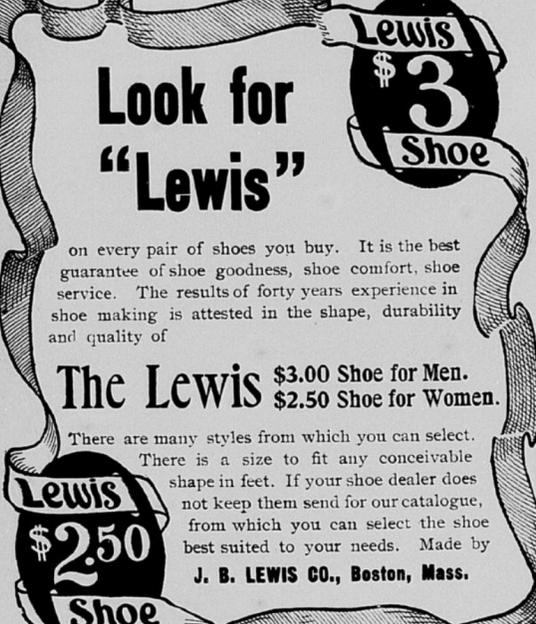


Look for "Lewis" Shoe

on every pair of shoes you buy. It is the best guarantee of shoe goodness, shoe comfort, shoe service. The results of forty years experience in shoe making is attested in the shape, durability and quality of

The Lewis \$3.00 Shoe for Men. \$2.50 Shoe for Women.

There are many styles from which you can select. There is a size to fit any conceivable shape in feet. If your shoe dealer does not keep them send for our catalogue, from which you can select the shoe best suited to your needs. Made by **J. B. LEWIS CO., Boston, Mass.**



AEBISHER BROS.,

Fresh Meats
Fresh Oysters
Poultry in Season

City Meat Market

Denison, Iowa.

Shaw's Candidacy Launched.

If there was a particle of doubt in any quarter that Governor Shaw would be a candidate for the United States senate it must be removed by the action of the Denison Review, the governor's home organ, which paper launched the governor's candidacy. The several distinguished citizens who are ambitious to succeed Senator Gear, are thus given notice that the man who holds the appointing power, wants the honor himself and will make use of all the means within his reach to secure it.

We clip the above from the Des Moines Capital. Our people will be surprised as will also Governor Shaw to find that his candidacy has been spoken for itself, it says "Had circumstances been different we should have wished to see Governor Shaw as Senator Gear's successor." The article in the "Capital" was evidently inspired by malice and with the intention of injuring Governor Shaw in the eyes of the people of the state.

If the "Capital" has any senatorial choice and it is to be presumed that it has, it ought to recognize that it is only injuring its candidate by these litigious flings at the appointing power. Those papers which are endeavoring to pass their criticism on the Governor in advance of any action on his part will find that they have made a mistake. Gov. Shaw will do nothing that will not comport with the dignity and honor of the office which he now holds and nothing which will lower the high esteem in which he is held by the people of the state. If the "Capital" had wished to be fair it would have quoted the REVIEW'S "lanuching" article so that its readers might have seen for themselves just how much truth there was in the "Capital's" statement. We are informed that Mr. Lafe Young would like to be the next Governor of Iowa, if so, we must say that he is taking a queer way of making friends. The REVIEW repeats its statement, "that if circumstances were different, that if Governor Shaw were not the appointing power, we should insistently urge his eminent offers for the office of United States Senator." We do not believe that any fair minded man will find in this statement any bases for the conjecture that Governor Shaw will appoint himself or that he will do anything underhanded or that does not comport with the dignity of his office.

Fast Time at Grosse Pointe.

DETROIT, July 20.—The first fast time of the Blue Ribbon meeting was made on the Grosse Pointe track yesterday. Prince Alert, a gelding from Providence, made a mile in 2:05 in the second heat of the 2:06 pace, and The Abbot went a mile in 2:07 in a trial against time to beat his record of 2:06 1/4. John Nolan won the 2:08 trot.

Waits for Clifford's Answer.

SIoux CITY, July 20.—The board of education has not yet received from Professor W. N. Clifford of Council Bluffs any acceptance of the position of principal of the Sioux City high school, which was voted him at a meeting held Monday night. Some doubt is expressed here as to whether he will take the position.

