

PUGET SOUND WEEKLY ARGUS SUPPLEMENT.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, APRIL 19, 1878.

COMMUNICATED.

From our Special Correspondent.

VICTORIA, V. I., April 14, 1878.
 EDITOR ARGUS:—Well, I am here in this somewhat renowned city of Victoria—the commercial centre of trade, the Capital of a province with a territory as large as two or three of your States, or Territories—and Paul Fry-like, peeping around, observing manners and customs, and the way our curious do things—listen and looking for something to write about. I judge "a few days will do the city," as Artemus Ward says, and still if one keeps a MEM book and notes down what is seen, heard and felt, it may afford a sufficient number of texts for several letters or sermons. Let this suffice—as brevity is the order of the day—for a preface to what a friend may contribute to your columns during his sojourn in British Columbia.

The location of Victoria is strikingly slightly—the scenery to be viewed from Beacon Hill, charmingly beautiful, cannot be surpassed on a clear day, from any other point on the Pacific Coast I have visited. But again your readers, at all events the most of them, have seen the city and environs, and we will discourse on other matters.

The absorbing topics just now are the Colonial Parliament, Cariboo quartz, and the new election. Well, that Parliament is no more! Its dissolution was attended with an imitation of similar events in the old country—the Lieut.-Governor, etc., being encased in their regimental apparel, pronounced this august legislative body on the 10th inst. Its session, I am told, was a stormy one—a continual struggle between the INS and OUTS, daily marked with charges of corruption and perfidy on the part of members from both sides of the house. Just before the commencement of the session parties were equally divided—an alliance, however, having been agreed on between a fair daughter of the Premier, presto change, and the government party had one majority; saving a new quartz mining act and one or two other unimportant laws, the session resulted in nothing beneficial to the Province. This quartz law is similar to that of the United States, giving any person desiring to acquire a mining claim the right to locate on a ledge 1,500 feet by 600 feet wide.

The Legislature among its last acts in life, in order to keep lubricated the machinery of Government until the 30th of June next, passed the estimates, which amount to the pretty little sum of \$250,000—mostly for salaries. This amount for a Province containing by the highest estimate not more than 20,000 white people, illustrates the expensiveness of Responsible Government (as it is now called), as administered by the party just out of power and which, it is claimed, were more economical than their predecessors. What think you would the people of Washington Territory say, or do, if it cost at the rate of \$80 or \$100 a head to govern them? But this is not all the expenses of Government—there is the Lieutenant-Governor's salary, that of three Judges of the Supreme Court, three Collectors of Customs and their officials, and a host of other Dominion officers amounting to \$60,000 more. True, they are paid by the Dominion Government to which is turned over all the duties collected on account of importations—but comes out of the people's pockets. Judging from what I can hear, this people are getting tired and heart-sick of Responsible Government and are more than willing to return to a crown colony and free port—under which they alleged they were more prosperous and happy.

The recent discovery in Cariboo of gold in its numerous quartz ledges, has caused some excitement and speculation here—promoting the formation of two Stock Boards—British Columbia and the North Pacific. The former has been in operation some months or more and the way a few unsuspecting and credulous citizens have been bitten by it, will be a caution to others. There is nothing in this discovery but what was known years ago—so says an old miner of that district, and that the present excitement has been gotten up by a ring of speculators who have nothing to lose and everything to gain. Several companies have been organized, their stocks placed on the market, and some have brought extravagant prices, but nearly all are now perfectly flat. One company the Enterprise, whose stock has risen highest, and which, by the way, appears most promising, have purchased a mill at cost of over \$16,000, and it is now here ready for shipment. This looks like business. Every success, I say, to Cariboo quartz mining, but I opine it will be two or three years before anything comes out in the way of dividends.

