HIS UNLUCKY DAY.

BY EDWARD F. YOUNGER.

It was highly important that Algernon De Forest Bagsley should board the seven o'clock morning train. He lived in Chicago and desired to arrive in Cleveland in time to attend an event in which he was deeply interested, said event being nothing more nor less than his marriage. For this reason he warned the cabman to call at his boarding house not a moment later than five o'clock. The ride from the suburb to the station would consume an hour, which would give him ample time to secure breakfast and purchase his tickets—but man disposes and queer things sometimes intervene.

Bagsley occupied apartments on the third story, in the rear. The front apartments on the same floor were leased to a man, a low, coarse fellow, with whom Bagsley was not on speaking terms. Since certain events have come to pass, the coolness between them has been more marked than ever—but to the story.

Exhausted by the worry of preparing to assume the matrimonial yoke, Bagsley finally fell into deep slumber from which he was partially aroused by the far distant peal of a bell. Leaping out of bed, he noticed that it was a few seconds past five o'clock. Then he distinctly heard the crack of a whip and the sound of heavy carriage wheels gradually growing fainter. Heavens! It was the cabman and no one had answered the bell. Bagsley, attired in a nightgown that was painfully short, dashed out of his room. He could not hope to pass into the apartment of his neighbor and call to the departing cabman from his window, so he clattered down the stairs, barking his shins and stubbing his toes. His abbreviated nightrobe, floating grandly behind him, entwined itself about the newel post at the foot of the stairs. One desperate plunge, and the garment ripped from the bottom to the neckband. However, it was no time for trifles. Bagsley threw open the door, took a hasty glance about him and stepped out to shout to the cabman. Just as he caught a glimpse of the rear wheel whisking around the corner, a half block distant, a furious blast of wind banged the door shut and Bagsley found himself, barefooted and well-nigh nude, out on the narrow stone step, with the temperature five below and no key in the garment he was wearing. The slamming of the door had so startled him that he forgot to shout to the cabman. He tried the door, kicked it with his bare feet and hammered it with his fast stiffening knuckles. Nothing doing. Chicago doors are built to withstand the assaults of burglars. Then Bagsley pushed the bell button until his fingers ached. No response. He had no better success than the cabman, who had wasted ten minutes and much choice profanity in a similar effort. Despairing of rousing the porter, Bagsley lifted his voice, gently at first, eventually rising to a scream that was caught up and distorted into a wail by the bitterly cold wind. Finally he heard a window open. A frowzled, bewhiskered face was poked out of the third-story front and a voice asked: "What's the matter down there?"

"It's I—Bagsley—I'm locked out!"

"You're a liar! Bagsley went away from here in a cab a half hour ago. Get away from there and quit your yowling or I'll telephone the police!"

"But I s-a-y—I S-A-Y!—"

Slam! went the window and Bagsley, his teeth chattering like castanets, danced from one foot to the other to keep from freezing to the granite step. Then he cursed the cabman, the drunken porter, the occupant of the third floor front, his luck and everything he could think of. Just as he was about to curl up in despair and freeze to death, he was overjoyed to hear approaching footsteps. Yes! they were coming nearer, pattering along, and as Bagsley peered out, a Chinaman, bearing a bundle of clothes, hove in sight.

"H-e-r-e, C-h-i-n-k; r-r-u-n a-r-o-u-n-d t-t-o-t-t-h-e-r-r-e-a-r-a-n-d b-b-r-e-a-k d-d-o-w-n t-t-h-e d-o-o-r-r," chattered poor Bagsley.

But the affrighted Chinaman was already scurrying across the street, muttering volubly to himself, and Bagsley collapsed into his corner. By this time he was too feeble to make another attempt to push the button. The streets were becoming very light and he knew the people across the way would soon be arising. Some one would surely spy him before he could enter the house. As a last desperate resort, he determined to make a mad dash around the corner, five doors away, hasten through the alley and gain the rear entrance. It was his only hope. Collecting his tattered garment about him as best he could, he ran down the icy steps and darted for the corner.

