Eight Thousand Troops Ordered to the Scene of the Homestead Troubles-The Workmen Will Not Resist Them-Frick Warned.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 11 .- The entire division of the national guard of Pennsylvania, about 8,000 men, have been ordered to Homestead to support Sheriff McCleary in suppressing the riots at that place. This action of the governor was taken on receipt of the following dispatch:

Robert L. Pattison, governor, Harrisburg, Pa.: Pirrsnungh, Pa., July 10.-The situation at Homestead has not improved. While all is quiet here the strikers are in control and openly express to me and to the public their determination that the works shall not be operated unless by themselves. After making all ef-forts in my power, I have failed to secure a posse respectable enough in

numbers to accomplish anything and I am satisfied that no posse raised by civil authority can do any thing to change the condition of affairs and that any attempt by an inadequate force to restore the right of law will only result in further armed resistance and consequent loss of life. Only a large military force will enable me to control matters. If such a force is sent the disorderly element will be overawed and order will be restored, I therefore call upon you to furnish me such assistance.

WILLIAM H. McCLEARY, Sheriff. Gov. Pattison, as commander-in-chief of the national guard, at once issued the following order:

George R Snowden, Major-General commanding National Guard of Pennsylvania: Put the division under arms and move at once with ammunition to support the sheriff of Allegheny county at Homestend Maintain the peace—protect ail persons in their rights under the constitution and laws of the state. Com municate with me.
ROBERT E. PATTISON, GOVERNOR.

To Sheriff McCleary the following was

William H. McCleary, Sheriff of Allegheny county, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Have ordered Major-General George R. Snowden with the division of the national guard of Pennsylvania to your support at once. Put yourself in communication with him. Com-municate with me further particulars.

ROBERT E. PATTISON, GOVERNOR General Snowden, with adjutant-general and quartermaster, at once proceeded to formulate the orders for the mobilization of the guard. Some of the troops will be under way early in the

Late last night Major General Snowden issued an order to Brigadier-General Robert P. Dechert, Philadelphia, commanding First brigade, as follows:

In compliance with orders of the commander in ohief you will concentrate your command in camp at Mount Gretna by to-morrow (Monday) afternoon and there await further orders. Battery horsed Take with you three days' rations and all ammunition on hand. First troop mounted will move on first train available on Pennsylvania railroad bound east.

An order was issued to the Second brigade to concentrate at a point Gen. inowden declined to make public (presumably Homestead), and await orders. The Third brigade was ordered to concentrate at Lewiston and move west. Telegrams were sent to all regimental

national guard was received at Pittsburgh late last evening and caused much excitement.

The following telegram was received at midnight by Col. W. C. Connelly, Jr., of the governor's staff:

Orders issued for the entire division to move immediately. The Second and Third brigades will rendezvous at Brinton and the Fourth brigade at Mount Gretna to be held in reserve. W. W. GREENLAND.

Adjutant General of Pennsylvania. SPECULATION.

Homestead, Pa., July 11.-Intense excitement was created by the announcement that the Pennsylvania militia, 8,000 strong had been ordered out and would arrive in Homestead to-

Later the opinion was freely expressed by the rank and file that the militia would be received by no hostile demonstration and that an armistice would be declared until after their delittle group near the depot, "and when they do we would like to see them run the mili non-union."

This little sentence expresses as fully as could volumes the situation that will be ushered in by the advent of the militia. As long as this army of militinmen are on the ground there will be no opposition from the strikers, no lawlessness and no violent demonstrations.

Shortly after widnight a hurried call was sent out for a meeting of the advisory committee to consider the attitude which should be assumed toward the militia.

FRICK WARNED.

Pittsвикон, Pa., July 11.-Мауот Gourley, of this city, accompanied by Chief Brown, of the department of publie safety, held a long conference yes-terday with Mr. H. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie Steel Co. The purpose of this meeting was not made public until to-day. Mr. Frick was informed by the city officials that should be bring any more Pinkerton or other armed men to this city, either in a body or singly, they would be immediatly arrested for trial and their weapons seized. It is said that Mr. Frick told the mayor that it was not his intention to bring more Pinkertons here.

