

THE HONOLULU REPUBLICAN

EDWIN S. GILL, EDITOR.

McKINLEY.

All the world mourns with the United States the death of its President, William McKinley. As he had lived, so he died, an earnest, believing Christian gentleman. Prepared for death by an overwhelming faith in his maker he approached death with the same fearlessness that he would have approached any problem in life. What nobler words, what nobler sentiment could any man utter than to repeat the words of that grandest song in hymnology "Near My God to Thee;" and no more grand sentiment was ever uttered by martyr at the stake than the words "Thy Will Be Done."

Sprung from the ranks of the common people William McKinley's life fittingly illustrated the possibilities for American manhood. Called to rule over one of the greatest nations of the earth at a critical time in its history he successfully conducted a foreign war and under his able guidance the nation awoke from financial depression and strode forward into the marts of the world a contesting giant. From a borrower it became a creditor.

When William McKinley became President strife and bitterness of the civil war had not passed away. Under his able administration coupled with the war with Spain, sectional lines became obliterated and men who had held high rank in the armies of the States in rebellion against the Union rallied to the support of the President and the nation and helped to lead the armed hosts of a reunited country against a common foe. Old sectional lines and sectional hatred were wiped out and it was one of the proudest moments of the President's life when he could greet Fighting Joe Wheeler as a General in the armies of the United States.

Although there was much fear on the part of some leaders of his own party, when he was first elected, that he would prove weak and vacillating, time soon showed that this estimate of the man was far wrong and instead of being the weakling his was the master mind leading where others could follow. Partisan hatred and rancor died away and the most bitter partisans of the opposing party had only the kindest words of praise for the President both as a man and as a ruler.

Pitted in world diplomacy against the mighty masters of statecraft of Europe he showed himself a master superior to them all. In the serious troubles in China one year ago it was McKinley's suggestions that were adopted by the conflicting and jealous powers of Europe. When Minister Wu of China was declaring that the ministers were not dead it was McKinley who said "then let us talk to Minister Conger by telegraph," a suggestion that even the wily Wu saw could not be evaded. It was this declaration which brought through the first message from the imprisoned legations in the Chinese capital.

In the first four years of his administration he saw his nation advance to a world power reckoned with in all the affairs of the world. But greater than the advance through war was the advance through the arts of peace. From a heavy importer the United States has jumped to the front rank of exporting nations. Quick to see what was most to his country's advantage President McKinley had marked out a marvelous path for industrial development. In his tour to the Pacific coast last summer he advocated expansion and increased markets for American products and all the country endorsed his doctrine. In his great speech at the Buffalo exposition, the day before he was stricken down with an assassin's bullet, he made a speech that will take high rank as the years go by in the world's oratory. In that speech he advocated enlarged markets through reciprocity, the building of an isthmian canal, the construction of a Pacific cable and the building up of American shipping so that American goods could be transported in American built and owned boats manned by American citizens. What nobler ideas to advocate than these tending to the greatness and grandeur of his beloved country.

As a man, as a citizen William McKinley was a most lovable character. He was the very ideal of the typical American citizen. Patriotic, brave, generous, true to his friends, kind and forgiving to his enemies, or rather his opponents for he had very, very few enemies, he was the exemplification in every day life of the real Christian gentleman. Such a life may be mourned even did it not grace the exalted position of Chief Magistrate of the Nation.

It is most fitting that the people of Honolulu should assemble at the Drill Shed tonight in an informal way to express their sorrow and grief over the death of President McKinley. His life was so full of good deeds, so exalted in patriotism, so gentle, so noble, that nothing that can be done to honor his memory will fall amiss.

McKINLEY'S GLORIOUS RECORD FROM THE RANKS TO THE WHITE HOUSE

Rising to High Honor, Living a Spotless Life as Soldier, Lawyer, Statesman, Governor and President, His Name Shall Be Spoken With Those of Lincoln and Washington

- WILLIAM McKINLEY. Born at Niles, Ohio, 1843. Enlisted as private, 1861. Mustered out as brevet major, 1865. Admitted to the bar, 1867. Elected prosecuting attorney, 1869. Married, 1871. Elected to Congress, 1876. Member of ways and means committee, 1880. Chairman of ways and means committee, 1889. McKinley tariff enacted, 1890. Gerrymandered out of Congress, 1890. Elected Governor of Ohio, 1891. Re-elected Governor, 1893. Elected President, 1896. Re-elected President, 1900.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—William McKinley, soldier, statesman and President, will go down in history as an American of the highest type. In character embodies those qualities and triumphs that constitute the choicest fruits of Americanism. Of humble birth and reared among a simple folk, he arose steadily by his own efforts to the proudest position open to men, and throughout his splendid progress his manhood remained unscathed by a single blemish. Here in Washington, which has known him intimately for nearly twenty years, William McKinley is more than a man and only little less than an idol. He towers like a giant above most Americans. He is beloved for his gentleness and his democracy. He is admired for his ability as a legislator and an executive. He is adored for the irresistible magnetism of his oratory. Here in Washington, which knows the man as well as the officeholder, William McKinley already has a pedestal in the hearts of the people by the side of Washington and Lincoln.

