

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

The New York Herald is published in New York, in London and in Paris.

NEW YORK EDITION. Published every day in the year. Daily three cents per copy. Sunday five cents.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. PRICE OF POSTAGE IN THE UNITED STATES (outside of New York city limits) and in Canada and Mexico...

WEEKLY HERALD.—One dollar per year in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and one dollar and fifty cents per year in Europe and all places within the postal Union...

ADVERTISING. CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. Ordinary type, per line per week, 1.00. Extra large type, per line per week, 1.50.

PARIS EDITION. Published every day in the year. Daily three cents per copy. Sunday five cents.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.—PRICE OF POSTAGE. DAILY (including three days of postage) 1.00.

WEEKLY HERALD.—One dollar per year in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and one dollar and fifty cents per year in Europe and all places within the postal Union...

ADVERTISING. CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. Ordinary type, per line per week, 1.00. Extra large type, per line per week, 1.50.

PARIS EDITION. Published every day in the year. Daily three cents per copy. Sunday five cents.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.—PRICE OF POSTAGE. DAILY (including three days of postage) 1.00.

WEEKLY HERALD.—One dollar per year in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and one dollar and fifty cents per year in Europe and all places within the postal Union...

ADVERTISING. CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. Ordinary type, per line per week, 1.00. Extra large type, per line per week, 1.50.

PARIS EDITION. Published every day in the year. Daily three cents per copy. Sunday five cents.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.—PRICE OF POSTAGE. DAILY (including three days of postage) 1.00.

WEEKLY HERALD.—One dollar per year in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and one dollar and fifty cents per year in Europe and all places within the postal Union...

ADVERTISING. CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. Ordinary type, per line per week, 1.00. Extra large type, per line per week, 1.50.

PARIS EDITION. Published every day in the year. Daily three cents per copy. Sunday five cents.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.—PRICE OF POSTAGE. DAILY (including three days of postage) 1.00.

WEEKLY HERALD.—One dollar per year in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and one dollar and fifty cents per year in Europe and all places within the postal Union...

ADVERTISING. CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. Ordinary type, per line per week, 1.00. Extra large type, per line per week, 1.50.

PARIS EDITION. Published every day in the year. Daily three cents per copy. Sunday five cents.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.—PRICE OF POSTAGE. DAILY (including three days of postage) 1.00.

WEEKLY HERALD.—One dollar per year in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and one dollar and fifty cents per year in Europe and all places within the postal Union...

ADVERTISING. CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. Ordinary type, per line per week, 1.00. Extra large type, per line per week, 1.50.

PARIS EDITION. Published every day in the year. Daily three cents per copy. Sunday five cents.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.—PRICE OF POSTAGE. DAILY (including three days of postage) 1.00.

WEEKLY HERALD.—One dollar per year in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and one dollar and fifty cents per year in Europe and all places within the postal Union...

ADVERTISING. CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. Ordinary type, per line per week, 1.00. Extra large type, per line per week, 1.50.

PARIS EDITION. Published every day in the year. Daily three cents per copy. Sunday five cents.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.—PRICE OF POSTAGE. DAILY (including three days of postage) 1.00.

WEEKLY HERALD.—One dollar per year in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and one dollar and fifty cents per year in Europe and all places within the postal Union...

ADVERTISING. CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. Ordinary type, per line per week, 1.00. Extra large type, per line per week, 1.50.

PARIS EDITION. Published every day in the year. Daily three cents per copy. Sunday five cents.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.—PRICE OF POSTAGE. DAILY (including three days of postage) 1.00.

WEEKLY HERALD.—One dollar per year in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and one dollar and fifty cents per year in Europe and all places within the postal Union...

ADVERTISING. CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. Ordinary type, per line per week, 1.00. Extra large type, per line per week, 1.50.

PARIS EDITION. Published every day in the year. Daily three cents per copy. Sunday five cents.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.—PRICE OF POSTAGE. DAILY (including three days of postage) 1.00.

WEEKLY HERALD.—One dollar per year in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and one dollar and fifty cents per year in Europe and all places within the postal Union...

ADVERTISING. CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. Ordinary type, per line per week, 1.00. Extra large type, per line per week, 1.50.

