THE AZTEC RUINS OF GILA VALLEY

(Continued From First Page)

the ice pack applied to the order was the warning call from the old man—

"LOOK OUT FOR SNAKES"!

I came to and was calm, while he told me it had been some weeks since anyone had been in the "castle" and there was likely to be some rattlers there. Even the big diamond backs hunt for shade in an Arizona summer midday.

We entered the low doorway and stood for a minute, until our eyes were accustomed to the light. We did not see or hear any reptiles.

But I ramble on. Lets go back and get a glimpse of the ruin firs

A wall about 450 by 250 feet, supposed to have been about 10 feet high (now worn to about four feet) surrounded this great house and scores of smaller house or buildings of some kind. The big building was near the center of the enclosure, or compound. It was once four stories high, with a center five stories high. The walls are or were four feet thick for the first two stories thereafter tapering to about three feet.

The big building was as nearly as I could measure it with a string, 40x50 feet. Each story had five rooms. The walls are of native cement, not as hard as our Portland quality, but of sufficient hardness to withstand the elements for hundreds of years.

The walls were not of bricks, slabs or solid. Some kind of a mold was laid on the wall, it was filled with cement mud, and as it dried the mold was moved and the process repeated, hence the blocks are not all of a thickness or in even layers, and since the rains of centuries have eaten away the outer surface, the seams between the irregular blocks are plainly visible.

Hundreds of years ago the roof of the big building fell in carrying with it the floors beneath, and the two top stories have gradually crumbled and wasted away.

About 20 years ago government officials spent many months in excavating this and surrounding ruins and they put the corrugated roof over the big house to prolong the existence of one of America's greatest pre-historic wonders.

I entered the building by the second story entrance, for the reason that the falling walls had comletely buried the ground story and because of the danger of weakening the foundation walls the lower rooms have not been excavated —with the exception of one corner room, which has been uncovered to the foundation. So under our feet were rooms sealed up for ages and no doubt containing many rare relics of prehistoric days.

The entrance doors were low, about three feet high and we had to stoop over to enter. This the driver explained to me was a "safety first" precaution. The only way an enemy could get inside was to stoop down and this gave the defenders a chance to "bat'em on the head," the driver explained.

The inside walls are in many places as smooth today as our kalsomined walls, and there are evidences that they were once tinted All the rooms, except one, have doorways connecting with adjoining rooms. One room has but one entrance, that from the adjoining inside room. The reason gives anyone a chance to guess, and a guess may pass for wisdom on most anything connected with the ruins.

Where once the ceilings of the rooms were, are the molds in the cement where the ends of timbers rested that were the foundations for the ceilings and floors It appears that as fast as the outside and inside walls of the building reached the height of a story there the timbers (trees about six inches through) were laid across, the ends cemented in bark and boughs laid over these and then a covering of cement applied. And then we remember that it was in the stone age these ruins were built, when fire was the only ax that would fall a tree and also the only trees suitable for this purpose grew far away in the mountains, we have a little idea of the great time and labor involved.

There are many curious and unexplainable things to be seen in the big building. In one place a doorway connecting two inside rooms had been closed up by moulding into the passage a block of cement, the color of which was much different than the adjoining walls, and no doubt the fill was made years after the castle was built.

In one place a hole about one and a half inches in diameter pierces the outside wall, and across the hallway on the inside a similar hole penetrates a partition. It is too low down for a look-out and it slants upward. And the hole on the inside does not correspond with that in the outer wall. Plainly it was cast in the cement, for it is absolutely uniform and is yet perfect.

And once more my Solomon driver said it was an arrangemen whereby the people of long ago determined time—a calandar adjustment, whereby the sun at a certain stage did the rest. If some first fellow had state it was a place to let snakes out, that would probably have been accepted, but the man with the sun idea beat them to it.

The goverment has pieced the walls near the top and run a long iron rod through the entire building, with a big washer at the end to hold the big walls in place. With the foundations weakened by the rains of centuries the wall are cracking and threaten to fall. But with all the precaution taken it is now but a question of a few years when the buildings will collapse and it will become like many other of the more ancient ruins of this locality one more great mound of the desert.

