## THE SAMARITANS.

### UNIQUE INTERNATIONAL CON-VENTION AT VIENNA.

its Object Was to Teach Methods of Giving Efficient Aid to Injured People-How the Work is Done.

HE Samaritan Congress which recently assembled in Vienna was the first international convention of that body, which was originally started at the instigation of Professor von Esmarch, of Kiel, the inventor of bloodless surgical opera-tions. The underlying theory, upon which Professor von Esmarch has built the system which he has exposed to the witicisms of the public at this con-



gress, is that the vitality of the patient should under no circumstances be impaired or exhausted and that the natural strength existing in the person at the moment of the accident should be kept at its normal condition, as far as permissible under adverse circum-stances, and thus made to act as one of the elements in recovery. The pro-fessor, according to the New York Herald, acts upon the conviction that an accident, however severe it may be and whatsoever may be its final outcome, does not at the instant rob the injured of all his strength ; he argues that it is the suffering consequent upon the accident that weakens and that this suffering is hastened and perpetuated jured limbs need to be taken into conin a great measure by delay in giving to the injured parts the attention and celief they require. This argument led the professor inevitably to the position that the quicker relief is forthcoming the longer will the strength remain with which to battle against the depressing tendency of the wound or the waist, having the head, shoulders depressing tendency of the wound or injury, and to extend this aid and to educate the people up to the knowl-edge of extending this aid is the preliminary step in the groundwork of his system.

The Vienna Samaritan Society's establishment, like that of Berlin, is governed by the same strict discipline prevailing in the fire department of



VIENNA STREET SAMABITANS CARRYING MAN IN A HAND CART.

great heights, etc., and in the agri-cultural districts railroad collisions, floods, lightning and accidents caused by vicious animals.

According to the rules laid down by Professor von Esmarch and adopted by the Berlin and Vienna Samaritan so cieties the very first qualification for one who intends to become a volunteer is that he should be able to move and otherwise handle an injured person so as to cause the least amount of pain and give the least discomfort. When three or four men are available two should make it their sole duty to lift the injured, while the third or fourth should raise entirely independently the wounded head or limb and steady it with the utmost care, seeing that it receive no new shoe't or wranch, for on the tender treatment by these assistants much depends, as they have it in their power to do greater damage than the most delicate care on the part of the other two will offset. The first set of the Samaritans when called to attend an injured person is to see that the patient is laid perfectly flat upon his back and that the bleeding is stopped. Then, one man stationing himself on the right and the other on the left of the prostrate figure, the one on the right side passes his right arm beneath the back of the patient, the man on the left passing his left arm in the same manner. After that each man places his disengaged hand under the upper leg of the patient, about midway between the knee and the thigh. The third and tourth Samaritans meanwhile gather the patient's arms in his lap and take in their hands the patient's head or limbs, be they wounded or not. Then the first two Samaritans grasp each other's hands beneath the patient and raise the body at a given signal, acting in perfect unison. It is prefer able that instead of their hands a towel be used or a strap to better steady the body. The man attending the wounded parts must hold them as high as possible without contributing to the

patient's discomfort. In case of a great catastrophe, where a number of injured people demand looking after, two men, or even a single man, if he is strong enough, may perform the preliminary work in a similar manner as above described. In a case of asphyxistion, where no msideration, the Samaritan must never wait for assistance from other volunteers, but remove the body as quickly as possible and in the best practicable manner from the scene of the disaster.



tricts the principal causes of injury to life and limb are explosions, fails from abdomen, and, with a first briter the

sure slowly moves his hands upward. This is repeated until the strength of the motion relaxes the air confined in lungs and it is heard forcing its way through the different respiratory organs. It requires a certain amount of practice to determine the exact strength of pressure desirable to use in this treatment, for if too great a power is exerted it is liable to cause some injury to the delicate internal organization of the human body.

