UTAH GUNS LEAD THE VAN.

Batteries Take Most Advanced Post on the American Line.

THEY SHELL THE VILLAGES.

Troops are in Excellent Spirits and Regard the Campaign as a Huge Picnic.

Manila, Feb. 8.—Gen. Hale's brigade, consisting of the First South Dakota infantry, First Colorado infantry and First Nebraska infantry, supported by a battery of Utah light artillery, occupies the most advanced post in the American line, fifty ten miles from the base of supplies. It has an almost perfect position.

Four guns of the Utah artillery stationed on a hill behind the waterworks command the valley to the right and left, and the foothills in front.

Two companies of the Colorado's support the Twenty-third infantry, which is encamped at the reservoir, three miles to the rear. Outposts line the ridge overlooking the valley, while a strong entrenchment with gun emplacements fronts the river.

Yesterday the Utahs dropped shells across the village across the river. The native disappeared among the hills, the main body retiring to the right, and the enemy's skirmishers, subsequently the Americans reconnoitered and found the village of San Pedro completely deserted. They did not burn it, and today the villagers returned in small parties bearing bamboos to which white flags were fastened. They kept, however, out of range. Later signal fires were lighted along the ridge on the other side of the valley.

AMERICAN PICNICKERS.

The American troops are in excellent spirits and appear to regard their expedition as a picnic rather than a stern reality. One party Colorado men who was discussing the capture of the village said it resembled the hits of a rabbit drive on the Colorado plains.

Gen. Ovenshine's brigade, the Fourth cavalry, Fourth infantry and Twelfth North Dakota infantry on the right did some reconnoitering today, but others who were busy taking stations vacantly. The First Washington infantry, the First Idaho infantry and the Ninth Dakotas are strung out from Blockhouse No. 11 to the old Spanish trenches northward of the Idaho fort, while the Fourteenth infantry is quartered. A few native houses from which shots have been fired were burned, but most of the others are either vacant or marked with white flags.

The enemy is obviously concentrated at Parunaque. Gen. King's brigade, which includes the First California infantry, First Idaho infantry, Twenty, and First Wyoming infantry, has been compelled to destroy the village of San Pedro Macati, one of the native suburbs from home to home, fired from the windows as the Americans arrived. The Fourth cavalry has been ordered forward to forage for food. All that is left of Pasu and Pasita Ana is occupied by the Californians.

KANSAS TO THE FRONT.

Last evening as the Filipinos at Caloocan were evidently massing for a night attack, the Kansas battalion, belonging the Twentieth Kansas infantry were ordered to attack and drive the enemy out from a hamlet in front of the front of the firing line, where they had caused considerable annoyance all the morning. The battalion charged brilliantly, driving the enemy like chaff, and penetrating to the very heart of the hamlet.

First Lieut. A. C. Allard, an cadet last night, was killed while leading his company, and was shot in the forehead. Sergt. Jay Sheldon, Company I, was mortally wounded. Privates Dabl, Beatty, Ernest Fritz, John Gilliam and two other members of Company B were also slightly wounded.

Thirty dead Filipinos were counted in the brush, and there were many more wounded.

The gunboats Concord, and Callao kept up an incessant fire from Cavite, the Concord dropping shells into the town with telling effect. In order to avoid accidents from this source, Gen. Otis was compelled to recall the Kansas battalion, after burning the outskirts of the town. Either the cadets of the Kansas battalion or the natives themselves fired a number of buildings within the town limits. Presumably this was the result of the shelling. No further attempt to attack during the night was made by either side.

GOOD ORDER IN MANILA.

The Spanish papers generally comment favorably upon the attitude and maintenance of order in Manila.

The Union Iberica says: "We are satisfied that the Americans who are for a greater part volunteers, fought valiantly and with perfect discipline, although without entrenchments, at the Malabon, Caloocan and Polo, and demonstrated the spirit which animates them. The Filipinos who are accustomed to fight in trenches with Mauserlike methods also fought bravely, but with less precision and regularity."

The situation today is practically unchanged. The American lines have not so appreciably extended and the troops generally are taking much needed rest. Reconnaissances show that the Filipinos are in force in the villages of Pasig and Parunaque, probably 5,000 men at the latter place, with a strong fortification. All is quiet along the line when this dispatch is filed at noon.