Only Physician There Dies.

BARTLETT, Neb., July 20.—Dr. W. F. Wilson was found dead at his residence, where he lived alone. The cause is yet unknown. This leaves Bartlett without a practicing physician within 20 miles.

DEMOCRATIC POLITICS.

The Democratic County convention has been called for Monday, August 6th. The State convention is on Aug. 10th. Chairman John Cook is proving an energetic chairman for Democracy and his selection was a good one from the standpoint of that party. The Bulletin contains a number of candidate's announcements, among which are C. C. Kemming and Frank Faul for county clerk, M. J. Collins for auditor, O. M. Criswell for recorder, C. Butterworth, L. B. Higley and Chas. H. Molter for supervisor. The announcement of Mr. Molter of Iowa township states that he is a candidate for supervisor from the west part of the county, this is in all probability, however, an error on the Bulletin's part. There are several candidates who have not as yet secured their license from the Bulletin. Among these are Robt. Moiseed of Vail for auditor, F. W. Benning of Charter Oak for recorder, Sam O'Hare and Maurice O'Connor of Vail for county attorney, and White and Langley for re-nomination for supervisor.

The call for the coming convention does not include the nomination of county officers but is simply for the selection of delegates to the State convention. If the REVIEW were at this time to venture a guess, which would of course be only a guess, as to the probable democratic ticket, it would be as follows: For auditor, M. J. Collins; clerk, C. C. Kemming; recorder, O. M. Criswell; attorney, Sam V. O'Hare; supervisors, L. B. Higley and Chas. H. Molter. This is the slate ticket. The candidacy of Faul for clerk was brought out simply to defeat Kruger, and now that Mr. Kruger has withdrawn, the powers that be have been unable to head Frank off. He will however receive not more than one-third of the votes at the convention. Mr. Collins is slated for auditor and has been for the past six or eight years. Mr. Moiseed is, however, a popular man and should determine upon a more active campaign, he would give Collins a merry chase. In the recordership Criswell's luck is standing him in good stead. He is inclined to laugh at Benning's candidacy and feels certain that Benning will not secure the Charter Oak delegation and that even if he should, he would not be nominated. Mr. Criswell is not popular with old line democrats, they resent the fact that Mr. Criswell has retained all the emoluments of the office in his own family, instead of giving some other good democrat a chance.

For County Attorney there is a general feeling that O'Hare has been a failure. It is in fact an open secret that the leading democrats of the county feel that Mr. O'Hare has failed to comport himself with either the dignity or the ability which his office should compel. The only reasons why Mr. O'Hare will be re-nominated, are, that he has had the office but one year and that there is no other strong candidate against him.

For some reasons unknown the Denison ring is opposed to the re-nomination of either Langley or White, and especially to that of Langley. On account of his populist record Mr. Langley has never been in good repute with the old line democrats. His nomination was made as a bid for the free silverites and now that that issue is to be shelved they wish to shelve Mr. Langley also. The board has not gotten along very well with the present county attorney, and whatever influence he may possess, will be directed against the re-nomination of the two old members. Mr. White is more popular with the bosses than Mr. Langley and if Jackson township insists upon his re-nomination it may accorded him rather than to offend that locality. This is the situation as it stands to-day as nearly as we are able to discover. The republicans are saying little about county officers, but when the time comes a good representative ticket will undoubtedly be placed in the field.

THE BULLETIN RECANTS
Speaking of 16 to 1, that is the present ratio at which silver and gold are coined in this country, and practically so all over the world. The republicans now in power did not attempt to change that ratio. Their platform does not say they wish to change it, and the democratic platform only demands that such ratio be not changed. If that, then, is an issue you are afraid of in this campaign, you'll have to make a ticket to suit yourself.—Denison Bulletin

If that is all the democrats wish, what did Bryan make such a fuss about four years ago? What has the Bulletin been having about? What do the democrats at Kansas City wrangle over for two days? Honor bright! Is that all the democratic platform means? Is there no word in it about the free and unlimited coinage of silver? Does the Bulletin think its readers are all idiots? Is it so ashamed of free silver that it now denies it? Does it not know that so long as the silver dollar is based on gold, the ratio is of minor importance, but that if the double standard is used, if silver must depend upon itself, that the ratio becomes an important factor.

