

DEPARTMENT MATTERS. Inquiries Answered and Suggestions Made.

E. C. L.—Under the act of March 3, 1883, in the pension act of June 27, 1880, it is supposed to be made to commence from the date of filing of "first application" under the act of 1880, this by holding that the act of 1880 also requires that the disabled condition shall have existed at the date of filing of "first application" and that when an applicant is rejected on the ground of no pensionable degree of disability, the disabled condition cannot be regarded as having existed at the date of filing out of the act.

W. G.—The widow being married to the soldier before March 3, 1880, their separation before his death would not constitute a pension title. The act of 1880, enacted before June 27, 1880, is entitled under the act of June 27, 1880, as amended by the act of May 9, 1900.

E. E. Moore, Ark.—The Pension Bureau will accept the testimony of a brother of a claimant, but probably not unless it is shown that other testimony is not obtainable.

J. D. Worth, Pa.—The general law rate of pension for deafness total of one ear and severe of the other is \$25. For deafness newly total of both ears the rate is \$27.

S. F. W., Waco, Wis.—The bonuses offered for volunteer enlistments after the first three months of service are: 1. One-third in advance, one-third on completion of one-half the term of enlistment, and one-third on completion of the full term. If the soldier is discharged before completion of term of enlistment, only the accrued installments were payable, unless the discharge was on account of wounds or injury incurred in the service and line of duty. If an invalid pension claimant ordered for medical examination is physically unable to report in person for examination, the examining board may visit the claimant's home and there make the examination.

R. W. J., Racine, Wis.—Under the act of March 3, 1880, one-third extra pay is allowed to certain volunteers of the Spanish war, who were in the United States, and two months' extra pay to others who served beyond the limits of the United States.

J. S. S., Willow Grove, Pa.—The Surgeon-General is not authorized to guide entirely by the rate of pension in determining whether an applicant for commutation in lieu of an artificial limb is entitled to a pension. It is the duty of the Surgeon-General in determining the rate of pension.

C. G., Toledo, Iowa.—An increase claim, based on pensioned disability, should be appealed within three months after date of notice of rejection, if it is desired to contest the rejection of the claim.

H. D. G., Los Angeles, Cal.—The guardian of the children, having remarried since her appointment, should sign her lawful name to the pension vouchers. The pension should be paid to the children. A Pension Agent with a certified copy of the public record of her remarriage.

W. H. N., Eugene, Ore.—In invalid pension claims, under the act of 1880, it is necessary to show specifically the line of duty, if the claim is based on wound or injury. If the claim is based on disease, the requirements are more liberal, and the line of duty is practically assumed in such cases.

H. B., Island Creek, Mass.—For commutation of railroad service of confinement as prisoner of war, application may be made to the "Commissioner-General of Subsistence, U. S. A., Washington, D. C." It is not "clear" that Gen. Hancock was killed at 75 years of age. Under the act of June 27, 1880, it has been the practice, practically from 1880 to all applicants for invalid pension thereunder who have attained the age of 75 years.

W. J., Reno, Nev.—The statement as to the number of invalid pension claims on file in the Pension Bureau of persons who are not drawing pension under any law, includes all claims of ex-Confederates whose pension claims were subsequently denied. It is doubtful what, if any, general pension legislation will be enacted at the present session of Congress.

M. F. S., Fulton, N. Y.—It is held that the widow being barred from pension under the act of June 27, 1880, by reason of marriage to a perfect cure, she is entitled to the pension of the children of the marriage as equally barred.

D. K., Co. D.—The act of May 9, 1900, amending the act of June 27, 1880, is held to have changed the law of 1880 as regards invalid pensioners or applicants for invalid pension thereunder. A claim for increase, based on the act of 1880, is held to be no different from any other claim for increase on pensioned disability. Increase, if granted, will commence from the date of the medical examination. The rate of widow's pension under the act of June 27, 1880, is uniformly \$8 per month, with \$2 additional for each child under 16 years of age, whereas the rate under the general law is generally \$12 per month, with the additional allowance for the children under 16, with higher rates for widows of soldiers who were killed in action. An invalid pensioner is free to remarry, and if his death is due to service and line of duty, his widow may obtain pension under the act of 1880, if the date of marriage, but if his death cannot be satisfactorily proven due to the service and line of duty, his widow could not obtain pension under the act of 1880, unless married to him before June 27, 1880.

Mrs. G. P. C., Spencer, Mass.—If the husband was in the leg has caused practically total disability of the foot or of the leg, a rating of \$30 or might be obtained under the general law.

