a careful examination failed to select in view of the small amount of capital they had to invest. In 1866, the first frame of the new church was built. The first mill of Smithfield was also built on the Fourth of July, 1867, the frame in the mill were run for the first time. In June, 1869, John Black and his wife made the village their home and were afterward identified

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The mill and its machinery were well fitted up, and the building was considered a model of its kind. The mill was located on the outskirts of the village, and was erected at a cost of $5,000. The mill was operated by a water-wheel, and was capable of producing 1,000 bushels of flour per day. The mill was sold in 1875, and is now used as a warehouse.

THE SCHOOL HOUSE.

The school house was built in 1870, and was considered a model of its kind. It was located on the outskirts of the village, and was erected at a cost of $5,000. The school house was operated by a water-wheel, and was capable of producing 1,000 bushels of flour per day. The school house was sold in 1875, and is now used as a warehouse.

FACTORY OPERATIVES.

Proposed Act for Their Better Government.

Representative F. S. Smith, of Smithfield, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to make a day or some similar statute which would secure the safety, health, and comfort of the operatives and employees of factories and similar establishments, by requiring them to be furnished with suitable facilities, and to be provided with suitable clothing.

WORKINGMEN'S MEDICAL AID.

Decides Who Will Furnish Service As Issuing Of An Act For Wages, &c.,&c.

The workingmen's Medical Aid Society held its annual meeting in Union Hall, corner Read and Main streets, last evening. The walls of the apartment were crowded with a large number of people, who were interested in the business of the society. The annual report was read by the secretary, Henry Storrs, and was approved by the members. The treasurer, J. W. Storrs, read the financial statement, which showed a surplus of $1,000 for the year. The society is now in a strong financial position, and is able to meet all its obligations.

The act was adopted, and is now in force. It is a corporation, with a capital stock of $5,000, and is authorized to issue certificates of stock, and to buy and sell real estate, and to do all such other things as are necessary for the carrying on of its business.
The Strike Still On—The Settlement

Word was sent about the village yesterday that the strike of 500 workmen, consisting of skilled and unskilled mechanics, had ended, and that no notices had been given to re-lump. The strike was called by the usual organ of the trade union, and it is understood that the settlement reached is satisfactory to both parties.

FR. M'CAiBE AND THE ITALIANS.

The Clergymen Blamed because Miss Wye was not Said over Dead.

There is considerable excitement in the Catholic Church at the present moment, owing to the anomalous treatment they have received at the hands of Father S. M. and the local clergy. Father S. M., in a recent sermon, endeavored to prove the iniquity of Miss Wye's actions, and to show that she was guilty of the gravest sin.


decidedly the greatest, in the eyes of the faithful, was the statement that the Church could not pardon Miss Wye, even if she repented, because she had broken a holy marriage vow.

The conclusion that Father S. M. reached was that Miss Wye was guilty of the greatest sin possible, and that she could not be reconciled with the Church.

It is true that Miss Wye has been in public lectures and meetings, and has been heard to speak in favor of divorce, but Father S. M. has not been able to find any proof that she has actually committed any sin.

The conclusion that Father S. M. has reached is that Miss Wye is guilty of the greatest sin possible, and that she cannot be reconciled with the Church.

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The introduction of 35,000 interested voters into the electorate, which under the most extravagant application of abstract theory could hardly exceed 75,000, necessarily and properly awakens the question of the future of our system of free government. The people of Great Britain and other European countries, who have had nothing to do with the question of the future of our system of free government, have been alarmed by the prospect of a revolution which, if it should happen, will be the greatest and most perilous revolution that has ever occurred in the world as a whole. The question of the future of our system of free government is one of the greatest importance, and it is necessary to consider it carefully and in detail.

The call for the Convention proposed in the present resolution has been made by a vote of 673 against 27, in favor of it. The Convention consists of a large number of men of high character and of great ability, who are well versed in the principles of the constitution. The Convention has the right to proceed to the investigation and consideration of the subject of the future of our system of free government.

To abolish the registry tax and the tax on elections. This proposal is put forth by a vote of 673 against 27, in favor of it. The registry tax and the tax on elections are now the chief support of our system of free government. The Convention has the right to proceed to the investigation and consideration of the subject of the registry tax and the tax on elections.

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right of assembled citizens to vote against any measure on account of the place they reside, in the same manner as the citizens of the State of New York. And it was also held that the Constitution of the United States must be equal to the Constitution of the State of New York.

Section 2. The right of citizens of the United States to vote at any election held in any State, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of any religious, racial, or political affiliations, and among them many who have the right of citizenship, and the right to vote by such persons, but that it was not adopted.

Section 3. The Constitution of the United States shall be equal to the Constitution of any State, and the citizens of the United States shall have the right to vote in any State, and the right of citizenship shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State.

No. 2. Reversing the vote.

Section 1. The vote of the citizens of the State of New York shall be equal to the vote of the citizens of any other State, and the right of citizenship shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State.

No. 3. Annulling the vote.

Section 1. The vote of the citizens of the State of New York shall be equal to the vote of the citizens of any other State, and the right of citizenship shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State.

No. 4. Voting for the amendment.

Section 1. The vote of the citizens of the State of New York shall be equal to the vote of the citizens of any other State, and the right of citizenship shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State.

No. 5. Voting for the amendment.

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Section 1. The vote of the citizens of the State of New York shall be equal to the vote of the citizens of any other State, and the right of citizenship shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State.
A few weeks ago some gentlemen met to consider the advisability of an amendment to the Constitution of the town, relating to the appointment of a town clerk. By a majority of the members present, the motion was carried, and a committee appointed to draw up a report. The report was presented, and read, and finally adopted. The committee consisted of Messrs. A. B. and F. J., and Mr. A. B. is the chairman. The committee reported that they had made some alterations in the Constitution, as follows:

1. The town clerk shall be elected by the inhabitants of the town, instead of being appointed by the town meeting.
2. The town clerk shall keep a record of all the doings of the town, and shall have the power to veto any act of the town meeting, if he deems it necessary.
3. The town clerk shall have the power to appoint a committee of three to assist him in the performance of his duties.
4. The town clerk shall have the power to issue warrants for the payment of all warrants and warrants in the town.

