

CAMDEN CHRONICLE.

GOD AND OUR NATIVE LAND.

CAMDEN, S. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1893.

No. 28.

VOL. V.

THE CAMDEN CHRONICLE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

S. C. BY W. L. ...

AND ...

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RATES FOR ADVERTISING ...

Cash rates for ...

Business local ...

Official and legal notices ...

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EXIT THE SHERMAN ACT.

SILVER PURCHASE REPEAL AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT.

The House concurs in the action of the Senate and the Bill is promptly approved by President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The final touches were put on the silver purchase repeal bill in the House today. It was taken up soon after the reading of the journal, and was, after a series of abortive attempts at obstruction and after a half hour's discussion (the time being parcelled out to some half dozen speakers), steered to a final vote by Wilson of West Virginia, who had charge of it. A motion by Bland to refer it to the committee on coinage, with instructions, was voted down—yeas 109, nays 175; and then the Senate substitute was concurred in—yeas 193, nays 94. The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Adams, Alderson, Aldrich, Apeley, Avery, Babcock, Baker (N. H.), Baldwin, Barnes, Baggett, Barwig, Beldin, Belthoover, Berry, Bingham, Black (Ga.), Black (Ill.), Blair, Brawley, Breckinridge (Ark.), Bretz, Brickner, Brookshire, Brosius, Brown, Bunn, Bynum, Cabanis, Caldwell, Caldwell, Campbell, Cannon (Cal.), Caruth, Catchings, Cogswell, Campton, Chickering, Causey, Clancy, Cobb (Mo.), Cockran, Coombs, Cooper (Fla.), Cooper (Ind.), Cooper (Wia.), Cornish, Covert, Crain, Cummings, Curtis (N. Y.), Danfels, Davey, DeForest, Dingley, Donovan, Draper, Dunn, Dunphy, Durburrow, Edmunds, English, Erdman, Everett, Fellows, Fielder, Fitch, Fletcher, Forman, Gardner, Geary, Geisenhainer, Gillett (N. Y.), Goldzier, Gorman, Gresham, Group, Haines, Hall (Minn.), Hammond, Harter, Harner, Haugen, Henderson (Iowa), Hendrix, Hines, Hitt, Holman, Hopkins (Ill.), Hoak (Ohio), Houk (Tenn.), Hunter, Johnson (Ind.), Johnson (N. D.), Johnson (Ohio), Joy, Keifer, Kribbs, Lapham, Layton, Lavefer, Lilly, Linton, Lisle, Lockwood, Loudenslager, Lynch, Wagner, Mahon, Marshall, Martin (Ind.), Marvin (N. Y.), McAleer, McCall, McClary, McCreary, McDonnell, McDowell, McErick, McGann, McNaghy, McKaig, Mercer, Mutchler, Meredith, Meyer, Milliken, Montgomery, Moon, Morse, Oates, O'Neill (Mass.), Outhwaite, Paschall, Patterson, Payne, Paynter, Parson, Pendleton (W. Va.), Phillips, Pigott, Post, Powers, Price, Randall, Ray, Rayner, Reed, Reilly, Reburn, Richards, Richardson (Mich.), Ritchie, Rusk, Russell (Conn.), Ryan, Schermerhorn, Scranton, Settle, Shaw, Sherman, Sikes, Sipe, Summers, Sperry, Springer, Stevens, Stone (Charles W. of Pa.), Stone (William A. of Pa.), Stone (Ky.), Storer, Swanson, Talbot, Taylor (Ill.), Thomas, Tracey, Tucker, Turner, Turpin, Tyler, Van Vooris (N. Y.), Wagner, Warner, Washington, Waugh, Weadock, Wells, Wheeler (Ill.), White, Whitling, Wilson (W. Va.), Wolvorton, Woomer and Wright (Pa.)—193.

Nays—Aitken, Alexander, Allen, Arnold, Bailey, Baker (Kas.), Bankhead, Bell (Col.), Bell (Texas), Blanchard, Bland, Boatner, Boen, Bower (N. C.), Branch, Broderick, Bryan, Burnes, Cannon (Ill.), Capehart, Clark (Mo.), Cobb (Ala.), Cockler, Cooper (Texas), Cox, Crawford, Culberson, Curtis (Kas.), Davis (Kas.), Dearmond, Denson, Dinsmore, Dockery, Dolittle, Ellis (Ogn.), Epey, Fithian, Funston, Fyan, Grady, Hainer (Neb.), Hall (Mo.), Harris, Hartman, Heard, Henderson (N. C.), Hermann, Hilborn, Hopkins (Pa.), Hudson, Hutchenson, Ikert, Jones, Kem, Kilgore, Kyle, Lane, Latimer, Livingston, Lucas, Maddox, Maguire, Mallory, Marsh, McCulloch, McDearmond, McKeighan, McLaughlin, McRae, Meiklejohn, Money, Morgan, Moses, Pence, Richardson (Tenn.), Ribbins, Robertson (La.), Savers, Shell, Sibley, Smith, Snodgrass, Stallings, Stockdale, Strait, Sweet, Talbert, Tarsney, Tate, Wheeler (Ala.), Williams (Ill.), Williams (Miss.), and Wilson (Wash.)—94.

