

## RED CROSS DOGS.

### CANINES TRAINED TO SEEK OUT WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

When They Find a Wounded Soldier They Kneel So That He Can Help Himself to Medicine—Dogs Draw Stretchers.

LECHENICH, near Cologne, in the Rhineland, is the home of Jean Bungartz, the animal painter and animal lover, who is at present engaged upon an interesting experiment in dog training.

After success in training dogs for active army duty, reconnoitering, sentry and messenger service—success certified by the German Government—Mr. Bungartz turned his attention to a new branch of the work, and is the first to train dogs for hospital and ambulance service.

First of all, when scarce six months old, the puppy must learn to obey, to answer to the ordinary commands, "Come here," "Down," "Speak," "Forward," "March," and the like. Then he is taught to wear his harness. This last consists of collar, saddlebag, rug, tightly rolled, and two saddle bags, each with two compartments, to carry dog biscuit, bandages, ammunition, etc. The whole

with the addition of a large red cross on the saddle-bags, a lantern to be strapped on his back at night, and a small flag with red cross on white ground, which he carries when on a message between the ranks of the hospital columns. In the saddlebags he carries, besides his biscuit, everything necessary for the first bandaging, and even a well-protected flask of brandy. The dog must be trained with all his harness on, that he may become accustomed to its weight and pressure, and may know it for a part of his duty.

The professional training begins in the room in which the dog had his preliminary lessons in obedience. His master holds him in leash, while the assistant takes the dog's rug, and lies down on it in another corner of the room. The master leads the dog a little way in the opposite direction, then turns suddenly, and with the command, "Forward, march! Seek the wounded!" leads the pupil directly up to the prostrate man. The latter then gives the dog some favorite morsel, but first the pupil must have obeyed the command to give tongue. Then the process is repeated again and again until on command, "Seek the wounded," the dog, without leash, goes directly to the assistant and gives tongue at once. Then the lessons are continued out-of-doors, at first

## THE UNITED STATES OCEAN MAIL FLAG.



THE BEAUTIFUL PENNANT FLOWS BY AMERICAN VESSELS.

An official Government flag is seen in this country nowhere but in the Port of New York, and on the high seas only between that port and the cities of La Guayra, Venezuela, Havana, Cuba and Tuxpan, Mexico. It is the pennant of the ocean mail service, and flies upon the mizzenmast of twelve subsidized American vessels carrying the United States mails by contract.

It consists of a red field with a blue border, having the American eagle in blue and the words "United States Mails" in white letters. It measures fifteen feet long and has been in use a little over two years. Last year it was seen also in San Francisco and

along the Pacific route to Panama and Hong Kong, but the contract with the steamship lines that bore it was discontinued.

Shortly another vessel, the St. Louis, will be tested preparatory to adding it to the list of subsidized contract steamers flying the ocean mail pennant, and in October following this ship, together with the New York and the Paris, also of the American Line, and already carrying the mails, but not under contract, will begin service under contract to Southampton, England. Later the St. Paul, of the same line, will be added to the contract list, making in all sixteen vessels flying Uncle Sam's postal flag.

## BICYCLE VERSUS PEDESTRIAN.

The Wheel Covers Much More Ground Than the Walker.

The great distance covered by bicyclists with ease shows conclusively that the human walking apparatus, although it may be the best possible contrivance for all the uses for which it was designed, is not to be compared with wheels, for the one purpose of getting over the ground. A single observation of a wheelman going at moderate speed shows that, with an effort which in walking would result in two steps of say two feet each, or a total advance movement of four feet, with the wheel the advance movement would be two bicycle steps, or downward pressures of the feet, each resulting in a forward movement of seven and one-half feet, or fifteen feet for one entire revolution of the pedal shaft, and this with less exertion than is required to take two steps. In fact, it would be easier for the bicyclist to make the fifteen feet on a level with one pressure of one foot than to take two steps.