The committee recommended that the report be adopted, and that it be presented to the town meeting for consideration. The recommendation was adopted, and the report was presented to the town meeting for consideration. The town meeting adopted the report, and the town clerk was elected by the inhabitants of the town. The new town clerk shall take office on the first day of the new year.
DOCTORS FOR WAGEWORKERS.

Man Meeting or Workingmen’s Medical Aid Association and Explanation of Facts.

A meeting was held last evening in the Society of Arts Rooms. The business to be transacted included a report of the work of the Medical Aid Association of the workingmen of the city, and a discussion of the importance of cooperation in the distribution of wages. The meeting was well attended, and the speeches were of a high order of merit. The discussion was carried on with great spirit, and the conclusions arrived at were generally well received.

The report of the Medical Aid Association showed that the organization had made great progress in the past year. The number of members had increased, and the funds had been augmented. The work of the association had been carried on with great energy, and a number of cases had been successfully treated.

The importance of cooperation in the distribution of wages was emphasized by several speakers. It was pointed out that the present system of distribution was unsatisfactory, and that a better plan was needed. The cooperative system was recommended as the most practical, and it was urged that the workingmen should unite and form a cooperative society for the purpose of dealing with the employers.

The meeting adjourned at nine o'clock, and the next meeting will be held at the same place and time.

The question of the work of the Medical Aid Association was referred to a committee for further investigation.

The following resolutions were adopted:

1. That the Medical Aid Association be inaugurated.
2. That a committee be appointed to inquire into the best method of improving the present system of distribution of wages.
3. That a fund be raised for the promotion of the work of the Medical Aid Association.

The meeting was then adjourned.

The following is a list of the members of the association:

1. John Brown
2. James Smith
3. William Jones
4. Thomas Johnson
5. Robert Miller
6. Charles Davis
7. John Anderson
8. William Wilson
9. James White

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9. James White
ARBITERS FOR PEACE.

The Making of Monster Cannons at the Builders Iron Foundry.

A Brief History of Their Early Manufacture in this City.

The Rodman Mortars are Cast. 4-4-47.

Cannons and shotguns are substantial which are used to threaten or destroy. Over the innumerable guns that have been made and sold over the years, there are those that were of the strangest and most interesting origins. These guns were not the product of the modern arms industry, but rather of the crude and primitive methods of the past. Many of these guns were made to order by ale-blacksmiths, and their work was as varied as the needs of the people who used them.

The Rodman Mortars are Cast. 4-4-47.

These guns were cast using a technique that was as simple as it was effective. A mold was made of clay and mud, and the molten metal was poured into the mold. As the metal cooled, it hardened and took the shape of the mold. The resulting cannon was then removed from the mold and placed in the field. These guns were cast in a variety of shapes and sizes, and they were used for a variety of purposes.

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The strike of the Berkeley miners against the Texas Co. had been in progress for several weeks. During this time, the miners had been demanding better wages and working conditions. The company refused to negotiate and continued to operate as usual. The miners had formed a union and were striking to improve their working conditions.

The strike had been violent at times, with both sides using violence and(py.

On the day of the riot, a group of miners attempted to break into the company's offices to demand their demands. A violent clash ensued, with shots being fired and several people injured. The police were called to the scene and a detachment of armed men was sent to quell the riot.

The result of the riot was the death of several miners and the wounding of many others. The miners were unsuccessful in their demands and the company continued to operate as usual. The strike had been a failure, and the miners had been forced to return to work under the same conditions as before.

The incident had caused a great deal of public discussion and debate. The labor movement was gaining strength, and the miners had shown that they were willing to fight for their rights. However, the company had shown that it was willing to use violence to suppress the strike, and this had led to a great deal of hostility between the two sides.

The strike had been a failure, but it had shown the miners that they had strength and that they could win their demands. The miners would continue to fight for their rights, and the company would continue to try to suppress them. The next few months would be a time of great conflict and tension as the two sides battled it out.
BERKELEY'S STRIKE

The striking weavers and spinners of the mill of the Berkeley Company held a meeting yesterday morning at which an action was taken to organize and to carry on a strike.
THE STRIKE AT BERKELEY.

RESOLUTION AT BERKELEY.

The residents of Ashtonal voiced their admiration of the excellence of the citizens of Ashtonal, and it was voted to return the address to be presented to the mayor in the name of the citizens of Berkeley. The resolution was adopted unanimously by the mayor and council, and it was voted to return the address to be presented to the mayor in the name of the citizens of Berkeley.

The strike at Berkeley was noted for its intensity and duration. The workers were determined to demand better wages and working conditions, and the employers were equally determined to maintain their profits. The strike lasted for several weeks, during which time the city was divided into two parts: the striking workers and the employers. The strike was eventually settled by the intervention of a government agency, and the workers were granted the wages and conditions they had demanded.

The strike at Berkeley was a significant event in the history of labor relations in the United States, and it helped to shape the future of the labor movement. The strike demonstrated the power of organized labor and the importance of collective bargaining. It also highlighted the need for improved working conditions and fair wages for workers.

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THE STRIKE AT BERKELEY.

Spiners Eerasing the Discharge of Their Committee.

The spinners and weavers at Berkeley are still on strike and to all intents and purposes it looks as though they are not likely to be reconciled to the conditions of their employment for some time to come. The members of the spinners' committee, who met yesterday, have decided to continue the strike, and to refuse to return to work until their demands are met. They are demanding better wages, shorter hours, and an improved system of working. The weavers have also decided to continue the strike, and to refuse to work until the spinners return to their regular employment.

An Emancipating Meeting Discussed.

Early Saturday morning, long before the spinners were at their work, the weavers assembled at the homes of the strike leaders. They were waiting for the spinners to arrive so that they could take part in the strike. The meeting was held in a private house, and the weavers agreed to continue the strike until their demands were met. They also decided to hold a meeting in the afternoon to discuss the strike further. The meeting was well attended, and the weavers were determined to continue the strike until they were satisfied.

Weavers Already Refusing to Work.

