

WAR DEPARTMENT

More Effectively Managed Than It Has Been for Thirty Years.

THE MOST MODERN FACILITIES

For Making Cannon Practically Created by President Harrison's Administration—The Army Used to Improve the Militia—A Splendid Record.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—President Harrison is to be congratulated upon the administration of the affairs of the war department, which is perhaps one of the most important under the government, as it involves the expenditure of upwards of \$50,000,000 annually, the superintendence of river and harbor improvements and various public works throughout the country, and necessitates an ever watchful eye on the free and unobstructed commerce along the seaboard and through navigable waterways. It requires the most energetic action respecting defenses, and ordnance in connection therewith, and in addition to the various incidents of war pertaining to preserving and perfecting the records of the war of the rebellion and pensioners, a careful management of the entire military system, not only with respect to the United States army, but the relation which it bears to the state military organizations throughout the country, the improvement and encouragement of which depend largely upon the interest felt regarding them by the President and secretary of war.

In all these respects the administration of the war department for over three years has been more successful, and marked by greater activity, than in any previous period for thirty years. Nearly two hundred millions of dollars have been managed and expended without the loss through defalcation, or official mishap, of a single dollar to the government. River and harbor improvements have steadily advanced, without prejudice to the rights of individuals or corporations, and resulting in untold public benefits. Under the improved law of 1890, authority was given to new certain public works under continuing contracts, that is contracts made for the entire work, to be paid for as appropriations might from time to time be made. In the instances wherein such contracts have been entered into a saving has been effected of from ten to thirty-three per centum of the estimated cost and average prices paid for like work in the preceding ten years. Under that law greater care is also taken to prevent the obstruction of navigation. All in all, it may be stated that, under the present methods of conducting river and harbor improvements, the best results are obtained at a less cost and with greater satisfaction than ever before in the history of the country.

In the matter of sea coast defenses steady progress has been made. Despite the repeated reports of the chief of engineers of the army year after year, setting forth the deplorable condition of our national defenses, the same efficient condition that had existed since the close of the war was allowed to continue until August, 1890, when a Republican Congress began the creation of a system of proposed defenses, and appropriated nearly a million and a quarter for the construction of gun and mortar batteries at Boston, New York and San Francisco—the three great national gateways to the American continent. This appropriation was of vital importance to the country. It gave life to the system which had been prepared by the engineer officers of the government, and urged by Republican administrations for years before. The system embraced:

First—The armament of the heaviest rifle guns mounted on disappearing carriages, which, while widely dispersed, can concentrate their fire on the enemy's vessels, and which in range and penetration of projectiles will equal, if not exceed, the heaviest fire that can be brought against them by the most powerful fleet, thus keeping the latter at a safe distance, or destroying it while attempting to pass the mined areas.

Second—A well planned system of submarine mines planted in the channels and roadways, for the purpose of holding the vessels of the enemy under the fire of our guns, and preventing their running the batteries and reaching the harbors and cities.

Third—The protection of these mined areas from counter-mining and removal, by batteries of rapid-firing guns of small calibre and wide field of fire. Based upon this system, detailed projects under the direction of President Harrison for the defense of the principal seaboard cities and roadsteads have been or are being prepared. Such projects for the defense of Charleston and Savannah are now under consideration. Last year an additional sum of \$750,000 was appropriated to continue the work of construction of sea coast defenses, and its application extended to include the defense of Hampton Roads and Washington.

In addition to this a Republican Congress, upon the recommendation of President Harrison's administration, took into consideration the necessity for removing the exterior line of defenses to a greater distance from the object which it was intended to cover; in other words, the keeping of the enemy's fleet at a point beyond bombardment distance. The increase in heavy range or modern heavy rifled guns over those of former years was found to be so great as to make eight and ten miles not an unreasonable distance from a city for its outer line of defenses. Hence arose the necessity of acquiring sites, which in former years were not deemed either necessary or favorable, and a Republican Congress appropriated one million of dollars to carry out the general plan, as proposed by the war department. The point has now been reached when, by the continuance of appropriations for coast defenses, the proposed work can be carried on systematically and judiciously, and, if continued, will ensure greater protection than was ever dreamed of in former years.

