

SEPTEMBER TRADE REPORT

National Bank of Delaware Says Business Shows Signs of Awakening

The September general letter on trade conditions as issued by the National Bank of Delaware says:

"Trade in general merchandising lines is picking up while iron and steel are less active. As business is showing signs of its fall awakening and as the shipments of grains even now is totalling from three to four million bushels daily, there will be no surplus of money beyond what is absolutely necessary for legitimate trade demands and an easy money market is not in prospect for several months at least.

"The clearings of banks for July were 13 1/2 billion dollars compared with 14 billion for July of last year. Outside New York city, clearings totaled 6,191 million dollars compared with 6,025 millions for the same month last year. Here is fair evidence that money scarcity has not retarded the movement of business unless it be in stock exchange circles.

"The business mortality for July showed a great improvement as compared with the previous months, or with the average for July for the past five years. Failures numbered 1169 against 1230 in July, 1912. While in June, 1913, only 1145 failures were reported, the monthly average for the year to date has been 1333 failures. Total liabilities for July were slightly over 20 million dollars, being less than in June and less than the monthly average for the year, although four million dollars greater than the liabilities of the concerns which failed in July, 1912.

"Dividends for August were 40 million dollars compared with 47 millions last year, and interest payments were 62 millions, compared with 55 millions last year. September dividend disbursements will be 58 million dollars compared with 50 millions last year, and interest payments will be 54 million dollars, compared with 48 millions last year. The gain in interest payments covers new securities issued.

"Operations in the building line in the 143 principal cities for the month of July were practically the same as for July, 1912. The first half of this year, however, showed a considerable gain and indications are for renewed activity in the early fall should money be easier.

"Although the smaller groups are giving a good account of themselves and all promise a reasonably satisfactory production, the damage to the corn crop will be a hard blow to those sections which are most seriously hit. In Kansas, the good crop of winter wheat will be a measure of relief but in States where the corn crop was only fair and the corn crop decidedly bad the farmers will be hard pressed to show a profit on their operations for the year. Although the southwest will not have the cotton crop it expected some weeks ago, it is still possible for the entire south to produce a crop considerably above the average and up to, if not exceeding, last year.

"Latest reports indicate a crop of 14 million bales of cotton; 2,500 million bushels of corn; 1,104 million of oats; 744 million of wheat; 163 million of barley; 36 million of rye; 339 million of potatoes; 900 million pounds of tobacco; 20 million bushels of flaxseed; 44 million tons of hay and 27 million bushels of rice. The estimated farm value of the above named crops is 4,755 million dollars, which is above the average total value of these crops.

"Considerable marketing of cattle has been caused by the prospective scarcity of corn, and fat cattle as well as dressed meats are worth one cent per pound less than a year ago.

"With peace in the Balkans and with prospective legislation on currency and the tariff, probably the most unpleasant thing we are facing today is the Mexican situation. It is fortunate that the Government has sent as its envoy to treat with that country a man who has already proved himself, since his arrival in Mexico, a man of judgment and a diplomat."

HOT WEATHER DRINK

Rorsford's Acid Phosphate

A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold tea or water, with sugar, is delightfully refreshing.—Adv.

CHEER JUDGE WHO FAVORS HARRY THAW

Continued from First Page.

and as court was adjourned, and the beautiful Thaw, who had been the cause of it all, made as though she would kiss him, but his lawyers and the court attendants crowded around him and he was whisked through a side door into the room reserved for female witnesses.

To the United Press correspondent Thaw, while waiting for the crowd to leave so that he could be taken back to jail, said:

"I am grateful to the Canadian people for this mark of confidence in my sanity. And it is a rebuke to the arrogance of this man Jerome and the others who would persecute me. It is as if I have always contended, if I could get a jury trial, I could easily prove my cause. But in New York that has always been denied me. I am hopeful now that the attempt to rob me of my legal rights here in Canada has thus been publicly rebuked there will be no longer any attempt made by this man Jerome to be judge, jury and the government of Canada."

