

THE MOBILE CAMPAIGN.

Siege of Spanish Fort and Blakely—End of the War.

By E. L. HOBART, Denver, Colo.

On the 30th Veatch's Division (Thirteenth Corps) was withdrawn from the line of investment (its place temporarily supplied by Marshall's Brigade of McArthur's Division, Sixteenth Corps) and sent to Holyoke to convey supplies for Steel and hold that position until the junction was effected. Pressed by the condition of the road and the want of subsistence, Steele marched on the afternoon of the 31st to Stockton, where partial supplies were obtained, and on the morning of April 1 continued his march, Spurling's cavalry being in advance. Before reaching the forks of the road leading to Holyoke the latter encountered a strong force of cavalry and infantry which was immediately charged and driven, with a loss to the enemy of one flag and 75 prisoners. The remainder of the cavalry under Lucas and the Colored Division moved up rapidly to the support of Spurling, and the enemy was forced to abandon his strong position at O'Shley's, and was driven into his works at Blakely by the cavalry.

Early on the morning of the 2d a strong attack was made on the positions we had gained on the previous morning, but was hampered and repulsed by the colored troops, and Andrews's Division having now come up, our hold upon it was established. As Steele had already been instructed that in the investment of Blakely, he considered it advisable to hold the ground that he had gained and report his position and prospects to the commander in chief, with the investment, Veatch was ordered in from Holyoke to report to Steele, and Garrard to support him if it should be necessary.

A Complete Investment. On the 3d Garrard was ordered in to complete the investment on the left, and Lucas's and Johnson's cavalry

Brigades were charged with the duty of covering the rear of the army. On the 4th the lower bridge on Bayou Minette was destroyed, and direct communication between the two wings, and by the afternoon of the 5th Spanish Fort and Blakely were both completely isolated from the investment. In the meantime the works against Spanish Fort had been diligently pushed forward, although sharply contested by the enemy at all points, the trenches were widened, and emplacements ordered on the 3d, prepared for the troops in preparation for an assault; siege guns and material were brought up from Holyoke, and batteries established in every effective position. On the 4th of April there were in position against Spanish Fort 38 siege guns, and against Blakely 24. Tracy's eight 10-pounder Parrott and two Whitworth guns. The fire was opened from all these at 5 and continued until 7 p. m. As the enfilading batteries were in position, and the difficulties of the roads were such that the supply of ammunition could not be kept up, the fire of the batteries was reduced on the 5th, and the other work was steadily carried on. Gen. Canby had anticipated that the investment of Spanish Fort by water would have been effected by the 5th, but the shoal water and obstruction on Blakely Bar prevented this. Every exertion was therefore made to secure the control of Blakely River by the army and complete the isolation of the fort. For this purpose batteries for heavy guns were prepared on the east side of Hay Minette north of the bayou, and preparations were made for an expedition to cut the trestleway between Spanish Fort and Fort Tracy, the final bombardment and assault to be preceded by the destruction of the trestleway to cut off the escape of the garrison. The assistance required from the navy was promptly tendered by the Admiral, but his launches near Ship Island and Pensacola, although present for, could not be got up in season. Disappointed in this expectation, and at the suggestion of A. J. Smith, and on account of the darkness of the night, the time for the bombardment was anticipated and ordered for 5:30 p. m. of the 8th. At this time there were in position against Spanish Fort 53 siege guns (including 10 20-pounder rifles and 16 mortars) and 37 field-pieces. Of these 10 siege rifles and five siege howitzers on our left center enfiladed the enemy's left center, and five siege howitzers close in on our extreme right enfiladed his center. The Bay Minette battery against Huger and Tracy consisted of 10 20-pounder rifles, four 30-pounder rifles. One of the batteries against Spanish Fort was armed with navy guns and manned by officers and sailors of the squadron, volunteers for the service. The fire of these guns was opened at the appointed time and continued until dark, the troops being in the trenches and prepared to improve any advantage that might be gained. Under cover of the bombardment two companies of the 8th Iowa, supported by the remainder of the regiment and closely followed by the regulars of Geddes's Brigade of Carr's Division, effected a lodgment on the left of the enemy's line and gained a position from which about 200 yards of his trenches could be enfiladed with a musketry fire. This was soon taken, and with it about 200 prisoners, and the captured guns turned upon the enemy.