The weavers have already begun to refuse to work, and the strike is likely to be long and protracted. The spinners are likely to be affected, and it is likely that the strike will spread to other parts of the country. The weavers are determined to fight for their rights and to gain better conditions of work. The spinners are likely to be defeated, and the strike will be a great victory for the weavers.

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PROVIDENCE AND VICINITY.

STRIKE AT BERKELEY.

A SECOND NOTICE CAUSING DECISIVE ACTION. 1-10-19

Two Hundred Workers Quit. A Manifesto Meeting.

After a week of apparently

GOVERNOR BROWN.

The committee, which was appointed to

Upon the committee's

State Senator, George T. Brown, for

THOMAS DAVIS,

For Representative, elected November 4.

Democratic City Committee.

Oneyeville - Dyerville - Manton!

20-Beautiful Building Lots - 20

AT DYERVILLE

The following Assembly Ticket has been nominated by our party for this City.

ALL FAVOR RESUBMISSION.

FOR SENATOR, GEORGE T. BROWN.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES, BY WARDS:

1st. Lorne M. Cook

2d. John F. Longdale

3d. Jesse H. Metcalfe

4th. William Howard

5th. William H. Mulvey

6th. Augustus S. Miller

7th. John K. Potter

8th. William E. Potter

9th. James T. Kennedy

10th. John M. Brennan

AT LARGE:

Thomas Davis

Thomas F. Pierce

ELECTION OCCURS ON

Wednesday, April 3d.

Pots Open at 5:25 a. m.

Don't Fail to Vote Early. The Democrats of Providence Are in a Large Majority. Do your full duty and a sweeping victory is assured. Guard against Bogus Ballots. See to it that every Democrat Votes.

Democratic City Committee.

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DECORATION DAY

THURSDAY, MAY 30, AT 3 p.m.

Now, this is a chance worth waiting for, as this is the best building lots are west of Oneyeville. Located on the line within city limits, high, dry, healthy and beautiful. No sickness, no malaria.

For Sale - Buy a Lot - 200.

Located on Long Time.

These lots will double in value in a few months. A real bargain. Only 1.25 per cent interest. Lots for sale $1,000.

Wages, make the best of it, have a little extra. Price paid in cash.

Name, $100 down payment.

A very friendly arrangement is made.

BY C. L. HILL.

PROVIDENCE.
THE STRIKE AT BERKELEY.

The strike at Berkeley of the weavers and spinners is said to be no more serious than it was yesterday. The same number of strikers are reported to be out of work, according to the reports received from the different locals. The strike is still continued.

The strike is continued, and the company has not made any offer to the workers to return to work. The company has not answered any of the demands of the strikers. The strikers have not given up hope of a settlement.

The strike is now in its third week, and the workers are growing tired of the strike. The company is not willing to give in to the strikers, and the strikers are not willing to give in to the company. The strike is likely to continue for some time.

The workers are well organized, and the company is not able to handle the situation. The company is likely to lose a lot of money if the strike continues.

The strike is likely to end in a settlement, and the workers are likely to get what they want. The company is likely to give in to the workers, and the workers are likely to go back to work.

The strike is likely to be ended by the workers, and the company is likely to give in to the workers. The workers are likely to get what they want, and the company is likely to lose a lot of money if the strike continues.

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BERKELEY WEAVERS.

Meeting of Weavers against a Reduction of Wages.

Monday there was a meeting in Berkeley, attended by a large number of the operatives, to protest against the reduction of wages. The price of the cotton in the market was given as contributing to the necessity of the reduction of wages. It was said that the prices of the cotton and hemp were so low that they could not afford to pay the weavers. It was also stated that the machines were running 24 hours a day and that the weavers were finding it difficult to make ends meet. The meeting decided to send a deputation to the managers of the factories to demand a rise in wages.

Another Meeting of the Operatives.

At the same meeting, it was reported that the weavers were considering the possibility of forming a cooperative society to buy cotton and hemp directly from the growers. It was hoped that this would enable them to obtain better prices and thus improve their wages.

Immigrants Arrive.

A large group of immigrants arrived in the city on the 22nd, having come from the southern states. The immigration office was unable to provide immediate accommodations for them, as the city was experiencing a shortage of housing. The immigrants were told to report to the immigration office on the following day for further assistance.

Help for the Workingmen.

A committee was formed to raise funds for the benefit of the workingmen. They planned to hold a series of concerts and benefit performances to raise money for the cause.

A Strike is Threatened.

The weavers, who are currently working 12 hours a day, are considering the possibility of going on strike if their demands for a rise in wages are not met. The weavers are also concerned about the long working hours and the lack of breaks.

The Immigrants:

The immigrants are said to be in good health and are looking forward to the opportunity to work and earn a living in the city. They are currently being housed in temporary accommodations provided by the government.

The Strike:

The weavers are determined to fight for their rights and are prepared to go on strike if necessary. They are hopeful that their demands will be met and that they will be able to improve their wages and working conditions.

The Immigrants: A Welcome Addition.

The immigrants are welcomed by the city and are expected to contribute to the local economy. They are hoped to bring new skills and knowledge to the city, which will be of great benefit to the community.

The Strike: A Necessary Step.

The weavers understand that it may be necessary to go on strike to achieve their goals. They are prepared to make the sacrifices required to improve their lives and those of their families.

The Immigrants: A Vital Resource.

The immigrants are a vital resource for the city, and their contributions will be greatly valued. They are expected to bring new energy and活力 to the community, which will be beneficial for everyone.

The Strike: A Call to Action.

The weavers are calling on their fellow workers to join them in their fight for better wages and working conditions. They are asking for support and solidarity from the community.

The Immigrants: A Bright Future.

The immigrants are looking forward to a bright future in the city, where they can work, earn a living, and contribute to the community. They are hopeful that their efforts will be rewarded with a better life for themselves and their families.

The Strike: A Time for Change.

The weavers are determined to bring about change in their working conditions. They are asking for support from the community in their fight for better wages and working conditions.

The Immigrants: A Strong Community.

The immigrants are expected to become an integral part of the community, and their contributions will be greatly valued. They are looking forward to a future where they can work, earn a living, and contribute to the community.


The weavers are fighting for justice and a fair wage. They are determined to win their case and to improve their working conditions. They are asking for support from the community.

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FACTORY OPERATIVES’ BILL.

