

MANY POOR AIDED

Associated Charities Tells of Work in Report.

ONLY 56 PER CENT COLORED

Treasurer Spent \$19,158 in Past Fifteen Months—Mr. Edison Says Funds Are Now Exhausted, and Makes Appeal for Renewal of Former Subscriptions as Well as New Ones.

Charity work, which is trying to make itself unnecessary by raising its applicants above the future need of alms, is described in the annual report just issued by the Associated Charities, the Citizens' Relief Association, and the Committees on Prevention of Consumption, Improvement of Housing Conditions, and Summer Outings.

The report says: "The agent of the Associated Charities tries to make her services unnecessary in the future by seeing that the children of needy families are kept in school, protected from degradation, and prevented from growing up to be dependent on charity."

Securing the passage of the wholesome law dealing with wife desertion, and compelling men to support their families was one method by which this charity has endeavored to decrease the need of its service. As a result of such intelligent efforts, it is stated that while the number of cases dealt with by the Associated Charities has increased from 2,473 in 1899 to 5,965 in 1907, the number requiring material relief has actually been cut down from 1,848 in 1899 to 1,284 in 1907. Only one-fifth of the 5,965 cases dealt with in the period covered by the report were given food, fuel, clothing, or other material aid. The others were given employment, medical treatment, correctional and legal aid, friendly counsel, and other forms of personal service which enabled them to get along without material alms.

Only 56 Per Cent Colored.

Altogether, 29,861 individuals, or one in every sixteen of the 325,600 people living in the District of Columbia, were included in the 5,965 families dealt with by the Associated Charities during the past fifteen months. Of the 1,284 given material relief, less than 56 per cent were colored. The total number of applications received was 17,118, of which 1,653 were applications made directly by needy families themselves, while 5,349 applications were made on behalf of needy families by business firms, private householders, charitable agencies, churches, medical dispensaries, policemen, physicians, school teachers, and others who co-operated with the Associated Charities in this way. The report includes a cordial invitation to all citizens, saying:

"When beggars apply to you or you hear of a needy family, write or telephone the Associated Charities. Among its 20,000 records there is apt to be information concerning your applicant."

One reason why so little material relief is made to suffice is found in the fact that \$5,468 was collected from poor families during the past fifteen months, in the form of small, provident savings held subject to the depositors' needs. There are 5,599 persons canvassed for these savings, using the Stamp Savings System managed by the Associated Charities. In this work there were 52,919 visits made by volunteers and paid agents. In addition to this, in the regular case work of studying and befriending needy families, 16,214 visits were made, making a total of 78,726 visits during the season, of which 25,205 visits were made by trained agents, and 53,521 by volunteers. Quite an army of unpaid volunteer workers have been active.

Not Pauperizing Able-bodied.

There were 429 deserted wives and 1,228 widows included among the 5,965 families dealt with. In 1,577 cases the entire burden of the household fell upon a woman.

The causes of distress in all the other families are suggested by the critical analysis of 804 typical cases, where it was found that sickness and death is responsible for 23 per cent of the needy; ignorance and weakness for 15 per cent; desertion and non-support, 16 per cent; intemperance, 15 per cent; old age, 6 per cent; moral defects, 6 per cent; lack of proper employment, 5 per cent; evil surroundings, 2 per cent, and other causes 2 per cent. In the line of helping people to help themselves the association obtained employment in 1,634 cases during the past fifteen months. Special care for the sick was enlisted in 467 instances. Correctional legal aid was given to 534 cases. Transportation to assured care in other communities was provided for sixty-three individuals. In 146 cases the association assisted in saving children from improper homes. The number of truant students influenced to attend school was 177. There were 693 children provided with shoes and other garments necessary to enable them to attend school. Applicants for free treatment at the eight leading medical dispensaries were investigated to the number of 2,235. Special holiday benevolences, including overcoats, baskets, gifts, Christmas trees, and dinners were provided for 335 families. The summer outings work included the selection of 787 children and mothers for "Camp Good Will," 129 for "Camp Pleasant," 5,061 for special excursions and day outings, and the giving of 8,383 street car tickets for free trolley rides during the heated term.

Unique "Golden Book Fund."

The new "Needy Hour Loan Fund," the "Special Coal Loan Fund," the new fund collected by school children to provide garments enabling needy children to attend school, and the funds collected in answer to special appeals to maintain a consumptive at the sanatorium and for other special cases, are all described under the heading, "Golden Book Funds."

