ALLIANCE DIRECTORY.

National Alliance—L. L. Polk, president, North Carolina; B. H. Clover, Vice president, Kansas; J. H. Turner, secretary-treasurer, Georgia; J. F. Willetts, lecturer, Kansas.

State Alliance—Elias Carr, president, Old Sparta; E. C. Beddingfield, secretary, Raleigh.

Rowan County—Jesse Miller, president, Blackmer; M. L. Ritchie, secretary, Saw.

Iredell County—J. B. Holman, president, Cool Spring; M. E. Ramsey, secretary, Mooresville.

Cabarrus County—A. F. Hileman, president, Concord; Dr. J. S. Lafferty, secretary, Concord.

Davidson County—R. S. Green, president, Jones; W. A. Lindsay, secretary, Thomasville.

The Alliance Will Stand Together.

The Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union must stand united, must stand together, and will stand together from the very nature of things, from the perils that environment. The doctrine advanced by the Alliance is sound to the core. That is a fact that must be admitted. There is no escape from the force of that vital, living truth. It is not an attempt at the accomplishment of some impossible or impractical thing, object, or purpose. But the object is, to bring the blessing of good government—liberty under law and law under Constitution, not arbitrary rule, and freedom without oppression to all the people. The national legislation, as well as the legislation of many of the States for the past twenty-five years has been in the interest of rings, corners, combines, trusts and monopolies, and against the masses, against the people, and at the cost of the people, and it is high time that that order of oppression was changed. If favors come let them flow to all, without special privileges for any one, for any section, or class, for this is the peole's government; fashoned, formed and ordained by the people for the people, for the whole people, without special favores for rings and corners. But this government, under the baneful influence of class legislation, has drifted far, far from the landmarks laid down or established by the fathers, and to-day stands far out, far out on the average of ruin—financial ruin, or a financial crisis or cash, call it by whatever name you may or will, the facts remain the same, and cannot be controverted with that dangerous idea, that hell-spawned horsey, centralization—a government in the hands of the few for the oppression of the many—cropping out on every hand. The people have grown alarmed—consternation has siezed all parties, they view with alarm, indignation and horror the dangers and perils which surround this government, as the result of partisan and class legislation. Promises, platforms and pledges unfulfilled, virtually spit upon, no substantial relief excepted from those who are committed to the interest of rings and monopolies hence, with danger confronting them on every hand, in this perilous hour of our government's history, the whole question comes up before people, comes back to the people for solution, for action and for settlement. Will the people preserve the heritage handed down to them by the fathers who founded this government? Will the people be faithful and true to themselves and to their children? The whole question is, therefore, with the people, and good government depends now upon the action and efforts of the people. We have strong faith in the honesty, integrity and purposes of the people, in the determination of the toiling millions, in their efforts to secure a just and economical administration of the affairs of this great government. Therefore, the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union stands to-day pledged, determined and resolved to the work of restoring the administration of this government to a decent and economical basis—to secure and preserve liberty under the law, and to restore constitutional freedom, without oppression, without class or ring legislation, to all the people. That is the aim, the object, and the end of this grand organization; good government for all the people. Can't all the people, all the parties, regardless of former party lines indorsed and support this policy, this doctrine?—Alliance Sentinel.

Loaning Money on Land.

The Stockman (California) Mail publishes a communication from Frank P. Cook, upon "Loaning Money on Land and Non-perishable Products," to the following effect:

Money is already loaned on land. So far as merely that fact is concerned, any land loan bill proposes nothing new. The real questions are: Who should loan money on land? Who should fix the rate of interest on such loans? Should the loaning of currency on land continue to be mainly a monopoly in the hands of great aggregations of capital, carrying on the business solely for private gain of the few individuals composing them? Does such a state of things promote the general welfare of the country?—and to "promote the general welfare" (not exactly the equal and exact welfare of every citizen for that is utterly impossible, but the general welfare) is one of the things for which the "more perfect union," of the original thirteen colonies was, and for which such union of those colonies and of the territory acquired by their joint action has been maintained. Should a few fix the rate of interest at which the nation's notes may be had by the whole people, or should the nation fix the rate of principal condition? It is the same with the loaning of the nation's notes on non-perishable farm products. They are already loaned on such products, by the banks, as almost every California farmer knows by personal experience. The questions which touch the heart of this subject are: should the banks and a few individuals—the banks principally—monopolize the loaning of such notes and fix the rate of interest at which this may be had by the people who produce the stuffs on which they are loaned? Or, on the other hand, should the nation find some freer and more open way of getting its notes into circulation—a way of which the fixing of the rate of interest by the nation shall be an essential part—a new way in which the volume of currency would not be at the mercy of a few, but be at all times controlled by the nation or its delegates in Congress? Let the rate of interest be just sufficient to cover the cost of the process of putting the notes into circulation in the form of loans upon security, consisting of such products as must soon enter into consumption. Why should it be more? To propose that the people try to make a profit by the loaning of their own notes to themselves is like proposing to a man to lift himself by his boot-straps. It cannot be done. The spectacle of people trying to attain to national wealth by making wealth out of each other by interest-getting, instead of all combining to make wealth out nature by production, has always seemed to me to be like, in its spirit, the spectacle of a den of wild beasts trying to get prosperous and fat by devouring each other. In case of loans on non-perishable property, insured, I think it should be provided, as now, that the loan should be paid whenever the product is moved, and repaid anyway within one year, which would prevent unjust combinations from keeping products out of market.

Farm and Garden Notes.

A wet bath to ducklings is generally fatal.

Oil meal and bran makes a good feed for growing pigs.

If you have the means of cooking food for the hogs, try it.

The parent colony is the colony from which a swarm has issued.

Keep the stable clean and let the horses and cows have a good bed.

Every apiarist should aim to keep his place, his extractor and receptacles clean.

Musty, durty hay is the cause of heaves. It does not pay to feed such hay and destroy the usefulness of a good horse.

Manure in the barnyard is as much lead capital as is money lying in a safe.

Set to earning something as soon as possible.

Contrary to common belief a Jersey will make excellent light beeves. The meat is tender, juicy and well flavored, and the Jersey steers make good slight working oxen.

A little oil meal given occasionally with other food will prove beneficial to fattening hogs in preventing constipation and maintaining the appetite. It must not, however, be fed to excess.

Keep up an intimate acquaintance with the calves. Keep them clean and treat them kindly. Teach them to lead readily with a rope. The lesson now given will never be forgotten, and will prove very useful when the animals are matured.

There is no excuse for having a slovenly yard of fowls. If a man has no time to attend to his fowls better tell him to sell them at once. The best thoroughbreds soon become scrubs in the hands of a slovenly poultryman.

Hasty thinks three pounds or less of honey will make a pound of wax; Simmins less than 6½ pounds; tradition, twenty pounds. "Don't we stick to that twenty from mere habit?" asks Dr. Miller in *Gleanings*. "I do. Has there been a single experiment of the late years to confirm it?"

An ox at ten years of age may begin to use his teeth naturally, especially the front ones; or the covering membrace of the fangs may be diseased. A cure may possibly be produced by sponging the gum with tincture of myrrh, giving the ox a quart of raw linseed oil, and feeding soft food, as bran mash.

Bloating in cattle indicates indigestion. The treatment should be as follows: Give a pint of raw linseed oil and repeat in two days. Give bran mash or cut hay, wetted with warm water, adding bran or cornmeal. The emaciation and rough coat will disappear as soon as the digestion is restored. Linseed steeped in hot water would be a useful addition to the feed.

We notice reports of a number of milkdealers, or rather creamerymen, who are in hot water by paying more to farmers for their milk than it is worth. If the farmers will sell their milk or any product to a man on time who offers to pay them more than their product is worth, they must sooner or later be losers by the operation, for no man who intends to pay for what he buys can afford to pay more for an article than he can sell it for with profit to himself and pay the producer for his product.

Now examine your young trees carefully and see what insects have tucked themselves away for the winter. You will find various web-covered things glued to the branches, also nests of eggs here and there, and plant lice hid in cracks and broken places in the bark, on trunk and branches. Destroy now everything of the sort and thus save yourself a big job next summer. We have found more apple-tree borers on that part of our orchard near a woodland than elsewhere—five times as many. Hence we infer that timber of the woods harbor these insects.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Sub-Treasury Bill.