A. J. Smith Ordered to Push Things. Night had now fully set in, but Smith was instructed to push his whole force to work and press it on to completion. A brigade of Veatch's Division, then in reserve near Blakely, was ordered by telegraph to report to Smith, and progress was advised by telegraph. Smith's progress and instructed to direct the fire and operations on his part so as not to come in conflict with the force at work with the remainder of the force, led by Col. Geddes and superintended by Gens. Carr and Smith, was pushed on diligently and persistently, and soon after midnight all of the works were in our possession.

The brigade from Veatch's Division was not needed, and was sent back to the main line. The investment of this fortress was the capture of the trenches, two miles of entrenchments with all the armament, material and supplies, four flags and more than 600 prisoners. The major part of the force escaped by the trestleway to Fort Tracy, and thence to Blakely and Mobile. In this they were materially aided by the capture of the trestleway, and the interior of their works. In the last operations the force engaged consisted of one brigade (Bertram's) and one division (Benton's) of the Thir-

teenth Corps, two divisions (McArthur's and Carr's) of the Sixteenth Corps, with our field batteries; the 1st Ind. H. A., except one company; two companies of the 8th Mich. H. A., and one battery from the navy. From the 6th to the morning of the 9th operations had been steadily carried on against Blakely, meeting with stubborn resistance from all points of the rebel lines, and particularly on our extreme right, which suffered severely from an enfilading fire from the rebel gunboats stationed at the mouth of the Raft River. With some difficulty in getting up the guns a battery of four 30-pounder rifles was established in a commanding position by the afternoon of the 8th, and in a few minutes after opening its fire drove off the gunboats severely damaged. Early on the morning of the 9th, and soon after the fall of Spanish Fort was assured, Smith was ordered to move the First and Third Divisions of his corps to the left of the line at Blakely, Garrard's front, and take measures to assault that place. Garrard was at the same time instructed to leave Bertram's Brigade in charge of the captured works and the prisoners, and send Benton's Division to Steele's front to take part in any operations that might be undertaken. The battery on Bay Minette was reinforced by four 30-pounder Parrotts, and opened fire on Blakely Landing, the Texas River, the water connecting between Mobile and Blakely. The fire of the battery on our extreme right was also turned on Blakely Landing, the Texas River, the water connecting between Mobile and Blakely. Orders had also been given to transfer to Blakely six guns (28) and mortars (16) that would be required if the place resisted an assault. In anticipation of an additional bridge had been ordered to be thrown across the impracticable character of the

swamp on both sides of the bayou made the approaches to it so difficult that it proved to be of little value. The division of the Thirteenth and Sixteenth Corps did not reach their positions as early as Gen. Dana had anticipated. While waiting for the division to get into position, the line, and found that the prospects of a successful assault were promising. The Colored Division had already gained a lodgment on the left of the line, and on its front; Andrews's and Veatch's Divisions were well up with their work, and the resistance of the enemy was less spirited than on previous days. Soon after 4 o'clock Smith had completed his arrangements, and telegraphed to Gen. Dana that his two divisions were up and in position. Garrard had not advanced at 5:30 p. m., and Benton's Division was reported to be crossing the bridge near the left of Steele's front.

Preparations for Assault. Steele was then instructed to time his movements, and to have his line strongly supported, and if possible carry the enemy's works. A little later Benton, who had not yet reached his position, was ordered to turn at once to the left and follow up and support these movements. The line at this time was nearly four miles in length, and the disposition of the troops was as follows: The Colored Division on the right; Andrews's Division, Thirteenth Corps (two brigades), on the right center; Veatch's Division, Sixteenth Corps, on the right and left center, and Garrard's Division, Sixteenth Corps, on the left. The enemy's line had a development of nearly a mile, and was supported by nine strong redoubts connected by rifle-pits and palisades, and was covered in front by slashes and abatis, and in some places by outworks of telegraph wire, and in others by iron and steel shells. The advance was made at the appointed time, and was as nearly simultaneous as it could possibly be from the length of the line and the character of the ground. With a gallantry to which there were no exceptions the troops pressed forward under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, passing over exploded torpedoes, net-work and abatis, and assaulted and carried the enemy's works in about 20 minutes, each division carrying the line to the front, and the immediate results of this victory were numerous flags, all the armament, material and supplies, and 3,700 prisoners, of whom 1,000 were officers and commissioned officers of lower grades.

