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TWO CAR LOADS OF Granite Monuments, Tablets, Markers and Head Stones.

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Farmers, the Cows Ought to Keep You

The Empire Cream Separator way makes this possible. It saves hard work, stop wastes, improves the product and doubles the profit. We offer the Empire on its merits. It does the work you would expect a good machine to do. We are willing you should test this machine and see for yourself. Don't be afraid to ask us about this machine. We'll give you all the information you want. After you fully realize that you want a machine come in and buy an EMPIRE.

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A VISIT TO HONG KONG

by C. K. SCHAFFER.

U. S. Naval Station, Cavite, P. I. SEPT. 7th, 1903

THE DENISON REVIEW AND READERS:—Having just returned from a trip to China, it might interest some of your readers to read about the details of such an excursion into the Kingdom of the Dragon.

We left Cavite on Friday August 28, two fellow clerks accompanying me and boarded the steamer "Loonn Sang" which was due to sail at 5 o'clock that evening. Fortune did not smile on us, however, the day was cloudy, and a typhoon at that time passing between us and Hong Kong, we layed in port till noon of the following day. The bay itself was smooth enough and we were impatient to be off.

Our ship was really a freight boat but had accommodations for sixteen first class passengers. Only two others went up with us. The cabins and dining saloon are on the stern of the ship directly over the propeller, so any one who has travelled by sea knows how smooth (?) everything felt especially when traveling with a light load and the sea a little rough. When the screw would come out if the water it would send a thrill through you not wholly of satisfaction. The entire crew, with the exception of the officers, are Chinese, though the stewards at least, could speak English. Notwithstanding the recent sway of the typhoon, the sea was not what we could call rough, though situated as we were, we all soon had a peculiar uncomfortable feeling as if we had something which we did not really care for and consequently gave it up cheerfully as we could.

The English style of serving meals was followed. Breakfast at 9 a. m., lunch at one, and dinner at seven, with tea or coffee early in the morning and at four p. m. If we wished it we could remain on deck in a steamer chair, and the waiters would serve you there. When the very odor of a kitchen is unbearable, this is quite a comfort to the passenger.

The "Loonn Sang" is calculated to make the trip from Manila to Hong Kong, 630 miles, in sixty hours, though some of the boats do it in 48 to 52 hours. We anchored outside the harbor on Monday night, and early next morning steamed up to the quarantine station. As soon as the quarantine officer looks us over we are at liberty to go ashore. And when we did, and we almost got sick again, for we expected things to sway around and when they did not, we had a queer feeling again. But we recovered.

Hong Kong is an island belonging to the British and the town itself is called Victoria, though one usually hears the city spoken of as Hong Kong, too. The harbor is very good and protected from heavy winds, though as yet, there are no unloading docks built. Many steamers were lying in anchor, while four black and grim looking British cruisers and several gun boats seemed to spread a sense of security around them. The town is built along the water front for just back of the town proper tower the steep hills or mountains which are so plentiful around the bay. Though "the peak" as it is called, is said to be 2700 feet high, yet houses are dotted here and there almost to its very summit. On a clear night the lights shining from the mountain side presents a pretty sight. [We took lodging at a new hotel near the post office and operated by an American. It was very good after we got there, but it was a good climb. On the street leading to it were a score of flower vendors making beautiful bouquets, wreaths, etc., and selling them at a very reasonable figure. We no sooner got to our hotel than it commenced to rain, and rain wasn't what we wanted, for we could get plenty of that in the Philippines.

As Hong Kong has a reputation of being a good place to get clothes at a very reasonable figure, we all called on the tailor shops. There are plenty of them, and if you insist can make a suit for you in a day. Camphor-wood trunks are 50 per cent cheaper than in Manila, so I invested. In fact one sees many things to tempt the money from the pocket.

The main street of the town is Queens Road, and another is Des Voux Road, though why they are not called streets I could not make out. The most of them, are macadamized and smooth, though there is no reason why they should not be good, for I did not see a horse while in Hong Kong, and but one heavy wagon, and that was drawn by eighteen coolies. The common modes of conveyance is the jinrickshas and sedan chairs. And the beauty of it is that you can get one at almost any street corner, which is such a relief after our experience with Manila carriages. The jinrickshas are two wheeled carts with a folding buggy top and shafts, though instead of a horse in the shafts, there is a Chinese coolie. The conveyance is light, and on a nearly level road one would be surprised at the speed and endurance of the coolie. The tariff I believe, is 20c mex. an hour, and they expect five or ten cents for "cumshaw" (tip) too.

