Wichita Eagle

No. ...—A Biblical Acrostic.

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o o o o O o o o o o
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o o o o o o O o
        o O o o
    o o O o o o o
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        o O o o o
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The inner vertical of nine represents a word which "may be a general term to denote any bright, sparkling gem." The upper horizontal of ten, "in modern mineralogy one of the varieties of agate." The second row, of six, a precious stone frequently mentioned in Scripture. It was the last of the twelve inserted in the high priest's breastplate, and the first of the twelve used in the foundations of the new Jerusalem. The third, of seven, that to which the rainbow around the throne is compared. The fourth, of four, concerning which precious stone there is much difference of opinion. The fifth, of seven, the stone which occupied the first place in the first row of the high priest's breastplate. The sixth, of four, a precious stone in Eden. The seventh, of seven, a red variety of zircon, sometimes called "hyacinth." The eighth, of four, was known from the earliest times. It is an emblem of purity and nobility. The ninth, of five, a jewel frequently mentioned in the New Testament. All but two of the gems in our acrostic are mentioned in connection with the New Jerusalem.

No. 110.—The Carpenter's Lament.

My — are all rusty, no work I've to do,
It's quite — to be seen I'm in want;
I can't pay for my — and I haven't a —
Of bread, and my clothing is scant.
My landlady says I must — down the cash,
Or out of the house I must go;
This only — more to my troubles and grief,
That's where the shoe pinches me so;
My teeth are kept active by biting my —,
It's so long since I — any meat;
Yet I — that times will better be soon,
And there will be work and plenty to eat.

No. 111.—Metagram.

I am a metal. Change my head, and I am brave. Again, and I am a place for animals. Again, and I am inanimate. Again, and I am revealed. Again, and I am to detain.

No. 112.—A One Line Puzzle.

START ROB ROY FINISH

Make the the words "Rob Roy" with a line running directly through the center of each word, as in the diagram, without removing the pencil from the paper, or crossing a line, or going over any line twice. In other words, the design is to be made in one continuous line.—Golden Days.

No. 113.—The Escape.

A king, a princess and a page were imprisoned in a tower. Outside their window, and within reach, but a hundred feet from the ground, was a pulley and running through the pulley was a rope, with a basket at each end. When one basket was on the ground the other was at the window. The only way the baskets could be used was by placing a heavier weight in one basket than in the other; i. e., a person in either basket could not be helped by the other prisoners, nor help himself by means of the rope.

The weight in the descending basket could not exceed that in the ascending basket by more than fifteen pounds without causing the rapidity of the descent to be dangerous to life.

The king weighed 195 pounds; the princess, 105 pounds, and the page, 90 pounds. Also a chain was found in the tower weighing 75 pounds. Only one person and the chain could be held by the same basket at the same time.

How did the prisoners manage to escape?

No. 114.—Decapitations.

1. I am increasing in size. Behead me, and I am an aquatic exercise. Behead me again, and I am due. Behead me again, and I am part of a bird. Behead me again, and I am an affix. Curtail me, and I am a preposition.

2. I am a species of grain. Behead me, and I am to inflame. Behead me again, and I am to feed. Behead me again, and I am a preposition.

Riddles Solved.

If you stumble over your new mat in the passage, what science are you shown to have neglected? Pneumatics.

Why would an owl be offended if you called him a pheasant? Because you would be making game of him.

Why are seeds after being sown like gateposts? Because they are planted in the earth in order to prop-a-gate.

When are ladies in winter like old kettles? When they are very much furred?

What fashion is it desirable to have always predominate? Satis-faction.

Why is an editor like a weathercock? Because it is a vain and glittering thing to aspire.

If a tree were to break a window, what would the window say? Tre-mendous.

Why do fishermen possess extraordinary medical powers? Because they cure dead fish.

What things increase the more you contract them? Debts.

What parts of speech are shopkeepers most anxious to sell? Articles.

A Strange Transformation.

An old woman in a red cloak was crossing a field in which a goat was feeding. What strange transformation suddenly took place? The goat turned to butt her, and the woman became a "scarlet runner."

Key to the Puzzles.

