PROGRESS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1896.

PATRIOT'S LIFE IN CAMP

A VISIT TO THE CUBAN ARMY IN-TERESTINGLY DESCRIBED.

How They Speed Their Life in Camp-The Clothes They Wear and Their Amusements-Other Interesting Features of the Cuban War Field.

From his retreat in Virginia, where he is engaged in writing war history, Gen. Bradley T. Johnson sends the News the following letter from a gentleman in Cuba:

Having received notice of an encampmant of insurgents in the neighbourhood of my estate, I resolved to visit it, not only to pay my respects to the General in command, as an old friend, but also to see tor myself and become acquainted with the composition of such an organization. The small bands that frequently visited my place were for the most part independent bodies, acting, to all in'ent, on their own responsibility, but having, nevertheless, communication with the large bcdies of patriots that moved about the country, keeping the troops in constant alarm by their rapid changes of position.

I started early one morning under the guidance of a couple of insurgents who visited me most frequent'y, taking with us the passports of papers that every one is ever cruel or barbarous, for the accomplishobliged to carry either at his residence or to go even beyond the boundaries of his estate, as in case of meeting the Spanish the hundred, where half the number would soldiers I could remain within the exactions be crowded, human beings whose only duced by this drug that Bodin assures us of military law. I also took the precaution of carrying a field g'asseo as to reconnoitre the reads that lay in our way, from the hills that overlooked the land. As it was, them and in which every loathsome funcwe met only a small detachment of cavalry tion of the human body has to be performcrossing cur route at some distance, and we remained hidden until it had passed About ten miles from the s'arting point, on kind until death, by the platoon fire or the ascending a small (minence, we were sud- midnight murder by drowning, brings denly confronted by two insurgents, whose relief to the wretched sufferer. appearance somewhat startled me, as I could see no object or bush of sufficient wide sympathy and called forth the armed size to enable any one to hide in. I suppose that they had dug holes for the purpose, as they informed me that the detachment we had seen hed passed close to them. a barbarous system of warfare, carried on They exchanged a few words with my by the preconsuls of Spain? But the destiguide and we passed on our way. A few nies of rations are not all in the hands of hundred yards further we were stopped by Let us hope.-Ba'timore News. a squad of mounted men, who, on learning

bad taken advantage of the amn's'y declaimed one in a loud voice, amid the cheers and cries of approval of the whole as inferior to the best.

the British officer at his meal of a few sweet potatoes and a piece of raccoor, with a pine log for a table : Washington of liged to remain in bed until his only shirt is washed, make cur breas's swell with admiration. We feel for the suffering endured by those herces of the past, in frost and snow; we follow them in sympathy in the dreary ma ch through drenching rain and clinging mud-let us give a thought to those of the present, though not of our race, who, without remuneration of any kind, often without raiment, without other shelter than the trees of the forest against the heavy s'orms of the trojics, with scant knowledge of the

use of fir. arms, are s'ruggling for their liberty against a numerous and powerful foe, wielding every implement known to modern wartare, and who shrink from no act how. ment of a purpose. Let the world know that in the dungeons

of the Spanish fort: esses are confined by cime his bein the desire of liberty, reigious and poli ical. With no covering or bed but the slimy pavement of the champer, in which their scanty food is thrown to ed, these martyrs, like beasts in an ill-kept den, breathe the foul air, many suffering from fever and disease without help of any

Armenia's struggle with the Turk for religious liberty has awakened a worldis her cause more just or less hely than that of Cuba, in whose defense no one has raised a hand nor a voice protested against man. God, our lord, watches and waits.

at the toes, they were cheerful and con- readiness during an engagement, so that it tented. There was casual mention of the another operation should be required he "presentation," or wilful surrender of two might at least have the poor comfort of of their number, who a few days before being cut with warm with instruments. On the side of the surgeon we find cree. 'Let them go, so much more merit throughout the ages a constant effort o to those who remain true to Cuba!' ex- diminish the terrors of operations and a continuons reprobation of the distressful, not to say cruel, modes of practice adopted troop. Among this equadron I counted by preceeding generations. And yet the fifteen colored men, who in nowise showed time is not very far distant from ours when they lopped of a limb by stricking it vic-

We dwell with pride on the trials, the lently with a heavy knife; that time when abnegation, the heroism displayed in our they knew neither how to stop nor how to war for ind pendence. Marion receiving prevent hemorrhage but by burning the part whence the blood jetted with burning oil or the red-hot iron; that time when surgeons armed themselves at every moment with pincers, with bu ning cauteries and with instruments, the representatious even of which cause terror.