Again it is announced that another gold field has been found on Vancouver Island this time on the banks of Alberni river, that empties into the Sound by that name. The ubiquitous Chinamen in numbers, with their traps and baggage, have gone to this locality, and as they are on surface diggings and said to pay from 50 cents to \$1 per day, it is thought they will be satisfied. Of this nationality, it is asserted in one of the newspapers, there are now over 2,000 in the city, and it sounds the alarm unless the influx is checked by some law, all the white labor will be driven out of the Province. Poor John, after being invited here is getting the cold shoulder; but he is a necessity and knows it, and not until other labor is willing to take his place, can he be driven away.

Notwithstanding the apparent dullness of business in Victoria in a commercial point of view, many buildings are in course of erection. The city has commenced on its new Hall which will be a very creditable

building—the Masonic fraternity on theirs—and judging from representations it will vie with any Hall of the order on the Northern Coast. The Odd Fellows, too, are about commencing on their Hall, which is said will be the finest and largest building in the city. However, it is not known how the recent news of the postponement of work on the Canadian Pacific Railroad for another year will affect these things. Many citizens were startled last Sunday morning reading this news. It came by telegram from headquarters to the "British Colonist" newspaper. Some were heard to say "it was no more than they expected—never had any faith that the road would ever be built—never any in the Carnarvon terms—none in the promise of the Dominion Government that it would commence on this end of the route by July, 1878—and from the time the Dominion Government abandoned the building of the railroad from Esquimalt to Nanaimo, put it down that the people of British Columbia, in their terms of union, were to be traitorously swindled—notwithstanding Lord Dufferin's promise to the contrary. I must get better posted on this subject and allude to it hereafter.

In the way of ITEMS which may prove of interest to some of your readers, they can know that the "Druid House" has been renovated outside and in, the old furniture being replaced by new, and will be in full operation in a few days, under the supervision of new tenants. Jacobs of the "St. George," has sold out and the house is for rent. Strass, Briggs, Kuntz & Co., wholesale merchants, are closing out. The Lady Lamson has been sold to Welch, Rithet & Co., is now being repaired and has been chartered for a voyage to New Zealand—the command offered to Capt. Johnson, lumber-laden from Burrard Inlet, is laying in Royal Roads and sails for China to-morrow. Some fears were entertained to the safety of the old old steamer Wilson G. Hunt, but she arrived this noon. The City of Panama arrived Sunday evening and reports very rough weather the entire voyage. She brings 430 tons of freight for this port. The weather in this latitude for a week or more, has been blustering and cold, bringing snow, hail and rain, and white frosts, which it is feared have injured the fruit. Col. W. K. Ish, with miners machinery and provisions, is waiting here to go to Prince of Wales Island, Alaska, to open a copper mine that has prospected very rich. A new establishment for canning salmon is being built on Fraser river—this will make the sixth in the Province. Alaska will have two—one on Prince of Wales and the other at or near Sitka—both now in the course of erection. PAUL PAY.

TELEPHONE.—The Seattle "Dispatch" has the following: Mr. F. H. Lamb, general manager of this department of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who was here on a short visit from Portland, having with him a couple of telephones, attached one to each of the line between here and Milton yesterday afternoon and for a time several of our citizens had the pleasure of conversing with persons at that place, distant eight miles. Mr. Snow, operator at this place who had charge of the Milton end of the line, informs us that he could hear with the greatest ease everything said at this end, recognizing the voices in every case where the conversation was carried on to any length. The conversation was enlivened by the rendering of the song "Way Down on the Swanee River," by Col. Larrabee, which was reproduced with startling distinctness at the other end of the line, heard not only by the operator but by every one else in the room at Milton. Tunes were also played on the concertina and jewsharp with the same result. Mr. Lamb has removed the instruments and will return with them to Portland, but will be over again in the course of a couple weeks, when more of our citizens may avail themselves of the opportunity to test the practical workings of this wonderful instrument. We will not bore our readers with any lengthened description of a telephone as several accounts of it have already appeared in our columns. Suffice to say it is of most simple and inexpensive construction. Among those who tested the instrument yesterday were Messrs. H. L. Yesler, Col. Larrabee, H. W. Rowland and a number of others.

