

POLICE CHASING STREET LOAFERS

Women Without Escorts Often Insulted in Washington.

ONE USED HER UMBRELLA

NAMES OF THE MEN KEPT OUT OF THE PAPERS.

(Special to The Herald.) Washington, Oct. 1.—War against the muckers is now on at the capital. Extra policemen have been detailed to watch fashionable thoroughfares by day and popular districts by night. There is to be no street corner loafing, or dallying, but men must move. Such a regulation was brought about in this wise. On Wednesday of this week a lady of this city used her umbrella over the heads of several young men who had followed her about the streets until her patience became exhausted. Her experience is only what many other women undergo in silence. Few women have the courage or become so exasperated that they inflict such highly deserved punishment as was given in this case. Washington has more than a fair proportion of this class of well dressed men who prowl about the streets following women. On F street it is an occupation for some men, and they can be found there during the day hours as easily as the average man in his office. It is the duty of the police to break up this practice, and they have set about doing it. In the case of the umbrella incident the woman's name was thoroughly paraded in the papers while they refrained from mentioning the men. It is probably the asking of too much of the police to arrest, fine, and publish names.

Building Improvements.

There are some very fine building improvements going forward on the square bounded by Thirteenth and Fourteenth and C and D streets, and an appropriate name is desired for the square. There is the fine new district building, the Southern railway offices, the Washington Post home, the new Times office, all of fine architectural effect. What this name should be, whether personal, or impersonal, national or local, is a matter of considerable interest. Foremost among the names discussed comes that of L'Enfant, to whom we are largely indebted for the plan of the city. Then that of Shepard, whose regime in Washington beautification belongs to the same order as that of Baron Haussmann in Paris. Among the impersonal names occur those of Federal Square, Square of the Republic, Union Square, National Square, and so on. To L'Enfant the city has no adequate memorial, and this would seem a fitting and eulphonic name.

Proposed Change of Date.

As chairman of the national committee on the proposed change of inauguration day, Commissioner Macfarland has called a meeting of the committee for Wednesday, November 8, at which the manner of the presentation of the subject to congress at its coming session will be considered. It is believed that there will be a considerable representation of the forty-one governors of states and territories who have accepted service on the committee, as well as the fifteen District of Columbia members of the committee. Two questions in particular are to be settled: Whether the committee should advocate the selection of any particular day, as for example, April 20, George Washington's inauguration day, or the last Thursday in April, the birthday of the nation. The committee should also consider the Senate resolution, which passed the Senate unanimously two years ago and was supported by this committee as the day to which the inauguration should be changed. The second question is whether the committee should make any recommendation to congress as to any change in the time of the meeting of congress.

Rumored Engagement.

A rumored engagement, which so far has failed to materialize, is one expected from the home of the speaker of the house of representatives, Uncle Joe Cannon. J. G. Thompson, an assistant attorney in the department of justice, has long been known to be devoted to the daughter of the speaker, who is her father's graceful and tactful hostess. Miss Cannon is not young, being on the shady side of 35. She is fat and jolly and enjoys her freedom immensely. She runs over to Europe for a few weeks as often as the notion takes her, adores her father, and looks not with desire upon any circumscribed manner of living. The second question is whether the committee should make any recommendation to congress as to any change in the time of the meeting of congress.

White House Favorites.

The sons of famous generals will be closely associated as aides at the White House the coming winter. Lieutenant Ulysses S. Grant, third, and Lieutenant Dan T. Moore, a cousin of Mrs. Roosevelt, will remain, as will Colonel Charles S. Brownell, corps of engineers, and Major Charles L. McCawley of the marine corps. Commander Whilow will go to sea, as also will Lieutenant Joseph C. Bremer, U. S. N. Two newcomers will be Captain Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., of the Twelfth cavalry, and Lieutenant Philip Sheridan, Jr., fifth cavalry. The Taggart embryo has sent Lieutenant Grandville R. Fortescue back to his regiment, the Tenth cavalry, and Captain Harry H. U. S. M. C., will go to sea with the north Atlantic cruiser squadron.