WANTS AMERICANS TO FLEE MEXICO

Continued from First Page.

again and wait for a further opportunity to offer our friendly counsels. The door is not closed against the resumption, either upon the initiative of Mexico or upon our own offer to bring order out of confusion by friendly co-operative action, should fortunate occasion offer.

"While we wait the contest of the rival forces will undoubtedly for a little while be sharper than ever, just because it will be plain that an end must be made of the existing situation and that very promptly; and with the increased activity of the contending factions, it is to be feared, increased danger to the non-combatants in Mexico as well as to those actually in the field of battle. The position of outsiders is always particularly trying and full of hazard where there is civil strife and a whole country is upset. We should earnestly urge all Americans to leave Mexico at once and should assist them to get away in every way possible. We should let everyone who assumes to exercise authority in any part of Mexico know in the most unequivocal way that we shall vigilantly watch the fortunes of those Americans who cannot get away, and shall hold those responsible for their suffering and losses to a definite accounting. That can be and will be made plain beyond a possibility of a misunderstanding.

"We must maintain friendly relations. For the rest I deem it my duty to exercise the authority conferred upon me by the law of March 14, 1912, to it that neither side in the struggle now going on in Mexico receive any assistance from this side of the border. I shall follow the best practice of nations in the matter of neutrality by forbidding the exportation of arms or munitions of war of any kind from the United States to any part of the Republic of Mexico—a policy suggested by several interested precedents and certainly dictated by many manifest considerations of practical expediency. We cannot in the circumstances be the partisans of either party to the contest that now distracts Mexico, or constitute ourselves the virtual umpire between them."

Repeated declarations of friendship from this government for the Mexican people were made in the message.

"But we are not the only friends of Mexico," the President declared. "The whole world desires her peace and progress; and the whole world is interested as never before. Mexico lies at last where all the world looks on; Central America is about to be touched by the great routes of the world's trade and the intercourse running from ocean to ocean to the isthmus. The future has much in store for Mexico as for all of the States of Central America, but the best gift can come to her only if she is ready and free to receive them and to enjoy them honorably. America in particular—America, North, South and Latin—both continents—awaits upon the development of Mexico; and that development can be sound and lasting only if it be the product of a genuine freedom, a just and ordered government, and a peaceful and fruitful life. It is peaceful and fruitful of the benefits of peace. Mexico has a great and enviable future before her, if she choose and attain the paths of honest constitutional government."

Here the President gave this bird's-eye view picture of conditions in Mexico today.

"The present circumstances of the republic, I deeply regret to say, do not seem to promise even the foundations of such a peace. We have waited many months, months full of peril and anxiety for the conditions there to improve and they have not improved. They have grown worse rather. The territory in some sort controlled by the provisional authorities at Mexico City has grown smaller, not larger. The prospect of the pacification of the country even by arms, has seemed to grow more and more remote; its pacification by the authorities at the capital is evidently impossible by any other means than force. Difficulties more and more entangle those who claim to constitute the legitimate government of the republic. They have not made good their claim in fact. Their successes in the field have proved only temporary. War and disorder, devastation and confusion, seem to threaten to become the settled fortune of the distracted country.

"As friends, we could wait no longer for a solution which every week seemed further away. It was our duty at least to volunteer our good offices—to offer to assist if we might in effecting some arrangement which would bring the relief and peace and set up an universally acknowledged political authority there."

The President then said he "took the liberty" of sending Governor Lind to Mexico as his personal spokesman and representative. He gave verbatim his instructions to Lind. They outlined the mediation plan, with the following four distinct proposals.

"An immediate cessation of fighting throughout Mexico, a definite armistice solemnly entered into and scrupulously observed.

"Security given for an early free election in which all will agree to take part.

"The consent of General Huerta to be himself, not to be a candidate for election as president of the republic at this election.

"The agreement of all parties to abide by the results of the election and co-operate in the most loyal ways in organizing and supporting the new administration."

The President said Lind's instructions were to represent that in advancing the plan the nations of the world looked to the United States to "act as Mexico's nearest friend" and to offer this nation's good offices for peace.

