

SURGEON GENERAL STERNBERG

He Will Carefully Look After Our Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

The medical service of Uncle Sam's army is brought prominently into public notice now that our soldiers are in the field. This is the branch that must look after the sick and wounded and it is of prime importance that the head of the department should be well fitted for the onerous duties that fall upon his shoulders. Surgeon General George M. Sternberg is 60 years old, but does not look his age. He served during the civil war as a surgeon and won great distinction. Since then he has been continuously serving with the army, both in Indian campaigns and yellow fever epidemics. He has studied the best methods for preventing yellow fever in different countries where it has been prevalent, has represented this country at international sanitary conferences and is a member of leading medical organizations here and abroad. He has published many works principally on the cause and cure of disease from climatic influences.

In accordance with Gen. Sternberg's plan for the caring of sick and wounded during the occupation of Cuba, every army division will be provided with tents for a field hospital for the divi-



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sion; also with an ambulance corps, consisting of enlisted men of the hospital corps of the United States army, whose duty it will be to remove the wounded from the battlefield as promptly as possible. The hospital ship relief will go to any port which may be occupied by our troops, to serve as a floating hospital and also as an ambulance ship to bring the sick and wounded to the nearest port in the United States where hospital accommodations are available.

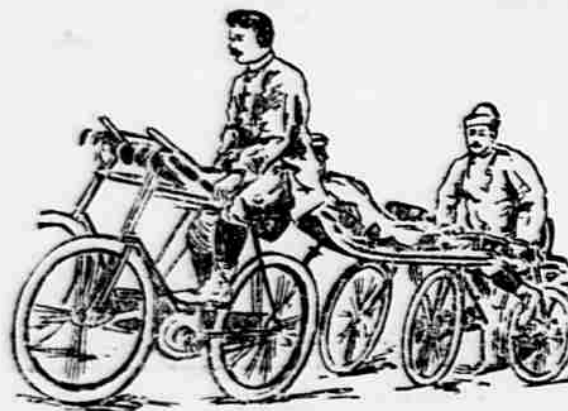
A large general hospital has been fitted up at Key West, as this will be the most convenient point of landing the sick and wounded of an army in Cuba. A hospital train consisting of tourist sleepers and a dining car, with medical officers and attendants and nurses, will be held in readiness to transport the sick and wounded from Tampa or any other convenient point in Florida, to the general hospitals located farther north. The first of these is at Fort McPherson, Ga., where accommodations have been provided for 500 sick, and upon short notice these hospital accommodations can be considerably extended. The barracks at Fort Thomas, Ky., have also been converted into a general hospital, and 600 or more men can be provided for at this point. The barracks at Fort Myer, Va., have also been taken for hospital purposes. Additional hospitals will be established as soon as the necessity for them arises.

Gen. Sternberg has laid down regulations for the soldiers to follow while in Cuba. They will receive the best of enlightened medical treatment and if fevers break out among them it will not be for want of vigilance on the part of the medical corps.

THE WHEEL 'N WAR.

How Bicycles May Be of Service to the Ambulance Corps.

The bicycle as an aid in war is a much discussed subject. Here it is shown as used by the British soldier in carrying the wounded off the field. Every year a royal military tournament is held in London, and at the one held



THE DOUBLE AMBULANCE.

recently this ambulance was a feature. Four bicycles are used to each litter, one at each corner, but only two riders are required. Whether or not this idea would be of any use in Cuba with its sandy soil is a question.

Died a Pauper.

Samuel Tetlow, who died a pauper recently in San Francisco, was one of the earlier settlers on the Pacific coast, and in the good old days of Frisco's babyhood was known as "Prince Prodigal," because of the facility with which he won and lost fortunes over the green baize. He built the old Bella Union Theater, having as a partner in its management William Skaneatelebury, whom he shot to death during a quarrel. Tetlow was sentenced to death, but "social" influence brought about his acquittal at a former trial. At one time he owned the property now known as Sutro Heights, which he sold to ex-Mayor Sutro for \$30,000.

