

# The Wilson Advance

\$1 A YEAR CASH IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME XXVIII.

BIG CALL FOR WAR BONDS

Entire Issue Likely to Be Taken In Small Blocks.

FINANCIERS ARE SURPRISED.

Success of the Popular Feature Was Wholly Unexpected Among New York Bankers—Three Syndicates Organized to Take Part of the Whole of This Issue. Spain's Failure to Grasp the Situation.

No one can tell just how many offerings for bonds of the new war loan in small blocks either of \$500 or less have been made in New York. The record at the subtreasury is reported to show more than 5,000 offerings of this kind, but that is not an accurate record—at least, some of the offerings are informal, imperfect or clearly lacking in good faith, so that if the whole number of offerings is 5,000, some allowance must be made for these defective ones. Assuming that each of these is for \$500, then through the subtreasury the secretary has been able to place at least \$2,500,000 of the so-called bonds in the manner which he earnestly desired. But subscriptions are received at many of the banks and in other responsible places, the number of which no man can estimate, but an inquiry made the other morning leads to the impression that the amount subscribed in this way may perhaps be as large as that offered through the subtreasury.

In fact, it is assumed that at least \$5,000,000 of these bonds will be taken by people of moderate means who are citizens of New York, and if that proportion is kept up throughout the United States, then it is fair to assume that the whole issue will go to those who have subscribed for small amounts, and thus the loan will be technically "popularized." For even though there be a premium, as now seems certain, nevertheless it is doubtful whether, except in the larger cities, a majority of those who bid for small amounts for bonds will care to sell them at a premium. They will get them, put them away in a safe place and feel that they have some share in the financial responsibilities of the government and in a certain way take a place which only the greater capitalists and the banks have heretofore occupied.

It must be said that the apparent success of this loan, so swiftly consummated that the answer to his appeal reached the secretary of the treasury before the echo of his call died away, has given bankers in New York something to think about. Many of them have presumed that in floating a great loan the agency either of a financial institution or some prominent financier, like those who floated some of the loans made in civil war days, was essential. The single attempt heretofore made by a secretary of the treasury to popularize a loan was a failure, and it has been assumed that the same causes which compelled Mr. Sherman, when secretary of the treasury, to abandon the attempt to popularize a loan would prevent the success of a like effort made by Secretary Gage.

So certain were some of the men who are accustomed to operations of this kind that Mr. Gage would not fully succeed that at least three groups of financiers and financial institutions were organized here prepared to take the whole or any part of this issue of bonds. Besides these offerings, subscriptions in large amounts running from \$1,000,000 to \$10,000,000 and aggregating probably \$200,000,000 in all, have been made by single corporations or institutions in New York.

The experience of the past few days seems to show already that, notwithstanding the rather crude or unsystematic method necessarily adopted by the government to get these bonds directly to the people, these obstacles have been overcome and the bonds are to go to the people. It should be remembered, however, that something of sentiment, patriotic and warlike, is responsible for this condition. The banks and other institutions and corporations have offered facilities for subscriptions, free of cost, and are willing to act as agents of the government in the transfer without any commission.

This is due to the desire to make it clear to the world that the American people responded instantly and overwhelmingly to an appeal from the government for a loan. But it is doubtful, if there are to be other loans by and by, whether these institutions would feel justified in undertaking this work free of cost. It has been made clear, however, that the people will subscribe to a popular loan and have probably oversubscribed at this, the first opportunity they have had for investing in government bonds direct. Therefore it is presumed that the treasury department may undertake to perfect hereafter a better means for direct communication between the people and the department.

It is now known that even before Mr. Gage was absolutely certain that the senate would accept a certain loan he knew exactly where he could go to get the money on the terms proposed in the

house measure. That pledge still stands. If the money borrowed on this issue of bonds is speedily exhausted and it becomes necessary for Mr. Gage to issue another loan of \$200,000,000, he knows that even though the resources of the plain people have been exhausted by this first issue the second issue will be immediately taken up at par by the New York financiers.

