

# THE REVIEW DIRECTORY

## NORTH-WESTERN LINE.

GOING WEST					STATIONS.					GOING EAST					
5	11	1	3	21						4	8	6	16	2	
A. M.	10.00	5.37	P. M.	10.30	P. M.	10.30	12.30	2.01	2.15	2.35	2.55	3.15	3.35	3.55	4.15
9.08pm	8.05	5.57am	1.35	2.55	CHICAGO	8.30 P.M.	6.55 P.M.	7.42 A.M.	8.34 A.M.	9.30 A.M.	WEST SIDE	2.47 P.M.	2.34 P.M.	2.20 P.M.	2.05 P.M.
6.15	6.30	6.45	6.55	7.05	DENISON	9.10 A.M.	8.30 P.M.	7.14 P.M.	6.55 P.M.	6.40 P.M.	VALE	2.34 P.M.	2.20 P.M.	2.05 P.M.	1.50 P.M.
6.30	6.45	6.55	7.05	7.15	ARION	9.20 A.M.	8.40 P.M.	7.24 P.M.	7.09 P.M.	6.40 P.M.	DOW CITY	2.34 P.M.	2.20 P.M.	2.05 P.M.	1.50 P.M.
6.45	6.55	7.05	7.15	7.25	DENISON	9.30 A.M.	8.50 P.M.	7.34 P.M.	7.19 P.M.	6.40 P.M.	DUNLAP	2.34 P.M.	2.20 P.M.	2.05 P.M.	1.50 P.M.
6.55	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35	DELORES	9.40 A.M.	9.00 P.M.	7.44 P.M.	7.29 P.M.	6.40 P.M.	COUNCIL BLUFFS	2.34 P.M.	2.20 P.M.	2.05 P.M.	1.50 P.M.
7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	CHICAGO	9.50 A.M.	9.10 P.M.	7.54 P.M.	7.39 P.M.	6.40 P.M.		2.34 P.M.	2.20 P.M.	2.05 P.M.	1.50 P.M.

## BOYER VALLEY AND MONDAMIN BRANCHES.

GOING SOUTH					STATIONS.					GOING NORTH					
57	51	45	43	41						50	56	42	44	46	
P. M.	8.00	4.00	P. M.	8.15	12.45	1.15	1.35	1.55	2.15	2.35	2.55	3.15	3.35	3.55	4.15
3.00	8.20	4.20	8.35	1.05	WALL LAKE	1.05	7.35	3.00	7.25	6.55	WEED	2.47	7.12	6.26	5.40
3.15	8.35	4.35	8.50	1.20	BOYER	1.15	7.45	3.10	7.35	7.05	DELORES	2.47	7.22	6.36	5.50
3.30	8.50	4.50	9.05	1.35	DENISON	1.25	7.55	3.20	7.45	7.15	KIRON	2.47	7.32	6.46	6.00
3.45	9.05	5.05	9.20	1.50	SCHLESWIG	1.35	8.05	3.30	7.55	7.25	RIKETS	2.47	7.42	6.56	6.10
3.55	9.15	5.15	9.30	2.05	CHICAGO	1.45	8.15	3.40	8.05	7.35		2.47	7.52	7.06	6.20

## ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

GOING EAST				STATION				GOING WEST					
4	2	32	46					1	3	31	25		
A. M.	7.20	8.05	P. M.	4.20	P. M.	4.00	6.00	A. M.	8.15	8.35	8.55	9.15	
8.37	9.18	6.14	8.37	COUNCIL BLUFFS	6.32	9.40	6.56	7.54	DUNLAP	6.32	9.40	6.56	7.54
8.48	9.29	6.25	8.48	DENISON	6.43	9.51	7.07	8.05	DOW CITY	6.43	9.51	7.07	8.05
8.59	9.40	6.36	9.10	ARION	6.54	10.02	7.18	8.16	DENISON	6.54	10.02	7.18	8.16
9.02	9.45	6.42	9.20	DENISON	7.05	10.13	7.29	8.27	DELORES	7.05	10.13	7.29	8.27
9.12	9.54	6.53	9.28	DELORES	7.16	10.24	7.42	8.40	WALL LAKE	7.16	10.24	7.42	8.40
9.22	10.04	7.04	9.32	CHICAGO	7.27	10.35	7.53	8.51	BOYER	7.27	10.35	7.53	8.51
9.30 P.M.	9.30 A.M.		5.00		5.45 P.M.	8.50 A.M.							

## CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

WEST		STATIONS.		EAST		WEST		STATIONS.		EAST	
3	1	SIOUX CITY LINE.		2	4	3	1	MAIN LINE.		2	4
P. M.	8.15	CHICAGO	10.55	8.30	10.25	6.15	CHICAGO	10.55	8.30	10.25	6.15
1.15	6.05	BUCK GROVE	9.20	8.05	12.41	6.45	SPINWALD	9.31	8.25	12.41	6.45
1.32	6.24	ARION	8.57	7.30	1.15	6.00	MANILLA	9.31	8.25	1.15	6.00
1.46	6.38	BELL	8.46	7.25	1.20	6.05	ASTOR	9.31	8.25	1.20	6.05
1.53	6.45	KENWOOD	8.39	7.18	1.35	7.40	COUNCIL BLUFFS	9.31	8.25	1.35	7.40
2.05	6.54	CHARTER OAK	8.27	7.06	1.45	7.50	CHICAGO	9.31	8.25	1.45	7.50
4.15	9.00	SIOUX CITY	6.20	5.10							

## CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

CITY OFFICERS.		COUNTY OFFICERS.	
Mayor.....	A. D. WILSON	Senator.....	L. R. BOLTER
Treasurer.....	JOHN T. CAREY	Representative.....	THEO. BLUME
Solicitor.....	WM. McLENNAN	Auditor.....	M. J. COLLINS
Assessor.....	A. J. BOND	Treasurer.....	THEO. KUHLE
Clerk.....	E. F. TUCKER	Clerk.....	FRANK FAUL
Recorder.....	H. O. WILSON	Recorder.....	O. M. CRISWELL
Marshal.....	GUS RETMAN	Sheriff.....	HENRY BELL
Deputy Marshal.....	L. M. BAER	Superintendent.....	A. G. MEYERS
Nightwatch.....	S. LUNEY, W. D. FAUS	County Attorney.....	S. V. O'HARE
Aldermen.....	U. G. JOHNSON, M. SIMS, A. H. BROWN, W. T. WRIGHT.	Surveyor.....	H. HUNTINGTON
		Coroner.....	H. H. KLINGER
		Supervisors.....	W. W. RHODENBAUGH, WM. FLAHERTY, F. GIGAX, C. BOLTER, H. C. SCHROEDER.