But it was not Bagsley's lucky day. Just as he turned the corner leading into the alley he collided with a Celtic lady of ample proportions, who was on her way to essay the renovation of sundry linen articles for a family in the block. The impact of the collision and the vision of Bagsley's despairing face well-nigh upset the well-balanced washlady and she crossed herself and called upon a number of saints to protect her. Then her fighting instinct came to the front.

"Ye impident little whelp!" she panted, "is it afther murtherin' me yez would be?"

Poor Bagsley vainly endeavored to back through the brick wall of the house. He was too badly frightened to respond and could only chatter unintelligibly.

"It's buggley-house ye ar-re!" screamed the ponderous lady, as righteous indignation caused her bulky frame to palpitate like a tub of pure gelatine. "I'll have the law upon yez. Back to th' looney-coop wid yez!"

Bagsley, proud and haughty clubman, who a half hour previous would have been outraged at the very idea of being spoken to by a washwoman, sneaked into the area way, where two minutes' later, a mighty arm of the law, summoned by the Irish woman, swooped down upon him, and calling the patrol wagon, hauled him to the station.

In due course of time he was permitted to explain and send a policeman to his boarding-house for some clothing.

Somewhat later in the day a flustrated and anxious young woman in Cleveland received a cablegram from Chicago to the effect that a gentleman she was expecting had been unavoidably detained by sudden illness, but would arrive on a later train.—National Magazine.

Changed His Subject.

Dr. Talmage, while in England, in 1879, had been engaged to preach in a church in one of the large cities of England. On arriving at the building he found it besieged by a throng of from 15,000 to 20,000 people. Naturally, he expected the place would be crowded inside; instead of this he was surprised to find it only moderately full. "Why," he demanded of the pastor, "don't you let this crowd of people come in?" "Oh," said he, "each person inside has paid four shillings to get in." Dr. Talmage had intended to preach from the text: "Without Money and Without Price." He changed his subject.

DEAD DEMOCRATIC ISSUE.

Resurrection of the Antiquated "Coercion" Argument for Use in the Philippine Agitation.

A recent correspondence between President Roosevelt and Rev. Charles E. St. John, secretary of the American Unitarian association, has revived a phrase that was once prolific of an immense amount of discussion. It is the word "coercion" as relating to the power of the national government to prevent a dissolution of the union or to suppress a rebellion, says the Indianapolis Journal. The American Unitarian association adopted a memorial protesting against the policy of coercion that was being used in the Philippines. In his reply the president said:

"There is now almost no 'policy of coercion' in the islands, because the insurrection has been so entirely overcome that, save in a very few places, peace—and with peace the 'policy of conciliation and good will'—obtains throughout the Philippines. There has never been any coercion save such as was absolutely inevitable in putting a stop to an armed attack upon the sovereignty of the United States which in its last phases became mere brigandage."

It is somewhat surprising that the democratic party, with its instinctive love for dead issues, has not before this revived the able arguments made before the beginning of the civil war against the power of the national government to "coerce" a state. The democratic constitutional lawyers of that day used barrels of ink and mountains of paper in proving that inasmuch as the right of a state to secede from the union was inherent there could be no such thing as a constitutional right of coercion in the federal government to prevent such secession, and that a union held together by force would be no union at all. James Buchanan, the last democratic president of the old regime, thought a state had a right to secede, but it should not be exercised lightly. "The election of any one of our fellow-citizens to the office of president," he said, in his annual message of 1860, "does not of itself afford just cause of dissolving the union.* * * In order to justify a resort to revolutionary resistance the federal government must be guilty of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of powers not granted by the Constitution." It did not take Abraham Lincoln long to discover that there was no such thing in the list of state rights as a right of secession, and that while the word coercion did not occur in the Constitution it existed as an inherent power of the government in a very vital form. In his first message to congress at the special session in July, 1861, he said the question was "whether a constitutional republic or democracy—a government of the people by the same people—can or cannot maintain its territorial integrity against its own domestic foes." Holding that the right of self-preservation and of sovereignity was above the Constitution, he had no trouble in finding constitutional power to coerce a state.

