THE LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday's Proceedings in the Senate and House of Delegates.

THE LEATHER TRUST BEATEN

In the Senate—The Vote by Which the Bill Establishing the Office of Food and Dairy Commissioner was Rejected, Reconsidered and the Measure Put Upon its Third Reading—Action Taken in Both Branches Regarding Bills That Were Not Deemed Worthy of Consideration.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 2.—The committee on the judiciary in the senate to-day reported back to pass house bill No. 17, for the protection of persons dealing in mineral water, malt liquors and other beverages in bottles; senate bill No. 8, concerning the supreme court of appeals, and senate bill No. 36, relating to the state board of health.

Also not to pass house bill No. 3, relating to the sale of spiritous liquors; senate bill No. 62, to provide for compensation of the auditor and secretary of state; senate bill No. 65, to protect political meetings against disturbances and fixing punishment for its violation; of circuit and county courts from using their office for the transaction of brokerage and insurance business; senate bill No. 78, in reference to the appointment of commissioners in chancery; senate bill No. 90, fixing punishment for minors who shall falsrepresent their age for the purpose of securing intoxicating liquors, and senate bill No. 26, relating to appeals and writs of error; also without recommendation, No. 106, relating to the pay of county officers.

Mr. Hoge, from the committee on municipal corporations, reported back to pass senate bill No. 22, to incorporate into one municipal corporation the towns of Fairmont, Palatine and West Fairmont.

Mr. Hughes offered a resolution to authorize the clerk of the senate to draw his warrant on the auditor for the sum of $15, to be used in the purchase of postage stamps for his office, and for the use of committees.

Senate bill No. 50, relating to the duties of boards of education, on its third reading, was ordered back to its second reading for amendment.

Senate bill No. 83, providing for an appropriation of $500 for Elizabeth Gregg, was recommitted to the committee on finance.

The following engrossed senate bills were passed: No. 30, granting to the council of the town of Bath certain lots of land; No. 91, to permit the granting of license to sell liquors for less than one year.

Mr. Young's substitute for senate bill No. 35, authorizing tan bark companies to own as much as ten thousand acres of land, coming up, Mr. Whitaker (Mr. White in the chair) moved to strike out the enacting clause. After discussion of the bill by Messrs. Fast, Farr, Young and Whitaker the motion prevailed.

The following engrossed senate bills were passed: No. 52, providing for the removal of hats in theatres; No. 89, in relation to education; No. 101, fixing the times for holding circuit court in several counties; No. 88, to establish an industrial home for girls.

Senate bill No. 50, relating to the duties of boards of education, on its third reading was ordered back to its second reading.

Senate bill No. 35, providing restrictions as to the quantity of land which a corporation may hold, was rejected.

Senate bill No. 60, to establish a geological and economic surplus, was made the special order for 11 a. m. February 9.

Senate bill No. 70, providing for the taxation of palace, sleeping and dining cars, was made the special order for 11 o'clock February 3.

Senate bill No. 79, to prevent corrupt practices at elections, was made the special order for 11 a. m. February 4.

Mr. Fast introduced senate bill No. 124, to amend the code creating the independent school district of Morgantown.

Mr. Reed introduced a bill, to amend the act incorporating the town of Clarksburg.

Mr. Young introduced a bill making legal the records obtained from the state of Virginia and now in the auditor's office.

House joint resolution No. 7, directing the state treasurer to report as to what disposition was made of the direct tax money received from the federal government, was passed.

The senate then adjourned.

In the House.

In the house, Mr. Glover, from the committee on finance, reported back to pass, house bill No. 204, for the relief of Edward Kyle, late sheriff of Cabell county, and No. 234, to provide for the reassessment of the value of real estate within the state, originating with the committee.

Mr. Glover and Mr. Brock, by request, presented several petitions from citizens of Wetzel, Monongalia, Marion and Taylor counties, asking for the passage of the bill establishing the new county of Augusta.

