A BAD FACE HUMOR

Covering the Face with Disfiguring, Fat fill Pitches, Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

About seven years ago I had a humor break out on my face. It started in a small blotch and looked like the sting of a bee, then it spread and looked like a consuming, and became very painful. I at once sought the best doctors in the city, and he treated me for a year or more, but it grew worse. No less than twelve of the best physicians in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia had tried their skill on my face, and all of their remedies failed to do me any good. I was at their wits' end, and had given up all hope of ever being cured for years. In the summer I was at a watering place; that is why I think my humor was so bad, it being among good people. I was ashamed to go out of my house for the sake of my face, and I had given up all hope of ever being cured. Last June I read about the Cuticura Remedies, and I felt given to try them, for I had tried all else to no avail. At the same time I read about a case like mine in Lynn, Massachusetts, cured by the Cuticura Remedies. My face is all well and no trace left to show for it. I have not intended it to a number of years, but I have not cared to do it. It could be of no benefit to me, but I feel that I owe it to the world to put my name where it may do good. I shall recommend it as long as I live, and shall ever remain,

H. STEVENS, East Jackson, Me.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

The great skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies, instantly relieve the most agonizing forms of eczema and psoriasis, and specially permanently cure the worst humors of childhood, including, in infancy, childhood, and youth, the disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply diseases and humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, whether simple, scrofulous, hereditary, or contagious, when all other methods and best physicians fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura 75c.; Soap, 35c.; Resolvent, $1.00. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by Cuticura Soap.

Old Folks' Pains.

Full of comfort for all Pains, Inflammation, and Weakness of the Aged is the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain-killing strengthening plaster. New, instantaneous, and infallible. 80 c.

HARDWARE.

William Foley.

SOUTH KENT STREET,

Cut, Wrought and Finishing Nails,
Hoes, Spades, Shovels and Forks,
Horse Rakes, Churns, Chains,
Scythes, Snaths, Rakes and Handles,
Tarred Deadwood and Felt Building Paper,
Fence Wire, Barb Wire and Spring Wire,
Paints, White Lead, Oil and Turpentine,
Peerless Best Machine Oil,
Glass, Putty, Whiting and Varnishes.

CUTLERY.

PARIS GREEN, pure, and warranted good.
Sold cheap as any other place in town.

McDonnell's Block.

WM. FOLEY.

The Victoria Warder

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1891

School Notes.

S.S. No. Two, Ops.—The names are inserted according to the number of marks taken at written examinations, during this term. Hugh Mabel Logie, Burton Hutchinson and Thomas Shea, not been unavoidably absent from some of the examinations, they would have occupied a higher position in the subjoined report. — Fourth class — Andrew McCharger, Florence Shea, Annie Davis, Mabel Hutchinson, Thomas Shea, Burton Hutchinson, Nellie Concession, Clifford Concession, Charles Davis and Mabel Logie. Third class — Maud Logie, Mabel McCharger, George McCharger, Grace Logie and Thomas Concession, and Thomas Baldwin. We extend our congratulations to the pupils for their successful efforts to place "concise imperial dictionary" in their library.

Hon. Mr. Carling's Speech at Compton.

COOKSHIRE, P.Q., Dec. 17.—The inaugural meeting of the Compton county Farmers' Institute was held here to-day. The Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, was present and was presented with an address, to which he made the following reply:—

