

The boys were all glad to see us, and anxious to know where we had been and how it all had happened. We now returned to the ordinary routine of camp life, when not on duty trying to pass the time at some kind of amusement, but every day I grew more and more restless and discontented.

It was now midwinter, and looked like a desperate undertaking to start on a tramp through the mountains at this season of the year. I fully realized the fact that when I started again the 28th N. C. regiment must not and should never get me again. But I was not idle. I was constantly sowing seeds of discontent among the boys, always talking for the Union, and against the South, to those whom I could trust, and at least half of the regiment or perhaps more were just as loyal to the Union as those who were the blue; but they were forced to go to the army, and afraid to try to get away.

Poor fellows, how often have I heard them bemoan their unfortunate and unhappy lot, and with tears in their eyes send up a prayer that the Union army would crush the rebellion, and again give them that freedom they once enjoyed under the old flag. I would then say to them: "Go with me, and we will find that freedom."

Often they have said to me: "If I were like you I would go, but I have a family—a wife and little children, who will cry for bread. How can I leave them and my wife and children, and the war will end before long, and I can then go home to them."

This was about the kind of conversation that was at the end of the camp fires. The boys began to grow very impatient, and commenced to plan another effort to escape. Among those who wanted to go with me this time was one who had been with me before, and seven others, whom I had selected, making nine in all.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

They selected me as the leader, and pledged allegiance and loyalty to me under any and all circumstances. So we began perfecting our plans and arrangements. It was now the 1st of February, the worst month in the year for such an undertaking. We tried to content ourselves and get it all over in a few days, but our impatience every day, and at last decided to start. Our plans were all completed, and on the night of Feb. 10, 1892, we started, and were as deep as the sentinels on their beat, we hastily gathered up the provisions we had prepared to take with us, slipped from our beds while our comrades were asleep, and under the cover of darkness passed the guards.

We soon found ourselves in the open country, and now commenced one of the most memorable and interesting episodes of my life. I experienced during the period covered by this story.

The night was unusually dark and misting with rain, and the ground soft and muddy. We traveled as rapidly as we could, in order to get as far as possible from camp before morning. In the afternoon of the night we traveled the road through the mountains in the direction we thought we wanted to go. At the first gray streaks of the morning we left the road and went into the woods, and when daylight came a heavy fog had settled down on the ground. There was a difference of opinion among us as to the point of the compass. We were then from camp to 10 miles from where we had started. We sat down to rest and ate our breakfast and consulted as to the direction we should take. After some time we agreed as to the proper course and started, which proved to be right, as we found about the middle of the forenoon by the sun breaking through the clouds that we were on the right track. The ranges of mountains in that country run parallel, northeast and southwest, with valleys thickly settled between them. We had reached one of the valleys in which we had been traveling, and we felt perfectly safe. We could follow the summit of those mountains and see all the country up and down the valleys on each side for miles. So in day time we would follow the summit and at night cross the valley and reach the mountain beyond, often wading creeks above our knees, but we were used to hardships, and really enjoyed the excitement. If we grew tired and wanted to rest, we would lie down on the dry leaves that we would find under the trunks of fallen trees or shelving rocks, and sleep as soundly as though we had been in a warm bed. After we had been out about three days, our provisions gave out. We then had to devise some means to get something to eat.

We struck on a plan which proved entirely satisfactory. We would keep a lookout for a house that was pretty well isolated from the neighborhood around it, in the covers of the woods. All the boys would conceal themselves except myself and a comrade, and I would go to the house, and tell them of their guard by any kind of misrepresentation to suit the occasion, and join the boys after we had passed out of sight of the house. This plan was successful for nearly all these poor mountain people in that country were loyal to the Union, and would divide the last crust of bread, for the most of them had no other friends or friends who were conscripts and concealing themselves in the mountains at that time. Fortunately we were not tattered, and had Confederate money sufficient to pay our way, but these good people would never charge or take anything for their kindness.

BRITON vs. BOER.

Progress of the War Now Going on in South Africa.

It was evident, though the censorship was very strict, the middle of last week that Lord Methuen's forces continued to advance rapidly after the Belmont affair to the relief of Kimberley. His column made a detour and bivouacked for the night at Swink's Pan, three miles from the Boer position.

At dawn the advance began, the guns forming the reserve. The column debouched on the plain eastward of the Boer kopjes. The Boer guns opened fire. Two batteries of British artillery, posted on each side, shelled the Boers, practice being good on both sides.

