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THE DENISON REVIEW

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THE DEAD HEROES REMEMBERED

Memorial Services at the Presbyterian Church. Rev. E. M. Holmes Delivers an Excellent Sermon.

The Presbyterian church was filled to overflowing on Memorial Sunday with people whose hearts were filled with patriotism, and whose memories were again turned to the soldiers who are sleeping the long sleep. At ten o'clock the old soldiers and auxiliaries met at the post hall and marched in a body to the church. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The sermon was preached by the Rev. E. M. Holmes, pastor of the M. E. church. We are pleased to be able to give a synopsis of his address, which is as follows:

THE DISCIPLINE AND SERVICE OF THE PATRIOT SOLDIER.

For I also am a man set under authority, having under me soldiers, and I say unto one, Go, and he goeth; and to another, Come, and he cometh; and to my servant, Do this, and he doeth it.—Luke 7:3.

These are the words of the centurion of Capernaum, who appealed to Jesus for the recovery of his son, dangerously sick and dear to him. He was a soldier, a Gentle, a seeker after truth, a tender hearted man. His military training had given directness, precision and promptness to his thinking, believing and acting.

The appearance of the soldier in scripture record is frequent and at times prominent. He was among the auditors of John the Baptist. It was another centurion of Capernaum who sought Jesus for the healing of his son. Soldiers were present at the trial of Jesus, robed Him in scarlet, platted the crown of thorns and thrust down upon His brow, bowed in mock reverence, and smote Him with reed and hand. Soldiers, acting under orders, nailed Him to the cross, and parted His garments among themselves, casting lots for His seamless coat. It was the centurion in charge of the guard at the cross who, seeing the portents of nature attendant upon the dying moan of Jesus, smote his breast and exclaimed: "Truly, this was the Son of God!" Again, it was a centurion of Caesarea, a devout man and one that worshipped God, to whom Peter carried the gospel message and who received it with such directness of faith that the Divine Spirit bore immediate witness to his acceptance. The figure grouping of the Old Testament abounds in the prominence of the soldier and his work. This is because its delineations are faithful to life; for all human history is seamed and scarred and checkered with the vicissitudes of war. But the same sacred book promises the time when wars shall cease—when the people shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning-hooks, and the nations of the earth shall learn war no more.

The occupation of the soldier must pass away, but the lessons and benefits of his discipline and service will endure. What is that discipline and what are some of its most important fruits? "I have under me soldiers and I say to one, Go, and he goeth; and to another, Come, and he cometh." It is the experience of prompt and unquestioning obedience; of subordination of self to duty; of control of impulsive effort; of repression of fear and cultivation of courage; and in its highest form it is forgetfulness of self in the interests of others. There will be duties from which the untrained powers would rebel. The lonely picket beat in the storm and darkness of the night; the charge across bullet swept fields; the stand against furious assault; exposures, dangers and privations unnumbered—all these enter into the discipline of the soldier. Not to endure would be to fail and the failure would be ignominious.

Discipline is reinforced by patriotism. At the opening of the civil war some doubtless enlisted as mere adventurers, and others under the excitement always incident to the beginning of hostilities. But multitudes came forward under the leading of duty. Thoughts deepened into convictions and convictions were animated by the patriotic spirit. And the deeds to which the patriot spirit led are among the most heroic and self-sacrificing in the annals of warfare. If we consider the extent of the sacrifice we may indeed compute it in figures so far as the number of soldiers goes, but are powerless to measure all its wide extent in blotting out of life's opportunities, the disrupting of home ties and the loss to

the nation of the continuous service of its slain citizens. The figures tell us that nearly 61,000 men of the Union army were killed in action. To this must be added more than 35,000 men who died from wounds received in battle; to this again must be added the more than 183,000 who died from disease. We may obtain some impression of the appalling carnage of a few hours of furious battle when we find that in nine of the greatest conflicts of the war more than one third of the total of 61,000 were killed; and still more, when we concentrate our attention upon the experience of a single regiment. The First Minnesota on the field of Gettysburg, ordered to make a charge did so in gallant form, but in a few minutes of time more than three-fourths of their number fell. It was war, terrible war, where whole hcatombs were brought to the altar of sacrifice.