What Constitutes a Good Beehive. Simplicity and efficiency are the main requirements of the modern beehive. The hive produces no honey, but it is an indispensable instrument in bee culture. The best implement is often a failure in inefficient hands, while an efficient operator can make a partial success even with poor tools, but for a

first-class job we look for a good mechanic with the best tools. In the production of honey, like the production of anything else, at this time, competition is very strong, and if we would make a profit on the goods produced we must cheapen the production. We must produce the very finest goods at the lowest possible figure. This we can accomplish only by having the best bees, the best hives and implements, and handle the same economically. The man who rides "hobbies" and runs after "fads" in bee culture will have a lean bank account.—American Gardening.

RAPID-FIRE GUNS.

What Distinguishes Them from the Slow-Fire Cannon.

Rapid fire guns are just now much talked about, but most people have only a vague idea of what they are. Probably the general idea is based on the Gatling gun. People who take the Gatling gun as a type of "rapid fire" suppose that all guns called by that name are merely machines for showering rifle balls. But this is a complete mistake. There are rapid fire guns with a diameter of six inches that throw shells weighing 100 pounds. The Engineering News explains the matter as follows:

The essential difference is in the method of loading. Instead of opening the breech and inserting the projectile and the powder separately, the latter is in a bunting bag, ammunition for rapid fire guns is now prepared as for small arms, the ball, powder and firing primer are united, the powder in a metallic case attached to the shot, and the primer in the center of the base of this case. There are a number of types of rapid fire guns, differing in the way this fixed ammunition is fed to the gun and fired. The six-pounder (2.24-inch caliber) rapid fire guns of the Hotchkiss, Driggs-Schroeder, Maxim, Nordenfeldt and Spongel types can discharge 100 shots in 4 minutes 26 seconds, 4 minutes 25 1/2 seconds, 4 minutes 41 seconds and 4 minutes 56 1/2 seconds, respectively, or twenty to twenty-five shots per minute, with accuracy of aim. Without attempt at accuracy of aim the rate can be increased to thirty to thirty-five shots per minute. With five-inch rapid fire guns, or fifty-pounders, thirty-six shots have been fired in five minutes.

Fecundity of the Sparrow.

Sparrows are the rabbits of the feathered world in point of multiplication, frequently producing more than twenty young ones in a season, three or four broods of six or seven being not unusual. In six years the progeny of one single pair of sparrows will amount to millions, as evidence the alarming rapidity with which the United States, New Zealand and Australia are now infested, the number originally taken over by emigrants being very small. Complaints from American, Australian and New Zealand agriculturists of the ravages committed by the bird are even more bitter than those of English farmers. The total numbers of sparrows are out of all proportion to those of other species of birds.

Siberian Horses' Manes and Tails.

Three hundred bales of horses' manes and tails, to be used for upholstering furniture, have been landed here by the British steamships Maine and Michigan from London. They are taken from far-away Siberia, and are come from horses used by the Cossacks after the animals have outlived their usefulness. Horses are cheap in Russia, and after having seen better days their manes and tails are the only things left of a commercial value. Very often these hirsute appendages are taken from sound animals, and the beasts left to their fate. Here the upholsterers use the hair for stuffing chair-backs and other articles of furniture, and the material from Russia brings the best price, because the hair is the longest, and consequently the best.—Philadelphia Record.

The Missing Heart.

Jack Potts—I might have won a couple of hundred from old Chippis last night in a little game of poker, but I didn't have the heart to take his money. Will Betts—Conscience wouldn't permit it, eh? Jack Potts—No; merely a case of heart failure. Will Betts—Why, how's that? Jack Potts—Well, you see I needed just one more little heart to make a flush.

From Bad to Worse.

Dixon—I'd give anything I possess if I could only get rid of this gout. Hixon—Oh, that's an easy matter. Just move around to our boarding house and I'll wager that liver complaint will soon take the place of the gout. Dixon—Liver complaint! Why, how's that? Hixon—Well, the landlady feeds us liver every other day and the boarders are all complaining.