The Boers stuck tenaciously to their positions, firing steadily and accurately. The duel, which constantly became hotter, lasted three hours. The Boer shells wounded several men of the naval brigade.

Finding it impossible to displace the Boers by artillery, Gen. Methuen resolved upon an infantry attack. A brigade of infantry, including the Yorkshires, the Northants, the Northumberland, and the Lancashire, with the naval brigade on the right, gallantly stormed the Boer position. The Boers were driven back and carried hill after hill, the brigade under Col. Munn capturing the main position against a terrific fire, but suffering severely.

The Boers were shelled during the final retreat, and must have lost heavily, but they succeeded in getting away northward with their six guns.

The Boer losses were 198 for Methuen's second battle. The Yorkshires apparently

Major Count Gleichen, Grand-Nephew of Queen Victoria, wounded in battle at Modder River.

With the naval brigade the brunt of the fighting, as there were three officers and 48 men of the rank and file killed, wounded and missing, among them. The various regiments outside of the naval brigade lost 10 killed, 71 wounded, 9 missing.

On Nov. 28, 29, and 30, the siege of Kimberley appeared to be slackening, that of Cronje's men, 3,000, had marched away to the south; that the railway line was repaired, and the telegraph was reopened within eight miles of Modder River, or 33 miles from Kimberley.

On Nov. 28 it was learned that dispatches of Nov. 24 from Ladysmith reported "all is well."

A Berlin paper published this dispatch of Nov. 27: "President Kruger and President Steyn have instructed Gen. Joubert and Gen. Cronje not to split their forces into small detachments, but to strike vigorous blows. Gen. Joubert has three corps, one holding Ladysmith, the second commanding the Tugela, and the third east of Estcourt, in order to cut off the British retreat. Gen. Cronje's forces are divided into three contingents, one at Kimberley, another at Modder River, and the third in the rear of Gen. Methuen."

Gen. Pole-Carew was successful in getting small parties across the river, gallantly assisted by 200 sappers. There was no doubt that Methuen had gained an advantage of great importance, but the casualties were awaited with even more anxiety than attended the receipt of the first news of other engagements, as Gen. Methuen also described it as one of the hardest and most trying fights in the annals of the British army. The victory undoubtedly cleared another stage of the road to Kimberley, the siege of which Cronje must have partially raised to meet the British army. The victory had been present at the Enslin or Grass Pan fight, too. Reinforcements were said to be moving to Methuen from Cape Town with force, and it was stated that he had nearly marched 53 miles and fought three battles within seven days.

The people at Kimberley, it was reported on Nov. 29, had not received any news since morning, Nov. 25, in an unsuccessful attempt to go to Methuen's assistance. On Nov. 29 a dispatch of Nov. 21 from Ladysmith said: "The Boers cannonade us almost daily, but there have been few casualties. Evi-

idently the object of the enemy is to exhaust the spirits of the British troops by incessant harassing. The prospect of a British advance from the south has impelled them to redouble their efforts. They are mounting more guns and drawing the lines of investment closer."

The same day a revised list of the British casualties at Belmont showed: Officers killed, 2; wounded, 22; non-commissioned officers and privates killed, 46; wounded, 225; total, 297; of which number the Guards had 35 killed and 133 wounded. Earlier reports stated that the British loss was 225. Boer prisoners at Orange River reported that the number of Boers killed at Belmont was believed to be 140, and at Gras Pan, 400.

Col. Baden-Powell, under date of Mafeking, Nov. 30, sent this: "Do Not Burn the Candle At Both Ends." Don't think you can go on drawing vitality from the blood for nerves, stomach, brain and muscles, without doing something to replace it. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives nerve, mental and digestive strength by enriching and vitalizing the blood. Thus it helps overworked and tired people.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

FREE TO SUFFERERS.

The New Botanic Cure for Kidney, Bladder and Rheumatic Diseases—A Wonderful Discovery.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing of water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases the Positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava Kava Shrub, called by the natives, *Urtica dioica*, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the kidneys and cures by draining out of the blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Urates, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease.



