FLAGS ON A MAN OF-WAR.

The Fighting Goes on Until a National Ensign Comes Down for Good.

A story is told of a cabin boy on board a man-of-war who, by his action in pulling down the enemy's flag during a battle, gained a victory for his commander. The story illustrates the value of the national flag in a naval action, and how much depends upon the sailors seeing it flying from the mast head above them. It was just at the beginning of a battle between two ships that the cabin boy, who had never been in a fight, asked one of the sailors how long it would take the enemy to surrender, and what his own ship would have to do to beat the other.

'Do you see that?' asked the sailor, pointing to the flag which was flying from the mast head of the other ship. 'As long as that is flying the other fellows will fight, but when it comes down they will stop and their ship will surrender.'

The cabin boy was too small to fight, but he made up his mind to get the flag for his Captain. During the battle, when the ships were lashed together, he crawled on board the enemy's vessel, and while the sailors were busy fighting climbed the rope ladder which ran up the mast, and, pulling the flag from its place. wrapped it around his body and carried it back to his own ship. The sailors were fighting bravely, until one, looking up and seeing that the flag was gone, cried out to his companions that the Captain had pulled down the flag, and there was no use fighting longer. The men threw down their arms, and the mistake was not discovered until it was too late, for the cabin boy's comrades had seized the ship.

The flag of his country is what every sailor and soldier throughout the world fights for during a battle; when the flag is gone they lose heart and give up easily. Some of the bravest deeds have been in defence of the flag, and to get it back again when the enemy have captured it. When a ship goes into battle the national flag is run up to the masthead, the highest point on the vessel, where it flies until the engagement is over. Sometimes, when the other ship is the stronger, or its sailors fight better, and the captain sees that he is beaten, he pulls down his flag to show the enemy that he has had enough and wants to surrender. This act is called 'striking the colors.' It is a usual thing to run up a white flag is the place of the one which has been hauled down, but often the simple act of striking the colors is enough to end a battle. So long as the captain of a ship sees any flag except a white one flying from the enemy's versel he will continue to fire upon it, for it is a sign that the sailors have not given up and are ready to fight

Sometimes, during a naval battle, the ropes which hold the flag are shot away, but in such cases there are always some brave sailors who will climb the mast and put another in its place.

A ship going into action carries several flags; the national colors, which are hoisted in the most prominent place; the union jack, the pennant, which is a long, narrow streamer flying from the masthead, and a set of signal flags, which are used to send messages from one ship to another. When a squadron of vessels under an Admiral goes into a fight the flagship flies, besides the other flags mentioned, one which denotes the rank of that officer. In the old days, when war vessels were made of wood and had three masts, most of the flags were hosited to the top of these masts. Nowadays, however, many of our fighting ships have only one mast, and several flags may be hoisted upon that. Sometimes a flag is hoisted at the end of the yardarm, usually in the case of signal flags,

When the equadron is waiting for the enemy's ships and they are sighted, the signal 'prepare for action' is run up on the flagship. During all the naval wars it has been the custom for the Captains of naval vessels to have on board the flags of other countries besides their own, and frequently no hope of ever being strong and well one of these flags is used to advantage. During one of the long naval wars between England and some of the other European to my ailment. In any case they produced countries the Captain of a small English no good effect. One doctor said my comwar vessel sighted several big French menof-war, which, did they attack him, would bave either sunk or captured his vessel. France and Spain were fighting against England, so he made haste to pull down the British flag and run up in its stead a Spanish one. When the Frenchman saw the latter flag they did not bother with the little vessel and the English man escaped.

There have been instances where the commander of a ship nailed his flag to the mast and left it flying there until the vessel sank. The last object which appeared above the water was the colors, and even the victorious enemy cheered the sinking

American Women Enter the Li-ts.



tics as the amount of French goods which

we purchase each year. They will issue a

circular letter explaining the purpose, and

inviting all the women of America to join,

women's clubs and societies and to female

colleges. It is proposed to hold a mass

meeting when affairs are in shape and ap-

point a committee to wait on the local

merchants dealing in French goods. Those

ladies who have been purchasing French

wines will also be asked to forego them

and use only native wines, at least until the

war is over. Mrs. Hobart, it is said, will

Frest Water in the Sea.

Once there was a raft full of shipwrecked

people floating on the sea. They had still

some remnents of food, but for several days

they had been out of water and were near-

ly dead of thirst. Many of them had been

chewing bits of canvas and leather in order

to excite the salivary glands to secrete

moisture in the mouth; but this expedient

no lorger gave relief. The sun blazed hot-

ly down on the poor creatures, and their

longing eyes caught sight of no land.

