

PICKET SHOTS.

From Alert Comrades Along the Whole Line.

HOW SPANISH FORT WAS TAKEN. Serg't Geo. S. Green, Co. F, 124th Ill., says: "Geo. Brown, Co. D, 47th Ill., in a recent number of The National Tribune states that his regiment was first to enter Spanish Fort. Without giving any date, he claims that at 4 o'clock a. m. his Sergeant-Major entered the fort and found it unoccupied. Now, the facts are these: April 8, the 13th and last day of the siege, the Third Brigade, under Col. Geddes, was ordered into the rifle-pits, as there was to be a general bombardment, which soon began from 36 guns, 53 of which were siege guns. The enemy also were shelling heavily, having commenced before we did. When the cannonading was at its height, Gen. Carr determined to make a dash covered with pines, on the enemy's left, for the purpose of planting a battery. The execution of the undertaking was given by Col. Geddes to Col. Bell of the 8th Iowa, who accomplished it gallantly, though not without severe loss. In doing it he had pushed forward only three companies of his regiment, while all the rest of the brigade was engaged in the rifle-pits, where the firing was so heavy that it somewhat blinded the rebels as to what was being done on their left. The gallant 8th took and occupied about 300 yards of the Confederate works, holding three stands of colors and about 250 prisoners. It was then quite dark; but, gaining a knowledge of what was going forward, the rest of the brigade, including the 124th Ill., rushed out of the trenches and entered the works. The 124th being formed in line to repel assault, Co. A, under Lieut. W. T. Dodge, was sent as a skirmish line to feel the enemy on our right; while Co. F, under Capt. N. H. Pratt, was sent for the same purpose in front of our left. A piece of artillery opening upon them with grape, they speedily captured it, and another with eight or ten prisoners. Sending the prisoners to the rear, Co. F continued to move forward, capturing eight or 10 pieces of artillery and more men than the company numbered, being thus employed till near midnight. The rest of the regiment then coming up, advanced to old Spanish Fort and finding the rebels really gone, entered, stacked arms and rested a little, separating in the morning for the guns and the hams and corn meal left by the garrison. This was shortly after midnight. As our gunboats were not aware of the movement of the fort by the rebels they commenced throwing 100-pound shells, and the regiment decided it prudent to retire and returned to their quarters, reaching there about 3 o'clock a. m., considerably fatigued. "If the 47th Ill. got into the fort it must have been sometime subsequent to the visit of the 124th Ill."

A CORPORAL-GENERAL AND A GOOSE. Comrade T. D. Fowble, Lieutenant, 2d Minn., writes: "I wish to thank you for the series of editorials on the financial features of the war. Great as were the sacrifices made by the volunteer soldiers, and meager as was their pay, it never appeared to my mind and great with such force as after reading and pondering the facts in those articles. Truly, we ought to stand solidly together for the \$12 service pension bill. While near Winchester, Tenn., being very short of rations, living in fact, mostly on green corn, we had appetite for other edibles in greater bulk, and therefore appetite for effort to get more. A tentmate—a Corporal—I myself took the risk of foraging and secured a goose and a quantity of half-pipe peaches. A colored woman having dressed the goose for us, it was jammed to the concealment of a haversack and we essayed a march to quarters, being picked up pretty soon by the pickets of an Ohio regiment, who sent us under escort of a guard to the reserve headquarters. The Captain in command called us to him, and having sampled the green peaches, said, with a twinkle: 'Corporal, take all these men and report to brigade headquarters. With a proper salute the Corporal had us, and the other foragers who had been picked up, fall in and marched us toward camp, going with us about half a mile. Then he said to the others: 'Be sure to report as directed,' and he turned back. I went to our camp and cooked our goose and our peaches. Now—who knows—did those men report as directed? Who was the Captain? The name of the regiment, Huggins, recently retired from the Regular Army with the rank of Brigadier-General."

