DEWEY ON THEIR LEFT ARMS

Sailors and Soldiers Tattooed with the Hero's Portrait.

VARIOUS FADS OF THE JACKIES

Other Naval Notables in Favor—Tattooing by Electricity in High Favor—How Designs Are Formed and Removed.

Scores of Jack Tars in the North Atlantic squadron wear Admiral George Dewey on their left arms above the elbow. It is a portrait tattooed in green and red and if the tar happened to be flush when the pricking was done it is surrounded by a wreath with the stars and stripes entwined. Measured by tattooing, Dewey is by far the most popular man in the navy, with "Fighting Bob" Evans a close second. There are also a few Sampsons, a Philip, a Schley and any number of "Liberty" and "The Man Behind the Gun."

Indeed, since the war began the navy and army of the United States has been expressing its enthusiasm in the red and blue skin pictures of the tattooer to a degree hitherto unknown. Some of the designs used are most extensive and remarkable.

TWO POPULAR TATTOO DESIGNS.

One seaman who came to Samuel O'Reilly, the artist of Chatham square, wanted a picture of the battle of Santiago pricked into his chest. Mr. O'Reilly is a Yankee in spite of his name and he has invented a wonderful little electric machine which tattoos a picture in a single day that would require weeks by the old hand process. Mr. O'Reilly had never seen a battle picture tattooed, but being an artist at heart he told the seaman very promptly that he would illustrate him in colors. Accordingly he purchased a newspaper containing photographic reproductions of the American fleet as stationed off Santiago harbor, and pictures of the Spanish ships as they appeared after the fight. He ascertained that an engineering officer holding the rank of lieutenant and temporarily stationed on the Brooklyn had drawn detailed sketches for the use of the government, showing the various positions assumed by our ships and by the enemy from the time the battle began until after Cervera surrendered. In some way he managed to secure a set of these official drawings, which he showed me, and then he outlined the design as it would look when tattooed on the sailor's body.

"The seaman came around on time, and I set to work with electric needles and inks," Mr. O'Reilly adds, "and I worked in the hills at the entrance of the harbor, with the Morro frowning on one side, and then Cervera's ships coming out and running down the coast with out fleet chasing them and firing. It was a long time before this difficult design was finished; that is, it was long for electric tattooing. When it was finished that sailor had the whole battle of Santiago stretching like a panorama across the front of his body."

Popular Skin Pictures.

One of those who came to have patriotic designs placed upon him now bears, in addition to the regulation picture of Admiral Dewey on his left arm, a portrait of General Fitzhugh Lee on his right arm, and on his chest the American and Cuban flags intertwined. The greater number of customers brought into the tattoo shop by the war have been either sailors or naval reserves stationed on vessels that had seen active service, and the reserves especially have been partial to two designs, which are shown herewith in illustrations, "Liberty," and "The Man Behind the Gun." These two have been and are by all means the most popular, but a third favorite is an American eagle with flags and shield, executed in four colors. A good many volunteer soldiers, especially from the various troops of rough riders, have had permanent souvenirs of the war with Spain tattooed upon them, and of course these are almost without exception of patriotic nature.

One of the most elaborate examples of tattooing caused directly by the war is a huge dragon done in red, green, yellow, blue and black, upon the back of a man who was stationed on an auxiliary cruiser. The accompanying illustration showing Mr. O'Reilly at work upon this man is reproduced from a flashlight photograph. The customer thought he might be killed before the war ended and was very anxious to have upon him some mark of proper identification. He got it; and he survived the war.

Tattooing by Machinery.

By examining the picture carefully it may be seen that the tattooer is holding upon the subject's shoulder a curious instrument connected with a wire that ends in an electric motor upon a table near by and the instrument on the shoulder is an electric tattooer. Until half a decade ago Mr. O'Reilly used for tattooing the ordinary instrument which had been common property in Burmah, Japan, the Sandwich islands, Chinese Tartary for a thousand years—in fact, wherever tattooing has been practised. This instrument differed somewhat in form in various lands, but substantially it was of a single type, consisting of four very fine needles placed close to one another in a row and bound together very tightly. The blunt ends were then firmly fixed in a handle, leaving the pointed ends exposed for about one-quarter of an inch. The operator would dip this set of needles in ink and then prick the skin of his customer and four little holes would result. Then it would be dipped in ink again and four more holes would be pricked. This process was repeated over and over until the design was finished and a slow, tedious, irritating process it was. Nobody can tell how long it took to cover the body of the Greek Captain Constentenus, the first "tattooed man" who traveled with P. T. Barnum, but in all probability a year or two passed away before the work was finished. When the convenient little electric motors came into general use Mr. O'Reilly began to think of some way whereby the slow hand-needle might be improved upon and finally he invented and patented his tattooer, which performs work with rapidity almost incredible. The operating end of this machine consists of a single fine needle which is made to dart in and out of its case at a rate of speed approaching a thousand strokes a minute.

