THE HAWAIIAN STAR.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY

BY THE HAWAIIAN STAR NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION, Ltd

WALTER G. SMITH, Managing Editor.
CHAS. W. DAY, Business Manager.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1893.

A HEARING WANTED.

If the reputable people of the Islands get a fair chance to put their testimony before the Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs in Congress, the report of James H. Blount upon the events of last January will be proved a tissue of false assumptions based on the testimony of parties in interest on the side of the deposed Royalty

Blount came here and declined to receive or credit most of the evidence given him by the American and Hawaiian property-owners and leaders of public thought; but he welcomed and has arrayed in his report the stories told by:

(I). The perjured and lottery-smirched Wundenberg, who wanted to avenge himself because the Provisional Government would not entrust him with the Marshalship.

(II). The ex-members of Liliuokalani's Cabinet, who wanted to get back on the salary list: Sam Parker, who should be prosecuted to-day for using Hawaiian public funds for the expenses of his family abroad; John F. Colburn who was caught at filling Government contracts by short weight; Billy Cornwell, the ex-driver of a butcher cart, whose brains boiled down would not make a teaspoonful of calves' foot jelly, and little Peterton whose peculiar financiering with the Marshal was the subject of a seathing *expose* to a committee of the Legislature.

(III). Charles L. Hopkins, half-English, half-Kanaka and wholly insignificant.

(IV). J. O. Carter, whose morbid conceit and self-love has never recovered from the wound inflicted when the reform party of 1887 made up its mind that it could bring the King to terms without his aid.

These are the people whom Blount has put on the witness stand to prove his case. Let the decent white men of Hawaii find one chance before Congress to cross-examine them and show them up and then to present their own unimpeachable witnesses, and the statement of the Georgia pettifogger will go out like a tallow candle—with a bad smell.

IF CONGRESS INTERVENES.

If the Cleveland policy towards these Islands goes before Congress as it is quite likely to do, that will be the end of all American schemes to "restore"—as Mr. Watterson's *Courier Journal* puts it—"a puny barnacle of royalty to a gimcrack throne."

Why?

Well for several reasons. The Democratic members of Congress are mostly candidates for re-election and some of them aspire to Mr. Cleveland's seat. They do not want to run grave political risks at the instance of a man whose public career will end with his Presidential term and who has nothing official to lose, unless he be impeached by the course he may advise in Hawaiian matters. Just now, since the tidal wave elections, these men are more than ever sensitive, and are anxious to get upon a better footing with the voters before the next Congressional contest is at hand. No one knows better than they what the cyclone of public fury over the restoration scheme involves to every one taking a hand in it who can be reached by an adverse vote. Also they remember that, from being on the wrong side of a patriotic issue the Democracy was kept out of power for nearly a quarter of a century. All these things stare them in the face now and will continue to do so while there is any question left as to a Royalist revival under Democratic anspices. We take it that the influence of the President with them on Hawaiian matters will be next to nothing. They have seen his recent policies tested at the polls, and their respect for him as the Infallible One in the politics of the Democratic party must have vanished into thin air. They are looking out for their own careers now and not for Cleveland's.

Yes, we shall be all right if Congress takes a hand.

WUNDENBERG.

The case of Fred Wundenberg must have the instant service of the official headsman. This fellow is one of the Royalists in office who has been a spy, a perjurer and a sneak among those who trusted him, and a servitor, with a lively sense of favors to come, of the foes of the Government whose oath of allegiance he took. It is now proved that he has made himself the principal witness for Blount in an *ex parte* case against the Provisional rule, and a false witness at that. All the time his lying tongue was persuading the Justices of the Supreme Court of his loyalty he was conniving with the enemies of the public welfare We have heard it charged by a reputable business man that during the early days of the revolutionary movement he was having secret meetings with Embezzler Wilson, the Queen's Marshal and paramour. After January 17th he pretended to be in favor of annexation, and demanded the Marshal's office in return. The STAR believes that if he had got the post he would have shared its secrets with Washington Place. It was properly refused him and he became an active enemy of his own employers and of the cause he made a pretence of supporting, though he strangely beguiled the Government into the belief that he was a man of honor, integrity and patriotism. But for the revelations of Blount's report he might have looked forward to indefinite service in the Provisional camp. That report tore the mask off his hangdog countenance, and he was found last evening cheek by jowl with Wilson and other pimps and plotters against the Government when they gathered opposite the Hawaiian News' Company's office to console each other over the reports from the American cyclone.

