

DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1890

ISSUED BY THE SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Office, Third Street, between J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION, Published six days in each week, with Double Sheet on Saturdays, and

THE SUNDAY UNION, Published every Sunday morning, making a splendid SEVEN-DAY PAPER.

For one year.....\$6.00 For six months.....3.00 For three months.....1.50

Subscribers served by Carriers at FIFTY CENTS per week. In all interior cities and towns the paper can be had of the principal Periodicals Dealers, Newsmen and Agents.

THE SUNDAY UNION is served by Carriers at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per month.

All these publications are sent either by Mail or Express to agents or single subscribers, with charges prepaid. All Postmasters are agents.

The Best Advertising Medium on the Pacific Coast.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sacramento as second-class matter.

San Francisco Agencies.

This paper is for sale at the following places: L. P. Fisher's, room 21, Merchants' Exchange, California street; the principal News Stands and Hotels, and at the Market Street Ferry.

Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and arriving in Sacramento.

THE RECORD-UNION, SUNDAY UNION and WEEKLY UNION are the only papers on the Coast, outside of San Francisco, that receive the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world.

Outside of San Francisco, they have no competitors either in influence or home and general circulation throughout the State.

Weather Forecast.

Forecast till 8 P. M. Saturday. For Northern California—Fair weather; cool.

WHY THE COPYRIGHT BILL SHOULD PASS.

Last summer the United States Senate passed an international copyright bill by a three-fourths vote.

There is good reason, therefore, to expect that the new bill, now passed by the House, will become a law.

The bill is one of simplicity and easy to understand. It permits foreigners to take American copyright on the same basis as American citizens, whenever the nation of the foreign applicant grants a like privilege to our citizens; or when the foreign nation provides for reciprocity in copyright; or when the foreign nation has entered into international agreement for reciprocity in copyright, and by the terms of which the United States can become a party to such international agreement.

If the Senate passes the bill it will be a step in advance in the doctrine and practice of reciprocity, and will go far to establish the reciprocal policy as the policy of the nation. It will, if it becomes a law, operate over a very large part of the globe at once, because Germany, France, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Russia, Denmark, Norway, Japan, South Africa, Tunis, Mexico, Guatemala, Venezuela, the United States of Colombia, Ecuador, the Republic of Brazil, Bolivia and Haiti now permit foreigners to avail of copyright on a level with the citizens of those countries respectively.

In Great Britain the law gives to the Crown the power to extend copyright privileges to the people of any nation that grants to the subjects of the Queen a like privilege. The passage of the pending bill by the Senate will, therefore, operate to bring Great Britain into the category of nations we have named.

There are still objections raised to the bill before the Senate, but they are not unwarranted. It is said that it creates a monopoly; but it is one the Constitution recognizes in promotion of the useful arts, inventive genius and the product of brains. Does it create a book trust? No, since, as Mr. R. U. Johnson has shown, there never can be a trust in literature, because the sources of its production cannot be controlled, and it is not, as in the case of a staple, of one kind.

But it is urged that it will make books dear. Not so, for present cheapness of foreign literature in America is due, as the American League has demonstrated, to the fact that there is taking without compensation. All literature in book form to the date of the law would remain at its old price. Foreign books to be published would be higher, because we would cease stealing the products of foreign authors, but we would gain in quality by the cutting off of a myriad of tawdry, bad and indifferent books that sell simply because of their literary weakness, which is the synonym for the cheapness now obtaining. American books would decrease in price, however, because they would have ample compensation for any advance in the price of non-pirated foreign works.

The higher price of American books, consequent upon a restricted market, deprives small communities and rural populations of much of the best of American literature, while those in cities enjoy it by reason of ease of access to circulating and free libraries.

As international copyright will cheapen American books, as shown, the people of rural sections will have broader and better opportunities for reading the literature of their own country. To occupy the opposing ground is to say, as has been well put, "we must have cheap literature for the people; but the American books are not cheap, therefore we will give the pirated foreign literature to the people."

But there is sentimental reason why American books should be cheapened. We do not do well when the people are stimulated by our laws to read too much of foreign writings, which are not in sympathy with American ideas, traditions and history. If we are to grow strong American people we must not feed their intellects upon foreign-born literature that has running through it all, or nearly all—the sentiment of class, of aristocracy, of monarchy, of caste, of man worship, of alien ideas. But we promote this teaching just as we cheapen the foreign book at the expense of American literature. To steal the foreign book is to steal property, and to legalize literary piracy is to promote and approve dishonesty. It is in morals as grave an offense to steal the work of the foreign as of the domestic writer.