Hearing before the Committee on Special Legislation.

On Saturday the committee on special legislation met in the Factory Operatives’ bill. Chairman Ryan said he hoped the committee would receive a special resolution from the House of Representatives, that would make it their duty to pass the bill. He was of the opinion that the bill would be a great improvement to the workingmen of the state, and would tend to the improvement of the condition of the workingmen. The bill was referred to the committee.

AMONG THE OPERATIVES.

PROHIBITION IN THE MILL VILLAGES.

The increasing number of mill operatives and operatives in the factories throughout the state where are the source of complaint and alarm, has led to a demand for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in the neighborhoods of the factories. The mills and factories are centers of population, and the operatives are the most numerous class of people in the state. The prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in the neighborhoods of the factories would tend to the improvement of the conditions of the operatives and the public health.

Lymanville, which is a very small village, is near enough to accommodate those who wish to buy from the home shops. At Manton two stores were destroyed by fire, and the liquor is sold quite openly at the hotel and other places. The act of the state legislature in the matter of the liquor laws has led to the belief that the state is not serious in its efforts to improve the condition of the operatives.

The law for the increase of the liquor taxes is not so called by the ordinary law. The act of the legislature in the matter of the liquor laws has led to the belief that the state is not serious in its efforts to improve the condition of the operatives.
CHILD LABOR.

STATISTICS SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN WORK EARNERS.

The percentage Various Employed Contract to 1.

According to the recent report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in the United States there are about 1,000,000 children under the age of 14 engaged in various forms of work. Of these children, about 600,000 are employed in factories, 200,000 in mines, and 200,000 in various other industries. The number of children under the age of 12 employed in factories is about 250,000.

The statistics show that the number of children employed in factories has increased greatly in recent years. In 1900, there were about 100,000 children employed in factories, and in 1910, the number had increased to 150,000. The increased use of machines has been a factor in the increased employment of children in factories.

The statistics also show that the number of children employed in mines has decreased in recent years. In 1900, there were about 400,000 children employed in mines, but by 1910, the number had decreased to about 200,000.

The statistics also show that the number of children employed in various other industries has remained fairly constant in recent years. In 1900, there were about 200,000 children employed in various other industries, and in 1910, the number was about the same.

The statistics also show that the number of children employed in various industries varies greatly from state to state. For example, in New York, there were about 100,000 children employed in factories, while in California, there were about 20,000.

The statistics also show that the number of children employed in various industries varies greatly from city to city. For example, in New York City, there were about 50,000 children employed in factories, while in Los Angeles, there were about 10,000.

The statistics also show that the number of children employed in various industries varies greatly from community to community. For example, in some communities, children are employed in large numbers, while in other communities, there are very few children employed in factories.

The statistics also show that the number of children employed in various industries varies greatly from one year to the next. For example, in 1900, there were about 100,000 children employed in factories, but in 1910, the number had increased to about 150,000.

The statistics also show that the number of children employed in various industries varies greatly from one country to the next. For example, in the United States, there were about 1,000,000 children employed in factories, while in Canada, there were about 50,000.

The statistics also show that the number of children employed in various industries varies greatly from one continent to another. For example, in Europe, there were about 1,000,000 children employed in factories, while in Asia, there were about 200,000.

The statistics also show that the number of children employed in various industries varies greatly from one continent to another. For example, in Europe, there were about 1,000,000 children employed in factories, while in Asia, there were about 200,000.
HOSPITAL AID ASSOCIATION.

Meeting of Delegates from Hospitals and Factories in Middletown Hall.

The meeting of the Workman's Hospital Aid Association to intervene in the interests of the laboring class was attended by a number of delegates from hospitals and factories in the city. Rev. Thomas H. Burton, of the State Board of Health, gave the opening address, after which Rev. J. L. McCall, of First Avenue Presbyterian Church, presided. The meeting adjourned to morning for refreshments.

Tenants in Rhode Island.

That part of the annual report of the State Commissioner of Industrial Statistics of Rhode Island, which refers to •the statistics of the motions associated with the school system in that State, has been received. The report states that 75 per cent of the children in the Rhode Island schools are attending school. The report also states that the percentage of attendance has been increasing in recent years, and that the attendance in the rural districts is higher than in the cities. The report further states that the schools are well furnished and equipped, and that the instruction given is of high quality. The Commissioner of Education of Rhode Island has also reported that the schools are well conducted and attended, and that the children are well cared for.
enjoy the collection of that tax. The fact that it is for a good cause and is collected in a way that the people see their own money going toward a common goal makes this tax different.

The real value of the land has always been the common good, and the tax serves to support that. When you pay your taxes, you are supporting the schools, libraries, and other public services that we all benefit from. The land has always been the community's property, and the tax is a way to ensure that the community is able to maintain and improve those services.

The tax system in the past has been flawed, but it is not inherently bad. It is the human decisions behind the system that have led to its misuse. We must continue to work towards creating a fair and just system that serves the needs of the community as a whole.
IN FAVOR OF A SINGLE TAX.

Henry George and Other Speakers Address the Special Committee.

The Senate committee on judiciary have reported a bill on the number of personal and property in the United States, which is at present under the consideration of the House, and which is a measure known as 'The Single Tax.' The bill is designed to place all land and buildings on a uniform basis, and to abolish all taxes, except the tax on property.

Henry George, the well-known social reformer, addressed the committee on this subject, and said that the present system of taxation is a complete failure. He said that the present system is based on the idea that land and buildings are the property of the person who owns them, and that the only way to get at the real value of property is to tax it. He said that the present system is a fraud on the people, and that it is not possible to collect a fair share of the tax.

Mr. George also said that the present system of taxation is a source of great injustice, and that it is necessary to have a new system of taxation that will be fair to all. He said that the Single Tax is the only system of taxation that will work, and that it is the only way to get at the real value of property.

The committee was also addressed by several other speakers, who supported the bill. They said that the present system of taxation is a failure, and that it is necessary to have a new system of taxation that will be fair to all. They said that the Single Tax is the only system of taxation that will work, and that it is the only way to get at the real value of property.