No. 104.—A Hidden Proverb: Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

No. 105.—Illustrated Double Acrostic: Primals, Stephen, Cecil, Decatur. Cross words: 1. Squid. 2. Thistle. 3. Epic. 4. Pagoda. 5. Helmet. 6. Eden. 7. Number.

No. 106.—A Boy's Character: 1. Carpenter. 2. Baker. 3. Painter. 4. Mason. 5. Architect. 6. Merchant. 7. Blacksmith.

No. 107.—Riddle-Me-Ree: Garnet.

No. 108.—The Puzzler's Alphabet: L (ell), B (bee), T (tea), O (oh), Y (why), D (dee), J (jay), P (pea), G (gee), Q (cue), C (see), R (ahr), A (aye), I (eye), M (em), U (you), W (double you).

Character Shown in Thumbs.

There is as much character in the thumbs of people as in their faces. A long first joint of the thumb indicates will power; a long second joint indicates strong logical or reasoning power; a wide, thick thumb indicates strong individuality, while a broad nob at the end of the thumb is a sure indication of obstinacy. The thumb is the characteristic feature of the human hand, a characteristic in which it differs from the hand of the monkey, and of all parts of the hand no one is so strongly individual or telltale as the thumb.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

EVERYBODY IN THE CAPITAL IS TALKING OF PRESIDENTIAL TIMBER.

Harrison Is Not Talked of So Much as He Was a Year or Two Ago—Senator Hill Receives Much Attention—Stories of Palmer and Gorman.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Here at the capital we don't talk of much save the coming presidential election. We have so many candidates right here under our eyes that we naturally find ourselves dissecting them. We carve up their mental parts, place their characters under a microscope and put newspaper detectives on their past. They are an interesting lot of men, these presidential possibilities. There is General Harrison, the man of the White House. We don't hear as much of him as we did a year or two ago. Then he was new and fresh; now he is an old story.

President Harrison is not a man of whom much gossip is tittle-tattled. There is not much color in him. His daily life is as commonplace as that of any private citizen. He neither makes brilliant remarks nor does queer things. We used to have gossip about Grant and Arthur and even Hayes. But Harrison runs along on the dead level of plainness and evenness. It is not the commonplace, however.

Here in Washington we have all agreed—Republicans, Democrats, Farmers' Alliance and Mugwumps—that General Harrison is a remarkable man. He has the most acute powers of mental analysis seen in the White House since Lincoln. He reads men as well as things. His lawyer's habit of taking up any given case, studying it in principle and detail, uncovering the secrets and sophistries in which it is enveloped, stands him in good stead now. Witness his messages to congress, his diplomatic papers in the Chilian and Behring sea matters. There are some things about Harrison which even his friends don't like, and he has qualities which even his political enemies greatly admire.

Probably the candidate most talked about just now is Senator Hill. We are just beginning to know him in Washington. The governor rather startled us when he came down here. His frank discussion of his chances to be president, his talk of the means and the methods by which he hoped to win the nomination, was something new here, where

SENATOR PALMER ON PARK ROW.

we have had hundreds of presidential aspirants, every one of whom subscribed to the old fiction that the office must seek the man, etc. At the capital we have become accustomed to the little deception practiced in the interest of dignity by men o were spending their days and nights scheming for the presidency, and yet pretending to know nothing whatever about it. Governor Hill doesn't believe in that sort of thing, and he was not long in letting every one know it.

Some of the grave and reverend senators were so shocked by Mr. Hill's bluntness that they have not as yet recovered; and I merely state a fact apparent to us all when I say that the new senator from New York is not popular among his colleagues in the north end of the Capitol. He doesn't appear to mind that any more than he does their shrugging shoulders when he tells them how he is going to win the presidency.

In all his methods of work Senator Hill is businesslike. He is regular, punctual, methodical, orderly in everything he does. He has magnificent parlors at the Arlington, the finest hotel in Washington, where he is surrounded by clerks and friends. His rooms are open to all callers. No man is more approachable than Senator Hill. He has a way of making every one with whom he talks feel that the conversation has been of a specially co ''ential character. The caller marv at the frankness of the man, but when he goes away and thinks over what has been said he finds it is not of any great importance after all. At precisely 11:30 every day Senator Hill starts for the Capitol. At 5:30 precisely he leaves the Capitol for his hotel. He breakfasts, lunches and dines punctually at certain hours, and always—nearly always—retires at sharp midnight.

