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SEMI-WEEKLY.  
**MEYERS & TUCKER.**

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### THE CHINESE WAR.

While the question of politics is the one that is now agitating the American mind, the event most fraught with danger, not only to this nation but to the world, is the war with China. The menace is not from the Chinese themselves, but from the fact that at present the forces of not less than six great powers are supposedly acting in concert, and that with their conflicting ideas and ambitions it would be a miracle of diplomacy if differences of opinion leading to open combat did not arise. Each nation is distrustful and jealous of the other and the natural tendency is toward a conflict of interests which may plunge the whole civilized world in war. The only saving virtue in the inter-national army seems to be the presence of the American forces. Through the constant pursuance of the Monroe doctrine, this country has maintained a position where it is not complicated with the ambitions of any other power, and for this reason other nations look to it as an arbiter and peace-maker. It can be readily seen, however, that with Russian, English, French, German and Japanese forces acting as one army it will require the utmost diplomacy to prevent some blunder from occurring which will up-set the status quo and precipitate a death struggle between the Russian bear and the British lion.

The whole origin of this trouble is unfortunate in our opinion and comes from the mistaken idea of the obligation of nations. While we are heartily in sympathy with every effort made for the up-lifting of mankind and the spread of Christianity, we do not believe it to be the duty of this country to guarantee the safety of every individual who sees fit to go into a hostile country and surround himself with all manners of dangers. A missionary goes to China and finds himself in the midst of a civilization absolutely different from our own. Along with the doctrines of Christianity he teaches the people that they are all wrong, that they are back numbers, that their science of government is out of date, that their customs and ways and mode of life are antiquated, if not vicious. Converts spring up about them and these converts as often as not, mistake the spirit of Christianity and spread a feeling of discontent among the people. Imagine a Hindoo or a Mohammedan coming to Denison; imagine that he stands on the street corner and tells us that everything we have is wrong and outrageous; imagine that he makes converts to his ideas; imagine that these people insist on polygamous marriages, and other customs totally at variance with our ways of thought, would it be long before an indignant community would rise in its might and sweep this people from the face of the earth? It is not a question of which is right and which is wrong, it is merely a question of human nature, and no people will tolerate for any length of time an influence which has for its first article of faith the fact that they are inferior and degraded.

We believe that the missionaries sent out by this and other countries act for the most part in perfect good faith; we believe in the doctrines of Christianity and in their ultimate triumph throughout the world; we believe that it is a good and a holy thing for men to offer up their lives as sacrifices in the missionary field, but we do not believe that it is a duty of a nation to place itself in constant peril of war because these devoted

men see fit to plunge into semi-civilized wilds and there run all manner of risk of life and property. The pious Christians asked no such guarantee, they took their lives in their hands and went out to preach to all mankind. The pages of the bible are full of martyrdoms. The lives of the saints show that these holy men made light of danger, that they asked no recourse from Princes or Potentates; that they stood in deadly peril, faced it unflinchingly and sought no other aid than that of God. The nation, like the community, owes a certain protection to its citizens but it owes them this protection only when they co-operate by protecting themselves. In the business world the insurance companies recognize this fact, and if a man engages in what is termed an extra hazardous employment, his policy is either cancelled or his insurance premium raised. It is a duty of the United States to protect any foreigners within our confines, but if any man purposely exposes himself to the violence of an Indian tribe in uncivilized wilds, our government could properly say that the foreigner had himself contributed to his death by his own negligence and rashness. In brief then, while we believe that under the present circumstances the action of the United States in China is perfectly justifiable, we do not believe in the general principle that the United States should guarantee the life and liberty of every man who thinks himself called either of God or of commerce to enter into uncivilized or semi-civilized lands on a mission which he knows to be hazardous, and the effects of which he knows will be to overthrow the existing conditions and customs and ways of thought of that country.

