NO MAN IS VIRTUOUS.

Only Hypocrites Seem So, Breckinridge's Lawyer Says.

THOMPSON'S PLEA FOR LUST

He Justifies Free Love, Mistresses, Lying and Deception—Abuse of Miss Pollard and Mrs. Blackburn.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 10.—Col. Phil Thompson, formerly member of congress from Kentucky, one of the best known men in Washington City, entertained the jury in the Pollard-Breckinridge case today with a pyrotechnic speech such as has rarely been heard in this section. The Blue Grass orator once had a great reputation as a stump speaker, and Washington City has had a chance to see on what the fame was founded. Col. Thompson is a thick-set, chubby, red-faced man, with scant hair on the top of his head. He talks in a free and easy but exceedingly vigorous manner. His speech was sprinkled with anecdotes, some of them too broad for reproduction, and his views regarding the stability of the seventh commandment will doubtless provoke responses from the pulpits of New England. Madeline Pollard did not hear the terms in which her fellow-Kentuckian referred to her as an adventuress and shameless woman, because she left the court as soon as Mr. Carlisle had finished his plea in her behalf. The speech of Col. Thompson will concluded tomorrow and then Maj. Ben Butterworth, another ex-congressman, who is a mild-spoken Quaker, will follow him.

During the progress of the trial Judge Bradley, who was engaged in reading a letter, called Attorneys Carlisle, Wilson and Butterworth, and finally one juror for consultation. It was probably one of the anonymous letters that have been pouring in by bushels.

Miss Pollard appeared in a most becoming hat. Col. Breckinridge was paler than usual. Attorney Carlisle took up the review of the testimony and devoted himself for the first half hour to a discussion of Mrs. Blackburn's testimony. Commenting on the testimony of Claude de la Roche Frances, a cousin of Ward McAllister and nephew of Marquis de la Roche, chamberlain to the pope, Mr. Carlisle laid stress on the fact that in response to a request for the production of Miss Pollard's letters only those advantageous to the defense were brought forward. The lawyer brought forward the work basket which had belonged to the late Mrs. Breckinridge, which the Col. had denied having given to Miss Pollard, and reminded the jury of the testimony of Mary Yancey, the colored cook, who had seen the pair sitting on a sofa together, with the basket between them. Carlisle passed on to the time when Miss Pollard took Col. Breckinridge from the side of his lawful wife with a quotation from Miss Pollard's testimony, "I said, 'come with me, will you?' and he came," to the interview in the office of the chief of police where he had sworn to marry her May 31. The defendant asked the jury to believe his word, unsupported by corroborating testimony or conduct, that the engagement of marriage had been a concerted subterfuge. The speaker continued:

"I ask you to judge him only by what he has told you here on the stand. The father of a family, with eight children and a devoted wife, he tells you he lived nine years in calm and deliberate adultery with this woman, not giving way to sudden passion, not led by misguided love, but lust, not love was the bond between them. During these years he was posing before the world as a Christian statesman, a man high in the councils of the Presbyterian church, giving counsel to saints and sinners, while his life was a lie. He asks you to believe him now on the ground that during half a dozen interviews with Mrs. Blackburn, a woman high in the standing of her state, who must have won the admiration of every mother's son in this box, he told to her and carried on a complicated lie."

After comparing the social position of the two principals and stating that $50,000 was little compensation for the harm done, Carlisle closed and Col. Phil Thompson faced the jury.

Col. Thompson stated that his client was not responsible for bringing filth into court. Miss Pollard should be tried as the bawd and wanton she confessed herself. Then followed a terrific arraignment of the plaintiff, painting the revelations of the testimony in the worst possible colors, naming her associates, calling attention to her drunkenness and licentiousness. He wanted to know where the plaintiff got the money to carry on this expensive suit.

The counselor had some good words for Hiram Kaufman and John Brandt, whose characters, he said, had not been impeached. When Miss Pollard denied she wrote that letter to Breckinridge she lost the case. The letter showed that he had come to the school on her invitation. It had been said this little, timid school girl would not approach such a big man as Breckinridge, but she had told how she intrusted herself in the same way to Roselle, telling him that she had heard of him from Nellie Oliver, and asked him to take her to the school. Mrs. Brown had come forward to purify the atmosphere of the school, and nobody could blame her, because the plaintiff had left a trail of impurity behind her wherever she went.