I regret to say that Senator Hill does not like women. The manner in which he shuns the society of the fair sex is so obvious as to cause much remark. When the senator first came to Washington some of our newspaper correspondents played a joke on him. They took the head waiter of the Arlington one side, whispered in his ear that Senator Hill was a great admirer of comely women, and that it would doubtless be many a five dollar bill in the head waiter's pocket if he would seat the pretty women near the senator's table. The head waiter was not long in acting on this suggestion. At the very next meal Governor Hill was surprised to find himself nded by pretty young married wo nd blushing brides, of whom there ways a great plenty at Washington otels.

All of th e interesting creatures soon knew their neighbor was, and they watche him with so much interest that it was ficult to say where the greatest nu er of blushes was—on the fair cheeks the brides or in the pale face of Senator Hill. The governor endured this torture—for torture it obviously was—for just two weeks. Then he gave the head waiter ten dollars to seat the pretty women at the other end of the dining room.

Perhaps the most interesting of our presidential possibilities is Senator Palmer. This remarkable old man, now past seventy-five, is as lively as a cricket. He walks to and from the Capitol, and is often seen on Newspaper row talking politics with the correspondents. He is a great admirer of newspapers and newspaper men. He is the greatest newspaper reader in the senate. At home evenings he spends many hours listening to his wife reading from the daily papers. Senator Palmer isn't frank about the presidency, as Hill is. He doesn't admit that he is a candidate. He merely thinks it possible things might come his way, but isn't worrying much whether they do or not. Senator Palmer's colleague, Mr. Cullom, is, on the other hand, quite as frank as Senator Hill. He simply says he wants to be nominated for president, and in a decent, dignified way is doing what he can to that end. Cullom is as plain and simple as a pair of old boots, anyway.

A possible president who is now much talked about is Senator Gorman, of Maryland. He is as secretive as Hill is frank. Gorman is a master of the art of silence. Yet even he sometimes makes mistakes, as in a recent newspaper interview, when he was reported as making statements about men and affairs which raised the very deuce in his state. Will the art of newspaper interviewing ever be so perfected as to satisfy both the man who is interviewed and the man who does the listening and writing? I fear not.

Gorman is so much addicted to silence, and does so much without making any more expression about it than is contained in a smile, that people drop into the habit of attributing to him the methods of a Machiavelli.

His reputation for skill and tact in politics and legislation is as wide as the land, and by many he is looked upon as a master of finesse; yet those who know him well know that a large share of his adroitness and his so called adaptability to intrigue is, after all, nothing but sincerity and politeness. The truth is Senator Gorman is a natural leader of men, and to be that he must be honest, he must keep faith, he must consider the rights of others, he must be unselfish. Else he could not be a leader.

Mr. Gorman was recently asked by a friend for the secret of his success—how it was that he always managed to come out at the top of the heap. "It is a very simple matter," replied the senator. "I keep my promises; I treat every man with whom I come in contact with fairness and consideration; I try to make my enemies my friends instead of changing friends into enemies by failing to keep faith with them; I do not try to drive people my way, but help them go their way."

Senator Gorman has all his life been a leader. To go to the front without making any fuss about it, to influence men without seeming to try to do so, to direct them while apparently deferring to them, is as natural to him as breathing. He is now the recognized leader of his party in congress. In both senate and house his voice is potent. Within his party he has today greater influence and power, I think, than any other man.

Yet his touch is velvety; the reins which he holds are invisible; he is almost demure in his unobtrusiveness. He is a true genius, a born leader, who can do this. As to the presidency, no one can accuse him of self seeking. He is not even a candidate "in the hands of his friends." He is doing nothing. The delegation from his state in the Chicago convention will at the outset probably vote for another. Yet Mr. Gorman's friends hope and believe he will be the nominee.