Train Robbers Captured GUTHRIE, O. T., July 11.-A telegram was received from United States Marshal Grimes stating that he and his posse had three of the Canadian Texas train robbers in irons, and were close on the trail of the fourth, and would certainly capture him. One of the robbers they surprised near Harrison, O. T., the others crossed into the Chickasaw country, and the officers came up with them about dark. A running fight and steady battle took place for a half hour, and one of the robbers' horses was killed and one of the men wounded, thus two more of them were captured, but the fourth got away.

AT HOMESTEAD.

The Troops in Charge of the Town-Gen. Snowden's Snub to the Committee That Watted on Him.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 12 -As soon as Gen. Snowden had established his headquarters in the schoolhouse on the hill over the iron works he was waited on by a committee consisting of O'Donnell, Coon, Crawford, Schukman and Clifford, representing the Amalgamated association, the advisory committee and the citizens. Coon was the spokesman, and coming to Gen. Snowden, he stated that he represented the association and the citizens; that on their part he welcomed the troops to the town and he offered the co-operation of the citizens in preserving order.

Gen. Snowden said: "I thank you for your welcome, but I do not need your co-operation. The only way good citizens can co-operate with us in preserving good order is to go peaceably about their basiness."

Coon said: "The citizens wish to know at what time they may give you a public reception.

Snowden replied: "I can accept no reception, sir; it would be most improper. I thank you for your courtesy, but a formal welcome is not needed. It would be an amazing thing if the National Guard was not welcome in any part of Pennsylvania.

Mr. O'Donnell here took up the conrersation and began: "On the part of the Amalgamated association I wish to say that after suffering an attack from illegal authority we are glad to have the legal authority of the state here." "I do not recognize your association,"

replied Gen. Snowden. "I recognize no one but the citizens of this city. We have come here to restore law and order; and they are already restored."

"But we wish to submit," O'Donnell began, when the general cut him short, saying: "Then, sir, submit to the gentleman behind you."

O'Donnell wheeled around and saw Sheriff McCleary standing in the group. "I do submit to him," he said. "We have never questioned the sheriff's or-

The general smiled rather sarcasticaly and said: "I am glad to hear it. But you must understand our position. We are here to preserve the peace. We represent the executive arm of the state and I have nothing to say to you further , than that the sheriff must be obeyed."

THE IDAHO WAR.

Later Particulars From the Troubles at Cour d'Alene-The Situation Still Serious - United States Troops to Take a Hand.

WALLACE, Idaho, July 13 .- A careful estimate places the number of deaths in the mining riot at Cour d'Alene at seven and the wounded at fourteen. Union and non-union men make up the death roll. The total loss by the explesion of the Frisco mill will be \$125,-

Campbell, a mine owner, states that he has received information that the strikers have loaded the non-union mines near Wardner with giant powder and threaten to blow it up if non-union men go to work.

quit and either joined the strikers or have been huddled off on the roads to other parts of the country.

The sheriff made an effort to collect a posse and go to Wardner on a special train. He notified all citizens known to be in active sympathy with the mine tained in the dispute, namely: A reduction in owners to report at 10 o'clock, but when the minimum, another reduction in the proporthe sheriff started only one citizen re-

and Sullivan have not yet come out without being affected by one or more of its Private information states the union men have 300 pounds of giant powder with a fuse attached and will set it off soon if the non-unionists do not come

out A message from Washington stated that the president had ordered that federal troops be sent to the scene of the miners' troubles in Idaho, and Gen. Schoffeld has ordered Gens. Ruger and Merritt to send troops there.

The union men and the owners of Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines held a meeting last night President O'Brien. of the union, gave his ultimatum to the

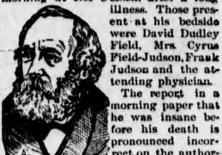
mine owners as follows: "All non-union men must leave the state at once or the mine will be blown parture. "But they will have to go state at once or the mine will be blown away some time," said the leader of a up and an attack on non-union miners

The mine owners to gain time agreed to discharge all non-union men within forty-eight hours.

CYRUS W. FIELD DEAD.

Death of the Noted Projector of the Great Atlantic Cable.