Speaking of the plaintiff being under contract to marry Rhodes, Col. Thompson exclaimed:

"Engaged to one man and another man's mistress and bilking another out of his money, and a school girl at that. My God! If she ever gets out of her short dresses what a robber and plunderer she will be!"

Judge Bradley here interrupted the speech with a remonstrance, saying: "Now, Mr. Thompson, take care not to use such expressions as that."

"What have I used, your honor?" the lawyer inquired.

"You said 'My God.'"

"I beg pardon; that was an inadvertence."

Col. Thompson discussed the probability of a young woman accompanying Col. Breckinridge to an assignation house in Cincinnati, as she claimed, the day after a drive when he had made improper advances and she had repulsed him.

After the noon recess Col. Thompson resumed his speech, characterizing Miss Pollard as "the most skillful adventuress who ever made a track through a court room." He argued from dates that Col. Breckinridge could not have been the father of her first child. To give the plaintiff a verdict would be to convict John Brandt, Hiram Kaufman, Mollie Shinglebower and the defendant of wilful perjury. He referred to Miss Pollard's statement to Claude de la Roche Frances, that Col. Breckinridge was a lovable and noble man, and said the defendant had been the soul of generosity throughout his dealings with the woman. Her letters to Rhodes were blind, wooden letters to the man who had seduced her, and she was demanding money of the poor old man. She went at Rhodes booted and spurred and it was stand and deliver, telling him he could not come and see her unless he put up. Were these the demands of a school girl to a generous old man who was furnishing money for her education? Col. Thompson, continuing, said Miss Pollard had deliberately stated that she had brought this suit for revenge, whereupon Mr. Wilson corrected him. Judge Bradley said: "There is no evidence to that effect in the case," and Mr. Butterworth said, "I think she did not say that." Col. Thompson said he hoped the jury would correct him if he made any mistakes. He had not tried a case for fifteen years, and did not pretend to be up in law. He told how Miss Pollard had gone to the convent last year not knowing her child, born several years ago, was dead. "This was the first-born child of a person that pretends to be a human being," he said. "After eight or nine years, when she had never raised her inhuman voice, they tell you she went into hysterics. Oh, inhuman woman, inhuman monster! In order to hide her own conduct she lays it on this man. We are appealed to by this woman, using in stage play the sacred name of mother, trying to coin crocodile tears over children whose death she had forgotten, to coin money out of the pockets of the man with whom she had lived in equal disgrace." He referred to the life of Miss Pollard at Miss Hoyt's house in Lexington, when she played the innocent schoolgirl on the landlady. Then he came to Miss Lowell, the typewriter at the capitol, and produced her memorandum book to show that it ran its entire contents from 1887 to 1888, so that if the transaction could have occurred it had not been in 1888. The charges in the book might have been to Clifton Breckinridge. He (Thompson) found his own name in the book, although he did not remember having had any work done by Miss Lowell, to whom he referred as "the old lady." Col. Thompson contended, in his picturesque way, that it "knocked the stuffin' out of the case." The plaintiff swore that the name of her last baby was "Dietz Carlisle," when the records of the asylum showed the only baby brought there at the time was named "Dietz Downing."

The other side had raised a great fuss about the colonel's signing her examination papers for the civil service, certifying that she had a moral character. "There was not any fussing, or sweating, or kicking up a dust along about that time," he said. "Both were pursuing a course of immorality agreeable to each other, and were telling any little lies that came along to help each other out. Every man in the court has told lies about these little domestic matters. If there was any who had not they better go out for awhile, because they were too sanctimonious for this place." But the attorneys on the other side seemed to think this case was like that of the old Kentucky preacher who was tried for adultery with one of the sisters. The jury, all men, returned a verdict finding the minister guilty and acquitted the sister. Miss Pollard's testimony, from which he read, showed that both had lied. In one instance she had called him out of Chamberlain's to help her out of a scrape, and "Billy always came," he said.

"Concerning Mrs. Blackburn, Col. Thompson said she was a lovely old lady, but she was getting pretty well along in years. She would not tell anything that was not so for the world, but the old lady thought she had been imposed upon and wanted it put to Col. Breckinridge as hard as she could. That is only human nature. I don't blame her. I admire her spirit. Why, I was afraid she would jump down my throat, frizzes and all, when I began to examine her."