PARIS EDITION. Published every day in the year. Daily three cents per copy. Sunday five cents.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.—PRICE OF POSTAGE. DAILY (including three days of postage) 1.00.

remained for the prayers of the preacher and the congregation.

A private circular to agents of the "People's New England Investment Company," a lottery bond scheme, shows where the subscribers' money goes.

Michael Lally, the ex-Bridge policeman, shot and fatally wounded Giuseppe Dolatti, an Italian bartender in Water street.

Father Ignatius in his sermon argued that all heretics, clergymen should be expelled from the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Governor Hill's position as to the Senatorship is no longer an open question—he will take it himself.

It is claimed that the action of the Canadian government in taking the Behring Sea matter into the United States Supreme Court is a bona fide move to secure a legal decision for or against sealers whose vessels have been seized, and a judicial definition of the status British sealers would have hereafter in the open waters of Behring Sea.

By an explosion of natural gas in Findlay, Ohio, a hotel was wrecked, two employes were killed and many more injured.

The late-hostile Sioux continue to give in their arms slowly and the troops are gradually being sent away.

The Northern Pacific Railroad intends to lay claim to a part of the Puyallup Indian reservation near Tacoma, Wash.

Members of St. Bernard Commandery, Knights Templar, of Chicago, had portions of their skin removed to be grafted on a fellow Knight.

NEVER PRINT a paid advertisement as news matter. Let every advertisement appear as an advertisement—no sailing under false colors.—Charles A. Dana's Address to the Wisconsin Editorial Association, Milwaukee, July 24, 1888.

A STORY IS TOLD of an advertiser who presented himself at the New York Herald counter with a three thousand dollar roll as an offer for a half column advertisement with a good sized cut accompanying it. The "ad." was refused without even consulting Mr. Howland. There is a standing rule in the Herald office to never insert advertising cuts.—Exchange.

THE EXPENDITURES FOR PENSIONS for the year ending June 30, as now officially stated, amounted to \$109,857,534. In the previous year we paid \$87,644,779 11, while in the year before that we paid \$80,288,508 77. The cost of the German army, it may be interesting to note, is for this year estimated at \$91,726,203. Besides our pensions our army costs \$30,000,000.

HERALD ADVERTISING. INCREASE IN NUMBER OF COLUMNS OF ADVERTISING. 1889 over 1888, 1890 over 1889.

First quarter, gain 356 370. Second " gain 488 468. Third " gain 187 434. Fourth " gain 564 359.

Total, two years, 1,495 1,334. The gain is distributed as follows:—1889 over 1888, 1890 over 1889.

First quarter, gain 10,000 10,000. Second " gain 8,243 18,765. Third " gain 10,590 16,944. Fourth " gain 21,320 16,781.

Total, 50,173 68,781. The increase in number of separate advertisements during the two years is 119,051, distributed as follows:—1889 over 1888, 1890 over 1889.

First quarter, gain 10,000 10,000. Second " gain 8,243 18,765. Third " gain 10,590 16,944. Fourth " gain 21,320 16,781.

Total, 50,173 68,781. The increase in number of separate advertisements during the two years is 119,051, distributed as follows:—1889 over 1888, 1890 over 1889.

First quarter, gain 10,000 10,000. Second " gain 8,243 18,765. Third " gain 10,590 16,944. Fourth " gain 21,320 16,781.

Total, 50,173 68,781. The increase in number of separate advertisements during the two years is 119,051, distributed as follows:—1889 over 1888, 1890 over 1889.

First quarter, gain 10,000 10,000. Second " gain 8,243 18,765. Third " gain 10,590 16,944. Fourth " gain 21,320 16,781.

Total, 50,173 68,781. The increase in number of separate advertisements during the two years is 119,051, distributed as follows:—1889 over 1888, 1890 over 1889.

First quarter, gain 10,000 10,000. Second " gain 8,243 18,765. Third " gain 10,590 16,944. Fourth " gain 21,320 16,781.

Total, 50,173 68,781. The increase in number of separate advertisements during the two years is 119,051, distributed as follows:—1889 over 1888, 1890 over 1889.

First quarter, gain 10,000 10,000. Second " gain 8,243 18,765. Third " gain 10,590 16,944. Fourth " gain 21,320 16,781.