There are other as weighty reasons why the Senate should be urged to pass the House bill. Every citizen who believes that international copyright is just, beneficial to home authors, in line with the cheapening of American books, right in morals, promotive of American ideas, and beneficial to home intellect by broadening the market for its products, ought to use his personal influence to prevail upon Senators to vote for the bill in the present session, since, while three-fourths of them did not vote for a similar measure, thus giving life to the hope that the new bill will pass, still the measure is opposed, and until it becomes a law its friends should not rest.

BALLOT SYSTEMS AGAIN.

The only journal in the State that has openly announced opposition to the reform ballot system is put to pains, in defense to a Democratic contemporary, to defend its untenable position. Its claim is that the California election law is better than any of the modified forms of the Australian ballot law. Yet it admits that an improvement upon the California system would be to place near the polls a covered and inclosed walk-way, through which voters could pass, or should be made to pass, just prior to casting their ballots.

The idea is that while walking through this inclosed and covered bit of territory, the voter can change his ballot if he wishes, without being observed.

The San Francisco Chronicle is so taken with this weak suggestion that it proceeds to present an illustration of the covered way, and of a voter issuing from it. That paper fails, however, to see that its suggestion is a confession of the virtue of the private booth system of the reform ballot method. If it would be well to give the voter the protection of secrecy, as suggested, that he may do a sneaking bit of sleight-of-hand performance, it would be wise to give him opportunity to receive his ballot from an official source, and retire into a booth to prepare it.

The same journal claims for the California "one hundred feet" system all the virtues that should distinguish any good voting methods. To show how free the voter is from the watchfulness of the pickets of the bosses, it presents an ideal picture of a voting place, with the space for one hundred feet about the polls absolutely vacant, so far as people are concerned, except for the presence of a solitary voter walking to the ballot-box with his ballot in his pocket—presumably.

It is worth while to expose the falsities of the illustration, even as an ideal. The law does not require the 100-foot space to be kept clear. There is no authority under the law by which this can be done.

As a matter of fact it is not done. Everyone who has attended a hotly-contested election in this State has seen the 100-foot space packed with people and the heeler and strikers and underlings of bosses so densely massed about the polling-window that no one could reach the ballot-box except after a fierce struggle and at the risk of bodily injury. If this is not true in San Francisco it will surprise most people to learn of their misconception. It is certainly true in other California cities, and we believe it to be true of San Francisco polling-places also.

The Chronicle is desirous that someone should inform it of a single instance of voters being marshalled to the polls, supplied with ballots and compelled to hold them in view until dropped into the ballot-box. Specific instances would prove no more than general observation verifies. Every man actively in politics knows that what we allege is the truth. Where it necessary proofs of it could be piled higher than the mountains. But it is unnecessary to call witnesses to simply enlighten our contemporary upon what is of common knowledge.

The solitary opponent of the reform ballot system, the San Francisco Chronicle, laboriously presents in its issue of the 18th inst. objections to the Australian ballot as modified in the United States by laws of nine members of the Union. First, "The printing of the ballots by the State is a fatal blow at the independence of the voter, because no man can take a ballot, with from 250 to 300 names upon it, retire into a booth and in the time allotted—ten minutes—mark his choice." No one without ordinary intelligence can be deceived by such an assertion. It will be, by far, easier to select from political lists, clearly indicated and entitled and printed in parallel columns on one sheet, than from a half score of tickets upon separate sheets. Experience proves this to be true. The voter will read the lists more rapidly—if he has not previously settled in his mind for whom to vote—upon the single official page than he possibly can from a number of tickets, and while under the substitution and half-breed side-show tactics of politics, may stretch out to half a hundred tickets. But it suffices to repeat that practice has demonstrated the weakness of the Chronicle's fears.

Second, "The modified Australian system, with tickets printed at State cost, will promote the formation of piece clubs." How it would operate to that end is not explained. As a dogmatic assertion it goes for nothing. As a matter of fact the California system does not prevent the formation of piece clubs, nor will any other. No law will make men honest, or prevent them from "bleeding" candidates. Not even the Australian modified system will do so, and no one claims for it any such virtue, or that it will deter men from selling their votes. But it will and does prevent the buyer, or the person of whom the voter stands in fear, from watching the ballot and assuring himself that he has cast the ballot delivered to him.

Third, "The California law is as effective in preventing vote-buying as any other can be." This is mere dogmatic assertion also, and its fallacious character has already been exposed. But even the Chronicle admits that the covered "way," which it suggests shall be placed near the polls, would destroy assurance that the purchased voter has delivered the goods. Without it, then, the California law is defective, and is not as good as any other can be.