Hon. R. C. Wood, a leading attorney of Lowell, Ind., cured of Kidney and Bladder disease, writes: "I am now 55 years old and have used various remedies for my disease, but without benefit. I suffered from rheumatism and liver trouble and have also suffered from kidney and bladder trouble for several years. I was advised by several of our home physicians and by three different specialists, besides having used various so-called specifics without receiving the least benefit. My bladder trouble became so troublesome that I had to get up from five to twelve times during the night. I was in bed for five years. I know Alkalis will cure bladder and kidney trouble, and can best heartily recommend it to all sufferers. I feel so great that you that I feel I owe it to you to write you this. Wishing you the success you deserve. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, R. C. Wood, Lowell, Ind."

Rev. W. B. Moore, D. D., of Washington, D. C., writes in the *Christian Advocate* that Alkalis completely cured his Kidney and Bladder disease of many years' standing. Many ladies, including Mrs. C. F. Wood, of New York, N. Y., and Mrs. James Young, of Kent, Ohio, also testify to its wonderful curative powers in kidney and bladder disease. For your safety, we will send you a Large Case of Alkalis, containing 100 doses, for 25 cents. It is a sure Specific Cure and can not fail. Address: Fourth Street, New York City.

"All well here. Cronje has gone with a commando, and with about 20 wagons, to Richters, Transvaal, leaving most of the guns here with the Marico and Lichtenburg contingents, with orders to shell us into submission. Bombardment and sniping continues, with very small results."

It would appear that it is now doubtful whether Cronje in person had been at Mafeking or Kimberley, though probably he had been in the vicinity of the latter place.

A dispatch from Ladysmith, dated Nov. 24, reported that the Boer loss was 10 killed, 71 wounded, 9 missing. Two Esbatoir trains arrived at Free last evening. There is great rejoicing over the reopening of the line. Gen. Hildyard's report was reported at Free. A night attack by the 12th Lancers on the Boers at Wagonburg, on the 24th, was reported as 30 killed and a large number wounded. Hildyard, it is to be remembered, is trying to relieve Ladysmith.

No news came on Dec. 1, but on Dec. 2 the full list of British casualties at the Modder River fight came from Methuen. Of 428 killed and wounded, 73 were killed. It was seen that reports of Methuen's advance after the battle of Modder River were premature, though with the railroad working he should not be long in constructing a temporary bridge. His enforced delay, doubtless was of considerable service in giving his hard-pressed column needed rest, and in allowing the arrival of reinforcements, of which he was in need after three fights, placing him in a position to attack the Boers with a force of 1,000 men, out of less than 7,000. No word came of the Boer losses.

A brief message went from Cape Town to London stating that the Boers destroyed the bridge over the Modder River before the battle, and were concentrating at Styfontein, 12 miles north of the river, where the final battle before Kimberley is believed to have been fought. The Boers were expected to take place.

The continued presence of commandos in Cape Colony tends to confirm the opinion that the Boers are making desperate efforts to recruit their forces from the Dutch residents. While it is impossible to obtain exact statistics, it is absolutely certain that the disaffected Dutch have joined the Boers in great numbers, which are still increasing.

Gen. Methuen is described in the English papers as being a quiet figure in the campaign. He has won great popular favor by his victories on the march to Kimberley. He traversed, in fact, all the Boer lines, and operating on the General's works his men harder than almost any other British officer, and is somewhat

exhausted in his habits, taking enlisted men's rations and living their life. Reports are indicated on Dec. 2 that the bulk of the Ladysmith relief force had arrived at Free, though there was considerable competition as to the whereabouts of the force, which is supposed to be concentrated at Grolekar's Kloof, north of the Tugela River. As Hildyard's orders guarantee in touch with the Boers as long as Tuesday before noon, it was thought developments should not be long delayed.

The news from Ladysmith is that Joubert commands there in a force of 15,000 men.

Rights of Turkish Women. The Turkish woman is marriageable at the age of nine years, and by Turkish law, at that age, if married, she is competent to manage her property and dispose of one-third of her fortune. The law allows her to abandon her husband's house for just cause, and will protect her in so doing. She can not be compelled to labor for the support of her husband.

Send in your clubs now. You have a chance at that \$500 for every name sent in. See Supplement.

OPENING OF CONGRESS.

Roberts Cash Goes Over—Vice-President's Death Announced.

The Capitol Building was thronged as usual on such occasions when the 55th Congress opened its session on Monday last. As the case of the Mormon, B. H. Roberts, was to come up at once in the House, most of those present as spectators were women. Anti-Boer petitions were piled high around the clerk's desk.

