Wichita Eagle

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

PEN, CHISEL AND BRUSH.

Fred Somers, editor of Current Literature, is a man about forty-five, with very dark hair, black eyes and a fierce mustache.

Rosa Bonheur is nearing the completion of her great picture, "The Thrashing Floor," and she has already refused $16,000 for it.

Mr. John Sargent has been called by his special admirers the greatest living portrait painter—by one, the greatest who ever lived.

Harriet Hosmer, the sculptor, leads a very retired life in Rome and is not easily approachable to visitors, but sometimes she lets down the bars of her reserve to an American compatriot.

Miss Braddon, the novelist, has one great hobby—the collection of old china. She has a series of magnificent cabinets of this at her house in Richmond, near London and one room is known as the plate room because it is hung around with china plates.

Miss Webster, of Boston, is an artistic wood carver. She is the sister of Albert Webster, the writer, who was to have married Una, the daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne, and whose unfortunate death on a voyage of health was soon followed by that of his betrothed.

The writer on art, Walter Armstrong, has been elected to fill the office of director of the Irish national gallery at Dublin in the place of the late Mr. Doyle. Unlike the latter, Mr. Armstrong is not an Irishman. He gets $3,000 per annum, a residence in the best part of Dubin and his traveling expenses.

Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes, one of the most prolific writers in this country before the war, who was married at the age of sixteen to Seba Smith (author of the once noted "Jack Downing" letters), is living in Hollywood, N. C., and is still a contributor to one of the literary weeklies. She is eighty-four years old.

Mrs. Margaret Deland, author of "John Ward, Preacher," is a Boston woman. She is a woman of fine physique and dresses nattily. In her walks she is accompanied by a huge mastiff named Bayard. Her den is a most attractive spot, with a large open fireplace, the carvings decorated with her own hands.

POWDER AND BALL.

The testing of big guns at the Krupp works makes cracked walls and broken windows the fashion at Essen.

The secretary of war has issued a general order to the effect that enlistments and re-enlistments for the hospital corps shall be made by medical officers of the army.

The Russians have just had made two 118-ton guns for their Black sea fleet. The English admiralty seems to value its big 110-ton harkers more as torpedo throwers than as mere armor piercing weapons.

The design for the new British torpedo gunboats is completed. They are to be 250 feet long, of 1,000 tons displacement, with engines of 3,500 horse power, and with a forced draft speed of nineteen knots. They will have a light but efficient fighting armament.

The most expensive of England's soldiers' garbs is the bandmaster's of the Life Guards, which cost $125. A sergeant drummer of the Foot Guards may well "swell his chest" when he wears a tunic costing no less than $87.50, the total value of his "rig out" being $422.50. The cheapest uniform of all is that of a private of an ordinary infantry regiment, valued at $21.

Hiram Maxim says in relation to the rapidity with which single barreled machine guns can be fired, that if the gun and cartridge were made expressly for producing the highest possible rate of fire, and if the recoil energy and the escaping force of the gases were both utilized, 1,500 to 1,600 rounds a minute might be fired, but at this speed the barrel would be highly heated even if inclosed in a water casing.

ELECTRIC SPARKS.

The root of the rice plant has been discovered to be a satisfactory substance for incandescent lamp filaments.

An experiment in weaving silk by electric looms has been made in Germany, and the results are said to encourage a return to the old method of manufacturing in the homes of the weavers.

Although the ordinary systems of duplex telegraphy are generally said to double the capacity of a line, it is now quite clearly understood that up to the present they have been incapable of doing it.

According to the recent report of the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Light commission only five persons were injured by electricity from electric wires in that state during the year 1891, and but one of those fatally.

In its recent annual report the Bell Telephone company is put down as owning 312,407 telephones, connecting with 788 exchanges and 509 branches, and controlling 865,456 miles of wire, over which are sent 500,000,000 messages per year.

As examples of recent telephone achievements, it is stated that a band playing on the streets of London was heard by telephone in Paris, and that people in Nottingham, England, listened to a sermon preached at Christ church, Birmingham, fifty-one miles away.