Adjoining the great building, and within the enclosure of the outer walls, are about a hundred smaller buildings, probably one story, and many courts, plazas and so on.

Only about half the interior has been excavated, and the exhumed walls resemble nothing more closely than a pen in a stock yard.

Hundreds of years ago the smaller buildings and the outer walls went to ruin. The roofs fell in, the walls crumbled, mesquite and cactus sprang up, and in a few centuries the interior of this big enclosure was nothing to see but a mound of earth. But the outline of the outside walls told the ethnological student there was a buried village there, full of wonderfully interesting relic of a forgotten civilization.

The buildings are correct in art and symmetry. The walls of all the buildings and the surrounding wall are perfectely true and erected squarely with the compas points. The enclosed plazas, courts and walks were planned by an architect and executed by workmen who built well. Every part of this and other adjacent ruins indicate a high civilization, a people of culture and education. Everything in connection with these ruins indicate this was an age of survival of the fittest that there were regular old Kentucky feuds going on and the Aztec who lived longest was he who kept his fingers on the bow string and his hand on the war club.

Who they were at war with is one more to guess on for certainly neighbors were too few and far between to have any scraps with, yet the great thickness of the walls, the outer walls enclosing the many smaller houses and the pyramids that were no doubt built for lookout purposes, these and many other things all point to anxious old times down on the Gila in the dim days of the past.

And in my next I will tell you more of the ruins, the details the many interesting relics and the many strange and unknown things discovered in the excavations.

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The dull throb of neuralgia is quickly relieved by Sloan's Liniment, the universal remedy for pain.—Easy to apply; it quickly penetrates without rubbing and soothes the sore muscles. Cleaner and more promptly effective than mussy plasters or ointment; does not stain the skin or clog the pores. For stiff muscles, chronic rheumatism, gout, lumbago, sprains and strains it gives quick relief. Sloan's Liniment reduces the pain and inflammation of insect bites, bruises, bumps and other minor injuries to children. Get a bottle to-day at your Druggist. 25c.—Advertisement.

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Albino Puzzle.

The albino is still one of the puzzles of science. Beyond the knowledge that albinism is due to a lack of the normal pigment in skin and hair the physiologist and pathologist are about as much at sea regarding the real explanation of this freak of nature as they were a hundred or a thousand years ago. As to the ultimate why of the problem —why the pigment is missing in the albino—there is nothing but a collection of unconvincing guesses.

Evolution of Clothing.

Centuries ago, as Sir Walter Scott says in "Ivanhoe," men wore one thickness of clothes, whether of wool, leather or velvet. The shirt was invented, but for a long time was worn only by the nobility and gentry. Then followed the waistcoat, breeches, and, later on, trousers. The overcoat, which succeeded the medieval cloak, was rare until the seventeenth century.

Pull or Push?

Is there any such thing as pull? Does the horse pull the cart, or does he simply push on his collar and so draw it along? Would you pull a weight that was fastened to your coat tails, or in that case would you simply be pushing against your clothes? This is an interesting problem. Think it over.

A Slight Matter.

"I don't see you at Miss Golder's receptions any more, old man."

"No; she and I had a little difference of opinion."

"Nothing serious, I hope."

"Oh, no; only I thought I was the man she ought to marry and she thought I wasn't."—Boston Transcript.

Read the classified ads.

OLD CRIMINAL LAW.

When Prisoners' Counsel Was Not Allowed to Address the Jury.

It seems hardly credible that only a century ago counsel were not allowed to address a jury in defense of a prisoner. Sydney Smith first preached against this cruel law.

He pointed out that, while in any court where property was concerned counsel was heard on both sides, in a court where human life was trembling in the balance only the prosecuting counsel was heard, and it was unfair to match a prisoner, unaccustomed to marshal facts and unable to speak, against skilled counsel, whose sole purpose for its own reputation was to win a case. Sydney Smith's eloquent words led to the passing of the prisoner's defense act, 1820, which altered the practice.