Senator Gorman is such a modest and unobtrusive man that one does not suspect how much there is in him till acquaintance has ripened into friendship. Though always polite and affable, he is not communicative except to those he has learned to trust. His friends love him, and every one who is thrown in contact with him is insensibly won by a power more easily felt than explained. He is a strong and effective though infrequent speaker in the senate. His home life is charming. With his wife, son and five daughters he is companion and playmate. Here his reserve is thrown off and he laughs, romps, plays cards and tells stories till the young folks are in ecstasies of delight.

Senator Gorman is rich, having made a fortune by lucky investments with his cousin, ex-Senator Davis, in West Virginia coal lands and railroads, but no breath of public or private scandal ever touched him. He rents a house in Washington, but has a beautiful farm and country seat at Laurel, between Washington and Baltimore.

WALTER WELLMAN.

England's Japanese Fad.

There is a Japanese fad on in England. Everything Japanese is in fashion, not even excepting the Japanese religion. Nobody knows just what that is, but they admire it all the more for that; for though the English are not so prone to new "isms" as their American cousins, when they do have one they have it bad. Sir Edwin Arnold's eulogies on Japanese life have excited such an interest that a new society is organized "for the encouragement of the study of Japanese art, science and industries, of the commerce and finance, the social life, literature, language and folklore of the Japanese."

The organizing council contains many men who have resided in or visited Japan, or become identified in some way with the country, such as Ernest Saton, Professor Church, Professor Anderson and many prominent Japanese residents in England. Very appropriately the society has its various headquarters at the Japanese consulates in London, Liverpool and Glasgow, for no people are more anxious to spread information about their country than the Japanese of today.

Culture in Boston.

"Is it," wondered a New York woman just returned from Boston, "because of the use of the sounds of 'a' and 'o' which we are accustomed to associate with cultivated speech that Boston saleswomen seem such refined and attractive persons? They seem a race of gentlewomen, and it was a positive pleasure to be served by them. I noticed also that their hands and nails were beautifully kept, and many of them really did wear eyeglasses. As to that, however, I got in two different horse cars whose drivers had a very scholarly look from the same cause, and a sign posted conspicuously on Boston Common read, 'Professor Brown, Artistic Bootblack.' I begin to believe the stories of the culture of the masses in Boston."—New York Times.

Bad Read of Them.

Father—My son, don't you often feel ashamed of yourself for being so lazy?

Son—No, dad; not when I think of all the great men who were notoriously lazy in their youth.—Yankee Blade.

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WEATHER FORECASTS.

Primitive Portents That Are as True Now as in Virgil's Time.

At the beginning of the Christian era, and before that time, the signs of the heavens and the behavior of animals and birds were noted with reference to changes of weather. If we read Virgil we shall find numerous references to these portents, and the translation usually quoted will furnish us with information which must be as true nowadays as it was in Virgil's time, for wild animals do not change their habits. Speaking of wet weather in the Georgics, the poet wrote:

The wary crane foresees it first, and sails
Above the storm, and leaves the hollow vales;
The cow looks up, and from afar can find
The change of heaven, and sniffs it in the wind;
The swallow skims the river's watery face,
The frogs renew the croaks of their loquacious race;
The careful ant her secret cell forsakes
And draws her eggs along the narrow tracks;
Huge flocks of rising rooks forsake their food,
And, crying, seek the shelter of the wood.
* * * * * * *
The owls, that mark the setting sun, declare
A starlight evening and a morning fair.

We might quote further selections respecting the signs in the heaven and earth mentioned, but the foregoing verses will be sufficient to illustrate our position, and to show us that weather forecasting is, at any rate, as old as the Christian era. The moon is generally supposed to influence the weather—a "Saturday's moon" being particularly objectionable, or when she appears anew at some hours after midnight thus:

When first the moon appears, if then she shrouds
Her silver crescent, tipped with sable clouds,
Conclude she hoards a tempest on the main,
And brews for fields impetuous floods of rain.

For generations, as today, a red sky foretells fine weather; a yellow sky changing into green means rain, or rain and wind on the other hand, when the red rays appear, we may anticipate fine weather, as the atmosphere is becoming less and less moist.

A "low" dawn is known as a good sign, so when the first rays appear at or near the horizon we may anticipate a fine day, as we may when the morning is gray.

