Washington Standard

## A TIME EXPOSURE.

**A Truthful Traveling Man Tells a Tale of a Photographer.**

Washington Star.

"As a rule," remarked the drummer in photographic supplies to the photograph man, "I am willing to accept your statements that photographers don't play as many tricks on the trade as some other people do, but there are exceptions."

"Well, I never heard of one," said the photographer, shaking his head as if he wanted to butt the drummer off the line of argument.

"Let me give you an example," said the drummer, seating himself comfortably. "Not so many years ago I had a friend who was anxious to buy a photograph gallery in a southern city, and having quite a solid little wad of wealth he was prepared to supply himself with something handsome. Being a first-class artist as well, he knew that when he did get what he wanted he would know what to do with it. Well, he had me to look out for him on my trips, and in a month or so I picked up in one of the large southern cities an advertisement by a photo man who wanted to sell out on account of poor health.

"The ad. read well, and my friend wrote to the man at once, and was so pleased with what he was told that he finally came to see the party. It was arranged by the seller that the purchaser should be there on one of three days—10th 11th and 12th of July, I believe, he was too busy to see him at any other time, but thought he might have a little resting spell then. My friend got there on the 10th, and went to the gallery as soon as he had breakfasted, which was about 10 o'clock. A half dozen people were in the place waiting, and the artist only had time to tell him to call at noon. He did so, and there were more people, and the time was put off till 3, and then again till 5, and it kept going that way for two days and to noon of the third.

"Then the photographer said it was a shame to keep him waiting longer, and he would give him an hour that evening, if he had to shut up the shop to do it. Of course, by this time my friend was more than convinced that he had hit on a bonanza, and he was ready to pay almost any price the party might ask. To make the place more attractive to my friend he had observed that most of the visitors to the gallery were judges and majors and colonels and that sort, and their ladies. Well, the bargain was closed and my friend got out that night and was back again in ten day, ready to carry on the good work of his successer, whose health prevented his enjoying such a pecuniary snap."

"And, of course, he got a bargain?" interrupted the photograph man.

"Oh, did he?" sneered the drummer. "Oh, that artist didn't do a thing to him, did he? My friend didn't get two customers a week and couldn't coax them to him, and he just dropped $2,000 cool on the job. And why, my friends and fellow citizens," concluded the drummer, in semi-tragic tones, and why? Because that innocent and guileless photographer had worked up a boom for those three days by sending out invitations to a lot of prominent people to come on those days and he would take their photographs free. Of course, they came. Did anybody ever refuse anything that was free, and especially when it was a chance to have their pictures taken? Well, I guess not." And the drummer handed his handkerchief to the photographer for him to wipe his weeping eyes with.

**Girl Drummer on the Coast.**

Almost anywhere east of the Mississippi Valley the girl drummer has come to be regarded as a fact, but in the vast region west she is as yet a rarity. This is especially true of California, and Miss Glenn Byrne, a hustling girl from New York, is glad that she is a novelty there. She travels for a house that deals in women's ready-made gowns, and since her arrival in the Golden State she has been doing a fine business. Miss Byrne is a slim little girl, not particularly good-looking, but with an attractive manner. Of course all drummers—even the men—are voluble talkers. According to all accounts this young woman fully sustains the general reputation.

"How did you happen to go into this business?" she was asked.

"That is easily answered. I took it up because I saw that there was a future in it for me. It is one of the few professions that are not overcrowded with women. I love the life I am leading—the very uncertainty of it keeps me constantly in a state of pleasurable excitement. No, I don't call myself a new woman at all. I fail to see why a girl cannot be just as feminine in my business as though she knitted tidies for a living."

JUDGE GROESBECK, of Wyoming, confirms the statement of the other observers as to the good effect of woman suffrage in Wyoming. Its exercise has tended to secure good nominations; it has made women self-reliant; has promoted order at the polls and introduced no discord into the family. He asserts, in a word, that the experience of nearly twenty-five years in that State and Territory has confirmed everything the suffragists predicted of the change.

Fabriel Balcom, of Vancouver, who was recently bound over for trial in the Superior court, as a result of his examination before Justice Waggoner, for the crime of burglary, Wednesday, pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced by Judge Miller to one year in the penitentiary and was taken to Walla Walla at once by Sheriff Miller.