The illustration showing the sailor from the auxiliary cruiser will indicate clearly how the work is done. The customer stripped to his waist, and Mr. O'Reilly quickly traced in outline a figure of a large dragon, which was transferred to the bared back by means of a black carbonized substance. Then the sailor sat down in a chair, facing its back, to which he held tightly so as to steady himself. This was necessary for two reasons. The human skin moves easily and is very elastic, and it is absolutely necessary in using the high-speed needle to avoid making several punctures at any particular spot, lest the flesh be torn. In other words, the customer must hold still, and the operator must keep his needle moving constantly over the surface. The illustration shows clearly that the design was tattooed in several colors, and the whole thing was completed in two hours. After the work is finished it is bathed with witchhazel to prevent soreness, and in some cases a little sweet oil is used.

Designs Worn by Women.

Years ago sailors were about the only Americans who thought of being tattooed, and they only because they saw people in far-off lands who had been so treated. But nowadays a great many men in different walks of life bear designs larger or smaller upon them; and even women not infrequently have a single flower or initial pricked into the skin. One curious development of recent years, Mr. O'Reilly says, is that it is not at all uncommon for a man to bring in a design of a crest or coat of arms to be tatooed in special colors upon him. Other persons are tattooed upon the death of a relative, or the birth of a child, or to commemorate some other misfortune or fortune. Again, many a man or woman will be tattooed upon entering a religious life, or upon reforming from a career of drunkenness, crime or vice. Nearly always such persons desire to have placed on them a crucifix, or a figure of the Virgin, or a head of Christ. Yet others will have sacred emblems tattooed upon them when there is no need for any special reformation, merely as a part of their growth in religious life.

YANKEE TATTOOING.

If it is necessary, tattooed designs can be removed and new flesh and cuticle will form so that no scars need be left, it is said. We were speaking of this, Mr. O'Reilly's assistant and I, and he carelessly pulled an envelope out of the desk and slid upon the table designs of an anchor and a star and one of Venus, which last was fully five inches long. They were blackened and looked as if they had been made of charred pulp which had been dried until stiff and hard.

"The anchor and star once decorated the hands of a man who is now a New York policeman," explained Mr. Getchell, the assistant. "He had passed all the examinations but couldn't get on the force so long as he was tattooed, so he came in here and we removed the marks. That Venus is from the arm of another man. I don't know why he wanted his removed, but he did. Originally she was more than five inches long, but the skin has shrunk since it was taken off."

Smead Fails Heavily.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 1.—A special from Toledo says: Isaac D. Smead, at one time one of the wealthiest men of Toledo, and known as a large manufacturer of ventilating and heating apparatus, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States court here today. Smead places his liabilities at $900,000, so far as he knows, with no assets. His creditors are banks and commercial houses in every large city in the country, and debts vary from 36 cents to $47,000. Smead was at one time sole proprietor of Isaac D. Smead & Co.'s plant of Toledo and Kansas City, half owner of Smead, Willis & Co.'s plant of Philadelphia and two-thirds owner of the Smead Foundry company of Toledo. Smead's is the largest petition that has been filed since the bankruptcy act went into effect.

Dying Inventor Keeps His Secret.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—The will of the late John W. Keeley, the inventor, was admitted to probate today. It bequeathes the entire estate, which has a value of about $10,000, to the widow and also appoints her executrix. No reference is made in the will to the mysterious motor upon which Keeley has been working for so many years. The absence of mention of the motor in the will was a disappointment to the stockholders of the Keeley Motor company. They must now await the pleasure of Mrs. Keeley for an explanation of the motor, there being generally entertained a belief that the inventor impartd to his wife information on the mystery which will be of value to the motor company.

