SHIPS AND THE OCEAN.

IS THERE AS MUCH DISASTER ON THE SEA AS EVER?

Ratio of Tonnage to Cargo—Though Commerce Has Increased Enormously the Number of Ships is Not so Greatly Increased as is Their Size—The Age of Ships—Eccentricity of Ships' Names.

To the average landsman the disaster to the Elbe steamship justifies the popular belief in the infinite dangers of the sea, while a sailor can scarcely realize that in a roadway fifty miles wide two vessels can meet in collision, and in fact it illustrates the wildest possibility of chance thats uch a thing should be. But there are no condition of safety to life that the selfish greed of man may not vitiate. A short voyage and quick dispatch means money in the ship owner's pocket, and his ship must take the shortest road and drive ahead to make this result. How well defined are the ocean paths may be seen from the race of three English clipper ships from San Francisco in 1890. They were bound for Liverpool with cargoes of grain, all went around the Horn, and when the Speedwell took her pilot at the mouth of the Mersey the royals of the Lord Goring were seen ten miles away, and by the time the victor reached her dock the third vessel was signalled. These ships had sailed 16,000 miles, tacked frequently, met head winds, and yet, taking one common road across the stormy main, came into port within six hours of each other.

Old sailors still contend that there is as much disaster on the ocean as ever. Despite the enormous increase of commerce, it is not unlikely that there were more ships traversing the ocean in 1830 than now, but they were seldom over 800 tons, and one of our tramp steamers will carry more cargo than five of the old square riggers. In 1830 there were not less than 400 ships making ocean voyages from this port, and owned here. John Thompson & Co. owned and chartered 30; now there is not a single square-rigged ship belonging to Philadelphia.

As there was no tug boats in those days there would be sometimes 30 ships lying at the capes waiting for a wind, and when a southeaster set in all set sail and backed and filled their way up, getting in safely. Even now, although we have tugs, and the Delaware is buoyed and lighted more than any river in the Union, scarce a day passes without ships colliding, grounding or going ashore. But the Delaware was a much bigger river then than now.

Those old ship builders must have wrought with a conscience, for some of their work seems invulnerable to the assaults of time. In 1817 a Dutch brig came here with a cargo of gin for the Bohlens. That barque had been on the stocks the very day that William of Orange sailed for England to drive King James from the throne, 1688, and the old tub looked good for another century. In 1830 another Dutch barque was in port, the "Stadtholder," and it is in the recollection of the writer in 1841 that in this craft John Cadwalader came to America, in 1701.

Considering the hazardous nature of their employment, whalers attain a very marked length of service. The Samuel W. Enderby, of Hull, England, is still in service. She was built in 1753. The old East Indiamen or "Tea Waggons" were practically invulnerable to the assault of time. They were nearly all built at Bombay, of teak timber and by Pharsee ship carpenters, and their joinery and fitting was like fine cabinet work. In 1770 the Scarborough, East Indiaman, was wrecked on the Laccadive Islands, on the west coast of India, and with her went £400,000 of Warren Hastings' spoils. In 1859 the writer went ashore to see this wreck. Her iron work had rusted away, but the massive bow was as intact as when it left the stocks. It took two men five hours to saw off enough wood to make a small chest.

The loss of this vessel is one of Britain's marine mysteries. Her survivors made the mainland in boats, but what became of the treasure, nearly £500,000? The island is a barren sand bank without a living thing on it, so the wreck was not looted by the natives. Great sums have been spent in searches, all terminating in fearful disasters; but one clue was ever found. Among the treasures was a magnificent collar of rubies, valued at £80,000, and £20,000 was the reward offered for its recovery. In 1801 the British took several of the Maldive Islands, about 300 miles south of the Laccadives, as convict stations. The surgeon, a Scotchman, in exploring the island, stopped at a native's hut near the shore. A woman who was moving about had something that glittered woven in her black hair. The doctor saw that it was a jewel in a European setting and spoke to the man, who was frightened, and sold the jewels to the surgeon for a small sum. They were the lost rubies. When search was made for the former possessors, they had fled, and no information could be obtained of the means by which the rubies had come into their possession. They finally became the property of the Duke of Hamilton.