With regard to heavy ordnance it may be stated that, whereas a few years ago the United States had no guns of emergency would have been at the mercy of any government that might have made war against it; indeed, whereas, until within the past five years, this government, in time of war, would have been eluted without heavy modern ordnance of any kind, and without either the material or plants to construct it, a very different condition of things now prevails, as a result of President Harrison's known views in this regard. If a war should occur from this time on the United States would not only find itself in possession of the guns which President Harrison's administration has provided it with, but would be in position to declare to the world that by reason of interior resources the longer

the war lasted the stronger would become the defenses of the country.

In other words, up to a comparatively recent period, there were no steel guns of modern construction in existence in the United States, nor were there facilities for obtaining steel, or of manufacturing them if the steel had been obtained. Some few years ago, the United States undertook, under the direction of a Republican administration, to build guns of modern construction; but in order to do so, it had to send abroad to get the forgings for guns as small as eight-inch calibre. Although there had been considerable experience in the manufacture of such material abroad, that obtained in this country was not satisfactory. Under the encouragement of the war department the Midvale Steel Works in this country first undertook to furnish steel forgings for the small-calibre guns, and were so successful that almost the first output was found to be superior to the steel obtained from Whitworth, one of the most noted of all foreign manufacturers. The forgings for the tubes and jackets of the first eight-inch, ten-inch and twelve-inch guns had to be obtained from foreign sources; but under the encouragement of President Harrison's war office, forgings for all of these calibre guns are now obtained in this country, and although the industry is comparatively a new one, the material we obtain at home is equal, if not superior, to that we can obtain from the best foreign sources.

As soon as it was discovered that we had the capacity to build and construct our own ordnance, Congress very properly, under the direction of President Harrison's administration, appropriated within the last four years funds sufficient to build gun factories for both the army and navy. The naval appropriation was made some three years in advance of the army appropriation, and their shops are all well equipped and new machinery of American manufacture for the heavier guns is now being rapidly put into position. The army gun factory at Watervliet arsenal is now about complete; the plant for the navy is almost also in place, and the machinery for the third wing is going in rapidly. All the machinery for both factories has been designed and made in the United States, and the material used in both factories is fabricated in this country. In fact, under the policy pursued by the department during the administration of President Harrison, a gigantic new industry has sprung into existence, and the product surpasses that obtained abroad in those factories which, after many years of experience, cost millions, whereas, in this country, with limited experience, we spend only thousands of dollars. So that now, as a result of the present administration in this regard at least, the United States is well able to take care of itself and maintain its rights under any circumstances, without such fears as were necessarily experienced before the present administration began. It was doubtless knowledge of these facts that gave to the administration that assurance of self-dependence and self-protection which seemed to actuate the President, and he has felt several times called upon to maintain in international relations.

With respect to the immediate management of the affairs of the army it is safe to say that more good results have been obtained within the last four years than ever before in the history of the government. Many of the innovations and reforms which had been contemplated in years previous, and which had been more or less constantly under consideration, were put into practice. For example, it was conceived that the efficiency of the army depended largely upon the personnel of its officers, and efforts were made to lift their efficiency to the highest standard. To that end the department inaugurated a system of efficiency reports which consisted of a personal report of each officer of the army as to what matters he had given special attention to during the year in the line of the military profession, his knowledge of foreign languages, and whatever special course of reading, study or investigation he may have been engaged upon, together with general remarks as to his ambition, purposes, etc. Accompanying this was an efficiency report in the case of each officer rendered by the commanding officer of regiments, setting forth the official and personal status of the officer as to conduct, habits, condition of men under his control, capacity for command, scientific attainments, prominent talents and peculiar fitness for military duties. The results in this regard have been most satisfactory. The day of the "don't care" officer has been ended. The efficiency of officers for any special duty to proceed more intelligently than ever before, which results in securing for the government the best talent that may be required in any given direction.

Aside from this, the system has worked well by stimulating the officers to more studious habits, and securing perhaps even better condition of morals than before existed. Then the changed and improved law governing promotions, whereby the rule of seniority, which had previously prevailed in regard to the promotion of officers, was made to apply to all officers of whatever grade, with one single exception, and this, although working to the disadvantage of a few individuals, was generally productive of satisfactory results.