It is estimated that the electric lights of the city of Paris displace 4,380,000,000 cubic feet of gas annually. The increase in the number of incandescent lamps during the last year was 140 per cent., while that of the arc lamps was 170 per cent.

America's Seven Wonders.

The seven wonders of America are classed as follows: Niagara falls, Yellowstone park, Mammoth cave, the Canyons and Garden of the Gods, Colorado; the giant trees, California; the natural bridge, Virginia, and the Yosemite valley.

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OLD IRONSIDES.

HISTORY OF ONE OF THE OLD SHIPS IN THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Dismantled in a Modern Navy Yard, She Is the Object of Profound Veneration on the Part of Patriotic People of To-day, Who Are Proud of Her.

Not many people may know that the old frigate Constitution, so renowned in our annals, is still included among the vessels of the navy. She is dismantled, as might be expected at her age, and is kept in that condition at Portsmouth, N. H. She is a craft of 2,200 tons displacement, and now carries no battery in place of the forty-four guns of the days of her glory.

It was the Constitution that, after the inauspicious opening on land of our war with Great Britain, eighty years ago, led off a series of splendid victories on the sea. The honor of the first capture of a British war vessel undoubtedly belongs to the Essex, Captain David Porter, whose defeat of the Alert occurred six days before the Constitution destroyed the Guerriere.

But the Essex carried thirty-two 32-pounders and the Alert only twenty 18-pounders, so that very soon after opening fire the crew of the little British craft, which, having captured one of our transports had made up to the Essex, taking her to be a merchantman, were compelled to quit their guns and within eight minutes to strike their flag. This conquest, though gratifying, was inevitable, whereas that of the Consfitution was gained over a craft nearer her own size and strength.

But while yielding the laurels of priority to the gallant Essex on this score, the Constitution, under Captain Isaac Hull, can claim them again for success in a trial of seamanship between herself and a British squadron. Till then affairs were looking gloomy for us at sea as well as on land. The British frigate Belvidere, while convoying a fleet of merchantmen, had escaped from a whole squadron of our warships, whereas our Nautilus had struck to an English squadron, being the first warship captured on either side. Under these untoward circumstances the Constitution, returning from Europe, fell in with a British squadron led by the Africa, a 64-gun ship.

During four days she was chased by this squadron. Through calm and through breeze the flight and pursuit went on. At one time she had boats out towing her; at another her crew were hauling upon a kedge anchor that had been carried out and dropped a long distance ahead. On the fourth day the longed for wind came, and with every sail set the Constitution drew away from her pursuers, the scene when five frigates were standing on the same tack and the Constitution was showing her heels to her enemies being often recounted eighty years ago. Some of the historians describe this as the first of our triumphs on the sea in that war.

But in our time, of course, the fame of the Constitution is more familiarly associated with her capture of the Guerriere. It was on Aug. 19, 1812, that the two vessels met, both eager for a fight. The scene was off the coast of Massachusetts. The British craft, commanded by the gallant Dacres, was first to open fire, but Hull maneuvered his vessel into the right position before he replied. The enemy's mizzenmast soon went by the board, followed by her mainmast. When she struck she was, in fact, so completely used up that she could not be taken into port and had to be blown up.

The Constitution was superior in tonnage and complement, carried more guns and threw a much heavier weight of metal in her broadsides; still the vessels were near enough matched for the victory to produce a tremendous impression on both sides of the ocean. Alison describes the "shock of this unwonted naval disaster" in England, where the belief that Britannia ruled the waves was so profound that the American navy had seemed to be a mere mouthful for her.

That same year the Constitution, under Bainbridge, gained another great victory over the Java, off the coast of Brazil. The Java, like her predecessor, was a 38-gun ship, and in the battle she lost foremast and mizzenmast, besides a part of her bowsprit; while, to complete the parallel, like the Guerriere, she was so wrecked in the fight that she had to be blown up. It was a great exhibition of good seamanship and superior gunnery on the part of the American vessel; for, as Cooper says, "the Java had been literally picked to pieces by shot, spar following spar until she had not one left." Her loss in killed and wounded was very heavy.

Finally, in 1815, under command of Commodore Stewart, the famous old ship made a double capture of the British frigate Cyane and sloop Levant.