WERE NOT DEMORALIZED. Comrade R. M. Davis, Co. I, 119th Ill., writes from Missouri: "I was in the First Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Corps. Gen. Smith called it his brigade, and when the old man called on us we went like an army of fighting men, not like a gang of hoodlums. And we had lots of going, too. A comrade in your issue of July 14, calls us the demoralized raiders. I don't believe he can prove it was one of those demoralization there. He says we had to throw our tobacco and hog hams! Wonder if he isn't ranting some of them? Wonder if he was in a hand-to-hand fight from bullets? Where was you when we struck Forrest? I know that we cleared them out—killed the whole division—fired one shot and charged with the 11th Iowa. I was home in 1867; he died last October, 1901, first enlisted April 21, 1861; was mustered out at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 7, 1861, three months' service. Enlisted Sept. 17, 1861, in 3d Michigan, and was discharged in 1864; was sent to Texas in 1867. July, I think; was commissioned Second Lieutenant 1863; First Lieutenant, 1864; Captain, 1865. Mustered out in San Antonio, February, 1869. Jackson, Mich., March, 1866. Can this be beaten by a volunteer? By the way, I was 21 years old the day before I enlisted."

A PATRIOT BY HEREDITY. Comrade Freeman W. Eger writes: "I wish to give a record of my father and mother's family in the wars of the United States. My mother's grandfather was Col. Gridley in the Revolutionary War; my father's father was Capt. Elton in the War of 1812; commanded the sharpshooters at Sackett's Harbor, died before the war was ended. My father served in the War of 1812, was in the 11th Iowa, was home in 1837; he died last October, 1901, first enlisted April 21, 1861; was mustered out at Detroit, Mich., Aug. 7, 1861, three months' service. Enlisted Sept. 17, 1861, in 3d Michigan, and was discharged in 1864; was sent to Texas in 1867. July, I think; was commissioned Second Lieutenant 1863; First Lieutenant, 1864; Captain, 1865. Mustered out in San Antonio, February, 1869. Jackson, Mich., March, 1866. Can this be beaten by a volunteer? By the way, I was 21 years old the day before I enlisted."

WANTED—THIS WAR SONG. "O, gallant soldiers, they have gone to fight for a glorious cause. To defend our flag and Union, Our Government and laws. Kind fortune smile upon them Wherever they may go; May they not yield on any field To any daring foe."

THE FOREGOING IS SENT BY Mrs. B. F. Monty, of Milton, Ill., who writes requesting the song, saying: "I am anxious to get this civil war song perhaps you can help me? The name I do not know."

FIRST FLAG ON FORT GREEN. J. E. Parmela, Sergeant, Co. A, 10th Conn., writes that he was the first flag planted on Fort Gregg. I have in my possession a letter from Gen. R. S. Foster, who says: "Well do I remember standing in company with Gen. Grant, Ord and Gibbon, when we saw the flag of the 10th Conn., the first one planted upon the fort. At the time Gen. Gibbon was in doubt about the flag belonging to the 10th; but the next day he was ordered to the rear and the division passed. Gen. Gibbon said to me: 'Foster, here is the flag that was the first on the fort.' I said: 'Well, that's the 10th Conn., just as I told you.' Comrade Works, in the Pension Office, can make affidavit to the facts."

ONE OF THE VERY OF THE VERY. "H. K. Rugh, Co. I, 21st Mo., writes: 'I will say a word for the 21st Mo., Col. David Moore. We veteranized and we were veterans; took in everything we found, from razorbills to rebels; were all



ENOCH Q. FELLOW, Colonel.



JOHN W. BARRETT, Lieutenant-Colonel.



GEORGE H. CHANDLER, Major.

ways ready for duty and never had to hunt for trouble; never claimed that ours was the best regiment, but knew quite well that we were among the very very best and were one of the very best of these! Every one of us was old enough to write; some of us are not yet 60 years old; but the youngest ought to be included in a service pension bill. If a \$12 service pension is justly due to the man with whiskers, it is justly due to the rosy-cheeked lad with the smooth chin."

T. G. Stewart writes: "I can give Comrade Miller, of Ohio, cards and spades and beat him on 'Who is the oldest surviving son of a veteran?' He states his age as 73 years. My father served in Co. I, 27th Iowa; I served in Co. I, 23d Iowa; my son served in Co. E, 9th Iowa Cav. I am now (February, 1904) 80 years, eight months old. I have taken your issue—I mean our paper, The National Tribune—for 22 years, and shall continue to take it as long as I live and my sight continues good, so that I can read it."