These are all and the only objections offered for the rejection of the reform method. We submit that they are not sufficient, are not grounded in reason or fortified by experience. If the opponents of the reform ballot system can advocate

no more substantial reasons against its adoption in California, their case is already lost.

The "standing up" of pedestrians in the streets continues, and the dives still afford the cut-throats who do these acts refuge and encouragement. Is it not about time to apply the regulation screw to these sink holes?

INCORPORATED.

A Miscellaneous Lot of Organizations File Their Articles.

The following articles of incorporation were filed in the Secretary of State's office yesterday:

King's Daughters' Home for Incurables. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Directors—Mrs. J. A. Conklin, Mrs. A. F. Clark, Mrs. G. W. Prescott, Mrs. J. B. Wakeman and Mrs. Edwin S. Breyfogle.

Co. Seed and Plant Company of San Francisco. Capital stock, \$100,000. Directors—Aaron Cox, Thomas A. Cox, William H. Cox, R. L. Cox and S. W. Cox.

The California Colonial Company of San Francisco. Capital stock, \$250,000. Directors—J. R. Rice, J. D. Smith, J. H. Stevens, John Henderson, Jr., W. B. Ewer, R. H. Trumbull and C. K. Clark.

Automatic Amalgamator Company of San Francisco. Capital stock, \$1,000,000. Directors—James M. Thompson, J. H. Hawthornthwaite, Mrs. Ouida S. Mindi, James F. Nounnan and Charles H. Mayers.

Curry County, Oregon, Development Company. Principal place of business, San Francisco. Capital stock, \$1,000,000. Directors—T. H. Hausman, Andrew Crawford, W. A. Woods, Henry Gray and James Rew Watson.

California Trading Company of San Francisco. Capital stock, \$10,000. Directors—C. Driver, E. E. Avery, G. S. Driver, J. S. Wheeler and R. G. Hart, Jr.

THE OLD FORT.

General Martin Has a Suggestion to Offer Concerning It.

ENS. RECORD UNION: The Legislature is about to convene in this city, and it would appear about time that something was done toward drafting a bill asking for an appropriation for the reconstruction and maintenance of Sutter's Fort.

There is one thing that must be done, if we expect an appropriation at this session of the Legislature, and that is, the citizens of this city must take the matter in hand and make a personal canvass of the members of that body. See the work that they do for our members in Congress in order to get a bill introduced and passed.

I believe that if we are successful in getting this appropriation, and the Sutter property is finally restored, it will tend as much to the advancement of this city as anything that has been or will be in any year to come. J. G. MARTINEZ.

SUNDAY RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Emmanuel Baptist Church, Twenty-fifth and N streets, N. E. Church, pastor, preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 12:30.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner Sixth and I streets, N. E. Church, pastor, preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 12:30.

Fourth-street Presbyterian Church, between J and K streets, N. E. Church, pastor, preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 12:30.

English Lutheran Church, Fifteenth and I streets, N. E. Church, pastor, preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 12:30.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh and I streets, N. E. Church, pastor, preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 12:30.

Calvary Baptist Church, I street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, N. E. Church, pastor, preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 12:30.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Eighth and I streets, N. E. Church, pastor, preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 12:30.

First Christian Church, Eighth street, between N and O, preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 12:30.

Spiritualist and P. O. Reading, Reception, inspirational lectures. All invited.

First Baptist Church, Ninth street, between L and M, preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school, 12:30.

Sixth-street M. E. Church, between K and L streets, preaching by the pastor, Rev. Arnold T. Needham, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning service at 10:45 A. M. and evening service at 7:30 P. M. Subject: "The Patrons of Harlots." A special service for the Epworth League at 8:30 P. M.

First Unitarian Society, Castle Hill, northwest corner of Ninth and I streets—preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. W. B. Ewer. A national religion or a religion of the individual. Consistent Sunday-school at 12:30. A cordial invitation to all.

Some 500 veterinary surgeons or horse doctors in Great Britain had signed a paper condemning ticket check raisers.

Cuticura Remedies

The Greatest Skin Cure, Blood Purifier, and Humor Remedies of Modern Times.

I have used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and find that there is nothing equal to them in the removal and cure of acne, pimples, etc. In a time since my brother was troubled with a rash of a very bad type, and the eruptions and pustules that were applied had little or no effect; it times, in fact, aggravating it. One set of the CUTICURA REMEDIES cured him. A friend of mine was troubled with a running sore and an itching skin, and the CUTICURA REMEDIES cured him. My father, after spending several hundred dollars in vain, was cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and before ten dollars were spent for them my friend was completely cured, and with the exception of a small scar in his scalp, one would never know of his having had such a sore in his head. His hearing is perfectly sound, and his ear is as good as his companion to-day.