During the morning there was much consulting among the minority as to the course to be followed by them when objection was made to Roberts taking his oath. The majority, it is believed, decided to object. Mr. Richardson having been selected as leader of the minority, he was very generously consulted on the subject.

The consensus of opinion appeared to be that party should not be considered in the matter, but that each individual member should vote as he felt. The roll call of the minority being ready to vote to unseat Roberts by expulsion after due form of a hearing.

When the men were put in nomination for Speaker, the Republican caucus having already settled the matter, if there was any doubt, on Saturday night. The roll call resulted: Henderson, 177; Richardson, 153; Bell, 4; and Newlands, 2. The clerk thereupon announced the election of Mr. Henderson as the next Republican speaker. Mr. Henderson made a brief speech, introduced him, and Mr. Richardson, who made a few pleasant remarks, and the oldest member, Mr. Harmer, of Pennsylvania, administered the oath of office. The swearing in of the members then proceeded.

It was so arranged that the name of Roberts was the first called of the small group in which he fell. Amid great excitement he walked down the aisle to ward the clerk's desk to take the oath. He was followed by a considerable number of the floor and protested against the oath being administered, on the grounds that Roberts is a polygamist, and that it is alleged that he is a traitor.

Mr. McRae (Ark.) 2d, seconded the objection of Mr. Taylor. The speaker then asked Mr. Roberts to step aside. Mr. Roberts insisted that in stepping aside he did so with the understanding that he waived none of his rights. The speaker said that none of the great liberties of the country would be forfeited by his stepping aside. Thereupon Roberts returned to his seat without further remark. Mr. Taylor then introduced a resolution referring the case to a committee of nine, to be appointed by the speaker. By general arrangement the case was postponed until after the receipt of the President's message.

These officers of the House were elected: Alexander McDowell, of Pennsylvania, Clerk; Henry C. Simons, Sergeant-at-Arms; W. J. Glenn, of New York, Doorkeeper, and J. C. McElroy, of Ohio, Postmaster.

The Senate held a short session, and the proceedings were not reported. As usual on the opening days of a session of Congress the chamber was a veritable conservatory. Scarcely a single Senator was absent. The Senate had not yet been informed officially of Mr. Hobart's death. It was no emblem of mourning at the Senate, and the only sign of the day being referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, he having been reported as having died in his bed, and there being protests against his being seated.

Mr. Sewell announced the death of Mr. Hobart to Congress, and adjourned in his honor, as did the House later.

You are the Best Judge of your feelings. The doctor looks for symptoms, but you know your own mind. Dr. Peter's Blood Purifier acts on the principle, as old as life itself. It strikes the root of the disease, and cleanses the system. It is a safe and reliable remedy. For particulars, address Dr. P. Fahrney, 112-114 S. Hoyne Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Experiences of an American Traveler in South Africa. The women of the Transvaal are kissed often and by a greater number of people than any other women on the face of the globe. Every male visitor to the Transvaal is asked to kiss the women of the house from the youngest to the oldest. The man who should neglect to kiss any of the women would be considered a great disgrace. It is a custom of the Transvaal to kiss the women of the house from the youngest to the oldest. The man who should neglect to kiss any of the women would be considered a great disgrace. It is a custom of the Transvaal to kiss the women of the house from the youngest to the oldest.

Work of the Pension Office. The report of certificates issued for the work ending Nov. 25 shows: Army invalid (act of June 27, 1860): Original, 241; increase, 110; additional, 72; renewal, 11; restoration, and renewal, 34; duplicate, 16; accrued, 92. Army invalid (war with Spain): Original, 7; increase, 11; restoration, and renewal, 1; duplicate, 1; total, 18. Army widow, etc. (act of June 27, 1860): Original, 17; increase, 11; restoration, and renewal, 2; supplemental, 5; duplicate, 7; accrued, 1; total, 38. Army widow, etc. (war with Spain): Original, 24; increase and additional, 11; restoration, and renewal, 1; duplicate, 1; total, 37. Army invalid (war with Spain): Original, 1; increase and additional, 1; restoration, and renewal, 1; duplicate, 1; total, 4. Army widow, etc. (act of June 27, 1860): Original, 17; increase, 11; restoration, and renewal, 2; supplemental, 5; duplicate, 7; accrued, 1; total, 38. Army widow, etc. (war with Spain): Original, 24; increase and additional, 11; restoration, and renewal, 1; duplicate, 1; total, 37.