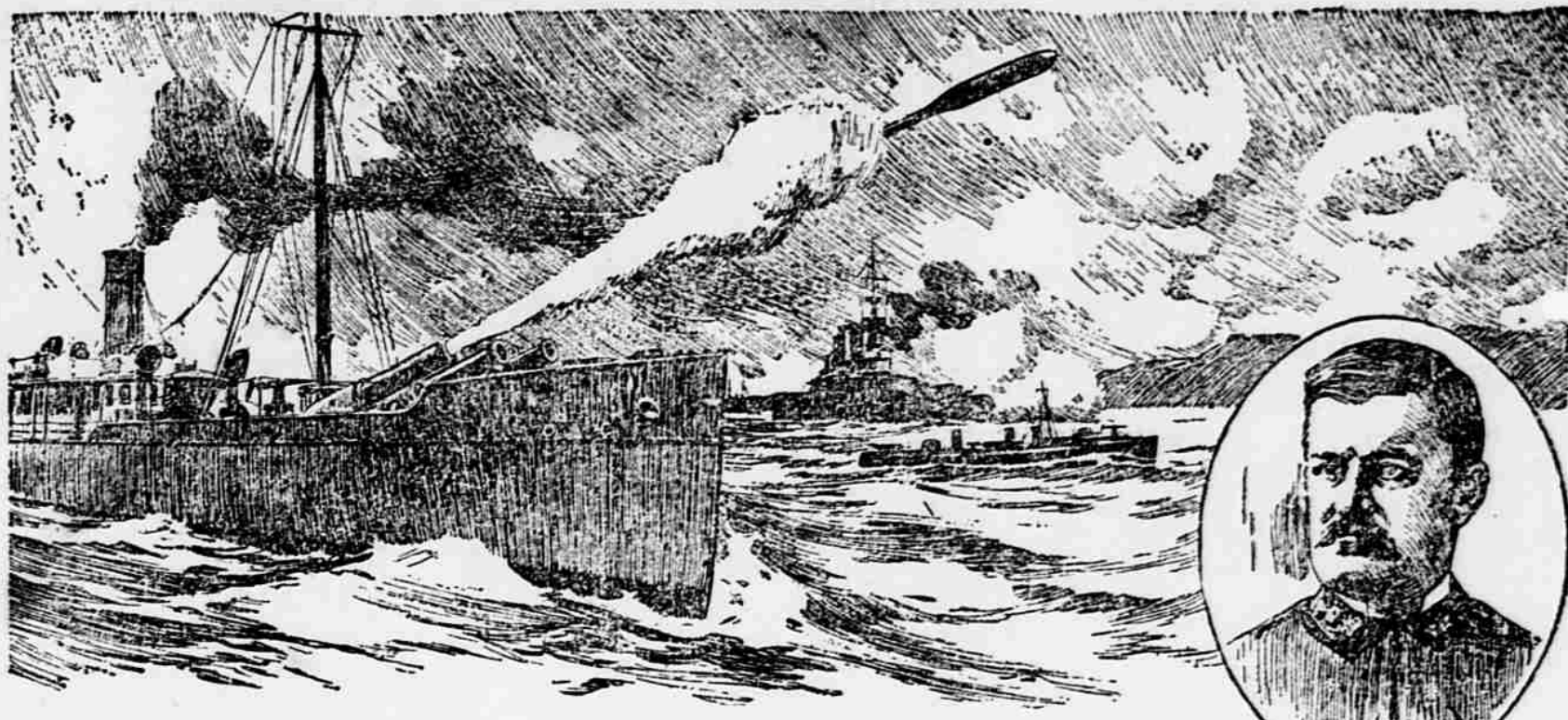
Dickens Not Good Enough.

Of the remaking and unmaking of books there is apparently as little end as of their making. We have already seen the expurgator at work on "Oliver Twist," and now it is the harmless-looking "Sketches by Boz" which is to be torn to pieces. The authorities at Darlinghurst jail, in Sydney, Australia, declare that thirty pages of this book are unfit for prisoners to read and have accordingly cut them out of the copy in the jail library.