Old Ironsides, as she had come to be called during the war, was launched at Boston in 1797; and who knows but when the hundredth anniversary of that event comes around she may again be put into commission, so as to receive centennial honors?—New York Sun.

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES.

The deficit of the present operatic season at the Vienna Court opera house was ¥0,000.

T. Henry French's new theater on Forty-second street, New York, will cost about $800,000.

Loie Fuller is preparing to take herself and serpentine dance to Germany for the summer.

Henry Guy Carleton's play, "The Lion's Mouth," will soon be produced in London and Paris.

Mme. Starvetta, an American singer who has made a success in Italy, is at home Maud Starkweather.

Richard Mansfield has taken the Lyceum (London) for two months in 1893, when Mr. Irving vacates the theater and tours the British provinces.

Minnie Sartelle will star next season in a new comedy entitled "Chick." She will be under the management of George M. Spence, of the Palace theater, St. Louis.

Miss Sedohr Rhodes, of Grand Forks, S. D., a pupil of Mme. Marchesi, Paris, made her operatic debut recently in Teatro Nicollini, Florence, Italy, in "La Sonnambula."

The last license bill passed by the city councils of Allentown, Pa., taxes shows and circuses $150 a day and sideshows $25. Under the old ordinance the rates were respectively $50 and $5.

The twenty-five dollar prize offered by "The Little Tycoon" for the best six verses of "Cawn't Do It, Ye Know," has been awarded to Lawrence Russell, 1823 Pine street, St. Louis.

The losses of Mary Eastlake, the actress, on her late tour in the United States were so heavy that she has been compelled to call a meeting of her creditors at London. Five shillings in the pound has been offered and will probably be accepted.

Henry Howe, the veteran actor of the London Lyceum company, who appears nightly in "Henry VIII," has just celebrated his eightieth birthday, and is still as vigorous as many well preserved men of sixty. He was a school fellow of John Bright.

"Shenandoah" has been retired until October, 1893, when it will be revived at the Baldwin theater, San Francisco. It is stated that Mr. Howard's royalties from the play reached the sum of $96,000, figures entirely unprecedented as author's receipts from a play.

A Chinese drama was recently produced in Melbourne, the plot of which discusses a slight unpleasantness between a British missionary and the Chinese. The former is worsted and condemned to death by being placed in a spiked barrel, his eyelids cut off and his face turned toward the sun until he expires slowly.

RAILWAY RUMBLES.

Japan uses American street cars.

The Rock Island Automatic Car Journal Lubricator company has been organized at Rock Island, Ills., with a capital of $100,000.

The Pennsylvania company has awarded contracts to several of the leading car building companies for 1,500 hopper bottom gondola cars.

It is expected that the work of putting in the block system of signaling on the New York Central road will be completed on the Hudson River division by Aug. 1, and on the line to Buffalo by Nov. 1.

The officers chosen by the Indianapolis, Logansport and Chicago road are Edward Talbot, president, Chicago; E. G. Cornelius, secretary and treasurer, Indianapolis, and Walter A. Osmer, chief engineer, Logansport.

The Grand Trunk has made a generous concession to its passenger conductors. A short time ago the company was appealed to for additional pay. The men have been granted an increase of twenty-five cents for each 150 mile trip, and each man is to have two complete suits of clothes annually instead of one, as heretofore.

Superintendent Melick, of the Rockaway Valley railroad, has begun grading on the extension of the road from Mendham, N. J., to Morristown, seven miles. The work is being done by the Rockaway Valley Manufacturing company. The surveys for this road were completed last summer, and the time since then has been devoted to securing right of way and raising a subsidy of $30,000.

HOW SENATORS LUNCH.

Senator Brice has a fondness for oyster patties.

Senator Gorman is fond of a plate of cold turkey.

Senator Stockbridge is satisfied with pie and milk.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, wants broiled black bass.

Senator Coke, of Texas, takes pie and a glass of water.

Senator Platt likes nothing so well as bread and milk.

Senator Hill has a weakness for turkey, cold and tender.

Senator Washburn indulges in steaks, chops and salads.

Senator Chandler prefers to lunch on the chafing dish plan.

