THE REPORT OF THE PERSON OF TH

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

idalogi dalogi The Government devotes much time | surgeons, and a source of comfort to arrangements for the comfort and | his wounded comrade." 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.



CROSS NURSE MINISTERING TO ONI 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,

"But the Government has gone still "Drills and practice in making and further in the matter," said Colonel handling litters may do much toward

Surgeons who took their first degree and they know also when and how to in the Civil War say that thousands of men might have been saved in the tives. 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 inadepreparations and insufficient General officers shared the same quate

who render first ald 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 posmake the men as comfortable as pos-sible and in all cases to stop hemor-rhages. They know the anatomy of the human body well enough to apply compress bandages at the proper places and prevent the flow of blood,

"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 help. General officers shared the same | well-regulated hospital. There are fate, and died on the battle-fields from | points and features about a hospital



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

wounds which under the present arangements would not be necessarily fatal. A notable example was General Albert Sidney Johnson, of the Con-federate 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 snother 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 distress-ing 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 and even in time of peace these men, by constant practice, attain a high degree of proficiency in first aid to the

because everything is of a temporary character, but the surgeons' kits con tain everything necessary for antiseptic surgery, and the temporary operating tables are kept as clean as the surroundings will permit. A field hospital may be a dismounted ambu-lance, a barn or a church or schoolhouse, and no surgeon can make ar-rangements 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 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 Now they are most frequently an exwounded are moved under cover of a guard in ambulances to a place of safety—if possible.'

corps orderlies contain crossed-bar wire for splints, four roller bandages. six gauze packages, four first aid in fact, on all o packages, one iodoform sprinkler, one ordinary routine. Esmarch tourniquet for arresting hemorrhages, half an ounce of carbol ized 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 for-ceps 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 hypo-dermic 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 cunce carbolized vase line, 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 pack-

porals and privates of the hospital corps shall, in active service, carry a canteen of water, a knife of approve pattern and the hospital corp

The handling of wounded on ships of war is a subject which is engross ing the attention of the naval author ities 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 vesnels. The treatment of the crew of such a craft is precisely that accorded the Red Cross Brigade. It is an unwritten law of treatment of the crew of such a craft is precisely that accorded the Red Cross Brigade. It is an unwritten law of treatment of the counded

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. ple. It merely consists in placing the injured man on a mattress in a hammock, lashing him to the ham-mock, 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 nore 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 came 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 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—ex-cept 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 Vene-tian blinds or the rattan shades, which now come for verandas of any width Hammocks, of course, are the natural lounging places for a veranda room, but they are now made much more elaborately than formerly,



UTILIZING SPACE.

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

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 mat-tress 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

Fire Crackers in China. The use of fire crackers is univ The tent or building is in China, and has been so as far back Now they are most frequently an ex-pression of good feeling or of ceremonious 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

> 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



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.

The finest tomb in Great Britain is undoubtedly that of the Duke of Hamilton, in the grounds of the Duke's scat. 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 throns. The proportion in that condition has now been reduced to seven per cant.

Miss Lelia Detweller, 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 gailop, the snakes keeping up the chase until the feot of the mountain was reached.

The following pensions were granted last week: Philip H. Patton, Sharpsburg, 56; John Inglert, Johntown, 36; William J. McKnight, Brookville, 35; Robert D. McCracken, Kerrmoor, Clearfield, 36; David S. Parker, Honshum, Franklin, S. to 312; Margaret O'Connor, Williamsport, 38; Charles Merrits, Johnstown, 36; Wallace W. Crawford, Big Bend, 38; William V. Reel, Bellevue, 55; George W. Given, Pittsburgh, 36; Lebbeus Pettigrew, Bradford, St. John Stevens, deceased, Poyntelle, 312; Aaron H. Moore, Tarentum, 38; Samuel F. Dickson, Sinking Volley, 38; Frederick Beymer, Beham, 38; Isaac Hill, Garwood, 36; Albert L. Burket, Hyndman, 38; James Davis, Erle, 319; Daniel Downey, Emporium, 319; John J. Swain, Georgetown, 317; Mary McGraw, Rochester Mills, 38; Sarah Ritchey, Houtzdale, 38; Pruday E. Stevens, Poyntelle, 38; W. Myer, Soldiers' home, Erle, 38; W. Myer, Soldiers' home, Erle, 38; W. Myer, Soldiers' home, Erle, 38; John W. Abbott, Phillipsburg, 36; John W. Abbott, Phillipsburg, 36; John W. Abbott, Phillipsburg, 38; Charles Thomas, Waynesboro, 33; William H. Wilson, Mechanicsburg, 38; Julius Blanckensee, Soldiers' home, Erle, 35; Louis C. Faber, dead, Pittsburgh, 36; John W. Abbott, Phillipsburg, 36; John H. Batey, Tarentum, 36; Richard Pembertha, Moon Run, 36; Robert H. Young, Greentree, 36; Andrew Loneberber, Williamsport, 36; George Bell, Rimersburg, Clarion, 317 to 324; George Bell, Rimersburg, Clarion, 517 to 524; George Bell, Rimersburg, Clari

was badly ous 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 and fell under the wheels, 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 wagen and ne driver. Samuel Shira, a farmer of Washing-

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 was 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 talking of building a brewery to be conducted on the co-operative plan. The 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

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 steadfastly refused to make a reduction. As a result outside firms are capturing the trade.