One of the strangest stories about an abandoned ship comes from the Indian Ocean. In 1822 the English corvette Lizard was cruising off Ceylon. A ship came in sight with all sail set and making good speed through the water. The English officers took a long look, and one said: "There is something wrong about that vessel. Her crojack is loose and flapping and there is no man at the wheel. We had better run down to her." This was done, and when near it was seen that the ship had no crew, as there was no answer to the hail. When boarded thre were no marks of trouble until on raising a sail that was spread over the main hatch the body of a man was found. He had been ironed to the lock bars of the cover and was apparently dead about a week. On going into the cabin the body of an elderly man was found. He had been stabbed to death. On examining the log book it was on record that the ship was Spanish, from the Philippines and named Eli Frey Antonio, but strangely the last entry was six weeks past and spoke of abandoning the ship at a point a thousand miles away, bound for Malaga, in Spain. She was left on the road to China. A pitcher of water on the table was intact. Could the vessel have come this long journey without meeting a storm, and how had the dead men got here? They ere not dead six weeks, and both were Lascars.

The Frey Antonio was taken into Madras, the Spanish Government notified, and their answer only made the mystery deeper. The ship had sailed from Cellbes more than a year before with six Catholic priests as passengers, bound for Spain and had no Lascars among her crew, and this was all, and from that far away time until now the story of El Frey Antonio is one of the secrets of the deep.

As a general thing sea superstitions are foolish and senseless. The unluckiness of Friday is made rather hazy by the difference of opinion among sailors as to when a voyage commences, "when she leaves the dock," "first sets her top-sails," or "when the pilot leaves." The majority coincide with the last, so a vessel has chances against her who drops the pilot on Friday.

The dislike of old-time sailors for Finns in a crew arose from the belief that they could control the wind, and as they were very ill-tempered, they could hinder a voyage if angered, and this belief has not died out yet.

REVENGE OF THE INDIANS.

One Way in Which the Red Men Are Repaying the Whites.

"That reminds me of a buffalo," said Augustus Bramedagee, former member of Congress, as he took a packet of cough drops from the train boy. "Whenever I see sugar or candy I think of the Indians and buffaloes. I suppose you won't guess why. Well, if you ever took a trip on the western part of the Canadian Pacific Railway you would. You travel for hundreds miles, and all you see in the way of freight are piles of white bones standing by the side of the track awaiting transportation. They are the bones of buffaloes long since dead, and the Indians collect them from the plains and take them to the track. There is a fellow in St. Louis who pays them something for them, $1 a ton, I think, delivered at the track side. The bones are used in sugar refining. I believe buffalo bones are better than any other kind for that purpose. Of course, the redskins sometimes try to ring in other bones, perhaps those of human beings. It is a strange thing," said the former member of Congress, as he chewed on a cough drop, "that the noble savage, who owes his extermination to the whites, should be able to get such a poetic revenge. The American people are said to owe many of their troubles to candy and sweet things, and there are those red-skins out on the Canadian Pacific road industriously collecting bones and doing their best by encouraging the production of candy."

A Cruel Use of the Electric Light.

Sir Herbert Maxwell, writing in the London Times, draws attention to a form of cruelty which, he claims, should be sternly discouraged. On a recent occasion he attended a most elaborately appointed dinner. The centre of the table was occupied by a crystal bowl in which were half a dozen gold fish. Among these an electric lamp had been introduced, and its strong light beat on the fish with an effect that must have been excruciating. Fish are extremely sensitive to light, not only in their eyes but (some of them) over the whole surface of their bodies as is shown by the faculty possessed by trout of altering their color according to that of the ground over which they swim. The peculiarity which renders exposure to strong light intolerable to fish is that they have no eyelids. If the rays of light had struck the globe obliquely the harshness of their effect would have been to some extent modified, but the full brilliance of the lamp was brought close to the level with the fish, which had no cranny in which to screen their lidless eyes. Sir Herbert asks: "How would the guests have enjoyed their feast if the centre of the table had been occupied by a pillar of light six feet high, that being the proportion to their stature which the burner bore to the size of the gold fish." He believes that this is one of the thoughtless uses of the electric light, which will be abandoned as soon as those who have adopted it realize its cruelty. There is scientific warrant for this appeal. It is well known that the intense light of the electric arc produces a painful element called "electric sunstroke" upon workmen who are exposed to its influence where large arcs are used, as in electric welding, and it has been clearly demonstrated that the light of even the incandescent lamp has a powerful effect upon the surface of the human body.