May we not hope after this severe lesson that the Ministry, the Advisory Council and the Justices of the Supreme Court will drop those squeamish notions of civil service reform which have stood in the way of Royalist removals and make a clean sweep of all employees who are not *active and avowed supporters of the Provisional Government?* Men who are not with us are against us in a revolutionary era; and over $40,000 per annum are being paid out to appointees of the Crown who are as much, or nearly as much, open to suspicion as was Wundenberg. Whoever heard of such a state of things in a time of *quasi* civil war when the very existence of the Government is menaced? Who can frame a reasonable excuse for it? What is there in politics or loyalty to commend it? Must a Government wait until a mountain of adverse proof is raised before discharging a man who has never made his professions of loyalty good by active service to the cause? Must quibbles be heard while knives are drawn against the Government itself? Down upon such dangerous nonsense. Turn the rascals out! Put none but loyal men on guard!

As for Wundenberg, we leave him to lie in his own meanness after he shall have been kicked down and out like any other cur of low degree who has bitten at the hand that fed him. There are many things that he will learn in the fate that must fall upon him now, and one is that a traitor, and a perjured traitor at that, is always despised as much by the men he did his treason for as by those whom he directed it against. We doubt that even Wilson, if he were in power again, would entrust Wundenberg with the smallest responsibility lest his scoundrel-nature betray it, or cover it with lies, for the pledge or promise of a bribe. It was Benedict Arnold's fate to be hissed in the House of Commons and shunned by British officers in the after years of his ruined life; and it will yet be Wundenberg's to be footed and spit upon by the very men who sought to profit by his perjured tongue and pen and by his instincts of dishonesty and greed.

"THAT'S a strong combination, Paramount Blount and Paramour Wilson. The former vouches for the integrity of the latter and the latter vouches for the integrity of the Queen."—*A Naval Officer.*

READ the Democratic and Republican press comment on the Hawaiian policy of President Cleveland, printed on the first page.

THE REPORT OF BLOUNT.

A SORRY MESS OF HUMBUG AND CALUMNY.

Statements Based Solely on Ex-Parte Evidence Which May Easily be Impeached.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Secretary Gresham decided to make public this afternoon all the correspondence, as well as the report of James H. Blount, special commissioner sent to Hawaii by Cleveland to investigate the revolution which dethroned Queen Liliuokolani and the establishment of the Provisional Government.

In one place Blount calls attention to his reception by Minister Stevens, "who, accompanied by a committee from the Annexation Club, came on board the vessel which brought me. He informed me that this club had rented an elegant house, well furnished and provided with servants, and a carriage and horses for my use; that I could pay for this accommodation just what I chose—from nothing up. He urged me very earnestly to accept the offer. I declined it, and informed him that I should go to a hotel."

Blount also refused to accept proffered favors from the ex-Queen.

Concerning the position of the United States in the Islands when he landed, he says: "Troops from the Boston were doing military duty for the Provisional Government. The American flag was floating over the Government building, and within it the Provisional Government conducted business under an American protectorate, to be continued, according to the avowed purpose of the American Minister, during the negotiations with the United States for annexation.

"My instructions directed me to make certain inquiries, which, in the interest of candor and truth, could not be done when the minds of thousands of Hawaiian citizens were full of uncertainty as to what the presence of American troops, the American flag and the American protectorate implied. It seemed necessary that all these influences must be withdrawn before the inquiries could be prosecuted in a manner befitting the dignity and power of the United States. Inspired with such feelings and confident that no disorder would ensue, I directed the removal of the flag of the United States from the Government building and the return of the American troops to the vessels. This was accomplished without any demonstration of joy or grief on the part of the populace. The afternoon before, in an interview with President Dole, in response to my inquiry, he said that the Provisional Government was now able to preserve order, although it could not have done so for several weeks after the proclamation establishing it."

