

A PAIR OF SOCKS.

BY EMMA M. WISE.

Last Monday night Mr. Biltmore got his feet wet. Truth to tell, he was in a pretty moist condition inside and out, but somehow his feet got the worst of the bargain.

Even after he did manage to creep into bed his slumbers were anything but peaceful, and long before six o'clock the next morning his conscience was prodding him good and hard.

Thus lashed by that inexorable monitor, Mr. Biltmore crawled out of bed and stood waveringly in the midst of the sartorial confusion.

Presently he partially regained his equilibrium. After bathing his eyes and doing a few other little things to promote his general welfare he began to look for his socks.

First one foot, then the other, was jabbed against the opening into the soft black socks, but no matter how hard Biltmore tugged and strained he found it impossible to push even the tips of his toes past the ankle without splitting the socks from heel to toe.

"M' Lord!" he groaned in spirit. "How these socks did shrink!"

With that he braced himself and pulled with both hands. The force thus exerted was more than even the best black silk thread could stand, and with a ripping sound the fibers parted company.

"I'm done for now," he soliloquized. "I wonder where Carrie keeps my clean socks? 'F I can't find 'em I'll have to go downtown barefoot, like in 'cent country boy, that's all. Sockless Jerry! Lord! Wonder how I'll like it?"

Mr. Biltmore then instituted an anxious but ineffectual search of bureau drawers. While thus engaged he caused a lock to click with unnecessary emphasis, and Mrs. Biltmore sat bolt upright, as if worked by a communicating spring, and looked about wonderingly.

"For goodness' sake, Tom," she demanded, "what in the world do you mean by getting up so early?"

"Business, m' dear," said Biltmore, with a conciliatory grin. "Lo's bus'ness to 'em to-day. Have 't get downtown extra-ordinarily early."

"What are you doing in the bureau?" she asked.

"Lookin' fr my socks, m' dear," said Biltmore. "Lookin' fr m' socks, that's all."

Mrs. Biltmore's gaze traveled to the middle of the floor, and the first object her eyes lighted upon was the wrecked holiness.

"What's that?" she cried, in tense, clear tones.

Biltmore tried to evade the query, but it was no use. "M' old socks, m' dear," he replied. "I got m' feet wet last night. M' socks shrank like ever'thing. Shrank so I couldn't get 'em on. Tore 'em all to tunder."

Mrs. Biltmore reached the scene of destruction with one bound and dangled a sock from each hand. Her eyes grew bright and her breath came in little gasps like sobs.

"Tom Biltmore, you big goose," she cried, "do you know what you have done? These are my socks that you have been trying to get on—mine, do you hear?"

Biltmore leaned forward with a dazed smile. "But they're socks, m' dear," he remonstrated.

"That is just what I said," she retorted. "Of course they are socks—my socks."

"But they're short," expostulated Biltmore, still unconvinced. "Women don't wear short socks. They wear stock'n's—long stock'n's."

Mrs. Biltmore took from a workbox on the table the fashion note of the date of February 23. "Not any more they don't," she said. "Just read this and you'll find out. Stockings are out of date. Socks are all the style. Every woman that thinks anything of herself is going to wear them. I just got these yesterday. I paid five dollars for them. They are rather expensive now, because the fad of short socks for women is now and the cheaper grades are not yet in the market. And here you've torn these into shreds. That's five dollars gone to—"

"To tunder," supplemented Biltmore, filling in the pause with his own stock phrase. "But where have my own socks gone to, I wonder?" he added, hopefully. "Wonder if they've gone to tunder, too?"

Mrs. Biltmore pointed to the wastebasket. "There," she said, "spread out across the water pitcher."

Biltmore seized his own nether garments and drew them through his fingers thoughtfully. "They look the right size," he said. "I thought it was mighty funny a pair of socks could shrink like those socks did."—N. Y. Press.

THE WEDGE OF FREE TRADE.

Underhand Dodges of the Democrats in the Cuban Tariff Em-broglio.

Every free trade paper in the country is rejoicing over the Cuban tariff concession bill in the house as a triumph of their economic doctrines. The New York Times remarks of the passage of the bill in one branch of congress that "unquestionably the defeat leaves the protectionists in the republican party demoralized and face to face with a united democratic party in the house. The edge of the wedge of tariff reform has found its entrance, and it may be driven far."

It is this nonsensical statement were true it would simply prove that the democrats in congress, while pretending to advance the interests of Cuba, have been working a series of free trade dodges, and acting for or against Cuban concessions according to the free trade advantages supposed to be at stake.