Increased Cost of Living.

On the whole, I am disposed to think that the great majority of the articles which we consume, and the accessories of civilization, are considerably cheaper than they were, say in 1834; but—and there is a great deal in this particular but—the cost of living is greater in the present year of the good Queen Victoria than it was in last year of William IV. All classes consume or enjoy a great deal more than they formerly consumed, still, everybody—rich, moderately circumstanced or poor—wants more than he formerly did. If traveling by rail or steamer be cheap, all classes travel much more frequently and longer distances than they were formerly accustomed to do. They have more clothes, more food, more finery, more books and papers than their fathers had; but wages and salaries have not, to any proportionate extent, increased, in view of the largely enhanced cost of living. A professional man in a small way of business could maintain himself, his wife and his family very comfortably on two hundred a year; and I scarcely think that such an income would now suffice to keep him.—G. A. Sale, in London Telegraph.

Saved by a Swim.

A remarkable instance of endurance is reported from Levuka. A Fijian and Rotuman were on board a cutter lying close to the barque Ophir, the wind in the evening being from the southeast. During the night the cutter broke away ,owing to the Ophir coming in collision with her. The men at once jumped overboard and commenced to swim, as they though, for the beach of Levuka, being unaware that the wind had changed to the west. After several hours' swim they reached the reef at Batiki, a distance of about 18 miles. After a short rest they started for the shore. The Rotuman reached the beach, but his comrade was either drowned or caught by a shark.—Auckland Herald.

A Modern Wonder.

"That's a very ordinary-looking person!" said the visitor in the dime museum.

"That, sir," said the museum manager, with impressive dignity, "that is the girl who knows as much about a cooking stove as she does about a piano."—Chicago Record.

Two Kinds of Wives.

Diggs (whose wife assists him in his store)—My wife puts in about two-thirds of her time in my store and I don't like her to do it.

Higgs—You ought to be thankful that she stays in one place. My wife puts in about three-fourths of her time in all the stores in town.

A Gas Trust.

Husband (reading the paper)—I notice that Chicago is to have a gas trust.

Wife (sighing)—I wonder why we can not have something like that here?

Husband (surprised)—Why?

Wife—Because here we have to pay cash every month and even then it is extra if we don't pay promptly.

BALDNESS AND INDIGESTION.

Why are Women Who Suffer From Digestive Troubles Never Bald?

The cause of baldness is a question which has a personal interest for many people in these days when the "new man" finds it almost as difficult to keep his hair as the "new woman" does to find a husband. The theory of the bald-headed man generally is that his exceptionally active brain has used up the blood supply which should have nourished his scalp; but those whose crop of hair still stands untouched by the scythe of time unkindly hint that this explanation is of a piece with Falstaff's excuse that he had lost his voice by "singing of anthems." Then there is the theory of the hat, which we are told makes for sanitary unrighteousness in two ways—allowing no ventilation, and by its hard rim cutting off part of the blood supply from the scalp. Again, there is seborrhea, which prepares the way for fungi that blight the hair. It would have been wonderful if that pathological scapegoat, indigestion, had not had this particular misdeed laid to its charge.

We are not surprised, therefore, to read in an American contemporary that dyspepsia is the great cause of baldness. This is how the mischief is done: "Nature," we are assurred, "is very careful to guard and protect and supply the vital organs with the proper amount of nutriment, but when she cannot command a sufficient quantity of blood supply for all the organs, naturally she cuts off the supply of parts the least vital, like the hair and nails"—just as one of our "splendid paupers" discontinues his subscription to a hospital in view of the death duties. The hair, in fact, dies that nobler parts may live up to a proper standard of physiological efficiency. The best way to escape baldness is therefore to be careful in our diet, and above all to avoid irregularity in meals—a counsel of perfection which the busy man too often finds impossible to follow.