OUTWITTING SEAL THIEVES

Canadian Poachers Balked and Beaten by the Branding Iron.

SMALLEST CATCH IN FIFTY YEARS

Successful Work of a Colorado Man Who Suggested the Branding Idea—Simple Remedy for a National Evil.

FORT COLLINS, Colo., Nov. 29.—One man's originality has done more to settle the sealing question that has vexed four nations for forty years than any other one thing. And this man was neither a diplomat nor a great international lawyer—he was simply a special agent for the United States Treasury department, who went quietly to Alaska and lived there for ten years, until he had solved the problem.

His remedy was as astonishly simple as it was original. He suggested ruining the skins of breeding wild seals by branding, thus making them valueless to the pelagic fishers, who have caused so much trouble and loss along the Canadian coast. When he proposed this plan to the government, this and the idea of fencing in wild seals, it was rejected at first with scorn. Later it was accepted and since it has been put into practice the conscienceless pelagic sealers have been put to it to make a living.

Just recently Joseph Murray, who was this quiet but most important factor in the seal question, returned to his home in Fort Collins, Colo., after ten years in Alaska. He brought his report with him, but before he could present it he was suddenly stricken with paralysis and died on October 4.

Sealing at Its Lowest Ebb.

A few days previous to his decease he favored the writer with two interviews and talked quite freely upon the subject of the seal fisheries. Seal fishing, he said, was at its lowest ebb since 1834. This year there were killed on St. Paul and St. George islands, composing the Pribiloff group in Bering sea, and upon which are located the only American seal rookeries of any moment, 15,000 seals. Last year there were killed on these islands 30,000 seals. During the ten years between 1879 and 1889 there were killed annually on an average of 100,000 seals. This year Russia and Japan, the only two countries besides the United States owning seal rookeries, killed only 30,000 seals; so that the entire seal crop of the world this year is less than one-half that of the United States ten years ago. This refers, of course, to the legitimate seal fishing.

Pelagic seal fishing is still practiced, although having suffered great diminution from the regulations enforced by the United States, as to open sea sealing, and the methods adopted for the preservation of our seal herds upon the Pribiloff islands. It is estimated by those best able to judge that since pelagic sealing began more than 600,000 seals have been taken from the open sea in Bering sea and the North Pacific ocean. This means that 400,000 breeding female seals have been killed, that 300,000 pup seals have starved to death because their mothers were killed and that 400,000 pup seals yet unborn were destroyed. In view of these facts it is not difficult to detect the cause of the large falling off in the annual seal product.

Branding Proposed.

And there is but little doubt but that the entire American fisheries would have been depleted had not some means been adopted to stem the tide of pelagic slaughter. And so rapacious have been the pelagic sealers that our government has even contemplated the killing of all of our herds in order to circumvent the conscienceless marauders of the north seas. But humane scruples intervened and no such extreme measures have been resorted to. Various methods, however, were adopted by our government by which the herds, although terribly decimated, have been kept intact and a sufficient number of seals remain, if properly protected, to perpetuate the species. The first step taken toward conserving the herds was the annual branding of the female seals. This experiment was suggested to Mr. Murray's mind by the custom in vogue in Colorado and other states of the west of branding cattle, with which he was well acquainted. The purpose to be attained was to make the skins of the female seals valueless for commercial uses and thus render the animals immune from the ravages of the pelagic sealers. The idea was received by the higher authorities with but little favor at first, but consent was finally given to have the experiment tried. Those opposing it expressed a fear that if the branding did not absolutely destroy the life of the seal it would impair its reproductive faculties. The experiment was first tried upon adult seals. A full grown seal with a pup at her side was first to be branded and the iron was brought to a white heat and the animal branded to the very quick, yet but little pain was manifested by the seal, and as soon as the operation was done the old seal went to her pup and calmly nursed it. After some 350 adult female seals had been branded the branding was confined to pup seals between the age of three and four months. The entire back of the animal, from hip to shoulder, is gridironed with deeply burned scars, so that the skin is rendered absolutely valueless for the manufacture of furs, and the animal is left to breed by the open sea sealers.

Herding Seals Like Cattle.