Base Ball Yesterday. BALTIMORE, Md., June 9.—Baltimore, 5; St. Louis, 8. Earned runs, Baltimore, 2. Errors, 6 and 1. Hits, 9 and 6. Pitchers, Cobb and Dwyer. Umpire, Hurst.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—Two games—First game, Cleveland, 8; Philadelphia, 4. Earned runs, 4 and 3. Errors, Cleveland, 2. Hits, 11 and 9. Pitchers, Cuyper and Epler.

Second game, Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 3. Earned runs, 1 each. Errors, 5 and 1. Hits, 9 and 8. Pitchers, Keefe and Young. Umpire, Emslie.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—Washington, 8; Louisville, 3. Earned runs, Washington, 8. Errors, 4 and 2. Hits, 6 and 5. Pitchers, Knell and Jones. Umpire, Macleure.

NEW YORK, June 9.—New York, 9; Cincinnati, 4. Earned runs, Cincinnati, 2. Errors, 5 and 6. Hits, 7 and 12. Pitchers, King and Chamberlain. Umpire, Lynch.

Wheeling Firm Incorporated. Special Dispatch to the Intelligence. CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 9.—The secretary of state today issued a charter to the House & Herrmann Company, with the principal office at Wheeling, W. Va. The capital subscribed is \$200,000, with the privilege granted to increase it to \$300,000. The incorporators are George E. House, J. F. Herrmann, A. Cameron and J. V. McArdle, of Wheeling, and L. H. White, of Washington, D. C.

Disappointed in Love. Special Dispatch to the Intelligence. FLEMINGTON, W. Va., June 9.—Miss Lummie Reed, who lived with her widowed mother, five miles southwest of here, died yesterday in terrible agony from the effect of a teaspoonful of Paris green, which she took on Tuesday night with suicidal intent. A succession of disappointments in love is the cause assigned for the rash deed.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The House Does Very Little Work While the Senate Does More.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—Immediately after the reading of the journal in the house today and the reference of sundry senate bills, the floor was accorded to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Oates, of Alabama, called up a bill modifying the revised statutes so much as to dispense with the oaths of loyalty during the year of the rebellion as a requisite to being registered or admitted to the pension roll of any person who otherwise would be entitled thereto; nor shall proof of loyalty be necessary in any application for bounty land where the proof otherwise shows that the applicant is entitled thereto; provided that the soldier restored or admitted to the pension roll shall receive any back pay. This act shall not extend to any person under the disability imposed by the fourteenth article of the amendment to the constitution. Passed.

On motion of Mr. E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, a bill was passed providing that such a law against any departmental officer, the chief of any bureau or a commissioner of the United States to compel the performance of ministerial function shall not abate by reason of the death, resignation or removal of such officer, but shall survive against his successor in office.

Mr. E. B. Taylor called up the bill defining the crimes of murder in the first and second degree and manslaughter in place and under the jurisdiction of the United States. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Culberson, of Texas, a bill (originally introduced by Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri), was passed permitting poor persons to sue the United States courts upon affidavits, and authorizing the court to appoint counsel.

Adjourned.

THE SENATE

Only in session an hour and a half, but it does a great deal of business.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—The senate was in session today an hour and twenty minutes, but a good deal of business was transacted in that brief space of time. The urgent deficiency bill appropriating over seven million dollars for the present fiscal year was passed without a word of discussion. Two of the general appropriation bills, the legislative and the agricultural, came over from the house and were referred to the committee on appropriations, and the two bills for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as states were also received from the house and referred to the committee on territories.

Then two speeches were made on the silver question—one by Mr. Morgan (which was merely preliminary however to a more extended address that he proposed to make next week, when he hopes to have a larger audience) and the other by Mr. Jones, of Arkansas.

Mr. Morgan gave some pretty broad hints of his determination to draw out the views of certain Democratic senators on the silver question, and referred incidentally to the pleasure he would experience in aiming arrows at Mr. Sherman, if the Minneapolis convention would honor the country by making that senator its standard bearer in the coming campaign. Then the senate adjourned until Monday.