The report says that these special ledger accounts "enable any contributor to select the exact methods in which his gift shall be used and the channels through which it shall be applied, always without deduction for administrative expenses."

Using its funds exclusively for material relief, the Citizens' Relief Association expended \$4,490 during the past fifteen months for groceries, meat, fuel, shoes, clothing, and sundry relief for distressed families investigated by the Associated Charities, in providing milk and eggs for indigent consumptives. It also expended \$2,555. The report suggests that "as compared either with the expenditures in many other cities, or with the forty or fifty thousand dollars formerly distributed in Washington in a single season the present record of the National Capital is notable and significant. When these reduced and very small expenditures for material relief mean, not cruel indifference but greater consideration, less pauperism, and larger efforts to improve the homes and develop the self-help of distressed people they are a cause for rejoicing and for civic pride."

Consumptive Patients.

Through its free dispensaries for consumptives at 323 H street, the committee on prevention of consumption has dealt with 303 indigent consumptives who have made 817 visits to the dispensary.

The report of John Joy Edison, treasurer, shows that the work of the Associated Charities cost during the past fifteen months, \$19,158. It is stated that the funds are now exhausted and that there is immediate need for the renewal of former subscriptions and the enlistment of new contributors. An urgent appeal for funds accompanies the report. It is also stated that copies of the report may be had upon request at 811 G street. The volume really constitutes a hand-book, whose clear description of conditions in Washington with suggestions of practical methods for dealing with needy families make it worthy of preservation and frequent use by all citizens who are interested in the city's charities or in the needy people of the community.

Lecture on Christian Science.

The people of Washington will have an opportunity of hearing the tenets of Christian Science expounded by one of its most prominent speakers, Mr. Edward A. Kimball, of Chicago, in the New National Theater at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE

America Uses 4,000,000 for Annual Celebration.

FORESTER FAVORS THE CUSTOM

United States Official Receives Many Complaints Against the So-called Spoilation of the Forests, but Heeds Them Not—Says 1,400 Acres Will Grow the Entire Supply.

This is the time of the year when hundreds of persons feel it their duty to ask Gifford Pinchot, the United States forester, what he thinks about the Christmas tree question.

With the approach of the Christmas season, the letters coming into the Forest Service begin to multiply, and the mail clerks work overtime and wish for the passing of the season as earnestly as the tired-out expressman or the nerve-wrecked shopper.

The running capacity of the elevators in the red brick building in F street, which Uncle Sam rents for the service, is also severely taxed, for many make a personal visit to plead for the government's intervention in the "needless destruction of the nation's forests by the cutting of Christmas trees." The reply of the man who for ten years has been in the thick of the fight for the conservation of the country's forest resources, is often a great surprise to those who would do away with the custom of taking an evergreen from the hillsides to contribute to the festivities of a single day.

Make Many Happy.

"I have thought a good deal about this Christmas tree matter," the forester said to a caller yesterday, "and have finally reached this conclusion: Trees are for use. There is no other use to which these trees could be put which would contribute so much to the happiness and good of mankind as their use for the children and family on Christmas Day."

So far as endangering the future life of our forests is concerned, the effect is infinitesimal, compared with the destruction caused by forest fires and wasteful lumbering. It is estimated that 4,000,000 Christmas trees are used in this country each year, one in every fourth family. If planted four feet apart, these could be grown on less than 1,400 acres. You see, the amount is utterly insignificant when compared to the other great drains on the forests.

"Trees suitable for Christmas trees do not grow in the old forests, where reproduction is most important, but in the open. Even if serious denudation were threatened, the proper remedy would be not to stop using the trees, but to adopt wiser methods. There is no more reason for an outcry against using land to grow Christmas trees than to grow flowers."

Diversity of Trees.

Practically all conifers can be and are used as Christmas trees in this country, but the most popular ones are the fir, spruce, pine, and the cedar. The pines are in great demand for Christmas trees when fir and spruce are not available, or are only to be had at high prices. Throughout Maryland and Virginia, and in Washington, the Virginia pine and, to a lesser extent, the cedar, supply the demand. The fir is abundant in Colorado, but it grows in high, inaccessible places, and, therefore, the Douglas spruce and the lodgepole pine are more often used. The lodgepole pine is also popular in Wyoming and other Rocky Mountain States. In California it is not uncommon to find the incense cedar and young coast redwoods used as Christmas trees. The center of the Christmas tree industry lies in the big cities of the East. New York City and the New England States consume 1,600,000 trees, or nearly one-half of all the output. Maine, New Hampshire, the Berkshire Hills, in Massachusetts, the Adirondacks, and the Catskills, in New

York, are the sources of supply for Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and even for Baltimore and Washington.