Lind Mission a Failure.

"Mr. Lind executed his delicate and

difficult mission with singular tact, firmness and good judgment and made clear to the authorities at the city of Mexico not only the purpose of his visit but also the spirit in which it had been undertaken," said the President. "But the proposals he submitted, were rejected, in a note, the full text of which I take the liberty of laying before you."

"I am led to believe that they were rejected partly because the authorities at Mexico City had been grossly misinformed and misled upon two points. They did not realize the spirit of the American people in this matter, their earnest friendliness and sober determination that some just solution be found for the Mexican difficulties; and they did not believe that the present administration spoke through Mr. Lind for the people of the United States.

"The effect of this unfortunate misunderstanding on their part is to leave them singularly isolated and without friends who can effectually aid them. So long as the misunderstanding continues we can only await the time of their awakening to a realization of the actual facts.

"We cannot thrust out good offices upon them. The situation must be given a little time to work itself out in the new circumstances and I believe that only a little while will be necessary.

"For the circumstances are now. The rejection of our friendship makes them new, and will inevitably bring its own alterations in the whole aspect of the situation.

"The actual situation of affairs at Mexico City will soon be revealed."

The President concluded as follows: "I am happy to say that several of the great governments of the world have given this government their generous moral support in urging upon the provisional authorities the acceptance of our proffered good offices in the spirit in which they were made. All the world expects us to act as Mexico's nearest friends and intimate advisors. There is nowhere any serious question of the moral right in the case or that we are acting in the interest of a fair settlement. * * * This consent of mankind in what we are attempting, this attitude of the great nations of the world towards what we may attempt in dealing with the distressed people at our doors, should make us feel the more solemnly bound to go to the utmost length of patience and forbearance in the painful and anxious business."

"The steady pressure of moral force will, before many days, break down the barriers which have stood in the way of our friendship. We shall triumph as Mexico's friends sooner than we could triumph as her enemies—and how much more handsomely, with how much higher and finer satisfactions of conscience and of honor."

Accompanying the message were the text of instructions given Governor Lind and Huerta's note of rejection signed and transmitted by the Mexican minister of foreign affairs Gamboa.

Lind was told to:

"Present to those who are now exercising or wielding influence in Mexico the following considerations and advice."

These were, in part:

"The United States does not feel at liberty to stand idly by and see, while by while it becomes daily more and more evident that no real progress is being made towards establishment of a government at Mexico City, which the country will obey and respect.

"The United States does not stand in the same relation with the great governments of the world in respect of what is happening or likely to happen in Mexico. We offer our good offices, not only because of genuine desire to play the part of a friend, but also because we are expected by the powers of the world to do so. Mexico's nearest friend."

"We wish to act in the spirit of most earnest and disinterested friendship. It is our purpose to pay the most scrupulous care to the sovereignty and independence of Mexico and to give every evidence that we act in the interest of Mexico alone and not in the interest of any selfish person or body of persons who may have personal or property claims in Mexico. We are seeking to counsel Mexico for her own good and in the interest of her own peace, and not for any other purpose whatever. The United States would not treat itself discredited if it had any selfish or ulterior purpose. It is acting as its friendship for Mexico, not as any selfish interest dictates."

"The present situation is incompatible with fulfillment of international obligations of Mexico. All America expects a statement."

Lind's instructions stated that "A satisfactory settlement seems to us to be conditioned" on the four paramount proposals of the mediation plan.

The instructions pledged this government to recognize and in every way assist the Mexican administration chosen at the elections suggested. They did not suggest that Huerta resign—not even the provisional presidency, but only demanded that he be not a candidate for the presidency.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The uncertainty of the Mexican situation overshadowed the volume of business and the market opened light.

C. I. Hudson and Company say: "Some good authorities do not think the Mexican matter a factor in the market, that by degrees stock will get out of the doldrums. Europe is getting back its confidence and shows market improvement. If this view is right stocks should be bought on drives for turns."

F. D. Lackey and Company say: "The market is hesitating until after the operators get the substance of President Wilson's message to Congress on the Mexican situation, and should this message be postponed again, we believe it will mean that prospects for a peaceful settlement is near at hand."