Mr. Gawthorp presented the petition of E. R. Dyer and fifty-seven others of Barbour county, asking that the bill to empower the circuit court of Barbour county to appoint trustees for the Mt. Olivet cemetery be passed.

Mr. Payne presented the petition of John Lewis and 210 others of Jefferson and Berkeley counties, asking for an appropriation for Storer College.

Mr. Payne offered house joint resolution No. 24, instructing the joint committee appointed to visit and inspect the state university to visit also the preparatory branch of the university, located at Montgomery. The rules were suspended and the resolution was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Parsons introduced house bill No. 234, concerning assessment for taxes.

Mr. Collins, by request, introduced house bill No. 235, concerning nuisances.

House bill No. 7, for the relief of Elizabeth Gregg, was ordered to its engrossment and third reading.

The following engrossed bills were passed: Senate bill No. 23, incorporating the towns of Hinton and Upper Hinton into one municipality, on its third reading, was passed; No. 60, concerning relief from taxes erroneously assessed; No. 32, fixing the liability of insurance companies; No. 59, concerning the practice of dentistry; No. 33, to give justices of the peace jurisdiction in the trial of persons charged with the unlawful sale of spiritous liquors; No. 43, concerning the licensing of engineers of stationary engines; No. 50, amending the code in regard to the licensing of persons to practice law; No. 73, to enforce work on public roads.

Engrossed house bill No. 39, amending the code in relation to the appointment of guards for the penitentiary, and No. 54, concerning state license, were ordered to their second reading.

House bill No. 5, concerning the rate of tax on hawkers and peddlers, was ordered to its engrossment and third reading.

The vote by which house bill No. 1, to establish the office of dairy and food commissioner, was rejected yesterday, was reconsidered, the bill was taken up and ordered to its third reading.

House bill No. 96, to establish a geological and economic survey, was ordered to its engrossment and third reading.

Mr. Garvin introduced house bill No. 236, to establish eight hours as a legal day's work. The house then adjourned.

ANCIENT ROME.

Professor Lanciani's Lecture—Rome's Palaces, Tenements and Sky-Scrapers.

Rome Correspondence Baltimore Sun: The municipal life in ancient Rome evidently possesses a great attraction for English-speaking residents and travelers in modern Rome when it is described by Prof. Rodolfo Lanciani.

A numerous and select crowd of these gathered on the afternoon of January 13 in the spacious Sala Dante to hear the learned author of admirable works on "Ancient Rome" discourse on this theme.

He aimed at giving a description of life in that part of Rome which, comparing it with London, might correspond with Whitechapel, or comparing it with New York, was the equivalent for Five Points rather than Fifth avenue.

The earliest Rome residences were huts fabricated of straw, conical in shape, closely resembling those which may be seen to-day here and there in the Roman Campagna, within which the shepherds sleep.

A family residence was known as an insula or island, corresponding to a block and covering with its garden and belongings a space of 54,000 square feet. In this space was contained also the family tomb.

As time went on the poor found a refuge in tenement-houses, which almost reached, in those early days when they were still a recent invention, the perfectness of squalor which they have since attained in our modern large and advanced cities. They were built almost as badly then as they are now.

Their front walls were but a foot and a half in thickness and were formed of sun dried bricks. The inmates froze in winter and were roasted in summer.

They fell from time to time, burying the inmates in their ruins, crushing to death the casual passer-by and blocking up the narrow streets. It is related that the march of an army was stayed by the mass of some fallen tenement-houses.

It has been calculated that, taking the population of ancient Rome at a million, 179,000 dwelt in palaces and 821,000 in tenement-houses.

The rents were high. Sub-letting was in vogue. Middlemen made a good income by hiring houses and sub-letting rather than living in them.

The buildings were very high—"sky-scrapers," they have been termed.

The streets were narrow and, consequently, cold and dark, as the sun's rays did not penetrate into them.

A fair idea of the ancient mode of building houses close together in ancient Rome may be obtained from a study of the more modern houses in the small and narrow streets opening off the Piazza Navona, though the height of the ancient buildings—Martial mentions 190 feet as not uncommon—was much greater than those now existing.