These "aids" attend the social things in general, act as escorts to the ladies of the official household, and stand around in full uniform as ornaments during receptions. Indeed, Major McCawley of the marine corps brought down the ridicule of the marine department by being obliged to accompany Mrs. Roosevelt shopping.

Social Secretary Reigns.

The reign of the social secretary is now on. To be without a "social secretary" is to own one's self out of society. It is a curious thing that so many absolutely disagreeable-mannered women are chosen for this real profession. It is a beautiful work for women, this guiding the social affairs of the more fortunate of their sex. It takes a woman who has been in it and of it, with birth, cultivation, education and everything which goes into to make up the proper society woman, to make the ideal social secretary. If a woman comes to Washington and enters official society without this necessary pilot, she is lost in the social seas before the first month is over. It has been pointed out that the "bug of laziness" has been discovered in the tropics, and simultaneously with the announcement the government has ordered nearly forty tons of insect powder for Panama.

In Line for Promotion.

All sorts of rumors can get afloat at this season, and a number keep up with astonishing buoyancy. One of these is said to be the coming supreme commander of the military forces of the Philippine archipelago. Poor General Wood? No, for how deserving he may be, his rapid rise, coupled with his own intimacy with the president, has made him the center of envious and jealous comments and has arranged against him a real opposition. There will be a number of changes in the army soon, and the comparative youth of Wood, coupled with his general popularity, has led to his being followed in turn by General Corbin, the retirements of all these three taking place within the five months between April 15 and Sept. 15. The next in line for promotion in the higher offices in the army.

How Cassini Was Ditched.

The following story comes from Paris. The recent change in the personnel of the corps diplomatique at Washington, sending Count Cassini to Madrid and bringing Baron Rosen as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United States, was through no gratuitous act of the Russian government, and was much to the dislike of the great Cassini and his daughter, or, ward, or whatever relation she bore him, but that the change was brought about by no less a personage than that greatest of all modern diplomats, John Hay, while in Paris in the early summer. In his gentle and gentlemanly way he informed the Russian ambassador at Paris that should the Russian government in its great need for diplomatists on the continent require the services of M. Cassini, the United States would in no way retard the ambition by throwing up barriers to Cassini's flight to other shores, intimating that this country would almost boast of the riddance, and that it was engineered without any great publicity.

The reason given in Paris for this unexpected shift of ambassadors is that the president has been at his wits' end to cause a dissolution of friendship existing between the Countess Cassini and Princess Alice, and had begun to despair of winning out. If his Alice comes by her designation by inheritance. This social alliance was criticized by everybody, and knowing of the president's dislike of his daughter's affiliation, Mr. Hay very wisely said unto himself that he would intimate that a change of pasture was beneficial even to ambassadors. If this rumor be true, in all John Hay's achievements as a diplomatist nothing has done deeper to him as that little piece of strategy, worked out by himself while traveling in a foreign country. The pretty and fascinating little countess is about the same age as the president's daughter, she smokes cigarettes and has all the naughty little tricks and ways of gay foreigners.

STEAM SCHOONER ASHORE.

San Francisco, Oct. 1.—The steam schooner Santa Barbara, which sailed from here yesterday for Seattle, is reported ashore at Bowen's landing, about seventy-five miles up the coast.

LOOM IS AGAIN WHITEWASHED

Letter to "My Dear Mr. President" and the Reply.

MINISTER BOWEN SCORED

FINAL EFFORT TO RESTORE A LOST REPUTATION.

