

# DOGS OF WAR.

## THE LATEST RECRUITS IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

Shepherd Dogs Trained for Sentinel Duty—The Assistance They Will Render to Sentinels and the Ambulance Corps.

The dogs of war have passed out of rhetoric into reality. The pliant tow-haired, bristling shepherd dogs of Germany have been forced into military service and have come to be a valuable ally to the armies of the Emperor. At first sight the German shepherd dogs give one a very bad impression. He looks like an animal of very bad breeding and very low instincts. But he improves on better acquaintance and will shortly demonstrate



A WAR DOG.

that he has extraordinary intelligence and a devotion to duty that is simply marvelous. To him every one is either a friend or a foe—an instinct which supplies an excellent foundation for a military training. After a few months of service this instinct is developed to such a remarkable degree that he can tell at sight whether a man belongs to the army of His Royal Highness or to that of the enemy. He is always relied on for the possession of one very valuable quality—he will never fall asleep on his post or desert it. These dogs are carefully bred for army service. If a pup's ancestors were carelessly handled and indulged in habits of shiftlessness and disobedience, ten to one he will be a worthless fellow in spite of the most assiduous training. He has come to be regarded as not worth

bothering with, and is left to the humble occupation of house watching, which, by the way, he can do very well. The most important office which these dogs perform as an ally of the army, consists in the aid they render to sentinels at night. Keen scented, quick to detect any strange sound, and able to see in darkness that is impenetrable to man, it is impossible for an enemy to approach the picket lines without attracting their attention. But they must not bark. If thoroughly trained they will hasten to the nearest sentinel and impart the information to him without making any noise. Some



DEFENDERS OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

are trained to express their meaning by a low whine, and others by tugging at the bootlees of the sentinel. The only occasion on which these dogs are allowed to bark is on finding a dead or wounded soldier in some marsh or underbrush, or perhaps in the snow after the battlefield has been deserted. They render invaluable assistance to the ambulance. A knapsack of food, with perhaps a flask of brandy and a bottle of milk, if the hospital surgeon thinks proper, is frequently strapped to their backs when they are on duty with the ambulance corps. The disabled soldier who may be famishing in some lonely thicket is thus enabled to satisfy the most imperative de-



TO THE RESCUE.

mands of nature when the dog reaches him. It has been found that the dog can generally be relied upon to find some means to report every case of distress that he discovers to the relief corps. When the Frenchmen crossed the German frontier, in 1870, the first sign of King William's army that greeted their eyes was a corps of big lancers, wearing square caps with swinging tassels, which had been sent forward to reconnoitre. So formidable and imposing was the appearance of these men that the advance guard of the French forces were said to have been thoroughly frightened. But on the whole the lancers were of doubtful value to the Germans, as the French were on the watch



ON HIS NATIVE HEATH.

for them after that and the mortality in their ranks became very heavy. According to the *Scientific Review* the shepherd dogs are being trained to perform this dangerous service for the lancers. It is impossible for men, especially if mounted, to reconnoitre the position of the enemy by day without attracting attention. The dogs can be sent forward a hundred yards or so in advance of the men, and if the enemy is near they will be sure to find it out and inform the outposts accordingly. Moving noiselessly about through the grass and underbrush or perhaps a field of grain, they will not be apt to attract attention. The French have tried the Spitz dog for a similar service, but with indifferent success. He lacks courage, and while very bright he does not possess the grit and self-control of the German shepherd dog. His color, which is milk white, is also against him, for he can be very easily seen at night. Oddly enough these German dogs take kindly to beer. A Berlin paper tells of a dog belonging to an officer of a North German regiment which takes his beer regularly, and to such success, whenever enough is offered him, as to become exceedingly hilarious. When he and his master go out for a good time they return in a state of hearty good fellowship and intoxication. Beer being the national beverage the dogs are offered more or less of it in every household, until they find it quite as satisfying as water. Some years ago these dogs were imported into Australia in large numbers, where they are used as couriers in the great bush. They rarely get lost, and are above the temptations to which most dogs are subject in the woods where game is plentiful. The Newfoundland dog would probably prove as adaptable to military purposes as any other breed that is common in America. His uneven temper might hopelessly disqualify him for the work, but why not give him a trial? At forts on the frontier a few well-trained dogs would render important service in circumventing the wily Indian.—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

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MRS. SARAH THOMPSON.

asked her if her husband was not too hasty and likely to expose himself to great danger. She replied: "No, I tell you our tyrants are on their march to destroy our stores, and if no one else opposes them to-day my husband will, and I only wish I were a man to shoulder a musket and join him."