The development of our lines at Blakely was four miles; at Spanish Fort it was two miles and a half, the intervening distance three miles, and the line from Stark's Landing to the left of Spanish Fort four miles. The inner line of communication was about 17 miles, and the line 22 miles in length. The country embraced in these lines was broken and rolling, intersected by streams and ravines with abrupt banks, and obstructed by large tracts of impracticable marsh. Batteries Huger and Tracy still held out, and until they were reduced Blakely River could not be opened for the navy and for the army transport. In anticipation of this contingency Spurling's cavalry had already been sent up the river to collect boats to pass troops over to the island to cut off communication between the forts and Mobile. Lucas, with his cavalry, had been also sent to Claborn with a battery of rifled guns to block the river, and to prevent the enemy from cutting off the retreat from Mobile to that route. On his march to Claborn he struck and dispersed the 15th Conn. heavy artillery, capturing two flags, two officers and 42 enlisted men.

The Enemy Evacuates. On the 10th additional batteries for heavy guns bearing on Huger and Tracy were established on the east shore of Hay Minette, and a boat expedition for a night attack on Tracy was organized, but at 10 o'clock that night both works were abandoned by their garrisons and their magazines blown up. Before daylight of the 11th the concentrated signal indicating the commencement of the evacuation of Mobile was given from the marsh in front of the city. Arrangements were made to bring up to Blakely the supplies for the force to be sent to Montgomery and for the occupation of Mobile. On the afternoon and night of the 11th Garrard, Lucas and the 11th Corps, and the corps, marched to Stark's Landing, where he embarked, and on the morning of the 12th, under convoy of the 11th Corps, he landed at Catfish Point, five miles below Mobile, and occupied the city at noon that day.

Our losses sustained during the campaign were: Officers, killed, 10; wounded, 78; captured or missing, 107; enlisted men, killed, 187; wounded, 1,431; captured or missing, 35. Grand total, 1,608. Included in this are 48 killed and 246 wounded under Steele's command at Blakely. The losses of the enemy are past finding out, but partial records captured at Blakely account for 73 killed and 320 wounded at that place, and Spanish Fort. The losses of the enemy in the operations of Steele's forces on the march or the preliminary operations at Spanish Fort and Blakely, and no report is made of the losses of Spanish Fort during the bombardment of the 4th, at the capture of the 8th, or during the assault of Blakely on the 9th. It probably exceeded one-half of our own loss. The number of prisoners originally reported was nearly 6,000, but the number accounted for by the Provost-Marshal-General was four Generals, 304 commissioned officers of lower grades, and 4,616 enlisted men; total, 4,924. The other results were the capture of numerous flags, 231 pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of army material and naval stores, the details of which are at this time inconsequential.

Subsequent Operations. The subsequent operations will be briefly stated: Bertram's Brigade of the Thirteenth Corps was charged with the duty of holding the water connecting the captured property on the east side of Mobile Bay. The Sixteenth Corps was put in march for Montgomery on the 14th, with 4,000 effective cavalry, was sent on the 17th on Smith's right flank to cover as much ground as possible and break up all communications between Johnston's and Taylor's armies. Benton was sent with his division to close up the Tombigbee River, and in conjunction with the navy to prevent the egress of the rebel gunboats. Steele, with his original infantry force and some artillery, was sent by water to Montgomery, conveyed by the navy, and the remainder of the cavalry force was sent by water to the west of the Tombigbee. Steele and Smith had Montgomery, Grierson, with the cavalry, at Eufaula, Union Springs, and Benton was in position west of the river. Operations were stayed by the armistice; but as soon as this was terminated orders