The provost guard is in absolute control of Manila. All fears of a native uprising in the city were dissipated by the promptitude which spelled the outbreak on Monday evening. The streets were deserted last evening by 9 o'clock, and not a light was to be seen in the native quarter.

FILIPINO PRISONERS.

The Filipinos, accustomed to Spanish methods are constantly inquiring of the American soldiers when the prisoners are to be executed. They seem unable to realize that orders have not been issued for the executions. Indeed insurgents are besieged by women anxious to plead for the lives of their relatives and friends.

All is quiet at Cavite. Owing to the lack of supplies in the adjacent village of San Roque Commissary Milliken has been authorized to sell necessaries to those able to pay for them and there will be a distribution of free rations to the poor. The rebels have not hoisted a church tower in Cavite evidently with the purpose of occupying it with sharpshooters.

Aone Aguilina, the Filipino ex-consul, made an unofficial visit to Gen. Otis today.

Tomorrow is the first day of the Chinese new year and orders have been issued prohibiting firecrackers.

Pinnings at the waterworks has been resumed.

Died in the Opera House.

New York, Feb. 8.—Mrs. Marie Allen, wife of Col. Ethan Allen, grandson of the Revolutionary hero of that name, died in the Metropolitan opera house tonight. Just as the curtain went up, Mrs. Allen gasped and fell forward. She was carried to the corridor and thence to the reception room, where she died in a few minutes.

BOUNDARY OF ALASKA.

Joint High Commission Reaches No Conclusion in the International Dispute.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8.—Despite reports to the contrary, no conclusion has been reached by the joint high commission for giving Canada a seaport or right of way on or from the Alaskan seacoast to the Canadian-Alaskan border-line. Numerous telegrams have been sent here to the members of the commission and to others citing reports that this government might agree to such a step and protesting against any such action.

The question whether the Senate would ratify a treaty incorporating a provision for giving over any portion our territory, save as involved in the adjusting of the exact boundary line, is giving rise to no end of discussion. What the outcome of the whole question may be, cannot be ascertained, for the reason that no final settlement is yet in sight.

The news of the action of the British Columbian parliament in excluding aliens from government participation in the new gold fields, putting an effectual embargo on Americans coming over from Alaska, has created much interest, but it is pointed out significantly that this action might be intended for its effects on this side of the border line, through a possible repeal for some countervailing concession.

Senator Fairbanks, chairman of the American commission, asked about the reports, declined to discuss what had taken place, making, however, this statement. "The Alaskan boundary question is unsettled. Any reports to the contrary are entirely unfounded."

"What will probably be the basis of settlement of this question?" he was asked.

"I am unable to advise you as to that. It is premature to speculate as to that would be premature."

Eulogy for Bledsoe.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 8.—Col. Hiram Bledsoe, who died on Monday at Pleasant Hill, was buried yesterday. The following telegram was received during the day from Gen. John H. McNulta of Chicago:

Chicago, Feb. 7, 1899.—D. W. Ryder, superintendent, Pleasant Hill, Kansas City.—Col. Hiram Bledsoe's funeral from his home near Pleasant Hill, under the auspices of the United States Confederate Veterans, takes place today. He was a friend of mine. He was a gallant soldier, one of the best types produced by the civil war, as generous and chivalrous as he was brave, a gallant foe, but when the fight was over a kind and generous host to his defeated foe when the fight was over. With my little command he fought at times in front of his guns, at short range at Lexington, where, with others, I was wounded and captured. Please procure and send a floral tribute for his casket. Mark the "Tribute from one who fought on the Union line at Lexington, September 11-20, 1861."

JOHN M'NULTA.

AGAINST EVART.

Judiciary Committee Presents a Report Adverse to the Nomination.

Washington, Feb. 8.—In the executive session of the Senate today Senator Hoar, chairman of the judiciary committee, presented the report of that committee adverse to the nomination of Hamilton G. Evart to be district judge of the Western district of North Carolina, and he and Senator Spooner both made speeches explaining the reasons for the report. They stated that a thousand pages of testimony had been taken in the case, and expressed the opinion that the charges made against Mr. Evart were sustained by the facts. These charges were that he was incompetent as a lawyer and unfaithful to hold the position. He was accused of defrauding prisoners and that they whose business it was to public documents while a member of the House of Representatives. The Senate adjourned before Mr. Spooner had concluded.