WANTS ILLUSTRATIONS, TOO. Comrade Dr. Gilbert E. L. Falls writes, and after remarking that he has had The National Tribune habit, which has become not merely chronic, but incurable, and he would like to see it cured if it could, he that he expects to take the paper as long as he is able to read, he makes a moderate request, thus, and I ask a statement in The National Tribune of the battle of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, showing where the army of each General occupied, with pictures of the battles; and I would like to see it put up in the paper as soon as possible, and show where the rebel fort was on Missionary Ridge, and what troops captured them, and how they did it? May The National Tribune live forever?"

HAS FLOATED FAR. Comrade Henry J. Lyda writes: "Beside living on the water since I was eight years of age, drawing a salary at 10 years of age, and being a sailor before the mast at 12, I was quite an unusual experience while in the service. If I did not take the longest trip of any enlisted man during the civil war, I came very near it; from St. Louis to Fort Henry, thence to Vicksburg, New Orleans, thence all around the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic coast, wherever the Federals held to Fortress Monroe, thence to Boston and return across the country to St. Louis. "I am one of the oldest steamboat men on the Mississippi from Lake Minnetonka to the Gulf of Mexico, and from Pittsburg, Pa., to Cairo, Ill., and tributaries on the largest and finest passenger boats. I am a licensed Captain of steamboats navigating the Mississippi and tributaries."

NEIGHBOR AGAINST NEIGHBOR. Cyrus Washburn, Co. B, 3d W. Va., and 6th W. Va. Cav., writes: "I read in Picket Shots of the youngest soldier, the bravest hero, the hardest battle, the first to enter, the last to run—and it all carries my memory back to the days when the clouds of war were gathering. When brothers, friends, neighbors were arraying themselves against each other, in argument and in arms. "I remember a little boy I had heard the old negro song: 'O, Carry Me Back to Old Virginia Shore.' "Then States right was argued from every angle and in every hamlet. The wrongs committed on the South by the Black Abolitionists; the fight for more slave States; the theory that a negro had no soul, or, we learned it all, over and over. "Now, comrades, many of you served four years or more in the civil war; but including the political war, previous, I was in actual war 20 years."

A short history of a Notable Regiment will appear each week.

A Notable Regiment.

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NINTH NEW HAMPSHIRE INFANTRY.

GRIFFIN'S BRIGADE—POTTER'S DIVISION—NINTH CORPS.

BY COL. ENOCH R. FELLOW'S. (2) COL. HERBERT B. TITUS; BY BRIG. GEN.

Table with columns: COMPANIES, OFFICERS, MEN, TOTAL, DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, ETC., Total Enrollment. Rows include Field and Staff, Company A through K, Totals, and Recruits.

Original enrollment, 979; killed, 113—11.5 per cent. Total of killed and wounded, 563; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 39.

Table with columns: BATTLES, K. & M. W., BATTLES, K. & M. W. Rows include South Mountain, Md., Antietam, Md., Fredericksburg, Va., Jackson, Miss., Wilderness, Va., Spotsylvania, Va., May 12, Spotsylvania, Va., May 18, Picket, Va., Oct. 5, '64.

Present, also, at North Anna, Va.; Weldon Railroad, Va.; Cold Harbor, Va.; Hatcher's Run, Va.; Fort Steadman, Va.; Fall of Petersburg, Va.

NOTES.—Organized at Concord, N. H. Leaving the State August 25, 1862, it was engaged, within twenty days, at the battle of South Mountain, Md. Its casualties in that fight were 29 killed and wounded. Though a new regiment and under fire for the first time, it took a creditable part in the action; it was then in Nagle's (1st) Brigade, Sturges' (2d) Division, Ninth Corps. Three days later it fought at Antietam, with a loss of 10 killed, and 49 wounded. At Fredericksburg, under command of Colonel Titus, the Ninth was engaged, losing 4 killed, 68 wounded, and 12 missing. In March, 1863, the Ninth Corps moved to Kentucky, and was stationed at various parts of the State. It was a pleasant change from the war-worn fields of Virginia, the men enjoying the good food and quarters there provided. In June the Ninth Corps joined Grant's army, then besieging Vicksburg, but returned in August to Kentucky. The spring of 1864 found the Corps in Virginia again. At Spotsylvania, the gallant old regiment was hotly engaged, holding its position against a desperate counter-charge of the enemy; so close were the two lines that their rifles flashed in each other's faces. Two companies were on the skirmish line; the eight companies in action—about 400 men—lost 41 killed, 95 wounded, and 48 missing. The regiment remained in Potter's Division until the close of the war.