YOU CAN EASILY EARN... We have a chance at that \$500 for every name sent in. See Supplement.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN.

In the Philippines the pursuit of Aguinaldo's demoralized forces continues. Dispatched on Dec. 2 that on Nov. 28 Gen. Condon surrendered 800 officers and men with rifles, several American and 70 Spanish prisoners, and the garrison at Bayambang, Province of Nueva Vizcaya, to Lieut. Munro, with 50 men of the 4th Cav. Lieut. Munro tapped the rebel wire, telegraphed to Condon that he was advancing with a large force, and demanded his surrender. After negotiations, Condon consented to capitulate to a "superior force," whereupon Lieut. Munro telegraphed that he would enter the town with a small guard and receive the garrison's surrender. He captured the whole Filipino force and secured their arms, including a considerable quantity of munitions.

Commander Very of the gunboat *Castine* has occupied Zamboanga, the principal town of Mindanao. The revolutionists in Mindanao were led by Alvarez and Calixto, who left Luzon some time ago and for the last seven months had been stirring up the people, winning a considerable following. The economical depression and the lack of food resulting from the blockade of the people against the revolutionists had led to a state of anarchy. On Nov. 15, of Calixto, a firebrand and the



Major leader of the revolution, by Middel, Mayor of the town of Tubaan, Middel, Mayor of Tubaan, and when the Mayor's guards were stationed the latter fled a volley, killing Calixto instantly. Middel and his followers fled to a neighboring island, came to Zamboanga. The following morning Middel raised the American flag over Zamboanga, the insurgents offering no resistance and evacuating the town. Matters generally have been adjusted and no further trouble is anticipated.

It is reported from Central Panny that the Philippine revolutionists on the island have been cleared of insurgents. By forced marches, with two battalions from Lambona, by way of Calang, Hughes obliged the revolutionists to evacuate the island, and drove him with loss to the mountains in detached bodies, capturing 10 rifles and several thousand rounds small ammunition. The capture of the island is the next point of the Americans' occupation.

Minor operations in Luzon and elsewhere have been successful. A. L. Saved by Aguinaldo. A. L. Saved by Aguinaldo, an escaped prisoner, with a note from Lieut. C. G. Gilmore, who with others, was captured at Baler, Luzon, April, while landing from the Yorktown. Gilmore was captured by Lieut. Commander McCracken, of the Oregon, at Vigan, South Ilocos Province, that it was a choice between surrender and being executed. Lieut. Gilmore was asked the terms of release. The insurgents proposed that he should procure the delivery to them of the arms and munitions of the Oregon. Gilmore, who was an American officer and a gentleman, I protest against being shot with my hands tied.

Aguinaldo interfered and prevented the execution. When Gen. Lawton approached San Isidro last June the Americans were kept confined to Abra, where they were kept in cells for two months. Subsequently, they were allowed greater liberty. Aguinaldo had been located at Cervantes, heading for Bokoe.

Conditions in Cuba. Correspondents in Cuba declare that though the United States is being supplied with reference to risings in different parts of Cuba, there is no doubt that, despite the tranquility of the country, some apprehensions exist that in the next few months trouble should occur, in the event that the United States Congress does not give definite assurances respecting the future of Cuba. Money is being subscribed to a fund intended for use in case of outbreak against the United States Government, and other measures are being quickly taken in Cuba. Money is being subscribed to a fund intended for use in case of outbreak against the United States Government, and other measures are being quickly taken in Cuba.

Work of the Pension Office. The report of certificates issued for the work ending Nov. 25 shows: Army invalid (act of June 27, 1860): Original, 241; increase, 110; additional, 72; renewal, 11; restoration, and renewal, 34; duplicate, 16; accrued, 92. Army invalid (war with Spain): Original, 7; increase, 11; restoration, and renewal, 1; duplicate, 1; total, 18. Army widow, etc. (act of June 27, 1860): Original, 17; increase, 11; restoration, and renewal, 2; supplemental, 5; duplicate, 7; accrued, 1; total, 38. Army widow, etc. (war with Spain): Original, 24; increase and additional, 11; restoration, and renewal, 1; duplicate, 1; total, 37. Army invalid (war with Spain): Original, 1; increase and additional, 1; restoration, and renewal, 1; duplicate, 1; total, 4. Army widow, etc. (act of June 27, 1860): Original, 17; increase, 11; restoration, and renewal, 2; supplemental, 5; duplicate, 7; accrued, 1; total, 38. Army widow, etc. (war with Spain): Original, 24; increase and additional, 11; restoration, and renewal, 1; duplicate, 1; total, 37.