Washington, Oct. 1.—In correspondence between President Roosevelt and Assistant Secretary of State Loomis made public here tonight the president says that Secretary Hay disagreed with him over the "mild censure" of Mr. Loomis in the fact report on the investigation of the charges brought by Mr. Bowen, formerly minister to Venezuela, and adds that Secretary Hay very strongly condemned Mr. Bowen's course. The president quotes Mr. Hay as declaring that most of the charges were really against himself (Mr. Hay), and not against Mr. Loomis at all, and that Mr. Bowen knew that. The statement made public is as follows: "In order to make known the real facts concerning a widely current misapprehension respecting certain views of the late secretary of state, Mr. Hay, the following correspondence was given to the Associated Press today: Letter From Loomis. "Department of state, Washington, D. C., Sept. 25, 1905. "Dear Mr. President: For some time past there have appeared in various newspapers, including some of the journals published in New York, statements, more or less direct, to the effect that grave differences of opinion existed between yourself and the late secretary of state, Mr. Hay, concerning both myself and the action to be taken by you on the findings and report of Secretary Bowen, in connection with the charges made against me by Mr. Bowen, a former United States minister to Venezuela. I will cite a case in point. "Not long ago a responsible New York paper, to which, I am reliably informed on the best of authority, Mr. Bowen has been freely offering material for use, printed the following paragraph: "New York Newspaper Story. "Practically the last official act of Mr. Hay's life was to visit the White House for the purpose of urging the president not to dismiss Bowen and to dismiss Loomis, but learning the president's mind was made up, he went away with his message unspoken. "Mr. Hay thoroughly disliked and distrusted him (myself), and told the president so, but was unable to produce any effect on the president's mind. "Similar suggestions, more or less hostile in tone, have so frequently appeared in the public prints that I am constrained to inquire whether, as far as you are aware, they are supported by any basis of truth? "Hay was for Loomis. "I do not know what private conversation may have taken place between yourself and Mr. Hay concerning me, but I know full well both connected with the public service, but I do know from Mr. Hay's own lips something of his opinion concerning me. He expressed his opinion as to the unfeeling courtesy with which Mr. Hay received my many suggestions concerning departmental matters, and the personal animosity which he always manifested toward me. "In December last I went to Mr. Hay's house and told him that I expected to resign from the department within the course of the next nine months. He was good enough to say: 'I am extremely sorry to hear that, but I have always hoped you would remain in your present position as long as I remained in the cabinet.' "On other occasions, both before and since that time, Mr. Hay recorded his secretly convincing proof of his confidence. "Disgusted With Bowen. "It may interest you to know that at Mr. Hay's request I spent at his home what proved practically the last hour of his life in Washington. Having occasion to speak to him fully and candidly, as was his wont, what he wished my two colleagues and myself to do in the lines of departmental action, and the policy to be carried out during his absence, he referred to the recent Bowen episode with much feeling. Among other things he said he was disgusted with Bowen beyond expression, that many appeared to be a disease with him, and that he was both disloyal and untruthful, and had been treacherous, not only to him (Mr. Hay), but to the country. "In view of the conversation, to which I have adverted in the briefest possible manner, it is difficult for me to believe that any of the paragraphs either of the foregoing paragraphs which I have quoted, or any others which I have been pleased of similar import. "As I am very soon to retire from the public service, I trust you will not feel that I am an untidy or improperly trespassing on your time with this rather personal communication. "Respectfully and sincerely yours, "FRANCIS B. LOOMIS." Roosevelt's Reply. "The president's letter: "The White House, Oyster Bay, Sept. 27, 1905. "My Dear Mr. Loomis: In answer to your letter of Sept. 25 I desire to state, in the briefest and most explicit manner, that the statement you quote as appearing in certain newspapers, and especially in certain New York newspapers, as to the supposed differences of opinion between myself and the late secretary of state, Mr. Hay, in respect to the action taken by me regarding Mr. Bowen, is entirely untrue. The charges against you, is not merely without foundation in fact, but is the direct reverse of the truth. "You were appointed assistant secretary of state on Mr. Hay's suggestion and request. He never spoke to me about you save with respect and cordial appreciation of the services you were rendering, and he expressed to me very great regret that you were going to leave the service and stated that he had hoped that you would stay as long as he did and that he would find it difficult to get anyone in your place whom he would like so much. "Mr. Hay expressed himself very freely on the occasion of his last visit to Washington, including the last occasion when I ever saw him, as regards the action taken by me on the report of Mr. Taft concerning the charges made by Mr. Bowen against you. "Hay was emphatic. "Not only did he express himself about Mr. Bowen to me in the language you quote him as having said at about the same time, but he also expressed to me, but he also condemned Mr. Bowen in much stronger terms than those which you quote him as having used, and dealt particularly on the fact of what he called the treachery and disloyalty of Mr. Bowen to the government and to him (Mr. Hay), repeating again and again that most of the charges made by Mr. Bowen were really not charges against you at all, but against himself (Mr. Hay), and that Bowen of course knew this. "Moreover, Mr. Hay used about Mr.