Evening red and morning gray
are almost unfailing tokens of fine weather.

Suicides.

In European cities the number of suicides per 100,000 inhabitants is as follows: Paris, 42; Lyons, 29; St. Petersburg, 7; Moscow, 11; Berlin, 33; Vienna, 28; London, 23; Rome, 8; Milan, 6; Madrid, 3; Genoa, 31; Brussels, 15; Amsterdam, 14; Lisbon, 2; Christiania, 25; Stockholm, 27; Constantinople, 12; Geneva, 11; Dresden, 51. Madrid and Lisbon show the lowest, Dresden the highest figure.

The causes of suicide in European countries are reported as follows: Of 100 suicides—Madness, delirium, 18 per cent; alcoholism, 11; vice, crime, 19; different diseases, 2; moral sufferings, 6; family matters, 4; poverty, want, 4; loss of intellect, 14; consequence of crimes, 3; unknown reasons, 19.

The number of suicides in the United States, five years, 1882-7, was 8,226. Insanity was the principal cause, shooting the favorite method; 5,285 acts of suicide were committed in the day and 2,419 in the night. Summer was the favorite season, June the favorite month and the 11th the favorite day of the month.

Gleaned from Rich Richard's Almanac.

Have many acquaintances and few friends.

Pay promptly, you will save interest thereby.

Never oppress the poor, even the poor have votes.

Never criticise your neighbor; he may be a fighter in disguise.

Lend your friend money at a fair rate of interest, but indorse for no man.

Associate with the rich; a man is mistaken for the company he keeps.

A haughty carriage concealeth an empty pocket often from impertinent curiosity.

Do not pay dear for your whistle, you may never have a chance to make it dearer to some one else.

If you must be charitable, be charitable in public. It sets a good example, and you get some return.

Be not over hasty to take offense at the doings of great corporations, for they generally own the legislature.

The Right of Suffrage.

The right to vote comes from the state, and is a state gift. Naturalization is a federal right, and is a gift of the Union, not of any one state. In nearly one-half the Union aliens (who have declared intentions) vote and have the right to vote equally with naturalized or native born citizens. In the other half only actual citizens may vote. The federal naturalization laws apply to the whole Union alike, and provide that no alien may be naturalized until after five years' residence. Even after five years' residence and due naturalization he is not entitled to vote unless the laws of the state confer the privilege upon him, and he may vote in one state (Minnesota) four months after landing if he has immediately declared his intention under United States law to become a citizen.

The Oldest Mathematical Treatise.

The oldest mathematical book in the world, says All the World Round, is believed to be the "Papyrus Rhind" in the British museum, professed to have been written by Ahmes, a scribe of King Ra-a-us, about the period between 2,000 and 1,700 B. C. This "Papyrus Rhind" was translated by Eisenlohr, of Leipsic, a few years ago, and it was found to contain a rule for making a square equal in area to a given circle. It was not put forth as an original discovery, but as the transcript of a treatise 500 years older still, which sends us back to, approximately, 2,500 B. C., when Egyptian mathematicians solved, or thought they solved, the problem of squaring the circle.

Not to Be Eaten.

The dessert was being served, and the stately colored waiters were passing pretty little pink frosted cakes to be eaten with the ice cream. A plate of them was held before the young lady, who looked them over and said, "I don't care for any."

The waiter was moving away when she saw, as she thought, an eclair on the farther side of the plate. She was fond of chocolate.

"Yes; I will too," she said, reaching over for the eclair. "There is one with chocolate on it."

"Beg pardon, miss," said the waiter, as she tried to pick up the tempting morsel, "beg pardon, miss, but that's my thumb."—Rochester Democrat.

Gymnastics in Brophy's Alley.

Boy in Chair—L-let me down, Jimmy. I ain't f-frightened, but me stummick's fainted.—Life.

A Pair of Them.

Not long since a ball was given at a lunatic hospital. Many friends of the inmates were present, and also friends of the governor. Among them was a well known young journalist. He had the most difficult time imaginable to pick out the sane from the insane. Finally he saw a young woman close to him. He brushed by her by mistake, and begged to be excused. She readily forgave him, and then asked if he were not the king of the Cannibal islands.