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., June 8, 1865. "Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. Canby, Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La. "Sir: I have the honor to inclose herewith for delivery the Medals of Honor awarded by the Secretary of War to the following-named officers and soldiers of your command during the operations against the city of Mobile: Lieut.-Col. Victor Viquifan, 97th Ill. Volunteers; Capt. J. M. Connel, Co. H, 119th Ill. Volunteers; Capt. J. M. Connel, Co. B, 8th Ill. Volunteers; First Sgt. Joseph Stickle, Co. A, 83d Ohio Volunteers; Sgt. George F. Heblman, Co. B, 119th Ill. Volunteers; Sgt. J. M. Connel, Co. A, Brass Co. K, 8th Iowa Volunteers; Private Thomas Riley, Co. D, 1st La. Cav.; Private John H. Callahan, Co. B, 119th Ill. Volunteers; Private John Whitmore, Co. F, 119th Ill. "I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, "E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General."

(The end.)

Reminiscences of Gen. Logan. (Wm. Bedford, in Lippincott's.) Gen. Logan was popular in the army. His friends called him John, and he generally had his room filled with officers, his "receiving" in shirt sleeves. He was partly Irish, part Indian, and wholly American—a handsome man slightly above the medium height, having coal-black eyes and long, straight, black hair, which hung all about the head and, if I remember correctly, turned in all around. His hair was probably accounted for by his Indian blood. As to the Indian blood, I had that information directly from one who knew him very well. He was impulsive. Being a good stump speaker, he was frequently called upon to speak for the veteran cause. He urged the men who had enlisted for three years and had that term, thus entitling themselves to be regarded as veterans, and who wished to stop at the expiration of their term, to re-enlist as veterans. When I was in the post office at Cairo, Ill., after having served about a year in the army, I got leave from the Postmaster and went down to the front to see Gen. Logan. He was a rather fat man, and got that staff position he had promised me when he was in Cairo. He said I was too late; that an order had been issued from Washington saying that no staff appointments could in future be made from civil life. "But," said he, "I can get you a horse, and if you can get a blouse and saber you can ride with me as a volunteer Aid, paying your share of the mess table." I did so, forgetting to go back to Cairo (which was not far) and breathe the free air and sleep without that choky, spunging feeling that all catarrh sufferers have. It will save the wear-and-tear of internal medicines that only rattle the stomach. It will prevent colds and heal up the mucous membranes so that you will not be constantly blowing your nose and spitting.

How to Get Rid of Catarrh. Here is a Simple, Quick, Effective way and COSTS NOTHING—Send for it and see. Those who suffer with it know well the miseries of catarrh. There is just one remedy that will cure it. It can be done. To prove it to you, send your address and the means of a quick and safe cure will be sent to your home free in every way. The idea in giving it to you free is to prove to you that there is a home cure for catarrh, scratchy throat, asthma, stopped-up feeling in the nose and throat, catarrhal headache, constant spitting, catarrhal deafness, etc., etc., and that the remedy that does it is the invention of Dr. J. W. Blosser, the eminent southern doctor and minister, who has for over 31 years been identified with the cure of catarrh in all its worst forms. His discovery is unlike anything you ever had before, as it is not a spray, douche, ointment, atomizer, salve, cream, or any such thing, but a genuine tried-and-true cure that clears out the head, nose, throat and lungs so that you can breathe the free air and sleep without that choky, spunging feeling that all catarrh sufferers have. It will save the wear-and-tear of internal medicines that only rattle the stomach. It will prevent colds and heal up the mucous membranes so that you will not be constantly blowing your nose and spitting.

Well, my boy," said the General, "your father will be buried by the time you get home. Don't you hear those guns? They will send you at once, free, so that you can begin to cure yourself privately at home. Now write him immediately.

General Orders, No. 40. "The following 900-Cannon Field Order is republished for the information of all concerned: Headquarters Army and Division of West Mississippi, Mobile, Ala., April 22, 1865. "General Field Orders, No. 32. "The Major-General commanding thinks it proper to announce as the general order of the day for this city: The capture of the enemy's works at Spanish Fort and Blakely; the surrender of Mobile; the capture of more than 3,700 prisoners; 12 flags, nearly 300 pieces of artillery, several thousand of small-arms, and large stores of ammunition and other material of war. "It is the province of the Commanding General to report results, that of a higher authority to bestow appropriate commendations and rewards; but it is not improper to bestow commendations to the officers and men of this army for their zeal, energy and gallantry, and to the officers and men of the navy for their brave and zealous co-operation in the work that has been accomplished. He begs that the Sabbath next ensuing the receipt of this order may be made the occasion of thanking for the past and for the future, and that all will unite with him in the earnest petition that God in His mercy will deal tenderly with the friends and relatives of our dead and wounded comrades. "By order of Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. Canby: T. Christensen, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Assistant Adjutant-General. "By order of Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. Canby: C. H. Dyer, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

