

THE DENISON REVIEW.  
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MEYERS & TUCKER.

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Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
March 24, 1900.

After a week of anxiety, not unmiti-  
gated however with the pleasure of sight-  
seeing in the national capital, the edi-  
tor finds time to turn his attention  
once again to the REVIEW and its  
readers.

Before we can write again the RE-  
VIEW will have passed through one of  
most crucial tests of its history. Nearly  
every man will subscribe for a news-  
paper so long as the matter of payment  
is at best but a matter for the far dis-  
tant future, but it is a good friend and  
a true one who does not fail when pay-  
ment is asked. We hope that faithful  
friends will not be lacking and that  
while we are here attending to matters  
which are far dearer to us than any  
question of worldly goods can be, that  
the old REVIEW with the aid of its old  
time friends will come through with  
flying colors.

A week has wrought a wonderful  
transformation in Washington. When  
we reached the city seven days ago, the  
streets were covered with snow, the  
wind was cold and raw and winter was  
everywhere. A few days of sunshine  
have dispelled all the gloom. The  
parks are green, crocuses are in bloom  
and the summer is at hand.

Among the first Iowa people whom  
we met were Mr. and Mrs. Smith Mc-  
Pherson. Mr. McPherson, although a  
new member of congress, has been tak-  
ing a prominent part in the workings  
of the house. He was a member of the  
committee to investigate the case of  
the polygamist, Roberts, and as a  
member of the committee of postoffices  
and post roads, he has been doing im-  
portant work. At his invitation we  
spent an evening with Congressman  
Loud of California, the author of the  
"Loud" bill relating to 2d class mail  
matter. Mr. Loud impressed us as an  
earnest, rugged man, a man who might  
repel by his manners but who cer-  
tainly would attract by his sincerity.

The "Loud" bill has already been dis-  
cussed in these columns but our first  
favorable impression was vastly  
strengthened by our talk with its author.  
Mr. McPherson won great credit  
during the debate on the bill by his re-  
ply to Mr. Lenz of Ohio who opposed  
the bill, posing as a great friend of edu-  
cation, whereas the only people injured  
by the bill would be the publishers of  
"nickel libraries" and fake newspapers.  
While speaking of Mr. McPherson, we  
learned tonight that the Iowa delega-  
tion has recommended him for the  
Federal judgeship. This is a life posi-  
tion and one for which Mr. McPherson  
is eminently qualified. We are indeed  
glad that he is to receive the appoint-  
ment. For himself, he supported Judge  
Smith of Council Bluffs and there can  
be no question as to his loyalty to the  
Council Bluffs candidate. Congress-  
man Lane cast the deciding vote in the  
caucus which made Mr. McPherson the  
choice of the delegation. Who will  
succeed him in congress is now a ques-  
tion for Ninth District politicians.  
We suppose Judge Storey, Judge  
Smith, Judge Curtis, Senator Junkin  
and Ex-Speaker Byers will all be in the  
race.

One interesting thing, which we  
learned from Congressman Dolliver is  
the fact that Iowa will have one, if not  
two, additional congressmen after the  
next apportionment. It will be difficult  
to make an apportionment by which  
Maine and other eastern states will not  
lose from one to two members. This  
being the case the smaller states will  
combine to defeat any measure calcu-  
lated to increase the number of people to  
constitute a district and Iowa will be  
sure of an increased representation.  
Mr. Dolliver tells us that in 1896, his  
majority was larger than the entire  
vote in Tom Reed's district.

It was owing to Mr. Dolliver's kind-  
ness that we were privileged to have  
what was under the circumstances,  
rather a lengthy interview with Presi-  
dent McKinley. An account of our  
visit to the White House we shall re-  
serve for another letter.

Secretary Wilson is among the splen-  
did representatives of Iowa's brain now  
in Washington. On Monday, we visit-  
ed him at the Agricultural department  
and later in the week met him again in  
Senator Gear's rooms at the Portland.

Mr. Wilson can well be called the  
"first secretary of agriculture," as he  
has been the first practical and scienti-  
fic agriculturalist to fill the office. He  
has not confined his efforts to the west  
but from the rocky hills of New Eng-  
land to the worn out clay lands of the  
Carolinas, there are thousands of farm-  
ers to rise up and call him blessed. In  
addition to the work of his department,  
he has been one of the president's most

trusted and trustworthy advisors  
throughout the administration. He is  
indeed, one of Iowa's great men. A  
man without egotism or supercilious-  
ness, just a plain, clearheaded, deter-  
mined, honest Scotchman. Iowa can  
well be proud of its cabinet member.