The democratic anti-corecion doctrine of 1860 was the natural forerunner of the opposition to government without the consent of the governed in 1900. The same construction of the Constitution that would have prevented the war for the preservation of the union would have prevented that for the suppression of the insurrection in the Philinppines. Coercion proved very effective in one case, and it is about to be crowned with complete success in the other.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

☞The Richard Olney presidential boom is still alive, but it is not believed Mr. Olney takes much interest in it.—Philadelphia Ledger.

☞The republican plurality in the congressional election in Oregon was 14,200, or a thousand more than the plurality for McKinley in 1900. And the democrats made their fight with "imperialism" as the issue!—Cleveland Leader.

☞The president asks congress to make certain economic concessions to Cuba in return for the special international obligations assumed by her at our request. The request is a most reasonable one, and he enforces it with a powerful appeal for justice toward a young and feeble nation.—Indianapolis Journal.

HAVE THEIR ISSUES PICKED.

The Tariff and the Trusts Fixed Upon by the Democrats for the Coming Campaign.

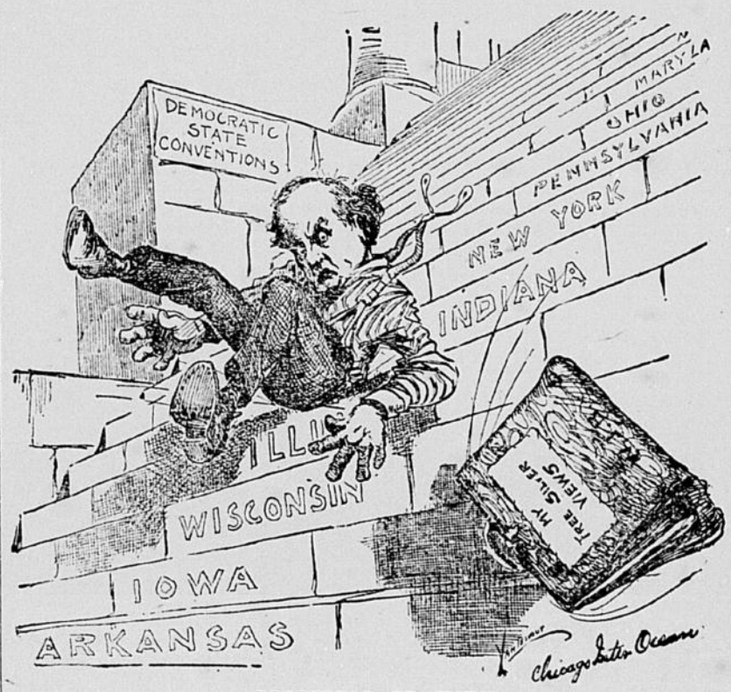
The democratic congressional campaign committee has decided to make the tariff and the trusts the leading issues in the campaign this year. That will be regarded as good news by all republicans, says the Cleveland Leader.

The tariff has always been a winning issue for the republicans, save in the campaign of 1892, when the voters listened to the seductive sophistry of the free traders and decided at the polls to destroy prosperity. But they learned a lesson, as the result of that election, which they are not likely to forget. The dark and gloomy days from 1893 to 1897, while the blight of the Wilson law was upon the country, business was paralyzed and labor was without remunerative employment, demonstrated that protection cannot be abandoned in the United States without bringing distress upon the people. The instant and tremendous revival of business as a result of the election of McKinley and the enactment of the Dingley law, which restored the protective policy, supplied ample proof of the value of protection as a stimulus to industry and commerce. The democrats cannot this year delude the people into voting for an abandonment of the protective policy.

Nor will they be enabled to make an effective campaign on the trust issue. The democratic record will not compare favorably with the republican record in respect to trusts. The Sherman anti-trust law, which appears to be the only effective weapon that congress can use against the big combinations of capital, was framed by a republican, passed by a republican congress, and signed by a republican president in 1890. For four years that law stood in the statute books while Grover Cleveland was president, yet it was not once used to restrain a trust. I was used by a republican attorney general against the Joint Traffic association and the Trans-Missouri Freight association, which were formed to control trade among the states. It is now being used by another republican attorney general against other combinations which are oppressive of the people.

The Sherman law goes as far as any statute can, under the present limitations of the constitution in the restraint of the operations of trusts. It will be necessary to amend the constitution so as to give congress greater power if more drastic legislation is to be enacted. Yet, when a constitutional amendment was proposed in the last republican congress, the democrats opposed it solidly because they were afraid that the rights of the states might be invaded.