Work of the Pension Office. The report of certificates issued for the work ending Nov. 25 shows: Army invalid (act of June 27, 1860): Original, 241; increase, 110; additional, 72; renewal, 11; restoration, and renewal, 34; duplicate, 16; accrued, 92. Army invalid (war with Spain): Original, 7; increase, 11; restoration, and renewal, 1; duplicate, 1; total, 18. Army widow, etc. (act of June 27, 1860): Original, 17; increase, 11; restoration, and renewal, 2; supplemental, 5; duplicate, 7; accrued, 1; total, 38. Army widow, etc. (war with Spain): Original, 24; increase and additional, 11; restoration, and renewal, 1; duplicate, 1; total, 37. Army invalid (war with Spain): Original, 1; increase and additional, 1; restoration, and renewal, 1; duplicate, 1; total, 4. Army widow, etc. (act of June 27, 1860): Original, 17; increase, 11; restoration, and renewal, 2; supplemental, 5; duplicate, 7; accrued, 1; total, 38. Army widow, etc. (war with Spain): Original, 24; increase and additional, 11; restoration, and renewal, 1; duplicate, 1; total, 37.

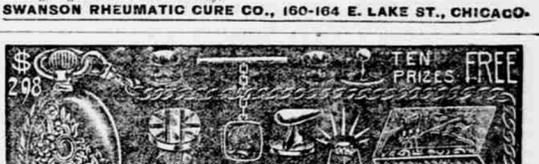
Work of the Pension Office. The report of certificates issued for the work ending Nov. 25 shows: Army invalid (act of June 27, 1860): Original, 241; increase, 110; additional, 72; renewal, 11; restoration, and renewal, 34; duplicate, 16; accrued, 92. Army invalid (war with Spain): Original, 7; increase, 11; restoration, and renewal, 1; duplicate, 1; total, 18. Army widow, etc. (act of June 27, 1860): Original, 17; increase, 11; restoration, and renewal, 2; supplemental, 5; duplicate, 7; accrued, 1; total, 38. Army widow, etc. (war with Spain): Original, 24; increase and additional, 11; restoration, and renewal, 1; duplicate, 1; total, 37. Army invalid (war with Spain): Original, 1; increase and additional, 1; restoration, and renewal, 1; duplicate, 1; total, 4. Army widow, etc. (act of June 27, 1860): Original, 17; increase, 11; restoration, and renewal, 2; supplemental, 5; duplicate, 7; accrued, 1; total, 38. Army widow, etc. (war with Spain): Original, 24; increase and additional, 11; restoration, and renewal, 1; duplicate, 1; total, 37.

Work of the Pension Office. The report of certificates issued for the work ending Nov. 25 shows: Army invalid (act of June 27, 1860): Original, 241; increase, 110; additional, 72; renewal, 11; restoration, and renewal, 34; duplicate, 16; accrued, 92. Army invalid (war with Spain): Original, 7; increase, 11; restoration, and renewal, 1; duplicate, 1; total, 18. Army widow, etc. (act of June 27, 1860): Original, 17; increase, 11; restoration, and renewal, 2; supplemental, 5; duplicate, 7; accrued, 1; total, 38. Army widow, etc. (war with Spain): Original, 24; increase and additional, 11; restoration, and renewal, 1; duplicate, 1; total, 37. Army invalid (war with Spain): Original, 1; increase and additional, 1; restoration, and renewal, 1; duplicate, 1; total, 4. Army widow, etc. (act of June 27, 1860): Original, 17; increase, 11; restoration, and renewal, 2; supplemental, 5; duplicate, 7; accrued, 1; total, 38. Army widow, etc. (war with Spain): Original, 24; increase and additional, 11; restoration, and renewal, 1; duplicate, 1; total, 37.