War Department, Washington, D. C., May 16, 1865. "Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. Canby, Commanding, etc., Mobile. "General: Suitable acknowledgment of the great services rendered to the country by your command has been delayed because when the intelligence reached Washington the public mind

IN GEN. GRANT'S TENT. A Very Memorable Hour-and-a-Half With the Great Silent Commander.

Editor National Tribune: Having been a participant in the campaign that led up to the capture of Vicksburg, I have been an interested reader of McElroy's serial of "Opening the Mississippi." My regiment, "The Morton Rifles" (34th Ind.), had wintered near Helena, Ark. In the early Spring our active services began, when the levee of the Mississippi was cut and an effort made to work our way through the bayous. Your graphic description of that attempt recalled many of the hardships we then encountered. It would be futile to attempt at this late day to impress on the minds of your readers the labor and suffering we then endured.

The "Johnnie Rebs" had felled large cottonwoods and cypress trees across these bayous, and we were engaged for several days with rope and tackle in hauling these immense trunks out of the bayous. Our men worked all day in mud ankle deep. The only place we had was that we had a dry place to sleep at night on the decks of the transports. In March we joined Gen. Grant's army at Milliken's Bend. The canal across the isthmus had been abandoned when we reached there, and the army commenced moving across the Peninsula to the neighborhood of Grand Gulf. You have fully described the obstacles that had to be overcome, the landing at Taylor's army, the battles of Magnolia, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills and the investment of Vicksburg, all of which in the main are correct. In this, as in all other campaigns, Steele's character as a person of character might be written that would be interesting to your readers. Especially in this case of anything touching the progress of the campaign, it is this, I will give you a personal interview that I had the honor to have with Gen. Grant during the progress of our campaign. Your readers are all aware that Gen. Joe Johnson was massing an army at Jackson which he was threatening our rear, and that we had to picket our rear as well as front. Some of our best part of June we received an order from Gen. A. P. Foye, our Division Commander, to report to Gen. Rawlins as Division Officer of the day. I heard of this when I was to report it was raining very hard and continued for several hours. Putting on a rubber coat and cap, I mounted my horse and rode to Gen. Grant's headquarters, which was nearly two miles from our camp. Reaching there, I dismounted, tied my horse, and rapped at the first tent I came to. It was still raining, but I heard some one opening the fastenings, and when opened who should be the lone occupant but the General, who in a cheery voice invited me to come in. I begged his pardon, telling him that I was ordered to report to his Adjutant-General. He again said, "Come in out of the rain." Stepping inside of the walled tent, I found only the General and one other man, on which lay, scattered about, some writing material and a box of cigars. There were two or three camp stools arranged around a sleeping cot. Two sword and belt hung against the rear tent pole. Bidding me to be seated, I laid aside my rubber coat. He at once assigned me a chair, and in a few minutes a Captain, and remarked, "Did I understand that you have been detailed as Division Officer of the day?" Answering in the affirmative, he said, "I have a detail of 100 men, and it is the custom to assign a field officer as Division Officer of the day?" I answered, Yes, but as an officer I only know that it is my duty to obey orders."

He said, "That is right, and I have no doubt that Gen. Hovey had good reasons for his selection."