## A PLEA FOR PLAIN FOOD.

**Hints That May Save Many Doctors' Bills and Valuable Lives.**

New York Ledger.

It is not a generally understood fact, but a fact nevertheless, that some of the wealthiest and most luxurious appearing people live on the plainest food. There are children in the families of millionaires who would no more be permitted to partake of such meals as are given to the children of many a laboring man than they would be allowed to use articles that were known to be poisonous. Many a mechanic's little ones live on meat, warm bread, all the butter they want, and that of an inferior quality, coffee as much as they choose, and cheap bakers' cake, which is in itself enough to ruin the digestion of an ostrich.

The children of one family make their breakfast of oatmeal or some other cereal and milk, with bread at least 24 hours old, a little, very little, butter, sometimes none at all. The breakfast is varied by corn bread, well done, a little zwieback and sometimes stale bread dipped in egg and cracker crumbs and browned with butter. A fresh egg is often the only article outside of farinaceous food that they are allowed. For dinner, which is the middle of the day, they have some well cooked meat, one or two vegetables, a cup of milk if they like it, or weak cocoa, with plenty of bread and butter and a simple dessert. Supper, which is a very light meal, frequently consists of graham crackers or brown bread and milk or the pudding, eaten with a little molasses or maple syrup.

A few days ago, in a call at the house of a workingman, there were five children seated at a table, on which was a large dish of meat, swimming with gravy, in which potatoes had been cooked. These potatoes were saturated with fat and almost impossible of digestion by any person of ordinary constitution. There were hot rolls, soggy looking and smoking from the oven; parsnips fried in lard and reeking with the grease. A pile of cheap cakes, sufficient to fill a good sized four quart measure, stood on one corner of the table; also two pies, with crust containing so much lard that they looked absolutely greasy. There was coffee, dark and rank looking and worse smelling, and this the children were indulging in quite as much as they pleased. They ate like little wolves, with an unnatural and ferocious appetite. Two of them had pasty, unhealthy looking complexions; one was evidently suffering from some skin disease; the elder of the group had an ugly looking eruption on his face and ears, and the entire lot were living examples of the results of a mistaken system of feeding. It was no surprise to the visitor to hear, a few days later, that two of them were very ill, one hopelessly so, with cholera morbus.

That the death rate among such people does not increase with frightful rapidity is the one thing that the thoughtful persons and philanthropists never cease to wonder at.

The parents of these children would undoubtedly have said that they gave the little one the best they could afford, but this was just exactly the cause of all the troubles. They gave them too much and too expensive food. A proper diet would have cost a third of the money and would have saved health and doctors' bills, to say nothing of their lives.

**Forsaken by Man.**

Imagine a herd of horses, aggregating 125,000, for which no particular use can be found. Stockmen of the Northwest are to-day considering what disposition can be made of this immense number of animals.

This great herd roves the prairies of Montana, North Dakota, Washington and Northern Idaho. They are grazing upon grass that is required for the sustenance of cattle and sheep, and are practically worthless for any purpose. The cause of this serious condition is due to the bicycle and to street car systems, operated by electricity and by cable, the use of which within the last few years has so largely done away with the employment of horses. In some of the districts named, the horses are increasing so rapidly in numbers that they are actually crowding live stock, used for supplying the meat markets of the country, off ranges where they find grass on which to subsist.

The men who own this vast number of horses, ranging, as they do, over such a large expanse of territory, can devise no means of relief, and they are practically helpless. Excellent horses, unbroken, can be bought for from $5 to $16 a head, but even at this low figure no buyers can be found, while the horses, too valuable to be destroyed, and at the same time too expensive to keep alive, continue to multiply.

This surplus of 125,000 horses consists not alone of broncos or cattle horses, but in it may be found such stock as coach and Clydesdale horses, nearly all of which, however, are unbroken. Among them are the descendants of some very high priced stallions. One rancher near Walla Walla, Wash., has 3,000 horses on the range, all of which are finely bred. These he is willing to sell at $10 per head, "big and little," as the saying is among cattle men, which means colts as well as grown animals. He can find no purchaser for his stock.

