

### A SPLENDID ORATION

Delivered by Miss Anna Heickson of the Manila Schools.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

Excellent Oration Full of Helpful Suggestions.—Miss Heickson of Aspinwall the Writer.

#### A GOLDEN INHERITANCE.

In speaking of inheritance, the people of today are reminded first of a money consideration that has been handed down to them from some ancestor, and not the educational facilities that we have now compared with what the people had in years gone by. Our advance in knowledge, dating from the foundation of this government, is almost incomprehensible compared with the old monarchs and empires of Europe, especially Egypt and China that date the foundation of their empires from two to three thousand years before the Christian era, and which had not made any appreciable advancement until recently. Though other empires and kingdoms, as England, Germany and Spain have progressed in recent years, it must be understood that none of these nations made any great advancement until a government had been established in America as a guidance for them and which seemed to lead them out of the abyss of obscurity. Let it be impressed upon the mind that our greatest advancement in knowledge, was derived from men, who in their day were considered of the most humble walks of life, but who breathing an air of freedom, arose to prominence, becoming great explorers, statesmen, theologians and politicians.

Take the discovery of America, the inhabitants of the aborigines, is still but a speculative theory. The mound builders and other races which give evidences of a remote civilization will, perhaps, remain forever, hidden in mystery. It was not until the fifteenth century that the continent was not only entirely unknown to the inhabitants of the old world, it was not even known that the earth was a globe. Even the most skilled navigators believed it to be a circular plain and surrounded on all sides by a sea of unknown extent with terrible mysteries in the boundless waste of waters beyond. They even supposed that a short distance above the earth the heavens rose like a great arch, and rested on the tops of the highest mountains, while the sun, moon and stars were thought to rise from and set beneath the waves of the sea. It was at this period that Columbus blessed the world by his superior mind. Being convinced that the earth was round he addressed himself successfully to every maritime power in Europe for assistance in discovering the truth of his theory, but he was treated as a wild, visionary adventurer. He had become utterly discouraged, when Isabella, Spain's noble queen, interested herself in his behalf and even resolved to sacrifice jewels to aid his purpose. With such a noble friend enlisted in his behalf, Columbus set sail from the Spanish port of Palos on his western voyage discovery, with three little ships, that were frail for such a voyage, among unknown dangers, without a chart or knowledge of the difficulties he was to encounter. Who can contemplate his feelings and those of his crew as day after day they sailed away from everything they knew on the earth. Day after day passed on, the sun rose and set upon the wide waste of water, and land appeared not; morning and evening clouds fringing the horizon had often deceived the weary mariners into the glad cry of "land," but the deception floated away, the wild waves rose and fell, the frightened and mutinous sailors refused to venture further to their almost certain destruction and clamored to return, but the calm, heroic courage of Columbus won their devotion. He reasoned with them so calmly and so ably, as to convince them of the correctness of his theory, that they were willing to proceed. At last the fragrant breeze, laden with the perfume of tropical flowers came from the islands of the new world, and the sorrows and misgivings of the long, weary voyage were ended and the inheritance of a new world was proclaimed to the people who immediately set about to form colonies, and immigrate to the new lands to build their future homes, until great settlements were established from all the different countries of Europe. From the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth till the uprising against Charles I. about twenty thousand immigrants came from Old England to New England, in pursuit of intellectual freedom and ecclesiastical independence, rather than for worldly honor and profit. At this time the great and learned statesmen of Europe thought that no other, save a monarchical form, suitable for the government of their possession, but these people having descended from hardy men, who had fled for conscience sake, from oppression, it was but natural that a spirit of opposition to royal interference should exist among the children of pioneers. There was in it an inheritance of courage, of manliness, love of liberty, of undying adherence to principle. Not being able to convince the mother country of her unjust ways and rulings, began to plan and establish a government of their own. After one of the bloodiest contests and fiercest struggles, after enduring all the hardships and privations of war, they convinced the people of Europe that they could establish their own laws. The representative men among them assembled together, and established in that day a new form of government, far advanced over that of the old-time monarchies of Europe, a government superior over any other in the way of moral and educational advantages, a government that had never been excelled before, the good and beneficial results of which we are reaping today, and will undoubtedly continue to inherit for generations to come. It was only in the war of 1812, at the memorable siege of New Orleans, where the British were brought face to face with the Americans, that they realized the great strength and superior knowledge of such a country. But one great problem remains yet to be solved by those