When the Emperor Nero set the city in a blaze of fire, three of the fourteen wards, or regions, into which it was divided, were completely destroyed, seven were so ruined as to require rebuilding, and yet not a single life was lost in the conflagration.

In the rebuilding of the city the architects were directed to build the new streets in straight lines; wooden ceilings were abolished in the reconstruction of the houses, and their height was limited to 60 feet.

It has been supposed that the building of houses high and close together was a result of the want of means of locomotion. Yet vehicles that appear to correspond to our modern cabs were not uncommon in Rome.

These were called cisia, and sometimes "flies" from what the Romans held to be their rapid pace. They were two-wheeled vehicles and were drawn by horses or mules; their pace was about six miles an hour.

Recent excavations have revealed the whereabouts of the cab stands.

Sedan chairs—the lectica—carried by porters, or lecticari, were in common use within the city.

The streets were noisy with the vociferations of ambulating merchants. The passers-by were bored and annoyed by itinerent match-sellers, and the vendors of boiled peas and beans, who took broken glass in exchange for their wares.

The streets—or rather the footpaths—were blocked by the stalls and booths of the shop-keepers who took advantage of the space in front of their doors. In some parts of the city bars for the sale of wines were established on the sidewalks, the bottles being tied to the wall lest they should be stolen.

Beggars were frequent, though perhaps not so numerous as in modern Rome. Their practices were somewhat similar to those of their modern descendants.

They thronged those parts of the city where the streets ascended and the approaches to the bridges, as they could there make a longer appeal to the pedestrian obliged to slacken his pace here.

Lanciani, on another occasion, related that these mendicants haunted places, the narrowness of which would sometimes stop, and always slacken, traffic and expose passers-by to their full opportunity and impudence. For the same reason they took up their abode on the clivi, or steep ascents of public roads in the Campagna, where they are sure that even the fastest horses and the lighest carriages would be obliged to slacken speed.

Three bodies of police maintained order in the city—the urbani, the vigiles and the frumentari.

The first were the ordinary police, in their functions resembling those of modern times.

The vigiles performed the duties of firemen and night watchmen.

The frumentari fulfilled several functions, acting as detectives, carrying dispatches, fulfilling the the dirty office of spies in families, and in this capacity they were the chief agents in bringing about the prosecutions of the Christians in Rome. They became so abhorent to the people that the Emperor Diocletian abolished them as a "pestilential" class.

There is no positive and direct proof that Rome was illuminated at night. The conjectures in favor of the theory that it was lighted are numerous.

It is said that Antioch was brilliantly illuminated at night, and it has been concluded that if a second rate city was thus far advanced it is not at all likely that the great capital of the world was dark at night.

In a former work of his Lanciani, speaking of the bad name that Rome had on account of the want of respect for private property and the personal security of its citizens, says: "The principal cause of disorder is to be found in the almost incomprehensible fact that the metropolis, in which all the wealth, luxury and comfort of the world was concentrated, was kept in perfect darkness at night.

"Yet excavations at Pompeii, Ostia and other well-preserved antique cities fully confirm the fact. Not a trace of a bracket fixed to the front of a house, or of a rope or small chain drawn across the street to suspend lamps or lanterns, has as yet been found, and probably none ever will be."

WE are all subject to pain occasionally and it is well to have a good liniment in the house, such as Salvation Oil. 25 cents.

A True Maxim.

Nothing succeeds like success, is a maxim well applied to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, for this famous remedy succeeds in curing every case of croup, cough and cold which it undertakes, and to this alone is due its wonderful popularity. Mrs. E. W. Richards, 2214 E. Cumberland St., Philadelphia, Pa., states: "I have had Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup on my bureau for the last nine years, and have found it a certain and safe cure for croup. I have also found it efficacious in extreme membraneous croup, and would advise all mothers to use it." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup costs only 25 cents, and you should bear in mind, that substitutes simply benefit the dealer's purse. Insist on getting Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

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Yes, But It's Wheeling Talk, the Kind That Tells in Wheeling.