Isolated on the Ice.

Chicago, Feb. 8.—Three men, homeward several miles out in Lake Michigan today, saw the failure of a strenuous effort to send them relief by hoisting a flag held by hand across fields of ice with the prevailing wind 12 below zero. Assistant City Engineer Paul Brown, heading the relief expedition, which took supplies to Captain Kelly and three assistants at city water supply intake, known as the Sixty-eighth street crib, Brown and his two companions, Captain South of the Dunham tug line and Captain Donovan, chief city diver, boarded the Illinois Central express train with about 300 pounds of provisions. They left the train at Sixty-eighth street, loaded their supplies on a bobsled and started across the ice fields for the crib. The stream westward wind made the trip exceedingly dangerous, both from the floes of ice and the risk of being blown and his associates each took turns at the oars, while the others pushed the provisions-laden sled. After an exceedingly perilous, owing to gaps and floating ice, the darting mission was temporarily abandoned.

Did you ever notice how some women break down after marriage? As the family increases, the mother becomes less their graceful, symmetrical form, their faces are full of lines and no vestige of youth remains. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription works wonders for such women. A woman need never lose her shape or beauty. If she will take "Favorite Prescription" during gestation, she will not be worried. Nothing

sickness will be almost wholly unknown. Nervous sickness will be prostration, hysteria, backache, bearing-down pains, and the ordeal will be shortened. Recovery will be rapid, and the patient will regain her old-time attractiveness of face and figure. The mother who takes this wonderful medicine can look forward to robust, healthy babies, even though a half-dozen children play about her knees. No other women's remedy is its equal. Never allow the medicine dealer to substitute something else.

This remedy contains no trace of alcohol, nor opium, nor any of the dangerous drugs which enter so largely into many advertised "nervine" and "female" medicines. It is not to be recommended for the cure of fatal diseases. It will not create craving for stimulants.

"For four years my wife was in a most miserable condition, suffering from female weakness," writes J. L. Everett, Esq., of Hagerman, Washington Co., Idaho. "Her mother I decided to try in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. She took several bottles of the medicine and gave birth to a ten pound son on January 1st, 1897. She is now about well and able to do her housework."

Every family needs a medical guide and instructor. The best ever published is the Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages. It will be sent free on receipt of a one-cent stamp to cover cost of mailing only. This book has been authoritatively termed "The Bible of the Body," for it is to the body what the Bible is to the soul,—the great chart of salvation.

POOR LO GETS HIS REQUEST.

Indian Bill Goes Through in the Senate Yesterday.

OTHER MEASURES PASS.

Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill is Investigated—Fairbanks Makes Explanation.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The Senate confined itself largely to the transaction of routine business today. The Indian appropriation bill which has been pending for several weeks was completed and passed. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was taken up but after twenty-four pages of it had been disposed of it was laid aside for the day. A few resources of minor importance were passed.

Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts reported from the committee on printing a joint resolution appropriating $4,200 for the publication of maps and texts of the surveys made last summer in Alaska by the geological survey and asked for immediate consideration. The request precipitated a lively discussion, in which Mr. Wolcott criticised the appropriations. The resolution was objected, Mr. Hoar of Vermont gave notice that he would ask the Senate to pay its tribute to the late Senator Cullom on February 22nd, immediately after the reading of Washington's farewell address.

A bill was passed to restore pensions to soldiers who had forfeited them by enlistment in the war with Spain.

A bill to change and fix the time of holding the terms of the district and circuit courts of Batesville, Ark., was passed.

Consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was then resumed. Mr. Pettigrew presented as an amendment to the bill his measure for the restoration to the citizens and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians of their annuities. This question has been before the Senate for several days.

Mr. Allison made a point of order against the amendment that it was new legislation and had no place on the appropriation bill.

