War Ships are Now Repaired out on the High Seas "While You Walt" -- Uncle Sam's Repair Ship, The Vulcan.

States navy, if not, indeed, the queer- officers is the usual complement for a est affoat, is the aptiv named Vulcan. warship, but the Vulcan, out of her crew of 200 men, has ninety-two men She is literally a floating machine shop, who have the right to wear double thoroughly equipped with all the tools breasted short coats and officer's caps, and appliances to be found in any for the war has carried such a large shop ashore where the work of repair-complement of well-trained and edu-Vulcan is now with Admira; Sampson's fleet. She may not win as much popular glory as her armed sisters, she may not present so gay an appearance, and she may not do such deeds of daring, but she has her mission to fulfill, and she will not be found wanting.

The real heroes of the war are not always to be found on the quarterdeck. Did you ever think of the men buried away down in the stifling bowels of the ship, the men who see nothing of the battle, but upon whose efforts the action of the ship entirely depends? That's the way it is with the Vulcan. Her labors will probably be unpraised and unsung, but they will be none the less valuable for all that.

Her mission is to remain with the she is thoroughly prepared. Her equipment includes nearly a hundred tons of tools and machinery valued at \$300,-

If you have ever visited a navy repair shop and can imagine the scene transferred to shipboard you can get a fairly good idea of what the Vulcan looks There are plate bending rolls and punching and shearing machines can bite through an inch of solid steel. There are lathes for turning castings of nearly any size, there are planers, drills and milling machines of compass enough to meet almost any deand blowers to supply the several forges and to draw foul air from between decks and send it through the ventilators above. She can even

make small rapid fire guns. There are pipe cutters, bolt cutters, forges and grindstones, and a good sized cupola for the melting of sufficlent metal to make a heavy casting. A supplemental electric plant has given excellent lighting facilities throughout the ship, but principally in the workshops situated on what is termed the third deck.

There are also evaporators and dis-tillers of a capacity equal to a daily output of quite 10,000 gallons of water, several times more than the needs of the Vulcan could demand. She has two steam cranes, with ten foot arms, that will lead to the hoisting drums amidship and to the cranes to the hatches. These cranes are specially designed for removing weights from the men-of-war and for transferring machinery to the disabled ships. And, lastly, there is a magnificent little foundry for manufac-

turing casting up to a certain size, Of course, skilled workmen are required to perform the work of repairing machinery, and the best machinists and mechanics in the service have been assigned to the Vulcan to perform the work for which it has been fitted out, and this brings to light a condition of affairs quite as unique as is the ship herself. There is no mechanical plant would naturally happen to a warship, in the country that admits of such a either in ction or otherwise; therefore variety of accomplishments as this one. the government believes that the craft The variety of departments gives the will prove itself to be one of the most

The queerest vessel in the United any other ship known. A dozen such

cated men. The repair ship has on board some of the finest engineers in the country, and among the number is a Providence millionaire and a college professor, who entered the service of their country as soon as it was known that the United States was to have a

floating machine shop. Chief machinists, expert bollermakers, moulders, brass finishers and electricians, wrights, plumbers—all have the rating of first class petty officers. The Vulcan's captain is Lieutenant Commander Ira Harris, who has been general manager of the Chicago Drop Forge and Foundry company, and of like concerns in Kansas and Cleveland,