Talk that tells.
Talk that's endorsed.
Everyday talk by people that know.
City talk—kidney talk.
Do kidneys talk?
Well, yes, both loud and long.
You should learn the kidney language.
Bak ache in kidney talk means kidney ache.
Lame back means lame kidneys.
Weak back means weak kidneys.
A bad back is simply,
The kidneys talking trouble.

Here's Wheeling talk and kidney talk:

"I cannot tell exactly when the first symptoms of my trouble showed themselves, says Mrs. Annie Murphy, of No. 2265 Wood street, "but it is as much as five and a half years ago. It started I think, with a slight cold, which settled in my kidneys, but as I had always been healthy I paid little attention to it for some time and it steadily became worse until it got so bad that nothing seemed to help me. I took loads of medicine from different doctors and different proprietary medicines, but it seemed as though the trouble and too strong a hold as the medicines did me no good. I had such severe pains in my kidneys and through all the muscles of my back that it was often impossible for me to lie in bed and I have had to get up and sit in a chair bolstered up with pillows or walk the floor. I suffered dreadfully from severe attacks of neuralgia and headaches and there was also a distressing and annoying urinary weakness. At the time I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised I was suffering acutely and thought possibly they might help me, so I went to The Logan Drug Co., and got a box and began to use them. I had taken so much medicine without any beneficial results that I was astonished at the remarkable effect they produced and that so quickly. They seemed to go right to the spot. By the time I had completed the treatment I was entirely cured and have had no indication of the trouble since. I consider Doan's Kidney Pills cheap at any price."

Price 50 cents per box; for sale by all dealers, or mailed by Foster-Milburn Company, Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

DECLINE OF THE INDIAN.

Reasons for the Steady Deterioration of the Red Man.

Nothing can be more pathetic than the steady deterioration and final obliteration of a race or nation. This thought is suggested by some startling statistics, recently published, relative to the decline of the American Indian. The last annual report of the secretary of the interior presents a rather pleasing picture of the gradual education of the Indian in the arts, customs and habits of civilized life, says the New York Mail and Express. The statements of several religious organizations seem to warrant the belief that a goodly number of Indians have been, and are still being won over to Christianity. It is no doubt true that some bad Indians have become good Christians and useful citizens. But this fact does not affect the statement that the American Indian is disappearing.

The latest chapter in the history of this picturesque race will soon be recorded. They long ago passed the zenith of their days, and are sinking beneath the horizon. Their council fires have been extinguished upon our mountains, and their wigwams, once so numerous upon our plains, are things of the past. They have seen the decay of their power and the eclipse of their glory. They have suffered the usurpation of their natural rights, and the appropriation of their domain. They have become outcasts from the land of their fathers and fugitives from the hand of conquest. To the average surviving Indian the present is full of bitter memories, and the future affords no prospect but that of extinction. An old chief said a few years ago when visiting Washington, "You will cease to persecute us, for we shall cease to exist." This was the language of prophecy, inspired by the shades of his ancestors.

There are various causes tending to facilitate the declension and extermination of the Indians. They are remarkably tenacious in adhering to the traditions and superstitions of their race. Indeed, their attachment amounts to reverence. They resent their fate and thus hasten their doom. Then their indolent and unprogressive habits; their ignorance of the competitive and stimulating contests of civilized life; their lack of ordinary ambition, and their utter indifference to the ease and luxury of modern society, contribute to their rapid extirpation. Robbed of his "hunting ground," the arena of his skill and prowess, and restricted in his movements to the confines of a government reservation, the Indian loses heart and abandons hope. Like a caged eagle, he beats out his life against the bars that hem him in.

Idleness begets ennui; ennui begets vice; vice begets excess, and excess brings on destruction. The greatest drain that is to-day being made upon the now feeble stamina of this once brave and rugged race is thorough intemperance. The fiery chalice which the white man presses to the lips of his red brother contains the death draught of many nations.