In discussing the point of order Mr. Pettigrew made a strong appeal to the Senate to carry out its agreement with the Indians. He declared that it is an equal number of white citizens had been treated as crudely and heartlessly as these Indians have been by Congress it would have aroused the indignation of the world.

Mr. Allen advocated the amendment.

Mr. Davis urged the acceptance of the amendment. He had not the slightest doubt after careful investigation of its entire justice.

Mr. Allison said that while he was willing at any time to debate the question it was clearly a matter of new legislation and he must insist upon the point of order. The point of order was sustained. The bill was then passed.

Mr. Cullom called up the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and its consideration was begun. The bill as reported to the Senate carries appropriations of $25,000,000, an increase of $121,860 over the amount as it passed the House. After completing twenty-four pages of the bill, except the paragraph relating to the right of copyright, the bill was laid aside.

In the course of the debate on the Indian bill yesterday, Mr. Pettigrew made some serious reflections upon the Indians member of the Flathead Indian commission.

Mr. Fairbanks was absent at the time. He took occasion today to refute the charges. "It is no slight matter," said he, "for a United States senator to stand here and strike down the character of a man, however humble he may be, in the public mind, and I do not feel as is that of a senator. I cannot omit the opportunity to denounce the charge of dishonesty against from South Dakota as unfounded in fact."

In substantially reiterating the charges Mr. Pettigrew said he disliked to strike at the character of any man but as he was absent he felt obliged that he was right he would let the statements stand. If he should be convinced of their injustice, however, he would make amends.

The Senate then, at 4:05 p.m., on motion of Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota, went into executive session, and at 5:25 p. m. adjourned.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Filibusters Frustrate the Passing of the Bills to Furnish Appropriations.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The net result of the work during the five days allotted for the consideration of public building bills in the House was the passage of a single bill providing for the erection of a building at Newport News, Va., at a cost of $75,000. Twelve bills in all, carrying authorizations for expenditures of about $12,000,000, were favorably considered in committee of the whole, but only the ceremonies today, but because seventeen other bills reported had not been acted upon in the regular order, unanimous consent could not be obtained to allow them to be considered, and all efforts to advance the bills favorably acted upon in committee were blocked.

The second bill, appropriating $47,000 for a building at Blair City, Neb., got as far as the third reading, when a demand for the production of the engrossed bill prevented it from being placed upon its passage. The question had been ordered on the Alter a. Pa., bill carrying $125,000, when the House adjourned, so it goes over to the unfinished business tomorrow.

All the other bills, however, lose the privilege of which they had in view of the special order. Another day, therefore, will have to be allotted to pursue the work of the committee of the whole which have already been obtained for another day as soon as the appropriation bills are out of the way. Twelve of four bills were favorably acted upon by the committee today.

Mr. Gardner (Rep., Mich.), called up the Senate bill to amend the law requiring ballots for members of Congress to be written or printed, so as to permit the use of machines where authorized by the laws of the State. Massachusetts, Michigan and several other States now enjoy machines in State, county and municipal elections. The bill was passed, 94 to 14.

When the regular order was called for, Mr. Dwelle (Rep. Neb.), chairman of the public buildings and grounds committee, instead of moving to go into committee of the whole for the consideration of the remaining bills, reported for the committee included his bill to provide for the sale of lots heretofore acted upon by the committee, if the whole yesterday. The members who still had bills unacted upon objected strenuously to this proceeding, and finally, under the threats of filibustering, Mr. Dwelle moved that the House went into committee of the whole and took up the remaining bills in their order. It began by noting that he would move that the committee rise at 4 o'clock.

The first bill considered was for a site for a public library in Washington, for which Andrew Carnegie recently offered $5,000,000. The site selected by the bill was Mount Vernon square, at present a government reservation. An appropriation consequently was involved. The bill was laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

When the next bill, for a public building at Joliet, Mo., to cost $75,000, was called up, Mr. Hooker (Rep., Miss.) made a general statement upon the work of the committee on public buildings and grounds, remarking that the committee had discriminated unanimously in favor of certain cities. He cited Seattle, Wash., and Galveston, Tex., as cases in point. Mr. Dwelle, in behalf of the members representing that district, Mr. Berry, had secured a favorable report on Joliet.