Ohio. The chief engineers are Gardiner Sims, the head of the Armington & fleet and repair any damage that may Sims Engine works, of Providence, R. be done to other vessels. For this work L. who has thirty of his best machanics aboard, and Prof. Aldrich of the university of West Virginia, one of the best electrical experts of the country. Frederick C. Nellson, son of Medical Inspector John L. Neilson, Un ted States senior medical officer at Charlestown, is an assistant engineer. leading merchanics have quarters in the old passengers state rooms, and

will live very comfortably.
Officially the Vulcan is described as an engineer's repair ship, but Eng neer in Chief Melville, who was responsible for her purchase and transformation sets the mind at rest as to her position in the navy by calling her a heating machine shop. The Vulcan was form-erly the merchant steamer Chatham. Shortly before the war commenced Engincer-in-chief Melville recommended to the department that two vessels be acquired which could be transformed into engineers' repair ships and attached to the North Atlantic and flying squad-

rons The recommendation was not accepted with the baste which the engineer-in-chief thought the occasion demanded, and, in fact, after a discussion of the matter with the official heads of the department Mr. Melville was compelled to be content with one steamer. The Chatham was recommended for purchase by the auxiliary craiser board, then in session, and upon a satisfactory inspection by an engineer officer she was purchased. Her transformation has been in progress at the Boston navy yard.

While the ship is not intended for fighting she carries two rapid fire sixpounder guns. The purpose of the Vulcan is manifest. She is to follow in the wake of a fleet, her great coal capacity giving her a wide radius of action. and she is to supply fresh water to the other vessels and to make then and there all necessary repairs.

The men on board this vessel will be able to repair almost any damage that Vulcan more chief petty officers than valuable adjuncts of the navy.

MANY WOMEN FIGHTERS.

The Heroism of Women both North and South During the War.

Many and thrilling are the tales told of the heroism of women both of the education and many accomplishments. north and south during the war of the After leaving the convent and bidding rebellion. The women of the war may be divided into three classes. The first class included the women who first class included the women who served as nurses in hospitals and on the field of battle. Of these much has already been written. The second class was that very useful body of scouts and spies whose dress and actions were according to circumstances. They appeared as stylish dames surrounded by admirers in the morning, and in the evening as dissipated youths, dropping into billiard rooms and like resorts, to detect plots of the enemy.

Those who, fired by burning zeal to serve their country, actually donned a uniform and shouldered a musket to serve the cause formed the third class of women of the war. Of these there were many more than is generally suppose. As far back as 1863 the Memphis Argus published a paragraph of news headed "Death of a Cavalry Soldier Who Proved to Be a Woman." It

"A short time since a soldier belonging to a Missouri cavalry regiment was entered at 'Overton hospital' for treatment for fever contracted in camp. soldier died, but not before it had been revealed that the supposed young man was a woman. She had followed her lover into the army, and to be near him had willingly braved the dangers of battle field and borne the hardships and exposures of campaign life. Her years could not have been more than 20. An intensely interesting story is that

of another who became a soldier for love." Her name was Annie Lilly. bridge of Detroit, Mich. In the spring of 1862 she was employed in a dry goods store in Detroit, where she made the acquaintance of a lieutenant of the Twenty-first Michigan infantry, and an intimacy sprang up between them. They corresponded for some time and became warmly attached.

The thought of being parted from her lover made her so unhappy that she resolved to share his danger and be near him. Purchasing male attire she enlisted in Captain Kavanagh's company of the Twenty-first regiment, and managed to keep her secret from all, not even the object of her affections. who met her daily, being aware of her presence. Annie left with her regipresence. ment for Kentucky and passed through all the dangers and trials of camp life, endured long marches and slept on the ground without a murmur. Before the battle of Pea Ridge, in

which her regiment took part, her se. was discovered by a member of her tompany, but he promised to keep her secret. After the battle she was sent among others, to bury the dead, and the first corpse was that of the soldier who had discovered her sex. She became a favorite of the regiment and Colone Stephens freuently detailed her as regi-mental clerk. When on picket duty she received a severe wound in the arm. and was sent to the hospital at Louisville. After several months she was discharged and sent home as her arm was stiffened and rendered useless,

WAS REGIMENTAL BUGLER. In the spring of 1863 a captain ar-rived at Louisville, Ky., accompanied by a young soldier apparently about age of 17, who immediately attracted the attention of Colonel Mundy as being exceedingly sprightly and inelligent, and he detailed him for duty fact being established by a soldier who colony of Connecticut.

was raised in her town. Her story is one of interest.

