PAGE TEN THE DENISON REVIEW.

Free Child's Remedy

What mother is not looking for something that will help her children in the little ills of life, something for the stomach trouble and the bowel trouble? Long ago she probably has become convinced that a child cannot readily swallow a pill or a tablet, and that to "break them in half and crush them" is an annoyance; that usually they work too drastically, and are nauseating and too powerful for the little one's stomach.

Any mother who will take the trouble of sending her name and address can obtain a free sample bottle of a remedy that thousands of other mothers are using and now paying for. This remedy is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, and the offer of a free trial bottle is open to any mother who has not yet used it. Having used it and convinced yourself that it is what you want, you can obtain it in the future of your druggist at fifty cents and one dollar a bottle, just as so many others are doing, the free sample being simply to convince you of its merits. It is the best way to begin on it. Mrs. L. Davis of 157 W. Harrison street, Chicago, and Mrs. Mary Belford, 1710 Coke street, Louisville, Ky., both started with a free sample and now they write that they have never been without a bottle in the house since.

It is undoubtedly a great family remedy, as it is adapted to all ages, being mild and pleasant to take and yet thoroughly effective. It is especially the ideal remedy for children and women and old folks, who need something pure, mild and natural. It has the advantage of being a thorough laxative and yet contains tonic properties. Use it for the most stubborn constipation, indigestion, liver trouble, sick headache, sour stomach and such complaints with a guarantee that it will cure.

Dr. Caldwell personally will be pleased to give you any medical advice you may desire for yourself or family pertaining to the stomach, liver or bowels absolutely free of charge. Explain your case in a letter and he will reply to you in detail. For the free sample simply send your name and address on a postal card or otherwise. For either request the doctor's address is Dr. W. B. Caldwell, R.500 Caldwell building, Monticello, Ill.

Sunday School Column

Side Lights on Next Sunday's Lesson for Teachers and Pupils

By CHAS. K. MEYERS.

Aug. 28th. Jesus Entering Jerusalem—Matt. 21, 1-17.

For once in His life time on earth Jesus allowed the people to openly do Him royal honor. It was upon the occasion of His entry into Jerusalem just before His arrest and death. That was an occasion worthy of note. Jesus then was no longer the lowly despised one, seemingly anxious to keep out of public gaze, but rather the central figure of a demonstration the like of which had never been seen before.

Jesus and His disciples were journeying to Jerusalem at the time of the great Passover feast. When near the city He sent two of His disciples forward to a village with instructions that they would find there an ass with her colt. This they were to take and bring to Him. Should the owner ask the cause for taking the animals, he was to be told, "The Lord hath need of them." The animals were found as foretold, the owner when he knew the purpose of taking them, gave consent. Jesus was put on one of the asses, and on riding forward the disciples and the people paid Him kingly honors, throwing their garment, and branches from the trees in His path, and proclaiming again and again, "Hosanna to the son of David;" Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord, Hosanna in the highest."

The city was stirred by the event, and the name of Jesus was on every tongue. On entering the temple, Jesus found traders making its court places for selling goods for profit, and this caused His indignation to be so aroused that he drove the traficers out, using in justification words found in Jer. 7-11, which said that God's house had been made a den of robbers. From a similar record of cleansing the temple found in John 2-15, it seems that on two occasions Jesus drove the money changers and merchants out of the house of God at Jerusalem.

On His presence being known, the blind and lame were brought to Him and were healed. The chief priests who were enraged at His conduct came asking Him to rebuke the people who had been doing Him honors, but their reply was that if the people held their peace the stones would immediately cry out. This and other matters can be found in the accounts given of the triumphal entry told also by John, Luke and Mark. Soon after Jesus left the city and went out to Bethany. On His way to Jerusalem Jesus wept over the coming destruction of the city, things which came true when the Romans under Titus practically ruined the city with great bloodshed. The representation of the triumphal entry, makes one of the most wonderful scenes in the great Passion Play which has been presented in the city of Oberammergau, Germany, this year, and which was seen by so many Americans, some of whom went from Denison.

