

THE JOHNSTOWN VERDICT.

A dispatch from the afflicted city says that after considering all the evidence connected with the Johnstown horror, the coroner's jury rendered the following verdict:

"We, the undersigned, the jury of inquest, impeached in the case of the death of Ellen Hite, on the 31st of May, after hearing the testimony, do find that Ellen Hite came to her death from drowning, and that the drowning was caused by the breaking of the South Fork dam. We further find from the testimony, and what we saw on the ground, that there was not sufficient waste way, nor was the dam constructed sufficiently strong, nor was the material strong enough to withstand the overflow, and the founders of the dam were culpable in not making it as secure as should have been done, especially in view of the fact that a population of many thousands were in the valley below. We hold the owners responsible for the fearful loss of life and property resulting from the breaking of the dam."

ALIVE, DESPITE A BROKEN NECK.

On May 23d, last, a bale of hay fell upon the head of Mr. James B. Hill of San Francisco. It crushed his neck into the body and crushed the third and fourth vertebrae. The third vertebra sustained a comminuted injury, the splinters pressing upon the spinal cord, penetrating the membrane and permitting the spinal fluid to ooze out. The injured man was at once removed to his home. He was unconscious, and his death was momentarily expected. He remained unconscious for twenty-four hours, when an operation was performed on him by Dr. Wooster. First an incision was made in the center of the neck eight inches in length, starting from the base of the head, and which exposed the spinal cord. Fragments of the vertebra were carefully removed, and the pressure on the spinal cord relieved. The wound was treated to an anti-septic dressing, and the cut made by the surgeon sewed up. As soon as the spine was freed from the pressure of the splintered bones, Hill became conscious, but was totally devoid of any sensation in any portion of his body below the neck. He was delirious for a brief period after the operation, but gradually regained his normal condition. The spinal support to the head being gone, it became necessary to supply an artificial support. To accomplish this the patient was placed on a mattress on a table, and a system of supports by means of muslin bands placed about the neck and base of the head, operated by pulleys, was adopted, so that the head and neck could be easily moved, and elevated and lowered at the will of the injured man. Since the accident occurred, Hill has been stretched out upon a table, entirely without control over, or feeling in, his body from the neck down, but fully alive to his condition, and capable of conducting his business affairs, so far as directing its management is concerned. His appetite is good, and his digestion perfect. He eats oysters, broth and fruit, and seemingly is in perfect health. He suffers no pain, but the fact that he will never again be able to use his limbs, makes him unhappy, and he frequently expresses a wish to die. His physician states that there is no reason why he should die from the injured spine, but that he cannot recover the use of the portion of the body which is now paralyzed. The internal organs are in perfect condition, but the doctor says they will finally give out for the reason that they cannot perform their functions without an object. He will not die of starvation, or from the injury to the spinal cord, but simply because the heart, kidneys and lungs will refuse to go on working to support a body that is dead, except the brain. [Yet there have been instances recorded where paralytics have lived for years.—Ed.] Hill was a very abstemious man. He never drank nor smoked, and was a fine specimen of manhood.

Two Hundred Thousand.

This is the heading an eastern journal gives to an editorial upon the result of the election in Pennsylvania on the prohibition amendment to the constitution of that state. We publish the following extracts from the article:

Some time ago when Texas sent up something like 100,000 against prohibition the republican papers insisted that that was all that could be expected of a heavily democratic state. Now Pennsylvania, the banner republican state, comes to the front with an expression on this liquor question that is twice as emphatic as anything the democrats have ever said. It used to be fashionable among republican speakers to affect to believe that whisky and democracy were interdependent. While admitting that a man might be a good democrat and a good judge of whisky, they were always of the opinion that the hypocrites on the other side of the fence loved the juice of the corn and rye as well as did we. They were probably fixed so they could buy their liquors in wholesale quantities and store them away in the cellars. This enabled them to avoid display and throw the obloquy upon us. But when a proposition is made to stop whisky at the fountain head see how the republicans of Pennsylvania rear around, and vote all right, and vote all right. They resist the invasion of their cellars with all the energy they would repel an assault upon their fire-sides. It is all right, gentlemen of Pennsylvania; it is your undoubted privilege to do so. But, now that you have done it so outrageously, don't play the hypocrite any longer.