Frank Martin (her assumed name) was born in Bristol, Pa., and was educated at the convent in Wheeling, W Va., where she acquired an excellent land to Nashville. She was in the heat of battle at Murfreesboro, and was severely wounded in the shoulder, but fought gallantly, and waded Stone River into Murfreesboro on the memorable Sunday on which the forces were driven back. In having her wounds dressed her sex was discovered and the fact made known to General Rosecrans. The general was favorably impressed with her bravery, but would not allow her to remain in the service, and personally superintended the arrangements for her safe transmission

to her parents. "Frank" was only 18 years old, quite small, refined of manner and had a beautiful figure. She was an excellent horsewoman, and was honored with the position of bugler to the regiment.

I find only one recorded instance of woman who donned the gray-Sue Mondey, or Lieutenant Flowers, who served in Kentucky on Captain Berry's staff. She wore a full confederate uniform, with a jaunty plumed hat, from beneath which escaped a wealth of dark brown hair, a dark, piercing eye, and soft musical voice, was a bold rider and daring leader. Prior to her command with Berry she had been associated with Captain Alexander, and was present at his tragic death in Southern Kentucky,

A Gratuitous Insult.

"I fancy." said the war department lerk in a reminiscent tone, "that the boarding houses of other cities are not strikingly different from those we have ight here in our midst, and what may be said of one may be said of all of them, taken as a class-and I am free to say, after years of experience, that the average boarding house is more sinned against that sinning. to my story, and it is a boarding house in Washington. I have a room mate who is in the department of agriculture and poses as a man who knows a good thing when he sees it, and only lives in a boarding house because Uncle Sam is too mean and close to board him at a first-class hotel. Not long ago he was feeling like a last year's almanac so he said, and as he got no better he concluded he would go and consult a physician.

"The doctor put him through the usual tests and then took a general survey of him at a distance of about ten paces.

"'Um-er,' he said carefully, 'did you

say you slept well? 'Fairly, doctor.' "'Um-er-take any exercise?"

'Some, doctor, but not much.' "'Um-er, do you experience a sense of fulness after meals?"

"The patient became suddenly vigor-"'Of course, I don't, doctor,' he said, with energetic confidence; 'I live in a

boarding house. "The doctor wanted to charge him a dollar extra for it," continued the clerk, "but he begged off."

The old Barnard mansion, the oldest house in Hartford, Conn., is being torn down to make room for the Church Home association building. The ownat the barracks. A few days later the startling fact was discovered that the supposed young man was a woman, the by John Webster, fifth governor of the

THE SUNNY SOUTH'S WAR ATTITUDE.

A Richmond Clergyman Tells how Southerners have Gallantly Entered the Ranks for Love of Their Country.

latest unpleasantness has been given a young man in the passing crowd of tot-prominence that is painfully out of proportion to its significance. At least teens. These bitter memories have this is the opinion of the more thought- taken the heart out of the women of ful class of southern people, who may not be denied the credit of rightly in-trepreting their own fellings. I am not sure, but I am disposed to doubt whether the south has in a score of years felt quite as awkward as it did the other day, when, having responded as a matter of course to the call for volunteers, it was overwhelmed with congratulations for doing only what the rest of the union has done. I know that it put some of its most chivalrous for his country," said a woman who leaders to their trumps to stand up and had always been brave, "but this look pleasant while it was being said

their faces:
"We have been trying to make bebelli has utterly failed to appeal to
the you were in the union, but now the southern heart. It lies in the very lieve you were in the union, but now