The Senate committee on judiciary have reported the bill favoring the Single Tax, and it is now up to the House to act upon it.
An Organization that has been a Power for Good for Forty Years

A. HERBERT TINGLEY, President.

The Providence Association of Mechanics, as a Manufacturers' Association, is a century old. It is a corporation in the true sense of the word, and has been in existence for forty years. It was organized in 1849.

The object of the Association is to promote the interests of the trade and industry of Providence, and to protect the interests of the manufacturers and mechanics of the city. It is a voluntary association of citizens, and is not a corporation for profit. It is a charitable and educational institution, and its object is the promotion of the welfare of the community.

The Association has been in existence for forty years, and has been a power for good in the city of Providence. It has been a source of comfort and support to many families, and has been a source of pride and joy to the community.

The Association has had many officers and members, and has been active in many causes. It has supported the education of the poor, and has been a source of aid to the sick and destitute.

The Association has been a leader in the movement for the betterment of the city of Providence, and has been a source of inspiration and encouragement to the people of the city.

The Association has been a source of strength and support to the people of the city, and has been a power for good in the city of Providence for forty years.

The Association has been a power for good in the city of Providence for forty years, and has been a source of comfort and support to many families, and has been a source of pride and joy to the community.
PROVIDENCE AND VICTORY.

AT FACTORY OPERATIVES.

Setting the Stage for Their Safety and Well-being.

The growing recognition of the need for better conditions in factories has led to the formation of a committee on special legislation. The committee has been charged with the task of drafting a bill to improve the working conditions of factory operatives. A factory inspector, whose duties include the inspection of factories, has been appointed to help enforce the provisions of the bill. The bill includes provisions for the construction, operation, and sanitary conditions of factories, as well as the protection of the health and safety of factory workers.

Section 1 provides that within 30 days of the passage of the act, a factory inspector shall be appointed to enforce the provisions of the bill. The inspector shall have the authority to enter any factory and inspect its operations. The inspector shall also have the power to require the production of records and reports relating to the operation of the factory, and to issue citations for violations of the provisions of the bill.

Section 2 provides that within 60 days of the passage of the act, the governor shall be required to submit a report to the legislature on the progress of the implementation of the bill. The report shall include information on the number of inspections conducted, the number of violations found, and the actions taken to address those violations.

Section 3 provides that the provisions of the bill shall become effective 90 days after the date of its passage. The provisions of the bill shall remain in effect for a period of five years, after which time the legislature shall review the effectiveness of the bill and make any necessary adjustments.

In conclusion, the bill represents a significant step forward in the protection of the health and safety of factory workers. The appointment of a factory inspector and the establishment of a system of enforcement ensure that the provisions of the bill will be effectively implemented. The bill is a clear example of the commitment of the state to the well-being of its citizens.

Right in a short time, a similar bill has been passed in several other states. The bill has been supported by a broad coalition of labor organizations, unions, and concerned citizens. The legislative process has been marked by intense debate and debate, but the final product reflects the compromises made in order to ensure the passage of a bill that will truly protect the rights of factory workers.

Mr. Rutherford, speaking at the dedication of the new building of the State University, said that the new building was a fitting monument to the progress of the university.

"We have come a long way since the day our ancestors gathered in this room," he said. "Today, we stand as witnesses to a new era of progress, a time when knowledge and learning are valued more highly than ever before."

"The new building is a symbol of our commitment to the future," he continued. "It is a testament to the fact that we believe in the power of education to transform the world."

"Let us therefore use this building to advance the cause of learning and knowledge," he concluded. "Let us use it to inspire the minds of our students and to provide them with the tools they need to shape the future."
BERKELEY, Calif.

The Completion of the Strike.

The meeting of the strikers was held on Monday evening, at the Odd Fellows hall, in Berkeley. The effects of the proposed strike was successful, and the meeting adjourned. The strike will be continued until the men are satisfied. The meeting was well attended.

Medical Aid Association.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Medical Aid Association was held in Union Hall, Monday evening. The meeting was called to order by President William M. Burr, Esq., and was well attended. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and the names of the following members were presented for membership: Dr. E. H. Grover, of Redwood City, Dr. J. A. B. Brown, of San Francisco, Dr. T. A. M. Hjelm, of Oakland, Dr. A. C. H. A. Blum, of San Francisco, and Dr. A. B. B. W. Martin, of San Francisco.

The Berkeley Strike Settled.

The Berkeley strike was settled on Thursday, March 22, 1894, by the settlement of the demands of the strikers. The settlement was made by the management, and the strikers were permitted to return to work.

Preparation for a Long Strike.

The strike at Berkeley has been announced to continue indefinitely, and preparations are being made for a long struggle. The strikers have been receiving supplies from the various aid societies, and are in good condition. The management has been trying to settle the strike, but the workers are determined to carry out their demands.

The strike at Berkeley is now in its third week, and the workers are determined to carry out their demands.
INDIANIGAN COLORED CITIZENS. THEY PROTEST AGAINST FOREIGN OWNERSHIP AND RACISM.

The colored citizens of the state of Georgia have issued a strong protest against foreign ownership and racism. They have formed a committee to organize a protest against the sale of land to foreign owners and to fight against the spread of racism in the state. The committee has called for a meeting of all colored citizens in the state to discuss the issue.

ITALIAN EMIGRATION TO A CELEBRATION. IT WAS VOTED TO ADOPT AN AMENDED RESOLUTION DECLARING THAT IT IS THE DUTY OF EACH AMERICAN TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PASTORAL LITERATURE.

Between 50 and 60 of the members of the Italian Literary Society met at the Italian Club Saturday night to celebrate the anniversary of the Italian Emigration to America. The meeting was called to order by the president, President J. P. O'Brien, and the minutes of the last meeting were read. The officers and the society were introduced and the business of the evening was transacted. The society voted to adopt an amended resolution declaring that it is the duty of each American to contribute to the pastoral literature.

IT WAS VOTED TO ADOPT AN AMENDED RESOLUTION DECLARING THAT IT IS THE DUTY OF EACH AMERICAN TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PASTORAL LITERATURE.
Three Mills Fail

Waukegan, Niles and Astoria Mills Embarrassed

Lewis Bros. and Brown, Steers & Clark at the Bottom of It

No Definite Statement of Assets and Liabilities Available.

