

## FLAG 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 in 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 vessel he will continue to fire upon it, for it is a sign that the sailors have not given up and are ready to fight longer.

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 hoisted 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 squadron 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 one of these flags is used to advantage. During one of the long naval wars between England and some of the other European countries the Captain of a small English war vessel sighted several big French men-of-war, which, they said, would have 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 flag.

## American Women Enter the Lists.

The foremost society women of Washington are about to organize the 'Women's 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 figures are given by the Bureau of Statistics.



is what they call a newspaper editorial—it is just as true when applied to

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## Vaudeville.

"You tell me, said the gentleman with the bald wig, that the man was taken with jaundice and mortification set in? I don't 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."

## Weigh Yourself 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.

## Bad Blood Will Out.

Can't help but come to the surface in the form of Ulcers, Sores, Boils, Pimples and Rashes of one kind and another. Especially is this so in the SPRING. At this time of the year the Blood needs purifying, the System needs cleansing. Nothing will do it with such perfect success as

## 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 Surgeons.

In the United States Army the hospital 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 Surgeon-General, provides for four lines, separated by distances which will be 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 stretchers carried by the litter bearers of the 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 conveniences 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 march. 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. I was advised to try South American Kidney Cure. After a few doses I was greatly benefited, and two bottles took every trace of kidney trouble from me."

"Look here!" said the European monarch. "Were you ever in America?" "No, sire," replied the courtier who stammers.

"You never made any study of phrases used in connection with long and fruitless 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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## DON'T CHIDE THE CHILDREN.

Don't scold the little ones if the bed is wet in the morning. It isn't the child's fault. Weak kidneys need strengthening—that's all. You can't afford to risk delay. Neglect may entail a lifetime of suffering.

## DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Strengthen the Kidneys and Bladder, then all trouble ceases.

Mr. John Carson, employed at M. S. Bradt & Co.'s store, Hamilton, Ont., says: "My little boy seven years of age has been troubled with his kidneys since birth and could not hold his water. We spent hundreds of dollars doctoring and tried many different remedies, but they were of no avail. One box of Doan's Kidney Pills completely cured him."

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