I guess every one who visits Hong Kong takes a ride on the tram car, we would call it a cable car, as it goes on a very steep incline to the Peak Hotel which is very near the top of the mountain. Naturally we went up too. There are two cars on the line and when one goes up, the other comes down. A side track midway allows the cars to pass each, for they use the same track. A church is built part way up the mountain side and as I looked at it, I thought it was leaning out of plumb very much, but it was only an optical illusion. Roads and foot paths are cut in the mountain side and a trip over all of them would, no doubt, be full of interest and good views, but we were bound for the top.

At the end of the tramway we engaged chairs to carry us on. These conveyances are nothing more than bamboo chairs attached to two poles with a coolie at either end to carry you. The grade was steep and you may be sure they earned their money with me anyway. We had to finish our climb on foot anyway, though the road was cemented nearly to the top. On the crowning elevation is the signal station and weather observatory. We had hoped to get some pictures, but the mist and drizzle coming and going continually, we could get only a small clear space at one time so we gave it up as a bad job, and thought to try it again some other day. The view was fine. Right at our very feet almost lay the city so steep was the hillside that it seemed as if a body should be started down the incline, nothing could stop it till it reached the bottom. You have heard of people looking as small as ants? Well those I saw below me looked like very small ants.

We slowly made our way down again, looking more closely at the houses set in the hillside and noting the new paths and

sewers being constructed. The houses gave evidence of things English and such names as "For Crest" and "The Ryries" etc., appeared on the entrance to the grounds which were as spacious and well kept as the nature of the ground allowed.

The English soldiers live in substantial brick barracks at elevations above the end of the tramway. Some wore khaki helmets, and others the queer looking caps set on the side of the head looking for all the world like an inverted tin cup without the handle, and but just a little larger. Of what earthly use they are to a man, I failed to discover. I had seen pictures which represented this head gear very faithfully, but at the same time I thought they were an exaggeration, but they were not.

The police of the city are swarthy Indians and their turbaned head dress is very picturesque anyway, though it must be very warm. Some are all white, some all red, and others mixed, with the end hanging down behind. They seem to have a determined look about them too.

Not having enough silver with me to make all my purchases I had to go to one of the numerous money changers to get it changed. Less than a year ago one gold dollar our paper money would buy \$2.70 of silver and now it is up again so we only get \$2.15 so you see that makes quite a difference in the cost of things for all prices are in silver or "Mex" as we usually speak of it. In Manila we usually get silver dollars but here we were given paper money and twenty cent pieces. Our silver dollar was worth only about \$2.06 but we got very little of our dollars in these parts. England has her own kind of money here called Hong Kong money and that is all she takes at the post office. At the stores they take anything but Spanish money, also picked up some Chinese coins of curious patterns.

I like to visit the silver ware stores for they have so many pretty things there and as a rule they are reasonable in price too. Then there are the silk stores with such tempting displays that one can hardly resist purchasing, but we know the customs people at Manila are liable to impose duties on such things so we pass most things by.

Before we left we went across the bay to Kow Loon which now is on British territory too. The place we land at is called the English town and three or four miles farther on is a typical Chinese city of Kow Loon so we took some jinrickshas and went there. Rain again but we are pretty well protected and the roads are smooth so we can get along very well. It is a nice ride past some garden plots, through deep cuts in the hills and past old and also modern quarries where great blocks of stone are extracted and the mountain sides show there is a plenty of stone for future working. The Chinese city is small so we explore it without a guide. Soon we get to the old wall and pass through a gate and a little farther on a temple, crumbling with age and decay comes to view. Pressing on we go out of another gate on to a high hillside where huge boulders are scattered around. Starting from two points of the city's wall are lighter walls built with port holes for defense, and meeting at the top of the hill forming a most excellent system of defense under old war tactics. Dismounted cannon are around the city wall though no doubt once they were a formidable part of the town's defense. From the hillside we also saw down in the town two tall stone structures with rifle slits which we judged had been used as a block house. We tried to find it so as to get a better view but did not find the right street. We wandered around while looking at different shops and markets and finally by good fortune got out at the place we started from. I would not agree to do it again though. On our way through the town we run across a Chinese school though there were only small children there. They seemed to be studying aloud the same as the Filipino children do, and presented bright laughing faces to us.

A short distance from Hong Kong is a little space between picturesque hills called Happy Land. A street car line is being built there now so it will be very accessible from the heart of the town. A race track is maintained for lovers of the turf and one could tell there was something English about it for there are hurdles scattered all along the course to be used in the mounted events. Prettily situated along the side are the cemeteries laid out in the nooks and glens of the wooded slope and nature's handiwork is aided by man's ingenuity. In a little garden we saw another odd object of which we had read viz. vines and flowers trained to grow to represent animals. Those we saw had the mouth and eyes artificial but the rest was all vine. Even the bamboo were made to assume unnatural positions.

The Botanical Gardens are worth visiting too while one is in the city.