Let the democrats begin their campaign on these two issues. The republicans are willing to meet them, and they will make the fight interesting from beginning to end.



POLITICAL GRAVITY.

Something Awful!

It is dreadful the way this great nation, this land of the free, is descending into the depths of militarism. Another fateful step in that direction was taken when Secretary Root gave instructions to reduce the army another 10,000 men. Just think of the awful burden this country is carrying. With 77,000,000 of people in the United States proper and about 10,000,000 elsewhere it is now supporting an army of 67,000 men. Can this nation, though it is the wealthiest in the world, stand the expense? How much longer can it struggle along? Oh, for those good old days when with a population of 10,000,000 we had an army of only 10,000! They have gone, gone with the pristine virtue and the halcyon days of the republic, when all men were honest, all women virtuous and even army contractors were patriots. Then there was one soldier to every 1,000 people. Now there is one soldier to every 1,100 people.—Minneapolis Journal.

☞The democrats who insist that there is something rotten in Cuba which should be exposed to the light of the sun seem to have made a mistake in not speaking before American occupation ended. Probably they did not care to ask for an investigation while American officials were in a position to defend themselves. They prefer to deal in vague insinuations now.—Cleveland Leader.

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	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.							
.....	5.10	6.30	11.50	2.02	CHICAGO	8.30 P M	6.55 P M	7.50 A M	7.50 A M	.....	.....
.....	5.24	.....	.....	2.14	WEST SIDE	.....	2.49 P M	.....	7.21 P M	.....	.....
9.01pm	5.45	7.04am	1.23	2.35	VAIL	.....	2 37 P M	.....	7.10 P M	.....	.....
.....	6.00	.....	.....	2.52	DENISON	9.31 A M	2.18 P M	7.21 P M	6.55 P M	10.00PM	.....
.....	6.05	.....	.....	2.57	ARION	.....	2.00 P M	.....	6.40 P M	.....	.....
.....	6.18	.....	.....	3.13	DOW CITY	.....	1.55 P M	.....	6.35 P M	.....	.....
1050pm	7.40	8 55am	3.35	5.00	DUNLAP	.....	1.34 P M	.....	6.22 P M	.....	.....
					COUNCIL BLUFFS	7.45 A M	11.25AM	5.20 P M	4.38 P M	8.10 P M	.....

BOYER VALLEY AND MONDAMIN BRANCHES.

GOING SOUTH					STATIONS.	GOING NORTH					
57	51	45	43	41		50	56	42	44	46	
pm	am	pm	pm	pm		pm	pm	pm	pm	am	
2.05	8.00	4.00	8.15	12.45	WALL LAKE	1.25	8.40	3.20	7.45	7.30	.....
2.21	8.09	4.17	8.23	12.54	WEED	1.15	8.23	3.12	7.36	7.13	.....
3.00	8 20	4.35	8.35	1.05	BOYER	1.05	7.35	3.00	7 25	6.55	.....
.....	.....	5.03	8.53	1.18	DELOIT	.....	.....	2.47	7.12	6.26	.....
.....	.....	5.30	9.00	2.20	DENISON	.....	.....	2.35	7.00	6.05	.....
4.25	8.35	.....	.....	.....	KIRON	12.48	7.45	.....	.....	.....	.....
5.15	8.50	.....	.....	.....	SCHLESWIG	12.35	6.05	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.15	9 10	.....	.....	.....	RICKETTS	12.16	5.15	.....	.....	.....	.....