**WILL SELL
COUNTY BONDS
TO PUBLIC**

Continued from First Page.

curity Trust Company to the Levy Court. The Security Trust will not get one cent out of it, but on the contrary will meet all the expenses incident to it selling the bonds.

Not only that, but the marketing of the bonds by the Security Trust Company will save the county \$25,000 or more, compared with the next best offer, made by New York brokers. It thus will be seen that the local banking house is proceeding merely out of patriotic motives.

Unless the public with money to invest steps forward and buys the bonds, the sale cannot be a success. It is pointed out that there is a patriotic duty upon the public to buy the bonds, too, for it not only gives the taxpayers a chance for active financial participation in the big projects now under way by the county, but the bonds also will yield a good and safe investment.

The plan of the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company will be watched with much interest by financiers. The contention is made that New Castle county bonds bearing four and one-half per cent interest are relatively a better investment than New York city bonds at the same rate, as there is more back of the local bonds, and the debt is less proportionately than in New York city.

Julius C. Walker, attorney for the Levy Court, this morning received word from Caldwell, Masslich & Reed, the New York attorneys, an opinion approving of every step taken as being in conformity with the law regarding the bonds.

TAILORS IN PARADE LINE

Central Union Prepares for Biggest City Labor Day Parade

MANY PRIZES FOR THE MARCHING HOST

Labor Day, the holiday of the toilers of the world, the day when the wheels of giant industry cease to turn, when fiery blast furnaces cool and go hungry for their metal, when the whirl of machinery in the mine stops and even the simple but great plow is laid aside, that the men who work with their bodies may celebrate because of the organization of the producers of the world, will be celebrated in Wilmington on next Monday.

It is planned to make the celebration in this city all that the day represents. In the afternoon a great parade will be held, in which all of the labor organizations of the city, with several bands, will take part. In the evening each organization will hold some kind of a celebration. The Bricklayers' Local will hold a banquet in German Hall. There will be prominent speakers, and the affair is expected to be one of the best ever held by a labor organization of the city. Other organizations are making plans, but they have not been announced as yet.

The parade is expected to be the best ever held here on Labor Day. J. Winfield Scott will be chief marshal. He will be assisted by Harry M. Reed of the Plumbers' Union and George Roberts of the Brewery Workers.

Mr. Scott is one of the most prominent labor men in the city. He is president of the local bricklayers and secretary of the Central Labor Union. He and his aides will be assisted in making arrangements by a committee representing the different locals of the city. The committee follows:

Charles Singles, from the Bricklayers' Union; Frank Jeffers and Harry Reed, Plumbers; Charles Heidman, Cigar-makers; Charles McCoy, Patternmakers; Harry Holt, Carpenters; James Forest, Cartwrights; Smith Wiggins, Barbers; Walter C. Davis, Jr., Typographical Union, No. 123; George Roberts, Brewery Workers, and others.

The parade will form on French street at 2 o'clock and will march directly at 2:30 over the following route: French street to Third, to Market, to Tenth, to Delaware avenue, to Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, at Delaware avenue and Broome street, countermarch to Madison, to Fourth and dismiss.

It is expected that many of the stores of the city will be decorated for the occasion.

Quite a number of the merchants of the city have contributed prizes to be awarded. It has not been decided just what the prizes will be awarded for. Representatives of each of the stores of the city have been asked to judge. At the present time the following persons have donated prizes:

Hand bag, donated by Frank O'Donnell; pair of gold cuff buttons, donated by John J. Gilbide; box of cigars, Harry Kenyon; briar pipe, S. H. Durstein; Keweenaw, a Royal and Son; Jew's man's pocketbook, Hiram Verger; cap, Charles E. Dubell; pair of shoes, Walkover Shoe Co.; four scarfs, Darlington and Teadine; derby hat, James H. Wright; Co. Ever-ready flashlight, H. W. Vandever; Co. box of cigars, Charles K. Brewer; silk scarf, Edger Jones; box of cigars, Benjamin F. Rawnsley; calash bag, G. L. Willis; silver loving cup, David Snellenger.