HIGBINDER WAR

Against the Christian Chinese—A Terrible State of Affairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—The Chinese highbinder have offered a reward of \$500 to any highbinder who will kill Christian Chinese, and they have also sent warning letters to missionaries in the city, declaring that if they continue to rescue female Chinese from Chinese brothels their lives will pay the penalty. Such a letter has been received by Miss Margaret Culbertson, superintendent of the Presbyterian mission home, and by several other people active in this work. The letter also demands that Miss Culbertson release forty women and girls now in the home. Copies of these warnings were sent to Commercial Editor Worley, of the Chronicle, and his sister, who have been engaged in Chinese mission work for years.

LONDON'S BIG FAILURE.

Effect of the Suspension of the New Oriental Bank—Depositors All Right.

LONDON, June 9.—The effect of the suspension of the New Oriental Bank, which was announced yesterday afternoon, is in no way comparable with the crash of Baring Brothers & Co. The suspension had been to a large extent discounted, but notwithstanding this it has exercised a depressing influence on the markets generally, and is causing discussion regarding the depreciation in the value of silver and the position of other eastern houses.

Shares of the Indian and Chinese Bank fell one to two points. Ten-pound shares of the New Oriental Bank were eagerly offered Tuesday at three pounds. The insurance on deposits was 5 per cent. The depositors will probably only suffer from delay and will eventually obtain their deposits in full. The prospects for the shareholders, however, are doubtful.

Irish Local Bill Withdrawn.

LONDON, June 9.—In the house of commons today, Mr. Balfour announced that the Irish local government bill will be withdrawn. Government business will rule until to the end of the session.

Death of Sydney Dillon.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Sydney Dillon died at 11:10 o'clock this morning at his residence, No. 23 West Fifty-seventh street, where he had been lying ill for several weeks.

Struck by Lightning.

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 9.—Three negro men and a woman have been killed by lightning on a plantation ten miles from Canton.

Bandits Executed.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 9.—Seventeen bandits, who were captured near Orizaba, have been executed.

A Box of Ayer's Pills has saved many a fit of sickness.

When a remedy does not happen to be within reach, people are liable to neglect slight ailments, and, of course, if serious illness follows they have to suffer the consequences. "A stitch in time saves nine." DAW

Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills.

Act on a new principle—regulating the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new discovery. Dr. Miles' Pills speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles, constipation. Unequalled for men, women and children. Smallest, mildest, surest! Fifty doses, 25c. Samples free, at The Logan Drug Co.'s.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MARTIN'S FERRY.

Accidents and Incidents in that Thriving City—Personal and Industrial.

Mr. William Mann is home from Little Falls, Minn., to which place he was called by the illness of his father. While in Minneapolis on Monday night he attended the opening of the convention hall, which was attended by 12,000 persons. He saw Mr. Hall and others, of Wheeling. Mr. Mann says the ventilation, acoustics and all the arrangements are excellent. While a long distance from Depue he was heard distinctly. There were over a hundred street cars waiting when the meeting adjourned.

Persons who go to Rock Point on the C. & P. excursion to-morrow can obtain a free pass to Elwood. City by applying to Mr. Harry Northwood on the train.

It was David E. Jones, of Etnaville, who won the gold medal at the oratorical contest at the Opera House on Wednesday night, and not Roger Jones.

Next Monday evening Rev. E. T. Anderson will lecture in the colored M. E. church on his visit to Rome and his four years' travel in Great Britain.

Basil T. Ray has accepted a traveling position with the Cleveland Gazette, published in the interest of the colored people.

An effort is being made to set aside the sale of the De Hass property, but it is not likely that this will be done.

John McNight has been granted an increase in his pension of from \$4 per month to \$12. J. T. Hanes got it.

The Etina mill will pay its employees to-day that they may take in the picnic at Rock Point to-morrow.

Yesterday Henry Feistler, a First street saloon-keeper, was fined \$25 and costs for Sunday selling.

The gospel meetings held by the Baptist congregation in the opera house will be discontinued.

The boiling department at the Etina mill will be off to-day on account of the changing of rolls.

Yesterday Thomas Morgan, of Broadway, had his foot mashed by a horse stepping on it.

Mrs. Janette Robinson has returned from a six weeks' visit in Washington county.

Superintendent Harris, of the Somerset schools, was in the city yesterday.

Miss Cora Watson is visiting friends at Philadelphia.

