NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Opposition to Senators Who Were Appointed by Governors.

THEIR RIGHTS TO SEATS IN THE UPPER HOUSE QUESTIONED.

A Report Believed to be Authentic States That President Cleveland Has Selected John H. Wise as Collector of Port at San Francisco—Members of the Cabinet Confer With the Chief Executive.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The right of the new Senators from Wyoming and Montana to take their seats was the subject of a long discussion in the Committee on Elections to-day. The committee met at 11 o'clock and remained in continuous session without reaching a decision until 2 o'clock this afternoon. The two claimants are of opposite political parties. Senator Vance, the new Chairman of the committee, is reported to be opposed to the admission of men appointed by Governors on the ground that the Governor has no authority to appoint when the Legislature has been in session and has deliberately refused to elect a Senator. Senator Allen of Washington State, where the case is similar, may also expect some opposition from Vance.

The committee is divided on the question, and the division is not drawn according to party lines. There will probably be a majority and a minority report, and this, it is thought, will be cause for protracted debate, with the end in view of finally establishing a precedent that shall be the law of the Senate. The committee will meet again on Monday afternoon, and the two Senators-elect will be permitted to come before the committee and make such statements as they may see fit.

SILVER QUESTION.

Senator Teller's Opinion Respecting England's Declaration.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Senator Teller, who has already given notice of his intention to take steps to cause the International Monetary Conference to reconvene at Brussels, was to-day asked for an opinion respecting the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday that the British delegates would be instructed to oppose every bimetallist scheme presented at the conference. The Senator said the declaration meant that Great Britain would absolutely oppose the free coinage of silver on terms of equality with gold. That is what she has always done, and nobody expected her to do any more at this time. But there is nothing in this position irreconcilable with the attainment of the object of the conference, namely, the extended use of silver as a money metal. In fact there is evidence to show that Great Britain really desired to do something in that direction. Her financiers have realized the necessity for some palliative measure, something to prevent the further depreciation of silver, which if continued, must result in the total destruction of the present monetary system. If that occurred, the future of silver would be assured, but nobody wished to adopt such a heroic measure to achieve the desired result. He had no doubt England would be willing to support a reasonable proposition that is more practicable than the Rothschild scheme.

LIGHT-WEIGHT GOLD.

Secretary Carlisle Points Out Statutes Relating Thereto.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Senators Walcott and Teller of Colorado had an interview with Secretary Carlisle on the subject of the light-weight gold at Denver. The Secretary pointed out the statutes to them regulating his action in the premises, and the Government officers at Denver were telegraphed not to accept light-weight gold except by weight. When light-weight gold is offered the Government and the parties offering it refuse to sell it by weight, it is returned to them with the words "light weight" stamped across its face, the same way as the word "counterfeit" is stamped across the face of a bad note. The Treasury Department has found that much of the gold offered it, in addition to that from Denver, was light weight, as a result of abrasion or "sweating." In all instances the weight has been made good or the gold has been accepted at the actual weight. The law provides that gold more than 1 per cent. below the standard weight, which is 25 8-10 grains to the dollar, cannot be accepted by the Treasury Department at its face value, but only by its actual weight.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

Cleveland Will Not Inaugurate a Fight Over Their Organization.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—A story has been published to the effect that President Cleveland has inaugurated a big fight against the Senate because of his displeasure on account of the manner in which the committees of that body were organized. The story is incorrect. Mr. Cleveland might have been better pleased if the Senate committees were organized differently, but he has not and does not intend to manifest any displeasure or disappointment that he may feel. The attention of several Senators, who called at the White House, was called to the published story, and they unanimously denied any knowledge of alleged strained relations between the Senate and President.

TREATY WITH RUSSIA.

No Protest Against Its Ratification Received by Secretary Gresham.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The statement in New York papers that a protest numerously signed by prominent citizens against the consummation of the extradition treaty with Russia would be sent to Secretary of State Gresham was shown to the Secretary this afternoon. He said he had not received the protest, and in reply to a question whether it would avail anything, said he thought not. "The public may not know what is in the treaty," concluded Secretary Gresham, "it being held in confidence until ratified and proclaimed."