Our trip back to Manila was uneventful, we had nice weather all the way. Our vessel took along a cargo of cattle, in fact she never always does on the return trip. Naturally when we got into Manila we encountered the custom people. No one seems to want anything to do with the customs here, and I was no exception, though I had but little if anything that I thought ought not to be passed. But the inspector thought different and laid aside one thing after another and when he got through my valise asked if I had any more "old junk" in my trunk. Just think of that! I told him to "look see" and he did with a vim. I began to feel cheap. He then tied all up in a big package and turned them over to another man who figures up the duties and then called the collection "curious." I was asked what they were worth and, they suddenly did not seem to be worth as much as I thought when I purchased them. And then he said they would pass free! I did not ask if I understood him correctly. I departed with more speed than grace. And I am here again.

C. K. SCHAFFER.

Dieting Invites Disease.

To cure dyspepsia or indigestion it is no longer necessary to live on milk and toast. Starvation produces such weakness that the whole system becomes a prey to disease. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure soothes the stomach and digestive organs to digest and assimilate all of the food and a newer fatiguing cure for indigestion, dyspepsia and all stomach troubles. Kodol digests what you eat—makes the stomach sweet. Sold by

RUDOLPH KNAUL CASSADAY & CO.

Story of the Far Away Lands.

The following was written by Miss Margaret Brown, aged 11 years. She is attending school in District No. 7, Denison township.

We call this land Japan, but the Japanese call it "Sun Rise Land." On the 3rd of March these people have a holiday for their children. They call it a feast. The children bring their dolls. They have girl dolls and boy dolls that have been kept for many years; ever since their great grandmothers were little girls. After the feast they put them away, (except the nicest ones which they leave to play with). Some of their dolls are dressed as an emperor and some as empresses; some as kings and some as princesses. The people in Japan have mats to lay on the floor, and when it is time for them to go to bed, they make their beds on the floor. They spread lovely comforters on the floor and one or two over them. Their pillows are blocks of wood covered with paper.

When they eat their supper, each one has a table. The pie and cake is served first, then the soups. The soups are made of beets mostly. After they have their soups, they serve their rice which they eat with chopsticks. Their robes are made of fine silks with very large sleeves which they use as pockets.

Each child has two bags, one containing paper handkerchiefs, the other containing a silver plate with their father's name and address, so if they get lost they can be returned to their folks. Their best robes are of velvet with embroidered flowers. They use paper parasols when the sun shines or when it is stormy.

In Japan, there lives a little girl and her brother Kato, whom I will tell you about. They go riding in their jinrickshas which four men haul, instead of horses like we do. When they want to travel rapidly their men will go about five miles an hour. The little girl and her brother went out riding in their jinricksha and when they came into town they met a man who gave them dough which they would bake in a little oven the man had. They would cut out letters and then bake them. They would learn their letters from these and then eat them. They hadn't gone very far when Kato cried. "The candy man, the candy man!" When they came up to him, he got out of their jinricksha and went up to him. Kato asked for a kite and the little girl for some candy birds, and the man blew them whatever they asked for. There was another man who performed tricks for them. He had a sword and he would take a piece of paper and run it up and down on the sword, then it went up in the air and when it came down again it turned down in two places and each one turned into a bird and flew away. Kato and his little sister like to go fishing. They also go down to the river and watch the ships sail by. They catch locusts and put them in cages and carry them home for pets. They have very nice times with them. They say their cats do not play with their tails like ours do because their cats have none to play with. Kato's house has no windows or doors, when they want to go out of their house they push back a screen which opens the side of the house. Rice grows over their house.

They have forty-seven letters in their alphabet. They begin at the right hand side of their paper to read or write. They let the birds build their nests in their houses. Kato and his sister are very glad when they can sit and watch the birds building their nests.

Kato has cloth stockings, in every one there is a place for the big toe. They have heavy wooden shoes for wet weather, but when they go into the house they take them off.

How would you like to live in this country?

ADVERTISED LETTER LIST.

For week ending Oct. 13, letters for the following persons remained unclaimed at the Denison Postoffice:

C. C. Bigle Geo W. Pleasant
Bob Pneviss L. E. Stebbins
Ethel Thompson Jay Vinsen
John Burdine(2) S C Berg
Mary Zurpaun

When calling for the above please say advertised.

F. W. Meyers, P. M.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers

The famous little pills.

Johnson's First Cure for Dyspepsia. President Andrew Johnson was never been so much troubled with dyspepsia as he had, indeed, often named the happy story of his first cure for dyspepsia. He had been summoned, he would say, to the residence of an influential citizen and had been bidden to make over one of the citizen's old coats for the son of the house. Johnson, a little nervous through excess of zeal, took off his coat, turned back his sleeves, measured the youth and set to work. He was getting along well—the job, indeed, was nearly finished—when dinner time came and he reached out for his coat in order to put it on and go home. To his chagrin he discovered then that it was his own coat which he had cut up for the boy.

