

TWO FOR ONE!

SPECIAL SHIRT WAIST SALE!

ON Wednesday morning we will place on sale at our great store 500 SHIRT WAISTS at low prices. This lot comprises fresh, new waists in white and colors that were delivered too late by the manufacturer. To dispose of this enormous quantity we have decided to give away, FREE OF CHARGE one Waist of the same price. You get 2 for every one you buy. Sale is limited to six days only.

"The Boys"

**A
whole
week of**

Aristo Cabinets \$1.50 Per Dozen
Platinum " \$2.50 Per Dozen

THESE prices are within fifty cents as low as we gave on that big Saturday, but that was too low, for the class of work is the same as though we got three times as much. Everyone was pleased. We will now make you these prices for one week

Photographs!

**Low
Prices?
Yes, Sir!**

FROM Saturday, June 16th, to Saturday, June 23d, inclusive. Strictly Cash. Our reason for doing this is because we are to stop making cabinets as they are rapidly going out of date. You can get them at less than half price. Good work guaranteed.

A. H. BROWN, Prop.

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MEYERS & TUCKER.

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EXPANSION AND CIVILIZATION.

All live nations expand or colonize. The Phoenicians were the first colonizers and Rome had her first hard fight outside of Italy with the colonists of the Phoenicians. When Rome grew beyond her limited territory she commenced to colonize and gained the world's dominion. In the middle ages the Mohammedans especially the Moors were the colonizers and brought even part of Europe under control.

With the beginning of modern history the nations of Europe, one after another, commenced the process of expansion. Spain, Portugal and the Netherlands were perhaps first in the race. Spain tended westward and occupied a large portion of the western continent while Portugal and the Netherlands went eastward and established their colonies in Africa and Asia. Even now these two powers retain the remnant of these early colonies. Portugal retains the region about Delagoa Bay on the west coast of Africa and of their East India settlements a few of which Goa is the most important. In the Atlantic the Azores, Madeira and a few other islands are still Portuguese. Holland has a magnificent property for commercial purposes in the Emeda Islands. She has a small colony remaining of Guiana in the western hemisphere.

France has been rather unfortunate in her attempts of colonization until lately. Her American colonies with the exception of a few of the West India Islands have been either sold as the Louisiana purchase or been lost in war as Canada. Of late she has successfully attempted to settle portions of Africa but her acquisitions there have not been successful in a financial way. The great colonizer of the present time is England. Her efforts in this direction may be considered as commencing under Elizabeth about the seventeenth or the close of the sixteenth century. Wherever there was a chance she has at once taken possession either because no one else had occupied or she has conquered the former possession. If we think of the vast domain now controlled by the English people we wonder at the magnitude of her possessions. Three immense territories, each vastly larger than the original United Kingdom own the queen as their mistress. Canada, East India, and the Australian confederation are only a portion of her great possessions. If she succeeds in conquering the Boers, another one of these vast territories will be added to her.

Germany and Italy have of late commenced to seek outside enlargement but have not been very successful so far in gaining much territory.

Austria, owing to her limited coast line and mixed population, has not made any effort to expand.

Russia has plenty of territory in this portion of the world which is conceded to her and does not at present seek outside territory.

Naturally we inquire what are the motives causing nations to seek outside territory. The first is undoubtedly room for their crowded population. Great Britain has only a little more than twice the area of Iowa and would not be able to support her population with the usual increase for half a century. The same cause has led other nations to expand and colonize. Of course such colonization will only be reasonable, if it takes possession of lands either not occupied at all or but sparsely occupied. Usually it has

been accompanied by the driving out or exterminating the natives, or making slaves of them. One reason why little colonizing was done during the middle ages was because war, famine and pestilence were keeping population stationary or even reducing it. It was said that after the thirty years' war in Germany from 1618 to 1648 bears, wolves and other wild animals were occupying lands which had been supporting a dense population. The wars of this century now closing have made no such reduction in population as was formerly common. The means of communication have reduced the chances for famine and the advancement of medical science has reduced the mortality of the population by perhaps 50 per cent.

France alone of European nations is not increasing rapidly in population and is therefore about the only nation that does not need to seek for outside territory for the reason that her population is crowded.

