## Veterans' Corner.

# RED TAPE IN THE ARMY.

### Army Regulations and the Absurdities They Imposed Upon the Officers in Active Service.

### Paper, Pens and Ink Against Arms Ammunition and Muscle.

Out of about sixteen hundred men enlisted at different times in the writer's regiment during the civil war, upward of two hundred able-bodied young fellows were absent from the regiment during most of their term of service, being detached as clerks at various headquarters and military depots, or in some of the departments at Washington, while twenty or thirty others were at all times similary occupied in the field—about 12 per cent. These active, intelligent men had enlisted in good faith to fight in defense of the Union, but red tape took them under its control, made them lay aside their muskets and armed them with sharp-pointed steel pens instead.

One of the most outrageously absurd documents that have ever been published with the sanction of the United States government is that known as "Army Regulations." If any one doubts this let him open the volume and read for himself from title page to colophon, as volunteer officers, with much disgust, had to do during the war, when they might have been better employed. It is a queer book, and its history, if written, might prove interesting. Substantially, as it is now, it has been since the Revolutionary war, when it was taken bodily from the regulations of the British army. It represents the ideas, the sentiments and the spirit of the British army of a century ago.

If an officer cheat at cards or do anything else dishonorable, the "Army Regulations" direct that he be tried for "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman;" if a sergeant, a corporal, or a private misbehave in the same way he is to be tried for "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline." Not a word in the latter case about the "gentlemen." Here is the assumption, surviving from the England of the eighteenth century, that a commissioned officer is a gentleman, but that one who volunteers in the ranks in defense of the nation is not. To make it worse this very stupid book is inconsistent in its stupidity. It is almost certain that no officer, whether of the regular or the volunteer service, ever succeeded in carrying out to the letter its mass of directions, so contradictory are many of these. It was composed by old-fashioned martinets for old-fashioned martinets, yet many a modern martinet has almost gone mad in his endeavors to "live up" to it.

Of course there must be some sort of accountablility for government property, but this accountability ought not to be exacted in the same way from an army in the field during a serious and protracted war as from a leisurely army in barracks in time of peace. Common sense would make the accountability of troops in the field to consist chiefly in a rigorous supervision and frequent inspection, punishing severely officers or men detected in waste conversion, or destruction of government property. But what was the fact during the civil war? The red tape system of accountability was applied at all times with harassing and sometimes with disastrous effect to every officer commanding a company or regiment. Every company officer was held responsible for the money value of all clothing, camp equipage, arms, accoutrements, and ammunition issued by the government to his command. The officer who was popularly supposed to be either leading, or directing a fighting force in battle, or preparing it for battle, was apt to be more concerned about the footing up and the balancing of the endless little amounts which from month to month were being charged against him by the industrious army of penmen in the quartermaster and ordnance departments then about the military efficiency of his command. The repayment of his salary depended on his being able to account for all the coats, trousers, shirts, shoes, caps, hats, tents, pots, pans, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, muskets, bayonets, belts, and belt-plates, cartridges and caps, and every individual button, screw rivet, spare nipple, etc., which might form a part of any of these innumerable articles. No one in his senses believed that an officer in the field would convert to his own use, sell, or make away with any of these articles, or their parts, even if an opportunity were offered of his doing so. There was no opportunity. They were for the use of his men and they were in his men's possession. But red tape with its exaggerated love of sympathy in figures thought otherwise. That sort of accountability which consists in making and exactly balancing reports and producing vouchers, should have been required of purely administrative officers only; those of the quartermaster, commissary and ordnance staff. The executive officer, whether of a regiment or company, should have been allowed to give all his attention to purely military matters alone. As it was, there was an immense amount of waste and carelessness, which was easily covered up by ingenuiously constructed returns. There would have been no more loss to the government--there could not well have been more—and a great deal of prevarication, falsehood and downright perjury on the part of worried officers would have been avoided, had the hundreds of tons of monthly, bi-monthly and quarterly returns not been exacted.