Blount then tells how Minister Stevens called upon him with W. G. Smith, who represented that the withdrawal of the United States marines meant that the Japanese would land troops from their man-of-war in the harbor. Stevens expressed belief in that statement. The Japanese commissioner put a stop to these rumors by having the vessel ordered away. The Provisional Government, left to its own preservation, permitted him to freely pursue his negotiations.

Blount then says: "The cause of the dethronement of the Queen and the establishment of the Provisional Government are both remote and proximate." He then reviews the history of the islands beginning with the Constitution of 1852, and the changes made in the system of government down to the revolution of 1887, which resulted in the Constitution of that year, and which, to a great extent, is given by Blount as the cause of the revolution of 1893. Among those mentioned in forcing King Kalakaua to agree to a new Constitution is Thurston, now Minister from Hawaii.

Of the Queen's acts just previous to the last Legislature Blount says: "Let it be borne in mind that the time was now near at hand when the Legislature would probably be prorogued. Whatever Cabinet might be in power at the time of the prorogation would have control of public affairs until the new Legislature should assemble two years afterwards, and longer, unless expelled by a vote of want of confidence.

"An anti-reform Cabinet was appointed by the Queen. Some faint struggle was made toward organizing a vote to oust the Cabinet, but it was abandoned and the Legislature was prorogued. The reform members absented themselves from the session that day in manifestation of their disappointment at the loss of power through the ensuing two years.

"The letters of the American Minister and of the naval officers stationed in Honolulu in 1892 indicate that any failure to appoint a Ministry of the reform party would produce a political crisis. The voting out of the Wilcox Cabinet produced discontent among the reformers verging very closely toward an uprising, and had more to do with the revolution than the Queen's proclamation. The first was the foundation; the latter the opportunity.

"In the Legislature many petitions had been filed asking for a new constitution. Discontent with the constitution of 1887 and eagerness to escape from it controlled the elections against the party which established it. Divisions on the mode of changing the constitution prevented relief.

"Such was the situation at the prorogation of the Legislature in 1892. This was followed by the usual ceremonies at the palace when the Queen informed the Cabinet of her purpose to proclaim a new constitution and requested them to sign it."

Blount then tells how the Cabinet refused to sign the Constitution and the displeasure of the Queen thereat On January, 1893, a proclamation was issued by the Queen and the members of her Cabinet, saying what she had proposed to do on the Saturday previous, compelled by the stress of her native subjects. This was sent to Minister Stevens, to which there was no response. On January 17th she sent another letter, telling Stevens that the Constitution of 1887 would be maintained. On the back of this was written the word "declined." The time it was received was also noted.

Blount says the Cabinet could not have been removed for two years, and it being against the new Constitution, there was no possibility of the new law being proclaimed. His description of the revolution is as follows:

"Nearly all the arms were on the island of Oahu, on which Honolulu is situated, in possession of the Queen's Government. The military forces, organized and drilled, occupied the Station house, Barracks and Palace—the only points of strategic significance in the event of a conflict.

"The great body of the people moved on in the usual course, and yet there were secret conferences held by a small body of men, some Germans, some Americans and some native born subjects of foreign origin. Saturday evening, January 14th, they took up the subject of dethroning the Queen and proclaiming a new government, with a view of annexation to the United States. The first and most momentous question was to devise some plan to have the United States troops landed.

"Thurston, who appears to have been the leading spirit, Sunday sought two members of the Queen's Cabinet and urged them to head the movement against the Queen and to ask Stevens to land the troops, assuring them that in such an event Stevens would do so. Failing to enlist any of the Queen's Cabinet in the cause, it became necessary to devise some other mode to accomplish the set purpose. A committee of safety consisting of thirteen members formed from the little body of men assembled in W. O. Smith's office. A deputation of these informed Stevens of their plans and arranged for him to land troops if they would ask it 'for the purpose of protecting life and property. It was agreed that in the event that the revolutionists should occupy the Government building and proclaim a new Government, he would recognize it.