people; that was the question of equality among mankind. It had puzzled the great statesmen up to the beginning of the last half of the present century, what to do with the people, who had been brought from the deserts of Africa and placed in bondage on our soil. It seemed to threaten the destruction of the nation and completely divide the people, when again there arose from the humble walks of life a man who showed his superior knowledge and will, by proclaiming that all men are created free and equal, whether white or black, and who immediately began to establish these views and make them a part of the constitution of the United States, which cost us one of the most bloody conflicts with a nation, after all its disasters and all its sufferings, the country was made stronger and greater, the Union rendered indissoluble, and the future through the agony and blood of one generation was made brighter and better for all. Let us build shadows that will forever shut off the rays of the sun from the earth, let us pierce it from center to circumference, but never, no never let us divide this Union. Can we afford to divide our inhabitants with other people? We can undoubtedly give them a lesson from which they may profit. There was for the last twenty or thirty years a people upon some of the different islands of the ocean, that had been struggling to throw off the tyrannical rule of a kingdom, but not having sufficient numerical strength through all these years struggled in vain for their freedom until assisted by the kindly offices of our government, they have gained their independence and are able to say, "We have shaken off the rule of a kingdom, with their civil ways and deeds, cunning, crafty, cruel monarchs goading while their victim bleeds." They have found no solace of a nation's broken word, of a king or ruler, of the flashing of a sword. Can we be permitted to look beyond the veil of time and see these people, who have struggled for five centuries or more in utter obscurity, build churches, established schools, erect colleges, for which to educate their people, until they rise intellectually and produce great diplomats and statesmen that they may outrank those of other nations, and hear their orators on great occasions with one hand pointing to their own beloved institutions and with the other to the flag of the United States, proclaim and commemorate the day they received assistance from this country, and forever cherish the inheritance of their freedom handed over to them from this republic. "So let us throw the doors of knowledge open, there our path of duty lies let us do a deed of justice, worthy of our nation's ways. We are strong, our aim is mighty, let us now be just and wise, ought that comes by wrong to others, ought that bears the stamp of greed, in the name of human freedom, send this message over the sea."

Is not the assistance given to people of other lands whereby they may become independent and educate themselves by our example a great inheritance? Is not the opportunity handed down to us from generation to generation a grand inheritance? Is not the privileges we enjoy from the products of our forefathers fertile brain, the blessings of free institutions, the best of public schools, the cherished hopes of a christian people, both morally and intellectually, a golden inheritance?

#### Paul's ready wit.

An Irishman who was traveling through London met two Englishmen, who thought they would play a joke on him.

One of them said: "Good morning, Pat! Did you hear the devil is dead?" The Irishman put his hand in his pocket and gave each a copper.

They asked what this was for, to which he replied: "This always a custom in ould Ireland, when the father is dead, to give something to the poor orphan."

#### Tommy's Lunch.

Uncle (who left his nephew "refreshing")—Well, Tommy, you see I'm back. Are you ready? What have I to pay, miss?

Waitress—Three buns, four sponge cakes, two sandwiches, one jelly, five tarts and—

Uncle—Good gracious, boy! Are you not ill?

Tommy—No, uncle, but I'm very thirsty.—London Tit-Bits.

## Every Month

there are thousands of women who nearly suffer death from irregular menses. Sometimes the "period" comes too often—sometimes not often enough—sometimes the flow is too scant, and again it is too profuse. Each symptom shows that Nature needs help, and that there is trouble in the organs concerned. Be careful when in any of the above conditions. Don't take any and every nostrum advertised to cure female troubles.

### BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

is the one safe and sure medicine for irregular or painful menstruation. It cures all the ailments that are caused by irregularity, such as leucorrhoea, falling of the womb, nervousness; pains in the head, back, breasts, shoulders, sides, hips and limbs. By regulating the menses so that they occur every twenty-eighth day, all those aches disappear together. Just before your time comes, get a bottle and see how much good it will do you. Druggists sell it at \$1.

Send for our free book, "Perfect Health for Women." THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. ATLANTA, GA.

### A WARSHIP'S DIARY.

A Visit to the Island of Barbados.

PEOPLE LOYAL SUBJECTS

Bridgetown, the Principal City, a Very Beautiful Place. Country Densely Populated.