The result of the recent failure, which is due to the collapse of Lewis Bros., has been summed up in the words "we are not responsible" by a local newspaper. This is the sentiment of the people affecting the failure. The three mills have been closed and the workmen are being paid off, but the town is waiting for the outcome of the matter. The story of the failure is as follows:

The three mills, which are located on the Chicago River, are owned by the Waukegan, Niles and Astoria Mills Company, which was incorporated in 1885. The company has been in operation for over 20 years and has built up a large and prosperous business. The mills produce a variety of products, including cotton goods, woolen goods, and rayon goods.

The failure of the company is attributed to the depression of the cotton industry, which has been in a state of decline for several years. The company was unable to meet its obligations and was forced to file for bankruptcy.

The company's assets and liabilities are not yet known, but it is estimated that the company is worth over $5 million. The failure is expected to have a devastating effect on the local economy, as the company is one of the largest employers in the area.

Two Millions and a Half

Henry Williams Searcy Fund and Law Association Increase Its Capital

The stockholders of the Henry Williams Searcy Fund and Law Association have increased the capital of the association by $2 million and a half. The association was founded in 1920 and has been recognized as one of the leading law associations in the country.

The association's capital is now $2.5 million, and its assets are estimated to be in excess of $4 million. The increase in capital is expected to provide the association with the financial resources needed to expand its services and to meet the demands of its growing membership.

The association's board of directors has also approved a new charter, which will allow the association to expand its activities and to provide more services to its members.

The association's members are attorneys and law firms throughout the country, and the association's activities include legal research, education, and advocacy. The association's members are committed to promoting the rule of law and to advancing the cause of justice.
STABBING AT A PICNIC

An Accident at School May be

S. 2-11

About 500 people were gathered in the school grounds on the 4th of July, when a group of children, numbering about 100, were playing near the schoolhouse. Among them was a young man who had been at the school on the previous day, when he was shot by a boy who was playing with a toy gun. The boy was killed instantly, and the other children were (Continued)
An Appeal to the Generous People of Rhode Island

A noble hearted city this has been for the last two years. For not only the men and women of the city, but also for the state, have shown how generous they are to those in need. The state has given $5,000, and the city has given $3,000. It is time that the people of Rhode Island also show their generosity.

J. Q. ADAMS

The Mayor

An Early History of Cotton Mills

In the early days of the Industrial Revolution, the cotton mill was an important part of the Rhode Island economy. The first cotton mill in the state was built in 1790, and by 1840 there were over 200 cotton mills in operation. These mills employed thousands of workers, most of whom were women and children.

Dorothy Pearce

The Summer Resort

The summer resort has been a popular destination for people from Rhode Island and beyond. The town of Newport is particularly famous for its beaches and waterfront, and attracts many visitors each year. Many resorts were built during the late 19th century, and some still exist today.

Dorothy Pearce

A Summer Resort

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Dorothy Pearce

The Iron Molders' Union held a picnic in Waterman's Grove on Monday, August 9th.

The AN U.P.W. shows signs of growing stronger.

The Providence Lodge held its annual picnic.

The Providence Lodge held its annual picnic.

The AN U.P.W. shows signs of growing stronger.

The Providence Lodge held its annual picnic.
The Way the Troops Marched up to Chepachet and Back.

On the anniversary of the battle, the people of Chepachet and the surrounding area gathered to commemorate a significant event in their history. The village was the site of the famous Battle of Chepachet, which took place on May 26, 1815. The battle marked the end of the War of 1812 and was a significant victory for the American forces.

The morning was filled with a sense of anticipation and excitement as the troops marched into town. The air was filled with the sound of drums and the rhythmic thud of hooves. The soldiers were dressed in their finest uniform, their faces serious and determined.

The march began at the edge of town, where the main road led into the heart of Chepachet. The procession was in good order, the soldiers following each other in perfect alignment. The officers rode on the front, their swords held high, and their hats at attention.

As they marched, the soldiers sang songs of patriotism and courage. Their voices echoed through the village, stirring the hearts of the onlookers who lined the streets. The crowd grew thicker as they approached the center of town, and by the time they reached the heart of Chepachet, the streets were filled with spectators.

The soldiers stopped at the church to spend a few moments in prayer and reflection. They then continued on their way, passing through the main streets of the village. The people of Chepachet welcomed them with cheers and shouts of encouragement.

The day ended with a grand celebration in the center of town. The soldiers were treated to a feast of venison and other delicacies, and there were speeches and toasts in honor of their service.

The Battle of Chepachet was a turning point in the War of 1812, and the people of Chepachet were proud to have played a role in its victory. The commemoration of this event served as a reminder of the bravery and sacrifice of those who fought for their country.

The Way the Troops Marched up to Chepachet and Back.
Sketch of Samuel Slater, Father of American Manufactures.

The Old Slater Mill in Pawtucket.

The First Cotton Mill in the Country.

Proposal for the Celebration of the Cotton Spinning Centennial.

AMERICAN COTTON INDUSTRY
In Its One Hundredth Year.

...
sagging mill for machinery, etc., up to Feb. 14th, 1884, and at a price of $1,200, 19 shillings.

Meanwhile the mill, now known as "the Slater mill" on the Blackstone river, was in process of construction, and in 1793 the building was completed. Shortly thereafter, great demand for cotton, both in the United States and Europe, forced the mill into production. By 1795, 1,000 spindles were operating, producing cotton yarn for weaving.

**The Slater Mill: Birth of the Industrial Revolution**

The Slater Mill, built in 1793, was the first successful power-driven cotton mill in the United States. It was designed by Francis Cabot Lowell, an American merchant who had traveled to England and learned about the latest textile manufacturing techniques. Upon returning to the United States, Lowell designed his mill with large windows to allow natural light and made use of water power to drive the machinery. The mill was successful in producing cotton goods that were more uniform and cheaper than those made by hand, leading to increased demand and eventually the establishment of other factories.

In 1795, a significant event took place when a spindler named Whitney invented a machine that could produce cotton yarn more efficiently. This invention, known as the cotton gin, greatly increased the supply of raw cotton, which was a critical ingredient in the textile manufacturing process. The Slater Mill, with its specialized machinery and efficient production methods, soon became the model for other mills that were established across the country.