The question which is now agitating these stockmen is, "What can be done to rid the ranges of this immense number of horses, in order that pasturage may be provided for the large herds of cattle and sheep?"

FOUR inches of snow fell in Myers Falls last Saturday.

What a great quantity of work a "good housekeeper" finds to do! There are so many little time-and-strength-taking chores that have no names. And it must all be done whether the housekeeper feels like it or not. This is true of men's work too, but men's manual labor is never so complicated as housekeeping. In some way or other "the world's work must be done." This iron-clad rule is harder on women than it is on men. A man can't be as sick as a woman.

As a man's organization is simpler and stronger, it follows that his ailments are less complicated. He is not subject to the chances and changes, physiologically, that come to the average woman.

If a woman is in good health there is no more healthful employment than housework. Generally speaking, there is no happier woman in the world than the one who is well and busy all day long "making home" for dear ones who depend upon her. But how different when every breath is pain, every step torture! This state of health, in nine cases out of ten comes from derangements of the delicate, feminine organs of generation. The family doctor inquires first concerning these. He most usually insists upon an "examination." From this the modest woman naturally shrinks. She is right. Excepting in very unusual cases of "female weakness" examinations are unnecessary. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a simple, natural remedy for these ills. It cures gradually, safely, permanently. Here is one testimonial out of thousands:

"I was ill four years with 'female weakness.' I took two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I do my house work now without pain or faintness." Yours truly,

(Mrs.) Lilla M. Frost

Lyme Center, Grafton Co., N. H.

Send 21 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, profusely illustrated.


## FORTUNES IN THE SEA.

**Over $1,500,000 Was Recovered From the Malabar.**

One of the most extraordinary instances of a fortune found in the sea concerned the wreck of the Spanish treasure ship Alfonso XII, which was sunk off Point Gando, Grand Canary. A single diver recovered Spanish gold coin of the estimated value of $100,000. The depth from which this specie was recovered was twenty-six and two-thirds fathoms, or 160 feet.

One of the most difficult operations ever performed by a diver was the recovering of the treasure sunk in Malabar off Galle. On this occasion the large iron plates, half an inch thick, had to be cut away from the mail-room, and then the diver had to work through nine feet of sand. The whole of the specie on board this vessel—upwards of $1,500,000—was saved, as much as $80,000 having been taken out in one day.

It is an interesting fact that from time to time expeditions have been fitted out and companies formed with the sole intention of searching for buried treasure beneath the sea. Again and again have expeditions left New York and San Francisco in the certainty of recovering tons of bullion, sunk off the Brazilian coast, or lying undisturbed in the mud of the Rio de la Plata.

At the end of 1885 the large steamer belonging to the P. and O. Company, sank off Trincomalee, having on board a very valuable East India cargo, together with a large amount of specie. This was another case of fortune fonnd in the sea, for a very large amount of treasure was recovered.

## BIG GAME.

**An Account of the Capture of a Harpooned Hippopotamus.**

In his book on Abyssinia Sir Samuel Baker gives the following account of the capture of a hippopotamus. After a long chase the animal had left the river, and much to the disappointment of his pursuers had ill appeared. But one of the knowing attendants expressed his firm conviction that the "hippo" would soon be seen again. This prediction was fulfilled much sooner than the most sanguine had expected. At a distance of nearly half a mile, says the writer, we saw the animal emerge from the jungle, and descend at full trot to the bed of the river, making directly for the first rocky pool, in which we had previously seen a herd of hippopotami.

Accompanied by the old howarti (hippo-hunter) we walked quickly toward the spot; he explained to me that I must shoot the harpooned hippo, as we should not be able to secure him in the usual method by ropes—nearly all our men being absent from camp upon other duties.

Upon reaching a certain pool, which was about a hundred and thirty yards in diameter, we were immediately greeted by the hippo, who snorted and roared as we approached, then he dived, and the buoyant float, upon which the man with the harpoon was stationed, ran along the surface, marking his course in the same manner as the cork of a trimmer with a pike upon the hook.