New Albany (Miss.) Gazette.

The following from the graceful pen of Captain Banks in the Meridian Standard presents in a forceful manner the wrongs of the agriculturists and the necessity for reform, and it would be well for the politicians that they give heed to the clamor of the farmers and aid them in perfecting measures for relief:

Small is the wonder with the thoughtful man that the farmers are becoming restive under their burthens. The products of the mine, the mill and the furnace protected; the bondholder petted and untaxed; monopolies built up and fostered through inequalities and unjust discriminations; the few growing rich at the expense of the many—the rich growing richer and the poor poorer. One class revealing in pride and luxury; God wot another, such is the case, pinched by penury—pressed want. The prototype of Cœsus in the palace; the skeleton of want in the hut. The horn of plenty in the city; hollow-eyed poverty and empty cupboards in the country. Bonds and stocks current as collateral in national banks; money 3 to 5 per cent. in Wall street; the prices of the products of the soil at the mercy of the bulls and the bears of trade. The farmers credit discounted; his lands and tenements the ban—tabooed in financial circles—ostracised from the world of change through oppressive edict of government, which prohibits the privileged bank from making a loan on the unprivileged land of the poverty stricken farmer, who, to relieve wants or meet pecuniary obligations, must seek out syndicates and accept the terms of protected shylocks who organize them. A prey to wolves of trade, made so by government, his very land, which political economists and financial theorists declare is the basis of wealth, unjustly placed by the government under the cloud, and wickedly discriminated against as a collateral, is there any wonder that there exists in the heart of the farmer hatred to our national legislation? With such a state of facts, is it not time our national lawgivers giving heed to the cries of distress going up from agricultural communities and examining into the grievances of those who people them? Is it wise to pooh-pooh the efforts of the farmer to get relief from this touring condition? Is it a safe thing to simply declare the sub-treasury scheme simply impracticable and to do nothing to better the condition of those who propose it? Denunciations of the single tax idea and the sub-treasury scheme, because of their impracticability will not serve to stay the storms of indignation rising all over the country in the breasts of the populace. This farmer's bill may be wild and chimerical, but there is more in it than appears on the surface. Wild or not, it is born of the spirit that prompts the drowning man to catch at straws. From it statesmen must learn a lesson. They must work good for it, or it will be found loaded full of ruin. Suffering patience and endurance have their limit.

The Ages of Progress.

The antediluvian period of the world's history is shrouded in impenetrable obscurity. Only a few pages of Genesis now make known the history of a vast civilization that existed before the flood.

Early in the postdeluvian period civilization began to reassert its sway among the people, and the result was the formation of three great centres of civilization, India on the east, Egypt on the west, and Chaldea between these two. Science, art and literature were carried to a great extent by these three mighty empires; and in many respects, their achievements have not been equalled even to this day. How strange it is that the progress of this ancient age should have passed entirely away!

The causes of the termination of the first postdeluvian age of progress have been searched out by the learned men of many centuries. The two principal causes appear, in every instance, to have been the era hing out of mental, moral and physical development, among the great masses of the people, by those who possessed wealth and official power.

When the Asiatic and African civilization had collapsed, then that of the Greeks and Romans arose; but here, again, accumulated wealth and official power united for the purpose of degrading the great masses of the common people; and the result was a long period of almost universal depravity and ignorance. This period is called the Dark Ages.

The first dawn of light that began to dispel the gloom that had enshrouded the nations was the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. The results of this great feat stood unequalled in the history of the world. We now live in an age of progress which might preperly be called "The Columbian Age."

America has led the world to heights of liberty, industrial progress and happiness. Shall we rise higher, or is the period of darkness approaching? Let the great masses of America's sons of toil stand in one solid phalanx as a brotherhood, and no power on earth would dare to oppress them. Let us hope that the light, liberty, progress and happiness of the present age shall be without ceasing.

Many years practice have given C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of patents at Washington, D. C., unsurpassed success in obtaining patents for all classes of inventions. They make a specialty of many patents that had been previously rejected. Their advertisement in another column, will be of interest to inventors, patents, manufacturers, and all who have anything to do with patents.

We learn from the *National Economist* that National Secretary J. H. Turner says that he is now having more calls for sub-treasury plans than ever before. This does not prove that the Alliance has abandoned that measure.