Of course it was all done with the say, the noblest of impulses; but therein out of sight for the state, while the was the rub. One does not enjoy being southerner is a Greek, whose ideal is congratulated for standing up with his however the case may be, or may have with ill concealed surprise that he has On the other hand, the noticeable

lack of enthusiasm in the South since the war began has been given a significance that is quite as wide of the mark. I am not disposed to underrate that the southern people, as a rule, have no heart for the business in Cuba. But the suspicion that this indifference grows out of indifference to the union is based upon an utter misapphension of real conditions in the south. There are perfectly satisfactory reasons lying der such conditions it was mentally im-wholly outside of the question of southern loyalty, and they are by no means to weld the broken nation together.
That is to say, through all these years
the southern people have been conscious of the fact that whatever they
to interfere.

evils of slavery, it is hardly possible
that the southern people would have
ever gotten the consent of their minds
to interfere. might have against the north, the northern people were none the less bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh, and that only an opportunity needed to show that blood was thicker than water.

While the north and south are not, claimed, they have always been closer but until then the southern soldier together than either side has ordinarily go on such errands simply from a sense realized. They have always quarreled of duty to his country. more or less, but they have always been brothers. The notion that the south has just awakened to a sense of its kinship with the rest of the nation is wholly at variance with the history

of southern thought and feeling.

Ever the heat and smoke of the late gonflict often failed to smother out the sense of brotherhood. It was this that made the war so terrible Neither the north nor the south could keep out of its mind for long the feeling that the whole business was fratrito be fought flercely or it could not have been fought at all.

The most pathetic chapter of the his-

the awful truth broke down under it. ing pastime. Even the invasion, the memory of it is necessarily a sport for country which is still a horrible nightmare house parties, for in town there is no to the southern people, was time and space. Even the most commodious roof again interrupted by the proclamation top is too limited in area to do any sides with them against the negrots box kites at that, of the elaborate sort who mistook the coming of the union made so popular in the recent scienarmy as a signal for plunder and vio-So long as a northern officer remained at headquarters he could give orders in favor of the negro against and saw an Egyptian smiting one of his own race he was very apt to draw his sword and rush down upon said houses on the seashore, for it Egyptian without stopping to inquire into the merits of the difficulty.

The stay-at-homes could hate the

southerner or the northerner, as the case might be, with a perfect hatred. but when the test came to the men at the front they discovered that they were arrayed against bone of their The few ojcers whose orders bone. since despised as heartily in the north as they have been in the south. As a adhered to, rule the men who encouraged the freediers of the south every northern soldier who served on picket duty will light gleaming through their sides in gladly testify. The people who remained at home on either side would the men they had killed were of another race.

What I am trying to indicate is that the motives which prompted the southern militia to volunteer for the preswar are not of recent origin, and that they are altogether ordinary. is not true that the south has awakened to the realization that it is a part of the nation. As hard as it may be for the north to understand, the south would have responded to a call for volunteers twenty years ago.

I have intimated that the lack of war enthusiasm in the south has no connection with the question of southern loyalty. One reason why the south has not gone into the war with a heart for the business is that it has not forgotten the last war. Northern people very naturally think they know what war means, but they don't know the meaning of invasion. It may be a weakness, but the average southerner cannot separate from the idea of war the idea which his own experience has given him of war. He knows nothing about small wars, or short wars, or foreign wars; when war is mentioned it brings before him the worst war of the world. He has not forgotten what he suffered, and for the life of him he he came home, broken down in body and spirit, to find no home, but a

chimney and a pile of ashes. The southern woman remembers how out of the hundreds of fair boys who went out from her neighborhood there came back hardly a dozen, half cf whom were wiecks; and how, as a Richmond woman told me the other day, for years after the war, when planted in toba-she would look cut of the window her 1.150,000 plants.