"Two of the leading men of the committee, Thurston and Smith, growing uneasy for the safety of their persons, went to Stevens to know if he would protect them in the event of their arrest by the authorities, to which he gave assent.

"At a mass meeting called by the committee of safety, on January 16th, no communication was made to the crowd of any purpose to dethrone the Queen or change the form of government, but only that the committee wished to be publicly authorized to take steps to prevent the consummation of the Queen's purpose and to have guarantees of public safety.

"The Committee of Public Safety kept their purpose from the public view at the mass meeting and at the small gatherings for fear of proceedings against them by the Government of the Queen. After the mass meeting had closed a call on the American Minister for troops was made and signed indiscriminately by Germans, by Americans and by Hawaiian subjects of foreign extraction."

The Commissioner says that the response to that call does not appear on the files of the Legation. That very night the Committee of Public Safety assembled in the house next Minister Stevens' residence. J. H. Soper, an American, was elected to command the military forces.

The report continues: "It was on Monday evening, January 16th, at 5 o'clock, that the United States troops were landed. Not much time elapsed before it was given out by members of the Committee of Safety that they were designed to support them. At the palace, with the Cabinet, among the leaders of the Queen's military forces, and through the great body of the people who were loyal to the Queen, the apprehension came that it was a movement hostile to the existing Government. Protests were filed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and by the Governor of the Island, against the landing of the troops. Parker and Peterson testify that on Tuesday at 1 o'clock they called on Stevens, and were by him informed that in the event of the Queen's forces being assailed by an insurrectionary force he would intervene. At 2:30 o'clock of the same day the members of the Provisional Government proceeded to the Government building in squads and read their proclamation. They separated in their march to the Government building for fear of observation and arrest."

Blount then describes the location of the United States troops, showing that the American forces controlled the position of the Queen's forces and continues:

"They doubtless were so located to suggest to the Queen and her counselors that they were in cooperation with the insurrectionary movement and would, when the emergency arose, manifest it by active support. It did doubtless suggest to the men who read the proclamation that they having the support of the American Minister and naval commander, were safe from personal harm. Why had the American Minister located the troops in such a situation and then assured the members of the Committee of Safety that on the occupation of the Government building he would recognize them as constituting a Government *de facto* and would give such Government his support? Why was the Government building designated to them as one place which when the proclamation was announced therefrom would be followed by recognition. It was not a point of strategic consequence. It did not involve the employment of a single soldier. A building was chosen where there were no troops stationed, where no struggle could be made to obtain access. With the American force immediately contiguous, with the mass of the population impressed with its unfriendly attitude—aye, more than this, before any demand for surrender had even been made on the Queen or on the commander or any officer of any of her military forces at any of the points where her troops were located, the American Minister recognized the Provisional Government and was ready to give the support of the United States troops."

Blount shows the position which the Queen occupied, gives her protest and describes the race and citizenship of the men concerned in the revolution. The various commissioners of the Provisional Government and Minister Stevens are quoted and commented upon. Blount shows that there was collusion on the part of the Minister and the revolutionists. He goes into details of the matter and points out by time and place the haste with which Stevens acted, and by quoting from Stevens' report and from papers on file at the Legation, declares that the Minister misrepresented the revolution to the United States Government. He points out the lack of harmony in his statements and criticizes Stevens, saying:

"Stevens consulted freely with the leader of the revolutionary movement from the evening of the 14th. These disclosed to him all their plans. They feared arrest and punishment and he promised them protection. They needed troops on shore to overawe the Queen's suporters and Government, and this he agreed to and did furnish. They had few arms and no trained soldiers. They did not mean to fight. It was arranged between them and the American Minister that a declaration dethroning the Queen and organizing a Provisional Government should be read from the Government building and that he would follow it with speedy recognition. All this was to be done with American troops, provided with small arms and artillery and stationed across a narrow street within a stone's throw of the Government building. This was done. The leaders of the revolutionary movement would not have undertaken it but for Stevens' promise to protect them against any danger from the Government. But for this their mass meeting would not have been held; but for this no request to land troops would have been made. Had the troops not been landed no measures for the organization of a new government would have been taken. The American Minister and the revolutionary leaders were determined on annexation to the United States and were agreed on the part each was to take to the very end."