Vice President Morton takes oysters, either raw or broiled.

Senator Voorhees is a light eater, and a sandwich satisfies him.

Senator Dawes delights in a corned beef sandwich and a glass of milk.

Senator McPherson takes ten cents' worth of apple dumpling and smilingly gives the waiter a quarter tip.—New York Recorder.

PHILOSOPHICAL COGITATIONS.

Fear of his wife never saved any man, but love for her saves men every day.

After a man has been married about two days, his appetite begins to come back.

People are always being called upon to forgive and forget, but they never do either.

In trying to nail a lie on another man, be careful that you don't blacken your own fingers.

The disputes about religion will never be settled until the man who has been dead can talk.

Thoughts of hell in the next world never bother a man half as much as public opinion in this.

Repenting of a sin is a great deal like pulling a heavy sled up hill after you have had a good time sliding down.

Almost any man would rather remain ignorant of a thing than to have it explained to him by some one he does not like.

Somehow a girl never remembers when she is dancing that her shoes pinch her feet, and never forgets it when she is washing dishes.—Atchison Globe.

A Change of Base.

Featherstone—What are you doing for a living now, uncle.

Uncle Ebony—I's gone into de dry goods business, sah.

Featherstone—What are you, a floor walker?

Uncle Ebony (with great dignity)—No, sah. I's a floor cleaner.—Cloak Review.

The Thunder Stone.

The opal was looked upon as a thunder stone, and although many women are now given to a strong superstitious prejudice against wearing one, it was in bygone days held in the highest estimation, for it was supposed to combine the virtues of several other gems.—Queries Magazine.

Giving Him the Grip.

Little Girl—Professor Greatmind, that big doctor over the way, says he's tryin to give the grip to his dog. Wot's that for?

Little Boy—I don't quite know, but that dog of his isn't good for anything. Maybe he's tryin to make him cross.—Good News.

A Delightful Effect.

Artist—Those evergreens on the north side of your house have a delightful effect.

Farmer—I should say they had. Them trees keep off the wind and save about eight dollars' worth of firewood every winter.—New York Weekly.

J. M. Crandall, of Pilot Knob, Ind., is responsible for the statement that Alexander Ritchie, of that place, owns a lamb with one perfect head and neck and two perfect bodies, and two sets of limbs complete. The bodies join near the shoulders.

In 1782 a cow was tried for murder at Poitonf, France, and five years later a pig, which had killed a child in the streets of Menlan, was thrown into prison, tried and finally strangled in the market place.

THEY DO NOT MARRY.

WHY YOUNG PEOPLE FIND SINGLE BLESSEDNESS SO COMFORTABLE.

If They Got Married They Would Have to Make a Great Many Sacrifices, or So They Think, and as a Result They Keep Away from the Knot of Hymen.

It is an oft repeated remark that New York is the finest place in the republic to live in—if you are rich. But it is worse than the meanest suburb, the dreariest of western "boom towns," the dullest country village—if you are poor.

This is the criticism of the person who does not contemplate life as a possibility—or an agreeable possibility—without society, in the narrow sense of the word; without the pleasures that come from money, without the social standing that a good bank account gives, without being able "to keep up with the procession" of those who are well dressed, well fed, well situated and well off.

Singularly enough, those who demand these things—who will not accept married life without them—are generally not well supplied with this world's goods. People who have been rich all their lives do not realize what it means to go without their luxuries. But people who have been poor know just the wretchedness of having to wear patched boots and go without lunch; of having to walk long distances, because car fare "mounts up;" of having to refuse nice invitations, because they have no clothes or no means of returning proffered civilities. To these, poverty is a bitter thing, and they loathe it. Marriage, unless it means escape from carping cares of this kind, they eschew as a hopeless evil. Better endure those trials that we have than fly to others that we know not of, they say.

So thinks the everyday, gentlemanly, good looking, entirely personable young man of thirty, who draws an income of from two to four thousand a year, and is asked out all over because he dances admirably and is good to look at, and never does anything gauche. So, also, thinks the pretty, well bred, well dressed, moderately bright girl of twenty-five, whose father spends six thousand a year and has five children. Both of these know just the way they want their lives to go. Ever since childhood they have associated with companions who have had more money than they have, and they know how nice it is to be well off. To be rich or to remain as we are, that is their motto. "When we make the great move," they both think, "we make it to better ourselves materially, or we don't make it at all."

