

CARING FOR THE WOUNDED.

MODERN HOSPITAL SERVICE ON THE BATTLE-FIELD AND IN THE AMBULANCE SHIP.

The Government devotes much time to arrangements for the comfort and treatment of its wounded soldiers, and the medical department of the army has made so many improvements in that direction in the course of the last ten or fifteen years that some of the surgeons who saw service in the Civil War find a new state of affairs at the present time. During the Civil War the medical corps was much smaller than it is at present, and, aside from the regular medical officers and hospital stewards, there were few men in the regiments who could be utilized for field hospital work in time of need.

About ten years ago the hospital corps was organized in the United States Army, and the system has been followed by nearly all the National Guard organizations, with the result that a great hospital corps, working under identical rules and regulations, exists in the regular and citizen armies, and is so well equipped and trained that the battle-field risks have been reduced. In the United States Army there are now to every company of sixty men four who are detailed as litter-bearers. When the companies are larger there are more litter-bearers, and a full company of 100 men would be entitled to eight men. In addition to these there are stewards and acting stewards and privates who are detailed for hospital corps service, and these men receive regular instructions in first aid to the injured.



RED CROSS NURSE MINISTERING TO ONE OF UNCLE SAM'S BOYS.

The regulations prescribe that there shall be one hospital steward at every post, and two hospital stewards if the garrison has six companies, and one for every additional six companies. At every post of two companies there is an additional acting steward, and three privates are detailed for hospital corps duty at every post, and this number is increased when the post consists of more than two companies. The stewards and acting stewards are men who have some knowledge of pharmacy; many of them have been licensed to practice as druggists, and the privates who are selected to act with them are always chosen because of their general intelligence, and even in time of peace these men, by constant practice, attain a high degree of proficiency in first aid to the injured.

"But the Government has gone still further in the matter," said Colonel Burns, the officer in charge of the

surgeons, and a source of comfort to his wounded comrade."

Surgeons who took their first degree in the Civil War say that thousands of men might have been saved in the course of that conflict if the present system had been in vogue.

"It was not only the private," said an Army surgeon, "who failed to receive proper attention because of inadequate preparations and insufficient help. General officers shared the same fate, and died on the battle-fields from

who render first aid are not supposed to dress the wounds of the men whom they pick up and carry to the rear, but their business is to bandage broken limbs so that the bones do not chafe and scarify the flesh, to make the men as comfortable as possible and in all cases to stop hemorrhages. They know the anatomy of the human body well enough to apply compress bandages at the proper places and prevent the flow of blood, and they know also when and how to administer stimulants and restoratives.

"When the man has been carried to the rear to the field hospital the work of the first aid men is over, and the patient goes into the hands of the regular medical officers. The treatment is the same as it would be in any well-regulated hospital. There are points and features about a hospital

man and the man who aids him are both to be protected.

A difficulty that has been carefully considered lies in the removal of the wounded from the cruiser's decks to those of the ambulance ship. It is believed, however, that this difficulty has been surmounted by an arrangement that is as admirable as it is simple. It merely consists in placing the injured man on a mattress in a hammock, lashing him to the hammock, and then by means of safety hooks attached to the end of a stretcher-bar to the boat from the ambulance ship, which lies alongside. This action can be performed, unassisted, by two men, so far as transporting the injured man from the place where he falls to the boat's crew is concerned.

HOW TO FURNISH A VERANDA.

A Pleasant Warm-Weather Room For Country Houses.