All of the locals which take part in the parade will have their members dressed in different uniforms. The Bricklayers, for instance, will wear white duck trousers and caps, white shirts, blue neckties, felt hats, white shoes and will carry canes and pennants bearing the inscription "No. 1, Delaware."

Several of the locals will march in the parade in uniforms and others will carry pennants displaying the name of their organization.

DOLLIES IN PARK PARADE WIN PRIZES

Miss Rudy Gets First Honor for the Prettiest Doll

PARENTS HAVE THEIR NIGHT OF PLEASURE

Under the auspices of the People's Railway and the Park concessionaires, Doll Baby Day was celebrated at Brandywine Springs Park yesterday afternoon, and no words of inquiry were needed to ascertain the nature of the celebration, for there were dolls, dolls, dolls everywhere—beautiful dolls, little dolls, little dolls, comical dolls, cute dolls and every other kind of a doll imaginable. There were 300 or more of them, each closely held by a loving little "mother" girl, who marched proudly in the big parade before the judges, Mrs. J. A. Cahill, Mrs. W. R. Way and Mrs. McCullough, who were there to decide the respective merits of the dollies, while all the "big" mothers looked on expectantly, each hoping that her own little girl would win a coveted prize. Doll Baby Day—it was indeed, and heartily enjoyed by the many thousands of people in attendance.

Along the line of the cheering was tumultuous as the children passed. Many were unique costumes, and lots of them carried dolls larger than themselves, which evoked hearty laughter. To each child's dress was pinned a tag bearing a number, from which the judges selected those who were to receive prizes for the prettiest doll, biggest doll, most comically dressed doll and cutest doll. At the conclusion of the parade the children went to the theatre, where amid a throng of 1,200 or more people, the distribution of prizes was awaited with keen interest.

Awards were finally made as follows, the prizes being eight jewel cases, one Teddy bear and three vases.

First prize, for prettiest doll, No. 369, Miss Gladys Rudy, 605 East Twenty-second street, Wilmington.

Second prize, for prettiest doll, No. 824, Anna Phillips, 248 North Sixth street, Philadelphia.

First prize, for biggest doll, No. 850, Lydia Carpenter, 729 South Harrison street, Wilmington.

Second prize, for biggest doll, No. 342, Edith Briggs, 621 West Fourth street, Wilmington.

First prize, for most comically dressed doll, No. 747, Miss Florence Denner, 1633 Stroub street, Philadelphia.

Cutest doll, No. 847, Elizabeth Jester, 1302 West Ninth street, Wilmington.

The dress parade also caused approving comment and the result was:

First prize for the most attractively dressed girl, No. 904, Miss Althea Young, 11 Brown street, Gloucester, N. J. First prize for the most attractively dressed boy, No. 920, William Walsh, 332 West Second street, Wilmington. Special prize for attractively dressed boy, Carlton Kates, 181 Park. Prize for the most comically dressed boy, Charles Kruger, 1635 Straub street, Philadelphia. Most comically dressed girl, Alice Holt, 727 West Second street, Wilmington.

Upon entrance to the theatre 2,000 or more souvenir canes and pennants, provided by the theatre management, were presented to the children who were also given canes and Japanese parasols. A wild scramble ensued during the presentation, and the souvenirs rapidly disappeared.

Following the distribution of prizes there was an exhibition of field sports in charge of members of an excursion party from First Baptist Church, Gloucester, N. J.

The climax of the day's pleasure came in the evening when the grown people

FREE PORTRAIT COUPON



JUDGE COULDN'T UNTANGLE THIS

After hearing considerable testimony in the case of Mamie Richardson, colored, charged with uttering obscene words, Judge Churchman, in City Court today, dismissed Mamie. In doing so, Judge Churchman said: "The evidence is conflicting, and it would take the best man in the world to unravel it." Mamie said the charge was brought by Viola Lockman, colored, whom she said had a spite against her. Both sides had numerous witnesses, all of whom told different stories, but the majority showed that Mamie had not used any obscene language.

had their innings. They, too, had a parade, each trying to outvie the other in the exhibition of costume and military.

