

Faithful Trials Bring Rewards

Hood's Sarsaparilla Triumphant in a Severe Test - A Distressing Sore Completely Cured

The testimonials in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla are worth reading because they tell things worth telling. Just spare a few moments to read this statement below:

No man is more favorably known in and about Epping, N. H., than Mr. Joseph Stokes, the husband of the lady referred to. His word is as good as a U. S. bond, and every statement from him or his family may be most implicitly relied upon. Read this:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: My gentleman:—For fully twenty years my mother has been seriously troubled by a sore on her nose. For some time we thought it of a cancerous nature, and it was removed three times. A physician in Boston said the sore was not a cancer, but

"A Catarrhal Sore." It discharged and was, of course, very annoying as well as painful. Sometimes it was as large as a half dollar, and it was necessary to keep it bandaged and protected most of the time. About two years ago the sore seemed to be spreading over her face, and was larger than when the Boston physician removed it. There is no question but that its origin was in

The Scrofulous Humor with which my mother has always been troubled. Two years ago she decided to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a faithful trial, also using, as an outward application, Hood's Olive Ointment. It was soon noticed, to the joy of the family, that the

sore was diminishing in size and was becoming less troublesome. This encouraged her to continue the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. She took 11 bottles, and now her face is well. The sore has entirely disappeared, leaving not a scar, but only a slight mark, which we think may in time totally disappear. It is such a comfort to her and such a joy to the rest of the family that we feel indebted more than we can express, to Hood's Sarsaparilla, that she has been cured after twenty years of suffering."

Miss E. A. Stokes, Epping, N. H.

From Mr. Stokes. "I am glad to say that the cure of my wife is exactly as stated in my daughter's letter above. JOSEPH STOKES, Epping, N. H."

Col. Bennett, Who writes the following, is a leading contractor and builder, has been on the Governor's staff, and held other official positions of confidence and trust:

"I know the parties referred to in the letters above, and endorse them as thoroughly reliable. I have known about this case for some time, and am glad this testimonial has been sent to C. I. Hood & Co." J. W. BENNETT, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. Price \$1 six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The Best Spring Medicine.

ONE AND ALL WEPT. THE IDLER SAW OUR GALLANT SOLDIERS LEAVE RICHMOND. BOBBLING, SNIFFLING SISTERS. Weeping, Walling Women and Worried Warriors, Who Wriggled With Woe—Summer Sentiments and Sage Suggestions.

Three thousand women crying and booing and sniffling and sobbing and looking very red and miserable—this was one of the sights I saw at Union Depot last Sunday, when I went down to tell the troops good-by. Oh! it was horrible, and it gave me the creeps all over, for earwig and weeping women are things I cannot abide. Somehow when I looked at these lachrymose daughters of Eve, and gazed on their tattered, sad expressions, my heart kinder gave a wild thump against my vest-pocket, and a great big lump surged up in my throat, as it does when I suffer from nervous dyspepsia. I felt powerfully uncomfortable, and hoped nobody was looking at me. I thought that it would never do for an old soldier who had smelled gunpowder and dodged bullets to get sniveling around like a teething baby, but I just couldn't help it. It wasn't the boys that made me so sad; it was the sight of all those petticoats pinned to tearful faces—those "rags and bones and hanks of hair"—that looked as if the world would never be bright for them again. Of course, it's no use whimpering just because a few hundred strong young fellows put on soldier-clothes and get ready for business, but when every body's blue-lake-it woman in the land times up and lets loose the sluices of her grief, then I want to quit or cry, too. Not that I'm a sensitive, hot-house flower, but simply because, as I've said before, it gives me the creeps to see the good souls in trouble. It's like when they have hysterics. You don't know whether to throw water on 'em, or to roll 'em in the door-rug, or to faint 'em a new bonnet, or to let 'em fall in your arms, or what—in a word, you wish the earth would open up and swallow you just as if you were a quinine capsule.

There's no doubt the sight at the depot was a pathetic one, for boys, with all their tartan meanness, are good fellows, and we couldn't get along without them; but, between you and me and the gate-post, I don't think the ladies would have cried over us as much as they did if they had known how red their dear noses were going to get, or how plainly their lamentations showed that some of them were getting odd. It seems to me feminine tears are contagious, anyhow. If one woman opens up, another will quickly follow, and soon a third one weeps because the first two look so miserable. And then, by and by, the whole kit and kaboodle will start on general principle, without any particular reason, and make things so gloomy that you feel like taking to drink. Maybe this accounts for some of the tears that flowed at the station. For by part I didn't want to kill our boys before they had gone into battle, but the ladies appear to have commenced the weeping long before the first train was started. They simply didn't want to be cheerful, and "on the quiet" I believe they were just about to make things so gloomy that you feel like taking to drink. Several who were expending oceans of brine on fellows whom they had bullied over a duress. Here was a girl weeping over a fella who had scuffed for a puff-brood, red-nosed lark who was literally spraying the community all on account of a freckled-faced chap whom she habitually rejected thrice a week. On this side I beheld a lachrymose dame who bemoaned the departure of a fourth cousin, on that I saw a sister who clung like a sheep-dog to a younger brother, whom she had always classified as a nuisance. And all about me were women crying in general principles, and a-raining and a-splashing the very mischief. It's a way they have, and a darned bad way it is, too. When I felt that creepy, hand-of-music-up-your-back sensation, and realized that something like a ball of yarn was in my throat, I got hating mad with the whole sex-mass,

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH, SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1898. X-RAY IN THE WAR.