Blount says the native race feel that a great wrong has been done them and the Queen. When the Queen resigned under protest she did not believe the action of Stevens would be indorsed, and he adds:

"Indeed, who would have supposed that the circumstances surrounding her could have been foreseen and sanctioned deliberately by the President of the United States. Her uniform conduct and the prevailing sentiment among the natives point to her belief, as well as theirs, that the spirit of justice on the part of the President would restore her crown."

That is the only thing in the nature of a recommendation made in the report. The special commissioner closes with a description of the industries of the Islands, statistics, comparisons of races, changes in the condition of natives and information tending to show that they have been badly treated.

The witnesses which Mr. Blount cites are Fred. Wundenberg, S. M. Damon, whom he speaks of as an unwilling witness, C. L. Hopkins and the members of the late Cabinet.

PRESS COMMENTS.

We do not get rid of an American protectorate in reestablishing the old order of things in Hawaii. Having intervened to put Queen Liliuokalani back on her throne to maintain the sugar monopoly and the system of coolie labor by which it is made profitable, we continue our responsibility without the satisfaction of knowing that we have contributed to the moral or material advantage of the Hawaiian people.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Aside from any commercial or naval advantages inuring to the United States from a protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands, the declaration of political rights, which lies at the very basis of American institutions, makes it our duty to assist and protect any and every people who shall manifest a desire and prove a capacity for self-government. This the Hawaiians did and then asked us for protection.—*Wilmington, Del., Morning News.*

BY AUTHORITY.

GEO. W. SMITH, Esq., has this day been appointed member of the Board of Fire Commissioners for the City of Honolulu, vice W. A. KERCH resigned.

Interior Office, Nov. 20, 1893.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

203-3t

SCHOOL VACATION NOTICE.

The regular Christmas vacation of all Public Schools in the Country will extend from FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22d, to MONDAY, the 8th of JANUARY next.

By order of the Board of Education.

W. JAS. SMITH, Secy.

Office of the Board of Education, November 22d, 1893.

204-3t

SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, November 30, 1893, for the erection of the Steel Bridge at Wailua, Kauai.

Plans and specifications at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works.

Each tender must be endorsed "Tender for Wailua Bridge."

The Minister of the Interior does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

Interior Office, Nov. 20, 1893.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

203-3t

SEALED TENDERS.

Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior, until 12 o'clock noon, Monday, December 4, 1893, for the construction of a jail at North Kohala, Hawaii.

Plans and specifications at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, also at the office of C. H. Pulaa, Deputy Sheriff, North Kohala.

Each tender must be endorsed "Tender for Kohala Jail."

The Minister of the Interior does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

Interior Office, Nov. 18, 1893.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

201-3t

SALE OF A STRIP OF GOVERNMENT LAND SOUTH SLOPE PUNCHBOWL HILL, HONOLULU, OAHU.

On WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building will be sold at public auction a Strip of Government Land on the mauka side of Prospect street, South Slope Punchbowl Hill, Honolulu, Oahu, containing an area of 6875 square feet, a little more or less.

Upset price, $75.

Interior Office, Nov. 25, 1894.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

207-3t

Large Fat Gobblers.

FOR

THANKSGIVING, EXMAS AND NEW YEAR.

WEIGHT 12 TO 20 LBS.

LEAVE ORDERS EARLY TO SECURE LARGE BIRDS.

HENRY DAVIS & CO.

505 FORT STREET.

For Sale.

A VERY GENTLE CARRIAGE HORSE, suitable for family use, is for sale. Also two well bred "Speculation" Fillies, broken to harness by W. A. Buick. For further particulars apply at this office.