Sizes and Prices.

The swamps of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota furnish the markets of Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Detroit. Throughout the States of Illinois and Ohio nurserymen supply the local demand with nursery-grown Norway spruce.

The sizes of Christmas trees vary from five to thirty-five feet, but the popular heights are seven to ten feet. Prices vary from 25 cents for the smallest sizes in a dull market, to \$35 for the largest and most shapely trees in New York City.

CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR POOR.

Associated Charities Have Sixty Sets of Doll Furniture.

Christmas cheer for friendless families is being quietly planned by the Associated Charities. An anonymous friend has asked the association to spend \$100 for him at Christmas time in providing useful gifts for people whom Santa Claus would otherwise overlook. Sixty sets of doll furniture have also been given for distribution, and a local furniture dealer has authorized the association to call upon him for rugs, rockers, and other articles of furniture which may be needed to brighten some of the more dismal homes with which the charities' visitors are familiar. J. S. & Co. have arranged, as usual, to have the Associated Charities select the 100 boys to whom overcoats will be given on Christmas Day. Several private individuals and one or two churches have asked the Associated Charities to suggest the names of families to whom they may directly give baskets or presents. The secretary of the organization stated that it is important to have early reports from churches and individuals who wish to have the Associated Charities serve them in this way at Christmas time.

"All these charitable dinners and gifts," according to the secretary, "need to be given carefully, in a way which encourages avarice and deceit, and to preserve the fine brotherly spirit which the donors wish to express. The offerings would easily lose their charm and value if distributed in a way which labeled 'the poor' or developed duplicity or envy."

ORIENTAL COUNCIL'S MEETING.

Royal Arcanum Lodge Names Officers for Year.

Oriental Council, No. 32, Royal Arcanum, at its annual meeting Monday night last, elected the following corps of officers for the year: Robert H. A. Cassell, vice regent; Clayton E. Emig, orator; C. B. Matthews, sitting past regent; Dr. G. F. Simpson, secretary; Corbin Birch (re-elected, seventh term); collector, Robert E. Logan (re-elected, third term); treasurer, William Metz (re-elected, sixth term); chaplain, Abner H. Ferguson; guide, L. C. Morrison; warden, A. W. Ward, sentry, H. Slagle; trustees, G. H. H. Zellers, John R. Gibson, and B. A. Allen; oratorist, Clifford Hastings; representatives to Grand Council, William A. Jack, Dr. Weldon C. Williams, Robert E. Logan, and Dr. G. F. Simpson; alternate representatives, Edwin C. Niess, Charles J. James, Thomas J. Landergren, and John R. Gibson; representative to the Royal Arcanum Hospital Bed Fund Association, William W. Chase.

Oriental Council is the largest and oldest council of the Royal Arcanum in this city, and embraces in its membership many men prominent in business and official life.

INDIANA MEN WILL MEET.

Mr. Lawshe, President, Delivers His Inaugural Address.

Notices have been sent out of a meeting of the Indiana Society of Washington at Carroll Institute, 926 Tenth street northwest, Tuesday night, when A. L. Lawshe, Third Assistant Postmaster General, will deliver his inaugural address as president of the society, and speeches will be made by Congressmen Landis, Chaney, Gihlams, and other orators of the Hoosier delegation in Congress.

A musical and literary programme also will be given. The society was recently reorganized, and a large majority of the Hoosiers in the District have taken out membership cards.

"CHERRY HILL" SOLD

Charles Heitmuller Buys Old Maryland Estate.

TO ESTABLISH BERLY FARM

Home Buyers Acquire Sites in Argyle Park, Fronting on Fourteenth Street—Region Near Rock Creek Park Invites New Residents—Real Estate Sales of the Week.

Heirs of the late Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury in the administration of Andrew Johnson, have sold to W. Charles Heitmuller, of the firm of Heitmuller & Holder, commission merchant, the estate known as Meadow Brook Farm, near Branchville, Md. The property contains about 200 acres, in a high state of cultivation, situated about nine miles from Washington on the Baltimore and Washington pike. The farm lies in a region that is fast building up with suburban towns and upon the direct line of travel between the two cities of Washington and Baltimore.