His Life Spotless. Quiet, dignified and modest, true as steel to his friends, unshattering at the call of duty, as ready to face hostile sentiment as hostile bullets, unswerving in integrity, full of tact in overcoming opposition, conciliatory and yet unyielding on vital principles, with private life as spotless as self-sacrificing, a disposition unspiced by success and an ambition that puts the public well before all else, a husband whose untiring devotion is fit subject for an epic, and with a heart full of sympathy for the toiling masses, William McKinley offers a shining example of American character and reveals the noble traits that endeared him to what that great commoner, Lincoln, called the plain people.

As a child he felt the pinch of poverty and learned the useful lesson of frugality. As above he marched to the war as a private and came back with a major's shoulder-straps. As a struggling country lawyer he championed the cause of the working masses. The duties of prosecuting attorney of an important Ohio county gave him an insight into the woes and sufferings of humanity.

Rose to High Honor. In the halls of legislation and in the executive chairs of State and Nation he served his fellow-citizens with patriotic singleness of purpose and rose steadily to the crowning honors of the world. Such, briefly, are the man and the official known to Washington, an incarnation of Americanism which has wrought so much for the happiness of the people, the progress of the race, and as an American has but few peers.

William McKinley was born at Niles, Ohio, January 29, 1843. His ancestry is generally classed as Scotch-Irish, but there were in it strains of German and English blood. The great-grandfather, James McKinley, came to America as a boy of 12 and settled in Pennsylvania. His son David served in the Revolutionary war, and in 1814 moved to Ohio. From him was descended James McKinley, whose son William became the father of the President. William McKinley, Sr., at the age of 22 married Nancy Allison, who lived to see her distinguished son occupy the White House.

Promise in Boyhood. Niles in 1843 was one of the smallest towns in Ohio, little more than a trading place for neighboring farmers. Washing to give their large family of children better educational facilities, the father and mother decided to move to Poland, which boasted an academy. The father was the manager of an iron furnace at Niles and continued his work there, returning home every Saturday to visit his wife and children over Sunday. It was this association with the iron business in its pioneer days that shaped the future statesman's thoughts and made him the apostle of protection for infant industries.

During this period at Poland young McKinley studied at the academy, led the village debating society, often relieved the postmaster, tried his ability as a teacher, and was marked as the most promising boy of the community. It was there in 1858 that he became a member of the Methodist church, a connection which he maintained throughout his life. While 17 years old he left Poland to pursue a course of study at Allegheny Col-

lege, but a sudden illness compelled him to return home, and soon afterward, like many young Americans before and since, he began his active career in life by teaching school. He was thus employed through the winter of 1860-1.

Service as Soldier. He went from his schoolmaster's desk into the army. He was but a boy of 18, but he had learned abolitionism at the hearthstone. When Lincoln called for volunteers, young McKinley was one of the first to enlist. He entered Company E of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry as a private, and he soon saw active service. For fourteen months he trudged in the ranks, and he was singled out for commissary sergeant. He displayed such conspicuous gallantry at Antietam as to attract the notice of his superior officer, and he was promoted second lieutenant. In the year when he had risen to be Governor of the great State of Ohio, the simple genuineness of his nature was proved by this comment on that period in his career:

"I always look back with pleasure upon those fourteen months which I served in the ranks. They taught me a great deal. I was left a schoolboy when I went into the army, and that first year was a formative period in my life, during which I learned much of men and life. I have always been glad that I entered the service as a private and served those months in that capacity."

McKinley's regiment saw much fighting in the eastern campaigns. He was promoted to first lieutenant and captain, and in 1864 was brevetted major by President Lincoln for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill. During a part of the time he served on the staff of General R. B. Hayes, Crook, Sheridan and Hancock.

He was tempted to remain in the army, but at the request of his father he decided to return to civil life, and was mustered out in the fall of 1865. He was then in his 23rd year. Returning to Poland he took up the study of law and soon afterward went to a law college at Albany, N. Y., for two-year course. He was admitted to the bar in 1867.

He was then a poor young man of 24, with no resources but his native pluck and ability. Requiring a larger field of action than Poland offered, he settled in Canton, Stark county, Ohio.