At the present time we have no need to colonize to provide for our surplus population, for we have plenty of unoccupied territory for an increase of population and a great portion of our settled lands are not worked to the full capacity of their production. We are still the portion of the globe to which emigrants are flocking in large numbers to acquire the means of a livelihood. The second cause of colonization is the desire to gain commercial advantages. Every nation that has a considerable sea-coast and therefore commerce by sea needs outlets for her commerce and means to supply her ships with refuges from storm, opportunity to repair damages and protection from assaults in time of war. The French nation establishes most of her colonies for this reason and to very good purpose. England has this object in view in her East India colony. Certainly that country has population dense enough not to offer a chance for disposing of England's surplus. We are now at a point in our development to need such places from which we can reach the different portions of the globe and our acquisition of Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines are of just this kind. The Samoan islands have given us for some years a foothold in the Pacific. The opening of Japan and China to commerce is to us of greatest importance and unless we have a foothold on the eastern part of the Pacific we are at a great disadvantage with other nations in competing for this trade.

The third and last great motive in establishing colonies is the acquisition of wealth and of power. Wherever gold or precious stones are found, where large supplies of the wants of other people are produced you will find England anxious to get possession. It is the true imperialism which controls that great nation. As example, take the trouble between England and Venezuela, between England and the United States with regard to the boundary of Alaska, and now the war in South Africa.

The United States have never shown a desire to deprive others of their lands and prosperity for the mere purpose of gain and power.

The government of colonies has been conducted differently by different nations and this difference has proven whether a nation is fit to obtain and retain their dependencies. England has always, since the revolution in this country shown a desire to deal fairly with her colonies, so that now Canada and Australia are independent colonies who are in perfect accord with the mother country. Even in India she grants such an amount of freedom to her dependent peoples as to secure general peaceable acceptance of England's rule.

The Dutch have shown a similar desire to live peaceably with their colonies and are successful in this line.

France and Spain have always made their colonies means to en-

rich themselves and especially the rulers of such colonies, they have tyrannized over their people and have lost their hold as they ought to have lost them.

The wise action of our own government following the example of Holland ought to give us happy, independent colonies who will be a means of strength to us instead of a source of discontent and trouble.

AN EXPLANATION NECESSARY.

The Deloit News contains the following, which we think really demands an explanation or apology: "One of the sights at the 'News' office this week was a Methodist preacher a devil working side by side in perfect harmony. And strange to say the devil was better than the preacher."

The Logan Nucleus speaks highly of the Log Rolling and Denison's entertainment of its visitors, but has about a column of roast for the judges in the prize drill. The decision was rather hard on Logan and their complaint that the Boone drill team should have marched in the procession in the afternoon after receiving the prize in the morning is well taken.

Down in Missouri we find that the great anti-trust-blow-hard party had a fight as to whether the attorney for the Missouri Pacific Railway should be one of the delegates at large to the Kansas City Convention. Governor Stone opposed his election, but he was chosen nevertheless. We would respectfully call this item to the attention of our democratic contemporary.

The Sac County Democrat speaking of the Sac City Institute commencement, states that Robert D. Walker expects to enter the law department of the State University next year. We are glad that this Crawford county boy will continue his studies, and wish him success. There were only two graduates from Sac City as against twenty-three from the Denison college.

Judge Walter I. Smith, of Council Bluffs, has received the nomination for congressman in the ninth congressional district. Judge Smith is an able man and was our favorite for federal judge until it became apparent that Smith McPherson would accept the office. It is something unusual for the 9th district to do anything by acclamation, but that is the way Judge Smith was nominated and he is to be sincerely congratulated upon the spirit of harmony which prevailed and which presages complete victory in the fall.

The Independence Bulletin Journal contains the obituary notice of Mr. G. B. Gaylord whose business was certainly unique for an Iowa man. He was engaged in collecting animals for circuses and zoological gardens, and traversed the globe seventeen times. He was as much at home in the jungles of India or the wilds of Africa as in the streets of Independence. One of his latest business feats was in bringing to this country for Barnum's show, a gathering of representative people of the different races of the East. These people made up the Midway attachment to Barnum's great show. Personally, Mr. Gaylord was very highly respected in Independence and that whole city mourns his death.

Mr. H. A. Cook is in Fort Dodge completing a transaction by which he becomes a part owner and manager of the Fort Dodge Post. The Post is an independent weekly with gold-democratic tendencies and is said to be doing a good business. Mr. Cook's family will reside in Denison for the present. We wish Mr. Cook success in his new field.

The only way to the National Democratic Convention at Kansas City, Mo., July 4th, 1900, is via the Illinois Central. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 2, 3 and 4, 1900, limited to July 9th. Extension of ticket can be obtained by depositing ticket with joint agent at Kansas City on or before July 9th, and upon payment of 50c. joint agency fee, also upon presentation of round trip ticket reading from Kansas City to some point beyond Kansas City for which \$5.00 or more was paid. Return limit will be extended to the date upon which the round trip ticket purchased at Kansas City expires, but in no case later than Sept. 30, 1900. H. E. Casner, Agt.