Every year the veranda is becoming more and more an integral part of the house beautiful. It is no longer merely a shelter from the elements, sparsely furnished with chairs, but is a living room and treated as such, and is furnished with the same taste and care that are bestowed upon the rest of the rooms. Of course, it goes without saying that both the textile and furniture employed must be as far as possible weather-proof, but this is no handicap nowadays, as rugs and materials that defy rain and snow are to be had in the greatest variety—except directly on the seashore, where the dampness and high winds make it impossible. An outdoor room, netted in so that the lights at night will not attract troublesome insects, prettily and comfortably furnished, should be a part of every country house. Curtains made of colored awning cloth and hung with small brass rings on a slender galvanized iron rod, so that they may easily be pushed forward and back, are both useful and pretty, although some people prefer Venetian blinds or the rattan shades, which now come for verandas of any width desired. Hammocks, of course, are the natural lounging places for a veranda room, but they are now made much more elaborately than formerly,



GREWSOME SCENES ON THE BATTLE-FIELDS AND IN THE HOSPITALS.

which under the present arrangements would not be necessarily fatal. A notable example was General Albert Sidney Johnson, of the Confederate Army, who was shot in the thigh at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. His surgeon was about to attend to him when he heard that another officer, of whom he thought much, had been wounded. He asked the surgeon to minister to the other officer, and before the medical man returned to the place where Johnston was resting, surrounded by his staff officers, the General had bled to death. There were similar cases on every battlefield, and we should see the same distressing scenes in this war if the medical service had not been improved.

In the National Guard commanding officers may cause to be enlisted in their hospital corps or transferred to it from companies men suitable for such service to the number of twelve for a regiment, eight for a battalion or squadron and two for each signal corps, company of infantry or battery.

These men form a separate and distinct command. They wear a badge on the sleeve above the elbow of each arm, which is described as a lozenge of white cloth, containing in the centre a Geneva cross of red cloth.

"Drills and practice in making and handling litters may do much toward perfecting the hospital corps and fit-

because everything is of a temporary character, but the surgeons' kits contain everything necessary for anti-septic surgery, and the temporary operating tables are kept as clean as the surroundings will permit. A field hospital may be a dismantled ambulance, a barn or a church or school-house, and no surgeon can make arrangements much before he needs it for the place where he will establish his headquarters.

"The object is to have the wounded beyond the line of danger, and when the place has been selected, the sen-



AN ARMY AMBULANCE IN CUBA.

ior surgeon becomes the commanding officer. The tent or building is guarded and protected by a detachment of troops detailed for that purpose, the hospital flag is hoisted, and in case of defeat and retreat the wounded are moved under cover of a guard in ambulances to a place of safety—if possible."

The pouches carried by the hospital corps orderlies contain crossed-bar wire for splints, four roller bandages, six gauze packages, four first-aid packages, one iodoform sprinkler, one Esmarch tourniquet for arresting hemorrhages, half an ounce of carbolyzed vaseline in a tube, two ounces of ammonia in a glass bottle in a leather case, two ounces of plain gauze, one ounce of lint, one irrigator, one bottle of ligatures, one pair scissors, one forceps and needle-holder, one diagnosis book, one case of pins and needles, three ounces of chloroform in a glass bottle in a leather case, half a yard of wire gauze for splints, one hypodermic syringe with tablets and a small medical case containing tablets of acetanilid, camphor and opium, quinine, cathartic compound and antiseptic.

The hospital corps pouches contain each six rolled bandages, two yards of gauze, one ounce of absorbent lint, one iodoform sprinkler, one tourniquet, one-half ounce carbolyzed vaseline, one spool of rubber plaster, one pair of scissors, one jackknife, two ounces of ammonia, one case of pins and needles and four first aid packages.

The regulations provide that corporals and privates of the hospital corps shall, in active service, carry a canteen of water, a knife of approved pattern and the hospital corps pouches.

The handling of wounded on ships of war is a subject which is engrossing the attention of the naval authorities of the world. The vessels utilized for this service must be swift steamers of fairly good capacity so far as room for the sick is concerned, and yet not of too large size to prevent quick turning and darting around and among a fleet of vessels. The treatment of the crew of such a craft is precisely that accorded the Red Cross brigades. It is an unwritten law of every civilized nation that a wounded

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED

PURSUED BY SNAKES.

Young Ladies Have a Thrilling Ride Down the Side of a Mountain—Reptiles Gain the Carriage Step.

