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Ours is Sweet, Wholesome and Nutritious.
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W. R. TEMPLE CO.

First and Third Tuesday of Each Month
The Chicago Great Western Railway
will sell Homeseekers' Tickets at one
fare plus \$2.00 to points in Alabama,
Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia,
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apply to any Great Western Agent, or
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18-291.

Homeseekers' Excursion.

The Chicago Great Western Railway
will on the first and third Tuesday up
to Oct. 18, sell tickets to points in Al-
berta, Arizona, Assiniboia, Canadian
Northwest, Colorado, Indian Territory,
Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ne-
braska, New Mexico, North Dakota,
Oklahoma, Saskatchewan, Texas, Utah
and Wyoming. For further information
apply to any Great Western Agent
or J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.
18-241.

German American readers will be es-
pecially interested in the May "Cosmo-
politan," because it contains two ar-
ticles dealing with phrases of recent pro-
gress in the fatherland. Wolf von
Schierbrand gives an excellent account
of the present intellectual status of the
German nation showing how the influ-
ence of commercialism has raised a
race of scientists and artists quite dif-
ferent from the intellectual giants of
the immediate past. Miss Grace Is-
abel Colborn describes the training of a
German actress, and her article may
also be read with great profit by all
those concerned with the advancement
of dramatic art in the country.

The departments of the "Twentieth
Century Home," the new woman's mag-
azine, are conducted on novel lines.
For instance, there are, "The Five
Hundred Best Books," "For the Woman
Who Reads," "The Laboratory of
The Kitchen," "The Month's Work,"
"Studies in Home Dressmaking," and
that interesting series, "Woman's Vir-
tues That Are Vices," of which the top-
ic in the May issue is "Loving." The
treatment is vigorous and clever and
full of good hard common sense. Raf-
ford Pyke contributes a short and pithy
essay on "Inzlmacy." The other fea-
tures of the issue are too numerous to
mention.

J. H. WALKER

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO.
CHICAGO.

Editorial Department

By F. W. Meyers

IOWA DEMOCRATS FOR HEARST.

Perhaps our democratic friends may not give us credit for sincerity, but nevertheless we are glad from a republican standpoint, that Iowa democracy has endorsed Hearst's candidacy.

We would regard Hearst's nomination as a national disgrace, but one which would be promptly wiped out by an overwhelming republican victory.

Republicans naturally hail with delight anything which makes for democratic disruption. Had Mr. Hearst gone into the democratic national convention with the thirty-two votes previously credited to him, he would have cut no figure in the convention. His power, and the power of his friends as disruptionists would have been gone.

Should Hearst carry Illinois and a few other western states, should he go into the national convention with one-third of the delegates—there would be no fear of his nomination but his power for trouble-making would be most pleasing—from a republican standpoint.

Hearst cannot be nominated and if nominated he could not be elected. He may perhaps be able to prevent the nomination of a conservative, level headed democrat. In this we wish him and his friends good luck and "bon voyage."

STOCK PASSES RESTORED.

So much is said and is said so often, concerning the uselessness of the Iowa railroad commission that it is well to make special note of what they have done for the stock shippers of the state.

The railroads recently withdrew the return pass privilege from shippers of stock.

The Iowa legislature, composed largely of republicans, who, we are told, are the willing tools of corporations, passed a bill to compel the roads to give the passes again. The railroads said the Iowa legislature could not pass any act to control interstate commerce, and that while they would comply with the law in regard to Iowa shipments made to Iowa points they could not be compelled to give the passes for Chicago or Omaha shipments. It looked as if the railroads had the best of the argument owing to the pernicious "states rights" doctrine so long upheld by democracy, but just here the republican board of railroad commissioners stepped in.

The commissioners said: "perhaps you are right as to the law, but the railroad commissioners of Iowa have the right to fix Iowa live stock rates. If you could afford to carry live stock at the old rate and give return passes you can afford to do it much cheaper when the pass privilege is withdrawn. You can take your choice; either restore the passes or down go the rates. And the railroads came to time.

Not only are the passes restored to the stock shippers of Iowa, but they will be in all the stock raising states. Farmers are requested to make a long white mark in favor of the republican legislature that passed the bill; the re-

publican railroad commission that enforced it, and the former republican legislation that gave the commission the power to do it.

And where does democracy come in? Howling—as usual.

Hearst is getting much support from the safely republican states.

Crawford voted solidly for Hearst but should he be nominated he would lose the county by 500 majority.

The goods are delivered, and democratic hard times have been temporarily averted among the ranks of the Hearst boomers.

Shaw for vice-president in 1904! We move to amend by striking out the word "vice" and inserting "8" instead of "4". Shaw for President in 1908 sounds good to us.

"How much?" was the rather suggestive query which met the Hearst man on every side at the Des Moines convention. And the question came from democrats, not republicans.

One might as well pronounce at once in favor of Methodism and Mormonism as to pronounce in favor of states' rights and national anti-trust legislation as the democrats of Iowa have done.