A Slight Misunderstanding.

Mr. Guyer—I suppose you ride a wheel, Miss Antiquate? Miss Antiquate—Yes, indeed; I completed my first century yesterday. Mr. Guyer—Really? You don't look it, I'm sure. N. B.—Friends they were, but strangers now.

DYNAMITE GUN VESSEL VESUVIUS IN ACTION.



TARGET FOR ALL EYES.

The Dynamite Cruiser Vesuvius May Revolutionize Naval Warfare.

The naval authorities of the world are anxiously watching the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, that tiny craft whose pneumatic guns did such terrible execution at Santiago. The Vesuvius is in a class by herself; there is no other vessel like her in the world. This is the first time in the history of warfare that high explosives have been used in pneumatic guns and the success that attended the trials of the Vesuvius at Santiago will in all probability revolutionize the construction of warships. With



REGULATING THE PRESSURE.

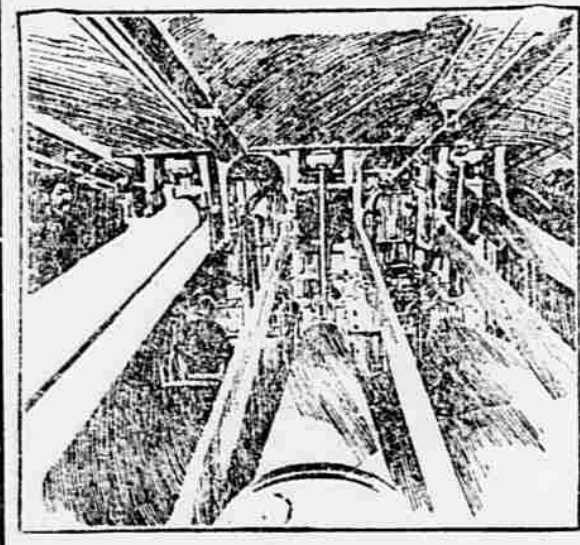
a greater range of fire, which it is believed by experts can and will be obtained by improvements in pneumatic guns, the Vesuvius, or a vessel carrying similar guns, would be more than a match for the best battleship afloat.

The Vesuvius was built by Cramps at Philadelphia in 1886 and was accepted by the government and placed in commission four years later. Its armament consists of three pneumatic guns, which are in the forward part of the vessel. The guns are built into the vessel, which acts as a movable gun carriage. Their muzzles are carried forward and project above the deck, near the bow, at an elevation of 18 degrees. They are made of thin cast iron, are 15 inches in diameter, and are 54 feet long. They are not rifled, the vanes upon the projectile being relied upon to give the desired axial rotation. The full-sized shells for the guns are 14 1/2 inches in diameter and about 7 feet long. A tail is fitted at the end of the shell with spiral vanes, which secures its alignment and rotation. They are designed to carry a charge of 150 to 200 pounds of dynamite or gun-cotton, and the effect of the latter charge the results at Santiago attest. Experts say that if one of these giant shells exploded within twenty feet of an armored vessel, a large section of the hull would disappear.

The shells are hurled from the guns by compressed air and so powerful is this force that they can be sent with accuracy a distance of two and a half miles. The air is compressed into reservoirs containing a large number of wrought iron tubes. Each shot that is fired at a mile range takes 150 pounds of air.

The guns are loaded and handled with ease. Under the rear of each gun are two "revolvers," each containing five chambers for the shells. When the gun is to be loaded the breech is unfixed and falls on a pivot at the extreme rear end. The opening in the gun comes directly in line with the lowest chamber in the "revolver." A hydraulic ram pushes the shell forward into the breech, which is at once swung upward, completing the continuity of the barrel. The "revolver" is thus turned forward one division so as to be ready to supply the next shell. Hydraulic power is used to execute all the maneuvers. The complete armament of each gun is ten projectiles.

When the gun is to be fired the air is admitted to the chamber by means of a



LOADING THE GUNS.

valve. The distance that the shell will be thrown depends upon the amount of air admitted into the pneumatic tube, which is controlled by the valve. The firing can take place as rapidly as the shells can be loaded into the tubes.