The earliest inhabitants were Indians, of whom some traces are found here as well as in all the others of these islands. It was not until the reign of James I. that we hear of any visit being paid by Englishmen—the crew of the ship "Orange Blossom"—who deserted the island, laded, and took possession in the name of their King, and it has remained in the hands of the English ever since. In 1684 the population was 20,000 whites and 46,000 slaves. The slave trade ceased in 1806. The year previous Lord Nelson laid in the vicinity of our anchorage for sixteen hours before searching the neighboring colonies for the Spanish and French fleets. A bronze statue of the Admiral stands in Trafalgar Square, within a few minutes walk from the boat landing at Bridgetown. The island was used as a military station during the wars with the French and Dutch. It was the first English settlement where the sugar cane was planted and cultivated. The total population is 186,000, 1120 to the square mile, making it the most densely populated country in the world to be found outside of China. The islands has its own governor, its legislature and all the excellent features of Colonial administration. The colonists enjoy the same rights and privileges as their brethren in the mother country, and have similar laws and institutions. They are and always have been good Englishmen and loyal objects. The islands is divided into 11 parishes and districts. There is a railway 24 miles long from Bridgetown to the Parish of St. Andrew, following closely along the coast. The religion of the island is chiefly that of the Church of England, though other denominations are represented.

Bridgetown is situated north of a rivulet in Carlisle Bay, on the leeward side of the island. The Bay is named after James Hav, Earl of Carlisle, an early lord proprietor of Barbados and the Caribbees. The Bay is an open roadstead exposed to the wind, from the south and south-west. There is an inner harbor and carenage, protected by a mole. The town extends along the shores of the Bay for nearly two miles. Though irregularly built it presents quite a beautiful appearance, contains comfortable houses, principally of stone, a large square, and besides many churches, several chapels, and a large number of schools. The population of the town is about 21,000. There is also the Government House, in which the Governor resides, and some other public buildings, warehouses, etc. On landing the streets are found full of a noisy crowd of negroes—women with their bright bits of colored finery, and carrying trays of fruit and other things upon their heads; naked children, brawny stevedores and laborers upon the docks. All seem to be light-hearted and gay, and actuated by the one idea of making as much money as possible out of the men-of-war men. Bridgetown takes its name from an old piece of Indian history. The Indians had built a bridge over the creek or outlet through which the water from the hill ran into the sea. This was known as the Indian bridge for a long time, and it finally gave its name to the town which was built around it. Great damage was done to the town by fire in 1666, 1766 and 1845. It is interesting historical fact that the one foreign trip ever taken by George Washington was made to this island in 1752, in company with his brother Lawrence, who was an invalid. Here the Father of His Country enjoyed the hospitality of the island, and also had the small-pox.

#### A Specialist.

A few days ago a well known Washington lady, being unexpectedly bereft of her kitchen assistance, advertised for a colored woman capable of performing general housework.

The first caller in response to the advertisement was a mulatto damsel, bedecked with ribbon and finery. From her airs and graces she might have been a graduate of a seminary. She announced that she had noticed the advertisement and was desirous of securing employment.

"Are you a good cook?" inquired the lady of the house.

"No, indeed, I don't cook," was the reply.

"Are you a good washer and ironer?" was the next query.

"I wouldn't do washing and ironing; it's too hard on the hands," declared the caller.

"Can you sweep?" the housewife then wanted to know.

"No," was the answer, and it was a positive one. "I'm not strong enough for that."

"Well, in the name of goodness, what can you do?" said the lady of the house, exasperated. The placid reply was:

"I dusts."—Washington Star.

# Assignee Sale!

The sale of Clothing at Haugh & Kemming still continues and will continue until the stock is closed out or enough to satisfy their creditors. This stock was the largest in Northwestern Iowa and is not broken in any respect. Every Department is complete.

We can fit you in all sizes and at prices never known in Denison. Owing to the lateness of the season the past sales during the Assignee Sale have been largely of heavy or winter goods. Our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing is just as complete as ever. Our past purchasers have gone away loaded with bargains, and our Spring and Summer Stock offers equal advantages to the close buyer. Do not forget our Merchant Tailoring Department.

## J. P. JONES, ASSIGNEE OF HAUGH & KEMMING.

### EXCURSION RATES.

#### ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

DENVER, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, Col., Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah, Hot Springs, Spearfish, Deadwood and Custer, S. D., Sheridan, Wyo. Special excursion rates to above named points, June 20, July 9th, July 17th and August 1st, of only one fare plus \$2. Limit October 31st.