The bills favorably acted upon were the following: Stroudsburg, Pa., $50,000; Stockton, Cal., discretionary, to cost not to exceed $100,000; Freeport, Ill., $75,000; Tampa, Fla., $100,000; Anniston, Ala., $75,000; Bristol, Tenn., $75,000; Aberdeen, S. D., $75,000; Raleigh, N. C., $100,000; Monroe, Mich., $75,000; Hastings, Neb., $75,000; Galveston, Tex., $75,000; Louisville, Ohio, $50,000; Fort Clinton, Wis., $50,000; Ottumwa, Ia., $75,000; Kansas City, Mo., $75,000; Oskaloosa, Ia., $50,000.

At 5:30 p. m. Mr. Meyer moved that the committee rise. At an earlier hour still remained unacted on, there were four bills and protests, but the motion prevailed, 72 to 55.

The opposition was in an only manner, and after the passage of the first bill on the list, the Newport News public building at Newport News, Va., to cost $75,000, the opposition was massed against the Blair, Neb., bill, the fate which carried 102 to 121, and the Senate bill for a building at Altoona, Pa., to cost $125,000, was carried by a vote of 108 to 116, when the dilatory tactics of the opposition continued, and at last at 5:30 p. m., ten minutes after the special order expired, the House adjourned.

ROBERTS' CREDENTIALS.

Clerk of the House Receives the Certificate of the Election of Utah's Congressman.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The credentials of Brigham H. Roberts of Utah as a member of the Fifty-sixth Congress have been received by Chief Clerk Mc-Dowell of the House of Representatives and placed on file. Owing to the public attention this case has excited, the credentials are given in full as follows:

State of Utah, Executive Department.—I, James G. Hammond, Secretary of State of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that on Tuesday, the 8th day of November, A. D. 1898, at the general election held within and for said State, Brigham H. Roberts was duly elected Representative to the Fifty-sixth Congress of the United States of America, from the State of Utah, as appears in the returns of said election, which have been duly canvassed and certified.

"In testimony whereof, I have set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Utah, this 19th day of December, 1898.

J. G. HAMMOND,
"Secretary of State."

The credentials were received yesterday and deposited in the clerk's safe.

JACK FROST IN THE EAST.

St. Paul Heads the List with the Thermometer 26 Below Zero.

Omaha Comes a Good Second with Minus 21 Notches—Terrible Distress Owing to Cold.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 8.—Today has been a record-breaker for cold weather in Omaha. Starting at 15 below zero at 5 o'clock this morning, the mercury fell to 17 below in two hours, and then took an upward turn, reaching 15 below at noon, when it began to fall again, and at 8 o'clock this evening the government instrument indicated 21 below and still falling. The severe cold is made almost unendurable by a northwest gale blowing at the rate of 30 miles an hour. Reports from different parts of the State show records of from 15 below at Geneva to 30 below at Goring, accompanied by high winds.

Kansas City, Feb. 8.—Northwestern Missouri this morning experienced the coldest weather in the history of that portion of the State. Maryville, in Nodaway county, reported 20 degrees below zero at 5 o'clock this morning; at 5 o'clock it was 11. In Kansas City it was 4 below zero, the coldest weather here, the coldest of the season, was officially recorded. At midnight the mercury registered 5 degrees below zero, which is the coldest known here in four years. Abilene, Kan., reports 14 below zero, and has heavy hands to stock.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 8.—The thermometer fell to 8 degrees above zero in Atlanta last night, the coldest of this year.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 8.—Last night brought Minnesota's record for cold weather, the weather bureau reporting 26 below zero, while unofficial temperatures ranged from 30 below to 40 below in the extreme northwest. The mercury is approaching zero over the upgrade, and a slight abatement of the cold is promised later in the week. The weather continues clear, but there has been quite a strong wind. This is the hottest since January, 1893. On account of the intense cold the city schools were most of them closed.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 8.—A coal famine is threatened throughout Kentucky. The mines are flooded, and it is impossible to get coal. The temperature in this city is 5 below zero and falling steadily cooler. If the present weather continues, much loss of life from freezing to death is looked for.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 8.—The coldest weather of the winter was experienced here today. At 8:30 o'clock this morning the government thermometer registered 9 degrees below zero. Tonight at 8 o'clock it was 12 degrees below. Because of low gas pressure, there is much suffering in the poor quarters of the city.