This afternoon, we were again called  
upon to admire one of Iowa's great  
men, when we saw the intense interest  
with which the words of Hon. W. B.  
Allison were followed in the United  
States senate. The occasion was the  
presentation to the nation of a statue  
of Oliver P. Morton by the state of In-  
diana. Senator Allison spoke most  
feelingly of his former senatorial friend.  
His address was followed by a brief  
oratorical gem by Senator Beveridge,  
the already famous young senator from  
Indiana.

There is ever so much to tell but we  
must not write ourselves out in the first  
letters. The most important thing to  
us, and we fondly hope to a large num-  
ber of our readers, is that Mother is  
better, and God be praised for that.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
March 27, 1900.

In our last letter we promised to tell  
something of our visit to the White  
House. We owe the pleasure of the  
visit to Mr. Dolliver, not only this but  
we believe that we could not have gone  
under better auspices, for the big con-  
gressman from the 10th Iowa district is  
so justly popular not only at the White  
House but all over departmental  
Washington, that his name is an "open  
sesame" wherever he may go. Enter-  
ing the executive mansion Mr. Dolliver  
led the way past the guards and ser-  
vants and waiting throngs, up the  
stairway to the holy of holies on the  
second floor. Here we found a large  
parlor which is used as an anteroom for  
senators, congressmen and others who  
have the right of way to the executive  
presence. Over in one corner in earn-  
est conversation were Senators Bur-  
rows and McMillan, the senators from  
Michigan. From their earnestness, it  
was easy to guess that they were dis-  
cussing the Porto Rican bill. Senator  
Prichard, the republican senator from  
North Carolina; a Pennsylvania con-  
gressman, a Kentucky congressman  
and Judge Wilson of Frankfort, one of  
Kentucky's best lawyers, formed an-  
other group, which we presently joined.

The North Carolinian was there to dis-  
cuss Porto Rico, the Kentuckians to  
discuss the gubernatorial situation and  
the Pennsylvanian to secure an ap-  
pointment for one of the republicans of  
his district. The Michigan senators  
were first admitted and in the mean-  
time Judge Wilson told us something  
of the details of the Kentucky situa-  
tion. He said that there had been  
many times during the past few months  
when an overt act on the part of an  
over zealous enthusiast would have cost  
fifty lives. He said that the knowledge  
of this fact had been the best peace  
preserver in Kentucky. He was op-  
posed to any Federal interference and  
thought that the question was one for  
Kentucky alone. Then followed a  
general discussion of the race problem  
from a southern standpoint. Senator  
Prichard said that one result of the  
agitations in North Carolina had been  
that now about ninety per cent of the  
total vote was cast at their elections,  
whereas in South Carolina not twenty-  
five per cent of the vote was cast, the  
majority of the people scarcely know-  
ing when an election was held. To us  
the discussion of the negro question,  
on which we have always held such de-  
cided views, was a most interesting  
one.

Mr. Dolliver and the writer were the  
last of those admitted to the president's  
private office and in this we were very  
fortunate—we came just at a time when  
the president was taking a breathing  
spell and was just in the right frame of  
mind to sit back in his chair, leisurely  
smoke his cigar and talk. To tell you  
the truth we had expected our inter-  
view to consist of an introduction, and  
then to hear the president say, "Mr.  
Meyers, I am pleased to meet you,"  
with an accent on the last word much  
the same as the barber's when he calls  
out "next."

We were introduced and shook  
hands, and by the way, the president  
has a sort of an over-hand, upper curve  
handshake, that takes a westerner by  
surprise. It is said to be a matter of  
self preservation with men who have  
to shake hands with a thousand or so  
people a day, and under the circum-  
stances, remembering the many good  
things the president has done we are  
inclined to forgive it. We warn our  
congressmen, however, that if they  
come back to Iowa and try to run their  
campaign on that sort of a handshake,  
when next they come to Washington it  
will be on their "uppers."

We had seen the president several  
times before but only at such times  
when he was worn with travel and  
fatigue and the strain of a political  
campaign. He looks fleshier now and  
has a healthful and hearty appearance.  
His piercing, Napoleonic eyes are his  
most striking features and these always  
impress one with his power and mag-  
netic attraction. He spoke of country  
newspaper work and of his earlier at-  
tempts in politics and his first election  
to a public office as county attorney of  
a democratic county. He said that one  
of the main objects of the republicans  
of that democratic county in the earlier  
days was to elect a sheriff so that their  
republican paper might secure the

county printing of which the sheriff had  
control. We told him that the RE-  
VIEW had never faltered in its republi-  
canism and that it managed to live in  
a democratic county although it re-  
ceived no more county patronage than  
the law compelled. One pleasing thing  
to us was the high praise he bestowed  
on Governor Shaw. Denison has one  
man at least, who is known and spoken  
highly of throughout the nation.  
President McKinley spoke of him as  
one of the ablest republican leaders  
and as a man who had done much to  
strengthen the hands of his party in  
financial legislation.