Several times he appeared, but as he invariably faced us, I could not obtain a favorable shot. I therefore sent the old hunter round the pool, and he, swimming the river, advanced to the opposite side, and attracted the attention of the hippo, who immediately turned toward him.

This afforded me a good chance, and I fired a steady shot behind the ear, at about seventy yards, with a single-barreled rifle.

As usual with hippopotami, whether dead or alive, he disappeared beneath the water at the shot. The crack of the ball and the absence of any splash from the bullet told me that he was hit; the float remained perfectly stationary upon the surface. I watched it for some minutes—it never moved; several heads of hippopotami appeared and vanished in different directions, but the float was still; it marked the spot where the grand old bull lay dead beneath.

When the men reappeared they swam out, regardless of crocodiles, to the spot where the animal had gone down, and securing the rope attached to the harpoon dragged the body of the hippo to the shore.

## POLAR BEARS KEEP COOL.

**Tropical Animals in Captivity Suffer Most During the Heated Term.**

"It will surprise most people," said Superintendent A. E. Brown, of the Philadelphia zoological garden, to a Record man, "to learn that the polar bear stands the hot weather of the dog days in this locality better than the African lion. On hot days the lion will get off his feed; the polar bear will not. The tropical animals in the garden," continued the superintendent, "are the ones mostly affected by the extreme heat of midsummer, strange as it may appear. I suppose the reason of it is that the heat here is more moist than that of the tropics, and, as it were, of a different character. Whatever mortality occurs among our animals during a heated term is mostly among the tropical animals, especially the African. In hot weather I have watched the polar bear go into his tank, and then, instead of lying in the shade, extend himself in the direct rays of the sun, where the water on his skin would evaporate. He found out for himself, I suppose, that evaporation causes a lower temperature. Again, it is somewhat astonishing, at first, that our polar bear should suffer sometimes as he does from the severe cold of winter. I have seen him shivering on one of those bitterly cold days, when the sky was overladen and the air full of moisture. The moisture was evidently what affected him. In the Arctic regions it is so cold that the moisture is frozen out of the air. Birds do not like the heat. It makes them perch with drooped wings. Heat affects not only the animals in the garden, but the finances of the garden itself. A difference of ten degrees in the thermometer, say if it is ninety-five instead of eighty-five, means a loss of several hundreds of dollars in our gate receipts for the day."

## CHINESE RAILROAD OFFICERS.

**More Interest in Velvet and Varnish Than in the Science of Railroading.**

The Chinese officials on the railway are the nominally responsible parties, and they are Chinese officials, a term which to anyone who has lived long in China sums up nearly all that can be said about them, says Macmillan's Magazine. The railway in all its parts and stages is to them a strange and inscrutable thing, whose mysteries they are slower to learn than their uneducated fellow-countrymen, owing to their minds being already saturated with a kind of lore which has no points of contact with the novelties introduced by the troublesome foreign devils. They detest the whole undertaking, which does not even provide such means of enrichment as any purely native work would do. Custom renders it derogatory to them to handle any implement heavier than a hair pencil, and what is necessary to be done by officials is simply intrusted to their servants.

At the head office things are scarcely better. The directors are men who have been forced into an unwelcome position, who have no feeling for the substantial success of the railway, and no appreciation of workmanlike excellence, but who are always ready to listen to any dilettante who can talk superficially of velvet and varnish and show from illustrated advertisements in what respects the Chinese trains come short of some ideal Brighton express or Philadelphia flier, especially when the glib foreign gentleman hints at the profuse lubrication which railway promotion demands in other countries and which is only compatible with lavish cost.

## EXCUSES WHICH DO NOT EXCUSE

**Always Be Ready to Explain When Caught in Suspicious Circumstances.**

What is much needed for persons "in trouble," and especially for those caught in flagrante delicto, is a good excuse, an explanation on the spur of the moment for their having, for example, three gold watches about them.

An instance of this kind occurred only the other morning in London, says a correspondent of the San Francisco Argonaut.

A gentleman was stopped at five a. m. and requested to explain the fact of his carrying four umbrellas. It had been a fine day, so that one seemed unnecessary. The best account he could give of himself was that his mistress had been out at a party and he was carrying her property home.