The jury was not to punish Col. Breckinridge for immorality. All the great men of the world had had their troubles with women. When Julius Cæsar was not making laws, he was making love to Cleopatra. David had put Uriah in the front of battles because he had looked on the man's wife and she was lovely. "If there had been great men who were not fond of women they were great hypocrites," the colonel declared. "There was Bonaparte, Washington, all of them who had their affairs of love, as well as of war," and he added: "I don't see why this man, who is no worse than the rest of them, only he has been discovered and we have not, should be punished unless we are to be hypocrites. If Breckinridge had been disposed to lie he might have kept many things to his discredit out of the case, only because he would not play the part of a hypocrite and a perjurer he was condemned."

"We are looking at this as men of the world and men of common sense," he said, going on to tell how the colonel had provided for her. She had said she preferred being Col. Breckinridge's mistress to being Mr. Rhodes' wife, because as his mistress she did not have to work, went in good society and had intellectual companionship. She said: "Why, I had rather be the mistress of a man like Col. Breckinridge, good looking and intellectual, than sleep all the days of my life beside an omnibus." "That was her choice, and I think it was a good one," said the defendant's attorney. Coming down to the death of Col. Breckinridge's wife, the attorney said: "Then and there a new ambition sprang up in her. She said: 'Here is the old man I have hung on to so long. He is free, and now I'll make him marry me.' Col. Breckinridge had never introduced her to Mrs. Blackburn and the other ladies in whose parlors she had left her slime, and yet it was demanded that he should go there and admit his relations with her. No man would have done it. He would have looked pretty, assuming the role of the seraphim and cherubim driving her out of the garden of Eden when she had got through.

"This is a common thing, going on all the time," said Col. Thompson, taking another text, "only he is exposed and most of them are not. It is a good thing. But all of us have these relations with women, that is, all men, just to show that they are men. There may be some good fellows, only I have never met them. They start in to have a little fun with a woman and the first thing they know they have got into eternal hell with her." The court adjourned.

The Snohomish County Seat.

EVERETT, April 10.—[Special.]—At the first annual meeting of the Business Men's Association, held tonight, there was a large attendance and much enthusiasm. One hundred and sixty-four members have already signed. The officers elected tonight are: President, Thomas A. Gurridaes; vice president, M. O. Tibbits; secretary, D. P. Powers; directors, W. G. Swalwell, Melvin Swartout, J. J. Clark; John L. Bowen, George B. Lazier; R. McFarlane, W. G. Rucker. A committee was appointed to report upon the advisability of bringing to a vote this fall the question of removing the county seat from Snohomish to Everett.

New Incorporations.

OLYMPIA, April 10.—[Special.]—Articles for the following domestic corporations have been filed in the office of the secretary of state:

Spectacle Lake Gold Mining Company, of Loomis, Okanogan county; capital, $1,000,000, in 1,000,000 shares of $1 each; incorporators: George W. Adrian, Walter M. Adrian, William Foulke; to carry on business of mining.

Eureka Placer Mining Company, of Leavenworth, Okanogan county; capital $24,000, in 240 shares of $100 each; incorporators: John Bjork, O. G. Bjork, Matthias Donehoe, S. Sivertson, L. Y. English, Frank Lewis; to buy, sell and operate placer mines.

FOR WILDCAT BANKS.

The House Caucus Votes to Repeal the Tax Law.

A VICTORY FOR THE SOUTH.

To Bring Back the Good Old Days of Unlimited Paper Money—The Decision Unanimous.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 10.—The Democratic caucus, after a session of two hours and a half this evening, adopted the following resolution without a dissenting voice:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this caucus that the prohibitory tax of 10 per cent. on bank issues be repealed.

Resolved, That when the bill known as the Brawley and Spencer bill, which the committee on banking and currency has ordered reported to the house, is called up for action, an amendment be offered repealing the prohibitory tax on state banks; that ample time be afforded for discussion, and if necessary to secure this, the committee on rules be required to take proper action.

The State Board of Health.