## LODGE AND CHURCH DIRECTORY.

LODGE DIRECTORY.		CHURCH DIRECTORY.	
<b>Grand Army of the Republic,</b> John A. Logan Post No. 58. Second Friday evening each month. Commander J. L. McCellan; Adj't, R. R. Montgomery.	<b>Catholic,</b> St. Rose of Lima. Mass daily at 8 a. m.; High Mass Sundays at 10:30 a. m.; First Sunday of each month early Mass at 8 a. m.; Rev. Father M. J. FARRELLY.	<b>Sons of Veterans,</b> McHenry Camp No. 53. Wednesday evening. Captain N. L. Hunt; 1st Sergeant, A. C. Weeks.	<b>Methodist,</b> Sunday Services—Class Meetings, 9:30; Preaching, 10:30; Sunday School, 12:30; Junior League, 3:00; Epworth League, 6:30; Preaching, 7:30. Prayer Meeting, Thursday evening 7:30. Dr. E. M. HOLMES.
<b>Masonic,</b> Sylvan Lodge No. 507. Tuesday Eve, on or before full moon. Worth Worshipful Master, B. F. Philbrook; Secretary, C. M. Staley.	<b>Baptist,</b> Sunday Services—Preaching, 10:30; Sunday School, 11:45; B. Y. P. U., 6:30; Preaching, 7:30. Prayer Meeting Thursday evening 7:30. Rev. F. W. BATESON.	<b>Knights of Pythias,</b> Dowdall Lodge No. 50. Monday Eve. C. C. W. D. McAhren; K. of R. and S., W. C. Rollins.	<b>Presbyterian,</b> Sunday Services—Preaching, 10:30; Sunday School, 12:30; Christian Endeavor, 6:30; Preaching, 7:30. Prayer Meeting Thursday evening 7:30. Rev. A. G. MARYS.
<b>Redmen,</b> Ute Tribe No. 92. Tuesday evening. Sachem, C. E. Lyman; Chief of Records, H. W. Paul.	<b>Episcopal,</b> Services every third and fourth Sundays, 10:30 and 7:30. Rev. ALLAN JUDD.	<b>Odd Fellows,</b> Denison Lodge No. 623. Wednesday evening. N. G., H. W. Randall; Secretary, John Mount.	<b>German Methodist,</b> Sunday Services—Sunday School 10:30; Class Meeting, 12:30; Preaching, 7:30. Prayer Meeting Thursday evening 8:00. Choir Practice following. Rev. C. F. CLAUSSEN.
<b>Odd Fellows,</b> (German) Sidonia Lodge No. 323. Friday evening. N. G., John Schor; Secretary, Hans Asmus.	<b>German Evangelical Lutheran,</b> Zion Sunday Services. Sunday School, 9 to 11 a. m., preaching 10:30 a. m. Young People's Society, every second Thursday eve. at 8, and every last Sunday at 3 p. m. Ladies' Society every first Friday 2 to 5 p. m. at the members. Parochial School from Nov. to March. Sunday evening services at 7:30 p. m. every second Sunday during summer. Rev. F. L. LOTHINGER Pastor.	<b>Widern Woodmen,</b> Denison Camp No. 315. Wednesday evening. V. C., John Schor; Clerk, E. Gulick.	<b>First Church of Christ</b> (Scientists) at McKim Hall. Sundays, 10:30; Sunday School at 11:30. Experience meeting Wednesday evening at 8:00. Reading room in connection, open daily. Mrs. EMMA CORNWALL, First Reader.
<b>Woodmen of the World,</b> Hawkeye Camp No. 176. Saturday Evening. C. C., A. R. Hill; Clerk, W. R. Kirkup.	<b>Denison Holiness Band,</b> Sunday services at Episcopal church. Sunday school at 1:30; Prayer and Praise Meeting at 2:30; Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. E. A. STONE, Leader.	<b>Fraternal Choppers,</b> Walnut Camp No. 21. Thursday evening. W. C., G. L. Caswell; Clerk, H. W. Paul.	
<b>Womens Relief Corps,</b> John A. Logan Corps No. 56. First Saturday 3 p. m. Pres. M. S. McHenry; Sec. M. Shaw Van.		<b>Eastern Star,</b> Sylvan Chapter No. 207. First Tuesday after full moon. W. M., Mrs. A. Oswald; Sec'y, W. W. Cushman.	
<b>Rebekah's,</b> Denison Lodge No. 420. 2nd and 4th Tuesdays. N. G., Miss Ella Ivens; Clerk, Mrs. H. W. Randall.		<b>Woodmen Circle,</b> Linn Grove. Monday evening. W. G. L., Mrs. Thos. Luney; Clerk, Miss Grace Baer.	
<b>Brotherhood of American Yeomen,</b> Denison Homestead No. 616. H. F., A. W. Wiggins; Cor., J. V. Jackson.			

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# THE DENISON REVIEW.

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## EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

### DISFRANCHISEMENT OF NEGROES.

BY E. D. CRUMPACKER, MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

The states of Mississippi, South Carolina, Louisiana, and North Carolina, in that order, have enacted provisions upon their respective constitutions fixing a literary standard for suffrage.

By ingenious phraseology the provisions in Louisiana and North Carolina are made to apply to the colored race alone, so in those states, while the negro must have an education before he can vote, the white man may vote, however ignorant and vicious he may be. The discrimination against the negro is a palpable evasion of the federal constitution, and it ought to be overthrown by the courts. The legislature of North Carolina has impeachment proceedings now pending against two republican supreme court judges, based upon alleged official corruption, but everyone familiar with the situation knows the charges are utterly groundless and that the real purpose of the proceeding is to remove the judges and fill the vacancies with democrats, so the suffrage provisions of the constitution will be upheld. That is an illustration of the North Carolina idea of the integrity and independence of the judiciary.

The legislature of Maryland recently passed an election law providing the Australian system of voting. It surrounds the act of voting with many obstacles and does not permit assistance to those disqualified by illiteracy, so, in effect, it establishes an educational standard.

Florida has the same kind of a law in operation, and Tennessee has a similar law applicable to large cities and counties only. Neither one of those three states has a constitutional provision authorizing the establishment of a literary qualification for suffrage, and those laws, judged by the overwhelming weight of authority in the country, are clearly invalid. The Tennessee law, however, has been sustained by the supreme court of that state, and doubtless the laws of Florida and Maryland will be upheld by the state courts.

Virginia will hold a constitutional convention during the coming summer and, without doubt, provision will be made for the practical disfranchisement of colored citizens in that state. Delaware, New Jersey, and West Virginia, in all probability, will follow Maryland's example as soon as they have democratic legislatures; and it is only a question of time when every state with a considerable colored population, with the possible exception of Texas, will do the same thing.