The bill was signed by the Speaker shortly after its passage in the House. The announcement that the House had concurred in the Senate amendment was made to the Senate at 3:10, but it was 4 o'clock when the enrolled bill was laid on the Vice President's desk for his signature. Immediately after, it was returned to the House committee on enrolled bills, which committee is charged with the duty of delivering it to the President for his signature.

The President signed the repeal bill at exactly half past 4 o'clock this afternoon, and one hour and thirty minutes after its passage. It was brought to the White House by Representative Albert J. Pearson of Ohio, chairman of the House committee on enrolled bills, who had made the trip from the Capitol on a cable car. Mr. Pearson reached the White House at about 4:25, and was immediately admitted into the President's office, while the President was examining the figures on the revised vote on the final passage of the measure. Secretary Carlisle and Attorney General Olney were present when the President attached his signature. Mr. Carlisle had come over to the White House to see the final act in the repeal legislation while Mr. Olney had dropped in to consult the President on a matter affecting his department.

When Mr. Pearson presented the enrolled copy of the bill to the President,

WRECKED IN NORFOLK.

THREE FREIGHT TRAINS IN ONE HEAP OF DEBRIS.

An Open Switch Causes a Fearful Collision—An Engine Crushed to Pieces and Flung on Top of Freight Cars—Three Men Killed and Several Badly Wounded—Died Gripping the Lever.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 31.—A railroad wreck occurred on the Norfolk Terminal Road near the Norfolk street car stables at an early hour this morning. Hundreds of persons went to the scene of the accident during the day. It was a remarkable sight to many, who looked upon it, who had never before seen the result of a railroad collision. Cars were broken to pieces and thrown here and there, one engine badly wrecked and another in almost a shapeless mass and thrown on top of cars yet on the track.

Two men had been killed, others sent to the retreat for the sick, while still others less seriously hurt were standing or sitting around the wreck. The collision occurred between 5:30 and 6 o'clock, and was due to an open switch, said to have been left misplaced by the conductor of the last train that had passed through it.

An unusual feature of the wreck is that three trains were involved, instead of two, as is usual in such accidents. A long line of coal cars, without an engine, was standing on the centre of three tracks and a freight train was approaching from Lambert's Point, while a coal train was going toward Lambert's Point, each engineer keeping to his right hand. The train bound for Lambert's Point must have been going at a good rate of speed judging from the extent of the wreck. Instead of its keeping on the main track, the open switch let it on to the centre track and it crashed into the line of loaded cars standing there. The engineer of this unfortunate train seems not to have seen the alarm signal on the switch, but he quickly realized his terrible situation and all in his power to stay the speed of his engine. He was, however, buried in the mass of debris under the largest portion that was left of his engine, and was found with his hands on his reversing lever. He had to be dug out and death was no doubt instantaneous. When the engine of this train struck the coal cars it threw them to both sides of the track, and the engine, that is a big portion of its wreck, rode up on top of the cars left in front of it.

The train coming from Lambert's Point ran into the coal car that had been thrown by the other collision across its track and then ensued a second wreck, the engine of this train being badly damaged, its tender broken to pieces and its cab broken and overturned. The engineer and fireman of this train jumped for their lives, the former, E. H. Reams of this city, escaping with slight injury to an arm and leg, and the fireman, A. A. Blankenship, receiving little or no injury. The conductor, P. A. Jordan of this city, was in his caboose at the time and was thrown against a table, hurting himself about the abdomen.

The fireman of the train in the first collision, Ed McGuire of Crewe, Va., was very badly scalded and hurt, and was taken to the retreat for the sick, where he died this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

William Field, a flagman, had his collar bone broken, and a negro named Ed Bland of Portsmouth, Va., employed at Lambert's Point, and who was on his way there to work—he was taking a ride on the down train—was so badly injured that he died near the scene of the wreck.