Notwithstanding the density of the crowd, those in the line of march managed to reach the stand, where amidst cheering that passed even the bounds of enthusiasm, prizes were awarded as follows:

Most attractive costume—First, Emma Ehart, Cedars; second, Bertha Carson, Cedars.

Most comical—First, R. Van Kleet, Cedars; second, Josephine Shaffer, 308 Shipley street.

Largest hat—First, Minnie Van Kleet, Cedars; second, Mabel Slack, New Castle.

Special for boys—Edward H. Ehart, Cedars.

There was also a battle royal, although a harmless one, the bullets being masses of confetti, and the fun waxed wild and furious while the battle raged, none being exempt.

Rarely has a more beautiful fireworks display been given than the one which concluded the evening's enjoyment, many gorgeous set pieces adding to the beauty of the scene.

The splendid spirit of co-operation shown by the park employees and the concessionaires, many of who left their stands in charge of their employees, and personally assisted the park officers in entertaining the children, was responsible for the complete success of the day's entertainment.

Although the number of people present was estimated to be 10,000, neither an accident nor any other unpleasant feature marred the pleasure of the day; and notwithstanding the crowded condition of the cars of the People's Line there was not the slightest confusion and the vast crowds were handled with ease.

General Manager R. W. Crook headed the park forces, assisted by Albert Frankish, the excursion agent; Albert Hayes, Bernard J. McCoy, Park Guard Charles H. Boyle and others, while Frederick J. Uhler, William H. McCool, William C. Poffe and several other of the concessionaires did excellent work in assisting. It was a happy crowd, even though a tired one which left the park at a late hour but all present voted Doll Baby day to be the best ever.

TO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—A FEW BEGINNERS ON THE piano, 25c a half hour. Address W-30, 11-25th St.

DEATHS.

Sarah For. Charles F. Leg. Anna C. Eagle. Mrs. J. J. O'Connell, No. 219 East 14th street, on Friday morning, August 26, 1913, at 2 o'clock. Requiem mass at St. Patrick's Church, New Castle, Del., on August 26, 1913, Anna C. widow of the late James O. Eagle.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. R. J. O'Connell, No. 219 East 14th street, on Friday morning, August 27, 1913, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Riverside cemetery, Wilmington, Del.

FORDE—In this city, on August 24, 1913, Sarah Ford, wife of Butler Ford, aged 37 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband, No. 203 Webb street, on Wednesday afternoon, August 28, 1913, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Mt. Olive cemetery, on Wednesday afternoon, August 28, 1913, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Riverside cemetery, Wilmington, Del.

WIDOG—In this city, on August 24, 1913, Sarah Ford, wife of Butler Ford, aged 37 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 217 East Sixth street, on Thursday evening, August 28, at 8 o'clock. Further services and interment at Mt. Olive cemetery, on Friday afternoon, August 29, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Riverside cemetery.

BRADFORD—In Denver, Colorado, on August 27, 1913, Samuel J. Bradford, aged 26 years.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

MR. FULLER MOST RAPID DICTATOR

J. Edmund Fuller returned on Sunday from Chicago where he attended the convention of National Short-hand Reporter's Association which recently convened in that city. Mr. Fuller was the speed contest committee, the different members of whom were appointed to give dictation to the contestants.

Mr. Fuller lived up to his reputation of being the most rapid dictator in the United States, his record at the contest being 280 words a minute.

Further honor was accorded him in Cincinnati, when he was appointed a member of the Standard Ovation Committee, and represented the association in the presentation speech when a bust of Benn Pitman, the father of phonography in this country, was presented to the city of Cincinnati, his former home, by the N. S. R. Association. While in Chicago, Mr. Fuller visited his brother, Roy E. Fuller.

Being on the firing line of opportunity, in close touch with the needs of individuals and businesses by a constant use of the Wants, gainful chances are at hand for those who make use of Want Ad information.—Adv.

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