Now, in view of these magnified steps made by the bicyclist, it would be interesting to know what the nature of a man must be, to make in walking the same distance made by the bicyclist, with the same number of movements of the feet. Clearly the steps in this case must be seven and one-half feet each, which, at the lowest estimate, represents three steps of an ordinary man. It would, perhaps, be nearer the mark to say four steps, but to be on the safe side we call it three, and have made an illustration showing the comparative size of a wheelman and a pedestrian built to keep step with him. The pedestrian must at least be eighteen feet high. The man with the great stature would, after all, fall far short of making the

## A Little Heroine.

To the heroism of Gertrude Anderson, the eight-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Anderson, of Grand Rapids, Minn., more than twenty people owe their lives. The child was picking berries along the Duluth, Mississippi and Northern Road, near Mahoning, when a special carrying Assistant Superintendent Ketchum, of the Duluth, Mississippi and Northern officials passed. The train had not gone thirty yards when 200 feet of the track over which it had passed sank out of sight, nearly half of it being



GERTRUDE ANDERSON, SEVEN YEARS OLD.

subsequently found in thirty-eight feet of water. The regular passenger was due in a short time, and the child, dropping her berries, darted down the track to a bend, around which the train would come. By standing on the track and swinging her sunbonnet she caused the engineer to bring the train to a halt. Had he gone thirty rods farther the train would have gone into the underground lake and not a person would have escaped.

## Animal Humbugs.

In military stables horses are known to have pretended to be lame in order to avoid going to a military exercise. A chimpanzee had been fed on cake when sick; after his recovery he often feigned coughing in order to procure dainties. The cuckoo, as is well known, lays its eggs in another bird's nest, and to make the deception sure it takes away one of the other bird's eggs. Animals are conscious of their deceit, as shown by the fact that they try to act secretly and noiselessly; they show a sense of guilt if detected; they take precautions in advance to avoid discovery; in some cases they manifest regret and repentance. Thus, bees which steal hesitate often before and after their exploits, as if they feared punishment. A naturalist describes how his monkey committed theft; while he pretended to sleep the animal regarded him with hesitation, and stopped every time his master moved or seemed on the point of awakening.—London Exchange.

## He Bit Through a Board.

When Richard Johnson, colored, forty years old, of Frankford, bit a piece off an inch board Monday, his friends concluded that he had hydrophobia. The police were called in and they, too, were deceived. Johnson was hurried to the Episcopal Hospital. On the way it taxed the strength of five policemen to hold him down, and he bit through piles of rope and straps, which he got between his teeth. At the hospital the doctors said Johnson was suffering from delirium tremens.—Philadelphia Press.

## Spider Venom Not Deadly.

A recent article by an entomological authority contains the following: "The tarantula of the West and South, the red-bellied spider of New Zealand, the heads of Italy and several other species of the spider family have the reputation of being deadly venomous. "The fact is all spiders are more or less poisonous, but none of them are deadly. I doubt if there is an authentic case on record of a healthy human being dying from a spider's bite."—New York Journal.

## Scarcity of Laborers.

It is an almost universal practice of farmers to plant a much larger area of land than they can possibly attend to until harvest time, and then there is a desperate struggle to save the crop. This is not only true with all crops like corn, potatoes, cotton and other kinds requiring attention during the growing season, but grain which is left to itself from the time of sowing until it is harvested. Sowing more than they can reap is one of those habits into which farmers fall, perhaps without knowing why, but it is not confined to any country, race or climate. News comes to us from South America that along the River Plate, while the weather is fine, dry and very favorable for ripening corn, the gathering is retarded by the scarcity of labor for handling the great crop. The farmers planted a much larger acreage than they should have done, and so find themselves crippled for want of help to gather the crop.—New York Sun.

## The Electric Age.

A test lately made on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad indicates that the substitution of electricity for steam upon the present tracks can be made without difficulty or much expense. Electric locomotives will have to be built and put in place of the present steam ones. In a run on the Nantasket branch of the road above mentioned, eighty miles an hour was made without the least trouble. An electric locomotive was hitched to a load of 175 tons, equal to seven loaded passenger cars, and showed that it could pull twenty cars if necessary. The large roads will now substitute electricity for steam, and we shall be traveling 100 miles an hour before the end of the century. By that time a great many people who now travel will wish they could be staying at home.—Pittsburg.