PUYALLUP, April 10.—[Special.]—Dr. G. S. Armstrong, secretary of the state board of health, has addressed a letter to the physicians throughout the state as follows:

"I am instructed to inform you that the next semi-annual meeting of the state board of health will take place at Spokane on the evening of May 1, 1894. This meeting will take the form of a convention. The state board desires the presence of all the health officers of this state to take part in the discussion upon the various questions suggested. The objects of the meeting are the establishment of closer relations between local and state board, the comparison of views, the presentation of facts, the discussion of practical methods relative to the prevention of illness and death, and the improvement of the conditions of the living.

"Among the subjects it is expected will be presented and discussed are the following: The prevention of consumption; the education of the people on sanitary subjects; the restriction and prevention of scarlet fever and diphtheria; restriction and prevention of dangerous and communicable diseases from the standpoint of the school board, the minister, the health officer, the lawyer, the press, the state board of health; contagious diseases of cattle; proposed legislation. Authors of papers are expected to limit them to fifteen minutes. Papers are expected to be original contributions which, when read, are to be the property of the convention and be left with the secretary. Persons proposing to be present will notify the secretary of the subject of his paper before the 27th inst.

"As the State Medical Society meets May 2 at the same place an opportunity is presented for attendance at both meetings."

Local Boards of Health.

OLYMPIA, April 10.—[Special.]—The following cities have not reported any organization of local boards of health for this year under the provisions of chapter 50, session laws of 1893: Anacortes, Ballard, Castle Rock, Centralia, Chehalis, Colton, Colville, Cosmopolis, Ellensburg, Farmington, Garfield, Gilman, Goldendale, Ilwaco, Kalama, Kettle Falls, Kelso, Kent, La Conner, Latah, Marysville, Medical Lake, Montesano, Mount Vernon, New Whatcom, Oakesdale, Oceola, Orting, Palouse, Pasco, Pataha, Pullman, Port Orchard, Rockford, Ruby, Sedro, Slaughter, South Bend, Spangle, Sprague, Steilacoom, Sumas, Sumner, Sidney, Tekoa, Vancouver, Waitsburg, Waterville, Wilbur, Winlock and Woolley.

Accident on the Whatcom Tide Flats.

WHATCOM, April 10.—Two boats of the old Colony wharf beyond the Great Northern railway trestle gave way this afternoon beneath the weight of a two-horse team and farm wagon driven by Harvey Martin, a farmer living between Ferndale and Lynden, who, with Mrs. Law and daughter Lizzie, 11 years old, had gone out to the warehouse at the end of the wharf by mistake, believing it to be a regular steamboat landing. All were suddenly precipitated into the water fifteen feet or more below, and it is regarded as miraculous that no fatalities resulted. Fortunately the tide was low and the water, which at high tide is fourteen feet deep there, was shallow enough to permit Mrs. Law to wade ashore. The wharf is 3,800 feet long and belongs to the Fairhaven Land Company. The portion between the railroad trestle and the shore has for some months been kept in repair by the city, as it affords the only means of access to the Great Northern depot on the tide flats, but the stretch beyond has not been used as a public highway for a year or more, having been condemned and passage barred by a gate. This was open through carelessness on the part of some one, and Martin, not suspecting the danger, drove to the end of the wharf and was returning when the accident occurred.

The Alaska Boundary Survey.

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 10.—[Special.]—W. F. King, Canadian commissioner for the Alaska-British Columbia boundary survey, has arrived here from Ottawa with two parties of surveyors under William Ogilvie, D. L. S., and James Gibbons, D. L. S., and left for Victoria by steamer. The Gibbons party will leave for Alaska tomorrow, but Commissioner King and Ogilvie's party will remain until four other parties arrive from Ottawa, when all will leave for the north together. King will have over 100 men under him this season, but does not expect to finish the delimitation of the boundary before the end of next year.

The British Columbia Sealers.

VICTORIA, April 10.—The Provincial parliament today passed a resolution expressing hope that the bill to carry out the Bering sea arbitration, now before the imperial parliament, will not receive the royal assent unless the claims of British Columbia sealers for compensation during 1891, 1892 and 1893 be recognized.

Reports from the Orient say sealers were never thicker on the Japan coast than now, but the weather is bad.

It is said Great Britain and Russia have continued the late arrangement regarding sealing in the Russian waters and islands.