A thief rifled 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, Pittston, the chain supporting it broke and it fell on her head, inflicting a wound from which she may not recover.

Horribly mangled, the body Thomas Thomas, of Locust (Northumberland county, was fo Tuesday morning on the ralli tracks near that town.

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

Bracken, a son of Mail Agent Wil-liam H. Todd of Brownsville, was shot above the eye by another boy, while playing at war. Glies Lewis, a prominent business man and politician of Thompson, Susquehanna county, was accidentally killed by a train.

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

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

John Gorland, aged 13, confessed to breaking into William 'Frostis farm-liouse, near Sharon, and stealing \$55 and some jewelry He was sent to the Morganza reform school.

Morganza reform school.

Lightning struck John Siefried's herd of cows, near Waverly, Lackawanna county, and five were killed Clyde McGonigle, aged 16, of Eldridge township, Jefferson county, a few days ago was struck by lightning and killed, and his companion, William Alford, knocked down.

William Enterline, a miner at Pottsville, shot and killed his wife, fired a shot at his sister-in-law, which did not take effect, and blew out his brains.

not take effect, and the brains.
Falling between two cars of a moving freight train, at Marietta, Charles Hender, of Middletown, was killed.
John Finneagan, aged 35, of Beaver Falls, was killed by a falling derrick at a stone quarry.
John D. Bakewell, of the Knob Coal Company, fell dead at Brownsville the

MARKET	3	
WHEAT—No. 1 red Me 2 red No 2 red COBN—No. 2 yellow, ear No. 2 yellow, shelled Mized ear OATS—No. 2 white No. 8 white RYE—No. 1 FLOUR—Winter patents Fancy straight winter Rye flour HAY—No. 1 timothy Clover, No. 1 Hay, from wagons FEED—No. 1 White Md., ton. Brown middlings Bran, bulk STRAW—Wheat Oet. 8EEDS—Clover, 60 fbs. Timothy, prime.	48 89 98 89 89 80 4 80 9 80 18 00 15 60 18 00 15 60 18 50	60 00 119 60 119
Dairy Products BUTTER—Eigin Creamery Ohio creamery Pancy country roli CHEESE—Ohio, new New York, new	15 11 8 8	20 16 19 9
Pruite and Vegetable BEANS—Green, 7 bu. POTATOES—White, per bbi. CABBAGE—Per crais ONIONS—New Southern, bbi.	50 2 80 1 15 2 75	9 40 1 35 3 00
Poultry, Eta CHICKENS, # pair smail TURKEYS, # ib. EGGS—Pa. and Ohio, tresh	60@ 14 12	65 15 13
PLOUR. WHEAT—No. 2 red	41	4 15 76 42 35 27 9
	- 775	
PHILADELPHIA FLOUR. 8 WHEAT—No. 2 red CORN—No. 2 mixed OATS—No. 2 white BUTTER—Creamery, extra EGGS—Pa. firsts.	4 60@ 79 87 81	80 88 82 18 13
PLOUR—Patents. S WHEAT—No. 2 red CORN—No. 2 OATS—White Western BUTTER—Creamery EGGS—State of Penn.	5 00@	5 50 84 39 30 17 14
LIVE STUCK.		
CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LI CATTLE. Prime, 1,800 to 1,400 lbs		
Medium	4 12 4 10 3 25	4 15 4 12 3 40
Prime, 95 to 105 lbs, wethers	4 65@ 4 50 4 00 8 25	4 70 4 55 4 40 3 80

TRADE REVIEW.

Fair to good lambs...... 4 25 4 75

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

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

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 in the

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 in 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 paper 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 12,879,200 at the three chief markets, of which 8,629,700 were domestic, against 34,124,700 last year, and 23,347,550 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 Shenango 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 partles 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 3,500 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 cast pipe, which usually requires nearly 700,000 tons of pig in a year, may presently be cured.

Heavy sales of lake copper have

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 11½c, 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 15,55c and lead at 2,82½c, are both a shade weaker.

With 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 1,937,092 bushels, flour included, against 1,516,937 last year, and from Pacific ports 577,755 against 25,53 last year. Total exports for three weeks have been 7,339,253 bushels, flour included, against 5,194,485 last year. Corn still goes abroad in astonishing quantity, all the circumstances considered, exports having been in three weeks 5,077,847 bushels against 5,555,395 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 an eighth 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 Cannda, against 23 last

Burns, the officer in	charge of the perfect	ing the hospital corps and f
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AMBULANCE	BHIP IN ACTION WHEN	

ting its members for actual service," said an army surgeon, "but it remove extended and complete medical delevation. The War Department the true value of the organization. The first and second lieutenants shall are tand second lieutenants shall delevate instruction in first aid to the litter-bearers and the members of the litter-bearers and the members for actual field work to bring out the true value of the organization. The first aid to the injured instruc-tion 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 arresing may be applied. The men

The pouches carried by the hospital

The regulations provide that cor-