Furthermore, it is the understanding in New York that it will be possible to borrow as much as \$1,000,000,000 without appealing to Europe to take any part of the loan. Undoubtedly Europe would get some part of it, but if she did it at first hand it would be done under cover, and if she got it at second hand she would have to pay a premium for the bonds. In other words, she will be obliged to go into the open market to get them. There, probably, will be no need, however, of another issue unless the war be carried far into next year. The \$400,000,000 which the secretary was authorized to borrow will carry the government along until the spring of 1898, unless there should be unexpected and very great reverses.

In contrast with this condition is the situation in Spain. Some faith is placed in New York financial circles in the reports that Spain is casting about for the means by which she can, without too great humiliation or mortification to her pride, begin suggestions which have peace in view. But it is also the impression here that this impulse is not due to the apprehension of military or naval reverses, but to the more ominous and in one sense, dangerous prospect of acknowledged bankruptcy at home. If Spain is thinking earnestly of peace, it is because the ministry is aware that the nation is practically bankrupt and that the Bank of Spain is in the same condition. That is a danger more to be dreaded in Spain than the reports of the capture of Santiago and the destruction of Cervera's fleet or the surrender of Manila. Bankrupt, she can appeal with less confidence to the nations of Europe for friendly mediation. If she appeals after bankruptcy, she does so as an acknowledged pauper. Besides, the condition at home which would follow confessed bankruptcy would, it is believed, be more dangerous to the dynasty, certainly to the government, than one which the report of the loss of the Philippines, the defeat of Cervera or the capture of Havana would cause.

It is then because the belief is firmly entertained in New York that Spain is now practically bankrupt that the reports that she is looking for the way to enter into negotiations with the United States for peace are believed to have some foundation. The report comes not only from interviews with members of the Spanish government, but by way of private information from financial centers of Europe. Yet coupled with these reports comes also the astounding suggestion that Spain hopes that the United States will consider propositions looking to peace upon the basis of the condition which existed before the proclamation of the war, and it is said in New York by those who are well informed that it seems to be impossible to persuade the Spanish government of the truth, which all the rest of Europe knows to be a truth, that the United States would refuse to listen to any suggestions of that character.—Holland in Philadelphia Press.

**The Vesuvius.**  
Darkness her armor is; life giving breath  
Felt up she holds to send ruin and death  
On through the silent night she creeps  
Where the dark castles shadow the deeps  
Poemen on yonder hills watch in the gloom  
No warning comes to them of nearing doom  
Not a sound, not a ray, reaches them there  
Into the mist below vainly they stare  
Now! good Vesuvius, breathe forth a shelli  
Give to these hidalgos a fortune of helli  
Mark! the dark clouds sweep across the sky  
Swiftly a something soars toward the sky  
Out of the darkness leaps light as of day  
Ere the eye can follow the sweep of the day  
Echoes die out in the distance, and then  
Death's silence broods where the fomen had been.  
—Arthur Lucas in New York Sun.

**Quite Seasonable.**  
Santiago de Cuba is enjoying the delights of a summer and "fall" season at one and the same time.—Scranton Times.

**PURE BLOOD** is the foundation of health. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, rich and nourishing and gives and maintains good HEALTH.

**War's Demand For Willow Wood.**  
"Since the beginning of the war," says the Philadelphia Record, "speculators have been buying up all the willow wood available for the use of the powder manufacturers. Trees not over four feet in diameter are the best and bring the most money. They are most thickly found along streams in Pennsylvania and adjoining states. The reason that willow is sought after is that it makes the best charcoal for mixing in the ingredients necessary in the making of powder. Willow wood charcoal is also more easily pulverized than that from any other wood. The wood is purchased by shrewd buyers, who claim that it is to be used for making kindling sticks, but a cord of it is worth ten times as much as either pine or hickory. In times of peace its value amounts to but little."

**Demand For British Flags.**  
British flags seem just now to be somewhat popular in the United States cities. Judges from the present large demand in Ottawa for them. Local manufacturers in Ottawa are booking many large orders from American firms and are continually in receipt of requests for quotations of prices.