"Water, water everywhere," said the An-

So it was with these stricken castaways. At

least so they thought it was. At last one

man, driven half crazy by the torments he

was suffering, and beguiled by the clear

and beautiful ocean surface, which reflect-

ed his own haggard face, suddenly dipped

up as much sea water as he could hold in

the hollow of his hand and was about to

that!" cried another, who yet retained his

judgment; "it's salt, and will make your

thirst worse!

thank God!'

of the stomach.

never recover from it.

"Don't swallow that! don't swallow

Too late. Down the parched throat

went that handful of sea-water, and before

they could stop him another followed it.

Then he gasped, "It's not salt, it's fresh,

Others tasted it. Their companion was

right. The water was tresh -fresh as the

water of springs and streams on land,

which had flowed through their fevered

dreams. They were-and unknowingly

had been for days-in the vast mouth of

the Amazon, that mighty river which

Powers of Mercy! how many thousands-

yes millions-are there, suffering, dying in

unnumbered and nameless ways, who

might easily be relieved or saved if they

"For many years," says a man, who

until recently belonged to this stu-

pendous host of wanderers in the

wilderness of needless trouble, "I was

a great sufferer from weakness and

indigestion. I had a bad taste in the

mouth, and spat a great deal of thick

phlegm. My appetite was door, and after

meals I underwent a veritable martyrdom

with the resulting pain and distress.

There was a heavy weight and pain at my

chest, and a gnawing sensation at the pit

'I lost a great deal of sleep at night,

and was as tired and exhausted in the

morning as when I went to bed. From

time to time I was obliged to leave my

work on account of my increasing weak-

ness. In this low, miserable condition I

remained year after year, and had little or

again. I saw several doctors, but their

medicines did not appear to be adapted

plaint was constitutional and I would

Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle,

and after taking it telt much relieved.

I could eat well, and all food agreed with

me. I continued the use of this medicine,

and was felling better than I had done for

many years. When I had taken three bot-

tles I was cured, and have since enjoyed

good Health. You are free to publish

this statement and refer any one to me,'-

(Signed) John Almond, 3, Green Street,

Be good enough now to fix your eye

steadily on the tremendous truth which

this story illustrates. It proves that a person may be ill for years—with all the

sorrows of such an experience-and yet

be perfectly cured in a few weeks. Hun-

dreds of other cases-many worse than

this-have already been made public in

these articles. And (of course) any of

them might have been cured, more quickly

still, in earlier stages of their disease. The

thought of this possibility is most interest-

For days before they did, those poor

people on the raft might have quenched

their thirst with fresh water in the ocean.

ing; the certainty of it is inspring.

Bolton, December 25rd, 1897.

"Finally I was recommended to try

only knew, or it others knew for them!

freshens the sea for miles out of sight of

the shore. If they had only known!

cient Mariner, "and not a drop to drink."

become an active member. N. Y. Sun.

AND PORT OF THE PORT OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR is what they call a newspaper editorial-it is just as true when applied to

FCLIPSE SOAP.

A great seller because great value.

Send us 25 "Eclipse" wrappers or 6c. in stamps with coupon and we will mail you a popular novel.
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Vaudevillainy.

'You tell me, said the gentleman with the bald wig, that the man was taken with jaundice and mortification set in? I don't and copies will be sent to all prominent believe it.'

'But you see,' explained the gentleman with the pea-green whiskers, 'this man was an Irishman, and he was mortified on account of his color.'

Meigh Pourself before Taking Them.

GAINED 22 POUNDS.

I have more faith in Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills than anything else I have ever used. Since using them I have recommended them to several of my friends who were troubled as I was, and now they are in splendid health. I had been a sufferer, like a great many other women, with a disease peculiar to my sex. I tried everything I could read or think about to help me, but was getting worse instead of better. My condition was terrible-I was losing flesh and color and my friends were alarmed. I consulted a doctor of this town and he said I would never get better; that I would always be sickly and delicate, and that medicines were of little use to me. Hearing what Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills had done for others, I determined to try them myself, and to-day I weigh one hundred and forty pounds, while before I weighed only one hundred and eighteen pounds, and now I have a constitution that is hard to beat. I have not suffered any pain in months, and earnestly hope that Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills will reach every woman suffering as I did. Sincerely yours, MAY COLE, Simcoe, Ont. Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills are sold at 50c. per box, 5 boxes for \$2.00, at druggists, or mailed on receipt of price by THE DR. WARD CO., 71 Victoria St., Toronto. Book of Information free.

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B. B. B.

Jessie Johnston Rockwood, Ont.,

writes: "I had boils very bad and a friend advised me to try Burdock Blood Bitters, so I got a bottle. The effect was wonderful-the boils began to disappear, and before the bottle was done I was totally cured. As an effectual and rapid cure for Impure Blood B. B. B. cannot be equalled.