By the early 19th century, the Slater Mill had become a symbol of the Industrial Revolution, showcasing the potential for technological innovation to drive economic growth and transform society. The mill's success was due to its ability to harness the power of water and to automate the textile manufacturing process, leading to increased productivity and reduced costs.

The Slater Mill and its descendants played a significant role in shaping the American economy, laying the foundation for the Industrial Revolution and setting the stage for further developments in technology and manufacturing. The Slater Mill stands as a testament to the power of innovation and the ability of enterprising minds to create lasting change.
In 1876, and since then time Job L. Spencer has continued the business of manufacturing cotton goods, textiles, and on the first floor of the building. The upper floors were occupied for years by Nathan P. Pratt and Company, and then by Samuel E. Ziegler, who succeeding to the business of J. B. Coddor & Son, manufacturers of various goods, including a small portion of sewing machines. Ziegler was later succeeded by Frank J. Hoist, manufacturer of sewing machines.

The old mill is still standing in its original condition, except that the first floor was rebuilt in 1894, and is a substantial building, of the same material as the rest of the mill. The building is of brick, and is in a good state of repair, and the tenancy is well maintained.

In 1876, the old mill was occupied by Job L. Spencer, who had previously been in the business of manufacturing cotton goods, textiles, and on the first floor of the building. The upper floors were occupied for years by Nathan P. Pratt and Company, and then by Samuel E. Ziegler, who succeeding to the business of J. B. Coddor & Son, manufacturers of various goods, including a small portion of sewing machines. Ziegler was later succeeded by Frank J. Hoist, manufacturer of sewing machines.

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PAWUCKET.

Fellow Citizens from the Fatherland.

Their Rapid Increase Within the Last Few Years.

The Sunday Afternoons of the Literary and Social Association.

PAW-1014
So quite, so peaceful, so hour-defying, so incorruptibly insulated, from the spirit of the city, the Sunday afternoon is the law of the land. Love is the law of the city, and the sunset of the people. Twenty years ago there were few German homes in Pawtucket. Almost as many of them had been five years ago, and that was five years since. This increase is due in part to the general increase in the business and the population of the city, but far more to the fact that the Germans are an extremely social people, and where there are a few who are gathered together, they grow and multiply. Twenty years ago there were but few German children in Pawtucket. About twice as many German children in this city as there were five years ago, this increase is due in part to the general increase in the business and the population of the city, but far more to the fact that the Germans are a very social people, and where there are a few who are gathered together, they grow and multiply.

A visit there can be two or more men at one time and the pleasures of watching our German town and its life are that much more enjoyable. It is not proposed to give as complete a report of the year’s work as we did last year, but it is proposed to give a brief sketch of the people and institutions that have been active in the work of the society during the past year. The work has been conducted in a spirit of friendship and love, and all the work of the society has been done with the end in view of promoting the welfare of the people. Each year the society has been able to add to its financial resources, and the result is that the society has been able to carry on its work during the past year. The report of the society for the year ending June 30, 1916, shows that the society has been able to carry on its work during the past year. The report of the society for the year ending June 30, 1916, shows that the society has been able to carry on its work during the past year.

A few are they who turn their backs on the city, to which they have been so much attached as to be close to their homes. It is not because too often her light has been so dim, but because too often she has blotted out the rich man for his money and for his power, and has driven him to the darkness of his self and world. And for her pious soul, she has often slid into the light upon the path of her own world, and has been swept down a path of darkness, to which she has not been accustomed.

The church has its regular meetings for the distribution of bibles, and for the study of the sacred books. A standing committee is chosen to take charge of this work. It is to be held every fourth Sunday in the month, and is to be held every fourth Sunday in the month, at the same time and place. The committee shall consist of not less than seven members, and not more than ten members. The committee shall have power to appoint such secretaries and other officers as may be necessary to carry out the work of the society.

Within, these, whose form and features are well known on the outside of the house, the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the learned and the unlearned, take their ease and are “at home.” The society gives the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the learned and the unlearned, their place and their right, and they are “at home.” The society gives the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the learned and the unlearned, their place and their right, and they are “at home.”

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A5

City Note. 1-1-90

A meeting to organize a branch of the American Legion was held in Union Hall Monday night. The meeting was attended by a large number of men, and the work of organizing the branch was begun. The officers of the branch were elected as follows: President, George A. Green; Vice-President, George T. Smith; Secretary, George W. Brown; Treasurer, George W. Jones.

260

Afro-American League. 1-10-90

A meeting to organize a branch of the Afro-American League was held in Union Hall Monday night. The meeting was attended by a large number of men, and the work of organizing the branch was begun. The officers of the branch were elected as follows: President, George A. Green; Vice-President, George T. Smith; Secretary, George W. Brown; Treasurer, George W. Jones.

265

Run Amuck with a Horse. Joseph Jacques, a Negro, was run amuck in Arlington Sunday afternoon,致使 him accidentally ran away from his horse, the horse lost control and ran away with him. As the horse ran away with the man, it knocked into a tree and knocked him to the ground. As he fell, he was injured and had to be taken to the hospital.

268

Fired by Sericles. 1-9-90

Suppose the railroad company that operates the former Merino mill company to投资额 for the French firm, it has now announced that it will be fired by Sericles. The company has been operating the mill for many years, and it has been a source of great profit to the company. The company has decided to close the mill and sell it to the French firm.

272

Strike Ended 1-9-90

The strike is over and all of the workers have returned to work. About half went back to work early and the rest returned later in the day. They go in, they work, and they leave again later in the day.
ANARCHY'S MEMORIAL DAY.

On a table in the rear of the room was a collection of computer paper, pens, pencils, rubber stamps, and other supplies for sale. Among these was the single tax proposal, which is a key document in the development of anarchism. The single tax proposal is a form of taxation that would replace the current system of taxation and would be based on the idea that land is a natural resource that should be owned by the community as a whole, rather than by individuals. This proposal was first formulated by Scottish economist Henry George and has been influential in the development of both socialism and anarchism.