> "The belief that operations might be rendered painless appears to have been present in the minds of surgeons from the carliest periods. Witness the accounts foi the Memphis stone, described by Diosconides and Pliny, which by steeping the vineger was made to give forth the fumes of carbonic acid, and of the mandragor, employed, according to Theodoric, when mixed with other narcotics, by inhalation, and causing a sleep from which the patient could only be aroused by the fumes of vinegar. So profound was the stupor inthat under its influence a man submitted without consciousness to a painful operation and continued to sleep for several days thereaf'er.

"Vigo speaks of the whole body being 'brought asleep by the smelling of a sponge wherein opium is,' but warns his readers that the practice is cangerous, because the use of opium is sometimes followed by gaugrene. In his work on 'Natural Magic' Baptista Porta speaks of a volatile drug place where, the year before, she had wen kept in leaden vessels, which produced intervention of all Europe; in what respect sleep when applied to the nostrils, and Perrin suggests that this may actually have been ether or some other of our modest ar æsthetic agents.

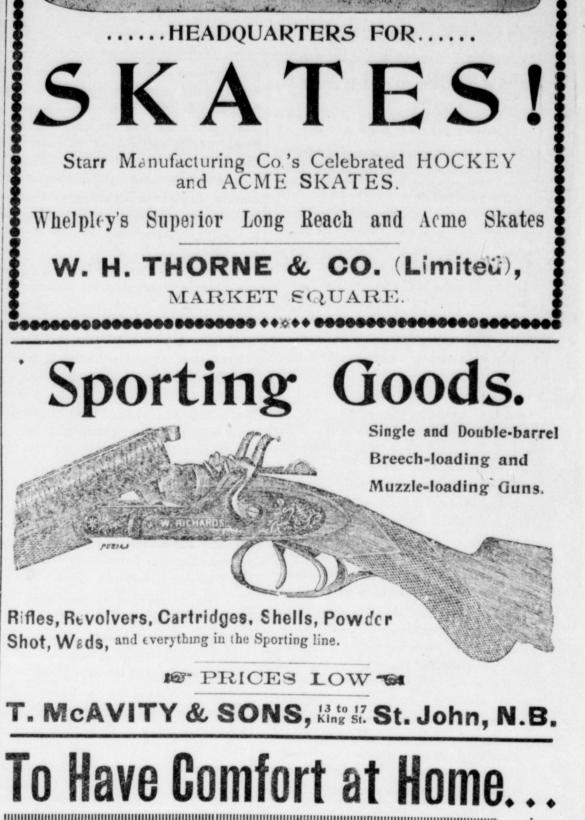
'Mental preoccupation was sometnes sought as a means of preventing pain. Richard Wiseman found that soldiers dreaded the loss of a limb much less if it were the sovereign should subside.



the queen of song, made a momentary awkwardnnss which the gentle tact of the singer overcame.

It was on a night when Jenny Lind was to sing at Her Mejesty's Theatre that the queen made her first appearance after the memorable Chartist day. For the great artist, too, this was a first appearance, for it was the beginning of her season at a unparalleled fame.

It happened that the queen entered the royal box at the same moment that the prima donna stepped upon the stage. Instantly a tumult of acclamation burst from every corner of the theatre. Jenny Lind modestly retired to the back of the stige. w iting till the demonstration of loyalty to





the o' ject of my visit, in'o: med me that they were the advance guard of the main body, and directed us to ruins that could be seen through some trees on our right.