*Of the recruits, 466 deserted, most of them (444) while on their way to the regiment. They were conscripts.

NOTE: Any subscriber who was a member of the 15th Iowa can have, upon request, a copy of this short history printed on good paper, suitable for framing. There will be no charge for it. Address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

"I was living in a border State—the home of the Immortal Washington. Many were the thrusts made by neighbors; harsh the language used; black were the deeds of the enemy! "On the day that Virginia voted on the ordinance of Secession nearly all the slave States had resolved or voted themselves out of the Union, and were making preparations for war. A neighbor, a friend, said to me, 'I do not know their companies or regiments, wish I did; it would give me great pleasure to know when I am reading about events they may have witnessed or participated in.'"

ASSAULTS ON FORT WAGNER. Comrade Geo. H. Healey, Co. B, 3d N. H., writes: "In 'Short Histories of Notable Regiments,' by Col. Wm. F. Fox, in the sketch of 70th Pa., Feb. 4, issue, is the following remarkable statement in regard to the assault on Fort Wagner: 'There were two distinct assaults; the first occurred July 11, 1863, and the second just one week later. The 70th took a conspicuous part in the first assault, which was led by the 1st and 2d regiments; the 70th Pa., and the 7th Conn. Well I know nothing in particular about the positions of these three regiments; I know that they were there somewhere in the vicinity, and I also know that another regiment was there; a regiment in which I had the honor of being a member, 3d N. H. This regiment, as I have good reason to know, having been right there with it myself, was in the assault on the lower end of Morris Island on the morning of July 10, 1863, was in both assaults on Fort Wagner, July 11, and July 18, 1863, and was in at the end when Fort Wagner and Gregg were captured, on the morning of Sept. 7, 1863. I am aware that you are not to blame for this mistake, but I do wish to see the correction, if I send the correction to you.'"

OHIO SQUIRREL HUNTERS. Comrade D. L. Way, 70th Ohio, and 5th U. S. C. T., Past Post Commander, Department of Florida, whose letter is received too late to be effective, writes: "In your issue of Aug. 11, A. J. Jewett calls for a meeting, or Reunion, of the so-called 'Squirrel Hunters,' who, in 1862, flocked to Cincinnati from all over Ohio, at the call of Gov. David Tod, to repel the threatened invasion by Kirby Smith. He issues the call for the meeting to occur on Aug. 25, and designates as the place of meeting, a guest-steps of the State House, Des Moines, Iowa. Happening to have one of those highly ornamented discharges issued by Gov. Tod to all who responded to the call, I thought that call, an entitled to a seat in the meeting, I suggest that Cincinnati, and there only, is the proper place for the meeting. That is the central point, and the point of interest in and around which the doings of the Ohio Squirrel Hunters should be held. I might with equal fitness suggest Sanford, Florida; but it would be a third gathering here, as it no doubt will be at Des Moines, Iowa. Hundreds, and possibly thousands would attend such a Reunion at Cincinnati. Speaking of dear old Gov. Tod, reminds me of a queer story I heard from him once to an inquirer. He was asked why he did not spell his name with double d, like Todd and other such names? He replied, 'If one d in good enough for God it is good enough for me.'"

WHO WAS CAPTURED? Picket Shots has this interesting letter from Mattie Lewis: "When I was a little girl I lived with my parents in Newton, in the Shenandoah Valley. My father was a very energetic Union man, and was killed by the Rebels while trying to reach the Union lines. Long after that, in the Fall of 1864, a U. S. wagon train passed through Newton, and immediately afterward 12 or 15 Mosby's Guerrillas, dressed in Yankee uniforms, slipped into town and stopped at a small grocery. Then, quite a distance behind the wagon train, came a Union officer, an orderly and a colored servant, standing at our window my mother tried to warn him by waving him back, but failing to comprehend the signal, he advanced and the rebels, closing about the three, took them prisoners. I would like to hear from any of those parties, Federal or rebel. Who was the officer? What became of him and his orderly and servant?"