The engineer who was killed, Thomas Andrews of Petersburg, was a single man and about 30 years of age. He was badly scalded and crushed about the breast. His father arrived here today and will carry the remains to Petersburg this afternoon.

There was talk at the scene of the wreck today of other persons being under the debris, but nothing definite as to the missing persons could be ascertained.

Squire Green, colored, a brakeman on the train bound to Lambert's Point, was injured and had to be removed to the retreat for the sick. He is very seriously hurt.

A Moonshine Informer Murdered.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 1.—J. K. Payne, a farmer of Winston county, Ala., went before a United States commissioner last month and made affidavits against a number of illicit distillers in that region. He afterwards was a witness before the Federal grand jury at Huntsville that indicted several Winston county distillers. Yesterday, while Payne was at a spring near his house, he was riddled with buckshot by some unknown person lying in the thicket near by.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Nov. 1.—Three new cases of yellow fever were reported here today, and no deaths. No whites were discharged. None of the patients now under treatment are dangerously sick. The new cases are: Mrs. Cherry (white) and Chris Carter's child and Ben Ivey (colored).

At today's meeting of the relief association a resolution was adopted withdrawing the appeal of the people for aid. It is declared that by carefully husbanding the goods on hand and those en route and in preparation for shipment, enough will be had to care for the people until the end of the epidemic, which is believed to be near at hand.

WALLACE VS. HUDSON.

ANOTHER DECISION ON THE DISPENSARY LAW.

Judge Wallace Affirms Its Constitutionality—A Punishment For Liquor-Selling—Eight Lawyers Try to Prove the Evans Act Unconstitutional—They Failed Utterly—Judge Wallace Says the Law is Abating the Evils of the Liquor Trade.

ANDERSON, S. C., Nov. 1.—Judge Wallace has just delivered an oral opinion on the bench, upholding the constitutionality of the Dispensary Act. The case was an indictment against John O'Donnell for selling liquor and keeping a place for selling liquor. O'Donnell was represented by Messrs. Murray & Watkins, Tribble & Prince, Blease & Blease and Whitner & Simpson. The State was represented by Solicitor Ansel and Mr. J. E. Breazeale.

When the case was called yesterday afternoon the defence interposed a demurrer to quash the indictment on three grounds: first, that the selling of liquor was no offense under the Dispensary Act; second, that if it was an offense, no punishment was provided; and third, that the Act was an Act to raise revenue and was unconstitutional.

Long and strong arguments were made to sustain these grounds by Messrs. Prince, Tribble, Cole, Blease, Murray and Whitner. They made extensive use of Judge Hudson's Columbia decision and argued their side learnedly and well.

Against them came arguments by Mr. Breazeale and Mr. Ansel, which were clear and brief and confined strictly to the law. The arguments on both sides occupied the evening session yesterday and part of this forenoon.

Judge Wallace at once delivered orally a carefully prepared and unmistakable decision, overruling the demurrer and sustaining the Dispensary Act as clearly constitutional.

He held that selling liquor, except as provided in the Dispensary Act, is an offense against the law. Second, that the Act makes such an offense a misdemeanor and that the court can inflict a penalty therefor, under Section 2653 of the Statutes. Third, that the Act is clearly constitutional.

In deciding the third point, he was very emphatic that the purpose of the Legislature in passing the Act was to restrict the sale of liquor. He opposed Judge Hudson's view that the purpose was to raise revenue and held that the raising of revenue was only incidental. He held that the Act was one to regulate and restrict the traffic in liquors for the public good and was without doubt a proper exercise of the police power of the State. He said that most of the objections to it were as to the question of the wisdom or the unwisdom of the Act, with which the courts have nothing to do; that was for the people, who by the ballot-box can correct mistakes in legislation, if they think there are any mistakes.

As for him, he was clearly of the opinion that the Act was honestly intended to diminish drunkenness and the other evils arising from the liquor traffic, and he was bound to say that from his own observation it was accomplishing its purpose.

The motion was overruled, notice of intention to appeal was given and, on motion, the case was continued to await the decision of the Supreme Court.

DISPENSARY LAW IN COURT.

Judge Wallace Holds the Act Constitutional, All Except in Two Points.

ANDERSON, S. C., Nov. 1.—The dispensary law came under the consideration of the Court of General Sessions yesterday afternoon in the case of the State vs. John O'Donnell, charged with violation of the dispensary law. The defense moved to quash the indictment, on the ground that there is no punishment provided for a single sale, and also on the ground that the act itself is unconstitutional. Strong arguments were made in behalf of the defense by Messrs. Tribble, Prince, Cole, L. Blease, E. B. Murray and Maj. Whitner. The State's side of the case was represented by Solicitor Ansel and John E. Breazeale. Judge Wallace, after considering the question, reserved his decision. Maj. Whitner made a particularly strong argument.