If you are inclined to feel astonished about the result in Pennsylvania, you should increase that astonishment, as it is a good thing for the sluggish blood of these warm days. Remember that the city of Philadelphia came to the front with a majority for liquor that was tremendous. This is the home of Wanamaker; the seat of the "largest adult Sunday school class in the world;" the home of the serious and friendly Tucker; the place where republicans are enumerated only by the exigencies of the case.

There is one way that the result in Pennsylvania becomes gratifying to the man who is not much excited about this prohibition question, one way or the other. It is pleasant to note that Wanamaker stood on the side that was 300,000 short. For once the arch hypocrite of the civilized world was properly estimated by the people. The great Sunday school teacher who secured a seat in the cabinet by collecting a half million of bootleg to be used on election day, is playing many parts in his time. He put himself before the people of Pennsylvania as the fact that his half million dollars went a genuine prohibitionist, notwithstanding to support a national platform that said it was better to take the tariff off whisky than blankets. He expected the people of Pennsylvania to follow such a lead. He must have thought they were bigger fools than we do. The amount of Mr. Quay's joy is feebly represented by the figures, 300,000. And prohibitionists all over the country may learn that they can expect nothing but shame, disgraceful defeat when they put such a man as Wanamaker to the front. That fellow is the King Boozer of the realm. The idea that he should want to lead a moral movement, suggests the thought that maybe the devil is sick.

There were a number of disappointed Tammenyites the other evening. A reception was tendered Henry Apple, a young Tammeny satchel, on his being appointed to a local office in New York. The invitations sent out said it was to be an apple-pie reception. The invitation did not belie the occasion. An apple-pie that was built for the guests was five feet in circumference and two feet in depth. Over one hundred Tammeny braves surrounded this pie when it was cut, in hungry anticipation. When a tunnel had been cut into the monster pie, out skipped a dozen large rats, and there was a sudden rush for chairs and the hallway. The pie had been on exhibition and the rats had gotten into its depths by gnawing a hole in the crust. The Tammenyites suddenly lost their appetites and did not like pie. The apple-pie reception was turned into a beer festival.

THE NEXT SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Preparations have already been begun for the expedition to Africa which the U. S. Government will send out to observe the solar eclipse which will occur on the 22d of December. Prof. J. W. Holland, of Pittsburgh, goes with the expedition as naturalist. The Professor has just returned from an expedition to Japan, where he went as naturalist for the United States, and is the only foreigner ever granted an Imperial permit to travel everywhere in the Mikado's domain. He ascended five volcanoes, and returned with a number of rare curi-

osities. Professor Holland owns the largest collection of butterflies in the world, having over 100,000 specimens.

Professor Todd, of Amherst College, has charge of the expedition, with a corps of astronomical assistants, and they expect to secure a number of photographic views of the different phases of the eclipse. The last Congress appropriated a sufficient sum to defray the expenses of the expedition. Secretary Tracy will place a cruiser at their disposal, and when they leave New York they will sail direct for the Portuguese possessions on the west coast of Africa, then probably sail up the Quanza river into the neighborhood of Ambacca, where there are a number of highlands occupied by a Portuguese population. This is the only total solar eclipse that occurs in this century. The line of total obscuration runs from Trinidad, in South America, across the Guianas, traverses the Atlantic Ocean, and strikes the western coast of Africa 100 miles south of St. Paul de Loando. The center shadow track is struck here. The object of going up the Quanza into the highlands is to avoid the malarial regions of the coast.

A NEW HOME FOR THE APACHE CHIEF.

A dispatch from Washington says it is understood that Captain John Bourke, of the Fifth cavalry, and Prof. Painter, of Boston, who have been trying to find a permanent home for Geronimo and his Apache followers now in captivity at Fort Pickens, Alabama, will report in favor of purchasing a portion of the Cherokee reservation in North Carolina. The Cherokees say they will be glad to have the Apaches as their neighbors and will sell the government 10,000 acres of their land for that purpose. Geronimo has expressed his willingness to go there.

THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.

Editor De Young's criticism upon the American exhibit at the Paris exposition, wherein he complained that it is poor and paltry and unworthy of our great country, has called forth many denials from many different sources. An "Examiner" commissioner just returned from Paris emphatically denies that the statement recently made that the American section of the French exposition is a failure, is true. He admitted that the theatrical displays of other countries may make the exhibits of this country seem less attractive, from a popular point of view, but, nevertheless, the commercial and mechanical displays of the United States carry away the honors over all.

OTHER EXHIBITORS.

He said further: "The Egyptian section presents an exact representation of a street in Cairo, merchants, donkeys and all. The Japanese present their Jurickshahs, their amphitheaters; the Tunisians, their dancing maidens. Then there is the miniature castle, with wax figures of prisoners and the Congo blacks in their real palisades. These are all effects, which, however interesting and amusing, should not count against the display of a great people, and in fact, they do not. The American exhibit is so large that it is scattered all over the exhibition grounds. However, this is also the case with Great Britain. The true character of our display, therefore, is not so obvious to superficial observation as it would be were it all concentrated in one locality. Almost all the machinery in Machinery Hall is American, and certainly the Edison exhibit is enough to satisfy the dramatic taste of even those who want natch dances and waxworks in their view of such exhibition of arts and industries."

NO MORE PUBLIC RECEPTIONS.

Washington dispatches say that Secretary Windom has abandoned the practice of holding public receptions and will hereafter receive visitors by card only. He says he cannot give proper attention to the business of the department if he is compelled to listen constantly to the appeals of office-seekers.

RIOT IN DULUTH.

A telegram from Duluth dated July 6th says that the lumbermen's strike which has been in progress for several days culminated that afternoon in a bloody war between the strikers and the policemen. Thirty determined policemen were pitted against three thousand desperate strikers armed with pistols, stones and clubs. At 5 p. m. a company of state militia arrived and with bayonets drove the crowd from Michigan street. The mayor then made a speech ordering the crowd to disperse. Police and militia then drove the crowds from all the streets. At 6 o'clock the strikers had dispersed. One striker was shot through the heart; one shot through the back died in the night, and seven others were seriously wounded. Nine policemen were wounded.

THE CURFEW IN ALBANY.

There is a custom in Albany, says a New York paper, which has been maintained for 200 years, and which probably is not observed in any other city of its size in the Union. In Albany the curfew tolls promptly and to the eighth of a second, at 9 o'clock each night. The City Hall tower has a deep-sounding bell, connected by electric wires with Dudley Observatory, and it strikes a stroke of one at 9 o'clock night and morning. All the private clocks and watches are set by it, and it is a curious notion that the theatrical companies that visit there to see

nearly everybody in the audience pull out his or her watch at apparently a preconcerted moment and look at it. The effect is very novel. It nearly upset John McCullough and Mary Anderson when they played there together some years ago. McCullough had just seen the air-drawn dagger, and he thought the audience were all going to ring the chestnut bells on him.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that as Mr. Wanamaker always sought novelty in his wares in Philadelphia, the smallest as well as the largest, he proposes to signalize his term of service by giving us some sweet things in postage stamps and at the same time leave a wider margin of profit for Uncle Sam. The postmaster-general invites bids for two sizes of stamps, either of which may be adopted, but he prefers a smaller stamp than we have now, on the score of convenience and economy. The new two-cent stamp will be either carmine or metallic red in color. No change in designs have yet been determined upon.

DR. BROWN-SEQUARD, the great French specialist in nervous diseases, has declared before the Biological Society of Paris, of which he is the President, that after twenty years experimenting he has discovered a true elixir of life, a substance that will rejuvenate the old and make strong the feeble. He says that he has tried the elixir upon himself with startling results. The doctor is now 72 years old. His elixir is obtained from certain organs or glands taken, still quivering, from live animals, and reduced at once to a pulp in a mortar with distilled water. From this he extracts an essence which he uses as a hypodermic injection.