The attitude of the south in the heart would ache for the sight of a

the south. A generation ago the southern mothers fairly pushed their boys off to the front; they were the bravest women in the world, the boys said; but the other day when our regiments started for the war the streets were turned into Bochims. The people tried to cheer and choked. It all came back to them

war-

There is a deep reason why the casus grain of southern character. said elsewhere that the northerner is best of motives, or perhaps I should a Roman, ready to sink individuality not a perfect state, but a perfect man. brother against a common foreign foe, The southerner is an individualist. He has an abnormal borror of seeming to been, between him and his brother. And meddle with other people's business. He one does not like to have it said of him believes that the way to get the world clean is for each man to sweep before proved equal to a very ordinary occa-sion. his own door, and he is so deeply im-pressed with this idea that it is difficult for him to conceive of conditions existing before another man's door which would justify him in using his broom there without an invitation.

The two sections have steadily and nevitably grown apart in their thinking on these matters. While commercial life was developing ideas of mutual interest in the north the independent agricultural life of the south was developing a race of individualists. Unthe north was sincere in professing that of an alarming or sensational character. It had only humanitarian reasons for its
It has been a common saying in the interference in the south. If the situasouth almost ever since the days of tion had been the reverse—if the north reconstruction that a war with a foreign power was the one thing needful been in consequence awakened to the

With the growth of cities and of commercial dependence in the south the individualism of the southern people is losing something of its intensity, and the time may come when they will so far overcome their horror of interference that they will be able to enand never have been, as close together ter with enthusiasm upon an effort to as demagogue peacemakers have pro-

And after all, do not these men-in the north as well as in the south—who have responded to the call without secing a reason for war and only from a hard sense of duty, deserve as much credit as those who have gone under an impulse of pity or of revenge?

Great Fun at Kite Parties.

Did you think, remembering your boyhood or your girlhood, and recalling what you have recently read in cidal, and that the men who were fac-ing each other should be standing a youthful amusement on the one hand shoulder to shoulder. Such a war had and a new science on the other? If you did you are very wrong. Kite flying has not yet risen to the dignity of a great national diversion,it is true,nor is tory of the conflict is that which tells it likely to, but the latest phase of it is how men brought face to face with that society has taken it up as a pleas-

It is necessarily a sport for country northern soldiers often took parties, but kites of a goodly size, and tific experiments.

These parties are generally given at country houses particularly well situ-ated for this sport from being either the southerner; but when he rode forth upon or close to a hill that somewhat commands the country, or at houses in the center of a broad, level plain, or at sential that all the circumstances and surroundings be favorable to kite flying, especially since the kite flyers of both sexes are very new at this game.

A fine breezy night is chosen, and the party marching forth separates into couples. There are half as many kites as there are men and girls, and at the start a kite is assigned to each coufavored the negro as against the white ple. The rules and regulations are that man were men whose names have been two men or two girls shall never be working at any kite, and this is strictly

At the signal the kites are started. dom to violence against the whites Some, by force of luck or skill in hanwere not soldiers at all, but adventur- dling, catch the breeze at once and dash ers, who swarmed in the rear of the along in the air, pulling on the kite army, and who remained to devour long string vigorously. As these successful after the soldiers had returned to their kites swing high above, with many a homes. That this feeling of kinship swirl and dip, they look strikingly picwas quite as common among the soi- turesque (especially if the night be very clear and well moonlit), the

It is a science, this flying of box have preferred shooting one of the en- kites, harder than most people would emy above their chief joy, but there suspect, and few get their kites up at was never a time during the war when the first, second or third attempt withthe soldiers at the front would not have out much difficulty. Chance complicates been glad if it had turned out that the competition. The element of luck is very pronounced, and even those most skillful fail in some particular time and again.