Cabinet Officers Confer With Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Cabinet was in session for about an hour and a half to-day. Several members stayed behind for some time longer discussing the affairs of their departments with the President. All the members remembered that to-day was the sixtieth anniversary of the birth of the Secretary of State, and did not fail to congratulate Gresham. Secretary of War Lamont suggested that it would be the President's turn to-morrow to receive congratulations, as he will celebrate his fifty-sixth birthday.

The Hawaiian Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Messrs. Castle and Thurston, of the Hawaiian Commission, and Paul Neumann, Attorney-General for Queen Liliuokalani, left Washington to-night. Mr. Castle is en route home, intending to sail from San Francisco for Honolulu on the 31st inst. The others will return to Washington and await the outcome of Blount's visit to the Hawaiian Islands.

Battleship New York.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The battleship New York is to be given a preliminary trial by the builders on the 21st inst. She will be taken out to sea for three or four days and put through a series of tests to ascertain the working of her engines, to enable the constructors to remedy any defects discovered.

Commodore Brown.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Commodore Brown, lately detached from the command of the Pacific Station and now on waiting orders in this city, will, it is said, be ordered to the command at Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco, vice Rear Admiral Irwin, ordered to command the Asiatic Station.

Callers on the President.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day and the Cabinet meeting were taken advantage of by President Cleveland this morning, and he disposed of the few callers who saw him in very short order. Among the number were Senators Stanford of California and Carey of Wyoming.

Wants to be Solicitor-General.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Ex-Representate Rogers of Arkansas refused the tender of Assistant Attorney-Generalship for the Interior Department. He wants to be Solicitor-General.

Wise for Collector of Customs.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—It is stated on good authority that the President has selected John H. Wise as Collector of the Port at San Francisco, and that his nomination will go the Senate next week.

Agent of the Department of Justice.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Attorney-General Olney to-day appointed Frank Strong of Arkansas General Agent of the Department of Justice, vice F. C. Foster, resigned.

"PERILS OF WOMANHOOD."

A Very Interesting Address by Rev. J. Q. A. Henry.

First Day's Proceedings of the Young Women's Christian Association Convention.

The second annual Convention of the Young Women's Christian Association of the Pacific Coast opened yesterday afternoon in the Ninth-street Baptist Church, with Mrs. Mayhew, Vice-President, in the chair. Mrs. Crook of College Park led the opening prayer and acquaintance meeting, after which the following officers were elected: President, Miss Mindora Berry of San Francisco; First Vice-President, Miss Mary Dickson of College Park; Second Vice-President, Miss Elizabeth Blasdel, President of the Sacramento Association; Secretaries, Miss M. Martin of the Leland Stanford Jr. University, Miss Katharine Felton of the State University, Berkeley, and Dr. M. M. Cronemiller of Sacramento.

A paper was read from a member representing the northwest division of the coast work. The writer spoke of the wonderful possibilities open there for both college and city work among young women.

This was followed by a greeting to the convention from the Chairman of the coast work, Mrs. Edward Thompson, expressing her desire that the gathering might be a fruitful one and of lasting benefit to all in attendance.

With prayer from several delegates, the convention adjourned to meet in the evening.

In the evening the services opened with singing, followed by prayer by Rev. A. C. Herrick.

Miss Elizabeth Blasdel, President of the association, delivered an address of welcome, outlining the work the association was formed to do and what it was accomplishing. She said the cities of the country were crowded with girls who were endeavoring to earn a livelihood, and that there were three millions of people out of employment. There were many appeals to the Young Women's Christian Association for help, and the association was endeavoring by several avenues to reach those greatly in need of guidance, assistance and counsel.

The work, she said, was such as needed the support and encouragement of every Christian, and especially of the Christian women. Through it they were not only helping the church and Christianity, but helping humanity as well. The organization and its work was well established in the United States and Canada, and was advancing and increasing in influence and importance.

She closed her address with words of encouragement and welcome, making on the whole a very sincere and earnest appeal to the young women and others present.