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HOSPITALS IN THE FIELD.

Treatment of the Wounded According to

the Plans of Army Surgeens.

In the United States Army the bospital corps is divided into two detachments, one for service in the field hospitals, the other to man the ambulances and litters for the removal of the wounded from the field. The plan of a field hospital, as outlined by Col. Forwood, Assistant Suzgeor-General, provides for four lines, separated by distances which will he determined by the character of the battlefield. The first line of hospital service is coincident with the line of battle, and includes the regimental surgeons, orderlies, and company bearers. On the second line are the first dressing stations, at the nearest point beyond range of the enemy's fire. Here ambulance surgeons attend to the wounds, and ambulances and litter bearers of the hospital corps convey the wounded to the third line. This is called the ambulance station. Reception, operating, and dressing tents are erected, where the wounded can be attended until they can be removed to the division hospitals at the base of supplies.

None of the hospital corps serves in the line of battle. The wounded are conveyed to the first dressing stations by privates from the ranks. The army regulations provide that four privates from each company shall be designated as company bearers. They are taught how to handle wounded men and in first aid, in addition to their regular duties as armed combatants. They fight in the line until their services are required to attend the wounded, whom they convey to the first dressing places. There the injured are turned over to the hospital corps, and the company bearers return to their places. They are under the direction of their own officers, and have nothing to do with the dressing of wounds. Their only care is to convey the wounded beyond the reach of the enemy's fire.

At the first dressing stations, where the wounded receive their first attention, aside from such hasty bandaging as the regimental surgeons may be able to provide, there is a completely equipped field hospital in miniature. In the United States Army the main medical stores are carried in army wagons, but as these cannot keep up with the line of battle, it is proposed that pack mules be employed to carry supplies to these dressing stations. A medical case or pannier, so built as to fit the back of the mule, contains all the materials required, a variety of antiseptics, medicines for the relief of pain, bandages, splints, plasters, and operating instruments. A cook accompanies each of the divisions, carrying a case of portable cooking utensils. As soon as this detachment reaches its station, tents are put up, the medical cases are opened, and their contents placed in readiness for use; an operating table is improvised by placing two of the folding panniers together, so that they will afford a place on which to lay the wounded while the surgeon is working over them, while the cook sets up his tent and makes ready to prepare light nourishment.

The dressing places are intended to be only temporary stopping places for the wounded. As soon as their immediate wants are attended to they are conveyed back to the ambulance stations in light bamboo siretchers carried by the litter bearers of th hospital corps. Thence the ambulances carry them back to the division hospitals. The hospitals proper are near enough the base of action so that they may be transported in army wagons and are equipped with a full outfit of medical and surgical supplies, comfortable cot beds, and other conviences which are necessarily lacking in the field. Here the wounded are supposed to rest until they can be transferred to permanent hospitals or to the hospital ships, as will probably be the case in the Cuban campaign. In case the army moves so rapidly that the army wagons cannot keep up, or the country is so rough that they cannot easily make their way, a flying detachment of the field hospital will be organized, consisting of light ambulance and medical wagons, which can go wherever troops can merch. They will carry everything that the heavier supply trains contain, only in smaller quantities.

"NO HOPE." Camps on Many a Threshold-But a South American Kidney Cure Spirits Away Disease in a Trice.

Mrs. J. Hallman, of Berlin, Ont. writes: "I was a great sufferer for 18 months from kidney disease. The pains were so severe as to cause fainting spells, and I could not be left alone—was restless and sleepless at night-no remedy or doctor seemed able to give me any help. was advised to try South American Kidney Cure. After a few doses I was greatly benefitted, and two bottles took every trace of kidney trouble from me."

'Look here !' said the European monarch. 'Were you ever in America ?' 'N-no sire,' replied the courtier who

stammers. 'You never made any study of phrases used in connection with long and f. uitless discussions with Indian tribes ?'

'No, sire.' 'Then I suppose the impediment in your speech constitutes an explanation. But I wish you would get cured. It's very unpleasant to be continually alluded to as one of the great European pow-wow-ers.' -Washington Star.

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fee from their grocer are careful to specify Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand Coffee, which comes in pound and two-pound tin cans, knowing that satisfaction accompanies every can.

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ington are about to organize the 'Women's

The foremost society women of Wash-Patriotic League,' for the purpose of retaliating on France for her unfriendly attitude toward our government in the crisis. The members pledge themselves to buy no more articles of any description imported from France, and they hope to secure the co-operation of all the women of the United States. This would mean an annual loss to the French of \$50,000,000, as these Mother Seigel's Syrup can be found figures are given by the Bureau of Statis- everywl ere.