

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Tuesday, December 8, 1893.

We regret to say that on account of a press of other matter, we have been compelled to omit our "leading article" in to-day's issue.

By Telegraph.

Washington, 7.—The President informed a committee of the two houses that he would send his Message in on Wednesday.

SENATE.
Washington, 7.—The Senate met at noon. Forty-seven members were present. Sherman presented the credentials of Senator Hill, of Georgia. Previous to being called to order the usual greetings were indulged in.

Drake moved to refer Hill's credentials to the judiciary committee. He understood that the white members of the Georgia Legislature had combined and expelled all the colored members, thereby putting the Legislature under rebel control.

Senator Sherman hoped that such an unusual course would not be taken, unless reason be shown affecting the status of the State, or of the Senator elect. No reason appeared to him to show that he was not elected by a large majority and that he had been loyal throughout the war, and was now prepared to take the oath. He should not be held responsible for the action of the majority of the Legislature, which he strongly condemned.

Drake said he had no objection to the gentleman, but the question of admitting him involved a great question, namely—whether the power of Congress over a reconstructed State ends the moment that State is recognized by either House, as referred to its position in the Union. If that question be answered in the affirmative it would be in the power of any State, immediately on being recognized, to undo everything that had been done under the reconstruction act, and to restore the rebels' power, and it was in his judgment a question of the continuity of the power of Congress over the lately rebellious States.

Hill's credentials were laid on the table for the present.

Several bills were introduced, one providing for the resumption of specie payments on July 4th. Adjourned.

Washington.—A communication from the Governor of Georgia was read in the Senate, which states that the reconstruction laws have not been fully executed, that the members of the legislature were allowed to take seats without regard to eligibility, and were not required to take the legal oath. This failure to execute the law tended to defeat the purpose of Congress in the reconstruction acts, and the Governor asks Congress to take such steps as they may deem proper. Yates introduced a bill providing that any alien, desiring to become a citizen of the United States, may be admitted, on subscribing to the conditions therefor.

Drake introduced a joint resolution providing that no vacancies in the rank of general or lieutenant-general, admiral or vice-admiral shall be filled without the authority of Congress.

House met at noon.

One hundred and sixty-four members answered to their names. A committee was appointed to wait on the President in the usual manner. The credentials of Oliver Dickey and S. Newton Pettis, of Penn., elected to fill the vacancies caused by the deaths of Stevens and Finny, and John H. Stover, elected from Wisconsin, were presented, and they were sworn in. The credentials of Wympy, of Georgia, were referred to the Election Committee. Morrill, of Penn., offered a resolution censuring the conduct of Reverdy Johnson, and requesting the President to recall him. Randall moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost, and after an animated discussion the resolution was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

The resignation of General Lippincott, door-keeper of the House, was announced. The House proceeded to elect another door keeper, resulting in the choice of Baxton, former assistant door keeper.

Quite a discussion arose over the question of admitting to a courtesy seat, Hamilton, supernumerary delegate from Tennessee, and pending the consideration of his credentials, the privilege of the committee on elections, the privilege of the floor was finally refused, and his credentials referred to the committee.

Boutwell introduced a bill providing that all male citizens of the United States, over 21 years of age, be entitled to vote for the Presidential electors, and Representatives to Congress.

A variety of other bills and resolutions were introduced and referred. Two Constitutional amendments were introduced, forbidding the States to exclude from the suffrage any citizens on account of race and color.

GENERAL.
San Francisco, 7.—Thompson Campbell, a prominent lawyer and politician of California, died in this city yesterday. He was formerly secretary of State for Illinois, and congressman from the Galena district for the same State.

The track of the Central Pacific railroad is laid to the south fork of the Humboldt River, four hundred and fifty miles east of Sacramento, and within two hundred miles of Salt Lake, and is progressing at the rate of two and a half or three miles a day.