Miss Blasdel was followed by Rev. Mr. Dodge of this city, who delivered a brief but eloquent address, encouraging the work. He considered that the association was doing work that helped the churches, and said the Y. W. C. A. were but younger sisters of the Lord's family. He eulogized the work being done by the association in its various branches and believed they were accomplishing a great deal to make sound in body and mind many young women that lacked most of all such influences as the association extended to and surrounded them with.

He thought humanity was on earth for but one purpose, and that is for the development of character. The churches would succeed in their work and the Christian associations would also succeed—they were but as members of one family in the Lord.

After a song by Miss Andrews, Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, formerly of this city, but now of the First Baptist Church of San Francisco, delivered a very eloquent and powerful sermon on the subject: "Peril and Protection of Womanhood."

Mr. Henry is a very rapid speaker, and his address extended over a wide field. His logic was very forcibly and clearly delivered, and he held the attention of his audience very closely. He prefaced his remarks with the brief text of Paul's advice and provisions for Phebe upon the occasion of her going to Rome. She was going among strangers upon a mission of great peril and temptation—to a city that was then a sink for the wicked of all nations, and Paul bespoke for her, a stranger and foreigner, a Christian reception and treatment.

Victor Hugo said the problem of the eighteenth century was man, and that of the nineteenth century was woman. His query was, Have we not almost solved the problem, and are we not nearer a realization of the importance and consequence of woman's mission in our day?

Could not the same be said of London to-day as was said of Rome? Could it not be said of Chicago or of San Francisco? He had read from records showing that the smaller cities even were as wicked or worse in proportion than the larger ones.

What, therefore, Paul pleaded for, we should plead for, and exert every influence to counteract the sin and destruction in our cities.

There are, he said, 4,000 unemployed working women in San Francisco and 15,000 men out of employment. When unemployed is the time when they are beset by temptation and peril. Poets might sing of the charms of loneliness and solitude, but it has no charms for women in cities. Men may get away from the peril to some extent, but it is not so of women out of employment in cities crowded with pleasures that poison and beset by poverty and temptation.

He touched severely upon the influences of American saloons in the cities, and especially referred to the pernicious effects of those with side or "family" entrances.

These, he said, were largely peculiar to the Pacific Coast, and were not often found in Eastern cities. These are often patronized by women who lead in society or have a fair standing, which makes them all the more devilish and destructive. Such places were neither more nor less than houses or places of assignation, and women entering them were exposed to a vortex of temptations. Lager beer, he said, was introduced in the country as a temptation to boys and young men, the saloon with its side entrance was to tempt the girls and young women.

There are, he said, 1,300 to 1,500 women in the dives of San Francisco alone, and it is in vain that the Anti-Dive Association and the Salvation Army extend their invitations to those women—none of them are ever accepted. They have sunk so deep in iniquity that they will not and do not seek or care for the efforts put forth in their behalf.

The cities, too, are feeding the people with intellectual garbage. Foul, pernicious and rotten literature is disseminated by tons from news depots in San Francisco. To counteract its influence something must be done, and it will require united and earnest work.

There are men, said the speaker, who live and thrive upon the wreckage of women and girls, and they reach their prey through catching advertisements of massage parlors and medical dispensaries using every means to catch in their wiles any or every woman they can reach. He knew of saloon men who planned and made a business of the ruination of girls, but worse than these were business men employing girls and young women at starvation wages and then demanding of them that they forfeit their virtue or their positions.

Many young women go the cities for employment and seek to earn a livelihood, and it does not take them long to realize that they are surrounded by a cold and indifferent world. They feel a lack of regard and the chilling effect of people of respectability—and indifference.

In the churches they find a vast amount of irreligion and cheerless indifference also, and they are everywhere beset with temptation. In many cases it does not take a young woman so placed long to realize that the chances are against her and that in all probability she will be lost and go down to destruction.

Paul's appeal was to the Christians of Rome, and to-day the condition of these young women is an appeal to the Christian church, which is the light, the salt of the world. If the church does not save humanity, and reach out and protect imperiled women, in God's name who will do it?