The gallant band of patriots intercepted the enemy at Lexington, a few miles from the village of Woburn, and a desperate conflict occurred, in which Daniel Thompson fell mortally wounded a few hours after leaving his home. The bereaved wife, animated by the patriotism which inspired her husband, devoted her energies during the war to the noble cause of freedom, and at its close had the honor of being presented to General Washington upon his visit to Boston, and was received by him with great respect. A monument commemorative of this early conflict, and inscribed with the names of the nineteen heroes who fell, now stands at Lexington, Mass.

The cut which accompanies this article is made from an old miniature over a hundred years old, now in possession of a descendant of Mrs. Thompson.

An Excursion to the Arctic Circle. The Everest exploring party has left Winnipeg, Manitoba, for the Arctic circle. The party consists of five, and is headed by A. W. Everest, the wealthy proprietor of a large stock yard farm. They go to Calgary, thence across the country to Edmonton, and they will descend the Mackenzie River until the Arctic Ocean is reached, and at the mouth of that river they intend to build a vessel with which they will try to round Cape Barrow, a feat that has been rarely performed. They hope to return through Behring Strait and Sea and, skirting Alaska, reach Victoria in about a year's time. They have deposited \$10,000 with the Hudson Bay Company, and the company is placing all its resources at their disposal. They are also taking an elaborate stock of wares to barter with the natives. They fear they will meet with hostile Esquimaux in the vicinity of Cape Barrow, and are making provisions for placating them by this means.—*Washington Star.*

Swamp Muck is Valuable. Peat moss, imported from Europe, is saleable in the city of New York for \$12 to \$14 per ton. Thousands of acres of the same kind of peat, the dark-brown fibrous kind, lie unused within 100 miles of the city of New York. As a cubic yard will weigh a ton, one acre having three feet deep of this swamp muck will contain nearly 5000 tons, the value of which in the city would be \$60,000.—*New York Times.*

In Philadelphia the average number of persons living on an acre of ground is only 13; the number of dwellings per acre is 2 1/2, and the number of persons per dwelling 6.

# Two Youthful Rulers.



ALEXANDER I. OF SERBIA.

On Wednesday of the first week in March, King Milan of Serbia abdicated the throne in favor of his son, the Crown Prince Alexander. His resolve was not definitely known until the very day when he read the Act of Abdication to the Ministers, State officials, officers, and members of the Diplomatic Body, who had come to the palace to congratulate him on the seventh anniversary of his proclamation as King of Serbia. Having finished reading, the King knelt down before his son, and in the presence of the arch-priest solemnly took the oath of allegiance to the new sovereign, this example being followed by the members of the Regency, whom he had previously nominated to take charge of the Government during the young King's minority. King Alexander I. was born on August 14th, 1876, and the Regency, which is composed of M. Jovan Ristich, General Proitch and General Belimarkovitch, is appointed for the five and a half years which must elapse before the King completes his eighteenth year and attains his majority. The young King is described as a tall, slim-looking boy, with deep black eyes and the keen, penetrating look peculiar to his father, whose nervousness, restlessness and haughty bearing he also inherits.



PRINCESS WILHELMINE OF HOLLAND.

William III., King of the Netherlands, has been declared incapable of performing his functions as sovereign, and is thus practically dethroned; but this action perhaps anticipates his death by a very short time, for though his Majesty is only seventy-two years old, he has exhausted the vital possibilities of an ordinary human system. At last accounts, he was somewhat improved in health.

King William was twice married. His first wife was Sophia, daughter of the King of Wurtemberg. His two sons by that marriage are both dead. In January, 1879, William married Emma Adelaide Wilhelmine Therese, daughter of the Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont. She was then twenty-one. Her daughter and only child, Wilhelmine, was born in 1880. This daughter will succeed to the throne if she lives, and in the mean time a regency will be formed.

Music Listen to the Music. Her Von Bulow has won one triumph in America that has as yet been left unchronicled. On Tuesday afternoon when the crowded audience listened silently to his wonderful shadings, all over the orchestra, on either side of the balcony, mice came running out to hear him play, as their ancestors came out to hear the great master, Mozart, long ago. It is said that mice are very fond of music, but they have never appeared in so great numbers at any musical entertainment before. Well may the German master admit that the musical taste of the American people has become cultured and elevated since his former visit when even the mice discriminate between musicians, choosing the most skillful, and when women fail to take advantage of their time-honored privilege of screaming at a mouse lest they fail to catch a motive of the melody or drown a phrase of the composition.—*New York Sun.*

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# SABBATH SCHOOL.

## INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MAY 5.

Lesson Text: "The Command to Watch." Mark xiii., 24-37—Golden Text: Mark xiii., 33—Commentary.