In the Court of sessions yesterday M. C. Darby was tried for murder. He was represented by Tribble & Prince and Murray & Watkins, and was acquitted.

JUDGE WALLACE'S DECISION.

ANDERSON, S. C., Nov. 1.—Judge Wallace, after hearing further argument this morning on the dispensary law, held it constitutional, except the clause as to searching suspected places and the provision forbidding railroads to bring liquor into the State.

RICE BEET KILLED IN GREENVILLE.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Nov. 1.—A boy named Mayer has been running a rice beet in the Mansion House, and has been arrested on any attempt to conceal his rice beet. Everybody in town knew of his selling beer, except, perhaps, the Constable Chappell, who was a fellow who would not save ink; pasture his mother's cow; but a man of this kind is a fellow who will take two or three years, and will pay for it put in the office.

HAMPTON AT THE HELM.

HE WILL HOLD DEMOCRACY'S SHIELD AGAINST PIRATES.

As Chief for South Carolina of the National League of Democratic Clubs He Will Organize for Victory if Democrats Wish It.

Gen. Wade Hampton has sent the following communication to The Statesman, Washington, D. C., Oct. 31, 1893. My Dear Sir: Some days ago you called attention through your paper to the fact that I was Vice President of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, and since then I have seen in several of our Democratic papers reference made to your statement, and in one instance the question was asked why no action had been taken by myself.

I have waited to ascertain the views of the Democratic press of South Carolina, for these papers represent, in my opinion, the only true Democratic sentiment of the State, and this sentiment should be expressed by what are called the Conservative papers. My own judgment is clear, that the time has come when the line should be drawn between those who stand on the Ocala platform and those who stand on that of the National Democracy. No man who upholds the former can claim properly to be a Democrat, and unless our people choose to support the fallacies of the Ocala adherents, or to be led into the Populist party, the true Democrats of the State should organize to maintain the principles of the Democratic party as set forth in the Chicago platform.

If my Democratic fellow-citizens agree with me that this is the true policy to be adopted, I shall at once proceed to organize National Democratic Clubs throughout the State, and I shall exert my utmost efforts to keep the State, where it properly belongs, in the great Democratic column.

I believe that this can be done, for our people will scarcely now, in the hour of victory, forsake the flag they followed so steadfastly and so faithfully when that flag went down in defeat. Unscrupulous demagogues have, by false promises, misled many of our most honest men, and they have brought shame upon our proud State.

I shall have abiding faith in the men who followed the starry cross through trials and carnage, who bore, with the herpism of martyr, the sufferings of the reconstruction era, and who, with a devotion and pluck never surpassed, rescued the State in '76. Those men cannot forget the past, nor can they forsake the banner under which the victory of '76 was won.

If I can once more give aid to my State I shall gladly enlist in her service, and I shall rejoice to join those who seek to maintain her welfare, to protect her honor and to save her from shame and disgrace. I am very truly yours.

WADE HAMPTON.

The Work of Spy O. C. Cain.

O. C. Cain a dispensary "spy" brought into Town last week and turned over to Sheriff Dukes who at once locked it up; two packages of contraband whiskey he had seized at Springfield the day before. One package was addressed to Alex. Argo and labeled "tomatoes." The other package was marked to Daniel Barr, and was shipped in a small tobacco box. Cain was very much indignant when the reporter for the Enterprise addressed him as a "spy" he said he was no "spy" but acknowledged that he was "sneaked" around when hunting for whiskey. He seemed to be very much put out at the treatment received at Blackville. A few days preceding his last seizure the boys over there, when they saw "spy" Cain in Town telegraphed to Augusta for a gallon of water to be shipped by express. As soon as the jug of the supposed to be "bug juice" arrived the "spy" at once laid hold of it, on examination of its contents he became so angry that a policeman's service were allowed to be called into requisition Cain left Blackville on the next train and has not been seen since.—Orangeburg Enterprise.

Schoolroom Chat.

One great difficulty that arises in teaching is to impress upon a pupil the truth that he or she is studying for a benefit that is to accrue to the pupil and not to the teacher. Whether this arises from wrong ideas contracted by home morals or not it has to be corrected by the teacher and once this has been removed a great obstacle in the acquirement of knowledge on the part of the pupil will disappear. The pupil of necessity must do the greater part of the labor at books as he or she has to do at any other task which is put before them, and a misapprehension of all this trouble will make ineffectual the efforts of the teacher at the blackboard or at the desk. Learning mastery is a fruit of when developing in a pupil, and manhood.—Teacher in Enterprise.