Walter Bridges, Athens, Tenn., writes: "For six years I had been afflicted with running sores and an enlargement of the bones in my leg. I tried everything I heard of without any permanent benefit until Botanic Blood Balm was recommended to me. After using six bottles the sores healed, and I am now in better health than I have ever been. I send this testimonial unsolicited because I want others to be benefitted.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y. 18.4y

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

General :-: Directory.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Clerk Superior Court, W G Watson.
Sheriff, Jas M Monroe
Register of Deeds, H N Woodson.
Treasurer, J Sam'l McCubbins.
Surveyor, B C Arey.
Coroner, D A Atwell.
Commissioners; W L Kluttz, chairman, Dr L W Coleman, Cornelius Kestler, J A Stewart and I F Patterson.
Sup't Public Schools, T C Linn.
Sup't of Health, Dr J J Summerell.
Overseer of Poor. A M Brown.

TOWN.

Mayor, T C Linn
Clerk, D R Julian.
Treasurer, I H Foust.
Police, R W Price, chief, J F Pace, C W Pool, R M Barringer.
Commissioners—North ward, J A Rendleman, D M Miller; South ward, D R Julian, J A Barrett; East ward, J B Gordon, T A Coughenour; West ward, R J Holmes, J W Mauney.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Services every Sunday at 11 a m and 6½ p m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 6½ p m. Rev Dr. W H Leith pastor.
Sunday school every Sunday afternoon atg o'clock. J W Mauney, sup't.
Presbyterian—Services every Sunday at 11 a m and 8:30 p m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 8:30 p m. Rev J Rumple, D D, pastor.
Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 4 p m. J Rumple, sup't.
Lutheran—Services every Sunday at 11 a m and 7 p m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7 p m. Rev Chas B King, pastor.
Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 3 p m. R G Kizer, sup't.
Episcopal—Services every Sunday at 11 a m and 6:30 p m and Wednesday at 6:30 p m. Rev F J Murdoch, rector.
Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 3 p m. ———, sup't.
Baptist—Services every Sunday morning and night. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Rev N S Jones, pastor.
Sunday school every Sunday at 9½ a.m. Thos L Swink, sup't.
Catholic—Services every second Sunday at 10½ a m and 7 p m. Rev Father Gerard, pastor.
Sunday school every Sunday at 10 a m.
Y M C A—Devotional services at Hall every Sunday at 4:30 p m. Business meeting first Thursday night in every month. I H Foust, pres't.

LODGES.

Fulton Lodge No 69 A F & AM, meets every first and third Friday night in each month. E B Neave, W M.
Salisbury Lodge, No 24, K of P, meets every Tuesday night. A H Boyden, C C.
Salisbury Lodge, No 775, K of H, meets every 1st and 3d Monday night in each month. C T Bernhardt, Dictator.
Salisbury Council, No 272, Royal Arcanum, meets every 2d and 4th Monday night in each month. R G Kizer Regent

POST OFFICE.

Office hours from 7:30 a m to 6:30 p m. Money order hours 9 a m to 5 p m. Sunday hours 12:15 a m to 1:00 p m
J H Ramsay, P M.

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The Best Household Medicine.

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BOTANIC BLOOD BALM.

W. C. McGaughey, Webb City, Ark., writes: "B. B. B. has done me more good and for less money than any other blood purifier I ever used. I have the comfort of my life to it."
R. A. Shepherd, Norfolk, Va., August 10, 1888, writes: "I depend on B. B. B. for the preservation of my health. I have had it in my family now nearly two years, and in all that time have not had to have a doctor."
Write for Illustrated "Book of Wonders," BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga. Sent free.

"Young Giant,"

The Black Kentucky Jack,

Will stand this season at the stable of J. O. Houston.

For terms and Pedigree apply to J. O. Houston, Bear Poplar, N. C., or J. Ambrose Stewart, Miranda.

18:2m

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We hereby announce that Mr. P. P. Meroney is an authorized agent for collecting and receipting all bills due the late firm of Whitehead & Trantham. All accounts unsettled and not adjusted in the next sixty days will be reduced to judgment.

J. WHITEHEAD, M. D.
H. T. TRANTHAM, M. D.

12tf

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Address, J. P. CALDWELL, Editor and Prop.