Total, 50,173 68,781. The increase in number of separate advertisements during the two years is 119,051, distributed as follows:—1889 over 1888, 1890 over 1889.

First quarter, gain 10,000 10,000. Second " gain 8,243 18,765. Third " gain 10,590 16,944. Fourth " gain 21,320 16,781.

Total, 50,173 68,781. The increase in number of separate advertisements during the two years is 119,051, distributed as follows:—1889 over 1888, 1890 over 1889.

First quarter, gain 10,000 10,000. Second " gain 8,243 18,765. Third " gain 10,590 16,944. Fourth " gain 21,320 16,781.

Total, 50,173 68,781. The increase in number of separate advertisements during the two years is 119,051, distributed as follows:—1889 over 1888, 1890 over 1889.

next year (July 1, 1870) he was authorized to lease those islands. He did lease them on August 3, 1870, to the Alaska Commercial Company. That law of 1870 made it unlawful to kill fur seals, except in a specified way and time, on those islands, "or in the waters adjacent thereto."

What is the true interpretation, the definition, the limitation in law of that last phrase, and the other in the law of 1868, "the limits of Alaska Territory or in the waters thereof?"

Did Congress intend thereby all of Behring Sea east of the meridian described in the treaty? Congress did not so say in express words! Did Congress intend to embrace by the phrase "waters adjacent" to the islands waters not near by but a long distance away? Did Congress, by the words employed in the law of 1868, intend to extend Alaskan jurisdiction into the sea to a greater distance than New York has territorial jurisdiction over the ocean washing New York coasts?

Was there a purpose to go beyond the marine leagues into Behring Sea? In short, which are the "waters" of Alaska Territory, in which the Treasury Department must prevent the killing of fur seals, seize all vessels and arrest all men engaged in such killing? Which are the "waters" where, if found thus killing fur seals, the federal courts must confiscate the vessels and imprison the men?

If Congress really had an intention to make an exception to the accepted law of nations in such a case, and to include all of the Behring Sea described in the treaty by miles and bounds, why did not Congress use apt and unambiguous language in its commands to the executive power and the judicial power? What are the presumptions of law where one's liberty and property are imperilled by the language we have quoted?

Let no one say the questions we ask are fancy questions. They underlie, they are the turning point of the controversy whether or not the seizure by Treasury revenue cutters of Canadian and American vessels in Behring Sea was lawful, and whether the condemnation of those vessels by the federal District Court for Alaska was lawful!

Has any President or any Secretary of State or any Attorney General at Washington examined the laws of 1868 and 1870 and expressed an official opinion in writing on the questions we propound? If he has no newspaper in the land has published it. We do not believe such an opinion is in existence.

The only federal officer who has defined the meaning of those ambiguous phrases, so far as we know, was Assistant Secretary French, who wrote to an unofficial person at San Francisco on March 12, 1881 (ten years ago), that all the waters of Behring Sea east of the meridian of 173 degrees "are considered as comprised within the waters of Alaska Territory" and the statute penalties would be inflicted over the whole area.

On March 16, 1886, Secretary Manning, in reply to an inquiry by the Collector at San Francisco, simply affirmed the previous department decision and warned everybody that such an interpretation would be rigidly enforced.

But less than two years ago the lower House of Congress gave an interpretation of those critical phrases in a bill sent to the Senate, which was this:—"All the waters of Behring Sea in Alaska embraced within the boundary lines mentioned and described in the treaty with Russia." The Senate would not tolerate the interpretation and expunged it from the bill, inserting these words, which are now law, "The dominions of the United States in the waters of Behring Sea." Senators Sherman and Morgan each spoke against the House interpretation, the latter saying that the question "is too serious and important" for the Foreign Affairs Committee to then pass judgment on it.

Nearly two years have elapsed and has the committee reached a conclusion either in respect to the meaning of the phrases in the laws of 1868 and 1870, or even of the phrase in the law of 1889? Has Senator Morgan, or has Senator Everts, or has Senator Edmunds, or has any one of the law lords of the Senate? Or has President Harrison, or Secretary Blaine or Attorney General Miller? His, in a word, the government at Washington an opinion, including Congress and the Executive?