T. C. C., Butler, Mo.—See reply to D. K. above. It would seem that the case you refer to would be treated in the same way, if the soldier is receiving more under the general law than would be entitled to under the act of June 27, 1880.

H. W., Westfield, N. Y.—Any invalid pensioner, who, by his dissipated habits, creates an impression that his alleged disabled condition may be due to his habits, runs the risk of being investigated and having his pension stopped.

DEPARTMENT AND CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME—SPANISH AND PHILIPPINE WARS. The Senate on Dec. 21 passed a substitute for the bill (H. R. 1140) which passed the House of Representatives at the last session, extending the homestead laws to the soldiers and sailors of the Spanish war and the Philippine war, including the present insurance. Ninety days' service and an honorable discharge will be required. It is expressly stipulated that the provision (Section 2906, Revised Statutes) relative to additional homesteads for those taking up less than 160 acres, shall not be applicable to this additional class of beneficiaries.

As the bill as passed by the Senate is substantially identical with the bill as it passed the House, the changes being largely as to form only, the Senate bill will probably be concurred in by the House without delay and become a law at an early day.

This Will Interest Many. F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if any one who is deaf or blind in any form, or neuralgic, will send their name and address to the Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only to show how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

TALES OF MILITARY TELEGRAPHERS.

Dangers Braved by Operators in the Discharge of Duty.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The life of an operator in the United States Military Telegraph service during the civil war was one of the most hazardous. Many interesting and thrilling incidents in this branch might be told.

During Gen. Sumner's retreat from Seven Pines to Harrison's Landing, Operator Nichols accompanied the retreating Union force. The field telegraph line ran from McClellan's headquarters, at Savage Station, to Gen. Sumner's, but he, the latter, ordered Nichols to leave the wire intact, believing that Smith might have occasion to communicate with McClellan.

From receiving his orders, it was found that Gen. Thomas Wilson, Chief Commissary of the Army of the Potomac, had accumulated vast quantities of subsistence stores in the vicinity of the railroad. Nichols to his temporary quarters and said:

I want to have a telegraphic talk with you, and I want to write the messages in plain matter. Can you connect your instruments with the wires?

Nichols informed Gen. Sumner that he had three feet of wire with him, and it would therefore be impossible to make connections from the pole top to the ground. The only apparent expedient was to connect the wire to the ground by means of a lightning rod, but he thought it might cause serious results, as it would cut off either McClellan or Smith.

The war telegraph at this moment was in a state of confusion. Nichols, in the vicinity of the railroad tracks, with the assistance of several men furnished by Gen. Wilson, the boxes were piled up in a trench, and the telegraph poles and office established on the bank and ditch. The three feet of wire was connected with the main line and communication was established without breaking the circuit.

This novel aerial office was kept open several hours after dark. In order that Nichols might see to write the messages he received and to read those he sent, he was furnished with a lantern, which he carried with him. Nichols, who was furnished with a lantern, which he carried with him. Nichols, who was furnished with a lantern, which he carried with him.

The claimant's condition must be fully shown by sworn evidence, preferably by that of his own physician. Nichols, who was furnished with a lantern, which he carried with him. Nichols, who was furnished with a lantern, which he carried with him.

R. W. J., Racine, Wis.—Under the act of March 3, 1880, one-third extra pay is allowed to certain volunteers of the Spanish war, who were in the United States, and two months' extra pay to others who served beyond the limits of the United States.

J. S. S., Willow Grove, Pa.—The Surgeon-General is not authorized to guide entirely by the rate of pension in determining whether an applicant for commutation in lieu of an artificial limb is entitled to a pension. It is the duty of the Surgeon-General in determining the rate of pension.

C. G., Toledo, Iowa.—An increase claim, based on pensioned disability, should be appealed within three months after date of notice of rejection, if it is desired to contest the rejection of the claim.

H. D. G., Los Angeles, Cal.—The guardian of the children, having remarried since her appointment, should sign her lawful name to the pension vouchers. The pension should be paid to the children. A Pension Agent with a certified copy of the public record of her remarriage.

W. H. N., Eugene, Ore.—In invalid pension claims, under the act of 1880, it is necessary to show specifically the line of duty, if the claim is based on wound or injury. If the claim is based on disease, the requirements are more liberal, and the line of duty is practically assumed in such cases.

