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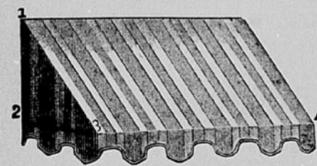
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**Green Bay Lumber Company,
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SEMI-WEEKLY.

MEYERS & TUCKER.

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BRYAN IS CONSISTENT.

There are many things about the Nebraska man that we do not like. We do not believe in his doctrines and we think they would be harmful to the American people if made into law. His appeals to the feelings and to hatred, rather than to reason, do not impress us as the acts of a statesman but we wish to pay our sincere tribute to Mr. Bryan's consistency. Four years ago Mr. Bryan made free silver the issue. It was his support of this measure which first brought him before the people and it was his moving speech at Chicago which clinched his hold upon democratic heart strings.

Mr. Bryan now states firmly and strongly that there is to be "no backward step" on the silver issue. In doing this Mr. Bryan sets himself against the many of his party who think silver a dead issue and who believe the events of the past four years have proved free silver to be wrong. These men hope to win by thrusting free silver in the back-ground, asking people to forget the blunder of 1896 and to place their party in power on new issues. Mr. Bryan will have none of this, he says in effect that he would rather be wrong than president and if he is named as leader of the democratic party it must be on a platform which commits the party to free silver.

Mr. Sulzer of New York, who wishes to be Mr. Bryan's running mate, is strong in his support of free silver as is also Mr. Towne who has already been named on the ticket of the people's party for second place. Mr. Richard Croker who leads the Tammany forces of New York City, has been to see Mr. Bryan and reports that he is much pleased with the stand taken by him on the great issue of the day which in Mr. Croker's mind is that of the spoils. Mr. Bryan has said to Mr. Croker that he is a spoilsman; that, in effect, the civil service rubbish shall be done away with should he be chosen and that the offices shall be given to good democrats only. Mr. Croker's highest thought on public questions is that of spoils. Now that he finds that Mr. Bryan is with him on that subject he is willing to swallow free silver or any other dose which Mr. Bryan may prepare for him. It would thus seem that Mr. Bryan is to have the support of the Tammany ring as he has found means to cement them to him on the broad ground of that grand creed of democracy that "To the victor belongs the spoils."

Chairman Jones, Ex-Senator Hill, Ex-Congressman Cable of Illinois, and thousands of other strong leaders of their party know that to bring forward the silver issue means party defeat. They know that the great and busy American people do not want their money trifled with. They know that to assert the doctrine of free silver as Mr. Bryan wishes, will unite every business man, every farmer who is sound and honest, every wage earner who wishes to give an honest day's work for an honest day's pay, against the democratic party. Mr. Bryan must know this. He must know that while many may not like all of the acts of President McKinley, while they may not agree that we should hold the Philippines, while they may not believe in the republican idea of the tariff, they surely do not agree with any effort to debase our currency or to impair the credit of either the nation or of the people themselves. We know of many in this county who, on account of old party ties and friendships, would be glad to vote the democratic ticket, who will not do so when they know that the success

of democracy means free silver with all its train of hardships and ruin to our country. Mr. Bryan must know this as well as do the old time leaders of democracy. He must know that republicans ask nothing better than to have free silver again an issue; yet knowing all this Mr. Bryan is quoted upon all sides as saying that he wishes democracy to adhere strongly to free silver, and that that is to be one of the great issues of the campaign. For these reasons, while we cannot admire Mr. Bryan's judgment any more than we did 1896, we can but applaud his consistency.

HERESIES OF BRYANARCHY.

J. Sterling Morton, after conferring with some of the eastern democrats who, like him, refused to support Bryan in 1896, says that he and they will not vote for Mr. Bryan in 1900, even if free silver were to be left out of the platform to be adopted at Kansas City next week. They take this position because '16 to 1 is only one of the many heresies of Bryanarchy."

This is a fact which cannot be overlooked. Four years ago the monetary heresy of which Bryan was the chief exponent, was the one which agitated the public mind the most. The disastrous effects of a free coinage victory would have been felt at once by men in all branches of industry. The popular indorsement of the other heresies of the Chicago platform would have brought great and perhaps irremediable evils upon the country, but not at once.

This year the silver question is not so conspicuous. Four years ago "free silver" was offered as the panacea for hard times. There are no hard times now to incline voters to turn to wild financial projects for relief. Therefore, even if "16 to 1" should figure as prominently in the platform of 1900 as in that of 1896, less public attention will be bestowed on that heresy than on those other heresies which will presumably be a part of the democratic creed this year as they were four years ago.