Imagine a situation that was common enough. The army was engaged in an active campaign. The wagon train was miles away to the rear, perhaps a part of it had just been captured by the enemy's cavalry. In those wagons were the boxes containing the various regimental and company accounts, and the inks, pens, blanks, etc., needed for the returns. For several days perhaps the army had been marching and fighting, with little rest or sleep; it was hungry, footsore; aching in every joint, from private to captain. The sound of cannon near by gave warning that within a few minutes the conflict would open again. No matter. It was the day for some sort of report to one of the Washington departments, and regimental and company commanders found themselves in a terrible dilemma. Either they must neglect the military needs of the moment and send off men to the wagon train for the accounts, and then—perhaps within cannon range of the enemy—balance up, or "cook up," a lot of columns of figures, or their names would go to the paymaster-general's office as debtors for the full money value of all the innumerable things which these returns were meant to cover. When a soldier wanted a pair of shoes he spoke to his sargeant, who spoke to his company commander, who made out a requisition on the quartermaster, who "issued" the shoes to the officer, taking the officer's receipt in triplicate. The soldier then signed his name in the company clothing book for one pair of shoes. Every month that officer made a report in triplicate to the quartermaster general at Washington, accounting for all clothing received by him from the regimental quartermaster and issued by him to the men of his company during the month, and in a column of these triplicate returns the original signatures—three times signed, of course—of the solders were written opposite the articles they had received. If the soldier had died, deserted, been captured, killed, or been sent off to the hospital during the month, his signature must, nevertheless, be somehow obtained, or else its absence be explained by the sworn statement of the officer, and of two witnesses who had means of knowing the accuracy of the officer's statement. The same held good for all camp equipage, and for arms, accoutrements and ammunition.

Destruction and loss are essentials of war. A body of troops, let it be supposed, are moving in skirmishing order throughout a tangled wood, advancing or retreating under a severe fire of the enemy. Every instant men are falling, dead or wounded, or are tripped up; or their accutrements are caught by hanging vines or by whisking branches and torn off or rendered worthless. Suppose this sort of service to continue for weeks, as it did in Virginia in the summer of 1864. It is easy to perceive how knapsacks, canteens, accoutrements and arms, or parts of these, would be lost, destroyed or abandoned—perhaps lost to one company and afterward picked up and put to use by another. But according to the red tape system of army regulations the company officer was compelled to tell—or to profess to tell—under oath in his returns just how, when and where all these odds and ends disappeared, and he was also compelled to produce witnesses to swear that he was not perjuring himself. Was ever anything of the kind more demoralizing to all concerned? Unless the officer could make his figures lie, and lie boldly, yet skillfully, he could get no pay.