The Indians of Humboldt county, California, have been committing depredations upon the settlers for some time past. An expedition, organized to punish them, surprised a company of the savages, when six Indians were killed and a quantity of arms captured. One white man was killed during the fight. The settlers intend using vigorous measures until it is beyond the power of the Indians to further molest them.

Chicago, 7.—An Omaha dispatch says the snow storm which has been raging for the past thirty hours is the heaviest that has been experienced in Nebraska for many years. About eighteen inches have already fallen, and the storm

still continues. Trains still move, but with difficulty. It has also snowed heavily in Montana.

Albany.—Gen. Cole has been acquitted of the murder of Hiscock. The Jury stated that they found the prisoner to be the same moment before and the moment after killing Hiscock, but were in doubt as to his sanity at the instant of the homicide. The judge said they must give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt, and thus instructed the jury to acquit.

Chicago.—The President's Message is not in type, and will probably not be sent to Congress to-day. The message will probably be telegraphed to-morrow.

Cincinnati, 6.—Further particulars with regard to the steamboat collision yesterday, show that there was a larger loss of life than was at first reported. Both steamers were completely burned in less than five minutes. There were about seventy-five cabin passengers aboard the *United States*, more than half of whom were lost. The reports of the officers are very conflicting, but the most probable accounts report that forty-five passengers, including eighteen ladies and seven officers and the cabin crew were lost; while only four out of the twenty-two deck hands were known to be saved. The accident was attributed to a mistake in the whistles. The *United States* lost two hundred and thirty thousand, insured a hundred thousand; the *American* lost two hundred and forty thousand. Ole Bull was among the passengers saved.

Chicago.—The Times special gives the following abstract of the President's message, which will be sent to Congress on Tuesday. The only reason for the delay is the anticipated official news about the settlement of the Alabama claims. The message covers the following points:

1st, That the Southern States remain prostrated in industry, their resources cut off, a goodly portion of their population disfranchised, their constitutional privilege of representation still denied through Congressional enactments, and most of them under military rule.

2nd, Commanding the support of the Secretary of the Treasury, endorsing its views for a return to specie payments through reduced expenditures, revised taxation and the gradual contraction of the paper circulation, with a suggestion for legislation for one currency only, and that the national banks should have their powers restricted.

3rd, That our foreign affairs are in a favorable condition. Legislation with Great Britain on the Alabama claims, so-called, have not reached a solution, and that certain propositions for practical arbitration have not been approved by this Government and have been returned to Minister Johnson. The resignation of the British Ministry is considered as only a temporary hindrance. The details relative to these claims, it is not deemed proper to communicate in this message. The affairs for arbitration between Paraguay and Brazil have been declined. The course of Paraguay is commented on, though there is an absence of official detail about the late outrages by Lopez. The Government has negotiated a new treaty for the protection of naturalized citizens abroad. It has recognized the new provisions of the Junta of Spain as a *de facto* Government, but has received no accredited Minister from the same. Affairs with Mexico are satisfactory, arrangements for a mixed commission to settle the claims of Americans in that country being in progress. At present the Government has failed, so far, in its negotiations for the purchase of naval stations in the West Indies, and learns that the French are trying to get the Bay of Samana from the Dominican Government.

4th, Official facts show enormous frauds in the revenue, which must be crushed, or the revenue will fail, and the nation be involved in ruin. The President calls for strong legislation, and urges the repeal of the Civil Tenure act, which he regards as a hindrance to the rejection of corrupt officers.

5th, The President refers to the Indian troubles, and the views of the Peace Commissioners, and fears military establishments and expenditures will have to be largely increased on the plains.

6th, He favors the withdrawal of troops from the Southern States, and the reduction of the army, and gives a resume of the operations of the land and pension system.

It is not pretended that the message discusses the above points in the order named, or in the language given, though the conclusion and general tenor of the document will prove to be correct.

Newcastle, Del., 5.—Several persons stood in the pillory to-day and were flogged for various offenses.