We are not prepared to deny that indigestion may have something to do with baldness, but the part it plays is probably altogether secondary. We know of no evidence that bald-headed men are more dyspeptic than their neighbors, and women who suffer much—chiefly through their own fault—from digestive troubles, are very seldom bald. The increasing prevalence of baldness might, with at least as much plausibility, be ascribed to the general betterment in our social condition that is taking place. The late Prince Consort who himself lost his hair early) held that baldness is a sign of breeding; heredity, therefore, rather than indigestion, would account for its frequency in the upper ranks of society. On the other hand, hairiness and anarchism often go together, as if the bomb-throwing brotherhood had determined to throw off even the mild tyranny of the barber with other forms of government.—Medical Journal.

As Has Been Said.

The conqueror is regarded with awe; the wise man commands our respect; but it is only the benevolent man that

All the higher arts of design are essentially chaste. They purify the thoughts, as tragedy, according to Arstole, purifies the passions.—Schlegel.

Why, of all living, art thou made capable of blushing? The world shall read thy shame upon thy face; therefore, do nothing shameful.—Brahminic.

She kept the gift of the fairy—the beautiful gift—to the end; and whenever her heart touched another she found the heart of a friend.—M. E. Sangster.

Many mean things are done in the family for which moods are put forward as the excuse. A man or woman has no moral right to indulge in an unpleasant mood.—. G. Holland.

Philip of Macedon refused by gold all the wisdom of Athens; confounded their statesmen; struck their orators dumb; and at length argued them out of all their liberties.—Addison.

Who is a true man? He who does the truth, and never holds a principle on which he is not prepared in any hour to act, and in any hour to risk the consequence of holding it.—Carlyle.

An honest and perfect man commands all light, all influence, all fate; nothing to him falls early, or too late; our acts our angels are, for good or ill, our fatal shadows that walk by us still.—Andrew Fletcher.

To know that there are some souls, hearts and minds here and there, who trust and whom we trust, some who know us and whom we know, some one whom we can always rely and who will always rely on us, makes a paradise of this great world. This makes our life really life.—James Freeman Clarke.

Women know best what they want when they find something that fills every need like Dr. Price's Baking Powder for instance.

Horse Crashes Through a Window.

Forest, March 25.—This morning a horse owned by Rev. Dr. Hind took fright, dashed down the main street and jumped through the window of the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company's office. The office is a small one, and the two lady operators had a narrow escape from being injured.

James E. Nicholson.

CANCER ON THE LIP

CURED BY

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

"I consulted doctors who prescribed for me, but to no purpose. I suffered in agony seven long years. Finally, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In a week or two I noticed a decided improvement. Encouraged by this result, I persevered, until in a month or so the sore began to heal, and, after using the Sarsaparilla for six months, the last trace of the cancer disappeared."—JAMES E. NICHOLSON, Florenceville, N. B.

Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS Regulate the Bowels.

CARPETS, RUGS, CURTAINS DRAPERIES

NEW OPENINGS Spring, 1895

JOHN KAY, SON & CO.

TORONTO.

The New Spring Goods are here. Compared with former seasons, and no stronger comparison could be made, the house has certainly surpassed itself, and more than held its acknowledged position of leadership in Housefurnishings. This may be explained, perhaps, in the great change in colorings, from the light, insipid shades to the darker, richer and more durable colorings. The fact remains, and the new goods will win favor with all.

The firm have added to their Drapery Department by giving that portion where Rugs were kept, thus increasing the light, and enabling them to make a worthy exhibit of their Liberty Department—Cretonnes, Silks, Muslins, etc.

In Carpets let attention be directed to the largest assortment of Wiltons and Axminsters the firm have ever imported in one season. Many prices, but only goods that can be recommended. The assortment is attractive in small, Indian and geometrical designs, suitable for halls and rooms. Also some noble designs in larger figures in the new Empire greens and rose tints. A line at $1.50 net, regular price much higher.

MECCA BRUSSELS—This make has been manufactured expressly for the firm, and is the heaviest Brussels that has ever come into the country. It weighs 2 lbs. 6 ounces to the yard and is woven twelve wires to the inch. The yarn is of the finest quality, and will make an endless wear for places that have hard usage, such as halls, dining rooms, offices, etc.

BEST VELVET, JOB LINE AT $1 NET. JAPANESE RUGS ARE LOWER IN PRICE.

RUGS—The Rug Department is down stairs, giving more room. With the demand for Carpet Squares on the increase, the season's purchases have been made larger than usual. Fine Persian, Turkish and Indian, sizes 6.0x9.0 to 12x15 ft. Axminster Parquet Squares, and inexpensive but durable Velvets in same sizes.