On Friday night, Anarchists from all over the city gathered at the Franklin Park Hall to celebrate the anniversary of the Anarchist movement. The event was a part of a larger effort to raise awareness about the movement and to educate people about its goals and methods.

One of the speakers at the event was a member of the local Anarchist group who talked about the history of the movement and its role in the struggle for freedom and justice. The speaker emphasized the importance of direct action and the role of the individual in creating change. The audience was encouraged to join the struggle and to take action in their own communities.

The event was well attended, with people from all walks of life participating. There were speeches, discussions, and a variety of cultural activities, including music and poetry readings. The atmosphere was one of solidarity and unity, as people came together to celebrate the work of the past and to be inspired by the potential of the future.

The event was a success, and the organizers are already planning for next year's celebration. They hope to continue to build on the success of this year's event and to bring more people together to celebrate the Anarchist movement and its goals.

MUTUAL BENEFIT FOR TEACHERS.

Early in November a meeting of the local school teachers was called to discuss the formation of a Teachers' Benevolent Association. At the meeting a committee was appointed to draw up a constitution. The committee consisted of Mr. George H. Morris, President of the Teachers' Association; Mr. Albert W. T. Sanford, Vice President; Mr. George W. H. Mann, Treasurer; Mr. Frank C. Wright, Secretary, and a number of other teachers.

The constitution provided for the formation of a Teachers' Benevolent Association, which took charge of the affairs of the association. The purpose of the association was to provide mutual benefit for teachers by the establishment of a fund to be used for the support of teachers in need. The association also provided for the establishment of a fund to be used for the support of teachers in need.

The constitution was approved by the teachers at the meeting, and the association was formed. The association has since been very active and has been successful in raising money for the support of teachers.

THE ITALIAN STABBING.

In a recent incident in Italy, an Italian woman was attacked by a group of men in a street. The woman was stabbed several times and was taken to the hospital. The attacker was arrested and charged with assault.

In a similar incident, another Italian woman was attacked by a group of men in a street. The woman was stabbed several times and was taken to the hospital. The attacker was arrested and charged with assault.

It is important to note that these incidents are not isolated cases, but part of a larger pattern of violence against Italian women. The Italian community has been working hard to address this issue and to promote a culture of respect and safety for all women.

In conclusion, it is important to remember the importance of addressing issues of violence against women, and to support the efforts of the Italian community in this regard. By working together, we can create a safer and more just society for all.

ASHTON.

ASHTON.

The Blackstone Valley Male Spinsters Association was started in February. It is an association of women who are interested in literature, music, and art. The association provides a place for women to come together to share their interests and to support each other.

The association was started by Mrs. M. H. McCawley, a local teacher, who saw a need for a group of women to support each other. The association has since grown and has now over 50 members.

The association meets on the first Monday of each month at the home of Mrs. A. F. Johnson. The meetings are open to all women interested in literature, music, and art.

The association has a variety of events throughout the year, including lectures, concerts, and art shows. The association also has a library of books and art materials that are available to members.

The Blackstone Valley Male Spinsters Association is a wonderful place for women to come together and to support each other. It is a great place to learn about literature, music, and art, and to make new friends.
THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

Mr. John J. Arnold Reports to His Citizenship in Society to the Veterans' Committee.

Owing to the peculiar weather conditions and the tempestuous growth of the potatoes, onions, and other vegetables, and with the tenant in the monthly meeting of the Veterans' Committee, it was decided to proceed with the discussion of the subject of woman suffrage.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. John J. Arnold, who was himself one of the original members for the purpose of discussing the subject of woman suffrage.

Mr. Arnold read a paper of over an hour's duration, in which he referred to the sufferings of women in Rhode Island and the necessity for the extension of the franchise to women.

The paper began with an account of the women's rights movement in Europe, and the conditions under which the women have labored and suffered.

It was generally agreed that the sufferings of women are not confined to Rhode Island, but are common to all civilized nations.

Mr. Arnold then proceeded to state the arguments in favor of the extension of the franchise to women, and to show that women are capable of exercising the franchise as wisely as men.

The discussion continued for several hours, and was conducted with great earnestness and spirit.

The members of the committee were unanimous in their opinion that the franchise should be extended to women.

The committee then adjourned, to meet at the same hour on the following day.
STABBED HIS RIVAL.

Serious Affray in the Italian Quarter.

Quarrel Over a Woman That May Result in Murder.

Luigi Caramelli Drove a Knife Deep Into Benedetto Magaruso's Body.

A section of Federal Hill historically known as the Italian neighborhood was the scene of a stabbing affray Friday afternoon, in which Luigi Caramelli, a Neapolitan, 57 years of age, and Benedetto Magaruso, a Sicilian, 59 years of age, met in a bar, the blows puncturing a wound in the back of the head of the latter.

Luigi, who was at work, had not been identified as of today, had been so described.

The incident was attended by police, and both sides were fingerprinted.

The scene of the stabbing was in the neighborhood of the 8th Street and 10th Avenue area.

IN المو 0x0 to 841x1014

WANSKUCK!

95 House Lots at Auction.

On Long Island, near Manhattan, Magaruso and Stanhope say it should be.

JUST OFF

Branch Avenue!

Buy a lot and hold it for a future residence. A great opportunity for people of all classes and occupations.

NO RESERVE.

Terms: $250 cash at auction and $250 for one year.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, May 30 and 31, EACH DAY.

At 12 o'clock P. M.

PROVIDENCE ESTATE.

WESTERN.

Build and live in the heart of the city.

MAGNIFICENT HOME SITE.

Next Thursday is regular auction date of the lot located on the corner of the Park Avenue and the River Road.

On this date, the lot will be open for public inspection and will be sold by the owner.

On November 1, a date that has been fixed, a contract will be signed between the owner and the purchaser, and payment of the price will be made in accordance with the terms of the contract.

The lot is situated on the corner of the Park Avenue and the River Road, and is surrounded by fine residences.

The price of the lot is $3,000, and all legal requirements will be complied with.

On November 1, a contract will be signed between the owner and the purchaser, and payment of the price will be made in accordance with the terms of the contract.

The lot is situated on the corner of the Park Avenue and the River Road, and is surrounded by fine residences.

A contract will be signed on this date, and the lot will be sold to the highest bidder.

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