Hon. Mr. Carling assured his audience that it gave him the greatest pleasure to visit the county of Compton. It was true that for 33 years the late Hon. J. H. Pope had been one of his most intimate and esteemed friends. They had entered Parliament together in 1857, and an unbroken friendship had been maintained between them until the day of Mr. Pope's death. Mr. Pope, in his long and eminently useful and public life, had taken a deep interest not only in agriculture, but in all that appertained to the advancement of the material interests of Canada. In some of the most useful public works of the Dominion and in our magnificent system of railways he had reared a lasting monument to his memory. His name was everywhere mentioned with honor and kindness as one of the chiest of Sir John Macdonald's colleagues. (Applause.) Passing then to the subject matter of the address, Mr. Carling thanked them for the kind remarks which had been made in respect of the experimental farm system. He knew when establishing the experimental farms that they would not accomplish all that everyone might expect of them; but an honest effort had been made to equip them in such a way that they would be of wide practical service to the farmers of Canada. (Hear, hear.) Prof. Saunders and Prof. Robertson, who were present, would be able to speak of some of the work which had been undertaken, and at the same time give some of the results which have already been reached. Their presence would relieve him from saying anything further respecting the farms. He wished to say, however, that the greatest care had been taken in selecting a staff, and that the director, dairy commissioner, assistant dairy commissioner, chemist, entomologist, horticulturist, agriculturist, poultry manager and the superintendents of the various branch farms, were all men of wide experience and thoroughly qualified for the responsible duties devolving upon them.

THE QUESTION OF A MARKET.

Mr. Carling then took up the broad question of a market for Canadian products. Some persons, with a greater desire to promote political views than to help the farmers, had raised their hands in alarm at the McKinley tariff. For his own part, he could not share the views which these gentlemen had expressed. It was true the McKinley bill did seem like a piece of unfriendly legislation. It was scarcely what he would have expected from the people of the United States. But, after all was said and done, if the Americans chose to shut us out of their market—a thing which they had a perfect right to do—there was at least one other market in which nearly all our products might find a ready sale. He referred to Great Britain. (Cheers.) That country was sure to raise no troublesome barrier against our products in her market. We were not only admitted, but cordially welcomed. (Hear, hear!) and with the great facilities which we now had for carrying our products there it was reasonable to expect that the very large trade which had already been built up with Great Britain would grow to very much larger proportions. There were many articles which we had been content to ship only to the United States, for which a very considerable demand existed in England. For example, barley. The United States had for some years bought about 10,000,000 bushels of this cereal from our farmers annually, or nearly all that they imported. At the same time Great Britain imported about 40,000,000 annually; yet Canada had sent none. Why? Because the six-rowed variety which our farmers grew for the United States was not what the English brewer wanted. He demanded the two-rowed sort. Knowing this, Mr. Carling explained that long before the McKinley bill was proposed the Government had taken steps to introduce the best two-rowed seed from England into the Dominion. Prof. Saunders would be able to tell them what results had followed upon this experiment; but he wished to say that if the best seed were procured, and proper methods of cultivation adopted, there was no good reason why our farmers should not find a large and profitable market for two-rowed barley in Great Britain, and thus escape the consequences threatened by the new American tariff in that respect. (Cheers).

WHERE IS CANADA'S BEST MARKET?

It had been said, continued Mr. Carling, that the United States was the natural market of our farmers, and if they lost that they lost everything. He found nothing in the figures of our trade to warrant such a conclusion. (Hear, hear.) A careful tabulation of the exports of Canadian farm products for the past 21 years gave the following result:

EXPORTS OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Year.	To United States.	To Great Britain.
1870	$14,527,313	$ 9,723,879
1871	13,213,566	8,083,388
1872	14,117,814	10,529,086
1873	13,000,244	14,701,947
1874	14,450,085	13,364,139
1875	13,097,985	15,459,692
1876	16,641,401	16,281,730
1877	12,680,957	14,765,991
1878	11,400,144	19,147,608
1879	13,144,385	19,168,773
1880	14,108,783	23,746,084
1881	16,178,318	24,818,858
1882	24,783,196	24,609,551
1883	18,556,887	22,682,934
1884	13,870,813	20,044,131
1885	15,184,903	23,482,658
1886	15,495,783	22,543,986
1887	15,257,617	25,758,882
1888	17,902,021	20,968,712
1889	16,262,713	19,901,115
1890	13,485,727	22,240,548

Mr. Carling said he wished these figures could have been painted on a large piece of canvas and hung up in plain view of his audience, that they might study these two important columns. No one could look at them without reaching the conclusion that Great Britain had not only become by all odds the better market of the two, but was the only market to which our farmers could look with well founded hopes for the future. (Cheers.) There was the plain fact that while in 1870 the United States was the better market for the producers of Canadian farms—buying $14,527,313 worth to Great Britain's $9,723,879—in 1890, months before the McKinley tariff became operative, the order had been strikingly reversed. Great Britain, up to 30th June, 1890, purchased $22,240,548 worth, to $13,485,627 worth by the United States. In one column they would see the evidences of a declining demand, while in the other there was a buoyant tendency upward. On one hand there was a shrinkage, and on the other there was a very large increase.

ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

If, however, from the total exports of farm products he taken the important class of animals and their products the comparison became still more favorable to Great Britain. Here are the figures:

Year.	To Great Britain	To United States.
1870	$4,345,966	$7,326,983
1874	8,559,764	5,706,366
1878	9,060,279	4,483,106
1882	13,365,399	6,592,068
1886	14,814,672	6,742,789
1889	16,227,066	7,137,006
1890	18,578,722	5,966,474

Here again the gain was all on one side. The class of animals and their products made up three-fourths of all that the Canadian farmer sends abroad, and it would be seen that while the United States had reduced its purchases from $7,326,983 in 1870 to $5,966,474 in 1890, Great Britain had increased from $4,345,966 to $18,578,722 in the same period. (Cheers). There could be no more striking proof of the fact he was endeavoring to emphasize; that Great Britain was the natural market for Canadian farm products. The Americans were competitors with our farmers, and in every nature of things would soon be able to do without Canadian farm products. At all events, if they chose to do without them our farmers would find just as good a market, or a better one, across the Atlantic. (Hear, hear.)

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The total exports from Canada last year also showed that the United States was falling behind Great Britain, so far as our sales abroad are concerned. Following is a comparison of the last two years:

	To Great Britain.	To United States.
1889	$36,105,126	$48,522,404
1890	46,359,654	40,522,810

Thus while last year our exports to the United States fell off by $8,000,000, our exports to Great Britain increased by over $10,000,000. The extent of the British demand for farm products was not so well understood in Canada as it should be. He proposed, therefore, to call attention to some of the more prominent items and show how small a percentage of the demand Canada had thus far met. Commenting on the items as he read them seriatim, the list is condensed form, of imports by Great Britain, averaged for the three year period of 1887, 1888, and 1889, would be as follows:

IMPORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total.	From Canada.	From United States.
Horses, number	12,456	246	236
Cattle, number	359,180	39,259	138,230
Sheep, number	870,287	47,481	6,464
Mutton, lbs	111,644,254	2,574	260,500
Pork, lbs	15,284,658	51,055	17,249,788
Bacon, Hams, lbs	437,358,151	7,481,695	384,411,085
Beef, salted, lbs	36,413,676	.....	36,284,488
Beef, fresh, lbs	110,447,975	16,860	104,320,366
Meats, can', lbs	55,268,832	087,122	39,089,943
Meats, all others lbs	6,565,648	401,028	107,244
Lard, lbs	106,871,532	105,271	105,271,659
Tallow & Stearine, lbs	117,148,786	58,809	35,077,011
Butter, lbs	189,326,409	2,740,634	5,094,018
Cheese, lbs	393,765,508	31,589,460	74,187,456
Poultry, dollars	2,066,231	1,810	19,418
Eggs, dozen	98,222,585	1,239	186
Wheat, bush	103,046,763	2,291,861	42,417,017
Barley, bush	41,644,239	6,147	987,170
Oats, bush	54,317,997	602,464	17,877
Peas, bush	4,622,515	2,327,565	38,156
Flour, sks	3,940,011	218,265	6,091,402
Potatoes, bush	4,346,114	1,063	734
Onions, bush	3,663,631	.....	4,087
Apples, bush	4,646,589	944,365	2,541,168
Flax seed, bush	18,923,407	325	.....
Flax, dressed & undressed, lbs	103,846,350	.....	.....
Wool, lbs	686,756,634	60,441	60