The president told of a recent visit he  
had received from a prominent gold  
democrat who came to congratulate  
him on the passage of the gold stand-  
ard measure. The gold democrat told  
him that while he had voted for him in  
1896, he was not sure what he should  
do in 1900. "I told him," said the  
president, "that I was not in position  
to argue the case with him, but that I  
should like him to answer two ques-  
tions. He said he would, and I asked  
him first, to give me an honest answer  
to this question, 'What has the republi-  
can party done since 1896 to drive you  
away?' After some thought he looked  
up at me and answered 'Nothing.'  
Then said I, answer this other ques-  
tion, 'What has the democratic party  
done to drive you back?' Again he  
was forced to answer, 'Nothing.' I  
do not know," added the president with  
a twinkle in his eye, "that that man  
will vote the republican ticket, but I  
rather think he will."

The talk then ranged from the demo-  
cratic platform recently adopted in  
Nebraska, to the all absorbing question  
of the Porto Rican tariff. The presi-  
dent did not enter into this question at  
any length but it was perfectly clear to  
be seen that he was in harmony with  
congress on the passage of the fifteen  
per cent tariff. The attempts of Chil-  
go papers to prove that the president  
and the house are acting at cross pur-  
poses in this matter, are absolutely  
without foundation. Theoretically, we  
believe the president wishes free trade  
with Porto Rico and expects it to come  
at no distant day. But as his predeces-  
sor, Mr. Cleveland said, "It is a condi-  
tion not a theory that confronts us." The  
facts are that Porto Rico is in debt  
and badly in need of funds to carry on  
and establish its government. There  
are three ways in which this money  
may be provided. First by the direct  
appropriation of not less than ten mil-  
lion dollars by the United States. 2d,  
by a system of direct taxation such as  
is used by the states, and 3d, by the  
collection of customs tax or tariff. The  
first method is not a good one as we  
wish our possessions to be self sustain-  
ing. The second proposition is a good  
one and the one which we must ulti-  
mately obtain, but it will require at  
least two years to put it in complete  
working order. Suppose for instance  
that Iowa had no legislature, no coun-  
ty officers, no assessors, no assessment  
laws. It would be necessary to elect  
a legislature first, then a law must be  
enacted under which the assessors and  
county officers should be elected, then  
the assessments must be made and  
equalized, and then the taxes must be  
collected. How long would it take?  
What would be the result if the state  
were in need of money now? The Porto  
Rican tariff bill provides for a tariff of  
less than one-sixth of the regular tariff  
to be collected and every cent of it to  
be turned over to Porto Rico. The  
customs machinery is all ready. With-  
in fifteen minutes after the passage of  
the law the money would begin to flow  
into Porto Rico's treasury and the  
danger of bankruptcy would be averted.  
This revenue would fill the gap  
until the regular system of taxation  
could be put into effect, and until in-  
dustrial conditions were so changed for  
the better that Porto Rican labor would  
cease to be a menace to American  
labor.

The business men and the vast ma-  
jority of the people of Porto Rico are  
satisfied with the solution of the prob-  
lem. Conditions in Porto Rico are  
now at their worst, the passage of the  
tariff measure would be oppressive to  
no one, it would afford the temporary  
relief so greatly needed and within a  
very few years it would be succeeded  
by the same free trade facilities now  
enjoyed by the various states.

Our discussion of the Porto Rican  
tariff had diverted us from our visit to  
the first magistrate. After a chat of  
about twenty minutes we took our  
leave. The president had not, however,  
made any sign that our stay was over-  
lengthy. Perhaps this was due to his  
perfect good breeding, and perhaps it  
was because it was not unpleasant to  
visit with some who had no favors to  
ask.

As soon as we left the president's  
apartment, Mr. Dolliver was inter-  
viewed by a man whom the Associated  
Press had stationed at the door to  
question every one as to the object of  
their visit and what the president had  
said. Mr. Dolliver suddenly knew  
nothing at all. As we were about to  
leave the White House, Secretary of  
State Hay entered. Being introduced  
as an Iowa newspaper man, Secretary  
Hay who began life as a country editor,  
had a few kindly words to say and then  
passed on to see the president and we  
suppose that in a few moments Mr.  
McKinley had laid aside his cigar and  
his social air and was deep in affairs of  
state.

SPECIAL  
Pantaloons Sale!

Saturday, March 31st,  
From 1 to 5 p. m.