Mayor Harrison lost out in Chicago and the democracy of that city is so hopelessly torn asunder that Illinois can be counted on for at least 100,000 republican majority. Hearst is doing great work for the republican party. Hearst is the logical candidate of the Socialist party, and the result of his agitation will be to increase the socialist vote and the republican vote and leave democracy as a party of the past pass into history along with the Federals, the Whigs, the Know-nothings and the Greenbacks.

CHESTNUTS.

It has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that battleships are of no earthly use in naval warfare—if manned by Russian sailors.

If the unit rule of voting is forced upon every delegation, from county to national, then the democratic boast that the democratic party is so democratic that no man can receive the nomination as candidate for the president's office without a two-thirds majority fades like a dream.

If the Russians expect to reach Tokio by their present direction of travel they have a trip of more than 24,000 miles ahead of them.

Any one wishing to start up a boarding house should go to St. Petersburg, as there are plenty of rumors at that place.

Ladies attending the World's Fair are advised to leave their poodles at home. The Igorrotes might get them.

Several days ago a number of Japanese ladies on the road to the World's Fair at St. Louis were caught in a wreck in Iowa, and in being transferred to another train they absolutely refused to walk across a short stretch of muddy ground. They had evidently read the statement made by Congressman Lacey that the soil of Iowa is so rich that the girls will not walk across freshly plowed ground for fear it will make their feet grow.

AMONG THE EDITORS.

The Sioux City Journal observes the humor of the following situation: "In Iowa, where they were in the majority, the Hearst supporters ridiculed those democrats who argued in favor of sending an untrained delegation to St. Louis. The Hearst leaders sarcastically suggested that sending an untrained delegation in a political fight was like sending forth an army to do real fighting without telling it which side to fight upon. In Connecticut, where the anti-Hearst men were in the majority, the Hearst men battled bravely for the policy of no instructions and brought to bear all the arguments which they so contemptuously rejected in Iowa."

The Des Moines Register and Leader: "It is evident on the face of the record that there could have been no very serious abuse of discretion in releasing Schercliff. Schercliff was nearing the end of a long term of imprisonment, he was a young man, he had several years of time saved up for good behavior that he stood to lose by any misconduct, for months after he was released he did lead a decent life, the moment he broke his parole he was rearrested and returned to the penitentiary. It is unfortunate that Dennison's interest in Schercliff and his influence in Omaha politics, seemed to have secured through Congressman Mercer a friendly appeal from Judge Hubbard, not based exactly upon the merits of the case, and that Judge Hubbard's subsequent letter withdrawing the first has been lost. But there is nothing to show that the parole was granted at Judge Hubbard's request, while the record indicates plainly that it was granted on the merits of the case."

Washington Letter

DEAR REVIEW:—

Congress has adjourned, and the members have generally left the city, some for their homes, others for the opening of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which occurred today. At that exposition, it is to be hoped, our state will be adequately represented. The best state of all those carved out of the great acquisition, and the best governed, the most thriving, except Nebraska, the only one out of debt, and in fact, the gem of the entire Louisiana territory, its display at St. Louis ought to be among the grandest there. Do you know that about the first suggestion of St. Louis being the place for the observance of the centennial of the purchase came from Iowa? It was in answer to a letter from a committee at that city, who invited the state of Iowa, through its governor, to send delegates to a convention, to be held at St. Louis, to take the matter into consideration of a proper observance of the anniversary of the memorable event, that Governor Shaw advanced the idea that that city should be the place for such observance, whatsoever the character of it. You will doubtless recall the fact that Lieutenant Governor Milaman was put at the head of the first delegation from Iowa.

Speaking of "centennial observances," it is not improper here to say that in answer to a letter received from Boston, Governor Merrill, then in office, proposed the city of Philadelphia as the proper place for observing the centennial anniversary of independence. That was several years before the anniversary, but from that time on, no other city was suggested than the one named, (and it is believed for the first time) by the governor of Iowa. The suggestion was hardly grateful to the Boston people, who seemed to have hope that their city ought to be the center of observance, since it was in the neighborhood of Boston that the first movements of the Revolution began. At that great exhibition of the world's achievements, Iowa was very well represented, notwithstanding \$20,000 was all that the state felt it could afford for the purpose; and the liberal accession to Iowa's population during the succeeding few years were at least partly attributable to the state's display at Philadelphia. At Chicago the show was on a much grander scale, the allowance being \$825,000 for that exhibit. Our legislation added something this year to what was given in 1902 for the St. Louis exposition.

But to return to Congress. The session will be hardly known from the amount of new laws it enacted. There was seldom less need for legislation. The business interests of the land would have perhaps been benefited by better provision for enlarging the volume of subsidiary currency; but the failure of the two houses to agree on the proper measure caused it to fall through. No more need is there of anything being done with the tariff, and making disturbance in that respect.