Why allow yourself to be slowly tortured at the stake of disease? Chills and Fever will undermine, and eventually break down; the strongest constitution "FERRI-CURA" (Sweet Chill Tonic of Iron) is more effective than Quinine and being combined with Iron is an excellent Tonic and Nerve-Medicine. It is pleasant to take, is sold under positive guarantee to cure or under positive guarantee to cure or

## PROBLEMS OF THE WAR

Henry Watterson on Disposition of Islands We May Capture.

FAVORS HOLDING ALL OF THEM.

To Surrender Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines After Acquiring Them? Mr. He Asserts, a Cowardly Abandonment of Obligations—Our Country Destined to Be a World Power. Views on Alliance With England.

I had a long talk with Henry Watterson recently relative to some of the problems growing out of the present war, and Mr. Watterson gave his views fully and frankly. "In the event that the Philippine islands, Cuba and Porto Rico are occupied by the American troops at the conclusion of the present war, what disposition do you think should be made of them?" I asked. "I think we should retain possession of them," Mr. Watterson replied. "Would you regard the possession of those islands necessary to indemnify us for the cost and sacrifice of the war or essential to the protection of our commerce or our citizens having interests in them?" "Direct indemnification for the losses of a war such as this is not of the first consequence. No money indemnity could satisfy us or be collected of Spain. A nation of shopkeepers they call us, and a nation of shopkeepers we may be, but in this business we are not after money. If Spain were less barbarous and corrupt, we could afford to be more generous.

"We set out to free Cuba of Spanish misrule and incidentally to redress a long series of Spanish outrages, culminating in the destruction of the Maine. But war rarely ends where it began. The war for the Union began with the declaration that it was not waged to free the slaves and ended with the abolition of slavery. The conquest of



HENRY WATTERSON.

arms raises up unexpected conditions and responsibilities. The truth is that Spain is reaping the evil fruit of three centuries of national debauchery, and it is simply a historic accident that as a result of the war she is now a subject of the United States.

"We are, as it were, a trustee of civilization. In that character we shall presently find ourselves masters of a great deal of onlying territory, such as Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine islands, having by that time already possessed ourselves of Hawaii. With these acquisitions there will spring into existence not merely a crop of commercial interests hitherto unknown, but of national aspirations hitherto undreamed of. We can no more escape these than we could any other imposition of good or ill fortune.

"To surrender territory acquired by the outlay of so much blood and treasure would be a wanton and cowardly abandonment of obligations and opportunities literally heaven sent, for they were not originally contemplated by anybody. We cannot remain the Philippines to Spain or commit them to a population incapable of self government, to become a prey of European diplomacy. Neither can we sell them to some purchasing power. We are bound to keep Porto Rico, if for nothing else than as a coaling station, in case we get it. Look at the map of the West Indies. See where Cuba lies right across our southern water front. Will any sane man say that we should ever permit it, once acquired, to pass out of our control?"

"Should the United States, in view of these things, change its traditional foreign policy?"

"The traditional stay at home and mind your own business policy laid down by Washington was wise for a weak and struggling nation, and if it could be adhered to, would be wise for every people. But each of the centuries has its own tale of progress to tell, each raises up its own problems to be solved. The difference between a scattered population, fringing the east Atlantic seaboard, and 80,000,000 of people, occupying and traversing the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is too great to admit of contrast.

"As no preceding cycle, the intervening century has revolutionized the world. Another century may witness the transfer of human ambitions and activities from Europe and America to Asia and Africa. The Pacific, and not the Atlantic, may become the wash basin of the universe. Can the United States stand apart and aside while these movements of mankind, like a running stream, pass them by, an isolated and helpless mass of accumulated and corrupting riches? We could not if we would and we should not if we could.

"We must adapt ourselves to the changed order. We must make a new To make your business pay, good health is a prime factor. To secure good health, the blood should be kept pure and vigorous by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. When the vital fluid is

map. The vista, as it opens to our sight, is not so great as would have been the vista of Texas and California, Florida, and Alaska to the eye of Washington. For all his wisdom the Father of His Country could not foresee electricities nor estimate the geographic contractions it would bring. Already the old world is receding. Another world is coming into view. The statesmanship of the twentieth century must address itself to this and will be largely constructive in its character. The cloth has been already partly cut out. It remains for statesmen to put it together so that the world may wear it.