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

GOING EAST					STATIONS	GOING WEST.				
4	2	32	46	92		91	1	5	31	3
am	pm	pm	am	am		pm	am	pm	am	pm
7:45	8.10	4:50	5.00	5;20	COUNCIL BLUFFS	6:45	8:00	4.50	10:00	10:30
8.53		6:10	6.42	8:58	DUNLAP	3:15		3:44	8:36	8:57
		6:23	7.01	9:35	DOW CITY	2:35			8:24	8:46
		6:27	7 08	9:45	ARION	2:15			8:20	8:42
9:17	9:38	6:40	7.30	10:35	DENISON	1:40	6:31	3:10	8:07	8:33
		6:50	7.42	10:50	DELOIT	1:10			7:57	
		7:00	7.59	11:15	ELLS	12:35			7:47	
9:30 P M	9:30 A M	.....	.....	.....	CHICAGO	.....	6:25 P M	2 55 am	.....	8:15 am

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

WEST		STATIONS. SIOUX CITY LINE.	EAST		WEST		STATIONS MAIN LINE.	EAST	
3	1		2	4	3	1		2	4
pm	pm		pm	am	pm	pm		pm	am
10.25	6.15	CHICAGO	10.55	8.30	10.25	6.15	CHICAGO	10.55	8.30
1.15	6.05 A M	MANILLA	9.20	8.05	12 41	.....	ASPINWALL	.....	.....
1.32	6.24 "	BUCK GROVE	8.57	7.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.41	6.31 "	ARION	8.51	7.30	1.15	am 6.00	MANILLA	am 9.31	pm 8.25
1.46	6.36 "	BELL	8.46	7.25	1.20	.....	ASTOR	.....	.....
1.53	6.43 "	KENWOOD	8.39	7.18	3.15	7.40	COUNCIL BLUFFS	7.40	6.00
2.05	6.54 "	CHARTER OAK	8.27	7.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 15	9.00 "	SIOUX CITY	6.20	5.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor.....A. D. WILSON
Treasurer.....JOHN T. CAREY
Solicitor.....WM. McLENNAN
Assessor.....A. J. BOND
Clerk.....JAS. LUNEY
Marshall.....H. O. WILSON
Deputy Marshal.....GUS RETMAN
Nightwatch.....L. M. BAER
Aldermen.....S. LUNEY. U.G.JOHNSON, Thos.McGRIN. W T WRIGHT, T.J.GARRISON

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Senator.....E. L. HOGUE
Representative.....HUGH LANGAN
Auditor.....M. J. COLLINS
Treasurer.....THEO. KUHL
Clerk.....FRANK FAUL
Recorder.....O. M. CRISWELL
Sheriff.....HENRY BELL
Superintendent.....C. W. VON COELLN
County Attorney.....S. V. O'HARA
Surveyor.....MORRIS McHENRY
Coroner.....W. B. EVANS
Supervisors.....W. W. RHODENBAUGH, WM. FLAHERTY, JOHN G. SMITH, C. MOLTER, H. C. SCHROEDER.

LODGE AND CHURCH DIRECTORY.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

Grand Army of the Republic, John A. Logan Post No. 58, Second Friday evening each month. Commander J. L. McClellan, Adj't, J. L. Warbasse

Sons of Voterans, McHenry Camp No. 53, each first and third Friday evenings. of each month. Captain, N. L. Hunt; 1st Sergeant, A. C. Weeks.

Masonic, Sylvan Lodge No. 507. Tuesday Eve, on or before full moon. Worth Worthy Master, B. F. Philbrook; Secretary, G. W. Stephens.

Knights of Pythias, Dowdall Lodge No. 90, Monday Eve. C. C., E. F. Tucker; K. of R. and S., I. V. Jackson.

Redmen, Ute Tribe No. 92, Tuesday evening. Sachem, C. E. Lyman; Chief of Records, H. F. Hodges.

Odd Fellows. Denison Lodge No. 626, Thursday evening. N, G., Harry Scaags; Recording Secretary, John Mount.

Odd Fellows, (German) Sidonia Lodge No. 393, Friday evening. N. G., John Reeh; Secretary, Frank Faul.

Modern Woodmen, Denison Camp No. 315, Wednesday evening. V. C., John Schnoor; Clerk, E. Gulick.

Woodmen of the World, Hawkeye Camp No. 76, Saturday Evening. Clerk, W. R. Kirkup.

Fraternal Choppers, Walnut Camp No. 24, Friday evening. W. C., O. W. Wheeler Clerk, H. W. Faul.

Womens Relief Corps, John A. Logan Corps No. 56, first Saturday 3 p. m. Pres, M. S. McHenry; Sec. M. ShawVan.