A few instances will illustrate the folly of the system. At the battle of Gettysburg an excellent officer commanding a company was shot in the leg. As he limped off he was seen to stoop and pick up an abandoned musket, then another and another, until, as he disappeared from view, he had an armful. When afterward questioned as to what he was doing at that time he explained, with a natural enough air, that he had intended to "turn over" those muskets to an ordnance officer in the rear, if he should meet one, taking his receipt—in triplicate, of course—so as to be "ahead" for his next ordnance return. The same year a captain of the writer's acquaintance was "short" on his quartermaster account for some shelter tents and canteens. Not that he had lost, stolen or eaten them up. but they were gone somehow; unavoidably lost or abandoned by his men. To balance his reports, therefore, the captain took half as many new tents and canteens as were missing, tore each of these tents in two, and broke each of these canteens in two, and then calling for the brigade inspector took the inspector's voucher for each of these rags and pieces as being each and severally the injured remains of a whole. Of course, the government lost by the destruction, but the returns were properly balanced. Here is another. At the opening of the Wilderness campaign a lieutenant, who had been on recruiting service, returned to his regiment and company just as the army had broken up its winter quarters to cross the Rapidan river. The captain commanding the company to which the lieutenant belonged, while playing foot ball that day, had sprained his ankle and was ordered back to Washington to hospital. The lieutenant assumed command and, in the hurried moments at their disposal, signed receipts to the captain—in triplicate of course—for the government property which the captain then and there turned over to him by invoice—also in triplicate. That cleared the captain, who went to the hospital, took seriously sick and died. On the 1st of June, during the battle of Tolopotomy, the unfortunate lieutenant, in a lull between making one charge on the enemy and repelling another, instead of taking the time for needed rest, like many other company officers at the same time, made out his two monthly returns, one of "Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage," to the quartermaster general, the other of "Ordnance and Ordnance Stores" to the chief of ordnance. Naturally both returns were full of general statements and lacked precision. How could they have been otherwise? Many men in that month of bloody battles— the Wilderness, the Ta, the Po, Spottsylvania, North Anna—of hard marches by daylight and darkness, of severe service of every description, had disappeared, either into another world or into hospitals far away, or into confederate prison camps, and with them had disappeared an immense variety of articles for which the lieutenant was held strictly accountable by the gentlemanly clerks of the quartermaster and ordnance bureaus in Washington. The best the lieutenant could do was to report these articles as "lost or destroyed in the field," which was true. This loose sort of balance had to be carried forward to the next monthly return, and then to the next. What was the result of his telling the truth and not attempting to construct an ingenious though false statement? His pay was stopped. Many months afterward, months of hard though truthful swearing—he made about forty affidavits—he got his pay, at the cost of much time, worriment, and good white paper and black ink.

Now, as an officer could not well do all this reporting and accounting personally, and attend, also, to his other duties, one clerk was necessary in each company, and one, two or three at regimental headquarters. Toward the end of the war, however, it became difficult to find men competent for clerks. The proportion of those able to write a fair hand had fallen off greatly. The substitutes who formed the mass of the recruits after the fall of 1863 were illiterate, as a rule, or nearly so. There were, proportionately, few then who could sign their names for clothing received. A large number of the substitutes could not even speak English. Hence new anxieties for company officers in getting witnesses to the genuineness of the marks.

Of the 2,320,132 who, as commissioned officers or enlisted men, are reported by the adjutant general's office as having been mustered in for three years service, it is notorious that not more than about a million were ever "in the field" at any one time, and probably not more than about half a million were really "at the front"—that is to say, near the enemy. The number reported by the provost marshal's office as having, up to April 27, 1856, been killed in action or having died from wounds was 5,221 commissioned officers and 90,868 enlisted men, fully one-tenth of those who ever really served at the front. Not a bad showing this, and the proportion of commissioned officers is high, creditable to the "shoulder-straps." Of course this does not include those who are merely injured, slightly or seriously, by wounds or otherwise in the field. But the question arises: How many strong-limbed, agile, high-spirited young men did Red Tape put hors du combat by setting them upon tall stools at desks in the departments at Washington, at the various headquarters, or elsewhere, to wield their pens valiantly and shed their ink freely to the discomfiture of the badly bothered combatant officers at the front? It is a moderate estimate to say that 50,000 men who ought to have been bearing arms and doing duty in the field, according to their enlistment oath, were occupied in a useless accumulation of waste paper—conning, footing up, and filing vouchers which vouched for falsehood, and reports did not, and under the absurd system of the "army regulations" could not, present a correct statement of the condition of the government property in the possession of a marching and fighting army.

T. F. GALWEY.

### Napoleon's Mistake.

There is no use denying it—the great mass of the French people were at least as despotically governed in the days of the convention and the terror and directory as in those of the consulate and the empire. But the convention and the directory had, in spite of all excesses, gained enormous practical benefits, initiated sweeping and imperatively needed reforms, for the French people; and not one of these was ever lost sight of by Napoleon. It was the introduction of these reforms and benefits into the constitutions and governments of the countries composing the empire that gave the new congeries of states what of stability and of unity it possessed. The hostility, constant and bitter, of three reactionary monarchies—Russia, Austria and Prussia—would have tended to solidify and strengthen the French empire if only it had been the chief thought of the head of that empire to keep what he gained and to content himself with the astonishing success which, in so brief a period, his ability and good fortune had secured.—From "Some Illustrations of Napoleon and His Times," by John C. Ropes, in Scribner's Magazine for June.