These figures were the average for the three years named. Continuing, the Minister of Agriculture pointed out that all these were articles which Canadian farmers were well able to supply. (Hear, hear.) It would be seen, however, that the very people who were held up to the farmers of Canada by some designing persons were really their keenest rivals. (Hear, hear.) And, after all, the Americans were not such good customers as they seemed to be; for while in 1889 they had purchased $16,000,000 worth of farm products from us, we had actually bought $6,000,000 worth of the same products from them; so that the net trade amounted to but $10,000,000. This year the figures would probably be lower still. On the other hand, we bought but little in the way of agricultural products from Great Britain, but found a steadily increasing demand instead, as against a declining demand from the United States. Mr. Carling said he had every hope that when the people of Canada came to know the whole facts in relation to our trade with Great Britain and the United States they would refuse to enter into an arrangement which involved discrimination against our best customer, and in favor of one that was buying less year by year. (Cheers.)

THE FARMERS' BURDENS.

It was said, however, that the burden resting on the farmers of Canada, by reason of the public debt, was so heavy as to seriously hinder their progress. No one could make such a statement if he knew the facts, unless he wished to intentionally deceive his hearers. To begin with, the people of Canada did not propose to pay their public debt just now, and consequently the only burden arising out of their obligations was the payment of the interest annually. This was not a serious item. The net interest paid on the public debt of Canada in 1878 was $1.58 per head of the population, and to-day it was but $1.65, or 7 cent more per head than in 1878. (Cheers.) For that 7 cents the C.P.R. had been built, our canals enlarged and a great many other important and useful public works constructed. He did not think that reasonable men would complain at this nominal increase, in view of the enormous public benefits which the expenditure of the money had brought. (Hear, hear.) The lightness of this burden was chiefly due to our high credit abroad, by means of which the net interest paid had been reduced in 1890 by 9 cents per head; or from $1.74 per head in 1889 to $1.65 this year. In the respect, therefore, the burden—if it could be called such—was growing lighter. (Hear, hear.) As a matter of fact, our credit was now so high that Canadian 3½ per cent. securities were quoted as high in England as Sir Richard Cartwright's 5 per cent. were in 1876. (Hear, hear.) It was a libel on Canada, however, to speak of our people being heavily burdened. We were, perhaps, the most prosperous people, all things considered, on the face of the earth; and the future was bright with promise. (Cheers.) If the United States would not buy from us Great Britain would, and the man who felt discouraged or downhearted by the national outlook was surely badly informed. A desperate attempt was being made at this time to deceive the farmers of Canada as to their true position, which could only be met by the presentation everywhere of the plain truth. For example, it had been said that the business of farming had been injured in Canada by the prevailing policy of the Government. He did not wish to trench on matters of political controversy, but he felt it his duty to make one point clear.

THE FARMER'S POSITION.

What were the facts? He held in his hand a carefully prepared comparison of market prices as taken from the Toronto Globe of November 15, 1878, and November 15, 1890, respectively. These figures showed that taken altogether the prices of farm produce were just as good now as then. Mr. Carling did not have time to read all these figures, but they were as follows:

MARKET PRICES.

Articles.	1878.	1890.
Wheat, fall	$0 80	$0 93
Wheat, spring	0 70	0 86
Barley	0 60	0 90
Oats	0 30	0 31
Peas	0 55	0 60
*D'ed'd hgs, 100 lbs	4 00	5 00
Beef h'qrs, 100 lbs	6 00	7 00
Beef, f'qrs, 100 lbs	4 00	5 00
Mutton, 100 lbs	5 00	6 00
Chickens, pair	0 30	0 45
Ducks, pair	0 50	0 60
*Geese, each	0 40	0 60
*Turkeys, each	0 60	1 00
Cheese, per lb	0 09½	0 10
Butter, lb roll	0 15	0 17
Butter, Firgo roll, lb	0 12	0 13
†Butter, tub, lb	0 13	0 14
*Eggs, doz	0 20	0 25
Lard, lb	0 08½	0 08½
Potatoes, bag	0 90	.....
Apples, bbls	1 00	1 25
Hay, ton	7 50	14 00
Straw, ton	5 00	10 00
Wool, lb	0 22	0 23

Articles.	1878.	1890.
Turkeys	$0 60	$1 00
Cheese	0 09½	0 10
Butter, lb roll	0 15	0 17
Butter, Firgo roll	0 12	0 13
Butter, tub	0 13	0 14
Eggs	0 20	0 25
Lard	0 08½	0 08½
Potatoes	0 90	.....
Apples	1 00	1 25
Hay	7 50	14 00
Straw	5 00	10 00
Wool	0 22	0 23

*Per dozen. †Per lb.