Mye's Ideal of Manhood.

It may use a warty on the back of a coach for a railroad train to save the interest on his money till the conductor comes around; stop his watch "or" without a dot or comma; save ink; pasture his mother's cow; but a man of this kind is a fellow who will take two or three years, and will pay for it put in the office.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

An Increase of Over Five Millions During October.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The debt statement issued this evening shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, during October of \$5,141,059. The interest bearing debt increased \$1,300. The debt on which interest has ceased since maturity decreased \$10,200. The debt bearing no interest increased \$563,617.50 and the cash in the Treasury decreased \$4,531,341. The certificates and Treasury notes offset by equal amounts of cash in the Treasury, but outstanding at the end of the month, as \$587,609,861, an increase of \$17,384,498. The total cash in the Treasury was \$729,447,614; the gold reserve was \$84,384,862; net cash balance, \$17,909,429. In the month there was a decrease in gold coin and bars of \$9,935,599, the total at the close being \$163,274,171. In silver, there was an increase of \$1,296,396. Of the surplus there was in national bank deposits \$20,421,370, against \$17,213,278 at the end of the previous month.

Senator Butler Introduces a Bill Providing for Its Establishment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Senator Butler this morning introduced a bill in the Senate which has for its object the establishment of a government system of telegraph lines. The bill directs the organization of a board, to consist of the Secretary of State, Secretary of War and the Postmaster General, who are directors, to arrange a system of trunk line telegraph connecting the various sections of the country with the city of Washington, with connections along these lines with such cities as shall best subserve the public good. This system is to be carried on as a part of the postal system of the country, and discrimination in rates is prohibited, except that a lower rate is allowed for press messages than for current business. The carrying on of the telegraph business by individuals or corporations is not prohibited.

The bill is voluminous, and deals largely with the details of how the lines shall be constructed. An appropriation of \$5,000,000 is made to begin the work.

BRUNSWICK'S FEVER.

Refugees Must Stay Away or Suffer Fearful Consequences.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Nov. 4.—The situation remains unchanged, with a small increase in the last few days of new cases. The weather continues warm, with the thermometer standing at 76 summer heat. No prospects of frost yet.

The board of health reported 12 new cases—five whites and seven colored.

The guards have been warned not to let refugees return, as some have been encouraged by the reports of the past few days to return.

Surgeon Murray says that if the town begins to fill up cases may increase, and that no one will be allowed to return until the city is thoroughly fumigated.

The autopsy held on the body of Jim, the Chinaman waiter at a restaurant, proved his death to have been caused by yellow fever.

The commissary has issued 1,000 people rations for three days. There is no meat left in the commissary, but some is expected in a few days.

bearing March 28th and July 4th allude to the Constitution of South Carolina which was ratified on the first of those days; the Declaration of Independence which was made by the Continental Congress on the last of them. The turlow spears represent the turlow State which acceded to the Union. The dead oak tree alludes to the British fleet as being constructed of oak timbers, and it is prostrate under the palmetto tree because the fort constructed of that tree defeated the British fleet; hence the inscription of Meliorem Apsa Locavit is appropriately placed underneath it under which 1776 is in large figures alluding to the year the Constitution of South Carolina was passed, to the battle fought at Sullivan's Island, to the Declaration of Independence, and to the year when the seal was ordered to be made. The reverse of the arms is said to have been designed by Arthur Middleton; the women walking along the seashore strewn with swords and daggers represents Hope overcoming dangers, which the sun just rising was about to disclose in the occurrence of the 28th of June, while the laurels she holds signifies the honors which Col. Moultrie, his officers and men gained on that auspicious day. The sun rising in great brilliancy above the sea indicates that the 28th of June was a fine day; it also bespeaks good fortune.

I trust this may help you. I think it is the book to which Capt. Courtenay alludes. There are not many copies I believe, but having one I copied it and sent it at once, and will be pleased to have been of service to you, but will now close as my letter is long.

Yours truly,

THEO. D. JERVEY.

Gov. Tillman has written to Mr. Jervy asking him for a history of the State flag, also, which is somewhat shrouded in mystery.

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Advertisement for J. D. Kennedy, Attorney at Law, Camden, S. C. The advertisement is repeated multiple times, listing various legal services and contact information for the law firm.