"The United States from now on is destined to be a world power. Henceforth its foreign policy will need to be completely reconstructed. The man who would cling to the traditions of Washington is as one who would reject the railway and travel by the stagecoach, or, disdaining the highway, would strike through the woods."

"Do you think we should permanently increase our army and navy and enter into a competition with the European powers in and across the Pacific?"

"Undoubtedly. From a nation of shopkeepers we become a nation of warriors. We escape the menace and peril of socialism and agrarianism, as England has escaped them, by a policy of colonization on a conquest. From a provincial huddle of petty sovereignties held together by a rope of sand we rise to the dignity and prowess of an imperial republic incomparably greater than Rome.

"It is true that we exchange domestic dangers for foreign dangers, but in every direction we multiply the opportunities of the people. We risk Caesarism certainly, but even Caesarism is preferable to anarchism. We risk wars, but a man has but one time to die, and either in peace or war he is not likely to die until his time comes. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. In short, anything is better than the pace we were going before these present forces were started into life. Already the young manhood of the country is as a goodly band gathered from the burning and given a perspective replete with noble deeds and elevating ideas."

"On what ground would you favor the much talked of Anglo-American alliance?"

"I have never been, as you know, an Anglophile. I have regarded England as our greatest rival. Indeed as a lifelong friend of Ireland I have held the English at arm's length. But the interposition of some disastrous mischance whenever Ireland has had a show of better times has made me despair of Irish freedom in that direction and by the old process of agitation, armed or otherwise. Indeed, Mr. Gladstone being dead, the Irish seem now to have more to expect from the Conservatives than from the Liberals, and hence in this peculiar regard the Irish question is eliminated from my mind."

"In a general way, let me add, I have not much faith in international alliances. They often serve a purpose on occasion. Like an umbrella, they are good for a rainfall, but scarcely for a roof. Yet it cannot be denied that we are of the same blood and faith, and as no American would willingly see ill come to England so we might very well join the English in the work of putting the Anglo-Saxon imprint upon the reorganization of China and the repatriation of territories in Africa and in Asia."

"What is your opinion of American sentiment as to these questions?"

"That is a matter to be determined by the future. Inevitably they will involve prolonged and it may be acrimonious discussion. All other issues will be subordinated to them. In my opinion, however, the end is inevitable. We have thrown off the swaddling clothes of national babyhood and stand forth an international giant, armed cap-a-pie."—Cor. New York Herald.

**Valuable to Women.**  
Especially valuable to women is Brown's Iron Bitters. Its tonic, vanishing, headache-dispersing strength, the place of weakness, and the glow of health really comes to the pallid cheek when this wonderful remedy is taken. For sickly children or overworked men, it has no equal. No home should be without this famous remedy. Brown's Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

**The Army Surgeon's Protest.**  
Mistaken women of the land,  
List to the doctors' cry  
And stay your lot to willing hand  
And get your children's lives  
Each doctor shakes his grizzled head  
And gives his honest advice  
And sends in tones to scare the dead  
Your jellies and your jare.  
They say that you must stop the stuff  
Or you'll undermine the stuff  
The stomachs of our warriors tough  
And make them weak and pine.  
Of glass, of china or of tin,  
Each harmless looking can  
A terror holds that lurks within  
And downs the soldier man.  
So, ladies, will you please refrain,  
With peaches and with pears,  
With apricots and damsons plain  
And all the cunning wares  
You wouldn't see each fighting man  
Become an ailing lamb.  
Then stop the most pernicious can,  
The jelly and the jam.  
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**Our Lady of the Snows Melts.**  
The mayor of Portland, Me., has asked four companies of Canadian militia to assist in celebrating the Fourth of July, and the invitation has been accepted. These family parties will add to the interest of the day.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

**Back to First Causes.**  
Turn about is fair play. A stamp tax caused our first war, and now every war causes a stamp tax.—Boston Traveler.

## NEW FIELDS OF FORTUNE

Wonderful Resources of the Philippine Islands.

GREAT FERTILITY OF THE SOIL.