If Christianity fails in this, said Mr. Henry, it will go down to its destruction. It is comparatively easy to give alms, counsel and advice, but what the world needs is practical aid and feeling sympathy for the unfortunate and imperiled—that was what Paul prayed for in his day. If we do not seek those in peril we will never save them. We are all our brother's and our sister's keeper, and the responsibility rests with all who are Christians.

Socrates said he was not simply a citizen of Athens or Greece, but that he was a citizen of the universe. No man or woman lives to himself or herself, but we are all citizens and brothers and sisters of the universe. A man, like a railroad coupon, "is not good if detached." Men must have society, pure or impure, sinless or sinful. It is true that many are ignorant and ignoble, low in quality and birth, like the depraved in the dives of San Francisco, but it is the duty of Christians to get down beside them, lift up and reclaim.

It is possible for none but Christians to do this. Christ was very democratic on earth and dared put himself under the ban of polite society and with the sinful, He died to save them all.

Lyman Beecher said the greatest thing a man could do was not in philosophy or discussion, but to save men—that is the greatest thing in the world. It cannot be done without effort and sacrifice.

The speaker dwelt at length upon the women going to destruction in San Francisco and elsewhere, and the necessity for such work as was being done by the Y. W. C. A. He pictured woman as the corner stone as well as the beauty and perfection of civilization, and that in her was embodied the fullest grace, strength and perfection of humanity.

There is no strength or security in the home unless woman gives it, and she must be clean of soul and character. She is the cheer, life and hope of the family and humanity. The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world.

He thought all the great questions of the times devolved upon personal and individual righteousness, and women must settle them. There is a universal call for consecrative work, and the churches are not doing it. It is being done by such organizations as this association.

Its mission should be not alone to save but to guard and defend childhood and young women.

Mr. Henry closed with the following lines, which he pronounced with eloquence and fervor:

Never a word is said,
But it trembles in the air,
And the truant voice has sped
To vibrate everywhere;
And perhaps far off in eternal years
The echo may ring upon our ears.

Never are kind acts done
To wipe the weeping eyes,
But, like flashes of the sun,
They signal to the skies;
And up above the angels read
How we have helped the sorer need.

Never a day is given,
But it tones the after years,
And it carries up to heaven
Its sunshine or its tears;
While the to-morrows stand and wait,
The silent mutes by the outer gate.

There is no end to the sky,
And the stars are everywhere,
And time is eternity,
And the here is over there;
For the common deeds of the common day
Are ringing bells in the far away.

His address was one that greatly impressed his audience, and was an able and forcible effort.

After singing and prayer the convention adjourned. Services will be continued at 9 o'clock this morning, at 1:45 o'clock this afternoon and again this evening.

ART IN CHINA.

It Reached Its Hight Before Our Civilization Dawned.

The Chinese are perfectly satisfied that their civilization is more than 30,000 years old, and that, consequently, their art flourished and had reached its hight when our ancestors were still companions of the bears in caverns. This is no longer discussed; it is a dogma, in which every self-respecting Chinaman believes with an immovable faith. Moreover, some historians have taken the pains to furnish proofs perfectly convincing. Thus the author of a remarkable book, "Senki," publishes a chronological table of the sovereigns who have been in power during these myriads of years. Skeptics have only to verify these data provided in so generous a manner by the illustrious historian of the Chinese Empire. It is easy to understand that it is almost impossible, under these circumstances, to discover the true origin of Chinese art. M. G. Baux, who has lived in those quarters for a long time, has, however, endeavored to throw some light on this very interesting question. The attempt is the more meritorious, as with the exception of the work of M. Paleologue, Chinese art has never been the object of special study. Thanks to the infatuation of M. de Goncourt, we have been surfeited with Japanese art, but its origin remains entirely unknown.