The inefficiency of an excuse of this sort is really lamentable. In no society do ladies take four umbrellas to an evening party. It would have been better for the poor wretch to have announced himself as a "Japanese nobleman of the first class, who, in deference to western customs, was wearing four umbrellas instead of four swords."

This would have at least staggered the policeman as being something out of his beat.

In another case three individuals are found armed to the teeth under the pantry table of a gentleman's house, who have no better explanation to give of their position than "they were getting out of the rain." These excuses are pitiful and almost pathetic.

**Origin of Drinking the Health.**

The custom of "drinking healths" had a most curious origin. In the days when the Danes lorded it in England they had a very common habit of stabbing Englishmen in the throat when drinking. To avoid this villainy a man when drinking would request some of the sitters-by to be his pledge or surety while taking his draught. Hence the custom.


**CATARRH**

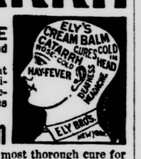
is a

**LOCAL DISEASE**

and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes.

It can be cured by a pleasant remedy which is applied directly into the nostrils. Being quickly absorbed it gives relief at once.

**Ely's Cream Balm**




is acknowledged to be the most thorough cure for Nasal Catarrh, Cold in Head and Hay Fever of all remedies. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays pain and inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membrane from colds, restores the senses of taste and smell. Price 50c. at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.


## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, WASH., Oct. 17, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Olympia, Wash., on Saturday, Dec. 5, 1896, viz: Oscar H. Swanson, of Sherlock, Wn. Hd. 13,368, for the W ½ NW ¼, NE ¼ NW ¼ and NW ¼ NE ¼ Sec. 32, Tp. 18 N, R 1 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Luark, of Sherlock, Wash.; Carl Arenander, of Sherlock, Wash.; Chas. F Rehklau, of Sherlock, Wash; Chas. Brown, of Lacey, Wash.

And viz: August Anderson, of Olympia, Hd. No. 428 for the E ½ NW ¼ NW ¼ NE ¼ Sec. 6, Tp. 17 N, R 1 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Oscar H. Swanson, of Sherlock, Wash.; Pete Jacobson, of Olympia, Wash.; Carl Arenander, of Sherlock, Wash.; Chas. F. Rehklau, of Sherlock, Wash.

JESSE F. MURPHY, Register.

Date of first publication, Oct. 23, 1896.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, WN., Oct. 12, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before M. L. Clifford, U. S. Court Com., at Tacoma, Wn., on Friday, Nov. 23, 1896, viz: August Geschke, of Roy, Wn. Hd. No. 13,061, for the NW ¼ SW ¼ and Lot 1 Sec. 32, Tp. 18 N, R 3 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Anton Otremba, of Roy, Wn.; Herman Shmiden, of Roy, Wn.; C. E. Kowelmacker, of Roy, Wn.; Theodor Mantenfel, of Roy, Wn.

And viz: Theodor Mantenfel, of Roy, Wn., Hd. No. 12,921, for the W ½ SW ¼ Sec. 26, Tp. 18 N, R 2 East W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: August Geschke, of Roy, Wn.; Anton Otremba, of Roy, Wn.; C. E. Kowelmacker, of Roy, Wn., Herman Shmiden, of Roy, Wn.

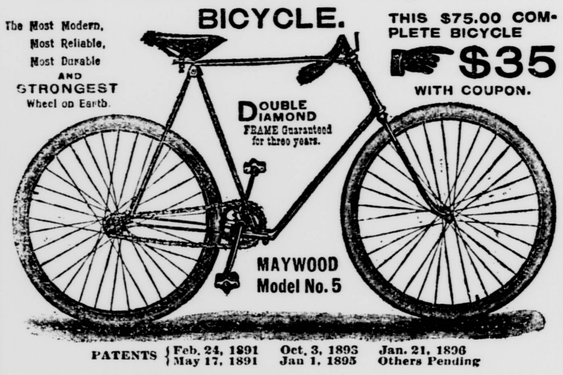
JESSE F. MURPHY, Register.

Date of first publication, Oct 16, 1896.


**The Indestructible "Maywood" BICYCLE.**

The Most Modern, Most Reliable, Most Durable AND STRONGEST Wheel on Earth.