Donn's FERRY, N. Y., July 13.—Cyrus W. Field, the venerable financier, and father of the Atlantic cable, died this morning at 9:30 o'clock, after a long illness. Those present at his bedside



Field, Mrs. Cyrus Field-Judson, Frank Judson and the attending physician. The report in a morning paper that he was insane before his death is pronounced incorrect on the author-

ity of the family C. W. FIELD. physician and Rev. Dr. Field. There were moments when he was delirious, as is often the case in severe sickness, but these were followed by rational intervals. The end was peaceful.

Warrants for the Leaders.

PITTSBURGH. July 13.-Sheriff Mo-Cleary has sworn in a number of special deputies, who will serve bench warrants on the leaders of the strike. It is said that such a step will have a greater effect at Homestead than even the troops. The fact that those arrested will be put in jail and cannot be released under bail will take many of the leaders away, and their counsel will be missed. On the other hand it is claimed that this step may cause the more hot headed to break out as soon as the cooler leaders are removed. It is not known how the men will take the wholesale arresta.

ANSWERING FRICK.

Statement From the Advisory Board of the Homestead Workmen-Statement of

the Caroegie Company Benied. HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 12.—The following statement issued by the advisory committee of the workmen explains the position of the men: Homestead Employes' Answer to the Carnegie

Company:
The differences existing between the Carnegie company and their employes at Homestead have drawn from H. C. Frick a statement of the points in dispute which makes necessary a

reply in order that wrong impressions of the conditions may not be received by the public. It is asserted that the employes combined with others of their trade forming the Amal-gamated association, with absolute control over the Homestead works. This charge can only be supported to the satisfaction of those who den the right of the employes to enter objection to any conditions offered by the employers. The working men as Morrestead or any other of the hundreds of mills organized into the Amaign mated association have no desire to dictate the wages they shall receive, but they see no reason why they should not exercise the privilege of engaging with their employer in the contro

engaging which the rate of compensation for their labor is fixed.

The workmen are now, as they always have been, prepared to meet the representatives of the company and discuss the provisions contained in the scale submitted by them. If the conferences already held have failed to bring about a settlement, it cannot be said that this

was the fault of the workingmen. The scale under which the men at Homestead The scale under which the men at Homestead were working was arranged in July of 1852. The rate of wages was fixed according to the solling price of 4x4 Bessemer steel billers, the wages advancing and declining with the selling price of the articles, but it was provided the minimum should be \$23. Complaint is made that no minimum should have been insisted upon. It is the experience of the iron and steel workers that some prevention is necessary to protect themselves from being reduced to an extremely low rate of pay by the acceptto an extremely low rate of pay by the accept-ance by manufacturers of scales below current rates; as the workingmen do not sell the prod uct, there must be a point where a reduction in waces by reason of low figure scales shall cease. It is alleged that labor organizations are injuri lous alike to the toilers and those by whom the are employed, in substantiation of which it i cited by the firm that there is no organization among their employes at Braddock nor Duquesno steel works: that the men there are satisfied that they get good wages and that no strike has occurred since the institution of that ar

rangement.
It may be said that the satisfaction of which Mr. Frick speaks as existing at the above works is forced rather than voluntary, as may be proved by the many efforts of the men it these mills to organize themselves in secresy. Knowledge of such intentions coming to the ears of the company would be and was followed by discharge. The wages enjoyed by the men at Braddock and Duquesne are the direct result of the rate of compensation sustained by the organized iron and steel workers. While they are not organized in these mills the rate of pay for the class of work done by them fixed by their organized fellow tradesmen determine

the pay that commands their services.

It is the custom of the employers of non-union men in the iron and steel trade to pay the rates provided by the Amalgamated scale in order to secure the services of men of that trade. It is with these employers, while they pay the rates provided by the Amalgamated association, the men are required to accept conditions which are tantamount to a reduced rate, although not appearing on the face. We have reason to be-lieve that the non-union plants of Braddock find Dequesne can be proved to be no exception to this rule. The introduction of machinery to which reference is made by the company has dis which reference is made by the company has dis-placed men that were necessary before the fu-troduction of such machinery, and in this man-ner repays the cost of the investment. The output of a mill is always considered when ar-ranging scales and if increase of output with-out increase of labor is brought about by im-present there is every comperiunity offered men go to work.

The majority of the non-union miners quit and either joined the strikers or have been huddled off on the roads to

ment is lost.