First Case at Law. His first case at law was a suit for replevin, which he tried before Judge Reblein. The young lawyer scored a victory and carried a fee of \$25. He proved to be a man of so much force, who had impressed himself on the community, and after his arrival at Canton he became the Republican candidate for prosecuting attorney. The campaign had always been so hopelessly Democratic that the Republican nominations were empty honors, but he made a vigorous canvass and surprised his opponents by winning. He was a candidate for reelection, and was defeated by only 45 votes.

Returning to legal practice, Major McKinley continued in private life until 1876, when he became a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress. He surprised old stagers by carrying every township but one in his county against strong opposition. The delegates were elected by popular vote, which made the candidate's success a striking evidence of the esteem of the masses. He was almost as popular in the other counties and won the nomination.

Career in Congress. Congressman McKinley held his place in the national legislature for fourteen years, in spite of the machinations of his political enemies to defeat him. Three times the Democrats gerrymandered his district before they could deprive him of his seat, and then the master of politics turned defeat into victory by winning the re-election from his foes. In 1878 he was put by popular vote, which made the Democratic majority of 1,800, but he carried it by 1,300. Six years later his opponents tried another gerrymander, but he was elected by a majority of 2,600. In 1884 a Republican victory with 1,500 votes to spare.

In 1880 a third gerrymander put him into a district that had given the Democrats a majority of 2,600. The Republican Major McKinley entered the fight undaunted, and the contest was one that attracted the attention of the whole nation and won for McKinley a short time before had made the great champion of protection an object of international importance.

Prestige From Defeat. It was a political combat which has been compared to the struggle between Lincoln and Douglas in Illinois, and though McKinley lost by a beggarly margin of 303 votes, he came forth from the fray resplendent in new glory and greater prestige.

Courtesy to Randall. When the hour was up Randall asked for an extension of time, but Mills refused to give it. Stedden said the speaker, and a clear, musical, vibrant voice rang out: "Mr. Chairman, and Major McKinley with his hands on his hips, was seen making his way to the front. "Mr. Chairman," he said, "I believe I am to be recognized next after the gentleman from Pennsylvania. I yield him fifteen minutes of my time." This chivalric action was greeted with a thunder of applause, and the Ohioan had captured the house and galleries. When he arose to speak sympathy was strongly with him, and he gave the assembly a fine

example of those qualities that have since distinguished him as one of the best orators the United States has produced. His speech was characterized by unalimited and spontaneous good nature, a keen wit, a wealth of aptness, an absolute grasp of the general subject and a perfect mastery of the details. McKinley's bearing and delivery were inimitable—dignified but easy, familiar but elevated, thoroughly earnest and carrying proof of personal conviction, and withal so amiable in manner as to win unopposed listeners.

Style Marks Master. His style was clearness and straightforwardness exemplified, and so direct and simple that no effort was required to follow him through an ordinary dry discourse. He displayed to perfection that happy faculty for which he has since become famous, of clothing with the magnetic charm of life the cold, practical facts of economic philosophy and experience. His voice, high but resonant, clear and musical as a bell, pierced to every corner of the House and it was evident to his hearers that a new leader had sprung into the front ranks of the great Republican party.

Stems a Stampede. So deep an impression had he made on the attention of his hearers by his first address before the House, that he became an important factor in the national convention of 1884. He was an ardent follower of Blaine, though John Sherman of Ohio was the candidate for the Republican nomination. When an effort was made to divert a stampede from Blaine by an adjournment it was McKinley who jumped out to break the force of the stampede, and clear-cut high-pitched voice of his, foiled the scheme of the political plotters.

He was afterwards the central figure in two of the most dramatic scenes of national convention in which he exhibited the keen sense of personal honor which has been so marked a characteristic. In 1888 he was a delegate pledged to support Sherman, and he was the first to announce that an effort was made to carry the convention for him, an effort that might have succeeded if he had not stopped it. At the proper moment he made an impassioned speech against the nomination, and with these words, which left no doubt of his sincerity:

"I do request, I do demand, that no delegate who would not cast his vote upon me shall cast a ballot for me." Four years later, at Minneapolis, he was a Harrison delegate. Ohio tried to start a McKinley stampede by casting its vote for him, but he arose from his chair, for he was presiding, and challenged the vote leaving no doubt of his loyalty to his pledge. These evidences of popularity pointed to McKinley as the fourfold nominee of the Republican party for President. After his defeat for Congress in 1890 he was nominated for Governor of Ohio the following year, redeemed the honor from the Democracy and was re-elected in 1893. The presidential nomination came to him in 1896.