The special agent then directed his efforts to the preservation of the male seals. The open or pelagic season under the present international agreement between the United States and Great Britain extends from the 1st of August until the 1st of October. This period is included within the breeding season, when the seals, both male and female, old and young, are inhabiting the rookeries. The breeding females are caring for their young, the breeding males, or bulls, have charge of their harems, while the non-breeding males or "bachelors" are compelled by the bulls to herd by themselves. The males take little or no food during this season, while the females are obliged to go to sea daily, to obtain food in order properly to nourish their young. Scattered over the seal islands are numerous lakes and lagoons, connected with the sea by means of narrow inlets, through which these smaller bodies of water are supplied with fresh water by the action of two tides daily. From San Francisco the special agent had transported a large quantity of wire netting with which he fenced these lakes and lagoons about, leaving openings through which the seals could be driven and which could be closed by means of gates. The bachelor seals were driven into these enclosures about the 1st of August and kept until the 1st of October and, having plenty of fresh water to disport in and by nature requiring no food, were kept in good condition until the opening of the season had expired, when they were let out and allowed to frequent the open sea again. These methods have been so effective in their results that the pelagic sealers have become well nigh discouraged and offer to give up the business providing the government will reimburse them for the cost of their vessels and outfits. This our government would be willing to do, it is said, were the governments of Great Britain to guarantee that pelagic sealing by any of its subjects should forever be abandoned.

NETTING FOR HERDING WILD SEAL.

Artificial Rock Rookeries.

A very careful investigation was made of the seal rookeries of the United States and Russia by a joint commission of the United States, Great Britain and Canada in 1896, to ascertain their true condition and to study the habits of the fur seal. The commission in behalf of the United States was in charge of David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford, jr., University of California. Another member of the commission for the United States was Dr. Lucas of the United States National Museum, who made a careful investigation of diseases of the seal. Dr. Lucas found that the death of many seals was caused by the prevalence of a minute worm in the intestines of the animal. No direct remedy could be devised, but it was found that those seals living upon rookeries that were well supplied with rocks were nearly free from the trouble So, at the expense of much time and labor, the special agent caused to be broken up and hauled from the adjoining bluffs large quantities of rock, which were scattered about over those rookeries which had hitherto been nothing less than beds of a most pure sea sand. And in proof of the correctness of the hypothesis set up by the investigators, the health of the herds frequenting these sandy rookeries began at once to be improved and the disease has been very nearly eradicated.

By the way, the results of the labors of this commission as regards the subject of pelagic sealing embodied in a carefully prepared report are now before the joint high commission, composed of representatives of the United States, Great Britain and Canada, which is in session in the last named country, and it is expected that action will be taken whereby the vexed question of the seal fisheries, which has for so many years been a subject of contention between the United States and Great Britain and threatening at times to involve the two nations in open hostilities will be settled for a long time to come.

Broken Bank Makes Payment.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The Tradesmen's National bank, which suspended business on October 4, opened its doors today for liquidation. The bank has to its credit $1,000,000. In addition, there is $618,000 due depositors, who have agreed to wait four months for their money. Fifty per cent of this will be paid in January. The depositors to whom $100 or less is due are being paid today.

BRANDING YOUNG FEMALE SEALS AT ST. PAUL'S ISLAND.

HE IS A POPULAR MAN NOW

Newly-Elected Member of Legislature is Just Realizing His Importance.

PEOPLE IN NEED OF VOTES TEACHING HIM

Mails Swelled All Out of Proportion by Congratulatory Letters and the Like and Applicants for Positions Are After Him Always.

The newly elected member of the legislature does not discover the important personage he is until after election, when he is besieged with requests for his support by the various candidates from speaker down to the custodian of the cloak room. Letters and postal cards pour in from all directions and from all kinds of supplicants congratulating him upon his election to the exalted position of a representative of the people in the law-making branch of the state government, and his popularity is at its maximum height. The humor of the thing is that the people who write to him would never have known him but for the finger of destiny which had worked upon enough voters to give him a majority.

"I have a pocket full of letters of congratulations," said Representative-elect J. O. Detweiler, as he was complacently digesting his Thanksgiving turkey. "They do not tell me just what the writers want, but I set it down that they come from men who have some hope of yet wearing the senatorial toga in the national capitol. I just mark on the envelope, 'congratulatory,' which, of course, means that the writer is a possible senatorial candidate."