A PERMANENT organization of the constitutional convention which convened at Helena, Montana, on the 4th of July was effected the next day by the election of W. A. Clark as president; W. H. Toad, chief clerk; G. H. Stanton, enrolling clerk; S. Alexander, sergeant-at-arms—all democrats.

A WASHINGTON special says there is no longer any reasonable doubt but that there will be an extra session of Congress probably beginning the last Monday in October or the first in November.

MRS. TYLER, widow of the tenth President of the United States, died at the Exchange Hotel in Richmond, Va., on the morning of July 10th, of a congestive chill. She was 69 years of age.

JOHNSTOWN, New York, has been visited by a flood, and about fifteen lives were lost.

BORN.

UNDERWOOD—In Ketchum, July 10th, to the wife of Frank Underwood, a son.

NEW TO-DAY.

RULES

OF THE

Ketchum Spring Water Supply Company.

1st. The water is for the sole and exclusive use of the subscriber for domestic, fire and lawn purposes to the extent of one lot or plot of ground not exceeding 5 x 150 feet. Any ground watered in excess of the above dimensions will be charged for extra. Provided, always, that the subscriber use a spray sprinkler or other similar device, as water will not be allowed to run or flow from any open end or pipe to the detriment of the pressure on the mains.

2d. Any water taken from a hydrant, hose or faucet by a non-subscriber will be charged for and collected from the subscriber from whose premises the water is taken, at full regular rates.

3d. The subscriber shall pay all necessary expenses of ditching, piping and keeping in repair his service pipe or pipes to the junction or connection with the company's mains.

4th. No rebates or drawbacks will be allowed to subscribers whose supply is interrupted by the freezing of their service pipes or by shallow digging, defective plumbing or other neglect on their part.

5th. When an alarm of fire is given, the services shall be shut and kept closed until the fire shall be extinguished. All fire hydrants shall be under the control of the Fire Marshals of the town, immediately upon the alarm of fire and during the continuance of the fire.

6th. All rates and contracts of every character must be made with the Secretary. Appeals from his decisions can be made in writing to the Board of Trustees, and its decisions shall be final.

7th. All rents for service are payable in advance, the first day of each month, to the Secretary, at his office in the town of Ketchum. Any service unpaid for on the 31st day of the month shall be discontinued and water turned off at the main, and so remain until said service is paid for in accordance with the rules.

8th. The foregoing rules are subject to change by order of the Board of Trustees.

9th. It is imperative upon each and every subscriber to prevent, in every way possible, an unnecessary waste of water.

GEO. W. SNOW, Sec'y.

JAS. H. CAMERON
Upper end Main Street,
Blacksmithing,
Wagonmaking
—AND—
GENERAL REPAIRING

Promptly attended to and executed in a workmanlike manner.

Horse and Ox Shoeing
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All kinds of Mining work, Ore Cars, etc., done to order and satisfaction given.

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AGENTS FOR
J. B. Pace's Tobacco Co.,
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DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
BOOTS AND SHOES,
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Our facilities for doing business are such as to enable us to make **BEDROCK PRICES FOR CASH.**
MAIL ORDERS from a distance will receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

A. ADAMS,

Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Rough and Dressed Native and Imported LUMBER,

Sash and Doors, Laths, Shingles and Mouldings.

Also, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FURNITURE DEALER.

Notice of Forfeiture.

To ANDREW OLSON, his legal heirs or representative:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT we have expended one hundred (\$100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the JENNIE W. lode mining claim, situated in Warm Springs Creek mining district, Alturas county, Idaho Territory, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324, Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31, 1888; that the proportion of said expenditure due by you, Andrew Olson, is twenty-five (\$25) dollars, lawful money of the United States, and if within ninety (90) days from the service of this notice, or within ninety (90) days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co-owner, your interest in said claim will become the property of the undersigned, under the provisions of said section 2324.