Washington.—The Supreme Court met at noon. All the members were present, except Grier, when the commission of Wm. M. Everts, as Attorney-General, was read. The Court adjourned, in order to pay a visit of courtesy to the President.

Richmond.—The *Habeas Corpus* case of Cesar Ruffin, convicted in Judge Sheffield's State Court, of shooting white men, and sentenced to the penitentiary, came up in the United States Court, Judge Underwood presiding. The prisoner's counsel pleaded the illegality of Griffin's conviction on the ground that Judge Sheffield was ineligible under the 14th amendment, and he was therefore no Judge at all. Judge Underwood sustained the plea, and discharged the prisoner. An appeal was taken to the Circuit Court, where Chief Justice Chase will be on the bench. This decision, if affirmed, upsets two-thirds of the legal decisions, criminal and civil, that have been made in Virginia since the war.

Memphis.—A dispatch from Augusta, Arkansas, says a regiment of militia entered the town and took possession of the telegraph office, ordering the operators to send no message unless approved by the officers. They also placed guards on the streets and proclaimed martial law. No reason was assigned for these proceedings.

Chicago, 6.—Secretary McCulloch's report, published this morning, favors specie resumption, through the retirement by funding or otherwise of a certain portion of greenbacks, and by the legalization of gold contracts. It recommends that after January 1st, 1870, U.S. notes shall cease to be legal tender for debts contracted after that date; that on January 1st, 1871 they shall cease to be legal tender for any purpose whatever, except Government duties. All notes then outstanding shall be converted into bonds, bearing such rate of interest as Congress shall deem expedient, so that in the words of Daniel Webster, "gold and silver only can be a constitutional tender in payment of

debts." He hints that the Supreme Court may take the same view of the question. He is in favor of increasing the whisky tax, and the restoration of the tax on manufactures, and an increased uniform tax on sales. The Secretary reiterates the recommendations in his last report, relative to the policy of the Government with regard to the funded debt and the further issue of bonds.

The report concludes with denying that the Secretary had any agency or complicity in any operations to effect the stock or gold markets, and alleges that it has been impossible to transact all the business of the Department over its own counters, rendering it necessary to have recourse to New York brokers.

The receipts for the present fiscal year have been nearly forty-four million in excess of the ordinary expenses of the Government, but the extraordinary expenses, including \$4,000,000 for soldiers' pensions, \$7,000,000 for the Alaska purchase, and \$3,000,000 for the Pacific railroad have increased the debt. The receipts for the next fiscal year are estimated at \$21,372,868; the expenditures at \$36,152,470. For the fiscal year 1870, the receipts are estimated at \$27,000,000, the expenses at \$303,000,000. These estimates are based upon the existing taxes.

The war department, in the event of an Indian war, may add many millions to the above estimated expenses. The Secretary strongly urges the amending of the existing method of taxation so as to have each year a surplus of \$50,000,000 for reducing the debt. He also recommends Congress to authorize the issue of \$500,000,000 in bonds, redeemable after ten, or payable in thirty years after date, to be sold whenever the Government's credit shall be sufficiently improved, the proceeds to be used for paying the first installment of \$-20s. The same plan to be adopted on the remaining \$-20s as fast as the option matures.

FOREIGN.
London.—George Peabody has made another donation of a hundred thousand pounds for the benefit of the poor of London.

Havana.—Intelligence, lately received from Mexico, states that active measures had been taken for a national election of all functionaries who had served under Maximilian.

The overflow of the Rio Dece had caused the river to return to its ancient bed, in consequence of which the towns of Comalcatlan and Parana were entirely destroyed; the towns of Cardenas and Gundamaun suffered greatly. Warehouses at San Juan Bantaza were under water, boats were navigating the streets.

Several arrests were lately made for attempts to ship arms into the interior, intended to be used by the insurrectionists.