How He Won the Kettle.

Some years ago there lived in England a certain bishop who was extremely pompous and very fond of impressing upon the minds of the poorer people the evil of doing wrong, says Harper's Round Table. As they never seemed to do aught but wrong in the worthy man's opinion, it sometimes became irksome to these people to hear him constantly admonishing them to do right. One of the bishop's habits was to visit the miners a short distance from his city and his presence grew familiar to these toilers. During one of his calls he found a group of them talking together, and, after a few preliminary words on his customary subject of doing right, he asked them what they were talking of.

"You see," said one of the men, "we found a kettle, and us has been ertrying who can tell the biggest lol to own the kettle."

The bishop was duly surprised and read the men a lecture, in which he spoke of how strongly the offense of lying had been impressed upon him when he was young, and how he had never told a lie in the whole course of his life. He had hardly finished when one of the men cried out:

"Gi'e him the kettle, Jim! Gi'e him the kettle!"

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and $1 00 at Logan Drug Company's Drug Store. 3

LIVER Complaints cured by BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Save Your Life

By using "The New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the Kidneys, Bladder and Back in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Save yourselves by using this marvelous cure. Its use will prevent fatal consequences in almost all cases by its great alterative and healing powers. Sold by R. H. List, druggist, Wheeling, W. Va.

BRIGHT DAYS AHEAD.

Conditions Which Foretell a Period of Prosperity.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Undoubtedly business men were too sanguine of immediate prosperity following Bryan's defeat. Still, had not the silver senators caused alarm by their threats of war, recuperation would have steadily progressed; the northwestern banks might have stood off failure a while longer, and the diminished railroad earnings would have had less bad influence upon the speculative markets. Merchants and consumers would have looked upon the bright side of our enormously increased exports, and the continued high price of wheat. The facts that we have loaned $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 to Europe, and that there will probably be no gold exports before summer, would have been regarded in their true light, and would have quite offset the natural shrinkage in railroad receipts.

The silverites can make no capital out of troubles which they have been so obviously instrumental in bringing about. The American people are too clear-sighted to attribute the dishonesty of speculators to the gold standard. They would like to see a general re-opening of mills and factories, big shipments on the railroads, big sales by merchants and good prices for all sorts of agricultural produce; but they realize that these desirable things cannot all be done in a day, even if that day marks the defeat of national treachery and dishonor. But they will all come in due time, provided another blow be not struck from an unexpected quarter.

At this date last year gold was flowing in huge streams to Europe, the treasury was being raided by every man who could get a legal tender, and the secretary had just issued a circular asking for a $100,000,000 loan. Wheat was only sixty cents a bushel, "call" money was being loaned in New York at 25 per cent, and what few commercial bills were accepted by the banks were being taken at 6 and 9 per cent. Now Europe is scared over the prospect of continued gold remittances, "call" money is one and one-half per cent, and the commercial discount is three and one-half and four and one-half per cent, the treasury gold reserve is nearly $140,000,000, wheat is worth nearly $1, and we are through with the presidential election for four years. The change is every way for the better, and the people must feel it—slowly it may be, but surely.

WHY SHE WORE HER HAT.

He Made Many Guesses, but It Seems They Were All Wrong.

Chicago Times-Herald: "Women are growing more sensible as a class," said the tall man at the theatre, as he carefully folded up his overcoat and sat upon it.

"I don't see how you can say that," growled the short man, crossing his legs and allowing one foot to protrude into the aisle in a way which threatened danger to passers-by.

"I was noticing the small hat that woman two seats ahead of me has on," returned the tall man. "She is evidently a sensible woman and——"

"Humph, just look at the woman in front of me," growled the short man. "Do you see anything sensible about her? Look at that hat, will you!"

"I don't call that a large hat," said the tall man. "You ought to have seen the one in front of me the other evening.