Another unjust practice which was peculiar to the Old Bailey was that when an accused person was acquitted he was obliged to pay the fees of Newgate or go back for want of money. So many unfortunate prisoners died in Newgate through this that Alderman Brown lord mayor in 1733, caused an order of the court to be made that when any accused persons were acquitted by their country they should instantly be discharged in court without paying any fees whatsoever, an order which has been strictly adhered to ever since.

Of the challenging of juries one remembers a tale from Ireland. The prisoner was hard to satisfy, and juryman after juryman was asked to leave the box. However, all things come to an end, even in Ireland, and at last the swearing of the jury was completed. And then the prisoner leaned over the dock and sought the ear of his solicitor. "The jury's all right now, I think," he whispered, "but ye must challenge the judge. I've been convicted under him siviral times already, and maybe he's beginnin' to have a prejudice."—London Chronicle.

A Poet's Wardrobe.

The poet Alfieri—he was the subject of a romance with the Countess of Albany and so figures in Mr. H. M. Vaughan's "The Last Stuart Queen"—became very egotistic and ill tempered in old age. "His eccentricity," says Mr. Vaughan, "kept pace with his uncontrollable violence, for, always sensitive to the effects of heat and cold, he had his clothes specially arranged with tapes and ribbons so that portions of them could be removed or replaced by his servants from any part of his body should a particular member feel too warm or too chilly."

A Water Volcano.

One of the greatest natural curiosities in Central America is the Volcan de Aqua, or water volcano, which is situated in Guatemala, about twenty-five miles southwest of the capital. Its apex is 14,450 feet above the level of the sea, and cultivated fields and forest trees extend almost to its summit. It occasionally vents forth torrents of pure cold water. On one occasion an "eruption" of this kind inundated the northern valley and destroyed a whole village situated on the side of the peak.

Statesmen.

The great difference between the real statesman and the pretender is that the one sees into the future, while the other regards only the preeent; the one lives by the day and acts on expediency; the other acts on enduring principles and for immortality.—Burke.

RED TAPE AND A

Plenty of the Former, but Che Latter in Senegal.

An interesting example o red tape was shown in the c Senegal, the capital of w dull, unprogressive town officialism prevails to an dinary degree. Two Frenc ers had a most amusing ex when they wished to obtai There was at the time no establishment in the capital mor had it that it was po purchase a bath at the hosp cordingly the travelers rep that institution and made their wants.

"Certainly," said the po cial; "names and birthplace

The travelers were aglast they objected, "we merely bath."

"Quite so," continued the "What are your names an and when were you born, you government employees, or officers? No? Well, th do not provide for this. Ju ment. I will read them again here is your case. You m make out on stamped paper plication to the governor colony. After favorable from his excellency you w another application to the colonial physician who wi for you and examine you."

"But we are not ill."

"Pardon me, gentlemen, the rule. Having examined doctor will give you two n missioned officers' bath tick be delivered to the assistan sician."

"Why noncommissioned bath?" asked one of the tr becoming more and more int

"For this reason: In our st we recognize only two categ persons—officers and em ployees, the latter taking ran officers or petty officers. Y not official at all. If officer to find you in their baths would probably make a row."

"What period of time will formalities consume?" asked the travelers.

"Oh, two or three days, pr your application is approved government house."—Brooklyn Eagle.

River Mud and Lava.

The mud moved by river lava discharged by volcano great factors in transformi face of the earth year by year Ganges, in India, carries every year as much mud as make sixty of the great py of Egypt and which, if it brought in ships, would 2,000 full sized merchant laden with the mud to sail do Ganges every day. The erupt the Shaptar Jokull volcano i land in 1783 produced a torr lava ninety miles in length, seven to fifteen miles broad places 600 feet deep, a mass to Mont Blanc, the greatest tain in the Alps.