According to official statistics, there were in the Colony of Victoria in the September quarter of 1877, 30,071 miners at work, of whom 13,997 Europeans and 10,077 Chinese were engaged in alluvial mining, and 14,970 Europeans and 127 Chinese in quartz mining.

Last week five families of immigrants from Illinois, passed down the Sound on their way to Whatcom county.

Portland is to have a baby show this month.

OUR RAILROAD.

Olympia and Thurston county are exultant over the good news regarding their railroad.

The contract has been made with the Pacific Rolling Mills, of San Francisco, for 800 tons of 30 lbs., railroad iron and necessary fixtures, to be increased to 900 tons if needed. Work is now progressing on the same and they are to be ready for delivery about May 1st, and paid for September 1st.

A locomotive of 18 tons, has been purchased of Williams & Blanchard, to be built by the Baldwin Locomotive Company in the East, and shipped to this coast during the present month and arrive with the iron.

Trucks for one passenger car, two box cars and three freight cars were purchased of Huntington & Hopkins, of the Central Pacific, and are ready for shipment with the other material. The woodworks of the cars will be made here.

Arrangements have been made with G. A. Meigs, of the Port Madison Mills, to bring the freight to the long wharf on the west side at \$2 per ton.—"Courier."

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. "Graphic" says: "Senator and Mrs. Mitchell, of Oregon, had a most alarming experience at 3 A. M., Saturday. They were awakened by a burly negro standing over their bed gazing at them. Mr. Mitchell said, 'Who are you?' but his wife promptly exclaimed: 'Don't stop to ask questions—use your revolver.' This so alarmed the intruder that he fled precipitately. This was fortunate, for there was no weapon of defense in the house, and the police did not respond to cries for their presence, none of them being in the neighborhood. The burglar had made his selections of clothing, and had evidently come to the bed hoping to secure a watch and purse. He left everything behind in his hasty flight."

\$66 a week in your own town. \$5 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

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This is the Largest and Best Selected Stock of Boots and Shoes on Puget Sound, Comprising BRONZE AND SATIN DRESSING, MASON'S CHALLENGE BLACKING, FRANK MILLER'S WATER PROOF BLACKING. MACHINE SILK AND NEEDLES. Shoe Findings, Of Every Description. Rigging & Harness Leather, &c., &c

A complete assortment of Miscellaneous Stock!

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The School is divided into three Departments, viz.: Academic, Grammar and Primary, and pupils are expected to pass from the lowest to the highest grade, in regular order, passing written examinations in previous studies, answering 75 per cent. of questions asked.

Course of Study.

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FOUR GRADES EACH REQUIRING ONE YEAR FOR COMPLETION.

FIRST YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.
Latin Grammar, (B) Natural History, Elementary Algebra, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, High Arithmetic, (B) Physical Geography, English Grammar.	Latin Grammar, (A) Greek Grammar, Casar's Commentaries, Ancient History, High Algebra, (A) High Arithmetic, (A) Geometry, (B) Elementary Astronomy, English Grammar, (B)
THIRD YEAR.	FOURTH YEAR.
Cicero's select orations, Virgil's Aeneid, Greek Readers, Anabasis, German Reader, Trigonometry, Mensuration, surveying, Navigation, (B) Constitution U. S., Political Economy, Chemistry.	Horace's Odes, Livy, Herodotus, Memorabilia, Evidences of Christianity, Wm. Tell, (11), Moral Science, English Literature, Geology, Logic.

Exercises in Composition and Declamation throughout the course to the 4th year, when original orations, written reviews, abstract, etc. will be required.

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This embraces all the studies generally taught in common schools, between the Third Reader, Primary Arithmetic, Third Geography and corresponding studies, up to the first of the Academic Department, at which time pupils are expected to pass examination in the following studies, which constitute the highest grade of the Grammar Department: Bullion's English Grammar, Geography completed, with map-drawing from memory and use of Terrestrial Globes, History of the United States, outlines of English History, Fifth Reader, P. Farley's History, Written Spelling, Penmanship, Practical Arithmetic completed and Mental Arithmetic.