Fort Townsend News.

PORT TOWNSEND, April 10.—[Special.]—The bonds of S. Aronson, assignee of the firm of Waterman & Katz, in the sum of $110,000 were filed today. The sureties are Jacob Furth, Neustadter and Goldwater, all of Seattle.

Deputy United States Marshal Sam Vinson, of Spokane, today sold at the customs house two seizures of contraband opium which was confiscated to the government in that city some months ago. The first lot of 650 pounds brought $12.10 a pound, while the other 150 pounds of imported opium brought $12.29 a pound.

A Pensioner Found Out and Cut Off.

TACOMA, April 10.—[Special.]—John Joy, Port Townsend's city scavenger, has lost his pension of $12 per month. While investigating another case in Jefferson county the pension department learned that Joy was a deserter from Company A, Second California cavalry, which was organized at San Francisco. Joy remained in camp at Camp Albert for a few days and then deserted. He went East and joined a New Hampshire company to secure $300 bounty during the closing days of the war. He enlisted under the name of William Brown in the New Hampshire company.

Sale of State School Lands.

OLYMPIA, April 10.—[Special.]—The state land commission today authorized the sale of school lands in Clarke and Yakima counties, to take place May 28.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

A redwood lumber trust has been formed by California mills and dealers.

Forty-two natives of Samoa have arrived at San Francisco to take part in the Midwinter fair.

The United States supreme court has decided in a case appealed from Arkansas that beer is not a spirituous liquor.

There is a smallpox panic at Avon, Ill., where six cases exist. Half the school children have not been vaccinated.

The cash balance Monday in the treasury at the close of business was $133,602,186. The net gold reserve was $105,724,351.

It is expected that 20,000 Mormons will go to Chihuahua this summer to locate on the land grant secured from the government.

The Frotheringham Arcade at Scranton, Pa., burned Tuesday. Loss, $100,000. The fire is believed to have been incendiary.

The president has issued a Bering sea proclamation warning persons against violating the recent seal fisheries act of congress.

Mrs. C. A. Hahn is a candidate against three men for city marshal of Newcastle, Col. The council has taken forty ballots without choice.

James J. Corbett gave a farewell performance in Philadelphia Monday night at the Academy of Music. He will sail Wednesday for Europe.

Eight persons were poisoned by arsenic in the coffee at a boarding house in Danville, Ill., Saturday night. Dr. Gashill died, the others recovered.

The whites are gathering to avenge the killing of W. B. Breeding, and the agent of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Oklahoma has asked military protection.

The receipts of gold at the Denver mint Tuesday amounted to $94,000, the largest for any one day in the history of the mint. During April, 1893, the receipts were $101,641.

The Glamoughn Pipe and Iron Works, at Lynchburg, Va., were destroyed by fire Monday night. Loss, $87,000; insurance unknown. The company employed 300 men.

The Chicago Carpenters' Council, representing 7,000 men, has decided to bring proceedings against the builders under the conspiracy act, and thus prevent a lockout of 60,000 men.

The jury in the case of Miss Sallie Moore against L. W. Cruce for $10,000 damages for betrayal and breach of promise at Marion, Ky., returned a verdict for the defendant.

James H. Hudson, aged 54, a prominent English capitalist, owning large mining property in Mexico, was fatally hurt in Denver Monday night while bicycle riding, by colliding with a hack.

Among the new owners of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, are Gen. G. M. Dodge, of New York, Steve Elkins and John Bacon, of Louisville. Perry S. Heath is president and general manager.

The festivities of La Fiesta began at Los Angeles Tuesday. After the magnificent floats in the parade marched the guant, starving men of the Industrial Army, bearing melancholy banners and transparencies.

The body of H. A. Pinney, a prospector of Diamond creek, Nevada county, Cal., who had been missing since March 22, has been found. He was traveling on snowshoes, and, missing his footing, fell 1,200 feet down a snow-covered declivity.

Fire at Baltimore Monday night destroyed Bernard Mannion's livery stable, filled with valuable blooded stock and extensive equipages. One hundred and thirty-five animals were burned or suffocated. The loss on buildings and contents will exceed $300,000: insurance, $30,000.