The discipline of the patriot soldier is also seen in the readiness with which the survivors of many battles resumed the industries of peace at the close of the war. This might not have been so noticeable were it not that some of the wise people of Europe predicted serious trouble before so large a number of discharged soldiers could be assimilated with the remainder of the population. But they did not know the men nor the atmosphere in which they were reared, nor the motives with which they exchanged the pursuits of industry for the dangers and hardships as well as the glory of the soldier.

From learning subordination of self to the will of another in the high interest of country why should the soldier not pass to the legitimate sequence of maintaining mastery of himself for all duties of life? If this be not attempted at all, then the prediction before mentioned would be properly based. But if the discipline of the soldier be extended to the common duties of daily life, it is to exemplify high qualities of citizenship and worthily to serve one's day and generation. If a man has been a good soldier in defense of lofty principles, if he has contributed to victories of unfading luster in defense of his country, he can readily demonstrate the possession of sterling qualities of character and manhood. They may be summed up as fidelity to duty. This means steadfast adherence to convictions of right; unflinching endurance, true moral courage, loyalty to high moral principle, all in the face of unfriendly sentiment and adversity itself. Yea, it prompts the recognition of the claims of God upon his service and love.

It is the carrying over into the realm of faith of this characteristic of prompt recognition of instant duty and its immediate performance that gives to the incident of the centurion its particular charm. "I am a man set under authority. Over me are superior officers and finally the great emperor himself. He has but to utter a command from his throne and its effect is felt to the utmost bound of the empire. I also have under me soldiers. Any direction I give is forthwith obeyed. Thou art ruler over forces and influences beyond command of emperor and centurion and which deeply affect the most precious human interests. Speak the word and it shall be done." A superb example of soldierly directness of faith in the living Christ. Many a soldier brought from the war characteristics of the service and drill of army life that manifested themselves in bearing, action and speech. There is a promptness, precision, and directness suggestive of the execution of a command, the aiming at a mark or the performance of some other military duty. A wealth of this influence has undoubtedly been contributed to our latter day life. And many a soldier has carried into the life of religious faith the same characteristics of promptness, directness and readiness of obedience. They are among the number of whom Napoleon spoke when he was living his last lonely days in the island of St. Helena "Alexander, Caesar, Charlemagne and myself," said he, "have founded great empires. But on what did the creation of their genius rest? Upon force, Jesus alone founded his empire upon love, and to this very day millions would die for him." And they maintain vigilance to this end, that they

may meet the last enemy in the spirit of the exultant Paul, valiant warrior of the cross: "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that day; and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing."

TRANSMISSISSIPPI CONGRESS.

Official Call for Cripple Creek Meeting Issued. Cripple Creek, Colo., May 24.—The official call for the 12th session of the Transmississippi Commercial congress, to be held in this city July 16 to 20, has just been issued by E. R. Moses of Great Bend, Kan., chairman of the executive committee. Representation is provided for as follows: The governor of each transmississippi state may appoint ten delegates; the mayor of each city one delegate and one additional delegate for each 5,000 inhabitants, provided, however, that no city shall have more than ten delegates. Each county may appoint one delegate through its executive officer; every business organization one delegate and one additional delegate for every 50 members, provided, however, that no such organization shall have more than ten delegates. Governors of states and territories, members of the United States congress and ex-presidents of this congress are ex-officio delegates, with all privileges of delegates except those of voting.

Rev. Charles A. Fritz is Dead.

Hastings, Neb., May 27.—Rev. Charles A. Fritz, who has been pastor of the German Lutheran church for the last ten years, died suddenly yesterday at his home. Father Fritz, as he was familiarly called, had reached a ripe old age, but his sudden demise was a surprise to all his friends.

Irrigation is Discussed.

Omaha, May 28.—The conference at the Omaha club of senators and representatives from Nebraska and Wyoming in the United States congress was an informal affair yesterday morning and the discussion ranged over the broad fields of both states, from sheep herding to agriculture.