M. Baux begins his study with the accession of Wenmning, the first accepted ruler, and officially known as the founder of the dynasty of Hid (2205 B. C.). The arts were already greatly advanced at that epoch, when that Emperor, Yon the Great, had the history of his time engraved on a hard stone and placed on Mount Heng, and the technic of bronze must have been already quite well understood, since he ordered the casting of the vases on which he had traced the description of the nine principalities which became the first divisions of the Celestial Empire. Music, too, had so great a place that the Emperor constructed with his own hands an instrument called "Kin," whose sounds, when he played on it, charmed people from their hearts. The art of cutting and engraving stones was quite common, so that tall buildings in memory of the great were erected, and the casting of metals was but play in the hands of skilled workmen. Now, it is evident that the Chinese could not have attained such a degree of perfection without having traversed epochs of successive transformations, and that, obeying the instinct common to all races, they must have tried to imitate nature in kneading the clay which they found under their feet.

This is why I think, with most of the scholars whom I have consulted, that their primitive art was that of pottery. The molded earth was dried in the sun and finally baked in order to harden it. Next they invented suitable tools with which to work. Then they covered the vases with drawings, representing scenes of life, memorable events, or else they traced hieroglyphics, signs of good luck, and finally they ornamented their houses and dedicated them to the Most High. But baked earth is brittle, so they began to use wood or soft stone or flint, which they polished, or whitish agate, green jade or jasper, which they venerated because its red surface is the color of the blood of their ancestors. In digging in the ground to find richer veins of metal they discovered the brilliant, shining metals which charm the eyes.

Thus, the Chinese found brass and tin, lead and silver combined with the other metals so common in their country, and they very easily made bronze by mixing these in certain proportions in order to produce vases for perfumery more beautiful and less fragile than ordinary pottery. I can thus understand how they gradually reached the knowledge of the technique of bronze and why, 2,200 years before our era, they were sufficiently accustomed to this to cast brass vases on which were engraved their contemporaneous history.

With regard to Japanese art, the writer is of the opinion that it is only a copy of that of China. Even up to the time of Ming (the fourteenth century) they simply copied the pieces sold in China. Later, at the end of last century, they changed their methods and invented new decorations placed on identical forms. Even Japanese drawings, of which the boldness of style rendered by such simple means is so much admired, are but weak imitations of ancient Chinese paintings.—G. Rousiers, in the Paris Revue des Revues.

Making Bogus Antiquities.

Dealers in bogus works of antiquity have been doing a rushing business of late. Recently the Louvre came near being swindled by a smart young man who brought in a magnificent bronze statuette, a specimen of Venetian art of the fifteenth century. The patriotic young gentleman declared that he would let the Louvre have it at a sacrifice because he would rather see it there than anywhere else. Nevertheless, if it was not purchased in twenty-four hours, he would reluctantly be obliged to sell the statuette to some foreign establishment. So he modestly fixed the price. Everybody appeared to be delighted with the beautiful work, but the director of the fine arts, M. Roujon, was absent, and the the money could not be paid to the patriot until he returned. An examination proved that this magnificent ancient piece was just six weeks old.—Collector.

Perhaps He Swore.

She—Oh, give me a drama that has some poetry in it. In some of the older plays there is a wealth of imagery and a force of language that is entirely absent in the writings of our modern playwrights. What is more terrible, and at the same time more grand, than the curse of Richelieu?

He—I don't think that I ever heard it. But you ought to have heard what I had to say about the Street Commissioner when I slipped upon the icy sidewalk this morning.—Texas Siftings.

A single mahogany tree in Honduras was recently cut into boards, which, when sold in the European market, realized over $10,000.

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Ladies' Cambric Corset Covers, neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery or lace. Sale price, 25c. Former price, 65c.

Ladies' Cambric Corset Covers, neck and sleeves trimmed with lace or embroidery, fancy yokes of embroidery and tucks, or lace and tucks, in high-neck, low-neck and V-shaped yokes. Sale price, 50c. Former price, $1 25.

Ladies' Cambric Corset Covers, neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery or lace, yokes of fine nainsook, embroidery or linen lace and tucks. Sale price, 75c. Former price, $1 75.

Ladies' Muslin Mother Hubbard Gowns, with yoke of embroidery and clusters of tucks. Sale price, 65c.

Ladies' Muslin Mother Hubbard Gowns, with rolling collars and V-shaped low necks. Sale price, $1.