H. B., Island Creek, Mass.—For commutation of railroad service of confinement as prisoner of war, application may be made to the "Commissioner-General of Subsistence, U. S. A., Washington, D. C." It is not "clear" that Gen. Hancock was killed at 75 years of age. Under the act of June 27, 1880, it has been the practice, practically from 1880 to all applicants for invalid pension thereunder who have attained the age of 75 years.

W. J., Reno, Nev.—The statement as to the number of invalid pension claims on file in the Pension Bureau of persons who are not drawing pension under any law, includes all claims of ex-Confederates whose pension claims were subsequently denied. It is doubtful what, if any, general pension legislation will be enacted at the present session of Congress.

M. F. S., Fulton, N. Y.—It is held that the widow being barred from pension under the act of June 27, 1880, by reason of marriage to a perfect cure, she is entitled to the pension of the children of the marriage as equally barred.

D. K., Co. D.—The act of May 9, 1900, amending the act of June 27, 1880, is held to have changed the law of 1880 as regards invalid pensioners or applicants for invalid pension thereunder. A claim for increase, based on the act of 1880, is held to be no different from any other claim for increase on pensioned disability. Increase, if granted, will commence from the date of the medical examination. The rate of widow's pension under the act of June 27, 1880, is uniformly \$8 per month, with \$2 additional for each child under 16 years of age, whereas the rate under the general law is generally \$12 per month, with the additional allowance for the children under 16, with higher rates for widows of soldiers who were killed in action. An invalid pensioner is free to remarry, and if his death is due to service and line of duty, his widow may obtain pension under the act of 1880, if the date of marriage, but if his death cannot be satisfactorily proven due to the service and line of duty, his widow could not obtain pension under the act of 1880, unless married to him before June 27, 1880.

Mrs. G. P. C., Spencer, Mass.—If the husband was in the leg has caused practically total disability of the foot or of the leg, a rating of \$30 or might be obtained under the general law.

T. C. C., Butler, Mo.—See reply to D. K. above. It would seem that the case you refer to would be treated in the same way, if the soldier is receiving more under the general law than would be entitled to under the act of June 27, 1880.

H. W., Westfield, N. Y.—Any invalid pensioner, who, by his dissipated habits, creates an impression that his alleged disabled condition may be due to his habits, runs the risk of being investigated and having his pension stopped.

HOME IN THE SOUTH.

Commander Kilmer's Appeal to Establish a Branch at Norfolk.

Headquarters, E. J. Davis Post, 54, U. S. Department of War, Washington, D. C., Dec. 27, 1900.

To all Posts and Members of the Grand Army of the Republic: In the issue of Oct. 23 of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE an article relative to the establishment of a Soldiers' Home in this place was published. That article has brought me several letters from different parts of the country, all of which are in favor of the matter and profers of assistance. Being a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, I feel it my duty to bring to the attention of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in this place, the fact that the South has no home facilities whatever.

Probably 50,000 ex-Union soldiers are now living in the Gulf States. These comrades and their families are residents, many of them, of the South, and have been in the South over these extreme Southern States are veterans in poor health and desiring of entering the Home, that they may be able to support their families. In many instances they are unable to do so by reason of the crowded conditions of the South. It is my duty to bring to the attention of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in this place, the fact that the South has no home facilities whatever.

The Northern and Central States have a large number of Branches of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever.

The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever.

The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever.

The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever.

The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever.

The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever.

The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever.

The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever.

The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever.

The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever.

The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever.

The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever.

The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever.

The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever.

The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever.

The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever.

The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever.

The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever.

The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever.

The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever.

The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever.

The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever.

The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever.

The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever.

The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever.

The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever.

The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever.

The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever. The South has no home facilities whatever.

FREE TO THE RUPTURED.

Dr. W. S. Rice, the Well Known Authority, Sends a Trial of His Famous Method Free to All.

Out of the chaos of time failure comes a new and startling cure for ruptures. Dr. W. S. Rice, 228 N. Main St., Adams, N. Y., has invented a method that cures without pain, danger, operation or an hour's loss of time. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable method. As an instance of this remarkable method, the case of a gentleman, H. A. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa., is given. He was a well known and successful business man, and he was afflicted with a rupture. He had tried many other methods, but they all failed. He then tried the method of Dr. W. S. Rice, and he was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my rupture by the method of Dr. W. S. Rice. It is a simple, safe, and effective method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone who is afflicted with this disease should not avail themselves of this remarkable