Work of the Pension Office. The report of certificates issued for the work ending Nov. 25 shows: Army invalid (act of June 27, 1860): Original, 241; increase, 110; additional, 72; renewal, 11; restoration, and renewal, 34; duplicate, 16; accrued, 92. Army invalid (war with Spain): Original, 7; increase, 11; restoration, and renewal, 1; duplicate, 1; total, 18. Army widow, etc. (act of June 27, 1860): Original, 17; increase, 11; restoration, and renewal, 2; supplemental, 5; duplicate, 7; accrued, 1; total, 38. Army widow, etc. (war with Spain): Original, 24; increase and additional, 11; restoration, and renewal, 1; duplicate, 1; total, 37. Army invalid (war with Spain): Original, 1; increase and additional, 1; restoration, and renewal, 1; duplicate, 1; total, 4. Army widow, etc. (act of June 27, 1860): Original, 17; increase, 11; restoration, and renewal, 2; supplemental, 5; duplicate, 7; accrued, 1; total, 38. Army widow, etc. (war with Spain): Original, 24; increase and additional, 11; restoration, and renewal, 1; duplicate, 1; total, 37.

250. SAMPLE BOTTLE 10c. FOR NEXT THIRTY DAYS. How long have you suffered with... RHEUMATISM?

How Long Have You Read About "5 Drops" Without Taking Them? Do you not think you have wasted precious time and suffered enough? If so, then try the "5 Drops" and be promptly and permanently cured of your afflictions. "5 Drops" is a specific and sure cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago (back ache), Kidney Disease, Asthma, Hay Fever, Dyspepsia, Catarrh of all kinds, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Headache (nervous or neuralgic), Heart Weakness, Dropsy, Earache, Spasmodic and Catarrhal Group, Toothache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Creeping Numbness, Malaria, and kindred diseases. "5 Drops" has cured more people during the past four years, of the above-named diseases, than all other remedies known, and in case of Rheumatism is curing more than all other remedies known, and in case of Rheumatism is curing more than all other remedies known, and in case of Rheumatism is curing more than all other remedies known.



Introduce our new THREE GUARDSMEN CIGARETTES... 60 DAYS... 10 Valuable Prizes FREE... The whole of our stock of CIGARETTES, with all other Prizes \$3.98.

Indian Wars Accrued. 4. Mexican War—Widows: Original, 5; increase and additional, 2; accrued, 3; total, 8. Mexican War—Survivors: Original, 1; increase and additional, 2; accrued, 3; total, 6. Mexican War—Widows: Original, 3; increase and additional, 2; accrued, 3; total, 8. Mexican War—Survivors: Original, 1; increase and additional, 2; accrued, 3; total, 6.

CATARRH is the most prevalent of diseases. It is a local affection of the mucous membrane as well as a constitutional one. CAN BE CURED. Thousands since, and by using Dr. Sykes' Sure Cure for Catarrh, and the treatment has cured himself in 1870, and the treatment has cured himself in 1870, and the treatment has cured himself in 1870.

DISEASE BANISHED. SCIENCE TAKES ANOTHER STEP FORWARD. Thousands have been cured by the wonderful Magnetic discovery of Prof. T. A. Adkin of the New York Institute of Science. By his system all diseases, the human family is heir to can be driven from the system forever, and who are sick or have friends who are sick, will find this the most wonderful discovery of the century. It is a scientific discovery, and it is a scientific discovery, and it is a scientific discovery.

YOU CAN LEARN THIS METHOD. And make from \$10 to \$20 per day. Professor Adkin has hundreds of students in all parts of the world, they are mostly in the United States, and are mostly in the United States, and are mostly in the United States.

FREE KIDNEY CURE. Chronic disorder of the kidneys, lame back, and even the most obstinate cases of Rheumatism and Gravel, can be cured by the use of this wonderful medicine. It is a scientific discovery, and it is a scientific discovery, and it is a scientific discovery.

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT. 5 days' trial treatment. This is a scientific discovery, and it is a scientific discovery, and it is a scientific discovery.

"MADE A MAN." Thousands of Rescued Sufferers from Failing Manhood unite in Praise of CALTHOS. An Offer Every Sufferer Will Be Sure to Accept. NO C. O. D. OR DEPOSIT SCHEME.

Read carefully this announcement made by one of the greatest men of the age, and the most successful of the United States. Heed the words written here, and accept the generous offer made you. You have the opportunity to restore your health, and to restore your health, and to restore your health.

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT. 5 days' trial treatment. This is a scientific discovery, and it is a scientific discovery, and it is a scientific discovery.

THE VON MOHL COMPANY, 634 B, Cincinnati, O. Largest Importers of this agent's Preparations in the United States.