All are up at last, for the unfortunate players who can not manage to raise their kites will after a while be rescued from their predicament and helped out. Then, with a dozen of these unwieldy boxes that seem so strange in the kite world pirouetting at the same moment in the air, gyrating fantastically, the picture is one of much

Once up aloft with these kites the great problem is to keep the candles alight. A third or half of their can-dles suddenly extinguished, and the beauty and strangeness of these great floating glow worms of the air is par-tially, at least, lost. It is an hour of delightful uncertainty. The turn fortune with a perfectly managed kite may see its light go out; a badly controlled kite may keep its light until it is finally pulled to the ground; but, on the other hand, a misadvised jerk may end that kite's career for the night and leave it hanging, a black mass, in

The dignity of the supreme court of Tennessee was recently disturbed in a cannot drive from his mind the fear very unsual fashion. A. R. Reynolds, that his boy has gone to the front to an employe of the Louisville & Nashsuffer as he did. He remembers how ville railroad, who had been sentenced to six years in the penitentiary for defrauding his employers, was before the court on an appeal. The judgment was affirmed, and thereupon the prisoner stepped before the bench, drew a revolver out of his pocket and calmly blew out his brains.

> One Kentucky grower has 717 acres planted in tobacco. He says there are

NEW ARMY SURGERY.

How Wounds on the Battlefield are Now Treated -- Improved Mnthods Greatly Reduce Mortality.

modern weapons of war should cause geon the duty of being most uncom-promising in the matter of antisepsy This militant surgery can now under-

from the wounded region. Every effort should be made by the antiseptics, and although occasions have not been very numerous in which Except have not been very numerous in which the new discovery could be applied, plete destruction of important arteries, the new discovery could be applied, amputation should not be resorted to, there has been ample opportunity for there has been ample opportunity for On the other hand, arthrotomy, incisthe field. A few figures will suffice for an appreciation of the antiseptic method in army surgery. Bergmann and Reyher, who operated on Roumanian age of the joints are operations that battle fields, give eloquent results.

Out of fifty-seven knee wounds treated several hours after the engagement, but strongly disinfected. Bergman regives 61.5 per cent of deaths for cases of fifteen cases of fractured knee. Berg-mann states that fourteen of the wounded survived, two after amputation. Only one died-i. e., a mortality the wound must be enlarged. of 6.6 per cent.

The tables presented by Reyher, who Thirteen fiesh wounds, principally in the thigh, primarily treated by the antiseptic method, resulted in one death, or a mortality of 7.6 per cent, whereas that mortality was 21.4 per cent, or six deaths out of twenty-eight cases treated secondarily by the antiseptic method. Similarly, out of forty-six cases of gunshot wound in the knee primarily treated with antiseptics, there were six deaths, or a mortality of 13 per cent, whereas 78 cases treated sec-ondarily resulted in forty-eight deaths, or a mortality of 61.5 per cent. Again. fractures caused by projectiles, treated primarily by the antiseptic method, were followed by four deaths, or a mortality of 18.1 per cent, whereas, the proportion was 35.3 per cent, with twenty-three deaths out of sixty-five cases where the antiseptic method was applied secondarily.

These figures prove the importance of immediate application of antisepsy, seeing that in the cases treated antiseptically, but more or less after the event, the mortality was 61.5 per cent. or nearly the same as in cases where the method was not applied (62 per cent). This verdict is not, however, final, as every day experience shows that the judicious use of antisepsy may yield good results even long after the

infliction of a wound. Reyher's tables are more encouraging when considered from the point of view of mortality by infection. Deaths from pyaemia, or septic phlegmon, are dis-tributed as follows: Out of 17 cases of articular resection antiseptically treated from the outset, there was 1 death, or 5.2 per cent; out of 13 cases of simple amputation, 1 death, or 7.6 per cent; out of 22 cases of gunshot frac-ture, 2 deaths, 8 per cent; out of 27 cases of articular gunshot wounds, 1 death, 3.7 per cent. Average mortality, 6.1 per cent.