The soliciting for positions in the two houses is not confined to letter-writing. Day after day the man who is to yet arise and say "Mr. Speaker" whenever he wants recognition from that august officer is buttonholed and buttonholed and buttonholed. One very importunate seeker after a place upon the house payroll, who, mayhap, threw his "friend" down at the polls as hard as he could, hoping to elect the other fellow, is garrulous if not eloquent over the good turns he has done and tedious with an endless category of reasons why he should have a janitorship. "They are after me all the time," spoke up Representative Miles D. Houck as he paused in fixing up a burst steam pipe in the court house, "and I fear there would not be enough cuspidors for them all to clean if each should succeed in obtaining his coveted menial position."

They Shy at the Banquet.

In the most recent of the correspondence which the postman has brought to the members of the Douglas county delegation are very nicely gotten up invitations to a banquet of a certain political organization. The recipients know what this means. It is a foreboding of a terrific amount of buttonholing for positions should he be foolhardy enough to accept.

There are over two score of positions in the legislature filled by the votes of senators and representatives in their respective bodies which are thus sought after. In the senate there are a chaplain, secretary, two or three assistant secretaries, clerk of the committee of the whole, sergeant-at-arms, assistant sergeant-at-arms, enrolling and engrossing clerks, doorkeeper and assistants, custodian, stenographer, postmaster, assistant postmaster, bill clerk, some legislative clerks for some of the state executive offices, messengers for the lieutenant governor and secretary of state, janitor, custodian and several pages. In the house there are, besides the speaker, the chief clerk, four assistant clerks, a chaplain, enrolling and engrossing clerks, postmaster and assistant postmaster, sergeant-at-arms and assistant sergeant-at-arms, doorkeeper and assistant doorkeepers, janitor, mail carrier, bill messenger, bill clerk and the usual quota of pages. In both branches there are several committee clerkships which have to be filled. The number of offices which sufficed one legislative session is no criterion by which to estimate the number needed by another. From fifty to sixty names are usually on the pay rolls in addition to the senators and representatives.

From the letters he has received Representative-elect Robert H. Olmstead is apprised of at least six candidates for the speakership, namely: Allan G. Fisher of Chadron, Paul Clark of Lincoln, W. D. Haller of Blair, J. F. Nesbitt of Tekamah, E. M. Pollard of Nehawka and Wesley Wilcox of North Platte. Of these Paul Clark, so Mr. Olmsted is informed, seems to be in the lead by about twenty or twenty-two votes. Wesley Wilcox has only recently come out as an aspirant.

"Zed" Wants the Old Place.

The most energetic hustler for the chief clerkship is J. F. Zediker of Beatrice; in fact, no other candidates have yet introduced themselves to the Douglas county representatives. Zediker comes out first with a postal card, in which he states that he is a veteran chief clerk, having served eight terms in various legislatures. He will write more fully later. He calls attention to his having been twice chief clerk of the Nebraska house. If elected this time, he says, he will put the office on a very economical basis, doing most of the work himself. He stands upon a number of endorsements of ex-United States senators and others.

Two candidates have appeared for the chaplaincy. These are Rev. J. S. Edwards, a Methodist minister of Lincoln, and Rev. J. W. Seabrook of Nelson. The latter is an old friend of Mr. Detweiler. Mr. Detweiler was wont to sing in his choir at Osceola in times gone by. Rev. Edwards reminds Mr. Olmstead that he was chaplain of the house in 1889 under John Watson's speakership; also that he is the father-in-law of James L. Caldwell.

The position of sergeant-at-arms is also wanted by two men so far. Irwin C. Burnham of Auburn is one of them and the other is Martin Dunham of this city.

A colored editor is after the janitorship. His reason for the position is that he is desirous of attending the state university and would like a position at which he could work nights and cover his expenses. There are quite a number of colored men applying for the minor positions.

This is a mere starter of the candidates, for the session does not begin until January, and the crop is just beginning to grow.

Two "Duck" a Holdup.

But the organization of a legislative body is nothing in comparison to the grinding that follows of all kinds of bills through the legislative mill. There will doubtless spring up schemes gaore, but if any have yet commenced to take upon themselves material shape either the members of the local delegation have not yet been fully advised or they are keeping their counsel.