203-1w

I. O. O. F.

HARMONY LODGE No. 2, I.O.O.F., MEETS in Harmony Hall, Wai'a Block, King Street, every Monday, at 7:30 P. M. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.

D. P. LAWRENCE, Noble Grand. G. A. TURNER, Secretary.

1256-tf

FOR SALE.

THE BUSINESS KNOWN AS THE Honolulu Cyclery as a whole or in part.

Enquire of GEORGE E. BOARDMAN, or address P. O. Box 419, Honolulu.

199-2w

Reduced Boat Hire.

FROM DATE THE STEAM LAUNCH "Star" will take passengers to vessels in the harbor SUNDAYS at 25 cents for the round trip. Excursions and fishing parties by the day at reasonable rates. Launch at Pilot's boat landing. 149-tf

Notice.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF Wilder's Steamship Company (Limited) held this day, the following officers were re-elected to serve during the ensuing year:

W. C. Wilder ..... President.
J. F. Hackfeld ..... Vice President.
S. B. Rose ..... Secretary.
S. B. Rose ..... Treasurer.
W. F. Allen ..... Auditor.

S. B. ROSE,
Secretary.

Honolulu Nov. 20, '93.

202-1w

Thanksgiving Services

CONFORMING TO AN AMERICAN custom, sanctioned by the President of the United States, THANKSGIVING SERVICES will be held THURSDAY, Nov. 30th, at Central Union Church, at 11 a. m., and at St. Andrew's Cathedral, at hours to be announced later.

ALBERT S. WILLIS,
U. S. Legation.

Nov. 18, 1893. 201-td

Orders Received at Star Office

MUSIC! MUSIC! CHOICE MUSIC.

A fine stock of the best Violin, Guitar, Banjo and Mandolin Strings,

Select Piano Sheet Music and Supplies Just Received at

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Book and Music Store.

Cor. FORT & HOTEL STS.

Orders for all Instruments promptly attended to.

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Bell and Mutual Telephone No. 34.

209-1w

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Mt. Vernon, Wash.

An Honest Medicine

Rheumatism Cured—Health Built Up.

Mr. Churchill, formerly of Churchill & Taylor, surveyors and civil engineers, Mt. Vernon, Washington, writes: "Southern California was my home for many years. When I came here I began to be afflicted all over with

Rheumatism

And also pains in my back and a general feeling of being used up. My business takes me out in the elements all the time, and I found myself unfit for work. Reading an advertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and learning also that the medicine was compounded in my own State of Massachusetts, I concluded this may be an honest medicine. I took it and am so much improved that I am out

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

in all weathers and travel all day with no fatigue and tired feeling. To any one that feels bad all over I say take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured me." R. H. CHURCHILL.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Jaundice, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Constipation.

Hobron Newman & Co.
Wholesale Agents.

Aim at the Drake

And you are bound to hit some of the ducks. This is perfectly the same with

Wampole's

Tasteless

Preparation

OF

Cod Liver Oil.

It aims to cure Consumption, Hits the Mark, too, and it most effectually breaks up Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness and all Throat and Lung troubles that cause this disease.

It is natural logic to conclude that if WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION OF COD LIVER OIL has power to prevent Consumption, it surely is able to cure these lesser emergencies.

This vigor-making, fat-producing preparation is Absolutely Tasteless, in so far as Cod Liver Oil is concerned. All you notice is a delightful flavor of Wild Cherry and Anise.

But the purest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil is there all the same. It is a great blood enricher. Best of all it is a natural food that in its stomachic effects actually assists its own assimilasion.

In Plumonary or Bronchia troubles it is unequalled. No one doubts the value of Cod Liver Oil, but not every one is able to take it.

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

Removes the nauseous objection and actually makes Cod Liver Oil palatable.

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"EUREKA" RANGES,
"CLIPPER" CABOOSES,
LAUNDRY STOVES,
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COLUMBUS' WROUGHT STEEL SINKS, Galvanized and White Enameled.
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Sheet Metal Goods in Tin, Copper or Galvanized Iron on hand or made to order.

Full line of Sanitary Goods, Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Water Closets, Pipe and Fittings.

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