Philadelphia, Feb. 8.—The snow, which began falling early Sunday morning, has continued with little pause ever since, accompanied by a fierce gale. Reports from all parts of the State show that the storm has been general. The snow is drifting badly in the exposed places, and the cold is intense. The mercury has been ranging from 10 to 20 degrees below zero all day, and tonight it is 10 below zero. The wind blows a gale from the northwest, and the outlook is for the coldest weather of the season.

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Nobody wants money back; that's why we make such a show of the grocer's always having it ready.

Schilling's Best baking powder is best and goes a third further.

BEEF IS THE STAR TOPIC.

War Investigating Committee Will Report Today.

SAYS ALGER IS A MODEL.

General Miles and His Assertions Regarding the Embalmed Beef Receive Severe Criticism.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The war investigating commission has not completed its labors and its report will be in the hands of the President tomorrow. The commission held a session today that extended well into the afternoon, going over details. Tomorrow the members of the commission will meet at their old offices, formally attach their signatures to the formal document, then proceed in a body to the executive mansion, inform the President that they have completed their labors and present their report. The commission then will cease to exist. The commission's quarters will be vacated immediately and will be taken possession of by Gen. Kennedy and Maj. Wilkins, who hold the newly-created offices of adjutant to the war department, respectively in charge of the commissary and quartermaster's department.

The report of the war commission is a voluminous publication, of 50 printed pages. Each member has been supplied with a printed copy to retain and arrangements have been made so that the President will have as many printed copies as he desires when he makes the document public.

The report makes an important feature of the best meat and disposes of as a general proposition the charges that have been made against the beef furnished the army. It finds, it is understood, that most of the beef was such as could be properly pronounced as an emergency ration, and that the evidence showed it never was intended to be anything but an emergency ration. It says there were only two witnesses who really testified against the beef, Gen. Miles and Maj. Daly, the latter of whom made the report regarded as the most sensational forwarded to the commission by Gen. Miles. The testimony of these two witnesses, the commission, it is understood, goes on to point out, was more of evidence adduced to the contrary as affecting this testimony.

As to such of the canned beef as was found to be objectionable the commission points out the effect of the tropical climate in producing the disintegration of the fat in the meat and the consequent rendering of the contents unpalatable. Most of the beef though, is found to have been satisfactory for emergency use, where fresh beef or beef on the hoof could not be procured.

The strictures of Gen. Miles made public on the beef and his public expressions in other ways, it is understood, are subjected to a severe criticism.

The methods and manner of loading the transports in Gen. Shafter's Cuban expedition are subjected to severe and responsibility placed for the results.

The reports find that the statements of chemical experts made by Gen. Miles on the authority of Maj. Daly are not borne out by the chemical experts who are placed on the stand. It quotes from Maj. Daly's testimony and then takes up the testimony of Chemist Clark and Bigelow, who examined analyses of the beef submitted and found as a chemical expert Maj. Daly is not supported by other chemical authorities and that therefore his testimony is regarded as not worthy of credence.

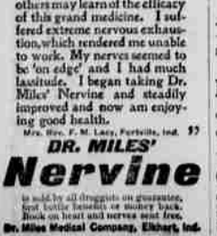
There are also said to be some recommendations as to organization of certain branches of the service, and it is stated the recommendations are not radical.

As to the administration and conduct of the war the conclusions are understood to be that everything possible was done by the President in the limited time it had at its command in making the preparations for the war and the report says that the conduct of the war not onto worked out successfully, but it was due to it as to be worthy of great commendation.

The report says that the evidence before the commission shows that Secretary Alger exercised proper diligence and supervision and that his subordinates also were efficient, experienced and faithful. The commission is a cult on its report and there is no minority report.

At the outset the commission divided itself into sub-committees for the separate consideration of the different branches of the main subject of inquiry. The sub-reports will be added to the principal statement of conclusions.

Encouraging Words for Others.



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Mrs. Rev. F. M. Lacy, Fortville, Ind."

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