With some of the proposed measures the public is familiar already. The county revenue bill will be one of the most important introduced and an effort will be essayed to have all county officers salaried. Laws relating to collections and rate of interest have been discussed ad libitum by the merchants of the state. It is felt that an injustice is done the mercantile world in the insufficiency of the laws relating to debt and liens. John O. Yeiser will spring an amendment to the initiative and referendum law, if he adheres to his present determination, though he is not quite satisfied with the prospects presented by a legislature unfavorable to some of his particular ideas. He is of the opinion, however, that Governor Poynter will stand in the way of any repeal of the direct legislation law now on the statute books.

In the Senate.

The candidates for senate positions are a little slower than those of the house, in keeping, perhaps, with that deliberateness and dignity which are supposed to characterize the upper house. Notwithstanding Senator Joseph Crow has accumulated a pretty big stock of letters. So far he has heard from two candidates for the chaplaincy, Rev. Benjamin F. Diffenbacher, a Congregational pastor at Eagle, who was chaplain of the house in 1891, and Rev. A. A. Cressman of Crete, who refers to Rev. S. Wright Butler and others of this city as to his standing and abilities. John L. Doty, a lawyer of Lincoln, wants to be secretary of the senate and likewise D. W. Moseley of that city would accept a similar position, although he puts it "chief clerk." For chief engrossing clerk William H. Pool of Wabash pens a claim for consideration. T. D. Black of Fremont and H. P. Harding of Hebron are candidates for doorkeeper. The former is an old union soldier and was a captain in the Twenty-first Pennsylvania. Rev. J. G. Tate of Nelson recommends Harding.

AN INVALID'S CHRISTMAS GIFT.

Unique Idea for Bringing Cheer and Sunshine Into a Sick Room.

Is there among your friends, says Woman's Home Companion, a weary invalid for whom you are longing to do something beautiful and helpful at the coming holiday season? If so, you cannot do better than to undertake the preparation of a wonder bag for Christmas. A wonder bag is a large bag filled with gifts from many friends, which are to be drawn out on special days, according to accompanying directions. It may be arranged to last for any length of time—three months, six months, or a year—drawings being made once, twice or thrice a week, as may seem best. Since the recipient of the bag is not given a list of the donors, nor informed of the character of the gifts, a double surprise awaits her at such drawing. This contributes not a little to the novelty and charm of the scheme.

Make a strong bag of suitable material—cretonne, denim, canvas, or linen. Embroider it with initials, a monogram or other suitable design, and finish it with stout drawstrings of broad ribbon. Since it is to hang in the sick room for so long a time it should be made not merely durable and serviceable but also dainty and attractive. Wrap each article in tissue paper, using many tints; mark it with the name of the donor, and tie it securely with narrow ribbon of a contrasting color, leaving one end long enough to be used in drawing it out. Pack the parcels carefully in the bag, heavier ones at the bottom, and let the long ribbons hang outside at the top. Gifts appropriate for special days, such as the invalid's birthday, July 4, April 1, Easter Sunday, February 22, a "very weary day," a "stormy Sunday," etc., may be designated by tiny cards attached to their ribbons. Most of the gifts, however, should be left without dates in order that the invalid may have the privilege once in a while of deciding which ribbon to draw.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup works wonders for an asthmatic sufferer. Try it.

Rescue of the Orr.

DULUTH, Dec. 1.—The big steel steamer Arthur Orr, which was wrecked last week on the north shore of Lake Superior, has been floated and today came to Duluth, where it will be repaired. Constant use of the pumps was necessary to keep it afloat. The steamer Harlem, wrecked on Isle Royal, is breaking up and the crew is reported to have abandoned it.

HELPS WHERE OTHERS FAIL.

The lightest and yet the strongest liquid food imaginable for Convalescents. Easily assimilated even by the weakest stomachs and lending a strength to the system not obtainable by any other Tonic. A Non-intoxicant. ALL DRUGGISTS

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For Sale by Foley Bros., Wholesale Dealers. 1412 Douglas Street. Omaha, Neb. Tel. 1081

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Druggists and Stationers,
"Queen Bee" Specialties, Cigars, Wines and Brandies.
Corner 16th and Harney Streets.

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Boilers, Engines, Feed Cookers, Wood Pulleys, Shafting, Belting, Butter Packages of all kinds.
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