We frankly tell the men and the party now in federal power that it won't do longer leave the country in perplexity and doubt concerning this question! If the country is to be called on to fight for rights in the waters of Behring Sea the government at Washington must clearly and straightway define those rights and the area of waters for which, in Behring Sea, the country is to contend "on the perilous edges of battle," if need be. President Harrison, the Committee of Foreign Affairs in each House and Congress should speedily speak!

The Force Bill. Our United States Senators have begun to hold all night sessions. The republicans, flushed with the victory of free coinage, are determined to pass the Force bill in spite of fate, the democrats and the almighty common sense of the people. The present plan is to physically exhaust the opposition, keep up the debate until everybody's mouth is so dry he can't speak, watch for the time when the sleepy members will retire to the lobby sofas and then rush the measure to a final vote.

The Force bill is the last ditch of the republicans. They have well nigh lost New England, are trying in vain to soothe the irritation in the Northwest, and have a solemn and mournful conviction that if a national election were to take place next week there wouldn't be enough left of the party to put on the slide of a microscope.

They have swallowed the surplus which Cleveland left in the Treasury, have played into the hands of monopoly and trusts, have passed a McKinley bill which renders it hard for the wage earner to make both ends meet, have compelled the farmers to place mortgages on their property at ruinous rates of interest, have pledged the country to higher taxation for a pension list unequalled in the history of nations, and raised the dickens generally. The people have condemned them at the polls, and at this moment their sole hope of the future is not

in the confidence of the North, but in their ability to manipulate the ignorant vote of the South. The Force bill puts into the hands of republican officials authority to create a race war in every State where slavery once existed. The party that began its existence with great moral ideas now depends on a bayonet to keep itself in power. No such fall is recorded, if we except the story related in "Paradise Lost."

The democrats in Congress are resisting this measure by every device known to honorable parliamentary tactics. But they are a minority, and must succumb in the end. They have the right of the question, and undoubtedly represent the wishes of the American people. But everything is to be sacrificed—the peace and good will of the country, the growing industries of the Southern States—everything is to be sacrificed to a party success. If bloodshed follows, no matter; if Northern investments in Southern mills and mines are sunk, no matter; if the colored people organize wholesale murder, no matter; if the whole Republic is hurled into chaos, social and political, what is sacrificed—the peace and good will of the country, the growing industries of the Southern States—everything is to be sacrificed to a party success.

For these reasons, even if the country goes to the devil, the Force bill is to be jammed down our throats and the republican party is to be kept where it is.

But the people? Well, we think of them with hope. They are fair minded, and when '92 comes round the Lord have mercy on the gang of politicians who have brought this condition of affairs about.

The Herald is Henton, but All, the Same, It is Right. Well, the fight for the Senatorship seems to be at an end. We retire from the field with the consciousness that we have done our duty and that the State of New York will be the loser by our defeat.

We have struggled to get the right man into the right place. If the question could have been decided on its merits we should undoubtedly have scored a signal triumph. But it often happens in American politics that the second best candidate, pushing his claims with vigor and finesse, usurps the position which the better equipped but more modest candidate richly deserves.

Some people have wondered at our motive in doggedly demanding the election of Mr. Dana. We confess that we have had a motive—a very strong one. We do not hesitate to take the whole public into our confidence and declare that motive. It is a motive which our political bosses never entertained, which never stirred the souls, if they have any, of the heebers, hacks and perquisite hunters who look after office as a means of plunder, and support the machine because it gives them opportunity to rob the public.

In a word, we have known Mr. Dana for many years. As a man of business, he has acquired an ample fortune; as an editor, he has lifted the Star to its present proud position. He is master of economics, learned in the lore of politics, an orator of a high order, a man of unimpeachable integrity, and convictions strong as ribbed steel. It would have been an honor to the city to be represented in Congress by so illustrious a fellow citizen—and that was our motive.

We shall always be happy in the remembrance of this fight and of the part we took in it. Mr. Dana will kindly permit us to extend to him the assurance of our most distinguished consideration.

Our Life Savers. An attempt is being made to increase the pay of men in the life saving service to five hundred dollars per year.

Our readers, many of them at least, will be surprised to learn that at present they get much less than that.