They could depend on the accuracy of these figures and he would leave them to draw their own deductions. But that was not all. Not only had he been careful to ascertain the prices of what the Canadian farmer had to sell, but he had with equal care ascertained what prices the farmer paid for what he had to buy. This list Mr. Carling did not have time to read; but it showed that as between 1878 and 1890 the farmer now paid, at least, an average of 25 per cent. less for everything he purchased than in the former period. In other words he could buy as much today for 75 cents, as he could for $1 in 1878. (Hear, hear.)

SHOULD WE DISCRIMINATE?

The Minister of Agriculture then alluded to the appeals being made to the people of Canada to discriminate against great Britain and in favor of the United States. He asked it the descendants of the French Canadian patriots of 1812 and the sons of old U. E. Loyalists would hold up their hands for such a movement? (Cries of "No, No.") In our trade with the United States, our neighbors had always had an advantage. We bought more from them than we sold them. Mr. Butterworth had made that clear, when addressing a committee of the House at Washington in March last. He said:

In the years 1883, 1884 and 1885, Canada purchased more from us than all the other countries and islands on the western hemisphere, and during the existence of the reciprocity treaty, from 1885 to 1886, she bought from us more than she sold to us by the large sum of $59,136,256; and from the year 1850 to 1889 inclusive, a period of 40 years, there has been only seven years in which the balance of trade has been against us with that country. In thirty-three it has been in our favor.

In fact as Mr. Butterworth showed further on, the balance of trade in favor of the United States, since 1850, had aggregated $252,117,912. (Hear, hear.) Although our circumstances had vastly changed since 1866, it was nevertheless true that Canada had made every effort to renew the reciprocity treaty of 1854. The United States, however, had refused the offer, and the only thing to do was to work along on our present lines. Other markets were open to us. For example, the United States, had sold to the West Indies and South American republics $200,000,000 worth of goods last year, nearly every article of which Canada was as well able to supply. (Hear, hear.) To see what could be done in those markets, the Hon. Finance Minister was in the West Indies, and Canada was sending a magnificent display of products to Jamaica exhibition. He hoped these efforts would be crowned with success. (Applause.)

CANADA'S RESOURCES.

Canada has a bright future before her. Her resources were the richest in the world. (Hear, hear.) She had her fisheries in the east and west; minerals in untold quantities were stored in all parts of her vast territory; her forests were the best in the world, and between the Atlantic and the Pacific there was a vast area of the richest agricultural lands to be found beneath the sun. (Applause.) To our shores were coming every year large numbers of settlers, and he was happy to say that there were the prospects of an unprecedent immigration during the next few years. This would tend much to the prosperity and upbuilding of the country. We had glorious institutions and a flag to live under of which we could all be proud. He had every confidence in the unshaken attachments of the people to the empire, and, in conclusion, he would say; "Let us all be proud to call ourselves Canadians and to have a part in the destiny of this great Dominion; and, whatever may be the obstacles, let us always say, "Canadians hold your own." (Cheers.)

Don't be a Clam.

When troubled with a cough or cold, get a bottle of Wilson's Wild Cherry and cure it at once, before it has time to settle on your lungs. Why experiment with new and untried remedies, when this old and reliable cure may be got from all leading druggists. Thousands bear testimony to the remarkable curative properties of Wilson's Wild Cherry in such diseases as Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds, Coughs etc. Get the genuine in white wrappers only.—63-5.

Burdock Pills cure sick headache by regulating the stomach, liver and bowels.—63 5.

The Red River.

THE red river of life is the blood; if it be impure, health is impossible and life a burden; Burdock Blood Bitters, say those who have tried it, is the best blood purifier in the world.