Ladies' Muslin Mother Hubbard Gowns, with fancy yokes of embroidery, insertion and fine tucks, double row of embroidery around neck and sleeves. A very pretty gown. Sale price, $1 25.

Ladies' Muslin Drawers, made of extra good muslin and very prettily tucked, embroidery trimmed. Sale price, 50c.

Kabo Corset, a long-waisted sateen corset, with double side and front steels. This we can recommend for fit and durability. Sale price, 90c.

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FOR SALE—FIFTEEN ACRES NORTH of J-street road, and east of Thirty-first street; $350 per acre. CHARLES E. WRIGHT, 1005 Fourth street. 1t

HELLO, ARIZONA LANDSMAN!—Where are you now? I found the 2,000-acre stock farms for sale from $13,000 to $30,000; come and see me, as you promised you would. CARL STROBEL, 317 J street, Sacramento. mr17-3td&2tw*

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST ELEgant and convenient homes in Sacramento, situated at 1522 Q street, opposite plaza; one block from electric cars; a new two-story house of eight rooms with all the latest artistic improvements; interior stairs finished in natural curly redwood and all rooms heated from a hot air furnace; this beautiful residence can be had cheap on easy installments by paying several hundred dollars down and the balance the same as paying rent; such opportunities seldom occur. Apply to SILLER BROS., contractors and builders. Office and mill, 1014 Thirteenth street.

ALFALFA BY TON OR BALE—TWENTY-eighth-street warehouse. Twenty-eighth street, between J and K streets. ma11-2tw*

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE LOT OF good second-hand roofing tin. Apply at 1021 Tenth street.

FOR SALE—DOMESTIC, NEW HOME, White, Standard, Singer, Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machines, new and second-hand, from $10 upward. A. J. POMMER, corner Ninth and J streets.

FOR SALE CHEAP—POSITIVELY THE best saloon in Sacramento. Address R. M., 30, this office.

FOR SALE—640 ACRES OF THE FAmous Pratt Grant, in Butte County; positively a bargain, for either fruit or grain; three miles from railroad; all level. Write to W. J. COSTAR, Chico, Cal., for particulars.

FOR SALE — EGGS FOR HATCHING from a choice lot of brown Leghorn fowls; 50c per setting, at THOS. LYNN'S, 1401 O street, or J. R. CATLETT, Pleasant Grove, Cal.

PHELAN BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 15, 1893.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here, and at the offices of the Acting Commissaries of Subsistence at the following posts, viz: Alcatraz Island, Angel Island, Benicia Barracks, Presidio of San Francisco, Forts Bidwell and Mason, until 12 M. MONDAY, April 24, 1893, and then opened, for furnishing the Fresh Beef and Fresh Mutton from the block, that may be required at those posts by the Subsistence Department during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1893. Contracts made under this advertisement shall not be construed to involve the United States in any obligation for payment in excess of appropriation granted by Congress for the purpose. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. "Circular of Instructions to Bidders" will be furnished on application to the Post Commissaries, or to CHARLES P. EAGAN, Major and C. S., U. S. A., Chief C. S. mr16-17-18-20-ap22-24

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., March 2, 1893. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 6TH DAY OF APRIL, 1893, and opened immediately thereafter, for all the labor and materials required for the interior finish of the United States Postoffice, etc., building, at Sacramento, California, including ironwork, lathing, plastering, iron stairs, concrete floors, joiner work, wood flooring, marble work, painting, polishing, glass, hardware, etc., in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at this office or the office of the Superintendent at Sacramento, Cal. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than 2 per cent. of the amount of the proposal. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids and to waive any defect or informality in any bid if it be deemed in the interest of the Government to do so. All bids received after the time stated will be returned to the bidders. Proposals must be inclosed in envelopes, sealed and marked "Proposal for Interior Finish of the United States Postoffice, etc., Building at Sacramento, California," and addressed to W. J. EDBROOKE, Supervising Architect. mr9-5TTS

SEND THE WEEKLY UNION TO YOUR friends in the East.