## Why Bees Are a Nuisance.

Some time ago it was announced that bee farming had been taken up at Gennevilliers, one of the most loathsome industrial suburbs of Paris. This was treated as a joke, but the news is, our correspondence says, nevertheless true, and the Prefect of the Seine has just received a petition from the inhabitants to abate the nuisance. The bees live upon the sugar refineries of the neighborhood, clearing away all the dust on the roofs, and even landing on the bare backs of the workmen. It has been stated by a sugar refiner that every hive in the neighborhood carries away twenty shillings worth of sugar in a year from the factories. He does not, however, complain of this loss, but of the irritation the perpetual buzz inflicts on the workmen.—London News.

## A Lucky Senator.

At one time, about fifteen years ago, Senator Jones, of Nevada, was worth \$5,000,000. A severe streak of bad luck followed, and in two years he was broke. During his flush period he presented his wife \$50,000 worth of diamonds. When he reached the financial zero he asked his wife to lend him the diamonds. She did so. He sold them and invested the proceeds in mining stocks. The venture was lucky, and in less than a year the \$50,000 had been increased to \$500,000. He then returned the diamonds to his wife, increased by twenty-five per cent. Jones is interested in mines in Nevada, California, Arizona and Colorado. His wealth is now up in the millions again. Rich or poor, Jones is always happy. He is a firm believer in his own luck.

## An Enormous Stone Dam.

A new stone dam is soon to be constructed to utilize the entire power of the Falls of St. Anthony at Minneapolis. It will be 820 feet long and will be arranged to give the water a fall of twenty feet at the turbines. The power house will be equipped with forty turbine wheels of 250 horse power each. It is calculated that this plant will generate about 4000 horse power when the water is at the lowest point and about 10,000 horse power under the most favorable conditions. It will require about two years to complete the dam. The power will be for sale in the form of electrical energy, and will be used extensively for street railways and in the large flour mills in that section.—New York Sun.

## Borrowed Small Change for Robbers.

It takes a woman's wit to get the better of train robbers. While the highwaymen were taking up their little collection on the Oregon express the other day, an old lady at the rear end of the car asked a gentleman near her to loan her a little change. Four dollars were handed to her, which she gave the robbers when asked for her money. After the affair was over, the old lady repaid the loan from the purse of gold she had "held up" by her adroit trick.—Los Angeles (Cal.) Herald.

## A Tomb Building Three Hundred Years.

Fernando Alvarez de Toledo, the bloody Duke of Alba, who oppressed the Netherlands, when he was dying commanded his family to build him a splendid tomb. It has just been finished now, after 300 years, and his bones have been transferred to it.—New Orleans Picayune.

## Silk Worms Superseded.

Dr. Leckner, of Zurich, by chemical and mechanical means practically superseded the silkworm and spins from raw material, as cotton waste, jute waste or wood pulp, a thread which even the expert eye can hardly distinguish from that obtained from the natural cocoon.

Nevada has an assessed valuation of \$29,291,450.

## NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

### A MATTER OF HONOR.

Prospects of a Grand Welcome by the City of Louisville.

There is every prospect that the coming National encampment at Louisville will be one of the most numerously attended in the history of the order.

In the first place, Louisville is a beautiful and hospitable city, which will leave nothing undone to give the comrades a welcome that will be at least second to none they have received elsewhere. The Kentuckians feel that this is a matter that closely touches their honor. Kentucky hospitality has a worldwide fame, and now it is to be put to the test. If we mistake not, this is the first time that Louisville has ever entertained any great National body, and she is ambitious to show that she is not behind her other more visited sisters in her regard to the national encampment who may gather within her gates from every part of the Nation. She has the means for the most generous hospitality, and the men who are eager to extend it. This is all that is necessary. She was anxious to have the Grand Army come there that she might show the country what she could do.

Next, there are few cities in the country so readily accessible to so large a number of the old soldiers as Louisville. Nearly every part of the great soldier states of Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, and western Pennsylvania lies within an easy day's ride of the city. They can go to Louisville fully as easily as they can go anywhere else. Widely-separated comrades want to go home to meet one another once more, and this alone will insure a great attendance.

The States within a day's journey of Louisville sent the following number of men to the front during the war:

West Virginia	32,684
Ohio	313,183
Illinois	196,294
Indiana	229,992
Michigan	87,364
Missouri	199,111
Kentucky	75,759
Tennessee	31,992
Total	1,194,000

To this should be added at least 100,000 from western Pennsylvania.