Miss Maud Carleton, Ridgetown Ont., says: "Am using B. B. B. right along and find it a perfect blood purifier just as advertised.—63 2.

Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine is prepared from fresh beef, soluble iron, and pure sherry wine, combined with choice aromatics.—63 5.

Bad, Worse, Worst.

Cold, cough, consumption, to cure the first and second and prevent the third use Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the never failing family medicine for all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest. A marvel of healing in pulmonary complaints.—63 2.

Register of Societies.

MASONIC. FAITHFUL BRUNSWICK, No. 77, meetings held on the first Friday of each month, in Keenan's block. Mr G. S. Patrick, secretary.

"MURLAND" Chapter of R.A.M. meets in the Masonic Hall, in Keenan's block, the third Thursday of every month. G. S. Patrick, S. E.

T. L. O. S. meets the second Monday o every month over Woods' store.

LINDSAY LOYAL ORANGE BOYS meet the second Monday in every month. G. Elliott, secretary; W. Jones, Master.

TRUE BLUE LODGE, Bucket, No. 35, meets the first and third Mondays of each month over Woods' store. Jas. Shaw, secretary.

ORANGE LODGE, No. 557, meets on the second Tuesday of every month over Dobson's store. Mr. Joseph Hughes, secretary.

ORANGE LODGE, No. 934, meetings held on the first Thursday of each month over Woods' timshop. Mr. John Reynolds, secretary.

ROYAL BLACK KNIGHTS OF IRELAND meets second Wednesday in each month in Orange Hall, Dobson's block. Joseph Brown, secretary; J. L. Winters, Master.

I. O. O. F., No. 166 meets every Monday evening in Britton's block. Howard McLaughlin, secretary.

COURTNAY ENCAMPMENT, No. 22, Guiding Star, meetings held on the first and third Fridays of each month in Britton's block. Mr John Short, secretary.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS, No. 7142, meetings held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month in Baker's block. Mr. J. McHugh, secretary.

CANADIAN ORDER OF FORESTERS, No. 125, meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month over Woods' timshop. Mr. W. Galbraith, secretary.

SONS OF ENGLAND, No. 20, meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Baker's block. Mr. J. L. Dunsford, secretary.

HOME CIRCLE, No. 96, meetings held on second Monday of each month in Dobson's block. Sheriff Holgarson, secretary.

UNITED WORKMEN meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, in Orange Hall, over Woods' store. W. H. Gross, secretary.

ROYAL ARCANUM, No. 1166, meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in Woods' block. A. F. D. Nicholson, secretary.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE, No. 203, meets every Thursday in Baker's block. Mr. J. L. Dunsford, secretary.

Y. M. C. A. meets every Tuesday and Sunday in Hinman's block. Mr. Henry Miller, secretary.

W. C. T. U. meets first Monday of every month in the Y. M. C. A. rooms at 3.30 p.m.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN meet in Sons' Hall every alternate Saturday at 7.30 o'clock p.m. A. Hickey, Secretary.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS meet in Sons' Hall, corner of Kent and Cambridge streets, Lindsay, every alternate Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. A. Hicks, Chief Engineer. Jas. Clegg, First Assistant Engineer.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY TRAINMEN meets in Agnew's hall, corner Kent and Cambridge streets, on the second and fourth Sundays of each month at 3 o'clock p.m. W. H. Fenton, Master; Geo. Bryant, Secretary.

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$2800—108 acres; 50 cleared; balance good timber; new barn with stone stables 60x50; frame dwelling with stone cellar 28x18. 19 young fruit trees; near school and post office. Township of Eldon.

$250—100 acres; 35 cleared; log buildings; town ship of Carden.

$1000—80 acres; 75 cleared; log buildings; easy terms; township of Verulam.

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$3000—100 acres half-mile from Argyle Station, township of Eldon. All cleared. Good buildings. Good soil. Terms easy.

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May 16, 1889.—73-13

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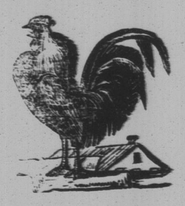

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