Natural Riches For American Enterprise to Develop—Mineral Wealth Besides Agricultural Products—Hemp the Greatest Article of Export—How the Civet Scattered Coffee Seeds—Characteristics of the Genuine Philippine Natives.

Manley R. Sherman of Los Angeles, who told of his observations in the Philippines in the New York Sun on May 23, believes that there are great possibilities in the islands.

"I have been wondering," said Mr. Sherman, "how the United States will set about to develop the natural resources of the Philippines when the war is ended and General Merritt and his troops have settled down to a steady occupation of the islands. The American people, indeed but few Europeans, realize the unsurpassed resources of the Philippines.

"The natives of the Philippines are different from any race the United States government has ever governed. A dozen tribes that I know about—and there are many more I don't know about—are more intractable than Apaches or Sioux, and they occupy territory abounding in very fertile areas and regions where gold may be mined.

"The Chinese in the islands number nearly half a million. The true Spanish, outside of the soldiers and sailors, who come and go every few years, never number more than 3,000. The British are about 600 strong and the Americans about 150. The genuine natives, the aborigines, are of Malay origin and have the face, color and manners of the Malays. The race is very conglomerate. The best natives are handsome, brown, lithe and graceful, with hair as black as a raven's wing and small hands and feet.

"Then there are what the Spanish call the Negritos. They number 3,000,000 of the Philippine population, and their origin is unknown. They are as wild as Hottentots on some remote islands and have been known to eat human flesh. The Negritos have woolly heads and black skins as the brown skinned or Malay aborigines who live in the northern part of the archipelago are known as Itocans, and there are fully 15 tribes of them, each speaking a different dialect. The aborigines in the central islands of the Philippines are the Tagals. They are by far the most intelligent and industrious people. Some of them are about as fine people as one wishes to meet—a proud, generous, hospitable, honest people. The aborigines in the southern part of the archipelago are Visaians, and they are far removed from the Tagals in intelligence and worth, but are mild, very dirty and lazy. The natives on Luzon and about the coast of Mindanao are almost wholly Tagals. Their servants and laborers are the Negritos.

"Hemp is the greatest article of export in the Philippines, and the official documents in Manila show that in the last decade about 40 per cent of all the hemp grown on the islands has been sent to the United States. One firm in Boston paid an average of 3 cents a pound in Manila for 79,000 tons of hemp in the ten years previous to last January. During the same period the total quantity of hemp exported from the Philippines amounted to exactly 914,100 tons. For a dozen years the importations of hemp into the United States from the Philippines have averaged \$2,400,000 a year. There are immense possibilities in hemp culture in the Philippines, now that the grip of Spain on every legitimate industry has been shaken off. As soon as the sun rises and sets there will be millionaire fortunes made in hemp in the Philippines in the next decade. What the Yankee sugar planters have done in the fertile valleys of Hawaii in the last generation may be duplicated in hemp in Luzon, Mindanao and Samar. There will be a Claus Spreckels and a Colonel North in Philippine hemp before we know it.

"Then there are some great possibilities also in the line of fortune making in the sugar industry in the Philippines. The annual imports of raw sugar into the United States from the Philippines during the last few years have averaged \$2,150,000. The total annual exports of raw sugar from the Philippines have averaged \$4,500,000 for some time. Sugar cane grows like magic in the well watered valleys of the five chief islands of the group. The decomposed lava soil from the extinct volcanoes that run north and south through the larger Philippine islands, side by side with the active earthquake making volcanoes, has exactly the qualities for growing sugar cane. The cane comes to maturity from seed in one year. The plantations on Samar hold the world's record for high production of rich cane to the acre. I have known Spanish planters on Samar and Luzon to make a clear profit of \$300 an acre in one year. The Negritos laborers get from 5 to 10 cents a day for cultivation. Nature does the rest. With American invention and energy many a man can become a millionaire in sugar growing in the Philippines.