200 All Wool Cassi-  
mere Pants, fine  
fitting and good  
weight, Every pair guaranteed  
not to rip for the low price of  
\$1.50. Every pair goes re-  
gardless of cost or former price

\$1.50

These are pants that sold for \$2.50, \$2.75, \$2.00 and  
\$3.50, but must be sold to make room for spring goods.

A big surprise is in waiting to every man who will take  
advantage of this sale. Don't put it off but come early  
and get the first pick of the lot. The sizes are all regular  
and we can furnish the general run of sizes and every  
pair guaranteed as we do all of our other goods. Please  
bear in mind the day and time--SATURDAY, MARCH  
31st, from 1 to 5 p. m.

SIME BROS.,

Sellers of the Right Kind of Clothing at the Right Prices.

Beautifying  
Your Homes

WHAT beautifies a home more than a  
nice Carpet? We desire to call your  
attention to our line of Carpets—the most  
complete in the county. MOQUETTES,  
BRUSSELS, VELVETS, MOHAIRS and  
INGRAINS—also Carpet Beaters and  
Sweepers (see our display window). We  
also carry an elegant line of Rugs, which  
is sure to please you. WALL PAPER ga-  
lore—call in and see samples. We carry  
the largest and best line of furniture in the  
county.

C. J. Salomon.

20 per cent  
discount

On Saturday, March 31st we will sell a lot of  
elegant new samples in China just received from  
the east at 20 per cent discount from our already  
low price. Come in and look us over. Our  
stock of silver sash rings and belt clasps have  
arrived also our Ladies Shirt Waist Sets. We  
will be pleased to show you through.

O. M. CAMPBELL'S,

Main street. Look for Sign "White Camel."

April 1st, No Pay, No Paper

QUIT A-COMPLAININ'.

Why, yes! I like winter, 'n' sleigh rides 'n' s'ch,  
Whenever that season comes round  
With its breeze 'n' the north, full o' frostiness,  
which,

With the snow, helps to whiten the ground;  
But sometimes when you think you're a-goin' to  
have spring,  
'N' hang up your old buffalo coat,  
Why the wind will whip 'round to the north, 'n'  
I jing!

Oh, it's then that we think we'd run the hull  
thing,  
For a while, 'n' do better 'n' He  
Kin who dees fer the best, whether winter er  
spring.

In the hope that we'll ketch the idee,  
But the hull human race is so earnestly sot  
On the 'ways and the the' plans 'n' success,  
That they somehow forget what they shouldn't  
forget.

'N' who keeps 'em a livin' I guess.  
Pshaw! quit a-complainin' 'bout weather so  
much,  
Just let the thing run as it will.  
You'll get along better by keepin' 'n touch  
With the place you wur ma'ie fer to fill.  
Yass, you'll likely ketch cold, git too warm, er  
too wet.

'N' won't feel jist as well as you might;  
Jist take keer o' yerself, 'n' don't growl, 'n' 'I bet  
Everything ev'rywhar 'll be all right.

Don't take my word fer it; jist try fer a while,  
A good common sense plan of your own.  
You'll hev harmony, peace and good 'n' ev'ry  
mile.

'N' you wont travel fur all alone,  
There'll be others to see how yer new fangled  
way.

To be happy is best fer 'em all,  
'N' the growlin' 'n' grumblin' 'n' hyer ev'ry day  
'll soon leave this terrestrial ball.

—JOHN L. AINSWORTH.

We are pleased that the Bulletin takes  
very favorable to our cash basis plan.  
It is as that paper says, a rare thing for  
a paper to take this stand but we be-  
lieve it is the only solution to the news-  
paper man. If the paper is worth tak-  
ing at all, it is worth paying for in  
advance. It not only encourages the  
publishers to do better work but allows  
him to better equip his office—in fact he  
knows what to depend upon and can  
lay his plans accordingly. We expect  
to drop a good many names from our  
list, names which have been on the list  
for years, and have always paid, but  
who are from six months to one year  
behind at present. We desire to treat  
all alike, whether he be rich or poor, a  
man with \$50,000 does not get the paper  
any quicker than the man with \$2 00.  
In another column will be found a  
notice with a square. If a red cross  
appears in the square it signifies that  
the paper is not paid for and that you  
will not get the Tuesday issue, unless  
paid for in advance. As to the sub-  
scription money due us, we shall be  
compelled to place it in the collectors  
hands with instructions to COLLECT.  
Again we say we are pleased that the  
Bulletin takes our view of the situation  
and trust it may see its way clear to  
pursue the same course.

The parties resisting the attempt of  
the Manilla school board, compelling all  
school children to be vaccinated, are  
having a hearing at Carroll. Hon. P.  
E. C. Lally went to Carroll yesterday  
where he appeared for the defendant.