Haytian intelligence says that Salnave's pickets attacked the town of Jacinto on the 19th ult., but were repulsed with a loss of three hundred killed, including General Geseniman. Salnave had captured an English schooner laden with coffee, and refused to deliver her over to the English Consul, who had sent to Jamaica for a war vessel. The French Consul had also sent for ships of war to demand satisfaction for the destruction of his consulate at Jacmel. Late advices from Venezuela state that Gen. Monar had died, and it was feared that another revolution would be the result of his death.

Vienna.—The Emperor has made Baron Beust, the Prime Minister, a Count, as an acknowledgment of his valuable services.

Madrid.—The *Impartial* newspaper urges the concession of every Liberal reform to Cuba, and the speedy settlement of the question of slavery, but says that Spanish honor demands the suppression, at any cost, of the insurrection, which it declares was incited and kept alive by American filibusters.

The Provisional Government has invited both sides to let lay telegraphic cable between Cadiz, the Canaries, and Cuba.

London.—Dispatches from Constantinople state that the Sublime Porte, at the solicitation of Russia, continues diplomatic relations with Greece, but has sent the Greek Government an ultimatum, which is supported by the Great Powers.

London.—The *Observer* gives the following as the list of the members of Gladstone's cabinet: Lord High Chancellor, Lord Wm. Page Wood; President of the Privy Council, Earl Kimberley; Lord of the Privy Seal, Earl Russell; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Robert Lowe; First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Childers; Foreign Secretary, Henry A. Bruce; Secretary of War, Mr. Goodwell; Secretary of State for India, the Duke of Argyll; Colonial Secretary, Earl Granville; Secretary for Ireland, Chichester Fortescue; President of the Poor law board, Mr. Goschen; President of the board of trade, John Bright; Postmaster General, Earl de Croy; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Charles Pelham Villiers; Lord-Lieut. of Ireland, Lord Spencer; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, O. Hogan.

Dispatches from Paris to-day report the city tranquil.

London.—The *Times* generally confirms the correctness of the *Observer's* list of the probable members of Gladstone's cabinet and adds to the *Observer's* list the name of James Moncrieff as Lord Advocate of Scotland.

Madrid.—The Republicans paraded the streets of Cadiz yesterday, with arms in their hands, and made other demonstrations threatening the public peace. The troops were called out and dispersed the processionists and prevented further proceedings. Similar demonstrations have been made by the Republicans at several points.

Havana.—A pitched battle was fought between the troops and rebels at Mount Alta Gracia, near Puerto Principe. Each side lost about five hundred killed. Both parties claim the victory, but it is very difficult to obtain reliable information. A battle was also fought at Moran, in which the Spaniards lost one hundred killed, and the rebels seventy. The latest news from Hailuin is favorable to the hopes of the loyalists. Reinforcements have been sent to them.

From Diamoc, reports come that the rebels entered a private house near Santiago, and violated four girls in the presence of their parents.

Liverpool, 7.—Intelligence has been received here of the loss of the *Hibernia* steamship, which sailed from New York, Nov. 14, for Glasgow, and sunk Nov. 25th, 700 miles westward of the Irish coast. The passengers and crew all took to the boats, five in number. Two of these boats have been picked up; one is known to have been capsized, and all on board lost. The fate of the people on the remaining two boats is unknown.

known. It is now certain that 52 persons, including the captain of the *Hibernia* are saved. The first boat was drowned. Intelligence of the missing boats is looked for with great anxiety.

Madrid.—The Republicans met at Laragosa yesterday and attacked and dispersed a meeting of the advocates of monarchy.

MINUTES OF A CONFERENCE
Of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, held at St. George, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 20, 21 and 22, 1893; Elder Erastus Snow, presiding.

Friday, 20th, 10 a.m.
Conference was called to order. After singing and prayer, remarks were made by Elder Jacob Gates, when the meeting was dismissed.

2 p.m.
Meeting was called to order by President Erastus Snow, and opened in the usual manner.