Miss Lella Detweiler, of Chambersburg, and two companions had an experience they will not soon forget. While driving down the mountain from St. Thomas their team was pursued for a mile by two black snakes, one of the reptiles at one time gaining the steps of the vehicle. The girls whipped their horses into a gallop, the snakes keeping up the chase until the foot of the mountain was reached.

The following pensions were granted last week: Philip H. Patton, Sharpsburg, \$6; John Inglet, Johnstown, \$6; William J. McKnight, Eriksville, \$6; Robert D. McCracken, Kerrmont, Clearfield, \$6; David S. Parker, Honshum, Franklin, \$8 to \$12; Margaret Connor, Williamsport, \$8; Charles Merritt, Johnstown, \$6; William W. Crawford, Big Bend, \$8; William V. Reel, Bellevue, \$8; George W. Given, Pittsburg, \$6; Lebbeus Pettigrew, Bradford, \$8; John Stevens, Decatur, \$12; Aaron H. Moore, Tarentum, \$8; Samuel F. Dickson, Sinking Valley, \$8; Frederick Beymer, Beham, \$8; Isaac Hill, Garwood, \$6; Albert L. Burket, Hyndman, \$8; James Davis, Erie, \$10; David P. Weaver, Patchinville, \$12; Andrew Weaver, McKeesport, \$10; Daniel Downey, Emporium, \$10; John J. Swain, Georgetown, \$10; Mary McGraw, Rochester, \$10; Sarah Ritchey, Houtzdale, \$8; Pruday E. Stevens, Poyntelle, \$8; W. Myer, Soldiers' home, Erie, \$8; Louis C. Faber, dead, Pittsburg, \$6; John W. Abbott, Phillipsburg, \$8; Charles Thomas, Waynesboro, \$8; William H. Wilson, Mechanicsburg, \$8; Julius Blankensee, Soldiers' home, \$8 to \$12; Fitel Knobelspies, Johnstown, \$8 to \$10; Frank Russell, Girard, \$10; Margaret Gettman, Dunbar, \$12; minor of Louis C. Faber, Pittsburg, \$10; minor of John W. Shuster, New England, Allegheny, \$16; Hannah Clements, Aulickville Mills, Huntingdon, \$8 to \$10; Union City, \$10; John H. Bates, Tarentum, \$8; Richard Pembertha, Moon Run, \$6; Robert H. Young, Greentree, \$6; Andrew Lonerberger, Williamsport, \$8; Albert Utter, Elkland, \$2; George Bell, Himersburg, Clarion, \$17 to \$24; George Boyer, Johnstown, \$8; Samuel Henry, West Lebanon, Indiana, \$8 to \$10; Hester Smith, Oakland Mills, Juniata, \$12.

While pulling a large flywheel in the Keystone Furniture Factory at Williamsport, "off center" one day last week, Dudley Fortner was caught in the 24-inch belt and thrown back the pit beneath the wheel. There was sufficient steam in the engine to drive the wheel quite fast. Fortner's leg was caught and the wheel began dragging him under, when Engineer John Luppert, with one slash of his knife, cut the belt in two. The knife sank into Luppert's leg and severed two arteries. It was feared for a time that he would bleed to death. When Fortner was rescued it was found that his leg had been crushed to the knee and he was badly squeezed under the ponderous wheel.

Samuel Shira, a farmer of Washington township, died a few days ago from injuries received last Wednesday. He was accidentally thrown from a wagon while driving his horses, which passed over his abdomen. The team backing again passed over his body. Realizing his serious position, and that he was so far from home that he could not make his family hear his call for help, Shira commanded his horses to go on, and the first intimation that the family had of the trouble was when the faithful animals walked into the yard with the loaded wagon and no driver.

It is reported from Greenville that Dr. C. A. Miller, of that town, was saved from death by a dream early the other morning. According to the story the physician in his sleep heard some one frantically calling him and he awoke so startled that he awoke. On getting up he found the gas turned on and the room full of the fluid. It is not known how the key became turned.