BOWEN STRONGER LANGUAGE OF CONDEMNATION

than I have ever heard him use about any other man who had served under him. But this was not all. Mr. Hay then said that he very rarely did. He expressed his strong disapproval of the action I had taken in endorsing Mr. Taft's report as regards even the mild censure of you which it contained, and stating that he disapproved of Mr. Taft and myself on this point, and felt that you were in no way whatever censurable and that the only action he could take was to resign in the event of Mr. Bowen and the announcement of your entire vindication. Very truly yours, "WILHELM ROOSEVELT."

REAR-END COLLISION.

Eight Freight Cars Smashed—No One Killed or Injured.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 1.—The second of two extra freights on the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company crashed into the rear end of the first train just outside of the East Portland station in this city early today. Eight cars of the first train, including the caboose, were promptly crushed and scattered over a distance of a quarter of a mile east of the station, and the track was torn for about 200 feet. No one was injured. Passenger trains were delayed for several hours and the incoming trains forced to disembark their passengers about a quarter of a mile east of the station where they took street cars to the city. The two engines of the second section, which was a double-header, had their superstructure destroyed. The cars contained wheat and land plaster. According to the officials of the company the accident was caused by the disobedience of the crew of the second train in not reducing their speed to six miles an hour when entering the yard limits. There is a 1 per cent grade at the point of collision, and when the second train, on a siding curve, discovered the first train it was too late to stop.

DEATH CLAIMS PROMINENT MAN

Continued from Page 1.

1874 he was elected a member of the city council. Two years later he served as alderman of the Second municipal ward. He was one of the principal supporters of the Deseret Agricultural and Mechanical Society, and during the period of ten years was a director. Later in his life he was associated with the educational development of Utah. By legislative authority he was appointed a regent of the Deseret university, and was also member of the building committee. He took an active part in the establishment of the present public school system. Of late years he has been retired from active life on account of his ill health. In the last two years he spent several months in California. It was the slightest acquaintance of his birthday and it was quietly remembered by the members of his family at his home. Mr. Dinwoodey was born in Warrington, Lancashire, England, Sept. 10, 1825. He spent his early life, until his twenty-first year, in England, receiving his education in the common schools. While in England he became a member of his family to the Mormon religion. In 1849 he emigrated to America for the purpose of his religion. Before his departure he married Miss Mary Ann, a native of England, and she made the entire journey to Utah with him and lived in Salt Lake City until her death in 1855. Cholera on the Vessel. His journey across the Atlantic ocean was one of terror. He endured hardships and sickness. He left Liverpool on a sailing ship, and after being away many days cholera broke out among the crew. Mr. Dinwoodey assisted in burying forty-nine of the victims of the disease. He was on the vessel for several weeks where he lived for five years. He learned the cabinet making business and was employed in St. Louis, Mo., in the manufacture of mechanical patterns. Here he remained until 1858, when he fitted out two ox teams with his family made the trip across the plains. The dangers they encountered were numerous. Several times they were attacked by Indians, but he and his family made humane plans that proved so successful that they were able to reach here for a number of years, and finally outgrew the building. He bought a piece of land on Main street, and finally put up a two-story adobe building in 1862, and five years later he had doubled the capacity of his building. He erected his first building, level, leveled his entire stock of building material, and the ground. This disaster happened in 1860, and immediately afterwards the six-story brick building was built. The business was incorporated in 1861 with a capitalization of \$100,000. Mr. Dinwoodey & Co. and with him was associated Joseph Henshaw, as general manager of the company. Officer in Navajo Legion. In addition to building up the commercial enterprises of Utah, he was active in civil life and also ecclesiastical work. In 1862 he was elected to the First Infantry of the Second brigade, Second Division of the Navajo Legion. He received his commission from Acting Governor Murr. Mr. Dinwoodey had been married twice before he came to Utah. He had a family of six children, five of whom are living, and he leaves two sons, John and William. He has a brother, James Dinwoodey, living in Salt Lake, and Ann Dinwoodey, living in St. Louis. He has a daughter, Mrs. William M. Dinwoodey, living in St. Louis. His only sister, Mrs. Frances Hampton, lives in Salt Lake City. The following are his children who survive him: J. M. Dinwoodey, Mrs. Josephine M. Dinwoodey, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. James H. Moe, Le Roy Dinwoodey of the same name, and Mrs. Angus T. Wright of Ogden. The funeral arrangements have not been completed and will be announced later.