Japanese Straw Mattings
Nairn's Oilcloths
Linoleums and
Cork Carpets
Staine's Inlaid Linoleums

MODERATE PRICES FOR EVERYTHING.

John Kay, Son & Co.,

34 KING-STREET WEST, TORONTO, CANADA.

TWENTY-THREE SITES OFFERED.

No Decision Arrived at Respecting the Central Firehall.

The Property Committee yesterday opened tenders for the new central firehall. The offers made were tabulated; some were rejected as not complying with the requirements. The committee will meet again to make their selection of the site to be recommended to council.

The committee were not a little surprised to find amongst the properties offered, two public buildings—Temperance Hall and the Church of the Ascension. The former was generally considered too small a site, and the offer of the trustees of the Ascension Church was regarded as too indefinite.

Twenty-three tenders were received, the principal of which were:

North side of Richmond west, Wilcox's property, 136 by 114 feet; $31,000.

Queen-street west, Nos. 167 to 177, 109 by 109 feet, $30,000.

Sheppard and Adelaide, northeast corner, Nos. 86 to 92, 100 by 101 feet, $33,000. Another agent wanted $35,000 for the same property.

York and Adelaide, northeast corner, 126 by 136 feet, $36,000.

Richmond-street west, Nos. 155 to 165, 127 by 208 feet, $25,500.

Adelaide west, Nos. 146 to 154, 102 by 214 feet, $35,000.

Richmond west, Nos. 107 to 115, 97 by 146 feet, $24,250.

Temperance Hall, 70 by 80 feet, $26,750.

Adelaide, north side, west of Bay, opposite Grand's, 105 by 208 feet; $63,336.

Richmond west, north side, Nos. 94 to 100, 85 by 106 feet; $17,000.

Simcoe and Richmond, southeast corner, 111 by 104 feet; $33,300.

Sheppard and Adelaide, 68 by 100 feet; $20,000.

Pearl-street, Nos. 92 to 100, 103 by 85 feet; $12,000.

Richmond west, Nos. 187 to 189; $15,600.

Sheppard-street, east side, Nos. 19 to 27, 108 by 100 feet; $15,000.

Richmond west, Nos. 94 to 100; $18,000.

Church of the Ascension site, Richmond, west of York-street, 131 by 208 feet; no price was stated, but will take a fair value.

The choice of the sub-committee will be one of the lots mentioned.

A NECESSARY WARNING!

A MATTER OF VITAL IMPORTANCE.

Life, health, strength and bodily vigor are the jewels that the sick, suffering and diseased are now looking for.

The thousands who are most deeply interested in health-seeking are wisely using nature's great restorer, Paine's Celery Compound, the only medicine that can give true and honest results.

A warning at this time is necessary, as many unscrupulous dealers are making use of the words "Celery" and "Compound."

The proprietors of Paine's Celery Compound, for the benefit of the sick and afflicted, beg to state that they have no connection with any pills, liquids or other preparations bearing the name "Celery" outside of Paine's Celery Compound.

The only pills that accompany Paine's Celery Compound are Wills' English Pills, some of which are to be found with each bottle of Paine's Celery Compound purchased from druggists and dealers. These Wills' Pills are a valuable auxiliary to nature's great medicine, and are far superior to any others advertised.

Dealers are simply trading on the marvelous reputation and success of Paine's Celery Compound for their own selfish ends when they use the name "Celery." It is therefore our duty to warn all purchasers, that we only prepare Paine's Celery Compound, and that "Celery" pills and other preparations using the words "Celery" are intended to draw attention from the great medicine, Paine's Celery Compound, that "makes people well." 24

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

The Best Spring Medicine

Is B.B.B., its powerful, cleansing, purifying, and regulating influence courses through the natural gates and alleys of the body and removes

Bad Blood

and all impure morbid matter. B.B.B. tones the sluggish liver, restores lost appetite, gives regular action of the Bowels, and makes

Rich, Red Blood

Thus giving health and strength to resist the heat of summer and ward off the attacks of disease. For children its use is more than valuable—it is necessary in spring, and pleased parents testify that it gives life, health, strength and a

Bright, Clear Skin

to the little ones. In cases of Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Scrofula, etc., after years of triumphant test and positive proof it is only necessary to say that

B.B.B. Cures

ROYAL COMMISSION A FARCE.