If respiration fails to respond to this treatment then the services of an assistant must be employed, and while the pressure upon the abdomen is continned the assistant may place his hands on both sides of the chest, below the short ribs, and exert a steady pressure in order to help forcing the air from the lungs. The first natural breathing produced by these manipulations is announced by a deep sigh from the patient and a flushing of the face. If the face becomes again pale the Samaritans must renew their of forts with redoubled force. It some-times happens that respiration is interfered with by the turning back of the victim's tongue into the roof of the mouth. In such a case the Samaritan will find it necessary to draw the tongue back into its normal place and hold it protruding slightly from the mouth while his assistant is working on the body. In case these methods fail in the desired result the arms



HOW TO PRODUCE ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION

should be repeatedly fifted above the head and brought down to the side again ; this must be done energetically and continuously to have effect.

Unless the patient is so crushed cr mutilated as to be absolutely dead, Professor you Esmarch's rules require the Samaritan to work over a body in the manner described for two hours before giving the patient up as beyond recovery. So soon as consciousness re-tarns the Samaritan gives the patient a strengthening draught of either black coffee, brandy or other stimulant. When a person is injured, but not unconscious, this stimulant should be given before the patient is taken from the scene of the accident.

### How Nature Drives Out Disease Corms.

With every twenty breaths a human being inhales from eleven to 375 germs, together with svarying amount of inorganic matter. In a town, of course, the micro-organisms are much thicker than in the comparatively pure country air. Such foreign particles are mostly caught in the mouth, nose and upper throat or swallowed, while certain number pass into the air tubes or lungs. But to drive out all intrusive germs and particles nature has established a wonderful arrangement. The inferior walls of the windpipe and bronchial tubes are lined with sort of mosaic of tiny cells. Each of these cells stands on end and has a sort of beard of very small hairs at its ex-tremity. This bord serves as a broom with which the little cell is constantly sweeping night and day. So long as life stays in the body these thousands of sweepers go on sweeping all foreign

# SOLDIERS' COLUMN KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS.

### EUROPEAN ARMIES

Twenty Two Million of Soldiers Can Be Put Into Activity in Case of War.

IT is estimated by Maj.Gen. Tyrrel that whereas at the time of the Crimean wat the aggregate strength of the armies of the great powers of Europe did not exceed three million. In round numbers to-day it is more than twenty millions. Without in-15. Cluding the final

reserves, and only reckoning those men who have been thoroughly train-ed as soldiers and are liable for ser-

vice beyond the frontier, Russia has in round numbers 5,000,000 men; France and Germany 4,000,000, Austria 2,-500,000, Italy 2,000,000. And these numbers are being continually increased. Very lately France, by lengthening the duration of linbility to service from a period of twenty to twenty five years, made an enormous addition to her military strength, and the presen German army bill contemplates a large increase in the numbers of the German

Capt, Mollard of the military school of St. Cyr recently published a very interesting pamphlet on the armies of Europe and their relative grow-the since 1860. Europe, says Capt. Mollard, now devotes nearly five mitliards of francs a year to her fighting forces. In 1870 she could at the ut most bring 7,000,000 of soldiers into active service. She now disposes of 12,500,000 and will soon have 22,000,-000, The conclusion Capt. Mollard draws is that Prince Bismark's policy of blood and iron and the seizure of Alsace-Lorraine have given rise to these monstrous facts, and that every nation might be led to disarm were restitution made by Germany to France. He takes the military statistics, he says, from official sources on-

 
 Sweden interviewing
 95,000

 Leigium
 95,000

 Optingal
 70,000

 Denmars
 45,000

 Holtand
 45,000
Montenegro 40,000 Frees 85,000 Romania 33,000 

fter complete mobilization was:

 
 iermany
 2.417,000

 taity
 1.514,009

 Anstra Hungary
 1.650,000

 Forkey
 760,000

 Spain
 210,000

 servia
 270,000

 Switze Land
 212,000

 servia
 270,000

 Switze Land
 212,000

 Switze Land
 212,000

 Switze Land
 212,000

 Servia
 80,000

 Fortugal
 80,000

 Fortugal
 80,000

 Jungrin
 7,000

 Streece
 70,000

 Montenegro
 61,000

 Montenegro
 55,000
ermany .....