Of the survivors of this immense host very many thousands returned to their homes and still live there. Many thousands immigrated to the West and the National encampment at Louisville will give these a chance to meet their old comrades, and with their families visit their former homes.

Then more than one-half of the men who served west of the Alleghenies, either went to the front by way of Louisville, or were there at one time or another during their service. It was the grand base for the Army of the Cumberland during the whole war, and for the combined armies of the Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee during the Atlanta campaign. To new recruits and recruits it was the gateway to the portentious "presence of the enemy"; to the home coming veterans it was the bright portal of "God's country." All these will be glad to see it once more, when God's country smiles alike on all sides of it.

Easily reached from Louisville are many of the most momentous fields of the war. Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Nashville, Perryville, Franklin, Stone River, Chattanooga and Chickamauga are all readily accessible, and doubtless excursions will be run to these points at very reasonable rates. That to Chattanooga, and the dedication of the Chickamauga National Park has already been arranged, and thousands will take advantage of it to be near the grand and solemn scenes of the brighter aspect of business matters, the certainty of a glorious abundance of crops will bring thousands who for the past two years have felt too poor and discouraged to leave home, even for the pleasure of meeting their comrades at the National Encampment.

Let us all go who possibly can, and have a gloriously good time in the beautiful metropolis of the Blue Grass State.—National Tribune.

The tendency nowadays is to show off "Old Glory" upon the least provocation. It can't be displayed too often. Acting Secretary Wike issued instructions to all custodians of United States buildings under the control of the Treasury Department that the flag of the United States shall be hoisted over all buildings under the control of the Treasury Department during hours of business, and on Feb. 23, May 30 and July 4 from sunrise to sunset, except when stormy weather prevents its display. When either of the last three days falls on Sunday the flag is to be displayed on the day that is observed locally. On May 30 the flag should be placed at half-mast. The revenue flag will be displayed over custom-houses as required by Article 1,513 of the General Regulations and the Customs and Navigation Laws.

It is thought that the meeting of 1896 will be in St. Paul, although Atlanta, Lincoln, Nashville, and other cities are making strong claims for the honor. Baltimore seems to be in the lead for 1897. In the opinion of Department Commander Anderson the Commander-in-Chief for the coming year will be Ivan N. Walker, of Indianapolis.

## Thrilling Stories of the Sea.

One does not have to turn to Stanley J. Weisman or Anthony Hope for thrilling stories of adventure. The newspaper accounts of the experiences of the survivors of the Collins satisfy the ordinary taste for romantic horror. One Mexican who reached a raft went crazy from drinking salt water. Three men found themselves afloat on a part of the cabin roof, and managed to drag on it a keg of claret which drifted near them. After long effort the keg was opened, and two of the shipwrecked men drank its contents until they were brutally drunk. One went to sleep, but the other quarreled and finally fought with his sober companion. They struggled there until the intoxicated man was knocked overboard. His antagonist pulled him back to the rude raft. The combativeness was knocked out of him by his cold plunge, but he continued to drink the wine until he fell into the sea. This time there was no help for him, and he was drowned. When the other drunken man awoke he heeded the warning of the wretch's example and drank only sparingly. The two were at last rescued. There is much fiction far less exciting than this narrative.

## Ancient Lighthouses.

Lighthouses for the guidance of mariners are very ancient. The earliest in England of a permanent character were the North and South Foreland lights. They were merely lath and plaster buildings, with a light on top of them in a glass lantern. The first Eddystone was erected about the middle of the last century.

"Well," said the monkey to the organ grinder as he sat on top of the organ, "I'm simply carried away with the music."



RED CROSS DOG AND RED CROSS KNIGHT ON THE FIELD AFTER BATTLE.

is arranged to fit comfortably over back and shoulder, and when the pockets are filled should not weigh over ten pounds.

When accustomed to his harness and obedient to his master's look and word—it takes several months to reach this perfection—the collie is ready for his professional training.

Reconnoitering is the first in order, but for this it is quite necessary that the dog has learned to "halt" at the word.