### SECTS IN POLITICS.

We notice from a New York news dispatch that certain over-zealous members of the Catholic church are endeavoring to form a so-called political union of the Catholic citizens of America. The person who advises such a union for political purposes, is an enemy to the church and to the public welfare. Several years ago the so-called "American Protective Association" flourished for a time, but we are happy to say that this organization of protestantism has had its day. We do not believe that the "A. P. A.'s" accomplished any good thing. The organization simply stirred up strife in different communities, created bad feeling, and tended to narrow the public's idea of good citizenship. Citizenship in the United States should be confined to no creed or sect. Every man should have equal opportunity, and the creation of an organization having for its purpose a political division along sectarian lines is contrary to the spirit and principles of our government. Just in the same way that the REVIEW had no sympathy and took no part nor parcel with "A. P. A. ism," it would have no sympathy with a similar organization within the Catholic church. Perhaps this article is pre-mature for we have seen no general signs of such a tendency among our Catholic friends. We know to a certainty that they have been treated fairly in this part of the country, and that there is very little disposition upon the part of any one to discriminate against the Catholic citizen. The fact is, that the more we lay aside these questions of creed, the more we get together on the broad ground of Americanism, the better we shall succeed as a nation. This fact is so patent as to be almost trite, but nevertheless there are some who, aggravated by fancied wrongs, desire to promote these divisions among our people which are always detrimental to the public good.

Billy Hamilton has 'em again. We do not mean this as a personal reference. This refers to the fact that the Odebolt Chronicle is again indulging in its habitual roasts on everybody and everything.

Life Young made a record at Philadelphia of which he is proud.

If McKinley, and Roosevelt, and its record, and its platform cannot win a victory for the republican party, there is no saving grace in the American people.

President McKinley is taking hold of the situation in China as if he meant business. It would be mighty poor policy to change administrations when there is so much "unfinished business" pending.

Theodore Roosevelt is the man who, as assistant secretary of the navy, while other people were talking war, went ahead and ordered all the powder and ammunition factories to work night and day. Had it not been for his foresight and readiness of action, the heroism of our soldiers and sailors would have been unavailing.

The majority of the democrats conceive that the ticket nominated at Philadelphia was the strongest the republicans could have possibly presented. There are a few, however, who insist upon informing us how much better the party might have done. We suppose that had any other men been nominated they would have voted the republican ticket? Well, we guess not.

The Bulletin seeks to make capital against Gov. Shaw because he would not enter into a newspaper quarrel with John Herriott for the benefit of a publisher. The governor has given official expression to his views and his actions are matters of record. The people of Iowa can ask no more and they would certainly think less of their governor if they found him to be a man who could not refrain from the cheap notoriety of a newspaper controversy.

The democratic proposal to kill the trusts by reducing our country to free-trade-hard-times, reminds us of the excellent house wife in Washington township who purchased paris green to kill potato bugs. She left it in the cupboard and it got mixed up with the cookies, and the result was the death of her boy. She said that she knew it would kill potato bugs but she did not know that it would kill children. Free trade may kill trusts, but before it is too late, we wish to inform our democratic brethren that it will also kill business.

While the democrats are denouncing republican leaders, we would respectfully call their attention to the fact that in Missouri the head attorney of the Missouri Pacific Railway will be a delegate at large to the Democratic National convention, that Briber Clark of Montana will head the delegation from that afflicted state and that Ice Trust Tammany is preparing to attend the Kansas City convention in a body. In some good book of ancient times, we believe, there is a mention of a story about the mote and the beam which our democratic friends would do well to read.

We shall quit joking with the Deloit News, it takes us entirely too seriously. In a jocund vein we ventured to quote some paragraph from the News in which a preacher and the Satanic majesty who presides over newspaper shops were implicated, and suggested that the News should apologize. We did not even indicate to which party the apology should be tendered, and we really did not intend to injure the delicate sensibilities of the Deloit journalist. Our advice would be that the News should not take things so seriously and should get used to the good natured comments concerning each other with which the press is rife. Print the News, brother, print such minor items as the 4th of July program of Deloit and the people will be just as well suited.

F. J. Taylor's Circus will exhibit in Denison, June 29th. This will be good news for all who enjoy a high class circus performance, and there is no doubt as to the merits of this great show. The show is bigger and better this season and many new and novel features have been secured.