The hotel proprietors of Greensburg are planning to have a brewery to be conducted on the co-operative plan. This, they say, will be done at once unless some concessions are granted them by the brewers. They pay \$6.50 per barrel for beer.

The brewers at Pottsville are being boycotted by local saloon keepers because they have raised the price of beer from \$6.50 to \$7.20 a barrel, in order to meet the war tax. They have accordingly refused to make a reduction, as a result outside firms are capturing the trade.

A thief riddled Judge Harry White's private desk in the court house at Indiana the other night, stealing valuable papers, including an autograph letter of President Lincoln and a pocketbook containing \$200 in negotiable paper.

While a Sister of Charity was filling a sanctuary lamp at St. John's church, Pittsburg, the chain supporting it broke and it fell on her head, inflicting a wound from which she may not recover.

Horribly mangled, the body of Thomas Thomas, of Locust Gap, Northumberland county, was found Tuesday morning on the railroad tracks near that town.

In sight of many friends, James A. McCarty, of Lancaster, while swimming in Conestoga Creek, was seized with convulsions and drowned.

Eracken, a son of Mail Agent William H. Todd of Brownsville, was shot above the eye by another boy, while playing at war.

Giles Lewis, a prominent business man and politician of Thompson, Susquehanna county, was accidentally killed by a train.

J. M. Benz, of Lawn, Lebanon county, has been arrested on the charge of having raised a note for \$45 to \$170.

Joseph Black, aged 13, son of David C. Black, of Butler, was caught in a belt oil pumping station last week and received injuries from which he died three hours later.

John Gorland, aged 13, confessed to breaking into William Frost's farm-house, near Sharon, and stealing \$85 and some jewelry. He was sent to the Morgana reform school.



UTILIZING SPACE.

with valances hanging on either side, and piled up with cushions of many colors.

The accompanying sketch shows one which filled a corner of the veranda of a seaside cottage last summer. The shape is an irregular elongated triangle, with two sides against the walls of the house, and consists of a frame a foot high, on which is a mattress covered with India rubber cloth. Over this is a buttoned covering of green denim, with a flounce, and the drapery consists of an old sail and a fish-net, which is held up by a pair of oars and a crab-net, all of which have been well-seasoned by wind and weather.

Fire Crackers in China.

The use of fire crackers is universal in China, and has been so far back as history records. It is most probable that in the beginning they were used to frighten away evil spirits. Now they are most frequently an expression of good feeling or of ceremonial compliment. They are used at weddings, births and funerals; at festivals; religious, civil and military ceremonies; at New Year; to salute persons about to make a journey; and, in fact, on all occasions out of the ordinary routine.

The Youngest Captain.

Captain Smith, of Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, now at Camp Alger, Va., is the youngest Captain in the



CAPTAIN E. ROSS SMITH, Of Washington, Ind.

volunteer army. He is nineteen years of age, and a son of Captain S. M. Smith, a veteran of the Civil War.

An Expensive Tomb. The finest tomb in Great Britain is undoubtedly that of the Duke of Hamilton, in the grounds of the Duke's seat. It cost over \$1,000,000.

More than forty per cent. of the British people could not write their names when the Queen ascended the throne. The proportion in that condition has now been reduced to seven per cent.

MARKETS

PITTSBURG.	
Grain, Flour and Feed	
WHEAT—No. 1 red	79 7/8
No. 2 red	77 7/8
CORN—No. 2 yellow, ear	42 4/8
No. 2 yellow, shelled	38 3/8
Mixed ear	36 3/8
OATS—No. 2 white	32 3/8
No. 3 white	29 3/8
RYE—No. 1	50 5/8
FLOUR—Winter patents	4 80 4/8
Fancy straight winter	4 35 4/8
Best straight winter	4 25 4/8
RYE flour	4 10 4/8
HAY—No. 1 timothy	9 50 10/8
Clver, No. 1	4 50 5/8
Hay, from wagons	8 50 10/8
FEED—No. 2 white	15 10 10/8
Brown middlings	13 10 10/8
Bran, bulk	13 00 13/8
STRAW—Wheat	4 50 5/8
SEEDS—Clover, 60	4 50 5/8
Timothy, prime	1 45 1/8