When his duties as scout are fully understood, then comes the sentry's training. Here the dog has to learn to take up his position at a given distance in front of his master, and to stand up and return at once when the enemy—again the inevitable assistant—approaches in the darkness. The dog, once in position, is allowed at first several minutes, and then more and more time before the enemy approaches, that he may learn not to relax his attention during the whole time of his watch. At first, of course, the trainer encourages him with "Look out! Keep watch!"

One can easily see what an invaluable aid the dog's sharper senses would

in open country, where the distance is lengthened, and finally the assistant hides himself in a bush or ditch, until the dog learns to seek independently.

The last lessons and the tests of the finished pupils are held at night, and Bungartz tells of remarkable work done by his dogs on nights so dark



A RED CROSS DOG.

that the seeking party passed within five feet of the prostrate man on open ground, and but for the collie would not have found him. Bungartz's prize pupil, a female collie, not quite a year old, learned in two weeks to find the most carefully hidden man with perfect ease, and independent of any help but the command, "Seek the wounded!"

Any war historian, or soldier who has seen battle, can tell how the death roll is swelled by those of the wounded who have crept away into ditch or hedge to escape the bustling shell and rush of hoofs and wheels, and then, not found by the overworked hospital column, are reported as "missing." Or found too late to recover from a hurt which, but for the delay, might not have been fatal. This is the noble duty for which Bungartz trains his dogs. There is no thicker too close, no ditch too deep but that they can find the wounded man, and, once found, they do not leave him until help comes.

The dogs are also taught to crouch beside the wounded man, if he show signs of life, that he may open the bag and find the reviving flask. The little lantern, securely fastened to the back strap, enables the seekers to follow the dog on dark nights, and brings hope to the wounded when the friendly light appears.

The Red Cross dog is taught to carry messages as does the army dog, and has his little white flag placed in a pocket on the saddlebag that all may know what errand he is on and lead him aright or not delay him unnecessarily.



SEEKING THE WOUNDED.

render him, when thus trained. Sentry and scout thus aided and protected could not possibly be surprised.

Then comes the "messenger" training. The dog is taught to run short distances between trainer and assistant, back and forth, over all kinds of ground, until, when once the letter is inclosed in the little water-proof pocket on his collar, the four-footed "dispatch" knows he is to run the direction indicated, and not to allow any obstacle, natural or human, to interrupt or stop him until the goal is reached. The Bungartz dogs are so perfectly trained, and when reported "finished," by their master, they are not dependent upon him, but will take and carry out orders from any man of the regiment into which they are enrolled. The reading of the words of command to the men, that they may not confuse the dogs with unnecessary talk, is all that is required.



DOG AMBULANCE FOR TRANSPORTING WOUNDED FROM THE FIELD.

"Seeking the wounded" was at first also a part of the army dog's duty, but recognizing the immense importance of this work, and not wishing to overburden his pupils' brains, Bungartz has trained dogs for this purpose alone, and these are the so-called "Hospital or Red Cross Dogs."

For this duty collies are used, as for the other, this race having no equal in hardboiled intelligence and fidelity.

The Red Cross dog wears the same harness as his fellow of the regulars.

Bungartz has also constructed a model dog ambulance for carrying the wounded from the field, which will considerably lighten the work of the carriers, and the society is to collect funds sufficient to supply the field hospital with these wagons. The dogs to draw these ambulances need no special breeding or training, any strong, sure-footed, docile animal will do.

Poverty is pulverized prosperity.

## Sounding the Warning.

An amusing story is told of the meeting of the Epworth League at Chattanooga, Tenn. One of the visiting members was entertained by a hospitable family, and at dinner was asked to carve the chicken. For his own convenience he transferred the bird from the platter to his own plate, whereupon the young hopeful of the family, who had heard of the Methodist fondness for chicken, and had been anxiously watching the proceedings, cried out to his mother, with tears in his voice, "He's going to take it all." Explanations were made and tranquility reigned again. The poor boy had been left with a scant portion of chicken upon some other occasion.—New Orleans Picayune.

## Circulation of the Blood.

In about twenty-two seconds a drop of blood goes the round of the body. In about every two minutes the entire blood in the body makes the round through the right side of the heart, the lungs to the left side of the heart, through the arteries, the veins, again to the heart.—Popular Health Magazine.