The campaign of that year was one of the most brilliant in the history of the history of the nation. The free and unlimited coinage of silver was the issue forced by the Democratic party, but the McKinley stand on that point, declaring for an honest currency, for an honorable fulfillment of the pledges of the party, and for such sound measures as save the country from financial trial, anxiety and industrial depression.

President McKinley's career ever since taking possession of the executive mansion in Washington is so recent that its old history is controlled by his own hand. He had to face grave problems and great emergencies, but he met his responsibilities with dignity and ability. He discharged his duties with shining credit to himself and to the good guidance the nation has won new glories in peace and war.

With the confidence which his masterful management had inspired, he won the industries of the country took new life, and with his entrance into the White House the United States entered upon such an era of industrial growth and universal prosperity as the world has never known.

Splendid War Record. The nation's chief was wise enough to see the benefit to the masses from commercial expansion, and his efforts have been put forth in that direction. Many of the events of the last four years have been directed to counteract the evil of even in his latest speech it was one of his chief themes.

The President's conduct of the war with Spain—and Washingtonians know he played a greater part personally than he is credited with—was a splendid achievement. It shed new lustre on our arms and our diplomacy. It carried the country to a glorious victory unmarred by the least stain of dishonor or unworthy act. It raised the United States in the estimation of the world, removed the last barrier between North and South and opened the way for new triumphs in the walks of peace.

Following the armed struggle in Cuba and on the high seas east and west, came the embarrassing problems arising from the Boxer troubles in China. Hence again President McKinley took a stand on high ground and gave the world a fine example of American sincerity and fairness. He insisted that China should not be torn to pieces by the contending allies, and that her markets should remain open to the world on equal terms.

Urges Mercy to China. He urged a policy of mercy when other countries demanded blood for revenge and impossible sums of money for reparation. The American policy had an important influence in modifying the treatment of the ancient middle kingdom, and Americans can read the record with pride and satisfaction. In his last address at Buffalo this great, typical American gave another striking evidence of his unswerving thought for the welfare of his people. In that speech he pointed the way to new triumphs in the arts of peace by the construction of the isthmian canal and the adoption of reciprocity. His words breathed good will to all men and bristling with the epigrammatic phrases for which he is noted, he voiced a national policy which will have little opposition. His career, marked by a series of mighty achievements and unmarred by a blemish.

Mr. Strech III. Edward Strech Boyd, Commissioner of Public Lands, left yesterday afternoon for the bedside of Edward Strech, his adopted father, at Koloa, who is very ill. Mr. Strech is a notary public and general business agent at Koloa.

THE MAN WHO IS NOW THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT. VELT POSSESSES SPLENDID QUALIFICATIONS. He Has Already Rendered His Country Services Which Place Him High in the Estimation of All Americans.

Theodore Roosevelt, now President of the United States, was born in New York City October 27, 1857. He will be 44 years old this coming October. He has been before the public eye since 1884 when he first turned his eyes toward the far West to seek new health and fortune in the cattle lands of northwestern Dakota, and thereafter he has been before the public eye.

He looks younger than 44. He is athletic. His eyes are blue and clear, his hand cordial in greeting, and his teeth, which his manner of speech habitually discloses are remarkably regular and white. He is studious and zealous. He scores a lie and double dealing. He is too frank to be a politician and too strong in popular mind to be shelved by party combinations.

Is a Self-Made Man. What he is he owes to himself. His ancestry made New York City history. It was Dutch and French-Huguenot. It had God-fearing and laborious. It had opinions and it clung to them. The President inherited all the family traits. At 20 he was almost an invalid. Close application to his studies in Columbia and Harvard had still further weakened him. He was a heavy reader of books, a patient student, a quick observer.

Lived With Cowboys. In 1884 he went before the nation. He was a delegate to the national convention of that year. His health troubled him and he sought a new life at Chimney Butte, Dak., where he grazed cattle and led the life of a cowboy. He became known from Montana to Dickinson as the boldest and bravest cattleman in the region. He did what the cow men did. He lived as they lived. He commanded the respect even of the desperadoes. His lungs expanded, his body developed and he gained a reserve of health that seems to have grown every year since.

He lost money on his cattle venture, but he returned to New York a strong man physically and made the race for mayor of that city. He was defeated, but he laughed. He understood that the corrupt elements of this city would not tolerate him, but he waited. Meanwhile he wrote books—books on hunting, books on Western life, books on Eastern cities. His style in literature was vigorous and pleasing. His books sold well and the magazines made great demand for his writings. The public liked his breeziness, his open sincerity, his courage, and partially appreciated him even before he became a national civil service commissioner in 1889.