An attempt is made to lead the public into the belief that the number of men affected by the reduction is few. Here again it becomes necessary to impress on the public mind the fact there are three distinct propositions conported. Armed bodies of miners went in Bunker Hill the non-union miners in Bunker Hill the Salliers bearing the street of the Homestead worken, few of the Homestead worken, few of the Homestead worken, few of the James to the tionate rate of pay (thus making a double re-

provisions. What does not affect the one, does affect the other, and it might be said that in stead of the company's proposal altering the condition of employment of 375, the change is general and the whole are involved. It is stated by the company with much force that it is not their desire to reduce their workmen be-low others. The cost of production to the Carnegie company at Homestead is decidedly in favor of the company as compared with mills of that character. It can now be shown that they cannot establish a complaint in that direc-

tion.
In arranging scales of wages to govern tren
and steel workers, there are innumerable things
which must receive attention if justice must
prevail. The intricacies referred to are such
as to render liable erroneous views to be drawn
by those not familiar with the trade from their
discussion in the public press. There can be no
legitimate reason why the Carnegle company legitimate reason why the Carnegie company should deny to their Homestead workmen a conference where the things of which they complain could be analyzed and, if found unjust, made right. The mea make no further proposition than this for the simple reason that none fairer is possible. If argument and honest reasoning were substituted for the reserve and coldness of manner as seen in the company's attitude there can be reason to expect an end of this state of affairs. Does it not seem strange that the Carnegie company looks with distrust upon the organization of its Homestead employes, while at several of its large mills they have for several years encourged the organiza-tion of the men, and at this moment are getting along satisfactorily together? Surely it will not be charged that the men of

Homestead are less intelligent, or less entitled to those rights which are the principles of or to those rights which are the principles of or-ganized labor, and which are inseparable from their citiz-nship. There are none who regret the lamentable occurrences of the past few days more than those whom the Carnegle com-pany charges with having been instrumental in bringing them about. We are willing to allow the public to judge after the evidence is all in whether these charges are true. We feel that the erroneous statements given out relative to our conduct will be removed by impartial in-vestigation in due time. Until then we prefer

Sloux City-Street Car Men.

Sioux City, Ia., July 12.—At a meet ing of the street-car employes it was WHEAT-No. 2 red..... decided to ask for an advance from 15c to 17c per hour. All electric lines were represented. A committee of three will wait on the management of the lines and make a demand. Unless it is granted the lines will be tied up.

HOMESTE AD, Pa., July 12,-At a late hour last night perfect peace and order prevailed at Homestead. The streets were almost deserted and the busy manufacturing town had taken on the appearance of a country village. One reason for this is that most of the population retired at an early hour to be up by sunrise to participate in the reception ceremonies to the militia, who are expected to march into the city at any time. The bands held a rehearsal last evening and determined upon the tunes that should be played upon the arrival

SHE SMELLED TOBACCO.

Young Woman Consents to Explain the

The young man was very fond of his flancee. His own education had been none too liberal and it was a source of congratulation to him that his future wife had graduated from one of the best female seminaries in the country, where she enjoyed every advantage that money could afford. And when he came to her home that evening it filled him with inexpressible delight to gaze upon her mature beauty, her queenly carriage, her finished manners. As the hours were away, however, there came upon him the disagreeable impression that her bearing was less cordial than usual. In time the impression grew to be a settled conviction. There was no mistake about it. She was cold and haughty. Tortured to desperation he spoke at last

"Tell me," he passionately exclaimed, why this sudden change?"

Her lip curled with scorn. "If you were a gentleman," she feily declared, "you would not need to inquire."

The words came like crushing blows to his agitated being. "May I ask you to explain?"

He was pale and his voice was husky.

"Certainly."
Gliding across the room she parted he window curtains and gazed gloomlly forth into the darkness The moment you came in," she pro-

seeded with a perfect calmness that betrayed the deepest feeling, "I detected at once the odor of tobacco about your clothes. In an instant he was on his knees at

her feet. "Forgive me, dearest," he pleaded, "I did not know that you objected to ---" She waved her hand grandly and she

this, the moment of his agony.
"Even now," she exclaimed, "I am certain that you have eigarettes about your person. Is it not so?"

never seemed more beautiful than in

The suppliant groaned. "It is true," he faltered, "but if you say the word I shall never smoke

The stately girl laughed ironically.
"Oh, never mind that," she sneered in mock levity. "But I wish to say that I have no use for a man who will sit in a lady's company all the evening and never offer her a eigarette, though he has a pocketful of them."-Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

One Thing to Remember.