The opposition tried to have investigations set on foot, but the majority could see no need of putting the country to the expense of going over ground which the authorities are thoroughly exploring. The experience of the past does not warrant an expectation of much to be derived from a congressional investigation. The truth is, that more beneficial results have come from the overhauling done in the departments by the proper authorities than have recently come from all the investigations since the foundation of the government. The convictions that have been had during the past three months are something that no congressional investigation could have accomplished, judging from the past. When an administration will not undertake to investigate known crookedness, as was the case in both the Van Buren and Buchanan periods, especially the former, then it is well enough to have congress enter on the work. The developments in Van Buren's time were the most astounding the country has ever known when there was no attempt on the part of the executive to inquire into it. There was developed the fact that a man had been twice re-appointed collector of the port of New York when his very reports regularly sent to the department showed him to be a defaulter almost from the first hour he entered the office. He finally went out behind over \$1,200,000. His career enriched our vocabulary with the word "Swartwouting." The defalcations and crookedness in the land offices were enormous. Nevertheless, prosecutions did not follow. There was no voice from the executive insisting upon rigid prosecution, nor was, directing the employment of nonpartisan counsel, with directions to go on with the work, no matter who may be hit.

The opposition took every opportunity to make speeches for political effect; a very common thing for minorities to do. It will be remembered how Tom Reed and others of the minority, including our own Dolliver and Hepburn, badgered the majority in the first year of Cleveland's second administration. It is the easiest thing for a minority to do. It is not responsible for

anything that is done, and it may slash away. One may often notice something of the kind in dissenting opinions in a court of appeal. There is often an appearance of vigor in such an opinion that is wanting in that of the court. The dissenters are not making interpretations of law for the guidance of the profession. The prevailing opinion does that. Legislative minorities, being without responsibility, are often reckless in their attacks. Notice, one democrat giving it as a reason why President Roosevelt should not be elected to the presidency that he had spoken of Jeff Davis as an arch-traitor. The man did not seem to realize that there are millions of people who look upon that person in just that light. Another affects to compare Roosevelt with McKinley, greatly to the disadvantage of the former. Is it not strange how leading republicans are found by the opposite party to have been extraordinarily good men—after they have left the earth. Compare the praises of Lincoln, Grant, McKinley, Tom Reed, and many others with the utterances regarding those men in their lifetime. It would have been mightily comforting for the great president, when he was trying to guide the ship of state through a great war, if he had been treated to the praises that in later years have been bestowed on him by political opponents, instead of being bombarded by contumely as he was.

Some one in Des Moines is trying to injure Secretary Shaw because of the parole of Frank Schercliff charging that it was done at the instance of the late Judge Hubbard; and a letter written by the latter is published, urging that the pardon be granted and assigning as a cause therefore that it would be helpful in the election in Nebraska.

Schercliff was paroled as many others were during the same administration when a situation had been secured for the convict and a monthly report required of him and in this case was the additional stipulation that on failure to make such report and behave himself, Schercliff should be returned to confinement for the full time for which he had been sentenced. Becoming tired of the situation he had at Omaha he asked permission to go to his brother in the county of Marshall, which was granted; but, after several months reports had been made, he got restless, and left his brother's. Governor Shaw accordingly revoked the parole, and ordered him back to the penitentiary, where he arrived after being returned from Missouri on a requisition from the same Governor.

The story as sent out from Des Moines is of a kind that has been very properly denominated the worst sort of falsehood; that is, telling the literal truth, but in such a way as to make those hearing it believe an untruth. In this case even the literal truth was not told throughout. For instance, the suspension is carefully made to appear to be ordered before the election of 1900, which it is claimed it was to affect; when in fact the order for release was issued three weeks after the election, rather a queer time to have effect on that election. That the governor was overpersuaded to grant the parole is not improbable; but it was not done until after men who were in county-office at the time of the trial of Schercliff had expressed themselves as more than doubtful as to the man's guilt. Other governors of Iowa, as well as of other states, have been thus induced to grant pardons or paroles, which were considered as of more than doubtful propriety. The very first pardon that Governor Merrill granted, that of a safe-robbler, brought him a storm of criticism, under which he quailed. He then adopted some rules relating to applications for pardon, which remained in force for many years. A pardon of a desperate criminal, which Governor Carpenter was induced to grant through the urgency of the warden of the penitentiary at Fort Madison, brought upon that most estimable man much severe censure. Both of these were instances of full pardon, and not mere paroles. Gov. Drake's action in commuting the death sentence of the man who killed Red-pat, the railroad conductor at Des Moines, was the occasion of much hot criticism. It may be added that one of the most doubtful paroles granted by Governor Shaw has ripened into a full pardon under the present executive; the crime being a wanton assassination; yet both parole and pardon may have been entirely proper.

FLEMING.

Ladies and Children

who cannot stand the shocking strain of laxative syrups and cathartic pills are especially fond of Little Early Risers. All persons who find it necessary to take a liver medicine should try these easy pills, and compare the agreeably pleasant and strengthening effect with the nauseating and weakening conditions following the use of other remedies. Little Early Risers cure biliousness, constipation, sick headache, jaundice, malaria and liver troubles.

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