President Palma, of Cuba, has said that a tariff concession of less than 50 per cent. would be of no benefit to the island. There is no clear understanding of who would be profited by any reduction. Some say the concession would go into the pockets of the wealthy merchants, who are practically the owners of the next two crops of Cuban sugar.

President Palma, of Cuba, has said that a tariff concession of less than 50 per cent. would be of no benefit to the island. There is no clear understanding of who would be profited by any reduction.

President Palma, of Cuba, has said that a tariff concession of less than 50 per cent. would be of no benefit to the island. There is no clear understanding of who would be profited by any reduction.

GOOD WORK OF REPUBLICANS.

Splendid Record of the Party in its Achievements in State and Nation.

In his speech before the Indiana republican state convention at Indianapolis, April 23, Senator Beveridge paid the following tribute to the work of the republican party in state and nation:

"Always and everywhere the republican party in power means prosperity of the people, reduction of debt, common-sense handling of revenues. In the nation, good times are always republican times. In the state, republican administration always means reduction of debt, wise legislation. In four years of democratic rule they have reduced our state debt \$1,200,000, of which \$723,000 was received from the federal government in payment of the direct war tax. Since the republican party came into power we have reduced the state debt more than \$3,642,000 without the aid of the federal government. Republican financial administration has saved the people of Indiana more than \$100,000 in interest every year. This is Indiana's republican financial record in spite of more than \$1,500,000 paid for enlargements and improvements of reformatory institutions and the soldiers' home, in spite of \$1,600,000 paid to our state institutions every year for maintenance. No more scandals through purchases for state institutions from favorites, competitive bids alone determining contracts; state inspection of factories; state labor commission; Indiana workmen cared for and guarded as never before; county and state officials deprived of exorbitant fees and placed on salaries exactly as a business firm would do; and hundreds of thousands of dollars turned back into the people's treasury—this is republican work. It is the same practical ability in our state administration that the country halls in our national administration, and that the world applauds in our administration of dependencies. We govern our state well in spite of the opposition. We govern the nation well in spite of the opposition. For the republican party knows how to govern."

Mr. Bryan's paper rejoices over the passage of the Cuban tariff concession bill by the house, because "every brick removed weakens the wall, and as long as beet sugar is protected, every beet factory will be a center for the propagation of a high tariff sentiment." The free traders forget that they originally said the bill was merely to save Cuba from ruin.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WAR OF THE PRESIDENT.

Roosevelt's Record as a Fighter Against Discrimination in Favor of Monopolies.

In one of the earlier symposiums in which those who professed to know all about trusts exchanged misinformation one man, who was conspicuous for speaking with caution, remarked that the discriminations of railroads in favor of one competitor against others was one of the most prolific promoters of harmful combinations to control trade, says the Indianapolis Journal. His observation did not attract much attention because he was not so famous as other speakers. This was said at a time when railroad managers were asserting that the rates which they advertised were paid by all customers shipping the same quality of goods. At the same time the interstate commerce commission insisted that discrimination was practiced. The commission complained of a lack of power to stop it, and did very little else than complain. Soon after Mr. Roosevelt became president the commission began to take testimony to prove that discrimination had been practiced. Railroad managers were called to Chicago to give testimony. To the surprise of the country, most of the managers declared they had given rebates to large packing companies in Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha. It was stated at the time that the increasing exactions of the large packing companies had become so burdensome that the railroad managers confessed violation of the law in order to put an end to them. It seems from the evidence that several lines had been refunding to the packing companies between 18 and 20 per cent. of the amount paid as freight. Even if the rebate were half those figures a competitor which did not have it could not do business. Therefore it was an arrangement in restraint of trade.

When this information was made public President Roosevelt caused suits to be begun to enjoin the railroads from carrying freight for any person for less than their advertised rates and from making rebates to shippers. The railroads against which such actions were begun seem not to have made any opposition. This is further evidence that the railroads are satisfied with any action which will enable them to refuse the further exactions of the packers. It is not too much to claim that this important step to break up the most effective form of conspiracy would not have been taken without the positive direction of the president. Therefore, to President Roosevelt is due the credit for putting an end to the abuse of rebates in violation of the interstate commerce law.