President Snow made some remarks. He said we need much instruction on principle and doctrine, we also need instruction on questions affecting our growth in power and influence as a people. He wished the spirit and instruction of the recent Conference at Salt Lake City to pervade the present Conference, that the people in the South might intelligently unite with those in the North on the vital question of adopting measures to render themselves a self-sustaining people.

Bp. William Snow spoke pointedly on the necessity of union among the people in temporal affairs.

Elder Joseph W. Young spoke on the same subject, setting forth the advantages to be derived from uniting our faith, prayers and means to sustain ourselves individually and collectively. He advised co-operation, to produce increased numbers of sheep and increased quantities of wool.

Saturday, 10 a.m.
The meeting was addressed by Elders Henry Harriman, John Nebeker and Levi W. Hancock.

Bp. R. D. Covington related some of his 25 years' experience. He referred to the condition of the Lamanites, and solicited the people to furnish them with labor, and then to pay them food and clothing, that they may be encouraged to be industrious.

President Snow spoke approvingly of the remarks of Bp. Covington, in relation to assisting the Lamanites; and requested the people to give this matter their patient attention.

2 p.m.
Elder Joseph Lee briefly reviewed some of his experience while on a recent mission to Europe.

Elder Joseph W. Young spoke of the aid we have afforded our enemies in Utah for a number of years, by purchasing our supplies of them. He showed conclusively that the aid thus afforded by us was a means in the hands of our enemies to operate against us and our interests. He said that the Mercantile Co-operative movement should be entered into with spirit; but this should be used only as a temporary measure, for our true independence, as the source of wealth, consists in manufacturing our own apparel, and otherwise sustaining ourselves by a judicious combination of labor.

President Snow gave some statistics of the amount expended by the people of the Southern Mission during the past twelve months in purchasing merchandise from those not of our faith, and urged the necessity of increasing the number of our sheep.

6 p.m.
This evening the acting Priesthood of the Southern Mission convened.

Bp. H. W. Lunt spoke on the benefits of co-operation.

Reports from various committees and persons were made, representing the wish of most of the settlements of the Southern Mission in relation to co-operation, the general wish expressed being to engage in an association of this kind.

Sunday, 10 a.m.
Bp. H. Lunt spoke of the union that prevails among the Latter-day Saints on spiritual matters, and exhorted those present to become as united in financial affairs.

Elder C. P. Liston related some of his experience in the Church and in his recent mission to England.

Elder Jacob Gates spoke of the goodness of God as manifested in His dealings with the Church for the past 38 years, and forcibly urged the necessity of combining our financial interests.

2 p.m.
President Snow advised the High Priests and Seventies residing in the several Wards and Branches to call meetings, and labor to instruct each other in their duties, and to assist their respective Bishops. He advised the Bishops to draw around themselves the talents of the members of their Wards, and after getting all the light possible from such sources, to seek diligently for the dictation of the Spirit of Truth to enable them to rule in righteousness. He said the time had come to cease trading with those who have proved themselves to be opposed to our faith and unity, and called upon the people to manifest by uplifted hands if they would cease to trade with such. To this there was a unanimous response. He gave notice that at 6 o'clock in the evening there would be a convention of the Elders present at this Conference for the purpose of organizing one or more mercantile associations for Southern Utah.

The General Authorities of the Church were presented and unanimously sustained by vote.

The following local authorities were presented and unanimously sustained: Erastus Snow, President of the Southern Mission.

Joseph W. Young, assistant to President Snow, and President of the settlement at Salt Lake City, has been organized and is now open for the transaction of business. Surveyor General's Office, 811 Lake City, Utah, November 18, 1893.

JOHN A. CLARK,
Surveyor General of Utah.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned respectfully announce to the public that they have consolidated their business, and that on and after the 25th of November, will carry on meat business at Stalls No. 1 and 2, in the City Meat Market, in the second and third stories of the building.