This is a continuation of the sermon, the beginning of which we had in last week's lesson; the Saviour is sitting upon the Mount of Olives over against the temple, the disciples are with Him, Jerusalem is before them and He beneath them if they are on the top of a little hill, and He answers the questions of the four (v. iii.). He sees in prophetic vision all the future of the nation of Israel and their Holy City, and with special reference to them He is speaking. "As those that after that tribulation." In vs. 19 He had spoken of it as an affliction or tribulation such as never had been before nor ever will be again. Because of the very great sufferings of the people, as recorded in history at the time Jerusalem fell, A. D. 70, there are many who think that the great tribulation here referred to; but Scripture is a better expositor of Scripture than any history possibly can be, and however great were the afflictions of the people at that time, our lesson teaches us that the "tribulation" makes it very clear that the tribulation here spoken of is yet future and will come in the last week of Daniel's prophecy, the last seven years of Israel's history ere the kingdom is restored to her.

"The stars of heaven shall fall, and the powers that are in heaven shall be shaken." This is allusion to the darkening of the sun and moon, mentioned in the previous verse. In Luke xiii., 25, the Spirit says there shall be signs in the sun and in the moon, and upon the earth distress of nations with perplexity. Similar language is found in Isaiah, 24: 23; Joel ii., 30; and in each of these places it is in connection with the punishment of the world for iniquity, vengeance upon the enemies of God's people, and the redemption of Israel. Dean Alford says on Matt. xxiv., 29, that such prophecies are to be understood literally, otherwise they lose their truth and significance. The physical signs shall happen as accompaniments and intensifications of the awful state of things which the description typifies.

"And then shall they see the Son of Man coming in the clouds, with great power and glory." To understand this coming of the Son of Man in power and glory we must see from the Scriptures that ere He thus comes with His saints He gathers them to meet Him in the air at the resurrection of the first resurrection, rewards them for their service, appoints them positions in His kingdom according to their faithfulness, and the marriage of the Lamb takes place (I. Cor. iv., 16-19; La. xii., 14; Rev. xx., 4; II. Cor., xii., 12; Rev. xix., 17; Rev. xxi., 1-11); then when Christ who is our life shall appear, shall we also appear with Him in glory (Col. iii., 4); then shall the Lord build up Zion when He shall appear in His glory. (Ps. cii., 16.)

"And then shall He send His angels, and shall gather together His elect from the four winds." A large ray of light falls upon this from the words of Isa. xl., 12: "And He shall set up an ensign for the nations, and shall assemble the outcasts of Israel, and gather together the dispersed of Judah from the four corners of the earth." His elect church of all nations having been gathered out of the earth before the great tribulation, according to Luke xxi., 26; Rev. iii., 10; Isa. xxvii., 12; Rev. xix., 17, the great tribulation, so long rejected and scattered among all nations, and takes away their rebuke from off all the earth.

"Now learn a parable of the fig tree." There is a parable of the fig tree to us if we only had ears to hear, or time to stop and listen; and our Saviour was always finding illustrations in everything about Him; the trees, the birds, the flowers, the seasons, the weather, the children, the farmers all had for Him some likeness to spiritual things. But the fig tree, like the vine, was a special symbol of Israel, so used by the prophets (Isa. v., 7; Joel i., 7); and the fig tree to which He came expecting fruit, because it made great profession, and which withered away at His word (chap. xi., 12-17), was a symbol of what Israel then was, and was about to be.

"So ye in like manner. . . know that it is nigh." Just as they could tell that summer was near when the fig tree put forth leaves, so they might know that the kingdom was near when these signs and wonders should come to pass (Luke xxi., 31).

"Verily I say unto you, that this generation shall not pass, till all these things be done." While it is true that many who were then living must have been living at the destruction of Jerusalem, there is nothing in this verse to limit it to that event. Generation signifies race or family, and no one need be told that the unbelieving Jewish race still continues, among all nations and yet separate, distinct, the miracle of the fig tree, so long rejected and scattered among all nations, and takes away their rebuke from off all the earth.

"But that day and hour knoweth no man; no, not the angels which are in heaven, neither the Son, but the Father." There is no authority in the Scriptures which way we may say that He will come in such a year, or month or day; we only know that though He tarry He will surely come, and we may know when He is near.

"Take ye heed, watch and pray; for ye know not when the time is." Luke says that we are to take heed lest we be filled with the pleasures or cares of this life, but that we are to watch and pray always, so as to catch the great tribulation, (Luke xxi., 36.) "To every man his work." The "far journey" of this verse reminds us of the "far country" of Matt. xxv., 14; Luke xix., 12, and the parables of the talents and pounds in those chapters. It is all one story, the kingdom is postponed because the King was rejected. He had gone back to heaven until this time of restoration of the kingdom to Israel, and meantime He is gathering out of all nations a company of tried and faithful followers, to whom He gives work to do and talents according to their several ability, commanding them to be faithful and to occupy or do business (His business) till He come.

"Watch ye therefore; for ye know not when the Master of the House cometh." Matthew speaks of the days of Noah and tells us that as it was then so will it be at the coming of the Son of Man; indifference to eternal things and people's minds wholly taken up with the things of this life.