NOTICE!

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Respectfully,
J. B. COUNCILL, M. D.

Feb. 24, 1891. 17:tf

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All Official Alliance Matter, State and National. An exhaustive discussion of the Tariff, Finance and Prohibition questions and all economic and other issues of importance to the people.

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The great political triumph of the Alliance or People's Party in which THE ADVOCATE has proven so potent a factor is fast giving it a national reputation and circulation. Cheered and encouraged by the magnificent result so far attained, with unswerving faith in the future, and believing that the grand beginning is but the dawning of a glorious day for the masses—the people—THE ADVOCATE will hopefully pursue its mission. Subscription price, $1.00 per year, in advance. Address

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Topeka, Kansas.

Richmond & Danville R.R.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect March 8, 1891.

SOUTHBOUND.	No. 9.	No. 11.
Lv New York,	‡12 15 am	4 30 pm
" Philadelphia,	3 05 am	6 51 pm
" Baltimore,	6 45 am	9 30 pm
" Washington,	8 30 am	11 00 pm
" Charlottesville,	1 07 pm	2 35 am
" Lynchburg,	3 25 pm	4 25 am
" Danville,	6 35 pm	8 25 am
Lv Richmond,	‡1 00 pm	2 55 am
" Burkeville,	2 59 pm	4 53 am
" Keysville,	3 42 pm	5 31 am
Ar Danville,	6 06 pm	8 00 am
" Greensboro,	8 20 pm	10 10 am
Lv Goldsboro,	‡12 15 pm	‡4 30 pm
Ar Raleigh,	2 04 pm	1 35 pm
Lv Raleigh,	4 15 pm	1 28 am
" Durham,	5 20 pm	3 37 am
Ar Greensboro,	7 45 pm	7 10 am
Lv Winston-Salem,	‡6 30 pm	6 50 am
" Greensboro,	8 30 pm	10 18 am
" High Point,	9 25 pm	10 72 am
Ar Salisbury,	10 35 pm	11 37 am
" Statesville,	‡12 35 am	12 37 pm
" Hickory,	1 58 am	2 03 pm
" Connelly Springs,	2 20 am	2 39 pm
" Morganton,	2 43 am	2 59 pm
" Old Fort,	4 08 am	4 05 pm
" Round Knob,	4 28 am	4 22 pm
" Black Mountain,	5 14 am	5 01 pm
" Asheville,	5 55 am	5 38 pm
" Hot Springs,	8 32 am	8 50 pm
Lv Salisbury,	‡10 45 pm	12 03 pm
" Concord,	11 32 pm	12 48 pm
Ar Charlotte,	12 20 am	1 35 pm
" Spartanburg,	3 45 am	‡4 32 pm
" Greenville,	4 53 am	5 56 pm
" Atlanta,	10 00 am	11 30 pm
Lv Charlotte,	‡12 40 pm	1 45 pm
Ar Columbia,	4 40 pm	5 50 pm
" Augusta,	8 15 pm	9 30 pm

NORTHBOUND.	No. 10.	No. 12.
Lv. Augusta,	9 30 pm	10 45 am
" Columbia,	12 20 am	2 00 pm
Ar Charlotte,	4 30 am	6 10 pm
Lv Atlanta,	6 00 pm	7 15 am
" Greenville,	1 01 am	‡2 21 pm
" Spartanburg,	2 11 am	3 20 pm
Ar Charlotte,	5 10 am	6 15 pm
" Concord,	6 10 am	7 17 pm
" Salisbury,	6 57 am	‡8 00 pm
Lv Hot Springs,	11 32 pm	12 27 pm
" Asheville,	1 04 am	2 08 pm
" Black Mountain,	1 47 am	3 28 pm
" Round Knob,	2 15 am	3 43 pm
" Old Fort,	2 29 am	4 47 pm
" Morganton,	3 36 am	5 08 pm
" Connelly Springs,	3 57 am	5 25 pm
" Hickory,	4 14 am	5 49 pm
" Statesville,	‡5 23 am	6 35 pm
Ar Salisbury,	6 20 am	7 25 pm
Lv Salisbury,	7 05 am	8 30 pm
" High Point,	8 10 am	9 54 pm
Ar Greensboro,	8 50 am	10 27 pm
" Winston-Salem,	11 45 am	‡12 10 am
Lv Greensboro,	10 35 am	11 15 am
Ar Durham,	12 53 pm	4 30 am
" Raleigh,	1 52 pm	7 35 am
Lv Raleigh,	1 31 pm	‡9 00 am
Ar Goldsboro,	3 10 pm	1 00 pm
Lv Greensboro,	9 00 am	10 35 pm
Ar Danville,	10 41 pm	1 05 am
" Keysville,	1 29 pm	3 23 am
" Burkeville,	2 15 pm	4 06 am
" Richmond,	4 10 pm	6 05 am
Lv Lynchburg,	1 40 pm	3 15 am
" Charlottesville,	4 20 pm	5 40 am
Ar Washington,	8 55 pm	10 25 pm
" Baltimore,	12 27 am	‡12 05 pm
" Philadelphia,	3 00 am	2 20 pm
" New York,	6 20 am	4 50 pm