ADOPT REVISION REPORT.

Presbyterian Assembly Settles Vexed Question.

END OF THE DEBATE ON CREED.

Dr. Moffatt Introduces Harmonizing Amendment and It is Adopted Unanimously—Next General Assembly to Be Held in New York.

Philadelphia, May 28.—By a unanimous vote the Presbyterian general assembly adopted the report of the special committee on the revision of the confession of faith. The debate on this important question had extended into the fourth day and to Rev. Dr. James D. Moffatt is due the credit of having brought the commissioners to such harmonious conclusion. When recommendation B was, on Saturday, adopted by a comparatively small majority, Rev. Moffatt announced that in view of the divergency of opinion he would today present what he hoped would meet with the approval of the entire assembly. When he presented this amendment today it was instantly accepted by the commissioners and the adoption of the report as a whole with but little delay.

A viva voce vote was taken and when 640 eyes responded to the question, the commissioners arose and sang "Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow," which was followed by a prayer of thanksgiving by Moderator Minton. The momentous question of creed revision having been disposed of the assembly proceeded to the consideration of unfinished business. The report of the special committee on judicial commissions was first in order and was adopted after a brief discussion. This report recommended the establishment of a permanent judicial committee to which shall be referred all judicial issues which the general assembly does not elect to try before the whole body. There will be no appeal from the decisions of this commission.

During the afternoon reports of various special committees were considered and adopted, among them a supplemental report of the committee on theological seminaries, which recommended the consolidation of the Louisville and Danville seminaries.

New York was selected as the meeting place for the next general assembly.

Death of General Stone.

Burlington, May 28.—General George Augustus Stone, a Veteran of the civil war, and since 1884 national bank examiner in Iowa, died at Burlington hospital, aged 68 years.

HERRON AND MISS RAND WED.

Vows Omitted From the Ceremony Which Was Extremely Simple.

New York, May 28.—Announcement was made yesterday of the marriage on Saturday evening last of Professor George D. Herron and Miss Carrie Rand, the ceremony having been performed in the apartments of Dr. Charles Brodie Patterson of this city. The Rev. William T. Brown, pastor of Plymouth church, Rochester, N. Y., performed the ceremony, which was extremely simple, there being no vows taken by either party. Miss Rand, prior to her marriage, devoted considerable time and money to the cause of socialism and it is the intention of her husband and herself to devote their lives to socialism.

SEVEN FOR COURT-MARTIAL.

Trial of Militiamen to Take Place Within Ten Days.

Lincoln, May 28.—The seven militiamen who disobeyed the orders of Captain Bolshaw at the state penitentiary last Thursday will be tried by court-martial within the next 10 days. An official report of the disturbance was submitted to Adjutant General Colby by Captain Bolshaw. Of the seven offenders only one was an old member of the guard, the others having joined the Lincoln company for the purpose of obtaining temporary employment. They were regularly enlisted, however, and consequently are subject to military discipline.

IS FINED TEN THOUSAND.

Chicago Man Pleads Guilty to Operating Illicit Oleomargarine Factory.

Chicago, May 28.—Having pleaded guilty to operating an illicit oleomargarine factory, Albert T. Dow, proprietor of the Fertile Valley Creamery company, 2334 State street, was yesterday fined \$10,000 and sentenced to six months in the county jail by Judge Kohlsaat in the general court. Dow is said to have cheated the government out of \$40,000 in revenue payment. This is said to be the heaviest fine ever imposed in a federal court.

Deserters Under Arrest.

Des Moines, May 28.—Bert A. Smith, Charles Schultz and Luther Kelley, all of Ottumwa, have been brought to Des Moines under arrest as deserters from the army. They enlisted last fall and were assigned to the Fourteenth cavalry and were sent to Fort Leavenworth. They served one month and grew tired of the life. They were all recaptured near Ottumwa, where they came from and will be sent back for punishment.

No Change in Strike Situation.

Toronto, May 28.—President O'Connell of the International Machinists' association said yesterday that there was nothing new in the strike situation in the United States. Special conferences of the International Metal trades will, he said, meet today and tomorrow representatives of the strikers, and the bosses will meet in Chicago to attempt to adjust the differences there.