R. B. MORTON,
T. A. CAMPBELL,
C. H. BRAASE.

Ketchum, I. T., March 25, 1889.
First publication, March 30, 1889.

Notice of Forfeiture.

To JOHN McCULLAN and ED. RYAN, their heirs and assigns:

You are hereby notified that I have expended the sum of two hundred (200) dollars in labor and improvements upon the CONSTITUTION lode mining claim, situated in Warm Springs Creek mining district, Alturas county, Idaho Territory, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324, Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31, 1887, and 1888; that your proportion of such same are as follows, to-wit: for the said John McCullan, \$83.33; being one-third; and for the said Ed. Ryan, \$116.67; being two-thirds; and if within ninety (90) days from the service of this notice, or within ninety (90) days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as co-owners, your interests in said claims will become the property of the undersigned, under the provisions of said section 2324.

ALEXANDER MCGREGOR,
Ketchum, Idaho, May 14, 1889.
First publication, May 18, 1889.

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore existing between S. A. CLEMONS and JAKE BARNES, under the firm name and style of Clemons & Barnes, in the business known as the Fashion Saloon, in Clayton, Custer county, Idaho Territory, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JAKE BARNES retaining all the interests of the late firm, collects all outstanding bills and assumes all indebtedness of the late firm.

S. A. CLEMONS,
JAKE BARNES.
Clayton, Idaho, April 21, 1889.

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We offer the best inducements to the trade.

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Address, A. FISHER BREWING CO.,
July 20th, Salt Lake City, U. T.

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Always on hand a Select Stock of

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Salt Lake Beer on Draught

Billiard and Pool Tables.

The Coziest place in town. juu

THE BANK SALOON

Billiard Parlor,

MAIN STREET, NEAR POSTOFFICE

J. H. MILEY, Prop'r.

Neither pains nor expense has been spared in fitting up, furnishing and stocking the "Bank," and by fair dealing and courteous treatment to all, the proprietor respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. Only the very best of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

Will be kept in stock. Good order will be maintained at all times. Drop in.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, issued under the writ of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Idaho, in and for the county of Alturas, wherein A. W. Comstock and Walter Clark, as Comstock & Clark, are plaintiffs, and E. R. Ryan defendant, upon a judgment rendered on the 14th day of May, 1889, for the sum of four hundred and twenty-two and 28/100 dollars, besides costs and interest, I have this day levied upon all the right, title, claim and interest of said defendant in and to the following described real estate, to-wit:

The Harris lode or mine, situated about 1 1/2 miles from the Elkhorn mine, in a southeasterly direction, on the right side of Elkhorn gulch, going up the creek, Alturas county, Idaho Territory; also, the Elkhorn lode or mine, situated on the Elkhorn hill, one-half mile from the Elkhorn mine, in a northerly and westerly direction, in Warm Springs Creek mining district, Alturas county, Idaho Territory; also, the Burton lode or mine, situated on the Elkhorn hill, about one-half mile from the Elkhorn mine, in a northerly and westerly direction, in Warm Springs Creek mining district, Alturas county, Idaho Territory. Said Burton mine joins the Harris mine on the north. All of said property being more fully described in the Records of Quartz Claims in the office of the County Recorder of Alturas county, Idaho Territory.

Notice is hereby given that I will, on the 15th day of July, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, in front of the court house of the county of Alturas, sell at public auction, for cash, lawful money in hand, all the right, title, claim and interest of said defendant E. R. Ryan, of and in and to the above described property, or so much thereof as shall satisfy said judgment, and interest and costs, to the highest and best bidder.

Dated the 21st day of June, 1889.
P. H. KINNEY, Sheriff.
By P. A. McPHEE, Deputy Sheriff.

A \$60.00 Sewing Machine

FOR \$14.90.

This is the "Singer" Sewing Machine (the original Singer). It is the best in the world. It is made of the finest materials and is guaranteed to last for years. It is the only machine that will sew on any fabric. It is the only machine that will sew on any fabric. It is the only machine that will sew on any fabric.

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