WILLIAM MAXWELL, Woodland, Cal.

A DISFIGURED SKIN.

I was cured of my disease of the skin that I would gain for a thousand dollars. My face and body were so disfigured by the eruption that I was unable to be seen in public places. I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and now my skin and face are as clear as ever before I was affected with the disease. Many of my friends who suffered with blood impurities, whom I recommend them, are thankful to me.

L. A. GRINER, Veterinary Surgeon, 475 J Street, San Francisco, Ind.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT

The New Blood and Skin Purifier, and greatest of humors remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements and thus removes the cause, while CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair to its natural condition. Cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, pimply, and blotchy skin, and all blood diseases when the best physicians fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; CUTICURA SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, 5c. Prepared by the PORTER & CO. MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Disease," 64 pages, 10 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

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WARMER WEATHER.

The Cold Fogs Give Way to Sunshine and a Higher Temperature.

The Signal Service reports yesterday show a falling barometer, a rising temperature and southwest winds, with an appreciable precipitation amounting to .18 of an inch in this city, and over one inch at Red Bluff.

The temperature at 5 A. M. and 5 P. M. yesterday in this city was 48° and 68°, while the highest and lowest was 58° and 46°.

The highest and lowest temperature one year ago yesterday was 56° and 41°, and one year ago to-day 58° and 46°, with .10 of an inch of rain.

The Signal Service reports at 5 o'clock last evening showed the rainfall for the twelve hours to have been as follows for the places named: Olympia, .54 of an inch; Portland, .28; Walla Walla, .01; Spokane Falls, .01; Astoria, .28; Eureka, .08; Reay, 1.00; and Astoria, 1.00.

The temperature has risen considerably at all points.

The rainfall for the storm was .40 of an inch, and for the season 3.70 inches, against over 12 inches for last season to a corresponding date.

The barometer was still above 30 inches, and the humidity at all Pacific coast and interior points.

Grapes in Winter.

This office received yesterday a sample of grapes just picked from the vines of John McNie, near Florin. There were several varieties, and, considering the lateness of the season, and the fact that they were out in the late rain-storm, the fruit was in fair condition.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—ESTATE OF GERONIMO BONETTI, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of GERONIMO BONETTI, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons who may claim against the said deceased, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to file their claims with the undersigned, at his office, at the office of Matt F. Johnson, 67 J street, Sacramento, Cal.

DAVID DABERNARDI, Administrator of the estate of Gerónimo Bonetti, deceased.

Dated December 20, 1890.

MATT F. JOHNSON, Attorney for Administrator.

SUNDAY SERMONS.

BY REV. A. C. BANE, AT THE SEVENTH STREET METHODIST CHURCH, MORNING SERVICE, 10:45 A. M. Evening service, 7:30 P. M. Subject: "The Skeptic's Difficult Problem Discussed."

BY REQUEST

REV. ARNOLD T. NEEDHAM WILL PREACH SUNDAY, AT 7:30 P. M. in the sixth-street Methodist Church. Evening subject: "The Skeptic's Difficult Problem Discussed." Harlots," as revealed in a midnight tour among the Magdalenae. "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone."

THE FIRST CONCERT

OF THE SEASON, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Seventh-street M. E. Church, will take place at the Church on MONDAY EVENING, December 21st, at 7:30 P. M. The program will include a grand chorus, vocal solos, and instrumental pieces. Admission free. Tickets, 50 cents.

ARE YOU IN IT?

BIG TURKEY SHOOT SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21st, at military range, Twelfth and North B streets, at 6:30 A. M. Open for all rifles, open sight.

CARD OF THANKS.

THE RELATIVES OF THE LATE MEINRAD R. HUBSTALTER desire in this manner to return their sincere thanks to the friends and neighbors who have so kindly and sympathetically assisted them during their bereavement, also, to the members of the Central M. E. Church, for their kind and helpful services.

R. HUBSTALTER AND FAMILY.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between A. M. SMITH, J. W. BROWN and J. W. TOWNSEND, has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the business of the firm will be conducted by J. W. BROWN and J. W. TOWNSEND, who have retired from the firm. All debts of the firm are to be paid by the firm.

Dated December 19, 1890.

A. M. SMITH, J. W. BROWN and J. W. TOWNSEND.

Plumber and Gas Fitter.

A FULL LINE OF GAS FIXTURES, FINE Globes and Plumbers' Supplies. Agent for the celebrated Cleve and Hydraulic Bell Pump. Estimates