# Dancing at Eighty-Five.

The island of Nantucket is off the track of the modern world. The people and their customs are very unlike those in any other part of the world—the "off-island part," as the Nantucketers are wont to call it. Old-fashioned customs and habits prevail. They know but little about the new-fangled manners and methods of modern social life. They follow the beaten paths of a century ago, live simple, thrifty, industrious lives, and furnish little business for the doctor.

They thrive financially and physically. A visitor at an evening gathering on the island, not long since, tells how one lady, aged ninety-one, presided at the piano, and another, aged eighty-five, danced. "And you may take my word for it," adds the visitor, "that the dancing was sure-enough dancing, if one might judge from the lady's snapping eyes, nervous speech and decisive character."

Locality and climate would seem to have comparatively little effect on health and longevity if people live simply, as nature dictates, and when ailing, built up with nature's simple remedies, like Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, instead of pulling down the system by using poisonous mineral drugs. People who hasten to the physician every time they have a headache, or experience any of the minor evidences of nature's sure revolt against disobedience of her laws, will not be found dancing at eighty-five. The mineral poisons of the apothecary lead to early physical decay.

The long-lived, rugged Nantucketers, who enjoy life's pleasures when octogenarians, illustrate what the "off-island" portion of the world may experience if they live by nature's law and use old-fashioned log-cabin remedies of roots and herbs for the ordinary ills that flesh is heir to.

# Sexuality in Atoms.

Mr. Mason Kinne is a quiet gentleman who lived for many years in this city. He is an enthusiastic member of the Microscopical Society, an honorary member of several foreign scientific societies, and contributes to several scientific journals. He is an indefatigable investigator. Some time ago he declared that he had discovered sexuality in atoms—that is, after examining the smallest fragments of inorganic matter, iron and other mineral substances, he had discovered certain traces that led him to believe that all atoms, animal and vegetable, are either male or female, and reproduce their species. The importance of such a discovery cannot be estimated. If verified, and Mr. Kinne is confident that it can be verified, it means the revolution of science—a new alphabet for geology, chemistry and natural philosophy.—*San Francisco Call.*

# An Extraordinary Reminiscence.

That was a most extraordinary reminiscence which the speaker (Judge O. W. Holmes) cited from a letter written by the late Sidney Bartlett: "Deacon Spooner died in 1818, age ninety-four. I saw him and talked with him. He talked with Elder Faunce, who talked with the Pilgrims, and it is said to have pointed out the rock." Only three lives, one of them but just passed away, between us and the men of the Mayflower!—*Boston Advertiser.*

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DR. J. C. NANCE'S BLOOD PURIFIER. I was so much troubled with catarrh it seriously affected my vision. One bottle of Dr. J. C. Nance's Blood Purifier did the work. My vision is fully restored.—B. F. Lippincott, A. M., Factor of the Great West, Philadelphia.

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# Gathering Coral and Sponges.

Gathering of coral and sponges is an important industry on the Florida reefs. Both are frequently found in the same locality. The sponges are found wherever the bottom is rocky, generally from ten to thirty feet beneath the surface. Two or three dozen schooners are now engaged in the work of gathering the sponges, each schooner carrying two small boats, manned by a crew of two. When the reef is reached the small boats put off, and while one sculls the other keeps an eye out for sponges. A simple contrivance enables the watchmen to see sponges on the reef twenty feet or more under the water. On the side of the small boat a long barrel sort of arrangement is built, the lower end of which is under water and closed up by a glass head. By placing his head in this barrel the watchman can see through the clear water to the bottom of the sea with remarkable distinctness. When a good sponge is detected it is brought up with an iron hook on a long pole.

Viscount Claudeboye, eldest son of Lord Dufferin, is earning a reputation in India as a mighty tiger slayer. On a recent expedition he shot six of the terrible beasts in two days.

# The Excitement Not Over.

The rush on the druggists still continues and daily scores of people call for a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Kemp's Balsam, the standard family remedy, sold on a guarantee and never fails to give entire satisfaction. Price 50c and \$1. Trial size free.

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Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Pico's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists, 50c.

RRR RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. THE MOST CERTAIN AND SAFE PAIN REMEDY in the world that instantly stops the most excruciating pains. It is truly the great CONQUEROR OF PAIN, and has done more good than any known remedy. For SPRAINS, BRUISES, BACKACHE, PAIN IN THE CHEST or SIDES, HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, PAIN IN THE SMALL OF THE BACK, etc., more extended, longer continued and repeated applications are necessary to effect a cure. ALL INTERNAL PAINS (in the Bowels or Stomach), CRAMPS, SPASMS, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, COLIC, HEARTBURN, DIARRHOEA, COLIC, PLATYLENGY, PAINING SPELLS, are relieved instantly by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by Druggists. Price, 50c.

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