JOSEPH HENSHAW PASSES.

Joseph Henshaw, for the past three years connected with the Pacific Mining company, and for many years previous well known in local circles in the west, passed away at 1 o'clock yesterday morning at his residence, 227 West Second street. Mr. Henshaw had been suffering for the past six months and death was inevitable. Interment will be here at the residence. Joseph Henshaw was born in New York, and came to Utah in 1850. As a young man he came west and for a score of years was connected as clerk with the Pacific Mining company. He was a member of the First Baptist church, and was a member of the First Baptist church. About fifteen years ago he went to Denver, where he stayed until the early months of the year 1890. He then returned to Salt Lake City and entered the employ of the Knutsford as chief clerk. This position he held until the resignation of Mr. Henshaw as a member of the State Senator A. B. Lewis, in the late session. Mr. Henshaw was the only relative in Salt Lake City, but there is a large circle of friends who will grieve to learn of his passing.

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DENOUNCED FROM PULPIT.

Insurance Officials Will Be Forced to Resign. New York, Oct. 1.—At the conclusion of a sermon in which he denounced the management of the great insurance companies tonight, Rev. A. Lincoln Meacham of the Riverside Baptist church announced that at a meeting to be held tomorrow in the offices of Attorney A. Judson Hyatt in Nassau, he would head a league having for its object the bringing to the attention of the proper authorities the alleged misdoings of the officials of the several insurance companies which are now under investigation by the legislative committee. Mr. Hyatt stated that the league would retain the resignation of John A. Meacham and Vice President Perkins, and also that he would endeavor to get the officials to restore trust funds diverted to any illegal unlawful purpose.

SUCIDE AT DALLAS, TEX.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 1.—A passenger whose name is supposed to be Michael Shields either of Bakersfield, Cal., or Portland, Ore., committed suicide on a Texas & Pacific train between here and Fort Worth. Shields had locked himself in the toilet room, and when the train reached Fort Worth the door was broken open and it was found that he had cut his throat. He was about 60 years old.

JEALOUSY CAUSES MURDER.

New York, Oct. 1.—Enraged by jealousy, James G. Clayton, a negro, today shot and killed his wife Lou Clayton, 37, in a rooming house where he boarded with the Clayton family. He made his escape, but was soon arrested.

SOLDIER MURDERED.

Private in the 10th Michigan Infantry, a private in the barracks at Fort Totten, White Star, N. D., by Private William Snyder early in the evening was heard to say in a saloon near the fort barracks that he had killed McIntyre before midnight. He carried out his threat by plunging a bayonet into McIntyre's back.

UPPER CUTS TRIBUNE PLACE

Sells His Stock and Gives Up Management of Paper.

TROUBLE OVER EDITORIAL

DEPARTMENT WANTED RIGHTS ATTACK EXPLAINED.