HOME-SEEKERS Excursions twice each month during 1900. One fare plus \$2.00. See other notices.

CHICAGO, Ill., National Prohibition Convention, June 27-28. One fare rate from points where the one way rate is more than \$4. On sale June 25, 26 and 27. Limit July 2nd.

BIENNIAL Convention National Republican League of United States, St. Paul, Minn., July 17-18, 1900, one fare plus \$2.00 July 15, 16 and 17, limited to July 21st, except that tickets be deposited with joint agent St. Paul on or before July 21st, and upon payment of \$4c, and also upon presentation of round trip ticket reading from St. Paul to some point beyond for which rate of \$5.00 or more was paid, return limit will be extended to date upon which round trip ticket from St. Paul expires but in no case later than August 21, 1900.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Annual Meeting National Educational Association, July 7-13. One fare plus \$2 going and returning by the same direct route, or going by one direct route and returning by any other direct route. Tickets may also be routed via other variable routes by payment of a reasonable extra amount. Tickets on sale July 3d, 5th, 6th and 8th. Limit September 1st. Tickets allow of stopovers returning at points south of the Ohio River.

WATERLOO, Iowa, Annual State Meeting Grand Lodge K. of P. and Rathbone Sisters, August 7-9. Rate to be announced later.

CHICAGO, Ill., National Encampment Grand Army of the Republic, August 27 to September 1. Rate to be announced later.

DETROIT, Mich., Biennial Conclave Knights of Pythias, August 27 to September 1. Rate to be announced later.

FOURTH OF JULY Excursions with Illinois Central Railroad, to points within 200 miles of Denison, one and one-third fare for round trip. Tickets on sale July 3 and 4, good to return to and including July 9th. H. E. CASNER, Agent.

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.

#### C. & N. W.

FOURTH OF JULY rates.—On July 3 and 4 the Northwestern line will sell excursion tickets at low rates to points on the Northwestern System and Union Pacific R. R., within 200 miles of selling station, good returning until October 31, also very low rates on same dates to Glenwood Springs, Salt Lake City, Ogden, Deadwood and Hot Springs. Quickest time. Best service. Apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern Ry. 46-3 W

HALF RATES to Chicago, via the Northwestern Line. Excursion tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip, June 25-27, limited to July 2, on account of Prohibition National convention. Apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern Ry. 46-3 W

HALF RATES to Kansas City, Mo., via the Northwestern line. Excursion tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip, July 2-3-4, limited to July 9, with extension under certain conditions to Sept. 30, on account of National Democratic Convention. Apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern Ry. 46-3 W

VERY LOW Excursion rates to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, via Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern line, on 18-20, July 3-17 and August 1-7 and 21, good returning until October 31, also very low rates on same dates to Glenwood Springs, Salt Lake City, Ogden, Deadwood and Hot Springs. Quickest time. Best service. Apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern Ry. 46-101

## Once Tasted Never Forgotten!

That is what the say about our ICE CREAM DA. With all the latest flavors drawn from new, superb fountain. We are headquarters for the finest line of Perfumes in the city. The verdict of all—"Oh, what nice stationary." Call and see—visitors more than welcome. Do not miss the Broadway Pharmacy when you are looking for an up-to-date drug store.

### C. F. CASSADAY & CO.

W. A. McHENRY, Pres. SEARS McHENRY, Cashier.

## First National Bank.

DENISON, IOWA.

Capital and Surplus	\$125,000.00
Deposits	425,000.00
Loans	450,000.00

With our thirty years of experience in the banking business and our large capital and constant increasing deposits we are able to take care of our customers at the lowest rates. Deposits received subject to be drawn at sight. Time certificates issued drawing three per cent for six and four per cent for twelve months. We make a specialty of loaning money on cattle to be fed for market as well as individuals. Also make first mortgage loans on improved farms at current rates. We sell lands, town lots, furnish abstracts of title and sell steamship tickets for foreign ports. Our officers speak German. We solicit your patronage.

### MONEY TO LOAN ON LONG OR SHORT TIME.

## THE WEST DENISON MILL

Just Received! A carload of Bran, Shorts and Flour. Charter Oak and Dunlay Flour sold or exchanged for Wheat. Oil Meal, Corn, Oats, Chop and Hay for sale. Get prices before buying elsewhere. Call on us or order by 'Phone 271.

C. D. MILLER, Proprietor.

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