Eastern Star, Sylvan Chapter No. 207, first Tuesday after full moon. W. M., Mrs. A. Oswald; Sec'y, W. W. Cushman.

Rebekah's, Denison Lodge No. 420, 2nd and 4th Wednesday. N. G., Mrs. Flora Baker; Sec'y, Mrs. J. A. Scaggs.

Woodmen Circle. Linn Grove, Monday evening. W. G. L., Mrs. Thos. Luney; Clerk, Mrs. F. L. Horton,

Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Denison Homestead No. 616. H. F., A. F. Durkee; Cor., Maggie Quade.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Catholic, St. Rose of Lima. First Mass every Sunday at 8 a. m.; High Mass every Sunday at 10:30 a. m; Sunday School on Saturdays at 9 a. m. from Sept. 1st to Jan. 1st and from March 1st to June 1st. Cordially invited.
REV. FATHER M. J. FARRELLY.

Methodist, Sunday Services—Class Meetings, 9:30; Preaching, 10:30; Sunday School, 12:00; Junior League, 9:30; Epworth League, 6:30; Preaching, 7:30. Prayer Meeting, Thursday evening 7:30. DR. E. M. HOLMES.

Baptist, 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.

Presbyterian, Sunday Services—Preaching, 10:30; Sunday School, 12:00; Christian Endeavor, 6:30; Preaching, 7:30. Prayer Meeting Thursday evening, 7:30.
REV. A. G. MARTYN.

Episcopal, Services every third and fourth Sundays, 10:30 and 7:30 REV. ALLAN JUDD.

German Methodist, Sunday Services—Sunday School 9:30; Class Meeting, 12:00; Preaching, 10:30. a.m; Young Peoples Meeting, 3:00 p. m. Preaching 7:30 p. m, Prayer Meeting Thursday evening, 8:00; Choir Practice Saturday evening; Woman's Aid Society meets first Thursday of every month. REV. C. G. CLAUSSEN.

German Evangical Lutheran Zion. Sunday Services. Sunday School, 9 to 10 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 third Sunday during summer. Parochies in connection in Washington and Paradise townships. Rev. Fred O. Lothringer, Pastor.

First Church of Christ (Scientist) 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.

Denison Holiness Band, Sunday services at Episcopal church. Sunday school at 1:30; Prayer and Pra'se Meeting at 2:30; Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. E. A. STONE, Leader.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

PHYSICIANS

L. L. BOND, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Denison, Iowa. Office over Bank of Denison.

WM. ISEMINGER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Denison, Iowa. Calls attended day or night. Office upstairs over Burk's drug store.

W. W. HOLMES, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Denison Iowa. Office on Main street.

H. A. BOYLE, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Denison, Iowa. Office in Cassaday's drug store.

WM. T. WRIGHT, M D, Physician and Surgeon, Denison, Iowa. Office in Schlumberger's pharmacy. Residence, 2 doors north of city hall.

R. P. Plimpton, m. D, Residence and office one door east of Beardsley House.

E. D. KEMP, M. D, Homeopathic Physician. Office over Bank of Denison, residence Main Street, two blocks south of postoffice.

HAL C. SIMPSON, D. V. S. Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist. Examinations Free. Prices reasonable. Office in Laub's livery Barn.

DENTISTS

J. C. ROBINSON, D. D. S., Surgeon Dentist, Denison, Iowa. From State University of Iowa, graduate from Northwestern University Dental College, Chicago, also from State Board of Dental Examiners by examination. Satisfaction guaranteed. Office over Burk's drug store.

B. F. PHILBROOK, Resident Dentist, Denison, Iowa. High grade dental work. Teeth extracted without pain. Office over Kelly's shoe store.

DR. R H. HECHT, Dentist. Office over Bank of Denison, Denison, Iowa. High class work and satisfaction guaranteed.

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J. P. CONNER P. E. C. LALLY
CONNER & LALLY, Lawyers.
Office—First floor Crawford County Bank block, Denison.

W. M. McLENNAN, Attorney-at-Law, Denison, Iowa. Office in the Goldheim Block.

I. V. JACKSON, Attorney-at-Law, Denison, Iowa. Money to loan on city and farm property at low rates. Optional payments.

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