The Vesuvius is particularly well adapted for blowing up mines by exploding dynamite shells in the mine fields. A shot from one of her guns, it is estimated, will set off every mine within a radius of fifty feet from the point where the shell explodes. The great weakness of the Vesuvius lies in

its armor, which is but 3-16 of an inch thick and could easily be pierced by a shell. The impact would be liable to set off the dynamite on board the vessel and that would be the last of the Vesuvius and the nifty men who man her. The destroyer is designed principally for night attacks, stealing up under cover of the darkness, noiselessly discharging a few shells and then rushing back, at a high rate of speed, out of harm's way.

LIEUTENANT VICTOR BLUE.

Went Ashore at Santiago, Traveled 72 Miles, and Spied Cervera's Fleet.

Lieutenant Victor Blue, whose bold tour of Santiago de Cuba Bay won for him high praise from Admiral Sampson, has taken his place beside Hobson, Rowan, Fremont and the other young men who have distinguished themselves in the war with Spain. Blue made a tour around the bay of seventy miles, and counted the four armored cruisers and the two torpedo boat destroyers of Cervera's famous armada. Young Blue had no lack of exciting adventures after Sampson's ships got into Cuban waters. He was in charge of the Suwanee (the transformed Mayflower) when hostilities began, and he accompanied the Gussie on her expedition. The Suwanee, backed up by the gunboat Newport, tried to entice the Spaniards into a fight, but they refused the bait. Blue's boat ran on a reef near Cape Francis, and would have made an easy prey for the Spaniards. She did not get away until after twelve hours had passed. Blue ran the gantlet of five Spanish gunboats, and reached the outposts of General Gomez, where he planted the American flag. On his return from his hazardous expedition



LIEUTENANT VICTOR BLUE.

around Santiago Bay he brought with him a copy of a Santiago newspaper. His daring trip into the very homes of the Spanish set at rest the fiction that the Cape Verde fleet was not bottled up in the little bay.

The Soldiers' Good-By.

She bravely bade her Horace good-bye. That girl with the auburn hair, And smiled through the tear that dimmed her eye. That girl with the auburn hair, And she kissed him, and kissed him, and kissed him. And kissed him, and kissed him, and kissed him. And his soldier comrades had to assist him To leave that girl so fair. —Chicago Tribune.

Another Powerful Anesthetic.

According to the British and Colonial Druggist a Russian chemist has discovered a most powerful anesthetic. It is several thousand times more powerful than chloroform, volatilizes powerfully and acts, when freely mixed with air at great distances. Experiments are being made at St. Petersburg to see if it cannot be inclosed in bombs, which would have the extraordinary effect of anesthetizing instead of wounding the enemy.

At Waterloo.

One hundred and forty-nine thousand men were engaged at Waterloo, of whom 51,000 were killed or taken prisoners. In proportion to the number engaged Waterloo was one of the bloodiest battles of history, not less than 35 per cent of the whole number being placed hors de combat. The British artillery fired 9,426 rounds, or one for every Frenchman killed in the battle.

Spaniards Are Romanists.

The state religion of Spain is the Roman Catholic, which is maintained by the government. The Constitution permits non-Catholics to worship as they please, but they must do so privately and without making any public announcement of their religious services.

Why doesn't someone name a boy baby Dewey? Here is a chance for fame. Hurry up.

"UNCLE REMUS."

Joel Chandler Harris Began Life as a Printer's "Devil."

Mr. Harris will always be known, first and foremost, as the author of the "Uncle Remus" tales. Few men make two literary hits in one lifetime. It was genius that induced this Southern newspaper writer to give the world the negro folk tales which he had heard as a boy about the wide, old-fashioned fireplace. It was literary instinct of a high order which enabled him to reproduce so perfectly the dialect of the Southern negro and at the same time make it clear to one who never lived in the South. Since "Uncle Remus" gave Harris a world-wide fame he has written many stories, all of which are marked by perfect simplicity and clearness of style and by admirable character-drawing. One long story he has essayed, but it was not a success. It will interest young writers to know that Mr. Harris' favorite book, when he was a boy, was "The Vicar of Wakefield," and that he read Goldsmith's story so often that even now he can repeat many pages of it. He began life as a printer's boy at 12 years of age, and it was at the printer's case, like Ben Franklin, that he first felt the impulse to put his thoughts into writing.