Expelled for Advertising.

Cedar Falls, Ia., May 28.—At the state convention of dentists at Clear Lake action was taken whereby the name of Dr. J. A. Jones of Ackley was stricken from the membership roll and he was prevented from reading a paper before the convention. The charges made were that his name had been connected with an advertisement of Dr. C. E. Perkins of Des Moines in such a manner as to make him guilty of unprofessional conduct.

Ten Thousand Dunkards at Lincoln.

Lincoln, May 28.—The Dunkard National conference held all day and evening services, divided into groups of outdoor and side meetings. The attendance reached its height yesterday, and 10,000 persons, it is estimated, were on the grounds. The religious services were varied by many annual reunions and sightseeing excursions. The home of William J. Bryan was visited by thousands.

SEAL UPON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

United Presbyterian Assembly Formally Accepts Report of Committee.

Des Moines, May 28.—United Presbyterian general assembly placed its seal upon the question of approval of woman suffrage by formally accepting the report of the judiciary committee, which was to the effect that the question was purely a civic one and therefore not one that properly can come before an ecclesiastical legislative body.

Ten thousand dollars were appropriated for home missions, an increase over that of last year.

Dismissed Cadets Call on Root.

Washington, May 28.—The five cadets who were dismissed from West Point were at the war department yesterday. Secretary Root stated at the conclusion of the conference that the statement made by the cadets had not altered his opinion and that the situation remains unchanged. The secretary of war has approved the findings of the court martial in the cases of Cadets Vernon and Perry, who have been dismissed from the academy.

THE ORATORICAL CONTEST

Buena Vista College Gets First Place for the Fourth Time Denison Gets in for Second Place. A Full Account of the Contest.

The sixth annual oratorical contest of the Northwestern Iowa Oratorical Association was held at Sac City last Friday evening, the 24th. The schools represented were Denison college, Sac City Institute, and Buena Vista college, each being represented by two speakers. This contest has for the past six years been the gala day for all the young people and many of the older ones in northwestern Iowa.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather, about 125 people boarded the North-Western special at Denison at half-past nine Friday morning. At Boyer the train stopped for a number of old students and more joined the number at Wall Lake.

Everybody was in the best of spirits and the exultant noises made by the college yells, songs and blowing of whistles and horns filled the air.

We arrived at Lake View at 11 o'clock, the intention being to stop three hours for boat riding and picnicking at the park. A large number enjoyed the former, but the latter had to be abandoned on account of the rain and cold. After returning lunch was served on the train and we proceeded to Sac City where we were met by a delegation of students, headed by the band, who we followed up the muddy streets for about half a mile and were turned loose, in marked contrast to the reception given the other schools when they visited Denison two years ago.

At three o'clock we met the Buena Vista people at the Milwaukee depot. Their people, a crowd of about 100, were very enthusiastic in the support of their orators. After this everybody tried to amuse themselves as best they could until the exercises for the evening began. Denison's headquarters were at one of the hotels where many remained during the afternoon. In fact it was scarcely safe for our young ladies to venture far away on account of the insults heaped upon them by an element of the town which was turned loose. We do not entirely condemn the town on account of these disgraceful proceedings because the best people had nothing to do with it, except in giving it countenance and using no effort to stop it.

Denison people remember that this is but a repetition of what we got four years ago. Many citizens in speaking of it condemned it all afternoon, yet it was not stopped until some of young men took it upon their hands to shut off insults that were thrown at their lady company, which resulted in several bloody faces and two Sac City representatives being taken to the lock-up. We would advise the authorities at Sac City to follow the example of Napoleon and either make their police force exterminate this element or get a new force before another delegation arrives in the town.

The managers of the opera house treated us very cordially. We were given the entire middle section which was the best position in the house. Over the stage were pinned monograms in the colors of the three schools and drapery of the same colors adorned the stage.