Joseph Lippman and Thomas Kearns have severed their relations. Mr. Lippman is no longer the ex-senator's political manager, nor is he manager of the Salt Lake Tribune. He has sold to the former senator and to both Keith all his newspaper stock. Editorial announcement of his retirement was made in the Tribune yesterday as follows: "With this issue of the Tribune Joseph Lippman, who has been identified with the management for the past fifteen months, retires as general manager, by his own choice. "The duties devolving on him as the controlling officer of the Tribune management require more attention than he feels can be spared from his office as United States district attorney for the district of Utah. "In retiring he has the confidence and good-will of both the stockholders of the paper and its employees. "Mr. Lippman was avowedly discussing the matter yesterday. "My resignation was voluntary and bona fide," he said. "I have sold all my stock and have nothing more to do with the paper. That was all I care to say on the subject." Cause of Resignation. From other sources it is learned that friction with former Senator Frank J. Keith, and the complications and complications with the department of justice in Washington, led to the resignation. The fact that while Mr. Lippman is United States district attorney, the paper of which he was general manager, must be free from attacks on Land Commissioner W. A. Richards. The following light on the situation comes to The Herald from Washington: "An official of the department of justice is authorized to state that the fact that District Attorney Joseph Lippman of Salt Lake was called on by the department from the land office, there was in Washington a short time ago. The charges are understood to have emanated from the land office. "First—That he had refused to prosecute certain cases of coal land frauds submitted to him by the department. "Second—That he was retaining the position of general manager of the Salt Lake Tribune while growing a salary as attorney. "Third—That the paper of which he was general manager had made vicious attacks on the commissioner of the general land office. Mr. Lippman's Explanation. In reply to the first charge Mr. Lippman showed that he had submitted the evidence to the federal judge in that district and had been told it was insufficient. He outlined the case to the department, and it was agreed that the papers should have been going ahead without more evidence. "In answer to the second Mr. Lippman produced a letter from Attorney General W. H. Moody, written in 1904, stating that he was authorized to make an editorial explanation amounting to a retraction. The editorial agreed on was published in the Tribune, and met his approval. Refused to Print Editorial. Although the parties to the affair will not admit it, refusal on the part of former Senator Kearns, principal owner of the paper, to allow the publication of the editorial, is said to be the direct cause of the split. Mr. Lippman had given word that the editorial would be printed. He found himself in a position where he was unable to keep his word, and consequently he resigned from the Tribune. Matters are said to have come to a head Saturday. On that day Mr. Lippman was able to turn his stock back at a handsome profit, and the price he had paid for it a little over a year ago. Messrs. Lippman and Kearns have been closely identified in public eye since 1900. In this year Mr. Lippman took the management of the Kearns campaign for the United States senator, resulting in election in January, 1901. Ever since that time Mr. Lippman has been Senator Kearns' political manager, and the appointment of United States district attorney on the expiration of the term of C. O. Whittemore in June, 1904, he purchased an interest in the Salt Lake Tribune, controlled by Keith and Kearns, and became its general manager, succeeding Perry S. Heath. These relations continued until they were severed yesterday.

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ELECTIONS IN SWEDEN.

Dissolution of the Union Cut Little or No Figure. Stockholm, Oct. 1.—Elections for the members for the second chamber of the riksdag, which were held during September, have just been concluded. The question of the dissolution of the union of Norway and Sweden exercised little influence during the campaign, the predominant factors being the extension of the franchise and the adoption of proportional representation. The result shows a decided majority against the latter issue, indicating that there will be another deadlock in the riksdag, as the first chamber stands committed to the proportional system. The members of the left have a small majority in the new chamber. The socialists hold fourteen seats, having gained several.

DECORATED IN HONOR OF MISS ROOSEVELT

Tokio, Oct. 1. 6 p. m.—Miss Alice Roosevelt arrived at Shimoneki this morning and went aboard the steamer Minnesota without going ashore. The Minnesota left for Yokohama at 11 o'clock. Miss Roosevelt was welcomed by numerous steam launches decorated with Japanese and American flags and the harbor presented a lively appearance until after the Minnesota cleared.

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