Faithful to Duty. Once in Washington, he commenced an enforcement of the law of the most vigorous kind. He made himself disliked among the spoilsmen of both parties, but he held to the line of his duty. He took the law as he found it, lived true to his oath of office and made the measure repected in many quarters where it had been sneered at before.

Organized a Regiment. When the war became a certainty, Mr. Roosevelt resigned his position in the Navy Department, and, with General Leonard Wood, organized the First Volunteer Cavalry, better known as the Rough Riders. General Wood was colonel of this regiment and Mr. Roosevelt lieutenant colonel. The members of the regiment came from the first families in the East from ranches in the West, came from wherever good horsemen, drifing men and good shots could be secured.

The regiment was the most unique of its kind ever organized, and was much reviled at in the beginning. Before it had been two days in Cuba the wisdom of its organization was plainly seen. The men were fitted for any kind of campaigning. Their colonel and lieutenant colonel took what they took. The regiment practically foraged itself, and was first in the field and first to be baptized with fire. At Las Guasimas, Kettle Hill and San Juan it gave up its bravest and best and went on to victory.

Mr. Roosevelt was its colonel before the end of the war, and pronounced by the foreign military attaches who observed his conduct in the field as one of the first military officers of the day. He was in Santiago at the surrender, brought his regiment back to the United States and discharged it at Montauk Point in the fall of 1898. It contributed among the volunteer troops more to the success of the American arms in Cuba than any other regiment.

Elected a Governor. The colonel became Governor of New York immediately after his return to this country. As Governor he stood for radical taxation legislation and state control of the trusts. His term was marked by a strenuous fight on his part against the New York Republican machine. He did not seek the vice presidential nomination last year, but had it forced upon him, and he accepted it at the last moment. During the campaign he made a trip of over 21,000 miles, speaking for the ticket, and was received everywhere with popular acclaim. Since his inauguration he has presided over one extra session of the Senate, and made several trips throughout the country attending public functions. He was in Chicago within the week ten days as the guest of Governor Yates.

As to the real Theodore Roosevelt authentic things that he has said give ample revelation as to what manner of a character he brings to the presidency.

On "Americanism," in an interview in 1892, he said: "I naturally disapprove of the half-conscious spread-eagle Americanism which is ever asserting itself at the wrong moments. I dislike it, of course, when it is put forward as a plea to excuse moral shortcomings of a kind usually connected with public affairs. Nevertheless, in spite of this abuse, I am sure that no man can well play his part in our life who is not honestly American in heart, belief and instinct."

Cites an Ideal. "If one wishes to find a typical American one may consider Francis Parkman. He always appealed to my admiration, because he made his life work largely of the description of that frontier warfare between our backwoodsmen and their foes which has been of such incalculable importance in our land's history. In one of his published works he says: "In speaking of my own countrymen there is one point upon which I wish to lay especial stress: that is, the necessity for a feeling of broad, radical and intense Americanism, if good work is to be done in any direction. Above all, the one essential for success in every political movement, which is to do lasting good is that our citizens should act as Americans, not as Americans with a prefix and qualification, as the Irish-American and the Irish-American, native Americans—but as Americans pure and simple."

Hyphenated Americans. "It is an outrage for a man to drag foreign politics into our contests and vote as an Irishman or German or other foreigner, as the case may be, and there is no worse citizen than the professional Irish dynamiter or German anarchist, because of his attitude toward our social and political life, not to mention his effort to embroil us with foreign powers. But it is no less an outrage to discriminate against one who has become an American in good faith, merely because of his creed or his birthplace."

Of caste he has written: "As for the upper social world, the fashionable world, it is much as it was, when, portrayed in the 'Pottiphar Papers,' save that modern society has shifted the shrine at which it pays cynical but sincere homage from Paris to London. Perhaps it is rather better, for it is less provincial and a trifle more American. But a would-be upper class, based mainly on wealth, in which it is the exception and not the rule for a man to be of any real account in the national life whether as a politician, a literary man, or otherwise, is of necessity radically defective and of little moment."

Has Written Much. These utterances reveal the man. He has written much. The titles of some of his best works are: "Life of Thomas Benton," "Life of Gouverneur Morris," "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail," "The Winning of the West," "History of New York City," "Essays on Practical Politics," "The Wilderness Hunter," "Hero Tales of American History," "Naval War of 1812."

He is an intimate of Jacob Riis, the tenement slum reformer of New York; of Frederick Halls secretary at the Hague conference, and of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. His habits are simple, his life most strenuous. He does not know the meaning of the word "idleness" or of "inapplication." He has often been called a "typical American." The phrase fits him.

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