We must turn our attention, however, to find a few of the things this lesson should teach us. The honors given Jesus that day are but small with those He is now receiving in heaven, and which all who love and serve Him can some day take part in giving. Let it be noted that the owner of the animals freely gave them up for the use of Jesus. A great lesson comes to us from this incident. We must be willing to give up whatsoever it would seem that Jesus needs of us, be that time, money, powers of mind and body, in fact, one's whole self.

This lesson warns us not to make use of holy places to trade, and make money. The love of gain had overcome the scruples of the men and they thought no wrong to display their wares and trade right in the holy temple. We must centainly not allow greed to choke out our love of God and a desire to please Him. The prophet, Zechariah had foretold hundreds of years before that the coming king should come riding into Jerusalem in the manner in which Jesus came. Zech. 9-9. This shows the divinity of the bible. That the temple was destroyed not so many years after the death of Christ shows His insight into the future. He healed the sick in body, and is ready to heal our sickness in soul and make us new by His saving grace. So the lesson teaches a host of precious things.

Last Call for the Silo.

Wallaces' Farmer: Those who have been wavering on the silo question have no time to lose now in determining whether they will build silos this year. In fact, construction should be well under way at the present time. The hay crop is short. The dry pastures will compel hay feeding one to three months earlier than usual, depending upon local conditions. We have in the corn fields of the west all the roughage we need to carry all of our live stock through the winter in excellent condition. The question now is, how shall we harvest and store it? On the farm, where many cows are milked, the silo furnishes the most satisfactory answer. With the silo one acre of corn will feed about twice as much stock as the same acre saved in any other practical way. And the succulent and palatable nature of silage makes it doubly valuable to the dairy cow. More labor is required to fill the silo than to shok the corn, but when the silo is filled the work is practically done. While when the corn is in shock the most disagreeable part of the work is yet to come.

We do not urge all of our readers to build silos, although we think the time will come when the silo will be found on every stock farm. But we do urge immediate consideration of the question and prompt action if a silo is to be built this year.

Quieted the Adviser.

The man who is always giving advice sauntered up the street and found the tattered hobo sitting on the curb.

"My good man," began the former. 'Why are you idling your time like this? Don't you know the world owes you a living?"

"That so?" responded the hobo, nonchalantly. "Well, I guess I better call up a collection agency and get them to collect it for me."

"But this serious, my man. You deserve something in this world."

"Sure, boss; the last judge I ran up against said I deserved six months."

"Tut! Tut! Don't be facetious. Why, you could rise up in the world and wear broadcloth."

"Thanks, but I'm wearing dat now, boss. Dis suit is so broad it is three sizes too big for me."

"Well, what in the dickens are you sitting on the curb for, anyway?"

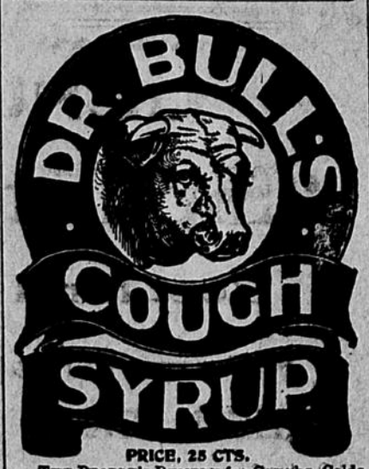
"To curb my temper, boss. To curb my temper when such smart alecks as you ask foolish questions."—Chicago News.

Dysentery is a dangerous disease but can be cured. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarhhoea Remedy has been successfully used in nine epidemics of dysentery. It has never been known to fail. It is equally valuable for children and adults, and when reduced with water and sweetened, is pleasant to take. Sold by all dealers.

Need More Be Said.

"What is your idea of Heinminway? I mean to say, what kind of a chap is he?"

"He's one of these people who tell an old story and then when you fail to laugh, repeat the point to it so that you will be sure to get it."



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AEROPLANE AND BATTLESHIP.

Nature the Oracle Who Will Determine Future Value of the Air Craft.