The mansion on the farm is an old colonial house and near it stand a tenant house and seven barns and outbuildings. On the farm are several mineral springs, which have been known as Meadow Brook Farm, near Branchville, Md. The property contains about 200 acres, in a high state of cultivation, situated about nine miles from Washington on the Baltimore and Washington pike. The farm lies in a region that is fast building up with suburban towns and upon the direct line of travel between the two cities of Washington and Baltimore.

Hospitable Home in Past Days.

Meadow Brook Farm in colonial days was known as Cherry Hill, taking the name from a large grove of cherry trees on the hill beyond the mansion. It was in the early days a favorite stopping place for the Calvert, Carroll, Hopkins, and Adams families, going to and returning from visits to Mount Vernon. It was a place of renowned hospitality, and frequent mention is made of Cherry Hill in the early annals of Maryland and the District of Columbia.

Mr. Heitmuller stated yesterday that he proposed to make of Meadow Brook Farm a model berry farm, and raise upon it small fruits of this kind for the Washington market.

The deal for the property was made through Anton Heitmuller, real estate broker.

Sells Lots in Argyle Park.

Louis Willige, president of the Willige, Gibbs & Daniel Company, yesterday spoke of the success attending the efforts of the company in selling lots in Argyle Park, near the new terminus of the Fourteenth street car line. Argyle Park fronts upon Fourteenth street and Piney Branch road, lying between the car line and Rock Creek Park. It affords excellent sites for building, and has been purchased in fragments for this purpose. Next year a number of fine houses will be built there by recent purchasers of lots. Mr. Willige announced the following sales here:

For S. T. Cameron, lots 5 and 6, square 273, fronting 100 feet on Sixteenth street and 125 feet on Farragut street. The lots have an approximate area of 125,000 square feet, and were sold for \$6,000. It is the intention of the purchaser, Alida S. Newlands, to hold the property as an investment.

For Mr. Cameron to Mrs. Nettie E. Brownell, lots 1 and 2, square 273, embracing about 1,200 square feet, having a frontage of 100 feet on Iowa avenue, and a similar frontage on Farragut street, and fronting approximately 40 feet on Piney Branch road, the plot of ground being triangular in form. The price paid for the two lots was \$4,650. It is the purpose of the owner to erect a handsome residence on the site.

To R. H. Lane, lots 3 and 4, square 273, having a frontage of 100 feet on Farragut street by a depth ranging from 90 to 120 feet, embracing approximately 10,000 square feet.

To G. Wainwright, manager of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, lot 12,

square 278, at the corner of Emerson street and Piney Branch road, fronting approximately 70 feet on Emerson street and 150 feet on Piney Branch road, embracing an area of 10,650 feet.

For E. J. Taylor, lot 1, square 272, being the triangle formed by the intersection of Piney Branch road, Gallatin street, and Iowa avenue, covering an area of 4,900 square feet.

Some Sales of the Week.

Moore & Hill have sold for Thomas M. Owens the house and lot at 1241 New Hampshire avenue northwest to Henry S. Zimmerman, who will make the house his home.

As agents for the Joyce heirs, Moore & Hill have leased the building at 606 Thirteenth street northwest, near F street, to L. Geschickter.

Moore & Hill announce the sale of the house and lot at 1414 Irving street northwest for Harry E. Boss to George L. Cartner. This same company has sold for Charles J. Walker the premises at 1011 Irving street to Harry J. Olmstead.

Thomas J. Owen & Son, auctioneers, have sold to William H. Beck an undivided half interest in lots 15 and 16, block 3, Meridian Hill. J. Barton Miller is the trustee. The price paid was \$4,600.

Owen & Son have sold for Charles H. Stanley, of Baltimore, and Harry S. Matthews, trustees, to Ella Simonds the house and lot at 1345 Tenth street northwest for \$2,000, and the house at 907 N street northwest to Solomon Berliner for \$1,250.

Sale of the residence at 1411 N street northwest by J. C. Doyle to Mrs. Mary Cahill for \$12,000 was announced Friday. The lot has a frontage of 22 feet and a depth of 110 feet. The sale was made through Thomas J. Fisher & Co. and Willett & Heinecke.

Sales by Stone & Fairfax.

Stone & Fairfax announce the following sales:

For F. W. Huidekoper, the two-story brick dwelling, 3533 T street northwest, for \$5,000, which the purchaser will occupy as his home.