VESTIBULE TRAIN.

N. BOUND.	DAILY.	S. BOUND.
6 53 am	Ar. Washington, Lv.	11 16 am
8 25 am	" Alexandria, "	11 33 am
9 25 am	" Charlottesville, "	2 50 pm
1 55 am	" Lynchburg, "	4 55 pm
11 15 pm	" Danville, "	8 25 pm
9 15 pm	" Greensboro, "	8 50 pm
8 15 pm	" Salisbury, "	10 20 pm
7 05 pm	" Charlotte, "	11 40 pm
4 45 pm	" Spartanburg, "	1 50 am
3 50 pm	" Greenville, "	3 45 am
1 00 pm	" Lula, "	7 25 am
12 10 pm	" Gainesville, "	8 10 am
11 10 am	" Atlanta, "	‡7 00 am

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

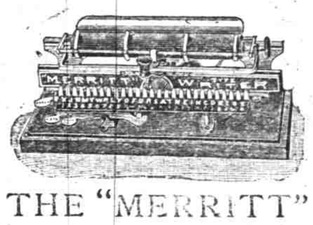
Having qualified as Executor of the estate of Hannah McKenzie, colored, deceased, all persons having claims against her estate are hereby notified to present them to me on or before the 19th day of February, 1892, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement.

J. H. McKENZIE, Executor.

Feb. 19, 1891. 6t

—THE—

"MERRITT" TYPE-WRITER.



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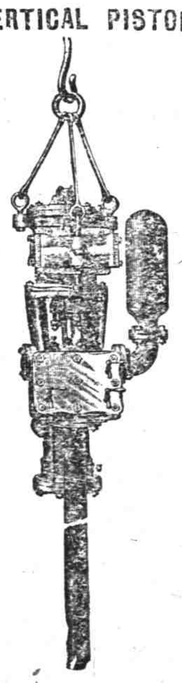

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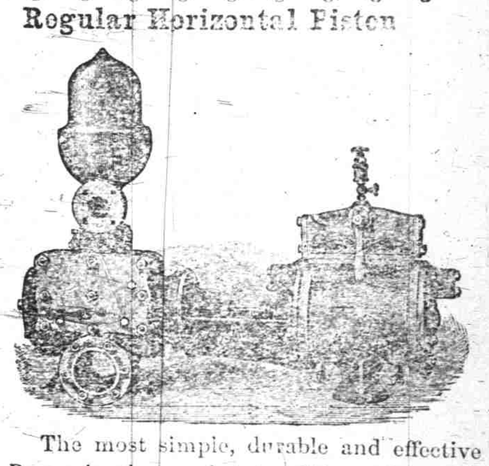
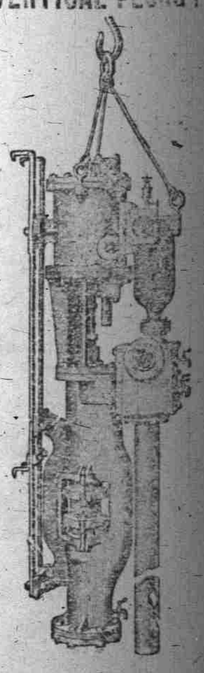


VERTICAL PLUNGER



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