Lastly, for flesh wounds, the same surgeon found 12 cases treated antiseptically from the start all recovered, and 28 cases treated secondarily resulted in 6 deaths, or a mortality of 21.4 per cent. These results speak for themselves. They are all the more conclusive since were obtained at a time antisepsy had not been properly developed and medical equipments in respect were deficient

The above examples sufficiently prove the value of the antiseptic method on the battlefield. Now comes the ques-tion-What is the limit of delay in dressing a wound by this method with reasonable prospects of success? The figures quoted above show the great difference between its primary and sec ondary application. Is there a period which must not be exceeded? Volkmann and Koenig declare that twelve hours is the limit; Koehler goes up to twenty-four hours. These limits are certainly too narrow. It must not be forgotten that if a wound is contaminated from the outset the contamination remains localized for a long time. Even in 1870 Bilroth, with rare sagacity, temonstrated in his surgical letters on the hospitals of Mannheim and Wissen burg that septic complications of

till a certain time after the event. Without knowing Machnikoff's theory, he said that the inflammation set up in the blood vessels played a considerable part in this preservation. And this, in fact, must be so. From the very outset the irritation caused by traumatism brings out the white corpuscles, which prevent the invasion of the system by virulent germs. eschars caused by traumatism are also a barrier to infection. This will take place only when the white corpuscles, called phagosytes, are exhausted to the point of being unable any longer to destroy infectious germs, and when the eschars, becoming prematurely detached, leave the door open to the irruption of virulent agents into the circulation

wounds received in war do not occur

Such are the arguments which speak in behalf of the success of the antiseptic method, even after an extended period has elapsed since the infliction of a wound. It is crtain in such a case that if by washings and careful disinfection the number and virulence of the germs are diminished, there a good chance of avoiding infection.

These views are confirmed by opinions of many army surgeons. Von lowa from septicaemia and erysipelas after three to five days' transport by a solution of phenic acid. Other Prussian army surgeons claim to have obtained the same results by cauterization with nitric acid. These assertions must not be generalized to the extent of believing that all wounds will escape infection. Although secondary an-tosepsy is not to be neglected, it is the primary form which alone affords good chances of success. Hence everything must be done to assure its rigorous application. The army medical staff with the fighting line must therefore be numerous and well equipped with antiseptic material.

Although the antiseptic method not completely do away with infection of wounds received in battle, it never saw her looking so well!"

Then Marion felt rewarded for because of what she calls the Although the antiseptic method may rare. Thanks to it, surgery will be of ing a member of what she calls the an essentially life saving order. It is S. P. C. M."

The many injuries resulting from no longer a question of waiting with folded arms while nature does great mortality were they not treated work, and aiding her only with proper antiseptically. The extent to which diet and regular dressings. The enemy tissues are impaired in certain cases, must be actively fought-here by gothe violent phenomena of reaction fol-lowing upon traumatism, the unavoid-by taking away sequestra which are able contagion due to numerous infec- dangerous; again by cleansing the furtious agencies to which the tissues are rows, however profound they may be, subjected, impose upon the army sur- or by suturing impaired organs, which

This militant surgery can now underand elimination of all morbid germs take anything, thanks to the antiseptic method, and although the tissues must be edalt with parsimoniously, they surgeon to completely disinfect wounds, should not be spared when there is no Such has been the constant aim of hope of their healing or danger of every army surgeon since the era of their arresting recovery of the whole

are perfectly justifiable.
Probing a wound must be avoided except when absolutely necessary, cept when the exploration is very deep. cords 55 per cent of recoveries and 45 the finger is the best mans for sound-per cent of deaths, whereas Hantzel ing, and for this purpose the wound can be enlarged to admit of easy matreated by the conservative method nipulation. Of course, care must be without antisepsy. In other tables, out taken before each operation of this sort to thoroughly cleanse the hands with brush, sublimate and alcohol.

Before making ligatures of arteries give excellent results in combination with rigidity and through antisepsy to also operated in the Roumanian field prevent the suppuration, which might hospitals, are still more encouraging release the ligatures. In this way secondary hemorrhages will be less frequent.

Thanks to antisepsy, army surgery will henceforth be able to intervene in wounds that hitherto have been too difficult of treatment, such as those of the cranium, thorax and abdomen,

To Prevent Cruelty to Mothers. (From the Woman's Signal.)