WHO EXPOSED RICHARDSON? Jos. H. Waterman, Co. B, 2d U. S., writes: "If Joe Tucker, Co. A, 2d N. H., will write to me I will tell him that when I took him prisoner at Beverly Ford I had no load in my carbine. I would like to hear from any of the boys of the company—62 to '64. Can you give me the address of Lieut. Harrigan, of Co. B, or of Serg't J. E. Tom Smith?" "If Comrade Covenden will write to any of those mentioned they can tell him all about the rebel spy Richardson. He made his headquarters with our company and messed with us—with myself and others of the company—until arrested and hung. He was with us going through the town and being the bugler, did not march in the ranks and as I rode along a lady called me to a window from which she was waving to our soldiers, and pointed to Richardson and told me he was a spy? I reported to Lieut. Harrigan and in due time I was short one picket rope. I want to say to the Corporal that 40 years is a long time for us old fellows to remember all that happened. I kept no diary and sometimes find my memory in doubt about something that is called up about those days."

AN UNMUSTERED VOLUNTEER'S STORY. John Lester, a subscriber, writes: "I take your good old patriotic paper, be-

cause I had a brother, a cousin and six uncles in the Union army. I tried to squeeze in or butt in, but they wouldn't have me, but I was always for the old flag. These four were brothers of my mother: John, Moses, William and Jep Whitman; their brother-in-law; Mender Wilson, who married their sister; Jos. Lester, a brother of my father; his son, my cousin, Nest Lester, and my brother, W. H. Lester. I do not know their companies or regiments, wish I did; it would give me great pleasure to know when I am reading about events they may have witnessed or participated in."

REUNION OF THE 15TH MO. Comrade Aug. Reimers, in a circular letter to all comrades of the 15th Mo., urges them to attend the 11th Reunion of the regiment, to be held at 418 Market St., St. Louis, Oct. 9. He tells the comrades that the morning hours will be devoted to hatters seeking and general Reunion; that business will occupy the afternoon and after that the Reunion will be continued by a substantial lunch, with songs, speeches and stories, each comrade being expected to butt in with one or a bunch of one or other of the list. Comrade Reimers is Secretary and Comrade F. D. Bauer is President of the Association.

REUNION OF THE OHIO SQUIRREL HUNTERS. Comrade A. J. Jewell writes from Okaloosa, Iowa: "The Squirrel Hunters who responded in 1862 to the call of Gov. Tod, of Ohio, for defense of Cincinnati when that city was threatened by the enemy, held a Reunion Aug. 25. That is, those residents now in Iowa did. At that meeting it was decided to make the association a National organization. A meeting for that purpose will be held in Ohio in September, 1905. It is desired that all surviving Squirrel Hunters, wherever they may be, give expression to their preference as to the exact date and place of the 1905 meeting. A majority of those at our recent meeting declared for Cincinnati."

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Antics of a Lisbon Man.

Something like a panic was caused in the streets of Lisbon the other day by the extraordinary antics of a young man named Albano, who suffers from a most exceptional form of epilepsy, during which he runs rapidly on all fours like an animal, cries, grunts and barks and displays almost superhuman agility. Suddenly seized with a fit in the street Albano leaped over the heads of the terrified passersby, rushed into electric cars by the door and jumped out of the windows. A flight of 15 wide stone steps was cleared at a flying leap. Finally, he stumbled and appeared to come to his senses.

A Great Invention.

John Stransky, of Pukwana, S. D., has invented a new smokeless gun and blasting powder that will revolutionize the powder business. The powder can be made in any kitchen for seven cents per pound. Mr. Stransky wants a few good men to sell the patent. His agents are making as high as \$500 per month. Write for free particulars.

Told on a Governor of Georgia.

"I have heard many good stories on Gov. Atkinson, of Georgia, who served the State from 1857 to 1860, but the best was one I heard not a long time ago," said W. M. Miller, of Savannah.

"During one of his visits to a convict camp, he called at one of the coal mines to make a thorough inspection of the condition of the convicts at work. Two guards accompanied him to the bottom of the shaft and were showing him everything of interest. Finally they took him to the place where the convicts were working. When the party approached the gang of convicts, one of them rushed up and said: 'Bill Atkinson, as sure as you are alive, I never expected to see you here. What did they send you here for?'"

"It was one of the men he had known since childhood."

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