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Events of Interest from the Seat of Government by the News Special Correspondent, J. E. Jones

THE STRENUOUS MR. WILSON

Nobody can accuse President Wilson of having displayed any lack of energy in the handling of negotiations intended to prevent the railroad strike. It is the ordinary custom of the President of the United States not to alter his office hours to any extent because of the pressing public business. Guardians of the health of the President insist that he must not be overcrowed. The precedents all require that people wishing to see the President shall accommodate to his convenience and time. Even in the handling of acute conditions with Germany and Mexico, Mr Wilson adhered rather closely to the routine of office hours. He insisted, in his dealings with the railroad officials and operators that he was acting as a friend of all interested parties, and his anxiety to achive success was shown by the fact that his weekend vacations were canceled, and the audiences and conferences were held at the White House evenings, Sundays, and at all times when it seemed probable any good might be accomplished. The President made several trips to the Capitol and visited Senators in their offices. This latter procedure has, perhaps, never been adopted by any other Presidents.

The personal point of view of the Administration evidently assumed that the public rights were paramount to those of the disputant railroad managers and operators. Mr. Wilson as the American nation, doubtless succeeded in impressing upon the parties of the controversy the right of the Government to intervene. The heroics were equal to those employed by former President Roosevelt in the settlement of the anthracite coal strike, or in his interference in the Russian—Japanese war. Mayor Mitchell of New York took the same view of the recent street car strike in New York. His success might have served as an incentive to Mr. Wilson to apply official force in the crisis of railroad affairs. In any event, the activity of the President has demonstrated that there is a new way, of doing things, and the method seems to conform to the notions of progressiveness now popular with the American people.

STRAIGHTENING OUT MEXICO.

Several weeks ago a prominent Congressman, speaking at an important gathering in Washington, disclosed what he said was an attempt upon the part of the Administration to have General Funston recommend the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico. The latest development is that General Funston has made such a recommendation. The actual withdrawal has been going on for some time. The National Guard which is protecting the border is made up of some of the best material there is in the country, but it is apparent that this is rather a disjointed organization, and that its members are not particularly adapted nor well equipped for the task of invading a foreign country. When these troops went to the border nearly everyone supposed that there would be an invasion, or an attempt at intervention. No one seriously believed that General Pershing's column was being strengthened for the simple purpose of hunting out a lot of ragmuffins who had shot up an American town. However there appears to have been a recurrence to methods of inquiry and negotiations, that may have grown out of the alarms of war. There is a good deal of quiet comfort about Washington in the growing beleif that the Carranza administration may after all, be able to handle the Mexican situation. No less a person than Secretary Lane, whom many regard as the strongest man in President Wilson's Cabinet, has been placed upon a Commission to adjust the differences between Mexico and the United States.

THE COMMISSIONER FOR THE PHILIPPINES

Manuel L. Quezon, who has been Commissioner for the Philippines to his native land, and it is announced that he will not return to Congress. Quezon has fought persistently for Philippine independence, and he has decided to accept the indefinate declaration of Congress for ultimate independence, and the broadened privileges of self-government for the Islands, as "half a loaf". As time goes on and the Japanese question become more disturbing the disposition of everybody in the National Capitol is to accommodate the Philippines by giving them self-government —and turning them loose. However the "fly in the cintment," is that every American official who goes to the Philippines and makes a study of conditions, agrees that the natives are incapable of regulating their own affairs.

URGING MEDIATION

Miss Rebecca Shelly, of Michigan, who has established herself as a big force in peace work, is responsible for the organization of the American Neutral Conference Committee, with a membership of 100. Among the members are David Starr Jordan, Miss Jane Addams, John Hays Hammond, Rabbi Stephens Wise, B. W. Huebsch, Gov. Capper of Kansas, and others. A large delegation of the committee was received by President Wilcon a few days ago, and discussed with him the proposition of an official conference of the neutral nations. It is understood that Mr. Wilson is not giving much encouragement to suggestions that the United States act as peacemaker in the European war.

SALTING THE LEAD MINES

The big harvest of the "boiler plate" manufacturers is at hand, and the metropolitan newspaper men who have been called to the posts of directing publicity for the national political committes are content in the hallucination that they are saving their candidates and their country through the process of shipping free stereotype plate to newspapers throughout the country. Perhaps they are right in the belief that this is the way to educate the public. Anyhow it is a good thing for the big concerns who furnish the lead.