### How Expresses Drop Men.

"While coming from Chicago last week," said a prominent business man to a Mail and Express reporter, "I noticed a peculiar railroad custom which interested me considerably. I happened to be in the last car of the limited when the train stopped in a desolate spot between stations. The rear brakeman, of course, dropped off and went down the track with a flag to warn any train that might be following us. In a moment or two we started up again, but minus the brakeman. I wondered at this, but was still more surprised later on to see the same thing repeated when we were obliged to stop on account of a threatened hot box. Upon inquiry I found that this was the custom on fast trains. 'Sometimes, if we have lots of time,' said the conductor, 'we whistle for the men to come in, but in those cases we leave them to be picked up by the next train or to walk to the nearest station.'

"But isn't that rather hard on the men?" I asked. "Oh, it's all part of the business," he replied. "I have known of cases where men dropped off in this way were frozen to death or waylaid by tramps, but the railroads have to make the time, and that's why it is done. I have seen trains running with only a conductor aboard them at times because the rest of the crew had been left behind in just this way."

### Vanity and Curiosity.

Vanity seems to spring eternal in the masculine breast, and the less it has to feed upon the more it thrives apparently.

The other day a tramp of high degree in vagrancy stopped before the window of a house at which two young women were standing. He was tattered and torn and melancholy looking to such an extent that he aroused a feeling of deep sympathy in the hearts of the maidens, who looked down upon him as he stood gazing intently at some object he held in his hand.

"I wonder what he has," said the sentimental one of the two as she peered down on him. "A lock of some woman's hair. I shouldn't wonder."

"More likely a coin he's found; he looks pleased," rejoined the practical one scoffingly as she maneuvered for a position that would reveal the object to her.

But it was neither, they discovered. It was just a bit of looking glass, in which the man was surveying his features with a satisfied air, that told of his entire contentment with his very rugged physiognomy.

Which shows, as was said at the beginning of this story, that vanity springs eternal in the masculine breast just as curiosity does in the feminine.—Baltimore News.

### A Friend in Need.

It happened in the early days of Australian history when bushranging was common.

A gentleman was riding along a lonely track through the bush when he heard loud cries for help proceeding from a neighboring grove. Arriving at the spot whence proceeded the cries, he was surprised and shocked to find a man securely tied to a tree.

"What is the matter here?" he asked.

"Oh, sir," replied the poor fellow.

"I'm so glad you have come! A few hours ago I was stuck up by bushrangers, who rifled my pockets, and, after stealing everything I had except a bundle of notes in my inside breast pocket, which they fortunately overlooked, bound me to this tree and decamped."

"The scoundrels!" ejaculated the newcomer. "Took everything you had except a bundle of notes in your inside pocket, eh?"

"Yes, sir."

"The villains! And then they tied you so tightly that you cannot escape?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then I'll take the notes the other fellows left!" And he did.—London Answers.

### Embarrassing.

When the new minister, a handsome and unmarried man, made his first pastoral call at the Fosdicks', he took little Anna up in his arms and tried to kiss her. But the child refused to be kissed. She struggled loose and ran off into the next room, where her mother was putting a few finishing touches to her adornment before going into the parlor to greet the clergyman.

"Mamma," the little girl whispered, "the man in the parlor wanted me to kiss him."

"Well," replied mamma, "why didn't you let him? I would if I were you."

Thereupon little Anna ran back into the parlor, and the minister asked: "Well, little lady, won't you kiss me now?"

"No, I won't," replied Anna promptly, "but mamma says she will!"—Harper's Bazar.

### The Bundle Kicked.

A comical story is told of an English nobleman who is shortsighted. In a railroad train, while he was sitting next to a very stout old woman, friend on the next seat accosted him. "Wait a minute," said his lordship. "I'll put this bundle of rags in the rack and you can sit here." And to the astonishment and horror of the gigantic female he caught her round the waist before he realized his mistake.

### Expensive Furniture.

"One of the special agents of the Indian bureau is a woman, and she receives a salary of \$8 a day," read Mr. Wintergreen.

"She must sell a good many," commented Mrs. Wintergreen. "But I shouldn't have thought there was such a demand for that sort of a bureau."—Detroit Free Press.

Small kindnesses, small courtesies, small considerations, habitually practiced in our social intercourse, give a greater charm to the character than the display of great talents and accomplishments.