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This Department is the MOST IMPORTANT, and we propose doing thorough work in building the ground-work for future education. Our system of instruction embraces the latest plans and most approved systems for

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CALENDAR

FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1877-78:
 First term begins Aug. 27 and ends Nov. 2
 Second " " Nov. 5 " Jan. 11
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THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO IMPORT from the East the following varieties of seedling potatoes, and will be prepared to fill orders for them at the rate of \$1 per pound, post-paid to any part of the country.

RUBY, ALPHA, Snowflake, SUPERIOR, EXTRA EARLY, VERMONT, BREECES' PRO-LIFIC, EUREKA, SENTINEL BROWNELL, EARLY OHIO, BURBANK SEEDLING,

Calcutta seedlings, Peerless, Monitors.

These potatoes are all of my own growing, from the seed received.

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OX SHOES & ANCHORS made to ORDER.

All orders attended to promptly.

Port Townsend, - - W. T.

MAJOR GRANVILLE O. HALLER.

MARCH 11, 1878.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

MR. MAISH, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following REPORT:

(To accompany joint resolution H. R. 63.) The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the joint resolution H. Res. 63, authorizing a court of inquiry in the case of Granville O. Haller, late of the Seventh Infantry, United States Army, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to submit the following report:

Granville O. Haller entered the army as second lieutenant of the Fourth Infantry on the 17th day of November, 1839. In 1840 he joined his regiment at Fort Gibson, and he saw active and continuous service in the Florida war as acting adjutant of his regiment.

In 1845 the Third and Fourth regiments of Infantry became the "army of occupation" on the border of Texas, and took possession of St. Joseph's Island and Corpus Christi. He there acted as brigade major of the Third Brigade—a title now obsolete.

In 1846 the "army of occupation" marched to the Rio Grande, and encamped opposite Matamoras. He there was appointed commissary of the Third brigade. Relinquishing that position for one of more active duties in the field, he participated in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, and in all the battles in the valley of Mexico.

In the terrible battle of El Molino del Rey he was one of the storming party, and was not only complimented by his superior officer for his gallantry, but on the 8th of September, 1847, received his commission of captain by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct in that battle.

On the 13th of September, 1847, he was commissioned major by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec.

In 1852 Major Haller and his company were sent to the Pacific Coast, and in 1853 was stationed at Fort Dalles, in the Territory of Oregon. He actively participated in the Oregon Indian war of 1855 and 1856, and at or near the Yakima river, W. T., was surrounded by a vastly superior force of hostile Indians, fought for three days, and finally cut his way out, losing over a third of his command.

In 1859 Major Haller and his company were ordered to Fort Mojave, on the Colorado River, New Mexico.

In 1861 he was ordered to this city. Upon his arrival he found he had been promoted to the rank of Major, was assigned to duty on Brig. Gen. Andrew Porter's staff, and appointed by him an assistant Inspector-General in the Provost-Marshal's Department; afterwards was commandant of general headquarters during the Peninsula and Maryland campaigns. He was an active and vigilant officer, and as such enjoyed the confidence of his superior officers, and no one ever doubted his loyal devotion to his country until the 25th of July 1863, when, by Special Order No. 331, without notice that any accusation had been made, and without any form of trial, he was dismissed the service by order of the Secretary of War. Up to the date of his dismissal he had served his country actively and faithfully, most of the time upon the frontier, for twenty-three years, eight months, and eight days.

He was dismissed on a deposition made by Commander Clark H. Wells, charging him with the utterance of disloyal sentiments. The alleged disloyal sentiments were represented by Wells as having been uttered in his presence and in the presence of Maj. Charles J. Whiting, Second United States Cavalry. Major Whiting, when called upon, denied under oath that Haller made use of the language attributed to him by Wells. Major Haller also denies that he gave utterance to the sentiments to which Wells deposed.