"Indigo plants grow in incredible luxuriance throughout the Philippines. The soil is so fertile that the least labor gives surprising results. Indigo plants yield double the capital used. Many of the richest families in Manila—people who live in Madrid and Paris about one-third of the time and keep up royal establishments—have made their wealth

in the indigo trade. The Alvarado family owns an indigo plantation of about 25,000 acres and an indigo works on Samar, and it derives a revenue of fully \$40,000. An American with half an acre can see many improvements and economies that might be made there, but he would not be thanked for suggesting them to any Philippine or Spanish landlord.

"Cocconut trees are a bigger resource than one might suppose. The fruit is demanded in the markets of the world as much as oranges and lemons. Every part of the tree is useful. The juices make oil and wine, the fibers of the leaves is woven into cloth, and the husks of the nuts are shipped by the boatload to England for doormats and other household articles. Profits of \$250 an acre from a grove of cocoanuts are common, but in this land of sisnas and procrustianism the people are so thrifless that they never rise to meet the market by extensive plantings of cocoanut trees. To the native a cocoanut tree is a veritable staff of life. It will furnish his food, intoxicant, oil, vinegar, vessels, brushes, fish lines, ropes, fuel and water. A cocoanut produces fruit when 6 years old in the Philippines. I know a young Englishman who spent about \$5,000 in starting a cocoanut grove 17 miles from Cavite, on Luzon. The Spanish were so afraid he would induce other enterprising British to come and do like him that they ruined him in a few years by all manner of importations and exactions. For instance, he had to pay about \$100 to the government at Manila before he picked his first crop, and he had to pay an export duty of 10 per cent extra because he was not a native.

"To illustrate how marvelously fertile is the soil in the Philippines, let me tell about the coffee plants. About 70 years ago several Spaniards began the cultivation of coffee in a little valley away at the north end of Luzon. They were the first coffee plants ever known on the island. A little wild animal resembling the civet of Africa (a cross between a weasel and a fox) began eating and scattering the growing coffee berries. In a few years the plants growing from the scattered coffee berries were all over that part of Luzon. For years past there have been wild coffee bushes all over the island, and all came from the civets' scattering of the coffee seeds. Thousands of pounds are gathered from these wild bushes by the natives.

"Nowhere else does rice grow so prolifically as in the Philippines. The Chinese control the rice industry of the islands, but the Negritos do the work. There are a dozen Chinese millionaires in Manila, and they have made their wealth largely in the rice and sugar trade. Under American management the profits of rice growing could be easily enlarged. I think I am conservative in saying that by the crude, lazy ways of harvesting 80 per cent of the yield is wasted. It would make a thrifty Yankee farmer groan to see the reckless waste of the natives.

"Tobacco grows on all the principal islands. Vanilla, pepper and cinchona, which are cultivated elsewhere in the world, grow wild and in great clumps on the Philippine islands. Wheat and corn may be grown at the extreme north of the archipelago. Oranges, lemons and guavas flourish in the forests and back hills. Not the least horticultural success has been exerted toward making superior varieties of these fruits. I have seen in the dense tropical forests of Mindanao thousands of the trees of costly woods, as logwood, ebony, mahogany and ironwood. Great fortunes await the men who shall get a concession to go and operate there. Sailors who have ventured far into these forests tell me that the ebony and mahogany trees there are the finest they have ever seen. Pineapples and bananas abound in damp spots and are a source of revenue on some islands, but the Central American products have kept these fruits out of the American markets.

"Navigators who visited the Philippines in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries all told of the quantity of gold the natives had as ornaments about their necks, wrists and ankles and of how the precious metal was dug in the river beds of the islands. I have heard metallurgists say that the topography of the islands of Sulu and Cebu indicates the presence of gold. The Spanish have always been chary about permitting foreigners, especially English and Americans, to enter these islands, therefore no scientific prospecting for gold has been done. The Spanish, you know, are the poorest miners of any civilized people. They have never done a thing toward fostering the development of the copper deposits on Luzon, yet these are known to be well worth mining."

## DYNAMITE IN WARFARE.

Views of Charles R. Flint, Who First Used It on the Netherworld.

The terrific destruction at Santiago by the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius is still the most interesting topic among students of the art of war. Charles R. Flint, who has had perhaps more experience with guns and fighting ships than any other private citizen, is an enthusiastic admirer of the dynamite gun.