The encampment was formed in the batey or cluster of houses that belonged to the sugar estate-the cane has been destroyed long ago by fire-and of the buildings only one remains in fair condition and that was occuried by an aged couple. Of all the others only charred timbers and blackened walls remains to mark the place where they stood. The general had moved away the previous evening with the greater part of the command, leaving 150 men, who were at this time engaged in cutting up three steers and preparing their morning meal. I passed through the throng, exchanging saluations with the men and reached the quarters of the commanding officer, in whom I recognized an old acquaintance, and was invited to partake of the meal to which he was doing justice. and dismcunting I occupied the seat offered me by one of the staff, which was formed of several bricks in a pile. On a charred piece of timber that had been a supporting column of the sugar house was the lay-out, consisting of a large piece of meat almost burnt on one side and quite rare on the other and a pile of sweet potatoes. For table cloth there was a large yagua or bark of the palm tree.

Of this meat each one present, with the knife carried at the waist, carved a piece, which was eaten 'en nature' as fingers were made before knives and forks. Water was drank from bottles or leather cases, with which many were provided. The commanding officer, however, had a cup of coffee, which he insisted on dividing with me, regre ting that for the present t'e sugar had given out. Jokes were n.t. wanting, and laughter resounded on all sides, proving that if anything else was wanting, good humor certainly was not. The meal being over, a shrill whistle resounded, silence was restored. and at the word of command each man sought his horse and in a tew minutes the line was formed ready to take up the march. I asked permission to inspect the arms. which was readily granted. Many were Colt repeating carbines, others were Remington or Peabody, and two or three men had No. 12 breech-loading shotguns which showed hard use and were not kept in as good condition as could be desired. All had revolvers, mostly Smith & Wesson's and the well-known machete. Some of the rifles were new from a recent landing on the coast, and not a few had broken stocks that had been mended with wire or twine. The men were dressed in clothes of

many colors, some merely with knit undershirts and linen pants. Nothing suggested anything of a uniform except the five-pointed star on a blue ground that was conspicious on the upturned brim of the hat. whether felt or straw. Some ci the dusky race had further orraments of peacock or other gay feathers. All had pieces of oilcloth rolled and carried at the front of the saddle, which were used as a cloak for protection from the rain, or at night from the heavy dews. The men appeared strong and healthy, and if their garments were somewhat worn and ragged, and shoes out

SURGERY WITHOUT AN ESTHETICS

The Horror of the Knife Up to the Discov ery of At æsthesia Fifty Years Ago.

One of the most interesting papers read at the recent celebration in Boston of the fiftieth anniversary of the first administration of ether in a surgical operation was that by Dr. John Ashburst of that city on 'Surgery Betore the Days of Ar æ thetics.' It vividly recalls the horrors of those days when the surgeon's knife was an object of far greater terror than now, and inflicted untold tortures upon the conscious patient.

'A study of the condition of surgery before the days of ar æsthesia,' said Dr. Ashhurst, 'reveals on the one hand a picture of heroic boldness and masterly selfcontrol on the part of the surgeon, and on the o her a ghastly panorama, sometimes of stoic fortitude and endurance, sometimes of abject terror and humiliation-but always of agonizing wretchedness and pain-on the part of the unhappy victim who required the surgeon's aid.

as an essential trait in the operative surgeon was, before the days of ar æsth sia, a feature in the surgeon's career which impressed very strongly the public generally as well as those immediately connected with the operation. It is interesting to recalls that Sir James Simpson of Edinburgh, shortly after beginning his professional studies, was so affected by 'seeing the terrible agony of a poor Highland woman under amputation of the breast' that le resolved to abandon a medical career and seek other occupation; happily his inten tion was recon idered, and he returned to his studies, asking himself 'Can anything be done to make operations less painful?' and, as everyone knows, in less than twenty years became a high priest of as æsthesia, and the introducer into surgical and obstetrical practice of ether's great rival, chloroform.