# PROPERTY VALUATION.

FIGURES SHOWING WHAT PENNSYLVANIA'S OROSS TAX RECRIPTS WILL BR.

HARMSBURG-The gross valuation of pertonal property subject to taxation in Penn-sylvania in 1893 is \$507, 420, 497, 83 an increase as compared with the returns or the previous year of \$3,890,788;02 The gross tax for 1893 is \$2,429,281 83 an increase of \$35.-591,15 and the gross amount returnable is \$1,803.741.76, an increase of \$26,426.36. An early demand will be made by the Board of Revenue Commisioners on county commissioners for the tax due on personal property.

POPULIST PAPERS FILED,

HARRISTU. u-The Peoples' party filed nomination papers in the office of secretary of commonwealth as to its state licket. They are signed by 3,600 people.

ROORES'S DESIGNATION ACCEPTED. HARRISHURG-The governor has accepted the resignation of John I. Rogers, judge advocate general of the national guard.

At Connellsville, J. S. McAble, proprietor of the Hung vra . Bank, made an assign-ment to J. C. Kurtz cashier of the Yoush-logh ny Nailonai bank Wh n the forsiguers learned of the assignment they rushed into town and unit lare, a large mob surged around the bank doors and classored for ad-mittance. Liabilities ere estimated at \$125-000 and assets at \$80,000.

THREE unknown men cruelly beat and burned the feet of aged H. P. Hixon. of Complanter township, near Oil City, Satur-day to force him to yield up his wealth. Hixon is a cross roads postmaster and had just drawn a warrant for \$100 for his salary This and a small sum in cash the robbers took. took.

A pozza farmers of Shenango township, Lawrence councy, had a midnight battle with two thieves who were carrying off a wagon load of plunder from the News-wander home tead. The thieves surrend r-ed after their ammunition was all used, and Detective Brown took them to New Castle.

It now transpires that the seroir fight made by Farmer Rome, and bis housekeep-er at Carsonville, against two robbers, was to save a sack containing \$15,000 in gold. The robbers did not know the sake was so big. Romel has placed the coin in the bank at Millersburg.

At Beaver Falls Timothy McCarty, a gro-cer, tied one nd of a string about an ach-ing footh and the other to a brick and threw the brick out of the window. The tooth came out, but an artry was severed and he almo t bled to death.

Five buildings were destroyed by fire in Monaca. The loss is \$20,003, with about \$10,000 insurance. The principal losers are William Wagner, hardware and J. E. Dist-rick boot and shoe merchant.

THERE are 5,075 active Christ an Endeav-or societies in Pennsylvania, of which 115 were organized since last October. In the past year 8,221 new members were added, insking a total of 54,249.

At Carsonville John Romel, an aged and wealthy resident, and his housekeeper bad a hard fight with robbers the other micht and the old gentleman is in a serious condition.

Is a coal train wreck at Exeter station, Edward F. Corcoran, of Sciucikili Haven, was instantizy ki led, and Engineer Daniel Fiannery, of Palo Alto, severely wounded.

HENRY SHIPLEY, an Ohiopyle lumberman, was caught by a talling tree and crushed to death. He was in employe of the Victoria Lumber Company.

Tue hat factories at Mohnsville, employ-ing 359 hands, resulted work in full, after being on one-third time for many months.

The employer of the Portage iron com-pany, at Altoona, have refused to accept wage reductions. A FECULIAR disease similar to whooping

sough is prevailing among young Beaver sounty cattle. A 4-YEAR-OLD child of Justice Mason, of Connelisville, drauk a cup of carbon oil and will die.