Weak Hearts

Are due to indigestion. Ninety-nine of every one hundred people who have heart trouble can remember when it was simple indigestion. It is a scientific fact that all cases of heart disease, not organic, are not only traceable to, but are the direct result of indigestion. All food taken into the stomach which fails of perfect digestion ferments and swells the stomach, puffing it up against the heart, and in the course of time that delicate but vital organ becomes diseased. Mr. D. Kauble of Nevada, O., says: "I had stomach trouble for a long time as I had heart trouble with it. I took Kodol Dyspepsia Cure for about four months and it cured me."

Kodol Digests What You Eat

and relieves the stomach of all nervous strain and the heart of all pressure.

Bottles only. \$1.00 Size holding 2½ times the trial size, which sells for 50c.

Prepared by E. O. DEWITT & CO., CHICAGO.

There is Money in

Ducks, Turkeys, Geese and Chickens if you know how. **Pratt's Poultry Food** destroys disease and produces eggs, saves labor and builds up your profit. It fattens them quickly when you are ready for killing.

Your dealer sells it and gives you (free) our 64-page Handbook, "How to Make Money on Poultry."

Pratt Food Co Philadelphia

The Original Stock and Poultry Foods of America. In use over 30 years.



QUEER SUPERSTITIONS.

The following are some curious superstitions that are still extant among English speaking people:

If you kill frogs your cows will "go dry."

Tickling a baby will cause the child to stammer.

To thank a person for combing your hair will bring bad luck.

To kill a ghost it must be shot with a bullet made of a silver coin.

To dream of unbroken eggs signifies trouble to come; if the eggs are broken the trouble is past.

If you boast of your good health strike wood immediately with your fist or you will become ill.

To dream of a live snake means enemies at large, of a dead snake enemies dead or powerless.

To allow a child to look into a mirror before it is a month old will cause it to have trouble in teething.

A child will have a nature and disposition similar to those of the person who first takes it out of doors.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A Perfect Painless Fill

is the one that will cleanse the system, set the liver to action, remove the bile, clear the complexion, cure headache and leaves a good taste in the mouth. The famous little pills for doing such work pleasantly and effectively are DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Bob Moore, of Lafayette, Ind., says: "All other pills I have used gripe and sicken, while DeWitt's Little Early Risers are simply perfect." Sold by

RUDOLPH KNAUL CASSADAY & CO.

Swearing to Excess.

A cricket club in the south of Scotland, which has evidently found that the use of lurid language doesn't add to the amenities of play, has passed the following bylaw:

"Any member swearing to excess may be expelled."

I have not heard whether the club committee has yet arrived at a definition of "moderate swearing." The attempt to find one to meet all cases is likely to result in language both "painless and free"—Glasgow Times.

A Cure For Dyspepsia.

I had dyspepsia in its worst form and felt miserable most all the time. Did not enjoy eating until after I used Kodol Dyspepsia Cure which has completely cured me. Mrs. W. W. Saylor, Hilliard Pa. appetite, loss of strength, nervousness, headache, constipation, breath sour risings, indigestion, dyspepsia and all stomach troubles quickly cured by the use of Kodol. Kodol represents the natural juices of digestion combined with the greatest known tonic and reconstructive properties. It cleanses, and sweetens the stomach. Sold by

RUDOLPH KNAUL CASSADAY & CO.

LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION.

The Greatest Exposition of its Kind in the World.

Chicago no sooner gets the Centennial Celebration of the past week out of the way, than she begins to consider means for making the International Live Stock Exposition, to be held this fall, better than any ever held in the past. This for Chicago, is no difficult accomplishment, for over \$33,000,000 of live stock was handled at the Union Stock Yards last year, almost three hundred thousand carloads of live stock being received at the Chicago market during this period. This makes the city one of the greatest live stock centers in the world.

The International Live Stock Exposition has been an educational agency of the greatest value to those who have visited the show in recent years from the cattle ranges and feeding grounds of the west. These scores of supply are placed within easy reach of the city by such trunk lines of railway as the Chicago & North-Western, which brings to Chicago each year 70,000 carloads of live stock, raised and fed in the territory it reaches. The people living in this rich agricultural region, tributary to Chicago, are evincing each year more interest in the betterment of their stock. The exhibition at the Union Stock Yards during the International Exposition this fall will be one of the most notable ever seen, and its chief value will be along educational lines, looking to the improving of breeds and raising of standards, which means just so much more money in the pockets of the producer.

Full particulars as to the program of the International Live Stock Exposition of low railway rates via the North-Western Line will appear later.

One Minute Cough Cure

For Coughs, Colds and Croup.