Under laws like that recently enacted in Maryland, the states of Delaware, Kentucky, New Jersey, and West Virginia will be permanently democratic.

The avowed purpose of those laws is to disfranchise the negro. No honest, well informed man pretends anything else. The elevation of the standard of suffrage is a mere pretext.

The southern mind has never become reconciled to the idea of the political equality of the negro, and it will be many years before it does. It is not a question of character, but of color. Standards are not erected upon merit but upon race. Leaders of thought and action in those states are firmly imbued with the idea that it is impossible for the two races to live together on terms of equality in any relation. They believe it to be destiny for the stronger race to dominate and control the weaker. They do not want the negro to be educated, they do not hope for his development in civil and social life, but they believe that nature has marked him to be a servant of servants unto his brethren during all his days. In order to fulfill that destiny he must be kept in subjection. His political rights have already been taken from him, his citizenship is an empty husk, a meaningless title.

But if the negro is permitted to educate and grow in knowledge he will have hopes and ambitions that will continue to disturb the serenity of his white brother. He will be discontented with his lot and struggle to break the caste that has crystallized over his race. He may not succeed, but he will disturb the existing order, and his subjugation will not be complete until his political neutralization is followed by mental subservency.

The statement is made and supported by plausible arguments that education demoralizes the negro and leads him to crime. Ask any representative southern man today whether he believes in the policy of educating the negro, and if he speaks truthfully he will say no. In the language of Uncle Remus, "The education of the negro is the spiling of a field hand."

This is the current of thought that underlies the disfranchisement laws and it means the total subjugation of the negro in all the relations of life. It means more than the loss of his political power, it means practical slavery.

I have no objection to a fair educational standard for suffrage, honestly administered, but in view of the prevailing sentiment in the south it is impossible to secure an honest and impartial administration of such a law.

The negro must earn his right to recognition by his virtues and they will come only through struggle and experience. Laws can only surround him with

helpful conditions and he must do the rest. The only powers under the control of congress to protect the political right of the colored man are in the enactment of a federal election law and in the reduction of the representation of disfranchising states. A federal election law is hardly to be considered a probability in view of the friction it would engender.

Congress has the power to reduce the representation of any state for the disfranchisement of citizens at any time, and that power ought to be exercised whenever there is occasion for it. States have disfranchised the negro with full knowledge of the constitutional provisions, and they cannot complain if it is enforced against them. If it were enforced it would act as a political equilibrant. Protection of the ballot on the one hand and increase power in national politics on the other would operate as countervailing forces and a just and fair result would be ultimately attained. The interests of the white man would require the elevation and independence of the negro. The negro would be prepared for the responsibilities of citizenship, so that he would not be a menace to local interests and at the same time he would be a factor in the appointment of political power.

This constitution should be enforced because it is mandatory and because the redemption of the negro imperatively requires it.

### DESERVES RENOMINATION.

Me. Ed. C. Brown has announced his candidacy for railroad commissioner to succeed Mr. Welcome Mowry. Mr. Mowry has had but one term on the commission, he is a farmer and representative of that great class of our people. He has made a good officer and there has been no fault to find with his work. We can see no reason why he should be retired except that the Sheldon man wants the office. Mr. Brown may be an excellent man for the position and we have no doubt but that he would give satisfaction to the people. Mr. Mowry has done so however and in renominating him the people run no risks. With all due regard to Mr. Brown and his candidacy, and without entering into the merits of the case as to whether Mr. Brown is a good faith candidate or whether his candidacy is meant simply as a method of embarrassing other eleventh district candidates, we should think it the part of wisdom for the republicans of the state to accord Mr. Mowry the customary second term.

It is said that Senator Garst has reconsidered his decision recently expressed and will be a candidate for renomination. However, in the meantime, C. D. Dewing of Manning, has decided to be the Carroll candidate and as he represents the Satinger ring of the Carroll county republican organization a lively scrap is looked for. In the interim this county and Sac county may have a little something to say in the final settlement of the senatorial situation.—Jefferson Souvenir.

We have received letters from many of the candidates now in the field for state offices kindly soliciting our support. We do not consider that our support would very materially aid any of those gentlemen, but we want all to understand that we have a candidate of our own. The tenth congressional district of Iowa is entitled now, in the year A. D. 1901, to a representative on the supreme bench, and she will present the name of Hon. Z. A. Church for that position before the state convention with an argument so fair and plausible that all will see the justness of our claim.—Scranton Journal (Ed.)

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