CROCKER LAND AND PEARY

It has been pretty well established that Crocker Land, which Admiral Peary claimed to have discovered when he was on his way to the North Pole, does not exist. An official report is being made to the United States government by Ensign Green. Admiral Peary explains in a logical way how he may be mistaken. However, his enemies have seized upon the circumstance as an attempt to discredit his record as the discoverer of the pole.

ROOT SUSTAINS REPUTATION

As former Senator Root grows older he comes to be considered more and more a sage among Americans, who listen with profound attention to the words of wisdom he utters. Mr. Root has a reputation that is hard to live up to. A year ago he told Congress that there were too many laws, and backed up his statement with figures, showing the number of acts that had been created. He illustrated the impossibility of any human being following the processes of lawmaking. He held it to be impossible for any person to "know the law". Mr. Root's most recent observation is that there are too many lawyers. This is the belief that has often been expressed by others. Mr. Root also warns the lawyers about being over-technical.

These old truths, reasserted by the New Yorker, sometimes lead one to wonder where the remedy is coming from. Surely the lawyers, who are in the majority in law-making bodies, and in practically every other place of public trust, are not going to be over zealous in reforming their own conditions.

WHO PAYS THE TAXES

There has been considerable jockying back and forth in Congress in attempts to readjust the income tax. It has been brought out in debate that 400,000 person made individual returns to the treasury in the past year.

DOUBLY PROVEN

Andover Readers Can No Longer Doubt the Evidence.

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The facts are now confirmed.

Such testimony is complete—the evidence conclusive.

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Mrs. A. D. Lewis, 151 Earley St., Wellsville, N. Y., says; "My back was so lame and sore that I could not get about to do my work. If I sat or sotoped it was some minutes before I could straighten. I also had trouble from the kidney secretions and was often dizzy. After I had tak en three boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, I was free from kidney compla nt."

LATER TESTIMNOY

TWO YEARS LATER, Mrs. Lewis said: "Doan's Kidney Pills are a very good medicine and I am pleased to confirm my former endorsement."

Price 50c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills the same that Mrs. Lewis has twice publicly recommended. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Thousands of children have worms that sap their vitality and make them restless and irritable. Kickapoo Worm Killer kills and removes the worms and has a tonic effect on the system. Does your child eat spasmodically? Cry out in sleep or grind its teeth? These are symptoms of worms and you should find relief for them at once. Kickapoo Worm Killer is a pleasant remedy. At your Druggist, 25c.—Advertisement.

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"Store publicity" is as good for good stores as it should be bad for bad stores. The store that buys a lot of advertising space would bankrupt itself promptly, if it were not a good store.

BATTLE OF THE PLANTS.

Preparedness In Their Never Ending Struggle For Existence.

Every sort of plant that grows is putting up a never ending battle to keep its place in the world. It fights frost. It fights drought. It grows thorns to bayonet the creatures that try to eat it up, or with nuts or fruits or berries it tempts them to carry its seeds to some unoccupied spot where it may dig itself up and stay. It even mounts its seeds on aeroplanes and distributes them on the wings of the wind.

One would think that, when once any plant did manage to get its seeds into good ground, the first thing for it to do would be to have every single one of them, as quickly as possible, spring up, become plants and themselves bear more seeds. Yet it does not. Instead, some of the seeds hold off and do not sprout at all the first season.

Then, if anything happens to the plants of the first crop—if they are cut or eaten down to the ground, if the year is bad and the seed does not ripen, if the farmer roots them up entirely to make room for another crop—there is ammunition in reserve. The seeds that held over try again next year and the next.

Instances are known of seeds, once sown, continuing to come up, a few at a time, for ten summers. Each year the plants perished before they blossomed. But still they kept springing up from old seeds. Nature seldom puts all her eggs into one basket.