Dairy Products	
BUTTER—Elgin Creamery	19 20
Ohio creamery	15 16
Fancy county roll	11 12
CHEESE—Ohio, new	8 9
New York, new	8 9

Fruits and Vegetables	
BEANS—Green, 7 bu.	50 60
POTATOES—White, per bbl.	2 30 2 40
CABBAGE—Per crate	1 15 1 20
ONIONS—New Southern, bbl.	2 75 3 00

Poultry, Etc.	
CHICKENS, 7 pair small	60 65
TURKEYS, 4 lb.	14 15
EGGS—Pa. and Ohio, fresh	12 13

CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 red	85 1/2 1 15
RYE—No. 1	75 76
CORN—Mixed	41 42
OATS	27
EGGS	9
BUTTER—Ohio creamery	12 15

PHILADELPHIA.	
WHEAT—No. 2 red	69 1/2 1 75
CORN—No. 2 mixed	37 38
OATS	31 32
BUTTER—Creamery	13 13
EGGS—Pa. first	13

PATENT FLOUR.	
WHEAT—No. 2	5 00 5 50
CORN—No. 2	39
OATS—White Western	14 17
BUTTER—Creamery	13 14
EGGS—State of Penn.	13 14

LIVE STOCK.	
CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
CATTLE.	
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs.	4 00 4 85
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.	4 80 4 90
Tidy, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.	4 70 4 75
Fair light steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs.	4 25 4 70
Common, 700 to 900 lbs.	3 70 4 10
HORSES.	
Medium	4 12 4 15
Heavy	4 10 4 12
Roughs and stags	3 25 3 40
SHEEP.	
Prime, 95 to 105 lbs, wethers	4 65 4 70
Good, 85 to 90 lbs.	4 40 4 55
Fair, 70 to 80 lbs.	4 00 4 30
Common	3 25 3 80
Fair to good lambs	4 25 4 75

TRADE REVIEW.

Business Men Turning Their Attention to Santiago. Large Sales of Iron.

R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, report as follows for last week:

A state of war does not disturb business. But reaction after a phenomenal movement of grain causes relative loss, which many mistake for decrease in the volume of trade. So much grain has been required and shipped during the past twelve months that a decrease was inevitable, and granger and Pacific roads show a loss in earnings, even compared with 1892, though not much yet compared with last year.

After the surrender at Santiago barely a week of rest has preceded the sailing of the Porto Rico force, but meanwhile the president's proclamation opening Santiago to trade on terms singularly favorable to inhabitants there, and the rush to build up business in Eastern Cuba are occupying the thoughts of many enterprising firms. Reduction of one-half the tax heretofore paid, with honest instead of Spanish administration, brings home to Cuban residents the meaning of the change, and they also learn to use money of which a dollar is as good as gold, which for them is a long step forward.