"I don't know what you call a large hat, then," sniffed the short man. "I suppose this woman couldn't afford both a hat and an umbrella, so she got a hat that would do duty for both."

The tall man chuckled; then he whispered, "Keep it up; I can tell she is listening."

"Perhaps I ought not to expect her to take it off, though," went on the short man. "Her hair may be up in curl-papers or crimping-pins, and in that case I should be the last man to wish her to take her hat off."

The lady's hands went up to the pins in her hat and then, glancing at the man next her, she let them drop in her lap.

"Again," went on the short man, "she may be quite an old woman and afraid of draughts, so of course I must not complain. I can't think of any other reason why she wears a hat in a theatre."

The lady whirled around in her seat, with blazing eyes:

"You can't think why I wear a hat in the theatre, can't you?" she said. "Well, I'll tell you—it is on my husband's account!"

The short man looked as if he had a touch of apoplexy, and the tall man pretended not to hear.

"I—don't understand," faltered the short man.

"Oh, don't you. Well, as soon as the curtain goes down he will grab his hat and coat and bounce out into the aisle, calling, 'Come on, Amelia.' He puts on his coat as he goes, even if he does knock down a few people in doing it. I can't do that, and if I had to stop to put on my hat, too, he would reach home before I could catch up to him! And that is why I wear my hat at the theatre!"

The short man made no reply, but, after the curtain went up, noticing that she had no programme, he reached over and handed her one.

Blood is Life.

It is the medium which carries to every nerve, muscle, organ and fibre its nourishment and strength. If the blood is pure, rich and healthy you will be well; if impure, disease will soon overtake you. Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to keep you in health by making your blood rich and pure.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, biliousness. 25c. 3

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If the Baby is Cutting Teeth

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. mwf&w.

CHICORA, Pa., "Herald:" Richard Vensel reports One Minute Cough Cure the greatest success of medical science. He told us that it cured his whole family of terrible coughs and colds, after all other so called cures had failed entirely. Mr. Vensel said it assisted his children through a very bad siege of measels. One Minute Cough Cure makes expectoration very easy and rapid. C. R. Goetze, Cor. Market and Twelfth streets; Bowie & Co., Bridgeport; Peabody & Son, Benwood. 8

Cancer

Mrs. A. H. Crausby, of 158 Kerr St., Memphis, Tenn., paid no attention to a small lump in her breast, but it soon developed into a cancer of the most malignant type. The best physicians in New York treated her, and finally declared her case hopeless. As a last resort, S. S. S. was given, and an immediate improvement resulted; a few bottles cured her completely, and no sign of the disease has returned for ten years.

CURED BY SSS

Books on Cancer free; address Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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Sick Headache.

Neuralgia and Extreme Nervousness.

EVER since I was eighteen years old until I learned of Dr. Miles' Restorative Remedies, I suffered from sick headache and extreme nervousness and dyspepsia. In time heart disease developed. I was treated by several doctors with no relief. Severe palpitation with pain in left breast, shortness of breath, and smothering spells made me most miserable. I procured Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and New Heart Cure and took them alternately as directed. Improvement began at once and increased so rapidly that inside of six months I increased thirty six pounds in weight. All pain in the heart is gone, and the nervousness has wholly left me."

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THE GREAT MALYDOR REMEDY. INJECTION FOR MEN AND FEMALES. THE 1 TO 4 DAY CURE. For Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Leucorrhoea and Spermatorrhoea. No Pain. No Stain. Free Syringe. PREVENTS STRICTURE and all PRIVATE DISEASES. At Druggists, or sent to any address, for $1.00. "Injection Malydor is 'The Best' of all similar remedies." DR. HENRY HENT, Biddeford, Me. MALYDOR MFG. CO., Lancaster, O., U.S.A. my28-th&s

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has stood the test of years, and it is recognized as the PEER OF ALL WHISKIES.

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BRIGHT WOMEN!

Who are anxious to accomplish the best results, for the least money, should examine the Cinderella Ranges before they buy.

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