The much agitated question of what relation the aeroplane will eventually bear to military operations is logically discussed by Captain Richmond P. Hobson in a brilliant article appearing in the September number of Popular Mechanics. Captain Hobson cites nature as an authority for his line of reasoning, and his observations are always plausible. He says:

"The experience of nature is usually a fair guide for man. In the realm of the air, nature has evolved but one main weapon, the beak, and one auxiliary weapon, the talon. An additional main weapon, the spur, has only been evolved where the feathered creature remains upon the ground. In weapons, nature has found it impossible in the air to match the fang, claw, tusk, horn and hoof of the land, and the tooth, tentacle, fin, saw and sword of the water. The great speed attainable in the air is only an auxiliary agency of offense.

"In the air, nature has undertaken no provision for defense, direct. Feathers, primarily for sustaining power and for speed, are only auxiliary in defense. Nowhere do we find the special developments of hide, bone, shell and inaccessibility of vitals found in combatants of land and water. The great speed of the air is defensive in the sum of aiding escape.

"Of forms, there is but one combatant type in the air, that of the eagle or hawk, and the maximum size is limited to a few pounds. On land and in the sea, the combatants are multiple in form and extend to tons in weight. Nowhere in the air do we find nature exhibiting the titanic combats so common between the beasts in the jungle and the great fish in the sea.

"Never yet has the bird of prey been a menace to the beast of prey or the fish of prey. If actual combat took place, the outcome could be but one way. The bird could avoid combat, but choosing combat, and unable to hit the beast or fish into the air, it would of necessity be vanquished.

"There must be some great principle underlying these evolutionary limitations of nature in producing combatant power in the air. It is the difficulty of sustaining any considerable weight in the air. The bulk of the activities and energies must be devoted to sustaining the bare weight involved in life itself, keeping the total weight down to a minimum and developing the maximum energy per unit unit weight. Nature could find but a small margin of weight and energy available for purposes of combat. Indeed, so exacting and exhausting is the effect to sustain weight in the air, that nature has not evolved a single bird that remains permanently on the wing, nor even insects or other forms of life, animal or vegetable, capable of remaining suspended in the air and propagating their species in the air, as are found so prolifically on the land and in the sea.

"It is the same nature that has done its best in the air, in the sea, and on the land. It is the same man who will do his best in all three realms. He finds and will continue to find the same inherent limitations that nature found, and the presumption is that his aerial engines of combat, built under the limitations of the air, will bear about the same relations to his engines of combat on and and sea as the combatant power of birds bears to the combatant power of beast and fish. While combatant birds have a limited sphere of action against non-combatant beasts and fish, they have almost no sphere of action against combatants of land and sea.

After an interesting discussion of the advantages and limitations of both aeroplane and battleship as opposed in warfare, Captain Hobson declares that "the most effective work of aeroplanes will doubtless be done by those that become part of the equipment of battleships, chiefly for purposes of observation and scouting." Of the battleship, he says:

"It is not necessary to detail the great defensive elements of the battleship structure, even in its present construction. It will be found difficult, if not impossible, to sink or destroy a modern battleship by a single blow, even below the water line, except in case of the most powerful mine explosion. How can it be expected to destroy such a vessel by a single blow from the air. Of course the aeroplane's missile will be of sensitive explosive of highest power, dynamite or explosive gelatine at the present time. It could not be hoped to have such a missle pass through the superstructure and upper decks and reach the protective deck before explosion. Any claim of armor penetration is out of the question.

"Even if it did pierce one of the protective decks, it is hardly conceivable that the ship would be destroyed by a single explosion of any missle limited by the weight an aeroplane could adopt, for the ship's vitals are in multiple units and the structure is such that damage is localized. The luckiest missle from an aeroplane would be one that missed the ship, but fell close by and exploded under water and produced a disrupting mine effect to crush in the lower under water structure. In this way, the target for the aeroplane is increased by a wall of water around the ship. If the aeroplane drops a charge of 100 lbs. of dynamite or explosive gelatine, the width of this wall may be regarded as about 20 feet, assuming that the pressure required to disrupt the structure is 5,000 pounds or more per square inch.

