a moment's hesitation, answered, 'Twenty dollars, sir, but I only get half of that.'—Philadelphia Call.

Their Little Weaknesses.
 "Nations and women are a good deal alike."
 "In what way?"
 "Well, when one woman gets a new hat her neighbor wants to go right away and get a better one, and when one nation builds a new warship all the others start right out to get bigger ones."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Cold Comfort.
 Mr. Penn—Sir William Thompson says that the end of the world will not be brought about by fire, but by frost, and that the finality will come in 10,000,000 years.
 Mr. Pitt—If there is any comfort in that, it is cold comfort.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

In a map of China recently published by the China Inland mission it is pointed out that it is wrong to speak of the "Yang-tse Kiang river," as Kiang means river.

Some husbands suggest nothing so much as that more or less backbone came away with the rib that woman was made of.—Detroit Journal.

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