They do not want to be millionaires, but they do not want to be really pinched anywhere. Their house must be large enough and be comfortable. It must be well fitted up—no "sheet by night and tablecloth by day" for them. There must be servants enough to run it. This girl—who has always been comfortably placed, but never luxuriously—has no intention of binding herself down to domestic cares, of dusting her own drawing room and turning up hems in her own table linen. No; all that must be done for her. She has made her own dresses and trimmed her own hats all her girlhood, and she wants, when she marries, to change all that. Better to go on doing it in your own home, where it is all you have to worry over, than to do it in your husbe s, where you have to keep the hou and take care of children as well.

Thus the young lady reasons and rejects her suitors with a peculiar and good humored indifference. She has made up her mind that she will not marry a man who has a cent under five thousand a year, and is not above telling this to the soupirants, who take the hint and strive to realize the ideal. The young lady is quite frank. She is not in the least ashamed of her worldliness or desirous of hiding it under a veil of attractive coyness. She is not mercenary. It is not riches that she demands—co fort, that is all. If she is comforta she will continue to be a very nice, tractive person, but if she has to scrimp and struggle and fight over ten cent pieces, and turn her old clothes, and have her shoes patched, she will not be responsible for her temper. She is a fin de siecle to her finger tips—sensible where she might be romantic, practical where she once would have been impassioned—a person who is bound to make a success of her life and keep it on the lines that she regards as the best.

The young man of her kind holds precisely the same views. Life with a beloved object sounds very charming, but it is not to be indulged in unless the incomes of himself and the beloved object foot up to from five to six thousand per num. The beloved object on three ousand a year is too expensive a luxury. He cannot afford it. What might have been a courtship dwindles to a nild friendship. Not infrequently he tells the lady of his sad predicament and how impossible a matrimonial alliance would be on his salary. She condoles with him and they become friends, for no violent fires burn in their hearts and friendship comes quite easily to them.

Marriage would mean a series of sacrifices that neither is willing to make. They would have to live in a flat in Harlem—and no one knows who has not lived in Gotham the horror in which Harlem is held—or a second rate boarding house beyond Fourth avenue.

Then come clothes and theaters. A New York woman spends money like water on her clothes. She would much rather be well dressed than well fed. She must be well dressed to be up with anything. The moment she grows shabby she is no longer of any importance. Then she may as well give up all the fun and consent to be relegated to dreary insignificance like the old wives of the pashas.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Robert Toombs' Advice.

A lawyer went to Robert Toombs and asked what he should charge a client in a case to which Mr. Toombs had just listened in the court house. "Well," said Toombs, "I should charge $1,000, but you ought to have $5,000, for you did a great many things that I would not have done."—Exchange.

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When Did the "Glass Age" Begin?

So far as research has been able to determine, glass was in use 2,000 years before the birth of Christ, and was even then not in its infancy by any manner of means. In the Slade collection at the British museum there is the head of a lion molded in glass, bearing the name of an Egyptian king of the eleventh dynasty. This is the oldest specimen of pure glass bearing anything like a date now known to exist. The invention now known as "bleezing," the mode of varnishing pottery with a thin film of glass, is believed to date back to the first Egyptian dynasty. Proof of this is found in the pottery beads, glass glazed, found in the tombs of the age above referred to.—St. Louis Republic.

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How to Care for a Trotter.

When the horse comes in from his work rub him all over from his ears to his tail and down to his knees with wash as near the temperature of his body as possible. To make this wash take one part alcohol, two parts pure witch hazel and three or four times as much soft water as the combined quantity of alcohol and witch hazel. Every muscle should be rubbed thoroughly. Throw a medium weight blanket over the horse now, and let him stand until you have put the bandages on.

Use the same wash for the legs as for the body, but have it cold. After putting the wash on the legs, rub them well with the palm of the hand, always rubbing down, never up. Put the bandages on immediately after the rubbing. Rub all his heels perfectly dry with clean, dry rags. Care should be taken in this, as cracked heels are very stubborn and often lay a horse up for the season.