For Henry C. Harding, of Virginia, the two-story brick dwelling, 565 Spruce street, Le Droit Park, which the purchaser will hold as an investment.

For M. E. Connell, the two-story brick dwelling, 75 Eleventh street northeast, with brick stable in rear, for \$4,750, which will be a home for the purchaser.

The saloon fixtures formerly owned by James McLean, at 123 Seventh street northwest, were sold at trustee sale by Adam A. Wenschler, auctioneer, to George Nesline, for \$2,000.

J. R. Haslip will erect five two-story brick houses at 109 to 117 P street northwest at a cost of \$12,500. Mr. Haslip is both the architect and builder.

E. W. Davis will build a two-story frame house at 3812 Eighth street northwest to cost \$5,000. Mr. Davis drew the plans and William P. Lipscomb is the builder.

A. Millar is preparing to erect five two-story brick houses at 3642 to 3650 Eleventh street northwest, estimated to cost \$13,250. Mr. Millar is his own architect and builder.

Harold E. Doyle will erect a two-story frame house at 3739 McKinley street northwest, which will cost \$4,500, and a similar house at 3759 Northampton street northwest, which will cost \$4,500. A. M. Schneider, architect, prepared the plans for the two houses, and John Brennan will construct them.

DEAD LETTERS RETURNED.

Department Handles 1,229,670 Parcels in November.

The reforms which Fourth Assistant Postmaster General De Grauw recently instituted in the dead letter office have served to increase the efficiency of that division to a remarkable degree, as attested by the figures showing the amount of mail matter handled during November.

A total of 336,300 pieces of mail matter were returned to their original senders by the dead letter experts out of 1,229,670 parcels and letters found undeliverable. Comparison with the total for November, 1906, shows an increase of 24,670 pieces returned.

SPOILS A SURPRISE

Wife Knows Christmas Gift Will Be of Silver.

HUSBAND BORROWS A KNIFE

Wanted Sample of Pattern and When It Was Missed and Unsuccessful Search Made, Cook Was Accused and There Was No Peace Until Part of the Set Was Restored.

The other day the housekeeper in counting her silver discovered that one of her most cherished knives was missing. It belongs to a set of which she is especially fond and which numbers only six, and so when she found the missing piece in the box she walked aloud.

Anon, when she had recovered her composure, she went down and questioned her cook. The cook said she hadn't seen the knife—she hadn't lost the knife—as a matter of fact, she didn't know there was such a knife, says the Baltimore News.

Her Search Useless.

Her mistress, knowing that she had placed the missing implement and its fellows on the table some hundreds of times, naturally took this with grains of salt, but she went back and began an exhaustive search, nevertheless. She looked in the bread and cake boxes, the chafing dish, the linen closet, under the piano, in the drawing-room, in her top drawer, and those other nooks where ladies are wont to look for lost treasures.

When it was not discovered at the end of a four-hour hunt she was entirely convinced that the cook had guiltily made way with it. She told her husband so that evening.

"I shall have her arrested," she vowed. "I wouldn't give one of those knives to any living person, and I am certainly not going to let a plain Bohemian cook take one from me."

"Don't be so hasty, my dear," returned her husband, with that irritating superiority which husbands always show. "Look again before you accuse a probably innocent woman."

Circumstantial Evidence.

The housekeeper looked again—found the knife in its case. "It is as I suspected," she said to her husband that evening. "She had the knife, and when I asked her for it she became alarmed and put it back. I could take an oath it wasn't there before."

"Yours is purely circumstantial evidence, and you have no right to convict any one on circumstantial evidence," returned the man in the case, loftily.

"It is not circumstantial. It is as direct as anything. Why, who could have taken it if she didn't?"

"I could," replied the husband in a tone of exasperation. "I could and I did. I wished to give you some more of that pattern for a Christmas gift because you are always saying you are so fond of them and that you haven't enough. I wanted to surprise you, but, womanlike, you have made such a row about this small matter that I have to tell you the whole thing now, and so you lose all the delight of an unexpected present."

"But I didn't know," faltered the culprit.

"Of course not; you never wait to know—" began the husband, still moralizing, but he was interrupted at this juncture by his wife. "Don't dare to lecture me!" she cried. "I don't care what you are going to give me for Christmas—you shall not lecture me. What would you say if I didn't take care of things and count the spoons and knives and forks—tell me that? Don't dare to reproach me." After which his lordship subsided.

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J. Maury Dove Company INCORPORATED

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