General James Tilton, civil engineer, chief inspector of water supply of Washington City and Georgetown, D. C., in an affidavit made by him, among other things, said:

In 1866 or 1867, being in the City of Washington, I met at the Ebbitt House the officer who was one of the witnesses to the alleged disloyal utterances. I had a conversation with this officer, Commander Clark Wells, U. S. N.

I entered into a full conversation with him upon the subject of Major Haller, and Captain Wells then admitted to me that it was possible that he might have dreamed it, meaning the alleged disloyal utterances or toast said to have been drunk by Major Haller and Whiting of the Army in presence of Captain Wells.

I then apprised Captain Wells that if ever Major Haller succeeded in obtaining a court of inquiry or court-martial upon the charges or allegations under which he had been dismissed I would certainly, if

living, repeat this admission under oath, to which Captain Wells made no dissent, but expressed himself as personally friendly to Major Haller.

Major Haller received from his comrades in arms a number of letters bearing testimony to his skill and bravery as an officer and his patriotism during the late war.

Two of these letters are especially important. One addressed to Major Haller, on Feb. 9, 1874, by Maj. Francis H. Bates (Captain and Brevet-Major, U. S. A., and late First-Lieutenant of Major Haller's company) furnishes such unmistakable evidence of Major Haller's devotion to his country at the outbreak of the rebellion that part of it is here given. Among other things, Major Bates says:

I always thought and still think that a great mistake was made somewhere in your case. Knowing as I did the patriotic sentiments which governed all your conversation and actions during the dark days of 1860 and 1861, when we were on the frontiers of civilization at Fort Mojave, New Mexico, and subsequently at San Diego, Cal.; when, as we journeyed toward the settlements and were met and surrounded by the disloyal; when Albert S. Johnson and officers of all grades eagerly threw off their allegiance to our glorious "stripes and stars," and glittering prizes were offered to all who should join in that "Texas band;" when no opposition was offered to their departure and you and your small command, together with the small dragoon force and quartermaster department at Los Angeles, were nearly all that were left in that section to uphold the honor of our country; remembering all this, I say that if any sentiments of disloyalty had ever animated your breast, it seems to me that this would have been the time for them to have become apparent and betrayed themselves; but you were firm, and our small company seeing and feeling the determination of their two remaining officers, smothered the rising mutterings that were ever appearing in their midst, stood true and loyal men, and by their firmness, together with the small force at Los Angeles and Yuma, saved, I verily believe, Lower California from joining the ranks of the secession states. There were many deeds of silent heroism and loyalty enacted in those early days upon our frontier, and of which history has taken no notice, which, had they been known, would have gone far toward the protection of the actors in them when accusations were afterwards brought against them by superloyalists, whose chief stock in trade consisted in aspersing the character and actions of the true men and patriots, of such a true and loyal man as I believe you to have been.

With great respect, I am your friend and former first lieutenant.

F. H. BATES, Captain and Brevet-Major, U. S. A. To GRANVILLE O. HALLER, Late Major U. S. A., Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C.

The other letter to which reference was made was written by Gen. John S. Crocker, U. S. A. It affords strong evidence of Major Haller's love of country at the time of the alleged utterance of disloyal sentiments. The letter is all so pertinent to this inquiry that it is given entire below:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1874.