How Alaska Natives Hunt Bears. (San Francisco Chronicle.) "Bear hunting as pursued by the Alaska native is an interesting game," remarked J. P. Gardiner, a Nome miner. "I witnessed a bear hunt on Kodiak Island a few months ago. A big brown bear, one of the species familiarly known on Kodiak Island and the other Aleutian Islands, was the object of the hunt, and a native who bore a wide reputation for prowess among his people decided to go after the animal. Before starting on the expedition, however, he went to his mother and obtained her permission. His mother was the oldest woman of the tribe, and without her consent he wouldn't have stirred an inch. She gave her consent, so the native hunter, armed only with a knife, started out. Three more of us, with rifles, accompanied him. We agreed among us to allow the native to have the first chance at the bear and to shoot only if he failed to kill the beast. "The bear came upon the bear in a ravine. The native crouched on the ground as the bear came up. We became quite excited. It was to be a hand-to-hand battle, and we feared the native would get the worst of it. As the bear approached the native it reared on its hind legs. We had our guns ready for instant action. But the guns were not needed. The bear, as the native sprang up and had his knife plunged into the animal's heart and was away several steps before the bear knew that death had happened. It was a death blow, and the bear fell on its back to Karluk in triumph."

Served at Halleck's Headquarters. Editor National Tribune: I served in Co. K, 11th Pa., from Sept. 2, 1861, to December, 1863, when I was transferred to the 10th Maine at Washington, D. C., and during the remainder of my enlistment was messenger at Headquarters of the Army. I improved my time by reading, and the soldiers' friend, for about 25 years, except two years when I failed to renew, but I do not intend to be without the paper hereafter. I hope you will succeed in the same way. I am sure you would be delighted to hear from any of the comrades who served with me at Gen. Halleck's Headquarters or from any of the 10th Maine. Write to—R. H. Millen, Clay Center, Kan.

Piddled When They Pussed. (Kansas City Star.) Mrs. Mamie Lesley for three days and three nights has sat rocking her baby in a chair at the Union Depot. She came to Kansas City from Joplin, Mo., to visit her mother, Mrs. J. J. Jordan, who was to have met her. He did not come.

She Knew Her Grammar. (Youth's Companion.) The Judge's little daughter, although she had talked several times through the telephone to her father, had never gone to call him up by telephone at his club at a certain hour. She rang up the exchange, gave the number and waited. Presently a voice said: "Hello."

"Hello," she called. "Is Mr. J. there?" "Mr. who?" "Mr. J.?" "Mr. J.?" "Mr. J.?" "Are you sure?" "Yes, sure. We have no record of anyone of that name here."

"Please look and see if he isn't somewhere about."

"There's no use looking, ma'am. We have 'em all down in the book."

"Oh, that's the— City Club. This is the Morgue."

RECENT LITERATURE. "The Snow-Babies." The "Snow-Babies" was the name given last winter to the children in the Sea Breeze Hospital on Coney Island, where outdoor treatment all the year around is battling against the Great White Plague for the lives of such children as can be cared for at Sea Breeze. For the Christmas Century Jacob A. Ellis has written sympathetically of the "Snow-Babies," and a tender story of one little cripple's first real Christmas. The visit of President Roosevelt to Sea Breeze last Summer gave the impetus to the movement to provide accommodations and treatment for 400 instead of 45, the present limit.

The Craftsman for December is a superb number, and leads off with a finely illustrated article by Harriet Joor. The illustrations are furnished by Van Trinder and Hofmann. Published at Syracuse, N. Y.

Paper is now used to make saucers. On account of their lightness these utensils were much used by the Japanese army. The paper pulp is impregnated with certain salts. The utensils stand the fire well, provided they are kept full of liquid.

Burnt linseed oil is that which has been heated to the boiling point, and is darker than other oils, and will not spread on paper, and for this reason is used by litho printers.

The largest wagon factory in the world is now being erected at Malone, Ill., and will cover 15 acres. The building will be of cement blocks, with an estimated saving over brick of \$24,000. The power throughout will be electricity.

Alex. White's Specialties. (Adv. in Dr. Quoin's (Ill.) Evening Call.) Alex. White's killing bugs, setting out shades, trawls, digging, wood, and bedding and carpets, and preaching on the Sabbath his specialties. Leave orders at Geiger's Bakery, Dunn's Store, or my home on McLean and Wells street.

Plain Facts About Catarrh. Printed on fine coated paper; free, so that you can begin to cure yourself privately at home. Now write him immediately.

The National Tribune will send my comrade this lot of books on receipt of \$3. The books will be sent by express, the receiver paying the express charges. The books are perfect, and very suitable for holiday gifts. This low offer is made to close out this stock before Christmas. Order at once.