The practice of discriminating in favor of large shippers has been stopped by the enforcement of the provisions of the interstate commerce act, the attention of the president was called to the alleged beef trust, or combination of packers, by the rise in the prices of meats. Before demagogues in congress had offered their inadequate remedies President Roosevelt caused the machinery of the department of justice to be set in motion to investigate the policy pursued by the large packing companies to ascertain if they were violating the Sherman anti-trust law. Such evidence has been found and suits will be instituted. The suits may not be successful, but the information which they will give the public will throw light upon what has been hidden for years. If the packing companies have conspired to stifle competition and to control prices the people will know it, and they also know that the penalties of the law will be enforced. If it shall appear that there is no such combination the people will also know it. Whatever those who rail against trusts may say, and whatever remedies they may advocate, the country knows that the president is resolutely enforcing the laws to prevent the restraint of trade and that he has already accomplished much.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The 'permanent democratic headquarters' in New York, over which David B. Hill was to exercise his gentle sway, has not yet been opened, nor can anybody find hide or hair of this place where politics is to be turned out machine made."—Albany Journal.

"Two years ago the democratic orators and organs were demanding that the government extirpate the mild form of slavery and Mohammedanism in the island of Mindanao. Both were righteously indignant in epithets, but now that the authorities have dealt with the fierce natives effectively, the same orators and organs howl against the making of war upon these offenders."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Having gone to Washington with his pockets full of facts about the Philippines and having been denied an opportunity to unload them before a committee of the senate, that great professional expert and liberator of humanity and inventor of cook stoves, Edward Atkinson, might turn in and give the parliament of Great Britain some light upon the situation in South Africa. It is understood that since his recent experience in Washington he is more of an enemy than ever of his country."—Cleveland Leader.

"Mr. Bryan declares most positively that he will not accept the democratic gubernatorial nomination in Nebraska this year. Of course it must have been a struggle for him to decline any nomination, yet his was the part of wisdom, as he had everything to lose and little or nothing to gain. Defeated for the governorship of his own state, he would be eliminated entirely from democratic calculations. As the case stands he is still a factor, though how important a one remains to be determined."—Troy Times.

THE REVIEW DIRECTORY

NORTH-WESTERN LINE.

Table with columns for GOING WEST, STATIONS, and GOING EAST. Includes times for Chicago, West Side, Vail, Denison, Arion, Dow City, Dunlap, and Council Bluffs.

Table with columns for GOING SOUTH, STATIONS, and GOING NORTH. Includes times for Wall Lake, Weid, Boyer, DeLoit, Denison, Kiron, Schleswig, and Ricketts.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Table with columns for GOING EAST, STATIONS, and GOING WEST. Includes times for Council Bluffs, Dunlap, Dow City, Denison, Elletts, and Chicago.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

Table with columns for WEST, STATIONS, EAST, WEST, STATIONS, EAST. Includes times for Sioux City Line and Main Line.

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

- Mayor: A. D. Wilson
Treasurer: John T. Carey
Solicitor: Wm. McLennan
Assessor: A. J. Bond
Clerk: Jas. Loney
Marshal: H. O. Wilson
Deputy Marshal: Gus Retman
Nightwatch: L. M. Baer
Aldermen: S. Loney, U. G. Johnson, Thos. McGinn, W. T. Wright, T. J. Garrison

LODGE AND CHURCH DIRECTORY.

- Grand Army of the Republic, John A. Logan Post No. 58. Second Friday evening each month.
Sons of Veterans, McHenry Camp No. 53.
Masonic, Sylvan Lodge No. 507.
Knights of Pythias, Dowdall Lodge No. 90.
Redmen, Ute Tribe No. 92.
Odd Fellows, Denison Lodge No. 626.
Odd Fellows, (German) Sidonia Lodge No. 263.
Modern Woodmen, Denison Camp No. 315.
Woodmen of the World, Hawkeye Camp No. 76.
Fraternal Choppers, Walnut Camp No. 24.
Womens Relief Corps, John A. Logan Corps No. 56.
Eastern Star, Sylvan Chapter No. 207.
Rebekah's, Denison Lodge No. 420.
Woodmen Circle, Linn Grove.
Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Denison Home-stead No. 616.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

- Physicians: L. L. Bond, M.D., Wm. Iseminger, M.D., W. W. Holmes, M.D., H. A. Boyle, M.D., Wm. T. Wright, M.D., R. P. Plimpton, M.D., E. D. Kemp, M.D., Hal C. Simpson, D.V.S.
Dentists: J. C. Robinson, D.D.S., B. F. Philbrook, Dr. R. H. Hecht.
Lawyers: J. P. Conner, P. C. Lally, W. M. McLennan, I. V. Jackson, James B. Barrett.