In February the immigrant arrivals at Ellis island were 7,517, against 8,600 for the same month last year, and January had but 5,964 arrivals, against 11,792 for the same month in 1893. In carrying the passengers to the West the Northwestern and Union Pacific did most of the business.

The United Coal Company, of Denver, with $1,000,000 capital, has been placed in the hands of Henry C. Brooks as receiver, on application of the German National bank, a creditor for $88,000. The bank charges General Manager James Cannon, jr., with mismanagement of the company's affairs and with the misappropriation of $3,488.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

Belle Baya and other French women giving lewd dances at the Midwinter Fair, San Francisco, have been acquitted.

Ed Morrell, Chris Evans' pal, has filed an affidavit that he was compelled to assist Evans to escape from the Fresno jail at the point of a revolver. Evans will be brought down to testify when Morrell's trial comes up.

Ed Cash, who lived ten miles southwest of Gatesville, Texas, was called from his wife's sick bed by a mob Sunday. When next seen his body was hanging from a tree, riddled with bullets. The cause of the crime is unknown.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Hungarian diet has expressed its gratitude to the chivalrous king and the people of Italy for the sympathy manifested on the death of Kossuth.

The International Mortgage bank, of the City of Mexico and New York, is heartily in favor of Senator Wolcott's Mexican coinage scheme. Others oppose it because Mexican silver will be crowded out. The Mexican cabinet is considering the matter.

Profoundly Grateful

Symptoms of Cancer Removed—Rheumatism Cured.

A Chicago Clergyman's Faith in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs: I am profoundly impressed with the medical virtues of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was threatened with cancer, and disagreeable eruptions on my back and other places. The cancer was appearing on my lip. Providentially I obtained a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and by the time it was gone, the bad symptoms had nearly disappeared. I have used four bottles, and I believe it has

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I am now almost 73 years of age and I work like a nigger. And I know that Hood's Sarsaparilla has had much to do with my vigor and strength. I recommended it to my wife, who had suffered so much with rheumatic troubles,

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

as also with female weakness. In two years she has used about three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and today, and for the last six months, she seems like a new being. We are

Hearty and Robust

as the young people who live with us. We do want the afflicted to know what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for us, and I feel it a duty to let people know in this way of the help obtained. With grateful acknowledgement to C. I. Hood & Co." REV. O. H. POWER, 2824 Hanover Street, Chicago, Illinois. Get HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache. 25c. per box.

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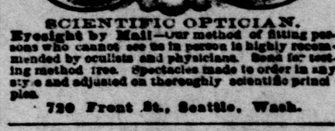

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Consomme Printanier 10. Clam Chowder 10. (With meat orders 5). Bisque of Crabs 10.
Boiled Salmon, Oyster Sauce, 15. Black Bass a la Bordelaise 20.
Halibut Steak, Maitre d' Hotel, 15.
Lettuce 10. Celery 10. Young Onions 5. Queen Olives 10. Radishes 5.
Minced Chicken Livers on Toast 25.
Beef Tongue, Anchoviaise, 15.
Breast of Lamb, with Green Peas, 15.
Baked Beans 10. Oyster Patties 25.
Baked Chicken Pie, New England style, 30.
Shrimp Mayonnaise 20. Lettuce Salad 15. Chicken Salad 20.
Spring Lamb, Mint Sauce, 20. Loin of Pork, Apple Sauce, 20.
Prime Roast Beef 25.
Boiled Potatoes. Mashed Potatoes. Lima Beans. French Peas 10.
English Plum Pudding, Brandy Sauce, 10.
Apple Pie 5. Cranberry Pie 5. Lemon Custard 10. Vanilla Ice Cream 15.
Coffee Jelly 10. Sliced Bananas and Cream 10. Charlotte Russe 10.
Floating Island 10. Pine Apple Charlotte 10. Imperial Cake 5. Chocolate Cake 5. Cocoanut Cake 5.
Angel Food 5. Assorted Cake 5.
Fruit Cake 10.
Cream Puffs 10. Cream Rolls 5. Wafers 5.
Nuts and Raisins 10.
Edam Cheese 10. Cream Cheese 10. Crescent Cheese 5.
Chocolate 10. Cafe Royal 10. Cocoa 5. Tea 5. Coffee 5. Milk 5.
No charge for Tea, Coffee or Milk with orders 25c or over.
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