What is the ratio between a \$20 gold certificate and a \$20 gold piece? About 20,000 to 1. It makes no difference so long as we know that we can obtain a twenty dollar gold piece for the piece of paper, but let paper and gold circulate, each on its own merits as gold or as paper and the editor of the Bulletin would soon see that the ratio made a difference. After talking free silver for four years, this Peter like denial must be humiliating to the democratic readers of that paper.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

July 17.
John Bylund to Charles Roan, lot 1 blk 14, Vail, wd. 10 00
Rosa and William Saam to Nels Pearson, lots 1 and 2, blk 79, Denison, wd. 1200 00
Mattie and R. Shaw Van to Town of Arion, lots 5 and 7, blk 8, Butlers add Arion, wd. 150 00
S Millet Thompson, trustee, to Sears McHenry, lot 5 blk 5, Denison, swd. 40 00

July 18.
Prov Western Land Co to Chas A Harvey, lot 3 blk 69 Denison, wd. 40 00
Prov Western Land Co to Chas A Harvey, lots 6, 7 and 8 blk 124, Denison, wd. 100 00
S Millet Thompson, trustee, to Chas A Harvey, lots 4 5-6 blk 69, lots 1 2 3-4-5 blk 124, Denison, swd. 500 00
S Millet Thompson, trustee, to Chas A Harvey, lot 9 blk 124, Denison, swd. 50 00
Ira V Jackson to Geo McGovern, ne sec 9, Hays township, wd. 5000 00
Ira V Jackson to Sears McHenry, ss nw, sec 4, Hays twp, wd. 6000 00
Sears McHenry and wife to Chas McCollough, s 1/2 nw, sec 4, Hays township, wd. 2000 00
Same to Same, sec 4, Hays township wd. 460 00
Elizabeth Bridly and Ellen Dempsey to Ira V Jackson, ss s 1/2 nw, sec 4, ne, sec 9, Hays township, wd. 10000 00

NOTICE IN PROBATE.

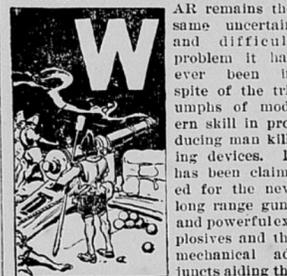
STATE OF IOWA } ss: In Probate.
Crawford County, }
In the matter of the estate of Rosa P. Flint late of Crawford County, deceased.
Notice of Appointment of Administrator.
To Whom it may Concern:
You are hereby notified that on the 13th day of July, 1900, the undersigned was duly appointed administrator of the above entitled estate, and all creditors of said estate are notified to file their claims in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, in and for Crawford County, Iowa, within one year from the date of this notice, according to law, and have the same allowed and ordered paid by the said court, or stand forever barred therefrom.
Dated July 13, 1900.
WM. FLINT, 54-3w
Thos. W. Bittle, Attorney.

OLD AND NEW IN WAR

ACROF OF LESSONS FROM THE SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD.

Long Range Guns May Meet Their Match—Natural Obstacles and Accident Play Star Parts in Actual Warfare—The Boers' One Lack.

[Copyright, 1900, by G. L. Kilmer.]



WAR remains the same uncertain and difficult problem it has ever been in spite of the triumphs of modern skill in producing man killing devices. It has been claimed for the new long range guns and powerful explosives and the mechanical adjuncts aiding the fighter in his work that the whole nature of war would be changed; that armies would be quickly destroyed—so quickly that even the famous six weeks' war of Prussia in 1866 would be looked back upon as a prolonged contest. In other words, belligerent nations, having exchanged preliminaries, would meet and fight a duel according to the code in a few hours.

But the Boer-British contest teaches other lessons. America smashed Spain's resistance in two hemispheres in five months. Turkey rode rough shod over Greece in a few weeks, and our war with Spain, as well as that between Turk and Greek, was a tame affair as compared with that in South Africa, where a mere handful has kept an army of mammoth proportions at arm's length over half a year. Japan also defeated China with a lightning campaign. In the cases of Japan against China and the United States against Spain modern arms and methods settled the issue, and settled it speedily, but the conditions were in every way favorable for success even without the advantage on the part of the victors in way of up to date devices. The war in South Africa is a test of war; it is a trial between two nations equal in brain and material resources, and if the Boers had had soldiers to adequately line their borders England could not have pushed them to the wall with a million men in ten years.