After listening to a beautiful instrumental duet by Misses Hamilton and Kingsbury, an invocation was given by the Rev. L. N. Call, which was followed by a waltz by Miss Clementine Robbins in which that young lady showed herself to be a master of the instrument. The first oration was entitled "Our Moral Obligations," by Charles A. Bennett of Sac City. We would style this a sermon rather than an oration. Mr. Bennett had some good thoughts, ranking third. His delivery was very poor and the judges gave him sixth rank. This was doubtless his first attempt and with culture he has the ability to improve a great deal. Coming second was Storm Lake's first oration, "The Greatness of the Orator," by Wilbur Kaufman. Many people in the audience thought Mr. Kaufman would win first place; he only lost it on account of being graded so low on thought and composition. The judges gave him first on delivery. Mr. Kaufman possesses much force and held the audience spell-bound, and upon taking his seat was applauded as Buena Vista people well know how. Mrs. W. J. Finley now favored us with a vocal number in which she displayed her

beautiful voice to the best advantage. Mrs. Finley has quite a reputation as a vocalist. Then came Denison's first man, Oscar A. Bergen, with his oration, "Ruskin Land." This oration showed very careful preparation. The thought was good, ranking second, but Mr. Bergren lost on delivery. Had he not dispensed with Miss Webster's training since the preliminary contest he could easily have secured first; but on account of his lack of it we had to return with another second. It seems to be our fate. The oration, "The French Revolution," by Earl James of Sac City was perhaps the weakest of the six, at least the judges thought so. Mr. James showed great lack of training and he ranked low on thought because he borrowed so much. The vocal solo following Mr. James' oration, by Mrs. Stella Wiemer, was heartily received. Sac City surely did herself proud by furnishing so much excellent music.

Then came the oration which carried away the honors, Mr. Henry K. Leonard on "True Success." Mr. Leonard's theme was one which is very popular at the present time and while it tinged greatly with the style of the author of the "magazine," "Success," it showed Mr. Leonard to be a careful reader and profound thinker. The judges gave him first on thought and composition and third on delivery. The final oration was given by Denison's second representative, Leslie E. Poitevin, on "William Edward Gladstone." In many ways we do not think the judges gave Mr. Poitevin what he deserved. He certainly did not deserve sixth on thought and composition. His oration was grand; in fact, his oration was the only one of the six possessing a final climax which attracted the attention of the audience from the other part of the oration. Mr. Poitevin suffered greatly from lack of training on delivery, as did all of the six. We think that on such occasions the contestants should exercise every energy to become as good as possible. For some reason this was evidently not done this year by any of the schools, as none of the orations were up to the standard set in previous years. We especially censure our representatives because we learned their training was stopped at the time of the preliminary contest. Had this been continued under Denison's excellent instructor we would undoubtedly have secured both first and second places.

While the judges on delivery, Professors Hutton of Odebolt, Ford of Newell and Bond of Rockwell City, were counting up the markings, the audience was entertained with a couple of humorous selections by the Denison Male Quartet. These perhaps brought forth more applause than any other selection of the evening. In the few minutes that ensued the audience anxiously awaited the decision. When Prof. Van Ness came out to announce it one could have heard a pin drop where a few moments before he could not hear himself yell. This suspense was made greater by our having to wait until Prof. Reed of Buena Vista made an announcement. And then we thought we knew we had first place, but when it was announced that the oration "Ruskin Land" ranked second we had to drop our red and help Storm Lake cheer the victor again. Almost instantly the boys had him on their shoulders, they tossed him around like a plaything; still we know of others who would like to have been caressed in the same way. The Denison delegation was soon on its way to the train, escorted in Sac City style by the gang of "hoodlums" and a giant policeman who kept telling them they "musn't do that." Oh, how mighty is the arm of the law in some places!

Taken all in all, the trip was a very enjoyable one, considering the circumstances. We certainly hope that the disgraceful features will hereafter be eliminated. Denison people can certainly pride themselves on the fact that they are unsurpassed anywhere as entertainers. Be the crowd ever so small or ever so large, no one has ever had cause for complaint in regard to treatment received here.

We hope that next year Denison college may win first place again and now is the time to begin preparations.