Owing to insufficiency of capital th Washington electric railway must be sold. A NUSE BAT with show white tail was cap-ured recently by a Bristol trapper.

A FULTON county farmer keeps all his battle shod with iron shoes.

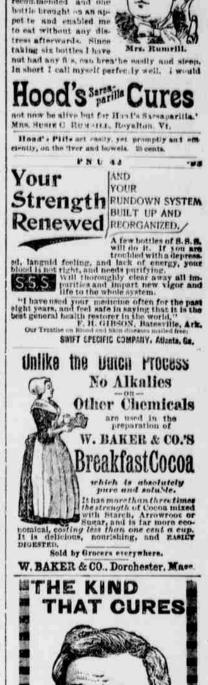
The Woman Who Has Tact.

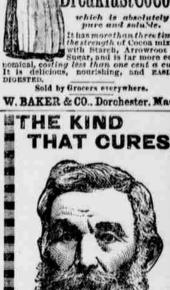
### Nervousness

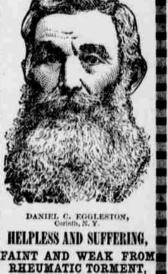
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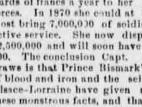












The following figures are from Capt. Mol-ard's work, which is entitled "Puissance Militaire des Etats de l'Europe." In 1867 the armies of Europe mobilized for war number d:

2,451,000 2,417,000

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every great city, and is not unlike it in its various stations located in the different sections of the town. All those stations are connected by wire with each other and with the resi-dences of competent physicians, some of whom are constantly within reach of an alarm sounded upon their call wire. So, too, are these stations open at all times to those who may want re-



HOW TO CARRY A PERSON OVERCOME BY GAS.

lief from slight injuries not sufficient to require the use of an ambulance, and there is at the same time a force of men ever ready to respond to demands from the outside. Aside from the superintendent of the stations the force consists entirely of volunteers, men whose heart is in the work and who find satisfaction in relieving suffering humanity. An exception, how-ever, to many volunteer organizations, this one is so thoroughly and admi-rably under control that the partici-pants are always at their post when required.

In large cities the leading causes of injuries are: Being run over by cars and wagons, falls in build-

TAKING UP A PERSON WITH BROKEN LIMES.

and back against his own breast, while the second man takes both legs of the victim, and, carrying them in his arms next to his own body, moves briskly on. If the wounded person retains the power to do so he can greatly aid the rescuers by placing his arms around their necks while they carry him between them. The patient should under no circumstances be carried further than is absolutely necessary to take him out of danger, or else to a place where he may be transferred to an ambulance. Arrived there the body should be laid flat on a table. door, mattress or blanket, permitting it to be taken up at its ends and sides. The bleeding must be stopped be-fore removal is thought of, as already intimated. This is done by binding the wound or by holding the artery just above the bleeding part in a firm grasp. If the Samaritan is called upon to assist an asphyxiated or otherwise unconscious but not externally injured person he must observe the following leading principles : The head of the patient must be raised and breathing restored as quickly as possible. Only when the comatose condition is consequence of loss of blood the headrest is to be placed considerably lower than the feet, so as to induce the blood remaining in the body to run to the head and revive the functions of the brain. In all cases of unconsciousness it is necessary to entirely free the upper part of the body from clothing, especially the collar, necktie, suspenders, and, in case of a woman, the corset, waist and girdle. The strings and but-tons of the undergarments above the hips should also be cut and loosened.

naterial up toward the mouth. \_ 1n fact, they usually keep at it for a long time after death has arrived, being the last portions of the body to give it up and die. - Washington Star.

### The Angry Tree.

The "angry tree," a woody plant found in Eastern California and Western Arizona, cannot be touched without it exhibits signs of vexation by ruffling its leaves and giving forth au unpleasant, sickening odor.