It is not wholly because the Boer is what he is that England has found the task of recovering her own from a pitiful army a matter for months, with enormous losses; it is because war on anything like equal terms at the outset is a matter for natural conditions to control, and accident plays a large part in failure or success. The Boers have shown a surprising lack of ingenuity and audacity in not hampering the British advance by raiding and cutting communications, and yet the British campaign has suffered at every stage by slowness of getting troops and supplies to the seat of war and delivering them on the scene of action at the right time. Modern invention has not done away with animal thirst. The British have been hampered by the scarcity of water because South Africa is not abundantly supplied. Imagine 30,000 to 50,000 men and thousands of draft animals thrown suddenly into a region barely supplying water enough for a sparse country population. And then imagine a war where, although there might be water in plenty, an active enemy took measures to keep its opponents from reaching it. Questions of bread and water supply caused more than one great battle in the civil war.

There are not many roads in South Africa, very few railways and no navigable streams. But, if there were, a foe which could be classed with Great Britain would have blocked or wrecked or patrolled those avenues of communication, and there could as well have been nothing of the kind as far as advantage to England is concerned. France most assuredly would not permit Germany to run her troops and powder and bread over the existing railways of her eastern territory.

It is idle to talk about destroying opposition to an army's progress by the improved long range guns. The enemy invaded would have the same powerful armament, and the new guns shoot one way as well as another. So a modern army must toll along by the same painful processes as of old, and the long range gun will tell against the aggressor if anything. Men who march rapidly and fight vigorously will need more food and water than troops standing still or taking the route easily. All these things equalize themselves, and no invention can do away with the wants of human nature. Every great war and every tedious campaign of history has been the more difficult because of the natural difficulties encountered, and man has made little progress in overcoming the needs of the inner man or reducing nature to a system. Storm and flood cannot be controlled by either party to a quarrel. Pestilence will strike the stronger army as well as the weaker. And so England has found that with all her means and scientific devices, if the foe has not matched her in men, natural obstacles—distance, heat, drought and disease—have been the allies of the despised Boers. It is asserted that the Boers have done all their work in Natal and the Orange Free State with not above 10,000 men. At the same rate 50,000 Boers might have driven both Methuen and Buller and possibly Roberts into the sea. At least they would have them still floundering among the passes of Modder river and the Tugela.

As to fighting with modern weapons, the old problems already pointed out are not lessened because a gun shoots

miles where it once had range of a few hundred rods. Guns which can annihilate divisions have taught military men to keep their divisions out of sight or out of range. The Boers did kill off the British at a high rate in several instances, but the slaughter talked about was nothing to what was known under the old short range guns. Every invention in man killing must have its corrective in improved tactics, and all that can be said of the new slaughter devices is that they will do terrible work when an enemy is foolhardy enough to stand up for targets. Modern warfare means war between two nations having modern equipments and modern skill. All the modernity in the Turco-Greek, the American-Spanish and the Japan-China war was on one side. In each case one enemy was behind the age and, of course, behind its opponent.

With nations of the same class a war fought out would doubtless solve some problems and possibly change the nature of war and do much toward making it unpopular. But in any event, in whatever territory fought and between any wide awake people, war will still present problems that have not yet been solved and cannot be until the habits and physical needs of men are changed. Dreamers talk of airships, and no doubt some enthusiasts of the Holland type stand ready to take the contract for bombarding capitals or lines of battle from the guns of airy navies. But Tennyson saw clearer light when he prophesied "airy navies grappling in the central blue." Nations strong enough to go to war with equals will not respect patent rights, and if there ever comes an airy navy there will be another to contest its championship. So it is in everything martial. War is the outcome of competition, and a leading feature of the game is to get the best of "the other fellow" by hook or crook. In brief, every agency which makes for the greater efficiency of a given armament will be adopted or limited by the enemy.