### She was Frank.

Boston Transcript: The prettiest thing about childhood is the innocence of its admiration of itself. A little girl of his acquaintance is a child of marvellous beauty, with the fairest of complexions, the bluest of eyes and a mass of silken white hair. The universal admiration of these attributes of hers has neither escaped her attention nor made her vain.

The other night this fair Margherita attended a children's party, and after the return home her brother spoke in admiration of a little girl he had seen there, and whom he pronounced very nice.

"All little girls are nice," said Margherita, gravely. "I'm nice."

There was no more vanity in this declaration than in the protest which the same child made when it was proposed to bind her hair entirely within her bonnet one day when she was being sent out of doors to play.

"Don't tie it up, mamma," she said, "because the people that go by won't see my hair, and they'll be disappointed"

### He Sang in His Summer Voice.

Boston Journal: In another English opera company, formed for the summer months, it was found that the tenors were too light for the rest of the chorus. The manager protested that there were voices enough, and one of the singers was questioned why he did not sing with more force. He replied that C., the leader of the tenors, didn't, and that if C. would not sing out he was not inclined to strain his throat to do the work of two. C. was thereupon interviewed, and his answer to the remonstrance of the manager was:

"I am paid summer wages, and I refuse to sing in anything but my summer voice."

It was thought that a singer who concerned himself chiefly about the preservation of his voice for the regular season was hardly the man to lead in a warm weather troupe, and the engagement of C. and his summer voice came to a speedy termination.

### THE WEALTH OF THE NATION

#### As Estimated in Gold and Silver--Production of Precious Metals

The director of the mint has completed his report on the production of the precious metals for the year ending December 31, 1886. The director estimates the production for the year to have been: Gold, $35,000,000; silver, $51,000,000. The production of gold shows a considerable increase over the prior year, namely, $3,000,000. The production of silver is slightly less than in 1885.

Colorado retains first rank as the largest producer of the precious metals in the United States, the value of its production of gold and silver having been over $20,000,000 during the last year. California yields second place to Montana, which reports a production of $17,000,000, against $16,000,000 by California. The production of Nevada and New Mexico has increased while that of the other states has remained almost constant. Texas, for the first time, is added to the list of producing states, with a production of $200,000 in silver.

The annual supply of silver from the mines of the world has largely increased in the last fourteen years—the period covered by the marked decline in the market price of silver—having doubled since 1872; that is from $62,000,000 in that year to $124,000,000 in 1886. During the calendar year 1886 the changes in the price of silver were very marked. Opening on the 2d of January, 1886, at 46 15-16 pence per ounce, British standard, the fluctuations were slight until April, when commenced a rapid decline, which continued until July 31, when the price of silver reached 42 pence, remaining at that price until August 10, when an advance took place, which continued until Nov. 20, when the price reached 47 pence, but remained at that point only a short time. The closing quotation on Dec. 31 was 46¾ pence. The average price for the year was 45.374 pence, equivalent to 99.464 cents per ounce fine, at which rate the ratio between gold and silver was one of gold to 20.76 of silver. The price of silver at the present time is 43⅞ pence per ounce British standard, equivelent to 95.6 cents per ounce.

The value of the gold deposited at the mints of the United States during the calendar year 1886 was $79,057,818, of which over $21,000,000 consisted of foreign bullion and over $9,000,000 foreign coin. The deposits and purchases of silver amounted to $39,086,070. The coin executed at the mints during the calendar year consisted of 63,739,566 pieces, of the face value of $61,375,438. The number of silver dollars coined was 31,423,886, on which the seignorage was $7,095,361.