"Already the sides and bottom compartments of battleships are built to cushion and localize the blow from torpedoes and mines, when the weight of explosion will far exceed the weight practicable in aeroplanes. Structurally the battleship embodies now great defensive power in the use of armour and arrangement of construction, expected to withstand without vital injury scores of blows as heavy as those the aeroplane can hope to strike. In addition it can readily adopt new applications of armor and construction, if needed, against missles dropped from above. It is readily seen how wire netting could be carried high up, at two or more heights, capable of exploding if not stopping missles dropped from above, the lower net being designed to catch fragments. Indeed, with adaptations, special captive balloons could maintain such a net high in the air, and at the same time employ small weapons against approaching aeroplanes. It is easily seen how, in firing at the aeroplane, the missles mounting to the zenith in large numbers would tend to explode any missle dropped with accuracy. Indeed, special guns and ammunition could be devised to keep a shower of missles constantly ascending to cover the zenith in the same way that a cloud of missles could be kept in front of an aeroplane.

"The limited offensive power of the aeroplane contributes almost nothing in the way of defense, while the whole battery of power of the battleship is a direct factor of defense in preventing the aeroplane from reaching the zenith. It must also be remembered that in defense, as in offense, the battleship can command the services of air craft, aeroplane destroyer, dirigibles and captive balloons."—Popular Mechanics.

Not to Overdo It.

Lily—I'se gwine to a sprize party tonight, Miss Sally.

Miss Sally—What will you take for a present?

Lily—well, we don't cal-late on takin' no present. Yo' see, we don't want to sprize 'em too much.—Brooklyn Life.

Slighted Opportunity.

"So you think music is a waste of time?" "Yes," replied Mr. Wallop. "I understand some of these professional pianists practice five hours a day. Think what golf players they might have become in that time."

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To clean woodenware, tables, pantry shelves, etc., etc. Wet the article, sprinkle with Old Dutch Cleanser and rub with wet cloth or brush; wipe up with clean water; wring cloth tightly and wipe dry. It cleans clean and is hygienic, no caustic or acids--avoid them

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Skeptical Ben.

Lady Cook (she was the beautiful and clever Tennessee Claflin before her marriage) told a New York reporter the other day that American women, under the new English king, would not be so popular as they were under King Edward.

"King Edward liked Americans," she said, "but King George's wife is very aristocratic and exclusive, and I am as skeptical of the American woman's future in London as Franklin was of matrimony.

"'He that takes a wife,' said Franklin skeptically, 'takes care.'

"Then she added mre skeptically still:

"'But he that takes care doesn't take a wife.'"

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing; and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the information can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh. Send for circular free.

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Got What She Wanted.

"I can stand for some things, but not for everything," said the clerk as he watched a stylishly dressed young woman leave the store.

"What is the matter?" asked the proprietor, who had walked up unobserved.

"That woman who just left hustled up to the counter and asked to see men's shirts. I showed her every style and color we carry. After inspecting the entire stock she rose and thanked me sweetly, adding: 'I didn't wish to purchase any. You see, I am making my husband some shirts and I wanted to be sure I was doing them right. My husband is very particular about the finish of his shirts.' And they say married women are so considerate."

The boss smiled and walked away.—Boston Traveler.

It Looked Suspicious.

"As I was coming out of a store this evening I saw an amusing sight," said a shopper. "A light rain was falling, and as the woman in front of me stepped out she opened her umbrella. Out of it fell a jeweled hatpin, a pair of gloves and two men's handkerchiefs. On its face it seemed like a case of shoplifting, but as she gathered up the articles the woman said:

"'Well, if here isn't Mary's emerald hatpin and the gloves I was looking for last week and two of George's best handkerchiefs. I never thought of looking in the umbrellas for them."—New York Sun.

The Sun.

It is computed that the temperature of the sun would be expressed by 18,000 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, or about ninety times the temperature of boiling water. That is about five times the temperature that man is able to produce by artificial means. The light given off from the surface of the sun is reckoned as being 5,300 times more intense than that of the molten metal in a Bessemer converter, though that is of an almost blinding brilliancy, or, if we compare it with the oxyhydrogen flame, the sun sheds a light equal in brilliancy to 146 times the intensity of the limelight.

Wealth and Intellect.

"The wealth and intellect of the town were there." "Well, describe what the wealth wore, and work in a few of the epigrams that the intellect let fall."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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