"Our war with Spain," he said to a reporter, "has developed a new way of using a terrible weapon. I was very much interested in reading the result of the use of the Vesuvius' guns. I have always been curious to know what would be the effect of a practical demonstration by the dynamite gun. It seems to me that the use of dynamite projectiles is the novel feature of our war with Spain. Dynamite or nitroglycerin—to be correct, Nobel's gelatin—has already been used on land in Cuba in charges shot from the Sims-Dudley pneumatic gun, which has a capacity for two 2½ shells carrying four pounds and a 5 inch shell carrying ten pounds. The range of the 2½ inch caliber is from one to two miles and its rate of firing five or six times per minute. This gun has another advantage in the almost total absence of smoke and noise when fired. The dynamite gun not only accomplishes terrific destruction whenever one of its shells bursts, but its moral effect does even greater harm to the enemy. From all that has been reported about the work of the Vesuvius I have no doubt that hereafter the mere fact of her presence in an engagement will so terrify the enemy as to practically disable many of them from fighting. It seems to me that the practical, safe, efficient use of projectiles containing large bursting charges of dynamite marks the beginning of a new era in war. Ultimately the dynamite projectile may make war so awful that the natural evolution will be from the horrors of dynamite to the settlement of all international disputes by arbitration."

—New York World.

**BOUND TO GO TO THE FRONT.**  
How Two Boys Eluded Their Father and a Detective at Houston.

"I witnessed a pathetic scene at Houston the other night," remarked J. C. Schloss, one of the best known of the corps of New York salesmen who stop at the St. Charles in New Orleans, "and it is typical of these war times. The regular train was about ready to pull out of the station and the special carrying the would be soldiers was to follow in ten minutes. I was standing by the side of the platform when a father, accompanied by a detective, came up and inquired of the conductor if he had seen anything of two boys, and he gave their description. He dwelt particularly upon the kind of shirts and the neckties worn by the lads. He said they were barely 15 years old and that they had run away from home and were going to New Orleans to join Hood's immortals. The conductor said he had not seen any such boys.

"The father and the detective had not been gone five minutes when two youngsters came slipping up from behind the train and got on the last platform. They said the 'old man' was after them, but that they were determined to go and would go whether or no. In another ten minutes two more boys joined them. The latter two climbed up on top of the sleeping car and lay there for some time. They were afterward put off the train, I believe, but the first two staid it out. When I saw them, I told them that if they ever hoped to get to New Orleans they had better take off those shirts and the neckties, as the detective was banking everything on the kind of shirt and cravat the boys wore. They shed their like snakes and rolled them up in some paper. The next morning when we were in Algiers I saw the two lads, and they waved their hands at me. They remembered me, and I saw that they had eluded the 'old man' and the detective all right and were bound for the front."

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

**Modifying the Watchword.**  
A proposed new reading of an old phrase is "Go to the far east and grow up with the country."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## Copper Colored Splotches.

There is only one cure for Contagious Blood Poison—the disease which has completely baffled the doctors. They are totally unable to cure it, and direct their efforts toward bottling the poison up in the blood and concealing it from view. S. S. S. cures the disease positively and permanently by forcing out every trace of the taint.

I was afflicted with a terrible blood disease, which was in spots at first, but afterwards it broke out into sores, and it is easy to imagine the suffering I endured. Before I became convinced that the doctors could do no good, I had spent a hundred dollars, which was really thrown away. I then tried various patent medicines, but they did not reach the disease. When I had finished my first bottle of S. S. S. I was greatly improved and was delighted with the result. The large red spots on my chest began to grow paler and smaller, and before long disappeared entirely. I regained my lost strength, became stronger, and my appetite greatly improved. It was soon entirely well, and my skin as clear as a piece of glass. —H. H. Voss, 25 Liberty St., Newark, N. J.

Don't destroy all possible chance of a cure by taking the doctor's treatment of mercury and potash. These minerals cause the hair to fall out, and will wreck the entire system.

**S. S. S. For Blood**  
is PURELY VEGETABLE, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no mercury, arsenic, or other mineral.