One of those heresies is the warm support given to that form of mob rule called Debsism. The right of the national government to enforce, without the consent of its governor, national laws within a state when violated by lawless combinations, is challenged. The previously unquestioned authority of courts to notify law-breakers to desist from evil-doing and to punish them if they disobey its warning, is attacked. Were this heresy to be made a rule of action that anarchial element which believes in government by riot would be swift to avail itself of the opportunity.

Another heresy is the proposition that congress and not the supreme court shall decide what legislation is constitutional. Four years ago the democrats, displeased with the decision of that court adverse to the constitutionality of the income tax law of 1894, spoke in their platform of the reversal of that decision "by the courts as it may hereafter be constituted." This was a threat that if the democracy won the number of judges would be increased so as to get a majority for an income tax. It is not easy to invent a more dangerous doctrine than that whenever the supreme court decides contrary to the wishes of the majority in congress it shall be reconstituted so that it may be brought into agreement with that majority.

The above are some of the heresies which Mr. Bryan believes in, and which there are gold democrats in the east, like Abram S. Hewitt, and perhaps some in Illinois, who cannot swallow. It is expected that these heresies will make part of the next democratic national platform. If so, they will play a more prominent part in the issues of the campaign than they did in 1896, when they were overshadowed by the silver question.—Chicago Tribune.

According to the Observer, Vail now has a "flowering" mill. We have seen a house-fly and a chimney sweep but the "flowering" mill is beyond our ken. Vail should start a dime museum at once.

TAFFY THAT DID NOT WORK.

One of the prominent German republican farmers of the county was surprised a short time ago to receive a personal letter bearing the imprint of the "Free Silver Republican Headquarters for Iowa, W. A. Spurrier, Committee-man, 602, I. L. & T. Building in Des Moines, Iowa."

The recipient of the letter was the more surprised in that he had never figured as a silver republican and had no disloyalty in his heart toward the grand old party. Instead of taking the bait of taffy as it was hoped that he would, our good republican friend felt insulted that these free silver montebanks should think him in their class. The letter shows to what straits the silverites are being put in their effort to get some one to attend their convention at Kansas City. Why they would be willing to appoint any one as a delegate if he would only consent to go is hardly apparent, if it was wished to make the convention a representative body. After seeing the inner workings of this democratic auxiliary, one can better appreciate what this grandiloquent convention of free silver republicans amounts to. The letter which Mr. Spurrier sent to the Crawford county republican reads as follows:

Dear Sir: Your name has been suggested as one who would attend the National Free Silver Republican convention to be held at Kansas City on July 4, in the capacity of a delegate. Will you be able to attend if selected? We should be very glad to hear from you on the subject at an early date. This will be an important convention and we want to select only those who will agree to attend if chosen. If you find it impossible to be present, can you suggest the name of some good free silver republican in your county who will attend if chosen?

Respectfully yours,
W. A. SPURRIER.

Bryan's race for the presidency will be another case of "off agin, on agin, gone agin."

Those gold democrats who have been contemplating a return to their old party should read carefully a notice served upon them by the Bulletin. In speaking of the possible nomination of David B. Hill for vice president, the Bulletin says: "The Iowa delegation is not in favor of Hill for anything unless he wants to come back and serve in the ranks. When he has served a few years at this, he may talk of holding office again." As Ex-Senator Hill remained with the party organization in 1896 and voted for Bryan, we do not see the meaning of the Bulletin in asking him to "come back." The Bulletin simply means that free silver is the test of party loyalty to democracy. On this basis we believe the democratic vote in Crawford will be greatly reduced.

The Century Co. announces the discovery of a new romantic novelist in a young New Yorker, Miss Bertha Rangle, whose maiden effort is to be The Century's leading piece of fiction for the next eight months, beginning in the August number. It is described as a dramatic romance of love and adventure, and is entitled "The Helmet of Navarre." The scene is Paris during the siege by Henry of Navarre, and the action occupies but four days of the week preceding the Sunday when Henry entered the city to give his adhesion to the Catholic Church and accept its ecclesiastical rites—the occasion of his saying that Paris was worth a mass. The story is full of vigorous action, and the plot is said to be one of fascinating interest. Among the characters of the story are the king himself, the Duke of Mayenne, who commanded the city during the investment, and hero and heroine of much attractiveness.

SALE OF CLOTHING STOCK.

Notice is hereby given that until the 5th day of July, 1900, written proposals for the purchase of the Sime Bros. stock of clothing, gents' furnishing goods, hats, caps, trunks, valises, etc., invoiced at \$9,000.00, will be received by the undersigned trustee.

The stock is in the store building occupied by Sime Bros in the Laub Block, Denison, Iowa, and is open for inspection. It is a first-class, complete, up-to-date stock. Not only is this true, but Denison offers an opportunity for one desirous of engaging in the clothing business.