Throw the blanket back from the head and scrape out all wash that remains, most of it will have entered the pores of the body; cover up his shoulders and scrape the rest of the body; take a clean, dry rag and rub him all over lightly, always rubbing with the hair as much as possible; now put a light hood on him and an extra blanket over his loins, and after looking at his heels again walk him out for about five minutes, then bring him in, and should he have broken out any while walking scrape him again lightly, after which give him another light rubbing for say four or five minutes, when he should again be walked for about ten minutes, and again taken in and rubbed slightly, after which put on lighter blankets and continue to reduce the weight as the heat leaves the body.—Rider and Driver.

A Cure for Laziness.

A traveler in the course of a morning walk in Amsterdam came upon a group gathered around a well, into which a strongly built man had just been let down. A pipe, whose mouth was at the top of the well, had been opened, and a stream of water from it was flowing into the well and gradually filling it. The man below had quite enough to do, if he did not want to be drowned, to keep the water out by means of a pump which was at the bottom of the well.

The traveler, pitying the man, asked for an explanation of what seemed to be a cruel, heartless joke.

"Sir," replied an old man standing near, "that fellow is, as you see, healthy and strong. I have myself offered him work twenty times, but he always allows laziness to get the better of him, and will make any excuse to beg his bread from door to door, though he might easily earn it if he chose.

"We are now trying to make him realize that he must work. If he uses the strength that is in his arms he will be saved; if he lets them hang idle he will be drowned. But look," continued the old Dutchman as he went to the edge of the well, "the fellow finds out that he has muscles already; in an hour we shall let him out with better resolutions for the future."

The traveler watched until the man was liberated from his watery prison, and felt sure that at least a temporary cure had been effected.—Youth's Companion.

Pressed Sawdust for Fuel.

A curious and profitable business has grown up in the Maine woods about the sawmills, in the utilizing of the immense quantities of sawdust by compression. Thousands of tons of sawdust are pressed into compact blocks and bales, and in this form is finding a ready market for kindling and fuel in the eastern cities.—Interview in New York Sun.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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John Davidson, Poineer Lumbermen of Sedgwick County.
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A complete Stock of Pine Lumber Shingles, Lath, Doors, Sash, etc., always on hand.
Office and yards on Mosley ave. between Douglas ave. and First st. and Branch yards at Union City, Oklahoma City, El Reno and Minco, Oklahoma Territ'

M. W. Levy, Pres.
A. W. Oliver, V. Pres
STATEMENT
Of the Condition of the
Wichita National Bank
Made to the Comptroller of Currency at the Close of Business, May 17th, 1892.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$583,950.01
Bonds and Stocks	17,294.71
U. S. Bonds	50,000.00
Real Estate	65,000.00
Due from U. S.	2,250.00
Overdrafts	2,926.49
Cash and Exchange	232,370.69
	$953,791.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$250,000.00
Surplus	50,000.00
Undivided Profits	5,410.77
Circulation	45,000.00
Deposits	603,381.13
	$953,791.90

Correct, C. A. Walker Cashr.

W. N. Coler, Jr. Prest. Coler L. Sim, V. Pres
Chas. H. Pool, Cashier.

Sedgwick County Bank,
WICHITA, KAN.
Capital - - - $50.000
DIRECTORS.
W. N. Coler, Jr., Henry A. Forrest, J. H. Longstreet, W. T. Sim, E. H. Ainswalt, W. W. Pearce, Geo. Van Werden, R. V. Hewlett, C. W. Southward, Coler L. Sim, Chas. H. Pool.
Opened for Business, May 7th, 1892.

R. Lombard, Jr. President. L. D. Skinner, Cashier.
J. P. Allen, Vice President. W. H. Livingston, Assistant Cashier.
State National Bank.
OF WICHITA, KAN.
CAPITAL, - - - $100,000
SURPLUS, - - 90,000
DIRECTORS:
John R. Carey, W. F. Green, J. P. Allen, J. M. Allen, P. V. Healy, R. Lombard, Jr. Peter Getto, L. D. Skinner, James L. Lombard.

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