#### Fashion's Dragon Fly.

M. Worth must answer for it. It is his will that the young woman of high fashion shall go about in a wrap of lace and velvet that has a big jet dragon fly embroidered upon it, back and front. The sight of it brings to mind Mr. Walter Besant's wonder



#### FASILION'S DRAGON I LT.

at seeing real, live firefiles in the parks of Albany as he journeyed by cars and wagons, falls in build-ings in the course of construction, at fires and unforseen accidents in stores and mechanic shops; furthermore as the consequence of excesses in drink,

Today, that is to say when the new military laws come into full effect in France and Germany, the figures will

Austria-Hungary ...... 1,900,000

Turkey ...... 1,150,600 
 Spain
 \$800,000

 England
 692,000

 Swelen and Norway
 238,000

 Switzerland
 483,000

 Romania
 280,000

 Belgium
 288,000

 Belgium
 288,000
209,000 185,000 180,000 180,000 151,000 learia...... Servia Portugal Det mark Montenegro \$1,000 55,000

In 1870, says Capt Mollard, Europe levoted annually \$6,000,000 for war. To day the amount has increased to over a million of dollars.

In 1870 Europe had 2,000,000 of men under arms in times of peace; tolay the number is nearly 3,500,000 aten.

In 1870 Europe could put in line in ase of war and a supreme effort neary 7,000,000 men; last year she could out 12,500,000 in the field and to-day he number can be increased to nearly 12,000,000.

In 1870, says Capt. Mollard, Europe Aid not occupy herself altogether with wur. People lived in peace and labored, seeking to develop sivilization and wealth without any great care for the morrow. To-day the fear of a trekind, compelling the nations to subordinate everything to the interests of the secret of all others. military defense. And this startling development of

milituriam, Capt. Mollard concludes, is the im nediate tangible result of the re-establishment by Prussia of the Berman Empire, and of the tutelage which she has imposed upon all in her testre to bring about the final dis memberment of France."-Pittsburg Pa., Gazette.

There is nothing that carries a woman so far toward the goal of social success as tact. She may not possess those qualities necessary for leadership, but she will have no difficulty in securing so firm a foothold that she need have no dread of a greater power dawning upon the so cial horizon. The reason for this is that in reality tact is but another word for goodness of heart, and innate kindness to all must be the key stone that the woman of the world builds the castles of her ambition upon.

The tactful woman always says and does the right thing at the right time. She never wounds by these gaucheries which all unintentionally, yet nevertheless painfully, remind us of things we had rather have forgotten, or tells us unpleasant truths that are no less bitter because we know that there is no denying them.

Tact passes over every faux pas and somehow manages to convert them into something pleasant before the embarassed perpetrator has a chance to raise a blush at his own wkwardness. All graces of mind and body seem embodied in that one word, for a woman may be painfully plain, yet with this virtue she becomes radiantly lovely in the eyes of those whom her consummate art has rescued from some dire strait. She may be poor, but to those about her the richness of her nature atones for the lack of worldly wealth. Her gowns may be dowdy, but as she dwells among us she appears to be clothed in garments of radiant light, and it would be a brave spirit indeed that dared to cavil at the makeup of a woman whose gracious presence and inendous war occupies all minds and tactful spirit had spared them many interfores with transactions of every a period of embarassment. Above a period of embarassment. Above all virtues cultivate tact, for in it lies

Wonn has been received from Samuel J. Entriken, one of Lieutenant Peary's party, of a watermelon party given by the explorar at Godhava on their arrival. Lieutenant and Mrs. Peary on landing carried a big water-melon and a lot of lemons and oranges, which they plied on the table of Mrs. Ander-son, wife of the Danish inspector of the Greenland settlements, whom they were vis-ting. None of her household had seen these products of the tropics for many years.



VET CURED B

DANA'S.

pression. We G now know that "feeding a cold" is good doctrine. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil with hypophosphites, a rich fat-food, cures the most stubborn cough when ordinary medicines have failed. Pleasant to take; easy to digest. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All drigerists