MR. J. C. HARRIS.

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KING OF GUIDES.

Famous Old Swiss Who Piloted Many Travelers Over the Alps.

Of all the guides who have helped American travelers to love the Alps the chief, perhaps, was Christian Almer. He was the king of his tribe. He enjoyed his calling, and pursued it from boyhood with the zeal of an artist.

Until he was quite an old man the famous old Swiss was actively engaged in "guiding." His eye was keen, his foot sure, his judgment unerring and his delight in crossing the most difficult of the passes and mounting the steepest of the peaks was great long after most guides have retired to the chimney corner and given their business up to their sons. Almer lived at Grindel-



CHRISTIAN ALMER AND HIS WIFE.

wald in Switzerland. He was photographed there a year ago with his wife on their golden wedding day. He died recently.

Disproved the Slander.

There is a Mexican bull fighter—El Curita—whose enemies have made the statement against him that he had been beaten by a woman. He denied this and notified the local newspapers that the actual facts were that he had knocked the woman down four times with a chair. Moreover, he had been sentenced to jail, but his eight-day sentence had been commuted on the payment of a fine, which he construed as a vindication of his character.

The fates are really very kind; every worthless man gets along better than he deserves.

Dressmakers say that every really good figure is manufactured.

He Must Have Forgotten. "So that's the son of old Rockingham, the millionaire, is it?" "Yes; any one might guess that, after seeing the amount of attention that is paid to him by the ladies." "I suppose so." "Well, why don't you go on and say it?" "Say what?" "That he probably couldn't earn \$25 a month if he had to work for a living. That's what folks always say about rich men's sons, isn't it?"

The Climate of Cuba. Because of frequent rains in Cuba malarial fevers are a common ailment there, as in many sections of the United States. Ailments of this kind, no matter where they occur, are cured with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Besides being a specific for malarial troubles, it has no equal for dyspepsia and constipation.

Human Heads.

Human heads formed a collection recently sold at public auction in London. There were twelve of them, from Ecuador, New Guinea, New Zealand and other places. A "tattooed Maori head with a curious smell" brought 17 guineas.—New York Sun.

Home-seeker's Excursion.

30 points in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Missouri, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Utah, Wyoming and Oregon. Dates: July 19th, August 2nd, 16th, 30th, 6th, 20th, and Oct. 4th, 18th. Particulars at Northwestern city office, Security Bank Building, or by mail, on application to H. C. Cheyney, general agent, Sioux City, Iowa.

The Largest Rivers.

The five largest rivers in the world are as follows: North America, Mississippi and Missouri, 4,300 miles; South America, Amazon and Beni, 4,000 miles; Asia, Yenesei and Selenga, 3,850 miles; Africa, Nile, 3,240 miles; Europe, Volga, Russian, 2,500 miles.

For Buffalo.

The Northwestern excursion to Buffalo offers a choice of many routes. Before completing your arrangements, call at the Northwestern city office, Security Bank building, Sioux City, Iowa.

Impossible!

"Surprising case, that of the Deedlingham girl who married the French count, isn't it?" "Why, what has he done?" "Nothing but behave himself."

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 15 cents. Why doesn't a trained skirt know enough to keep out of the mud?

Why doesn't snow come down in winter and ice go up in summer?

"I'm So Tired!"

As tired in the morning as when I go to bed! Why is it? Simply because your blood is in such a poor, thin, sluggish condition it does not keep up your strength and you do not get the benefit of your sleep. To feel strong and keep strong just try the tonic and purifying effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Our word for it, 'twill do you good.

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Is America's Greatest Medicine. Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.



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