HOW THE FIELD HOSPITAL SURGEONS WILL LOCATE BULLETS. ITS VALUE WILL BE IMMENSE. Experiments Made to Test the Plan of X-Ray Work by Army Surgeons Results in Its Recommendation to the Military Authorities.

(Correspondence of the Dispatch.) NEW YORK, June 11.—If the science of killing has made rapid strides since the last war in which this country took part, the science of life-saving has advanced equally as fast. There will be little possibility of a repetition of the harrowing stories of suffering endured by the wounded left sometimes for days on the field of battle. Every United States soldier who goes to the front in the war with Spain will carry in his knapsack a package of antiseptic dressing, in the use of which he will have been thoroughly trained, so that should a comrade be hit he can dress the wound in a workmanlike manner and so save him from bleeding to death before the surgeon arrives.

This is one instance of the advance of science in the cause of the soldier. Another is in embryonic shape just at present, but it promises to become of practical use before long. It is the X-ray, the X-ray, the X-ray, that is now being used to locate bullets in the body of the wounded. It is a discovery of the greatest importance, and it is being used to locate bullets in the body of the wounded. It is a discovery of the greatest importance, and it is being used to locate bullets in the body of the wounded.

When I examined the patient I found the wound of entrance situated one-half inch from the distal end of the third metacarpal bone on the palmar surface. The patient complained that he "was losing the power of doing his fingers." The following day I operated. Dr. Tipper acting as chloroformist. I made a free incision in the palm, carefully avoiding the first, second, and third interosseous spaces. The bullet was removed. Then I controlled the chloroform, and Dr. Tipper operated. He also met with non-success. The operation was postponed, and next day the patient was taken to a radiological laboratory. I placed a strip of lead-foil along the wound. Another skiagraph was taken, which indicated the comparative relationship of my incision to the bullet.

The attention of the military surgeons has been attracted to the subject of the X-ray as a part of the field hospital equipment, and it is a certainty that this method of locating bullets will be extensively used when the real fighting begins between this country and Spain. The apparatus is not too complicated or cumbersome for quick transmission and there is no need to hurry to make an outfit for the army hospital equipment. Its value is not problematical. Science has discovered few things that are more useful to the soldier in the field of battle than will be the X-ray, by which the bullet will be located for quick extraction.

Russia an Asiatic Nation. (Julian Ralph in Harper's Magazine.) I considered it Asiatic when its resemblances to what I had seen in other countries of the East forced home the word, and from that moment I was able to judge it calmly. In Asia the systems of government are less military, but Russia's forced into militarism by her contact with Europe. The lack of machine-like discipline in the Russian soldier, the heavy-laden and soldierly stagnation, patience, suffering, and equanimity of the people. In Russia they are drunk, instead of being gamblers and opium-smokers as in China. The absence of a middle class and the gulf that takes it in the East is a condition in which Russia no man except a member of the cabinet or a diplomat dares to discuss politics. In other Asiatic countries the people are not forbidden to discuss them, they have never shown any inclination to do so. No more than the 68,000,000 of Russia. Their intellectual activity never goes beyond the affairs of village, family, farm or employment. Their most active interest is in religion, but they make of that such a part of their life that it is almost automatic practices that it is carried on without any more mental effort than the activity of a victim of St. Vitus's dance. The leaven of progress is not in the muckhaz any more than it is in the case of the East. The only element that is to be threatened or altered, it must be by the 19 million who reflect the European ideals in their dress and manners, and who present fertile ground for the propagation of European reforms. Russia's danger is from the top; the bottom is solid.

War's Expensive Operations. (Atlanta Constitution.) What the present war with Spain will cost is something which the future must decide; but there can be no doubt of the fact that it will be immense. Expenditures are already accumulating at the rate of \$20,000,000 per year. In the late war between the states considerably more than this sum was spent per year on either side. Speaking of the cost of the late war, some well informed writer in McClure's magazine well informed that the total cost of the war between the north and south would have brought the freedom of every slave and left enough to pay all the peace expenses of the federal government for half a century. The divided nature of the war was the cause of the struggle to supply every man, woman and child with ample food for the entire four years. And the sums spent and to be spent since, because of the war, would feed the people for another four years. The treasure destroyed because of the conflict would purchase the entire 130,000 miles of railroad, with all its rolling stock stations, yards and other property, and all the 2,300 miles of canals, with every boat and pier, through their waters. It would purchase in addition every vessel flying the American flag on all the oceans, rivers and lakes of the world; all the thousands of miles of telephone lines and everything belonging

to them; and all the mines and quarries of the nation, including the producers of gold, silver, iron, copper, petroleum, and every other substance that comes from the interior of the earth. Even all these would not exhaust the wealth spent because of that war, since there would yet be enough to buy every schoolhouse and church that the people of that country had ever owned. Of course, wars are oftentimes inevitable. Fate has decreed that they must come in the onward march of the world's development. In the present war with Spain we may felicitate ourselves with the reflection that, whatever may be its cost in the end, it is waged in the interest of righteousness, humanity and freedom, and that every dollar which this successful prosecution will be halved with the touch of consecration.