They are a hardy, tough and brave set of men, regular old seadogs, who face a splitting gale with merry hearts and defy Neptune in his angriest moods.

It is their regular business to risk their lives. That is what they are for. When the sea is calm they have nothing to do. But when the ugly southeaster knocks the crests off the waves and everything is roaring and thunderous, then is their opportunity.

If you have seen these life savers at work, have stood on the beach when the wind blew the hair off the top of your head—and the Atlantic was on a rampage, a bedlam of hoarse growls and shrill howls, a perfect pandemonium of conflicting sounds—you will readily admit that five hundred dollars is small pay for what is expected.

The rudderless or dimasted vessel comes plunging along, until at last she strikes a shoal. It looks as though sure death awaited every man on board. But death is cheated of his prey by these noble surfmen. The lifeboat is manned, driven through the boiling surf in the teeth of the wild storm. Steady hands and steady eyes must guide her or there will be corpses on the sands. The hopeless passengers and crew are rescued, fed, cared for and sheltered.

Five hundred dollars? Does any one think it too much?

Law for Shoppers. A case that will interest shoppers has just been decided by the Court of Appeals, Second Division, at Albany.

A woman went into a Twenty-third street store to buy a wrap. She took off her cloak and laid it on the counter in order to try on a wrap. Having selected and purchased a garment she proceeded to put on her cloak, but discovered that it was missing. It could not be found, and she sued the shopkeepers for its value.

Whether the latter were liable was a question that seemed to puzzle the courts. The Judge of the district court thought that they were liable and gave the plaintiff a judgment for fifty dollars. The Common Pleas, General Term, first affirmed this judgment, but after a reargument reversed it. The case was then appealed to the Court of Appeals. That tribunal now reverses the second decision of the Common Pleas and holds that the shopkeepers were liable. From this opinion Judge Bradley dissents.

The Court says the defendants, in effect, "invite each lady who comes there to buy a cloak to remove the one she has on and try on the one they wish her to purchase."

The plaintiff accepted this invitation and removed her wrap, as she could not hold it in her hands while she tried on the other. It was necessary for her to lay it down somewhere. No place was provided for that purpose. There was not even a chair in sight. She was neither notified where to put it nor informed that she must look out for it, as it would be at her own risk whatever she did with it. She put it in the only place that was available unless she threw it on the floor.

Under these circumstances, the Court goes on to say, it was the defendants' legal duty to exercise some care for their customer's cloak, and as they had failed to do this they were liable for a loss due to their neglect.

SPEAKER REEF'S SILENCE on the subject of the silver pool investigation is at least four feet deep.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE. HERALD WEATHER FORECAST.—The storm reported yesterday moving from Manitoba toward the lake region will probably continue on its easterly course, causing to-day a slow rise of temperature in the Central States and rough sea off the New England coasts to-morrow. Temperature undertaken no decided and general change in the United States yesterday. The chief minima reported were 4 degrees, at Rockville and Winnipeg, and 6 degrees, at St. Vincent; the chief maxima were 82 degrees, at New Orleans and Shreveport, and 84 degrees, at Point Jupiter. In this city and suburban districts to-day partly cloudy to fair weather will probably prevail, with slight temperature changes and fresh, variable winds, followed by higher temperature and increasing cloudiness. In the Middle States to-day fair to partly cloudy weather will probably prevail, with fresh, variable winds and slightly lower followed by slowly rising temperature and increasing cloudiness, possibly with light rain or snow in the most northern portions, and in New England partly cloudy to fair weather, with slight temperature changes and fresh, variable winds, followed by higher temperature and increasing cloudiness. On Tuesday, in this city and section and in New England, fair to partly cloudy, warmer and fresh to brisk variable winds, followed by snow or rain and an increase of storminess from the lakes eastward to the New England coasts, of which winds may become dangerously high, especially in the night.

THE GUINEA PIG HAS THE C-LL. Some from a pig's tail a whistle can make, In spite of the adage old, And some for a purse a sow's ear take, Sewed up in a cunning fold, But the guinea pig laughs at the whistle scheme As he sleeps through the living day; No Yankee will ever disturb his dream, Because he's not built that way!

A DAILY HINT FROM PARIS. [From the European Edition of the Herald.]