Above all, remember that it is only by ard work that success is achieved. If on would win in the great struggle of ife you must study and work without intermission. As one of the most famous of our self-made men has said, "you must not only work, but you must select your work with intelligence. You must be preparing the way for what you intend to become." What your hands find to do, do it so well that you will satisfy not only your employer, but yourself. Boys who do this are bound to achieve financial success, and that is a great deal in this world, but not all. Financial success does not always bring happiness. You can round out your careers in a splendid way by doing something for others as well as yourself. If you find some weak brother who is not as able as you are to cope with the world, be generous and do what you can to aid him. Try to do something for others you should always keep in mind .- Foster Coates, in Ladies' Home Journal.

Important Information. A Texas lawyer undertook to cross examine a colored witness, Jim Web-

What's your name?" "Jim Webster."

"What's your occupation?"

"I drive a dray." "Have you got a brother who looks like you and drives a dray?" "He am dead."

"What was he before he died?" "Alive."-Demorest's Magazine.

Caught at Last

In the toils of dyspepsia after imposing on the stomach for years, how shall the sufferer restore his much abused digestion? By a resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, coupled with an abandonment of catables and drinkables calculated to injure the digestive apparatus in a feeble state. Nothing like the Bitters for conquering malaria, bilious and kidney trouble, rheumatism and liver disorder.

"This is an application for relief," as the man said when he stuck the porous plaste on his pain.—Philadelphia Record.

MARKET REPORTS.

KANSAS C		July	15.	
CATTLE-Best beeves	6 3 50	01		
Stockers		6	65	
Native cows	1 85	60 5	1 80	
HOGS-Good to choice heavy	4 50	(i) 1	85	
WHEAT-No. 2 red	67	66	69	
No. 2 hard	59	65	62	
CORN-No. 2 mixed	42	690	43	
OATS-No. 2 mixed	27	460	28	
RYE-No. 2	es.	44	dS	
FLOUR-Patents, per sack	2 00	63 5	2)	
Fancy	1 90	66 1	96	
HAY-Choice timothy		63.8	50	
Fancy prairie	7 03	@ 7	50	
POULTRY-Spring chickens	13	63	14	
BUTTER-Choice creamery	15	6	16	
CHEESE-Full cream	11	4	12	
EGGS-Choice	10)	400	11	
POTATOES-New	83	6	90	
ST. LOUIS				
CATTLE-Fair natives	3.50	GB 5	05	
Texans	36.157		8 85	
	-		5 95	
HOGS-Heavy	4 0)		15	
	Sec. 2007.00		45	
FLOUR-Choice	2 00	15.00	a - 100.	

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Prime to extra. 5 25 6 5 60

HOGS—Packing and shipping. 5 25 6 5 85

SHEEP—Fair to choice. 5 00 6 5 75

FLOUR—Winter wheat. 4 20 6 4 40

WHEAT—No. 2 red. 771/46 78

CORN—No. 2. 46 6 4654

OATS—No. 2. 50 6 3094

RYF—No. 2. 65 66 66

BUTTER—Creamery 17 6 18/4

LARD 7 17 16 7 171/4

OATS—No. 2 30 64 50%
RYE—No. 2 65 60 66
BUTTER—Creamery 17 60 18%
LARD 7 15 60 7 17%
PORK 11 75 6011 80

NEW YORK

CATTLE—Native steers 4 10 6 5 75
HOGS—Good to choice 5 40 66 25
FLOUR—Good to choice 4 00 64 4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red 85% 68 7
CORN—No. 2 53 65 53 66



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while you're rubbing away over & tub of steaming clothes. If you want to keep comfortable and save your health (think of inhaling that fetid steam) and strength, stop the rubbing-and the steaming.

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This taking away of the rubbing is more than a matter of saving work. It's a saving of needless and ruinous wear and tear to all your summer clothing.

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FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends

rou an imitation, be honest—send it back.

Peddlers and some unscrapulous grocers will tell you

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FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends

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THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

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