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Views of Charles R. Flint, Who First Used It on the Netherworld.

The terrific destruction at Santiago by the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius is still the most interesting topic among students of the art of war. Charles R. Flint, who has had perhaps more experience with guns and fighting ships than any other private citizen, is an enthusiastic admirer of the dynamite gun.

"Our war with Spain," he said to a reporter, "has developed a new way of using a terrible weapon. I was very much interested in reading the result of the use of the Vesuvius' guns. I have always been curious to know what would be the effect of a practical demonstration by the dynamite gun. It seems to me that the use of dynamite projectiles is the novel feature of our war with Spain. Dynamite or nitroglycerin—to be correct, Nobel's gelatin—has already been used on land in Cuba in charges shot from the Sims-Dudley pneumatic gun, which has a capacity for two 2½ shells carrying four pounds and a 5 inch shell carrying ten pounds. The range of the 2½ inch caliber is from one to two miles and its rate of firing five or six times per minute. This gun has another advantage in the almost total absence of smoke and noise when fired. The dynamite gun not only accomplishes terrific destruction whenever ever one of its shells bursts, but its moral effect does even greater harm to the enemy. From all that has been reported about the work of the Vesuvius I have no doubt that hereafter the mere fact of her presence in an engagement will so terrify the enemy as to practically disable many of them from fighting. It seems to me that the practical, safe, efficient use of projectiles containing large bursting charges of dynamite marks the beginning of a new era in war. Ultimately the dynamite projectile may make war so awful that the natural evolution will be from the horrors of dynamite to the settlement of all international disputes by arbitration."

—New York World.

**BOUND TO GO TO THE FRONT.**  
How Two Boys Eluded Their Father and a Detective at Houston.

"I witnessed a pathetic scene at Houston the other night," remarked J. C. Schloss, one of the best known of the corps of New York salesmen who stop at the St. Charles in New Orleans, "and it is typical of these war times. The regular train was about ready to pull out of the station and the special carrying the would be soldiers was to follow in ten minutes. I was standing by the side of the platform when a father, accompanied by a detective, came up and inquired of the conductor if he had seen anything of two boys, and he gave their description. He dwelt particularly upon the kind of shirts and the neckties worn by the lads. He said they were barely 15 years old and that they had run away from home and were going to New Orleans to join Hood's immortals. The conductor said he had not seen any such boys.

"The father and the detective had not been gone five minutes when two youngsters came slipping up from behind the train and got on the last platform. They said the 'old man' was after them, but that they were determined to go and would go whether or no. In another ten minutes two more boys joined them. The latter two climbed up on top of the sleeping car and lay there for some time. They were afterward put off the train, I believe, but the first two staid it out. When I saw them, I told them that if they ever hoped to get to New Orleans they had better take off those shirts and the neckties, as the detective was banking everything on the kind of shirt and cravat the boys wore. They shed their like snakes and rolled them up in some paper. The next morning when we were in Algiers I saw the two lads, and they waved their hands at me. They remembered me, and I saw that they had eluded the 'old man' and the detective all right and were bound for the front."

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

**Modifying the Watchword.**  
A proposed new reading of an old phrase is "Go to the far east and grow up with the country."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## Copper Colored Splotches.

There is only one cure for Contagious Blood Poison—the disease which has completely baffled the doctors. They are totally unable to cure it, and direct their efforts toward bottling the poison up in the blood and concealing it from view. S. S. S. cures the disease positively and permanently by forcing out every trace of the taint.

I was afflicted with a terrible blood disease, which was in spots at first, but afterwards it broke out into sores, and it is easy to imagine the suffering I endured. Before I became convinced that the doctors could do no good, I had spent a hundred dollars, which was really thrown away. I then tried various patent medicines, but they did not reach the disease. When I had finished my first bottle of S. S. S. I was greatly improved and was delighted with the result. The large red spots on my chest began to grow paler and smaller, and before long disappeared entirely. I regained my lost strength, became stronger, and my appetite greatly improved. It was soon entirely well, and my skin as clear as a piece of glass. —H. H. Voss, 25 Liberty St., Newark, N. J.

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