A genius in the old age of warfare declared that three things were necessary in war—"money, more money and always more money." The race is "to the swift and the battle to the strong." To be swift at all times and strong at all points is the sine qua non for victory. Money simply, long range guns simply, courage simply, will not give the advantage. The Confederate Forrest said that success in war lay "in gettin' thar fust with the mostest men."

That epigrammatic statement is as good today as it was in the sixties. Courage is no use 10 to 20 miles from the danger point. It must be on the field in nick of time, and the army which can cut the enemy's roads, blow up bridges, destroy or cut off water and food supplies has a better chance of success than one with every modern equipment, with soldiers galore. It would be idle to discuss tactics here, but again and again in the history of war have troops lain paralyzed beside their useless guns while victory went to the enemy's banners because they could not get to the key point in nick of time. Armies don't fight duels. Within certain broad limits fixed out of humanitarian considerations they are as stealthy and as savage as the beasts of the jungle. It will be long ere the issue of a conflict can be figured out with mathematical precision, long ere time and space and human cravings can be annihilated. Until then war will be only a gamble where in the best hand may be turned down by some mysterious ruling of fate.

One clear lesson of the Boer war is that an army must be a superb fighting machine. That the Boer army has never been. Good shots, brave and cunning the Boers are, but they have no regiments or brigades or divisions under loved and able leaders, which constitute the thunderbolts needed for the crises of battle. Chances for striking telling blows to the British have been lost to the Boers because of want of disciplined corps, ready to do all and dare all at the signal of a commander. It has long been demonstrated that individual courage without organization and discipline is valueless in war. Any experienced general would rather have one good disciplined regiment than a whole division of enthusiasts, "eager for the fray." After Spion Kop and Paardeberg the Boers went down before the awe inspiring spectacle of Britons marching steadily on toward Pretoria, steadily on and on. Victories have been won by marching, simply marching, and the wonders of war are not yet over.

Lord Roberts' march from Bloemfontein northward was, in fact, nothing more than a parade. The Boers made some feeble rear guard stands, but there was no determined attempt to take advantage of natural positions and withstand the British advance. A general who should march boldly forward under those conditions, counting upon immunity from attack, would be foolhardy. To be prepared for the worst is the true motto for a war leader. Overpreparation is the cheaper in the long run. The British won nothing by fighting; they won all by displays of strength. GEORGE L. KILMER.

Had Been There Before.
There is a well known Irish citizen of the town who came before a judge a short time ago to be naturalized. The judge, who knows him well, quizzed the would be citizen for some time and, finding that he was smart enough to become an adopted son of the land fathered by George Washington, swore him to allegiance. After the papers had been signed the judge turned to the new citizen and said: "Now, Dennis, you can vote."

"Will this ceremony help me 't do ut anny better than Oi have been votin fur th' lasth ten years?"—Sharpville Advertiser.



Owing to the inclemency of the weather last Monday, we have decided in the main to re-produce our last Mondays goods and prices. The following prices will convince you that the greatest midsummer sale of the season will be held next

MONDAY, JULY 23.

White Goods.

All our 9, 10 and 12 1/2c White Goods and India Lins, 9c Monday

This was advertised last Monday, and to give the ladies who could not come an opportunity, we offer the above great reduction in seasonable summer wear.

Handkerchiefs.

We will have a large assortment of fine handkerchiefs which we will sell next Monday at 5, 9, 12c

Wrappers.

We have an excellent assortment of wrappers which will go Monday at 69c

Shirt Waists.

At prices that will surely close them out, at 39c, 78c and \$1.29, worth 1.25, 1.75 and 2.50

20 per ct. Reduction ON TABLE LINENS.

Fine gingham suitable for childrens aprons, dresses, etc. worth 6 and 7 cents 3 1/2c Monday

Great Reduction in MILLINERY.

All sailors and walk hats Monday at 49c

All trimmed hats in two lots Monday at 98c and \$1.98

Biggest bargains ever offered in millinery.

Covert Cloth.

A few pieces of above left to go Monday at 9c

Sun Bonnets.

Your choice of a nice large assortment of sun bonnets worth 35c, Monday 19c

We will have many other bargains that it will be to your advantage to come and see.