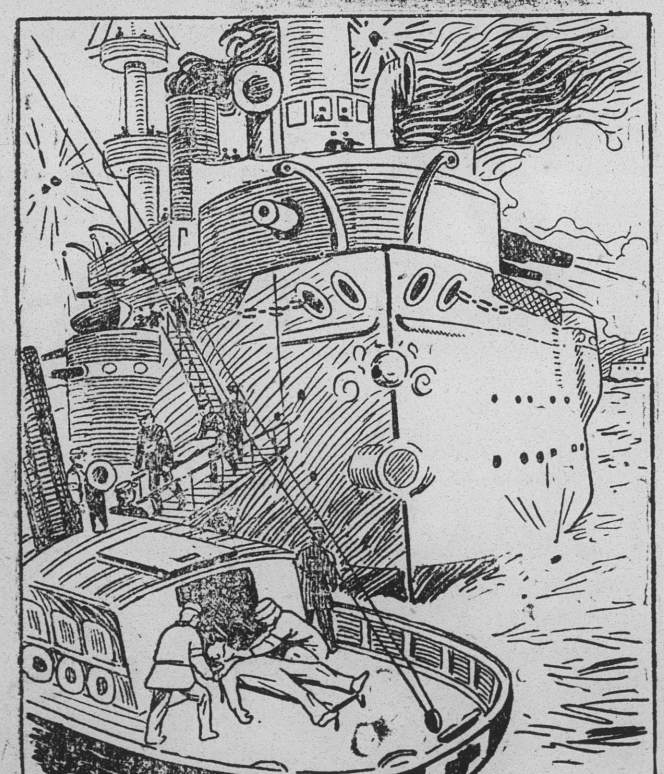
There is an increased demand for woolen goods, although in some lines slow and disappointing, but the number of establishments at work increases, though the mills are not yet assured of satisfactory prices. Only 5,233,200 pounds of wool were sold last week and in three weeks only 12,873,000 at the three chief markets, of which 6,829,700 were domestic, against 34,124,700 last year, and 23,247,550 in the same weeks of 1892, 18,509,000 being domestic.

The iron manufacture seems to be at the verge of another revolution, since bessemer pig is held, by curtailment of production in the Shenandoah and Mahoning valleys, at \$10.25 at Pittsburg, and yet some steel works have made enormous sales of billets, 100,000 tons to the great wire association at prices unknown, 20,000 tons to various parties at Chicago at \$15.75 and 20,000 tons at Pittsburg at \$14.75. The demand for structural forms keeps all the works busy, and includes for the week 3,509 tons at Chicago in three contracts and 7,800 at Pittsburg in four others, while the plate mills are everywhere crowded. Sheets and bars are both in better demand than heretofore, and the prolonged weakness in steel which usually requires nearly 700,000 tons of pig in a year, may presently be cured.

Heavy sales of lake copper have fixed the price at 115c, and the output for the last half year has been 120,487 tons American, against 40,880 tons foreign, although three years ago the foreign output considerably exceeded half the American. Tin at 15.50c and lead at 32 3/4c are both a shade weaker.

Wit abatement of foreign needs and prospects of excellent crops in many foreign countries, wheat has declined during the week 3c in price, notwithstanding exports from Atlantic ports amounting to 1,907,092 bushels, flour included, against 1,516,997 last year, and from Pacific ports 577,755 against 89,523 last year. Total exports for three weeks have been 7,399,259 bushels, flour included, against 3,194,488 last year. Corn still goes abroad in astonishing quantity, all the circumstances considered, exports having been in three weeks 5,077,847 bushels against 6,635,395 last year. The price has not changed in spite of the decline in wheat. The closing of some New England mills has doubtless affected the price of cotton to some extent, and yet the crop reports are sufficiently favorable to depress prices and check during the week without other influence. The collapse of a strong pool to advance prices and control the market is also reported.

Failures for the week have been 207 in the United States, against 227 last year, and 17 in Canada, against 28 last year.



AMBULANCE SHIP IN ACTION WHEN A BATTLE IS RAGING.

medical department at Governor's Island, and has paved the way for a more extended and complete medical field service. The War Department recently issued an order directing that all first and second lieutenants shall receive instruction in first aid to the injured from the regular medical officers, and that the lieutenants, in turn, shall devote a certain number of hours every month to instructing the non-commissioned officers and privates in first aid to the injured. By this means every man becomes an assistant to the

ing its members for actual service," said an army surgeon, "but it requires actual field work to bring out the true value of the organization. The first aid to the injured instruction has made it an easy matter for the litter-bearers and the members of the hospital corps to improvise litters out of muskets and straps, pieces of wood and strips of blankets, and the men all know how to make bayonets, scabbards and shoe soles take the place of splints until a permanent dressing may be applied. The men