The director estimates the stock of coin in the United States on Jan. 1, 1887, to have been, in round figures: Gold, $560,000,000; silver, $324,000,000; total, $885,000,000. In addition to the stock of coin, the government owned gold and silver bullion in the mints awaiting coinage of the value of $81,400,000 gold; $7,000,000 silver; total, $88,400,000; a total metallic stock on Jan. 1, 1887, of $641,400,000 gold; $331,800,000 silver; total, $973,200,000.

The director presents official figures to show that of the stock of gold coin estimated to have been in the United States on the first of the present year, there was in the treasury of the United States, and in the national and state banks and in circulation on the Pacific slope, $360,000,000, leaving $200,000,000 in the hands of the people, and in banks and savings institutions of the United States east of the Sierra Nevadas, other than national banks and the 849 state banks which reported to the comptroller of the currency.

The total stock of paper and metallic money in the United States—the paper all either redeemable in coin or secured by bonds redeemable in coin--amounted on January 1, 1887, to $1,879,919,935.

From returns received at the bureau the director estimates that there has been an increased consumption of gold and silver in the arts during the past year. From the active business in gold and silver bars furnished manufacturers during the first quarter of the present calender year, it appears that the industrial consumption of the precious metals is on the increase, an indication of prosperity more or less general throughout the country.

The report contains an elaborate review of the production of gold and silver in the various nations of the world during the calendar years 1883, 1884 and 1885, which is summarized as follows:

| Calendar years. | Gold, value. | Silver, value. | Total value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1883 | $ 96,185,696 | $114,128,907 | $210,314.603 |
| 1884 | 101,812,158 | 115,899,567 | 227,711,725 |
| 1885 | 105,862,857 | 124,422,342 | 230,285,199 |

### NO. 68,060.

#### That is the Number of the Ticket That Caught on to $150,000.

#### One Tenth of the Amount Comes to a Cheboygan Lady.

Cheboygan (Mich) Democrat, April 28.—At the last drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery company, ticket No. 67,060 drew the capital prize of $150,000, and as most of our readers are aware a one-tenth part of this ticket was owned by Mrs. M. R. Newberry, of this city, who is now rejoicing in the receipt of her $15,000, which arrived here the first of the week, the amount having been collected by the First National bank of Cheboygan. There is rejoicing over their good fortune in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Newberry, and all our people are glad to see them catch on, this being the first lottery ticket ever bought by Mrs. Newberry. We are sorry to learn that they will in a few days remove to Grand Rapids and there purchase a home and settle down and enjoy the benefit of their good luck. The balance of the money left after getting a home will be put out at interest or placed in some safe place. The lottery company came to the front promptly and paid the amount of money due on presentation of the ticket without any quibbling.

Capt Otto Schoenrich, captain Oriole Yacht club, Baltimore, Md., writes: "The club, during practice cruise, used St. Jacob's Oil and it cured several cases of sprains and bruises." Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

### Popular Science.

Life: Susie—Oh! mamma, I'll never disobey you again.

Mamma—Why, Susie, what have you done?

Susie—Well, I drank my milk at lunch and then I ate—a pickle; and the milk said to the pickle, "Get out;" and the pickle said, "I won't;" and they are having an awful time!

"Hope on, hope ever." How many delicate ladies there are who, while they attend to their daily duties, do so with aching heads, a sense of fullness, pain in the back and depressed spirits, who are "only keeping about," as the phrase is. Some day they "go into a decline," and leave their children motherless. To such we would say, "Cheer up." Timely use of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" corrects all female irregularities, weaknesses, and kindred affections easily, pleasantly and quickly.

—The worthy Guibollard has just lost his mother-in-law. He had the following touching inscription engraved on her tombstone: "She lived but for my happiness; in fact, she'd do anything for me. Her death proved it."

* * * * All diseases of lower bowel, including pile tumors, radically cured. Book of particulars, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

—Gen. Sherman says there is a great deal more vigor and energy in the kiss of a New York girl than that of a St. Louis girl. The trouble with St. Louis girls is, they kiss too much.—Exchange.