Will Smylie is able to be out again.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR OHIO COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA, TO-WIT:

James K. Holliday, Edwin M. Holliday, James C. Barr, Frank Klunkler and John B. Rose, partners as John A. Holliday & Son.

David R. Paige and Albert T. Paige, as surviving partners of the late firm of Paige, Carey & Co.

The object of this suit is to recover from the defendants the sum of three hundred and thirty dollars and sixty-seven cents, with interest thereon from the 1st day of March, A. D. 1892, until paid, which amount is due and owing said plaintiffs, and to attach and subject to the payment of the said debt and the costs of this action the entire and effect of the said defendants found in the State of West Virginia.

And it appearing from the affidavit filed in said suit that the defendants, David R. Paige and Albert T. Paige, are non-residents of the State of West Virginia, it is ordered that the said defendants, David R. Paige and Albert T. Paige, do appear within one month after the date of the first publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect their interests. It is further ordered that this order be published and posted as required by law.

Witness, John W. Mitchell, Clerk of our said Court, at the Court House of said county, this 10th day of May, A. D. 1892.

JOHN W. MITCHELL, Clerk.

Published the first time May 15, 1892.

Attest: JOHN W. MITCHELL, Clerk.

WILLIAM H. HARRIS, Solicitor for Plaintiff.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR OHIO COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA, TO-WIT:

James K. Holliday, Edwin M. Holliday, James C. Barr, Frank Klunkler and John B. Rose, partners as John A. Holliday & Son.

David R. Paige and Albert T. Paige, as surviving partners of the late firm of Paige, Carey & Co.

The object of this suit is to recover from the defendants the sum of three hundred and thirty dollars and sixty-seven cents, with interest thereon from the 1st day of March, A. D. 1892, until paid, which amount is due and owing said plaintiffs, and to attach and subject to the payment of the said debt and the costs of this action the entire and effect of the said defendants found in the State of West Virginia.

And it appearing from the affidavit filed in said suit that the defendants, David R. Paige and Albert T. Paige, are non-residents of the State of West Virginia, it is ordered that the said defendants, David R. Paige and Albert T. Paige, do appear within one month after the date of the first publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect their interests. It is further ordered that this order be published and posted as required by law.

Witness, John W. Mitchell, Clerk of our said Court, at the Court House of said county, this 10th day of May, A. D. 1892.

JOHN W. MITCHELL, Clerk.

Published the first time May 15, 1892.

Attest: JOHN W. MITCHELL, Clerk.

WILLIAM H. HARRIS, Solicitor for Plaintiff.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Deer Park and Oakland, On the Crest of the Alleghenies, 3,000 FEET ABOVE TIDE-WATER.

SEASON OPENS JUNE 23, 1892.

These famous mountain resorts, situated at the summit of the Alleghenies and directly upon the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, have the advantage of its splendid vestibule express train service both east and west, and are the most desirable places for a summer resort. All Baltimore & Ohio trains stop at Deer Park and Oakland during the season.

Rates, \$60, \$75 and \$90 a month, according to location. Communications should be addressed to GEORGE D. BISHOP, Manager, Baltimore & Ohio Hotels, Cumberland, Md., up to June 10; after that date, to Deer Park or Oakland, Garrett county, Md. my7-was

A Delightful Summer Resort. 3,000 FEET ABOVE TIDE WATER.

AURORA, W. VA., THE SWITZERLAND OF AMERICA.

The Aurora House and annex will open June 1. The finest health resort in the Alleghenies, free from any fever, fog and malaria; no mosquitoes; accommodations first-class; terms reasonable. Send for circular. J. H. SHAFER, Proprietor. my15-was

THE STOCKTON, CAPE MAY, N. J., A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Will open June 4 and remain open until October. F. THEO. WALTON, Proprietor. my15

CLOTHING, ETC. WANAMAKER & BROWN

Again come with their elaborate spring samples over 2,000 for Gents' Suits, more than all Wheeling combined and 35 per cent less to the consumer. Also, all lines of Gents' Furnishings. Goods. This guarantee. J. W. FERREL, Agent, Cor. Main and Twelfth St. my14

CHILDREN CRY FOR PITCHER'S CASTORIA.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H. EMSHEIMER.

GRADUATING AND WEDDING OUTFITS—H.