This seems especially true of the useless plants which we call weeds. Once have them get a fair start, ripen a crop of seeds and get them well into the ground, and the man who lets them get by him will spend a good many years before he sees the last of his troubles.—E. T. Brewster in St. Nicholas.

Mexico's Racial Divisions.

Mexico is not populated, as so many suppose, by a mixed Spanish-Indian race, in which the Iberian element predominates. There are about a couple of million people of mixed descent, another million of pure European descent, but the remainder, some thirteen millions, are practically pure blooded Indians. There are 133 tribes of Indians in Mexico, recognized as quite distinct, and divided by ethnologists into sixteen language groups, though actually fifty-three separate languages, or widely differing dialects, are spoken in the republic. Some of the Mexican Indians remain in almost the same primitive condition as their forefathers at the time of the Spanish conquest.—London Chronicle.

Center of the Earth.

If a shaft were sunk vertically to the center of the earth and an object suspended from a spring balance were lowered down the shaft the weight of the object, as indicated by the dial of the balance, would at first increase as the descending object approached the deeper and denser strata. After passing a certain depth, however, the weight would begin to diminish, and if would continue to diminish to the center of the earth, where its value would be zero, because the object would there be equally attracted in every direction.

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"Stuffed-up head," clogged-up nose, tight chest, sore throat are sure signs of cold, and Dr. King's New Discovery is sure relief. A dose of this combination of antiseptic balsams soothes the irritated membrane, clears the head, loosens the phlegm, you breathe easier and realize your cold is broken up. Treat a cold persistently; half-way measures have a lingering cough. Take Dr. King's new Discovery until your cold is gone. For 47 years the favorite remedy for young and old. At your Druggist, 50c.—Advertisement.

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Binghamton, N. Y.—"Three years ago I bought several bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and some of the 'Lotion Tablets' and 'Healing Suppositories,' using them in connection with the 'Favorite Prescription' for weakness peculiar to women of my age. I received great benefit from the combined use of these excellent remedies and am glad to commend their use to other women suffering as I did."—Mrs. W. A. HAZELTON, 24 Mary Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

For girls about to enter womanhood, women about to become mothers and for the changing days of middle age, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription should always be on hand.

It's a temperance remedy that is extracted from roots with pure glycerine and its ingredients are published on wrapper.

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KNOW THYSELF.

Read all about yourself, your system, physiology, anatomy, hygiene, simple home cures, etc., in the "Common Sense Medical Adviser," a book of 1008 pages. Send to Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 3 dimes or 30 cents in stamps for a cloth-bound copy, to pay cost of wrapping and mailing only.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an order of Hon. Elba Reynolds, Surrogate of the County of Allegany, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Lorenzo B. Green, late of Andover, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with proper vouchers thereof to the undersigned, one of the administrators of said estate, at the Law Office of Crayton L. Earley in the Village of Andover, N. Y., on or before October 25th, 1916.

Dated April 8, 1916.

C. E. BROWN,
Administrator

41

NOTICE OF SALE

COUNTY COURT,
COUNTY OF ALLEGANY

Julius Updyke and
Chauncey E. Brown,
Plaintiffs

against

Burdette Lee and
Harry Ingraham,
Defendants.

By virtue of a Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale, granted by this Court in the above entitled action, and entered on the 8th day of August, 1916, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Allegany, at Belmont, N. Y., the undersigned Eldyn Reynolds, Referee duly appointed in this action for such purpose, will sell at public auction on the 25th day of September, 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Law Office of Crayton L. Earley, in the village of Andover, N. Y.,

ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND situate in the town of Andover, in the County of Allegany and State of New York, known and distinguished as the southeast part of lot number eighty-eight (88) in township number two in the seventh range of townships in said county and bounded as follows, viz: On the south and east by the respective south and east lines of said lot; on the west by a line parallel with the east line of said lot and thirty-one chains and seventy-nin links east therefrom, and north by a line parallel with the south line of said lot and fifteen chains and seventy-three links north therefrom, containing fifty acres more or less.

Dated this 9th day of August, 1916.

ELDYN REYNOLDS,
Referee.

CRAYTON L. EARLEY,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
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