F. LITTLE,
J. GABRIEL,
GEO. CHANDLER.

Removal of Business.
I HEREBY notify all indebted to me and those whom I am indebted to, to come forward and settle their accounts forthwith, as I am making a change in my business.

GEO. CHANDLER.
Nov. 23, 1893.

Barra; Wilson D. Pace, Harmony; Wm. Snow, Pine Valley; Richard Robinson, Pinto; Alex. F. Barron, Panaca; Melior Hatch, Eagleville; James Lathhead, St. Thomas; Alma H. Bennett, St. Joseph; Henry Lunt, Cedar; Anson P. Winsor, Grafton; Charles N. Smith, President Elder, Grafton; John Parker, Acting Bishop, Virgin City; Benjamin Stringam, Acting Bishop, Harrisburg.

The Bishops' Counsellors and Presiding Elders of the Southern Mission, as they may be sustained by their respective Bishops.

Erastus Snow, Robert Gardner and F. B. Woolley, trustees for building the Meeting House in St. George.

Henry Eyring, President of the Priests' Quorum.

John Lamon, President of the Teachers' Quorum.

Ephraim Wilson, President of the Deacons' Quorum.

James G. Bleak, Clerk and Historian of the Southern Mission.

Conference adjourned till 10 a.m. on the first Monday in May, 1894.

Benediction by Bp. Robert Gardner.

JAMES G. BLEAK,
Clerk of Conference.

THEATRE!
Lenses & Managers—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Caine.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT!

Engagement of the Distinguished Tragedian,
Mr. JOHN
McCullough!

From the Eastern and California Theatres,
To give greater effect to the production of the Great Masterpieces, the Accomplished Artists,
Madame Maria Methua
SCHELLER
And the Favorite Tragedian,
Mr. Geo. B. WALDRON,
Have been engaged and will appear in conjunction with Mr. McCULLOUGH.

This Evening,
Shakespeare's Sublime Tragedy of
OTHELLO!
With a change of Cast,
Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH
Appearing as IAGO!
Mr. G. B. WALDRON
as OTHELLO!
MADAME SCHELLER
as DESDEMONA!

DOORS OPEN AT 6 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 7.

To-morrow Evening
Mr. John Brougham's Charming Comedy of
PLAYING WITH FIRE!

WANTED!
I WISH to employ the services of a person competent to make a cheap, good working HAY PRESS.
Apply to
d15-w W. H. HOOPER,
19th Ward.

LOST.
YESTERDAY afternoon on East Temple St., a blue, Morocco POKER BOOK, containing nine dollars in U. S. Currency and four small store orders on Eldredge & Clawson, amounting to nine dollars; also several Mill Receipts, of no use to any person except the owner, who is a laboring man. The finder will please leave it at the DESERET NEWS Office, d15

G. H. & J. S. COLLINS,
Wholesale Dealers in
Leather, Saddlery Hardware, &c.,
American and French Kip and Calf.
Roses, Findings, &c.
Also Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
OMAHA, NEB.
d15 6m

SPECTACLES.
A SPLENDID Assortment, to suit all ages, just received at JOHN MEEKS' 329 1m Pioneer Jewelry Store, S. L. City.

WELLS & BARKER,
CUTLERS AND GUNSMITHS,
Second South Street, Opposite Panza's Stables.
Stoves and Cutlery Repaired on short notice. Produce taken. d102m313f

FOR SALE.
A SECOND-HAND CARRIAGE, very cheap. Enquire at
d193 FAUST & HOUTZ' Stables.

To Whom it may Concern:
THE United States Surveyor General's Office for the Territory of Utah, established by Act of Congress, approved July 16, 1893, and located by order of the Secretary of the Interior, at Salt Lake City, has been organized and is now open for the transaction of business. Surveyor General's Office, 811 Lake City, Utah, November 18, 1893.

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Nov. 23, 1893.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID
FOR
CASH
RAGS
Delivered at this Office.
Agents will oblige by forwarding us all they can get IMMEDIATELY!

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