DEAR MAJOR:—Since our conversation yesterday I have thought of the circumstances connected with your discharge from the Army, and well remember the universal expressions of regret of the officers and men with whom you served at what they deemed the great injustice that was done you. I know the valuable services you rendered your country in her greatest peril and throughout your long career of meritorious service. I distinctly remember your gentlemanly bearing, integrity of character, your bravery and skill as an officer, and therefore I earnestly sympathize with you and believe the treatment you received was simply cruel. During the war you and myself served a long time at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac; yourself as commandant of the post at general headquarters and I as colonel commanding the ninety-third New York Volunteers the headquarters guard. Thus our official and personal relations were of the most intimate character and our duties such as brought us together more or less every day and night. Perhaps no officer was more intimately associated with you than myself in the performance of duty. I knew your sentiments, heard your expressions, and was an eye-witness from day to day to your zeal in the cause and to the faithful and efficient manner in which you discharged your onerous duties. Therefore I shall ever be able to bear witness to your bravery and skill as an officer, your untiring industry, your love of country and the good old flag, and your earnest loyalty and real merit.

Hoping and trusting our country will yet correct the wrongs unwittingly done you, I remain, very respectfully and truly yours, JOHN S. CROCKER, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A. Maj. GRANVILLE O. HALLER.

Enough has been produced to show that a serious mistake was made somewhere. Here an officer who had served his country for more than twenty-three years, and always with honor and distinction, was summarily dismissed from the service, upon the sworn ex-parte statement of a single person without notice to him, or the opportunity to meet the charges and make a defense. Repeatedly has Major Haller demanded the opportunity to disprove these charges and vindicate his patriotism. Baffled

upon every occasion, he has persisted in his demand until the present time. On March 3, 1865, an act of Congress was passed giving to officers dismissed by the President a right to a trial by court-martial. Its provisions are as follows:

When any officer, dismissed by order of the President, makes in writing an application for trial, setting forth, under oath that he has been wrongfully dismissed, the President shall, as soon as the necessities of the service may permit, convene a court-martial to try such officer on the charges on which he shall have been dismissed. And if a court-martial is not so convened within six months from the presentation of such application for trial, or if such court, being convened, does not award dismissal or death as the punishment of such officer, the order of dismissal by the President shall be void. (R. S., Sec 1230.)

In the original act, the word "hereafter" occurs before the word "dismissed" in the first line. Whether by the omission of the word "hereafter" it was intended to make the section applicable to cases of dismissal anterior to the passage of the act, it is for the purposes of this case unnecessary to discuss. It has been construed, it would seem, not to apply in this case. It, however, does afford a good reason why the relief asked for Major Haller should be given. There was more reason for such a law when, in the din and excitement of the war, injustice was more apt to be done.

Major Haller demands a right which the Constitution and laws of his country are supposed to secure to every citizen, however high or however humble, a right to a fair and impartial trial by his peers. He has been asking for the privilege of vindicating his loyalty before such a tribunal ever since the order of his dismissal. Your committee believe it to be but justice to him, his friends and family, that he should have such right. If injustice has been done him, he ought to have the privilege of showing it.

The committee report back the joint resolution as amended, with the recommendation that it do pass.

U stop at the "O. K." and try some of that coffee.

A CARD.

I, the undersigned, Captain of the French barque Quillota, certify that Mr. R. W. DeLion has been my stevedore in taking on board a cargo of lumber, at Port Ludlow, on Puget Sound, and that he has acquitted himself to my great satisfaction.

I take pleasure in recommending him as capable, reliable and straightforward in all his relations; for which reason it is my pleasure to recommend his services to all my fellow shipmasters. L. THOREUX, Port Townsend, Feb. 21, 1878.

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1 yoke of heavy work oxen for logging camp use; 7 or 8 years old; 7 feet 5 inches girth, at WATERMAN & KATZ, 6

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NOTICE.—We have just received per Sir, Dakota, a large lot of dry goods, saddlery, etc. Also a lot of hardware, consisting of farming implements of all kinds, such as were never kept in Port Townsend before. WATERMAN & KATZ.

PATENTS and how to obtain them. Pamphlet of 60 pages free, upon receipt of stamps for postage. Address GILMORE, SMITH, & CO., Solicitors of Patents, Box 44, 47 Washington, D. C.

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An old physician retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for General Debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. The recipe will be sent free of charge to all who desire it, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Address with stamp naming this paper.

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