Strong Words at the Temperance Meeting in the Pavilion.

Hundreds were turned away from the meeting of the Canadian Temperance League in the Pavilion Sunday afternoon unable to gain admittance, so great was the crowd. The chair was occupied by Mr. G. F. Marter, M.L.A., and on the platform were J. N. McKendry, Miles Vokes, James Matthews, Rev. P. D. Will, R. Shunston, J. H. Brooks, John Armstrong, George B. Sweetnam, J. S. Robertson, president of the league and others. A song service by the Willsons, Mrs. (Rev.) William Patterson, Miss Hall and Mr. Johnson formed a special and appreciative feature of the service. Stirring addresses that thoroughly moved the people were delivered by Major Complin, editor of The War Cry; Rev. William Patterson and Mr. Thomas Caswell, City Solicitor. Mr. Patterson declared the appointment of the Royal Commission to be the greatest farce ever perpetrated upon the people of Canada.

At 7 p.m. service was again held under the league auspices. The Willsons provided the song service. Rev. P. D. Will assisted in the devotional exercises and Mr. Clark Willson preached an eloquent sermon.

The Chatelle Murder Trial.

Editor World: I see by your widely circulated paper that at the Spring Assizes, which open in Stratford to-morrow, it is the intention of the counsel for Amedee Chatelle, the murderer of Jessie Keith, to plead insanity as the cause of his committing such a brutal crime. It is as ridiculous as it is preposterous for the counsel of the murderer to proceed in such a manner, for I am of the opinion, and firmly believe, Chatelle was not insane when he did the deed, for if a man can hack and cut the organs out of a person so cruelly and in such a cold-blooded way as was done in this case, then carefully hide them to escape detection, and afterwards clear off, he is not altogether insane. In these days, when so many crimes and murders are committed, it is the tendency to ascribe insanity as the cause of them, when no other motive can be found, which is absurd, and lawyers make this a loop-hole for their last plea, when all other means have failed, to get their prisoner off. Various whims of temper, these days, into which persons may get, are laid at the door of insanity, after a crime has been committed; whereas, a few hours before the criminal was perfectly sane. Let me say, dear sir, that such was the case here. It was the brutal outrage of a sane man upon a helpless girl, unable to defend herself, and the plea of insanity is false and cannot be substantiated. Too severe a punishment cannot be meted out to this inhuman scoundrel, and hanging is too good for him. In conclusion, let me say that I hope the judge and jury will not listen to such random pleas as that of insanity. PHYSICIAN.

Toronto, March 25, 1895.

Eighteen Seamen Drowned.

Greenock, March 25.—The steamer Durham City, from Newport News, for Glasgow, arrived here to-day with four of the crew of the British steamer Belfast, Captain Brown, from Darien, March 2, for Belfast, which is ashore on Jona Island and will probably become a total wreck. Eighteen other members of the Belfast's crew are missing.

E. B. EDDY'S INDURATED FIBREWARE

Fire Pails.

NON-BREAKABLE.
THE LIGHTEST.
THE MOST ENDURING.
LEAKAGE IMPOSSIBLE.

TORONTO BRANCH:
29 FRONT-ST. West.

The Round-Bottom Pails are for hanging up or placing in a rack. They cannot therefore be used for ordinary purposes and are always ready when wanted.

Gentle Spring Is Coming,

You Want Your House Cleaned

SEND US YOUR . . . .

Lace Curtains, Shams, Blankets, Spreads, Etc. We will do them up equal to new.

Parisian Steam Laundry,

67 to 71 Adelaide-st. W. - Telephone 1127

BRANCH OFFICES—93 Yonge-st., Telephone 1496; 729 Yonge-st., Telephone 4087.

E. M. MOFFATT, Manager.

Telephone us. Wagon will call at once. Work done in 6 hours' notice if required 236

The People's

have choice Dairy Butter and New Laid Eggs sent them direct from the farm every day, which they deliver direct to the consumer at first cost.

They will also show you Boots and Shoes direct from the manufacturers. Call and see us.

Telephone 364 or mail orders have prompt attention.

THE PEOPLE'S WHOLESALE SUPPLY CO.,

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B. Y. MANNING, Manager.