THIS $75.00 COMPLETE BICYCLE $35 WITH COUPON.




PATENTS { Feb. 24, 1891, May 17, 1891, Oct. 3, 1893, Jan 1, 1895, Jan. 21, 1896, Others Pending

The "Maywood" is the *strongest and simplest bicycle* ever made. Adapted for all kinds of roads and riders. Made of material that is *solid, tough and wiry;* simple in construction, easily taken apart and put together; has few parts; is of such wiry construction that its parts will hold together even in an accident; no hollow tubing to crush in at every contact; a frame that cannot be broken; so simple that its adjusting parts serve as its connecting parts; a one-piece crank in place of a dozen parts; always ready to give reliable and rapid transportation. FRAME—Improved double diamond, **guaranteed for three years.** Made of ⅞-inch cold rolled steel rods (toughest and strongest metal for its weight known); joined together with aluminum bronze fittings in such a manner that it is impossible to break or any part work loose; a marvel of novelty, simplicity and durability; the greatest combination of ingenuity in bicycle mechanism known, to build a frame without brazen joints and tubing, as you know that frames continually break and fracture at brazen joints, and tubes when they are buckled in cannot be repaired. WHEELS—28-inch; warranted wood rims, piano wire tangent spokes and brass nipples. HUBS—Large barrel pattern. TIRES—"Arlington" Hosepipe or Morgan & Wright Quick Repair, or some other first-class pneumatic tire. BEARINGS—Ball bearings to every part, including wheels, crank axle, steering head and pedals. CUPS AND CONES—Best quality tool steel, carefully tempered and hardened. CHAINS—High grade hardened centers, rear adjustment. CRANKS—Our celebrated one-piece crank, fully protected by patents; no cotter pins. REACH—Shortest, 28 inches; longest, 37 inches. GEAR—64 or 72. FRONT FORK—Indestructible; fork crown made from gun-barrel steel. HANDLE BAR—Reversible and adjustable; easily adjusted to any position desired; ram's horn furnished if ordered. SADDLE—P. & F., Gilliam, or some other first-class make. PEDALS—Rat-trap or rubber; full ball bearing. FINISH—Enameled in black, with all bright parts nickel plated. Each Bicycle complete with tool bag, pump, wrench and oiler. Weight, according to tires, pedals, saddles, etc., 27 to 30 pounds.

**$10 is our Special Wholesale Price.** Never before sold for less. To quickly introduce the "Maywood" Bicycle, we have decided to make a special coupon offer, giving every reader of this paper a chance to get a first-class wheel at the lowest price ever offered. On receipt of $35.00 *and coupon* we will ship to anyone the above Bicycle, securely crated, and guarantee safe delivery. Money refunded if not as represented after arrival and examination. We will ship C. O. D. with privilege of examination, for $36.00 and coupon provided $5.00 is sent with order as a guarantee of good faith. A written binding warranty with each Bicycle. This is a chance of a lifetime and you cannot afford to let the opportunity pass. Address all orders to

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GOOD FOR
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Repairing Neatly Done and Promptly Attended To.

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The leading Proprietory Medicines, Perfumery, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and all the articles usually kept in a well appointed Drug Store.

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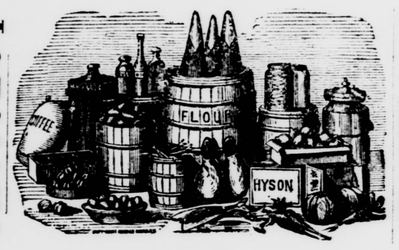


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**Stationery, School AND Blank Books**

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Agent for Butterick Patterns.

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We are selling goods at hard-times prices. Here are just a few of them:

3-piece Bed-room Suits, - - $10
Polished dining table and 6 chairs, $15
Ladies' sewing chairs, from - $1.50 up
Children's high chairs, from - $1.50 up

We are also agents for the Bissells Carpet Sweeper.

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326 Fourth Street, Bettman Block.

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— WHOLESALE AND RETAIL —

**Meat Dealer.**

BEEF, LAMB, PORK, VEAL AND MUTTON

Highest price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

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I never saw a saw saw as those saws saw.

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