DIRECTOIRE SACKET. A Directoire jacket, basqued and drawn back A Chall collar and sleeves trimmed with skunk.

A NATURAL INQUIRY. "Have you seen Kipling's remarks on America?" "No." "He insinuates that the women in our demimonde are not ladies."

REVENGE. "Well, does he want us to copy the English in everything?"

INFALLIBLE SIGN OF GENIUS. Editor—The young man you recommended, Spacer, will turn out a brilliant writer.

REVENGE. "Well, does he want us to copy the English in everything?"

clock to remove the one she has on and try on the one they wish her to purchase."

The plaintiff accepted this invitation and removed her wrap, as she could not hold it in her hands while she tried on the other. It was necessary for her to lay it down somewhere. No place was provided for that purpose. There was not even a chair in sight. She was neither notified where to put it nor informed that she must look out for it, as it would be at her own risk whatever she did with it. She put it in the only place that was available unless she threw it on the floor.

Under these circumstances, the Court goes on to say, it was the defendants' legal duty to exercise some care for their customer's cloak, and as they had failed to do this they were liable for a loss due to their neglect.

SPEAKER REEF'S SILENCE on the subject of the silver pool investigation is at least four feet deep.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE. HERALD WEATHER FORECAST.—The storm reported yesterday moving from Manitoba toward the lake region will probably continue on its easterly course, causing to-day a slow rise of temperature in the Central States and rough sea off the New England coasts to-morrow. Temperature undertaken no decided and general change in the United States yesterday. The chief minima reported were 4 degrees, at Rockville and Winnipeg, and 6 degrees, at St. Vincent; the chief maxima were 82 degrees, at New Orleans and Shreveport, and 84 degrees, at Point Jupiter. In this city and suburban districts to-day partly cloudy to fair weather will probably prevail, with slight temperature changes and fresh, variable winds, followed by higher temperature and increasing cloudiness. In the Middle States to-day fair to partly cloudy weather will probably prevail, with fresh, variable winds and slightly lower followed by slowly rising temperature and increasing cloudiness, possibly with light rain or snow in the most northern portions, and in New England partly cloudy to fair weather, with slight temperature changes and fresh, variable winds, followed by higher temperature and increasing cloudiness. On Tuesday, in this city and section and in New England, fair to partly cloudy, warmer and fresh to brisk variable winds, followed by snow or rain and an increase of storminess from the lakes eastward to the New England coasts, of which winds may become dangerously high, especially in the night.

THE GUINEA PIG HAS THE C-LL. Some from a pig's tail a whistle can make, In spite of the adage old, And some for a purse a sow's ear take, Sewed up in a cunning fold, But the guinea pig laughs at the whistle scheme As he sleeps through the living day; No Yankee will ever disturb his dream, Because he's not built that way!

A DAILY HINT FROM PARIS. [From the European Edition of the Herald.]

DIRECTOIRE SACKET. A Directoire jacket, basqued and drawn back A Chall collar and sleeves trimmed with skunk.

A NATURAL INQUIRY. "Have you seen Kipling's remarks on America?" "No." "He insinuates that the women in our demimonde are not ladies."

REVENGE. "Well, does he want us to copy the English in everything?"

INFALLIBLE SIGN OF GENIUS. Editor—The young man you recommended, Spacer, will turn out a brilliant writer.

REVENGE. "Well, does he want us to copy the English in everything?"

REVENGE. "Well, does he want us to copy the English in everything?"

REVENGE. "Well, does he want us to copy the English in everything?"

REVENGE. "Well, does he want us to copy the English in everything?"

REVENGE. "Well, does he want us to copy the English in everything?"

REVENGE. "Well, does he want us to copy the English in everything?"

REVENGE. "Well, does he want us to copy the English in everything?"

REVENGE. "Well, does he want us to copy the English in everything?"

REVENGE. "Well, does he want us to copy the English in everything?"

REVENGE. "Well, does he want us to copy the English in everything?"

REVENGE. "Well, does he want us to copy the English in everything?"

REVENGE. "Well, does he want us to copy the English in everything?"

REVENGE. "Well, does he want us to copy the English in everything?"

REVENGE. "Well, does he want us to copy the English in everything?"

REVENGE. "Well, does he want us to copy the English in everything?"