'No braver or more gallant gentleman ever lived than A'miral Viscount Nelson, and after his right elbow had been spattered by a French tullet in the assault at Teneriffe he manifested the utmost courage refusing to be taken to the nearest ship lest the sight of his injury should alarm the wife of a fellow officer whose own fate was uncertain, and when his own ship was reached he climbed up its side without assistance, saying; 'Tell the surgeon to make haste and get his instruments. I know I must loose my right arm, so the soor er it is off the better.' 'He underwent the amputation,' we learn from a private letter of one of his midshipmen, 'with the same firmness and courage that have always marked his charac'er.' And yet so pain-ISAAC fully was he effected by the coldness of the operator's knife that when next going

removed immediately, while they were 'in the heat of the fight,' than if the operation was postponed until next day; 'wherefore,' he says, 'cut it off quickly, while the soldier is heated and in mettle;' and Renauldin recalls the case of the amiable Dolomieu, who, exposed to the pangs of starvation in a Neapolitan dungeon, measurably alleviat_ ed his own distress by in the composition of a treatise on mineralogy, while his unfortunate servant, and fellow prisoner, who had not the same intellectual resources, was hungry enough for both.

'But the presence of pain was not the only evil dreaded by our predecessors in attempting important operations; the great risk of fatal accident from some involun-'a'v movement of the patient was constantly present to the mind of the conscientious surgeon. 'How often,' says Dr. Valentine Mott, 'when operating in some deep, dark wound along the course of some great vein. with thin walls alternately distended and flaccid with the vital current-how often have I dreaded that some unfortunate "The 'pitilessness' which Ceicus urged struggle of the patient would deviate the knife a little from its proper course, and that I, who fain would be the deliverer, should involuntarily become the execution. er, seeing my patient perish in my hands by the most appalling forms of death! Had he been ins nsible I should have felt no alarm.

'Coming down to the days more immediately preceding the date of the great discovery we find that opium and alcohol were the only agen's which continued to be regarded as of practical value in diminishing the pain of operations, though the attendant disadvantages of their employment were of course recognized. Meanwhile facts were accumulating, the significance of which we now plainly recognize, and which excited no attention.

'Sir Humphrey Davy, in the early days of the nineteenth century, suggessed the use of nitrous oxide gas as an aræsthetic in minor operations, and it was the custom at some of our medical schools-at the University of Pennsylvania, for one-for students to breathe 'laughing gas,' as it was then called, for diversion. But yetand yet-surgeons went on, in every country, cutting and burning, and patients went on writing and screaming, until on the sixteenth day of October, in the year 1846, in the Massachusetts General Hospital, Dr. John C. Warren painlessly removed a tumor from a man who had previously been etherized by Dr. William **f**. G. Morton, and surgical at aesthesia became the priceless heritage of the civilized world.'

JENNIE LIND AND THE QUEEN. Both Ladies Acted Gracefully in an En. barassing Position.

There is a pretty story told of Queen Victoria and Jenny Lind. It belongs to the year 1848, and shows how the modesty of two women the Queen of England and

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SHORTHAND

The queen, refusing to appre terself that which she im gined to be ininterded for the artist, made no acknowledgment, either from the stage or the royal box.

At length, when the situation became embarrassing, Jenny Lind, with ready tact. ran forward to the footlights and sang 'God Save the Qucen,' which was caught up at the end of the solo by the orchestra, chorus and sudience. The queen then came to the front of her box and bowed. and the opera was resumed.

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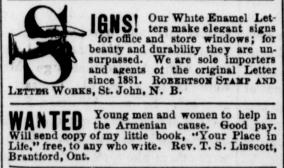
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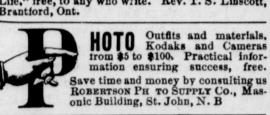
Announcements under this heading not exceeding five lines (about 35 words) cost 25 cents each insertion. Five cents extra for every additional line.

ACCORDING TO AGENTS' REPORTS, "Queen Victoria: Her Life and Reign," introduction by Lord Dufferin, will reach high water mark of circulation; one agent reach high water mark of circulation; one agent reported twenty-nine orders the day after he got his prospectus; many trke orders from three-fou ths of calls made. We need canvassers for Canada and Australia; prospectus free on deposit of \$1 as guarantee. If you want a share in this gold mine hustle, for territory is going fast. THE BRADLEY-GARRETSON CO., LTD, Toronto,

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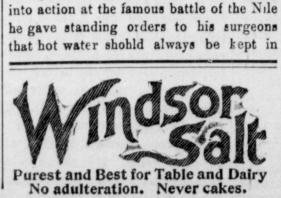


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