### Clear the Way

Without loss of time, when the intestinal canal is blocked up by reason of constipation, chronic or temporary. It should be borne in mind that this ailment is prone to become lasting and obstinate, and breed other and worse complaints. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the precise remedy to remove the obstruction effectually, but without drenching or weakening the blockaded bowels, a consequence always to be apprehended from the use of violent laxatives, which are among the most pernicious of the cheap nostrums swallowed by the credulous and misinformed. The fiat of experience, and of the medical fraternity, sanctions the claims of this standard aperient. Not only as a cource of relief and permanent regularity to the bowels, liver and stomach, but as a means of remedying and preventing kidney and bladder troubles, and fever and ague, it is without a peer.

—The bluebird doesn't make a summer any more than one swallow makes a Kentucky dram.

### Untold Virtues.

Talleyrand, who was, it is said, a silent man from policy and generally reticent in the extreme, yet enjoyed the reputation of being a brilliant conversationalist. How that wily statesman would have enjoyed dilating, before an appreciative audience, upon the untold virtues of Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters, the list of which is as long as the catalogue of ships in Homer. It is the great tonic of the Nineteenth Century. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, St. Paul, Minn.

—Why is it dangerous to go out in spring time? Because every flower carries a pistil, the grass has blades, the trees shoot and the bulrush is out.

### Second-Hand Outfits.

Parties expecting to start newspapers can secure bargains in outfits by addressing us. We have several good second-hand newspaper outfits at present at low figures.

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—Canvas suspenders are worn by most ladies, says the Shoe and Leather Reporter. There's no "give" to them, and that's the reason you occasionally hear a button fly off when the wearer grabs for her skirts.

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For a woman to say she does not use Procter & Gamble's Lenox Soap, is to admit she is "behind the times."
Nobody uses ordinary soap now they can get "Lenox."


—Considering how many questions a small boy can ask his mother in a quarter of an hour, it is astonishing how little he knows when a stranger asks him any.


If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye water. Druggists sell it; 25c


—Queer—Is it not! That baseball should depend very much upon the pitcher, and ricket upon the bowl.


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—Exchange: The paths of fame are always open to woman, say what you please. She may indorse a soap or perfume, have a bonnet named after her, or reject an English lord. Yet women hold conventions and demand their rights.

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THE ORIGINAL LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
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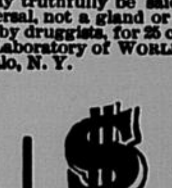
BEING ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, Dr. Pierce's Pellets operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a LAXATIVE, ALTERATIVE, or PURGATIVE, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.



SICK HEADACHE,
Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Sold by druggists, for 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

BOILS CURED. WILLIAM RAMICH, Esq., of *Minden, Kearney County, Nebraska*, writes: "I was troubled with boils for thirty years. Four years ago I was so afflicted with them that I could not walk. I bought two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, and took one 'Pellet' after each meal, till all were gone. By that time I had no boils, and have had none since. I have also been troubled with sick headache. When I feel it coming on, I take one or two 'Pellets,' and am relieved of the headache."

THE BEST CATHARTIC. Mrs. C. W. BROWN, of *Wapakoneta, Ohio*, says: "Your 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets' are without question the best cathartic ever sold. They are also a most efficient remedy for torpor of the liver. We have used them for years in our family, and keep them in the house all the time."

$500 REWARD

is offered by the PROPRIETORS OF DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy
FOR A CASE OF CATARRH WHICH THEY CAN NOT CURE.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.
Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. However, only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties,

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY
CURES THE WORST CASES OF
Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
PRICE, 50 CENTS.

UNTOLD AGONY FROM CATARRH. Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of *Ithaca, N. Y.*, writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

CONSTANTLY HAWKING AND SPITTING. THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., *2902 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.*, writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

THREE BOTTLES CURE CATARRH. ELI ROBBINS, *Runyan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa.*, says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."