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The American-Spanish War. 607 large octavo pages. Fully and splendidly illustrated. Printed on fine coated paper; bound in cloth; stamped with gold. Regular price \$2.

A noble volume in appearance, but most notable for its contents. The actual commanders of the land forces and the vessels told the story. Among the authors are: Admiral Shafter (now President Cuba) and Captains Evans, Whitney, Taylor. The destruction of the Maine, the battle of Manila Bay, the sinking of the Merrimac, the voyage of the Oregon, the Santiago campaign, and all the stirring incidents of the war are told by actual participants in the war. The Secretary of the War, the Secretary of the Navy, and finally the treaty and terms of peace. It was a short war, but it was handled in masterly fashion. It secured the recognition of the United States as the World Power. This is the only complete and authentic history of the war that possesses this book as a record of one of the great things that happened in his time.

War Department, Washington, D. C., May 16, 1865. "Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. Canby, Commanding, etc., Mobile. "General: Suitable acknowledgment of the great services rendered to the country by your command has been delayed because when the intelligence reached Washington the public mind

How Deaf People are Made to Hear.

Sound Magnifiers Invented by a Kentuckian.

Invisible, When Worn, but Act Like Eye-Glasses.

Ever see a pair of Sound Magnifiers? They are as soft in the ears one can't tell they are wearing them. And, no one else can tell either, because they are so light. Wilson's Ear Drums are made of wax bearing what spectacles are to the ear. Because they are sound-magnifiers, just as glasses are to the eye, they make the ear hear as if it were a trumpet.

They rest the ear nerves by taking the strain off them—the strain of trying to hear deaf sounds. They can be put into the ears, or taken out, in a minute, just as comfortably as spectacles can be put on and off. And, they can be worn for weeks at a time, because they are so soft, and so light, and so comfortable in the ear holes they are not felt even when the head rests on the pillow. They are made of the finest raw inner parts of the ear from winter or cold, wet, or sudden changes of temperature.

The principal of these little telephones is to make it as practical for a deaf person to hear as it is for a person with weak eyes as spectacles make it easy to read. The longer one wears the better his hearing should grow, and up, and strengthen the ear nerves. To rest a weak ear from straining, or like resting a strained wrist from working.

Wilson's Ear Drums rest the ear nerves by making the sounds louder, so it is easy to understand, without trying and straining. They make deaf people cheerful and comfortable, because much people who are hearing with Wilson's Ear Drums have to shout back at them. They can hear without straining. It is the strain that puts such a queer, anxious look on the face of a deaf person.

Wilson's Ear Drums make all the sound strike hard on the center of the human ear drum, instead of spreading it over the surface. It thus makes the center of the human ear drum vibrate ten times as much as if the same sound struck the whole drum. It is the vibration of the ear drum that carries sound to the hearing nerves. When we make the drum vibrate ten times as much we make the sound ten times as loud.

Deafness, from any cause, ear-ache, broken nose, or the head, run and running ears, broken ear-drums, and other ear troubles, are relieved and cured by the use of these comfortable little ear-rests and sound-magnifiers.

A sensible book, about Deafness, tells how they are made, and how to get them. It is written by a person who has been deaf, and who has written letters from hundreds of people who are using them.

Clergymen, Lawyers, Physicians, Telegraph Operators, Workmen in Boiler Shops and Foundries—four hundred people of all ranks who were deaf, tell their experience in this free book. Get the book, and you will know how to get them almost instantly, by the proper use of Wilson's Ear Drums.

Some of these very people may live near you, and be well known to you. What they have to say is mighty strong proof. Write for a copy of this book, and you will know how to get them almost instantly, by the proper use of Wilson's Ear Drums.

Wilson's Ear Drums make all the sound strike hard on the center of the human ear drum, instead of spreading it over the surface. It thus makes the center of the human ear drum vibrate ten times as much as if the same sound struck the whole drum. It is the vibration of the ear drum that carries sound to the hearing nerves. When we make the drum vibrate ten times as much we make the sound ten times as loud.

Deafness, from any cause, ear-ache, broken nose, or the head, run and running ears, broken ear-drums, and other ear troubles, are relieved and cured by the use of these comfortable little ear-rests and sound-magnifiers.

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