"Can you help me a few minutes, Marion?

"I should like to, but I don't see how I can." The tone was not impatient, but hurried. "I have this essay to finish for the society this evening. I must go to our French history class in an hour. then to a guild meeting, and get back to my German lesson at 5 o'clock." 'No, you can't help me, dear. You look worn out yourself. Never mind, if I tie up my head perhaps I can finish

this. "Through at last." said Marion. vearily, giving a finishing touch to The Development of Religious Ideas Among the Greeks," at the same time glancing quickly at the clock. Her attention was arrested by a strange sight. Her tired mother had fallen asleep over her sewing. That was not surprising, but the startled girl saw bending over her mother's face, two angels, each

looking earnestly at the sleeper. "What made that weary look on this woman's face?" asked the stern, strange-looking angel of the weaker, sadder one. "Has God given her no daughters?" "Yes, but they have no time to help

"No time?" cried the other. "What are they doing with all the time I am allowing them?"

"Well." replied the Angel of Life, "I keep their hands and hearts full. They are affectionate daughters, much ad-The results for cases treated antiseptically in the secondary period are:
Out of 65 cases of gunshot fracture
Out of 65 cases of gunshot fracture
they love most slip from my arms into to the southern people, was time and again interrupted by the proclamation that blood is thicker than water. Southerners still recall as the only luminous incident of the dark days at the close how the northern soldiers often took painting roses and pansies.

The dark angel frowned, Young ladies must be accomplished exclaimed the other. eyes grew dim sewing for the girls, to give them time to study ancient history and modern languages; those wrinkles came because the girls had not time to share the cares and worry of everyday life. That sigh comes because their mother feels neglected and lonely while the girls are working for the women of India; that tired look comes from getting up too early, while the poor ex-hausted girls are trying to sleep back hours they gave to study or the late spent at the concert; those feet are weary because of their ceaseless walk.

"Surely the girls can help her, too?" "What they can. But their feet get weary enough going around begging for the hospital and the church, hunting up the poor and the sick."
"No wonder," said the Angel of Death, "so many mothers call me. This. is indeed sad-loving, industrious girls

giving their mother to my care as soon as selfish, wicked ones." "Ah, the hours are so crowded," said' Life, wearily. "Girls who are cultured or take an active part in life have no-time to take care of the mother whospent so much in bringing them up."
"Then I must place my seal on her brow," said the Angel of Death, bending over the sleeping woman.
"No, no!" cried Marion, springing

from her seat, "I will take care of her if you will only let her stay "Daughter, you must have the nightmare. Wake up, dear. I fear you have

missed your history class."
"Never mind, mamma, I am not going today. I am rested now, and I will make those buttonholes while you curl up on the sofa and take a nap. I'll send word to the guild professor that I must be excused today, for I am going to see to supper myself and make some of those muffins you like." "But, dear, I dislike to take your

"Seeing you have never given me any time! Now, go to sleep, mamma dear, as I did, and do not worry about me. You are of more consequence than all the languages or classics in the world." with a tender kiss from her daughter-usually too busy for such demonstrations-Mrs. Hensen fell into a sweet, restful sleep.

"I see we might have lost the best of mothers in our mad rush to be educated Hahn in particular, who was able to and useful in this hurrying, restless day save the wounded of Plevna and Ra- and generation," soliloquized Marion, as she occasionally stole a glimpse at the sleeping mother. "After this, only what time she does not need I shall devote to outside work and study. til she gets well restored. I will take of the house and give up all charge the societies except one-that I'll have by myself if the other girls will not join-a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Mothers."

And Marion kept her word. A few months later one of the Women's gressive league members said to her: We miss your bright essays so much Miss Marion. You seem to have lost all your ambition to be highly educated. You are letting your sisters get ahead of you, I fear. How young your mother looks to have grown daughters! I