NEW CAPITAL FOR CHINA. Sian-Fu Chosen for the Residence of Emperor and Court. LONDON, June 8.—The Globe says it learns from a most reliable source that the Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) has decided to make Sian-Fu (capital of the province of Shen-Si) the capital of the Chinese empire, in place of Peking. General Tung-Fu-Ching, it is added, now commands a picked force stationed in a town half way between Peking and Sian-Fu for the purpose of protecting the Emperor and his court on their journey to the new capital, which it appears are already stationed at intervals along the route to be traversed by the imperial party. Immediately after the death, a few weeks ago, of Prince Kung, originator and president of the Tsung-li-Yamen, rumors were current in this country that the Emperor was planning to divide the empire. The something important in the internal affairs of China was soon to happen was a little later made evident by the appointment of Yen-ho Chang to the vice-Chancellorship. The Emperor's plan was to divide the empire into two parts, and a plan was determined on which should make the Emperor less approachable by foreigners than he was at Peking. Vice-Chancellor Chang (not to be confused with Li Hung Chang, who is his political opposite) has been Governor of Shen-Si, the province where the new capital is situated. He is a thoroughly conservative statesman, and extremely popular.

Sian-Fu, or, more correctly, Singan-fu, which will be the future abode of the imperial court, is an ideal capital for a conservative empire. Situated at the confluence of the Wei-ho and the King-ho, it is at the confluence of all domestic trade, and is by nature a site which can be strongly fortified. Trade routes enter it from all directions, the most important of which are through the Valley of the Wei and from the east along the Huang-ho Valley. A little to the southeast is the Taining Pass, through which enters the rich productions of the southeast. The streets of Singan-fu are broad and well paved, and the population includes many of the wealthy merchant class. There is a large arsenal there, and a rifle and cannon factory. Near it are many historic archaeological remains, and the city has a long history. It is Chinese and Syrian of the eighth century. The Tsung-li-Yamen in selecting this city probably intend to isolate the young Emperor there, and the Chinese Embassy will travel with foreign envoys at Peking, conveying to Singan-fu only what they deem necessary for the Emperor to learn. In this way they may hope to preserve their prerogatives, which it was customary for foreign envoys, who had to accomplish their designs, to donate.

Not Out for Their Health. (Washington Post.) A gentleman residing in Nashville, who served four years in the Confederate army, is quoted by the American, of that city, as making the following statement concerning the effects of army life on health and longevity. He asserts, on the basis of personal observation, as well as a study of the question, that of a given number of men the mortality would be greater in a stated time if they should remain at home than it would be in doing service as an army in war, including the fatalities of battle, as well as those resulting from disease.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS. GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE. ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1897. THE CONDITION AND AFFAIRS OF THE GERMAN FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, IN PURSUANCE OF THE LAWS OF VIRGINIA.

Amount of capital stock subscribed \$100,000.00. Amount of capital stock paid up in cash \$60,000.00. Value of real estate owned by this company—Ground rents, \$7,055.79; real estate, \$7,467.26; \$14,523.05. Loans on mortgage (fully recorded and being the first liens on the fee simple) upon which not more than one year's interest is due \$20,454.23. BONDS, STOCKS, &c., OWNED. Par Value, Market Value.

ACCOUNT OF STOCKS, BONDS, AND ALL OTHER SECURITIES (EXCEPT MORTGAGES) HYPOTHECATED TO THIS COMPANY AS COLLATERAL SECURITY FOR CASH ACTUALLY LOANED BY THE COMPANY, WITH THE PAR VALUE AND THE AMOUNT LOANED ON EACH. Amount Loaned Par Value, Theorem. \$8,000.00 \$8,000.00.

AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF ALL LIABILITIES INCLUDING PAID-UP CAPITAL STOCK AND NET SURPLUS. \$1,273,666.86. III.—LIABILITIES. Gross claims for adjusted and unpaid losses, due and to become due, \$2,000.00. Net amount of unpaid losses \$2,000.00.

AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF ACTUAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR IN CASH. \$1,163,981.00. BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA DURING THE YEAR. Risks written \$1,163,981.00. Premiums received (gross) \$1,163,981.00. Losses paid \$1,163,981.00. Losses incurred \$1,163,981.00.

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