All proposals must be in writing and directed to the undersigned at Denison, Iowa.

N. L. HUNT,
Trustee.

50-3

Swindling a Bank.

A few years ago a well dressed man presented himself at a certain national bank and laid down a check for \$3,000. It was signed by a well known wholesale whisky house, and upon the back were the words, "Identification waived." At the same time a well dressed man entered the office of a live stock firm at the stockyards and asked if he could wait in the office, as he expected a telephone message. He was told that he could, and he took a seat near the telephone.

Down in the bank the paying teller was asking who the holder of the check knew. He said not many firms, as he was a stock dealer, but if the teller would call up Mr. Smith of Jones & Smith, the well known brokers at the stockyards, he would find out that he was all right. The teller called for the number, and when the ring answered he asked for Smith. The man on the end said he was Smith, and he at once gave Brown, the holder, the amount of the check.

When it was discovered that the check was a forgery, there was an awful kick, as Smith said Brown was as good as gold. Smith declared that he had talked to no one, and the result was an argument between Smith and the bank teller. No one knew about the accomplice answering the phone, and the result was that Smith took his account from the bank, and no one ever knew who it was who answered the telephone.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Gift Not Appreciated.

Two well known clubmen were strolling along Chestnut street the other afternoon when a young fellow of rather sporty attire stopped them and attempted to borrow \$5. "I've got to have it tonight, and I'll give it back to you tomorrow," he said.

The man addressed looked dubious, and his friend, who was not acquainted with the would be borrower, moved away, apparently to be out of earshot of the conversation.

"I don't think I can lend you the money today," said the clubman.

"Come on, there's a good fellow," coaxed the other. "You'll get it back tomorrow, sure."

"No; I won't lend it to you," was the reply, "but I'll tell you what I will do. If you're so devilish hard up, I'll give you \$5."

"All right; give it to me," was the unblushing rejoinder.

"You've got it already," said the clubman. "Do you remember the five you borrowed from me three months ago? Well, don't bother about paying that back. Nice day, isn't it? So long!" Then he rejoined his friend. "In the last two years that fellow has borrowed \$50 from me at various times," he said.—Philadelphia Record.

An Englishman's Manners.

Note, as has long been noted, that the only manners the Englishman cares about are what our country consins call "table manners." He can lay enormous stress upon these without seeming to thaw out, for they really express nothing, and meticulous nicety in the forms of eating and drinking pleases his innate sense of refinement and chimes in with his dislike for making a mess. Yet a certain Frenchman may not have been far wrong, after all, in saying that "the English would surely not frown so upon a man's mopping up sauce with a piece of bread if they themselves had ever had any sauce worth mopping up." It may be that the Englishman's perfection of deportment at meals comes in part from a lack of temptation to do otherwise. But the truth is none the less apparent that the complicated conventions regarding what to do and what to avoid at table that obtain in England do not in any way involve that outward expressiveness which the Englishman abhors. He can obey them without prejudice to his impassivity. And this cult of impassiveness, of self repression, is essentially Spartan—that of the savage.—Scrivener's.

The Origin of Phoenix Park.

The origin of the name of Phoenix park has puzzled many scholars unacquainted with the Irish language. The name was called in the Irish vernacular Fionn-uisce, pronounced fionniske, which signifies clear or fair water, and which, articulated in the brief English manner, exactly resembled the word phoenix. The spring or well so called from which the park derives its name still exists close to the Dublin entrance of the viceregal lodge. It is situated in a glen beside the lower lake and is one of the romantic objects of the park.—London News.

Shopping in Scotland.

It has been said that the Scottish dialect is peculiarly powerful in its use of vowels, and the following dialogue between a shopman and a customer has been given as a specimen. The conversation relates to a plaid hanging at the shop door:

Customer (inquiring the material)—Oo? (wool?)
Shopman—Ay, oo (yes, of wool).
Customer—A' oo? (all wool?)
Shopman—Ay, a' oo (yes, all wool).
Customer—A' ae oo? (all same wool?)
Shopman—Ay, a' ae oo (yes, all same wool).—London Telegraph.

Columbus Brought Cards.

Christopher Columbus introduced cards into America in 1492. On the quarter deck of the Santa Maria he used to play the stately game of ombre, a favorite among princes, nobles and courtiers, with its Spanish name, el hombre (the man), and the Spanish terms, spadille, manille, punto, mator, basto, gano del rey and codilla.

An Inexpensive Orgy.

"Freddy, not another cake! You'll be sick!"
"Well, ma, you needn't be carr. There's half my med'cine left from las' time!"—Chicago Record.