The journalist readily replied that he was, and asked if the young lady were not the queen. Then followed the funniest conversation. He began telling her of his dominions and of the presents he would purchase for her. He would give a golden throne studded with diamonds, all her dresses should come from Worth's and she should have the best French chefs for cooks. Then he described his new palace. The description was ornate in the extreme. This couple talked in this way for at least an hour. Then they separated, the young lady being claimed for a waltz.

"Sad case that," quoth the journalist to one of the board, as the young lady went waltzing with her escort.

"Sad? What is sad about her?"

"Oh, haven't you met her? Well, she thinks she is the queen of the Cannibal islands and that I am her king."

"Some one has been guying you," said the heartless governor. "She is no more crazy than you are."

This was for sad case. A friend of the young lady had informed her that the young journalist was as crazy as a loon. They said, however, that he was harmless, and all that should be done was to humor him into the belief that he was the king of the Cannibal islands.

The king and queen were not on speaking terms for the rest of the evening.—London Tit-Bits.

THE WICHITA EAGLE

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NEW GOWNS.

A Revival of the Plain Princess and the Princess with Watteau Fold.

Gowns seems to be gradually growing in length. The perfectly plain princess gowns of many years ago are reappearing and insinuating themselves into notoriety. They clothe the figure as closely as possible, and only spread out in fullness some inches below the waist at the back. They are lined with silk and have a silk balayeuse, often of a decidedly contrasting color. For instance, a white satin, veiled with delicate black lace and trimmed with jet and black velvet, may be lined with pale pink and have a balayeuse of the

FRENCH AFTERNOON COSTUME.

same. In that case a touch of pink would be introduced on the bodice and probably in the coiffure.

There is a great deal of lace used on evening gowns, and flouncing is gracefully arranged to form a fichu on a low bodice and sleeves all in one. It is gathered on the top of the arm and allowed to fall over, then drawn in and narrowed as it goes down the front and back of the bodice. Upright epaulets of velvet, attached to braces (composed of ribbon velvet), are to be seen on many ball gown bodices, the braces often ending in very long ends of velvet falling from a bow at the back of the waist. The fashion of carrying velvet over each shoulder, tying it in a good sized bow half way down the back and allowing the ends to fall to the edge of the skirt, suits some figures and has a graceful effect; and so has a back width of the skirt material taken up sacque fashion and apparently tied to the bodice by a bow and long ends. The velvet or ribbon is about four inches wide. This is more usually seen on tea gowns.

A large Watteau plait at the back figures upon imported princess house dresses, some in silk the same as the dress, others in black or white lace or embroidered tulle, which is lighter in effect, but not so stylish as the richer material.

In the cut is depicted a princess gown, invisibly fastened, in blue velvet enhanced with tiny rows of chinchilla or curled silk trimming imitating feathers, and a cape with high shoulders to match.

Nearly Gone.

"Now, then, we'll start this likely animal at ten pounds—five pounds—two pounds—well, twelve and sixpence then! (Ne did.) Hang it, gentlemen, the 'ass is d'—

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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STATEMENT

Of the Condition of the

Wichita National Bank

Made to the Comptroller of Currency at the Close of Business, March 1st, 1892.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$576,681.90
Bonds and Stocks	15,375.34
U. S. Bonds	50,000.00
Real Estate	65,000.00
Due from U. S.	2,250.00
Overdrafts	2,639.07
Cash and Exchange	158,157.07
	$870,103.38

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$250,000.00
Surplus	50,000.00
Undivided Profits	4,278.36
Circulation	45,000.00
Deposits	520,825.02
	$870,103.38

M. W. LEVY, Pres. C. A. WALKER, Cashr.

E. B. FOWELL, President. H. W. LAUER, V. Pres. J. M. MOORE, Cashier.

Fourth National Bank.

WICHITA, KANSAS.

PAID UP CAPITAL, $100,000

DIRECTORS.

E. B. Fowell, Geo. W. Lauer, J. F. Campbell, W. R. Clifford, James Golden, Shelbyville, Ky., Jos. Horne, Sedgwick, Chas. G. Harlan, J. S. Richardson, J. M. Moore.

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