

MRS. CUDAHY IS A GOOD ACTRESS

It Was Her Ambition to Play
Leading Role in the
"Merry Widow."

SHE FOLLOWED TROUPE

WHILE, IT IS ALLEGED, HER HUSBAND WAS IN THE TRAIN OF BESSIE CLAYTON, THE CELEBRATED DANCER.

(American News Service)

San Francisco March 12.—Leading members of the "Merry Widow" company, playing at the Columbia theater here express the opinion that Mrs. Jack Cudahy possesses many of the most essential qualifications for developing into a successful actress.

George Damerl, Miss Mabel Wilber, "the Merry Widow," Oscar Figman, stage manager, Eugene P. Arnold and Henry Gressitt, business manager of the show, all subscribed to this estimate of Mrs. Jack Cudahy's innate qualities for a stage career.

Also they all agree that she was infatuated with the glamour of stage life years ago. Her desire was to play the Merry Widow to George Damerl's Prince Danilo.

She Met Damerl.

When the company was playing in Kansas City in December, 1908, with Rosemary Cloz as the Merry Widow, Mrs. Cudahy made her acquaintance and through her met George Damerl and his wife and other members of the company.

Jack Cudahy joined in the acquaintance, from which sprang many merry parties and some of the stars were invited to the Cudahy elegant home.

When the troupe went to St. Louis the following month the Cudahy family followed, even the four children being taken along. The Cudahys engaged a box for every performance of the second week and it is said Mrs. Jack Cudahy did not miss a performance, so enamored was she with the captivating talent of George Damerl and Rosemary Cloz.

There were many luncheons, suppers and other social affairs and when Mrs. Cudahy reluctantly returned home she invited Miss Gloz to spend her fortnight's vacation at the Cudahy home in Kansas City.

This winter Jack Cudahy was in California for a month or so with his brother, who was reported to be an ardent admirer in the train of Bessie Clayton, the dancer, while she was playing at Los Angeles.

Mrs. Jack Cudahy, it appears took the opportunity during her husband's absence on the coast, to rejoin the Merry Widow company at Minneapolis for two weeks from whence she went with the players to Duluth.

UNDER AN UMBRELLA.

An Expensive Adventure of a Famous Parisian Wit.

Romieu, the famous Parisian wit, was one day caught in a shower and forced to seek refuge in a doorway of the opera house. It was 6 o'clock already, and he had an engagement in the Cafe de Paris for that very hour. The rain fell in torrents. There was no carriage to be had. He had no umbrella. What was to be done? While he was lamenting his bad luck a gentleman with a large umbrella passed by. Romieu was seized with a sudden inspiration. He rushed out and grasped the stranger by the arm and gravely installed himself under the protecting umbrella.

"I am overjoyed to see you," he immediately began. "I have been looking for you for two weeks. I wanted to tell you about Clementine."

Without giving the stranger time to express his surprise Romieu rattled away with gossip and anecdote until he had led the unknown companion to the door of the Cafe de Paris. Then he glanced at him with a face of well feigned astonishment.

"Pardon, monsieur," he cried. "It seems I am mistaken."

"I believe so," said the stranger. "Good gracious!" added Romieu. "Be discreet. Don't repeat what I have told you."

"I promise you."

"A thousand pardons!"

Romieu hastened within the cafe and amid great laughter told the adventure to his friends. Suddenly one of them said:

"Your cravat is rumpled."

Romieu put his hand to his neck and turned pale. His pin, a valuable sapphire, was gone. On further examination his purse and watch were found to be gone. The man with the umbrella was a pickpocket.—London Tit-Bits.

An Italian Superstition.

There is an Italian superstition that whenever a king belonging to the house of Savoy dies a huge eagle is to be seen crossing the Alps over the valley of Aosta in the direction of Savoy, and the conviction prevails among the inhabitants of Aosta that this eagle guides the soul of the dead sovereign to join those of his ancestors in Savoy. When King Charles Albert died at Lisbon, King Victor Emmanuel died at Rome and King Humbert was assassinated at Monza in 1900 the eagle was seen winging its way across the Alps. All other eagles crossing the Alps don't seem to count for much.

Ancient Ropes.

Ropes made of various kinds of fiber and leather are of very ancient date. Ropes of palm have been found in Egypt in the tombs of Beni-Hassan (about 3000 B. C.), and on the walls of these tombs is also shown the process of preparing hemp. In a tomb at Thebes of the time of Thothmes III. (about 1800 B. C.) is a group representing the process of twisting-things of leather and the method of cutting

AT THE THEATRES



NORMAN HACKETT.

In "Classmates" at the Gennett Wednesday, March 16.

Plot of "Classmates."

The plot of "Classmates" has been called "the perfect model of a modern stage drama." The characters are human beings, the scenes are rational and the story logical. Down in North Carolina two boys are in love with the same girl, Sylvia Randolph, the beauty of the country. Bert Stafford, the younger of the two, is an aristocrat to his finger tips and is offended—"crossly insulted"—are his own words—to think that the son of the village grocerman should be his rival. Both boys find themselves at West Point, and at the opening of the play Stafford is a plebe and Irving a member of the graduating class. It is commencement week at the Point. Irving's father has come up to see his boy graduate. Knowing his weakness, Stafford lures the old man into his tent and persuades him to "have one." After his first drink it is easy to force him to take too much, and he emerges from Stafford's hospitable tent just in time to run into a party of sightseers, among them the mother of his recent host and Miss Randolph, his son's beloved. His son, Duncan, hustles him away and returns in time to hear Stafford insult his father's name. Goaded beyond endurance, he strikes the boy to his feet, and leaves West Point—disgraced! Out of pity for the blinded Bert, Sylvia pledges her troth with him and he goes to South Africa in search of wealth and fame. Duncan Irving, hearing that Stafford has met with reverses and has been lost in the Amazonian jungles, offers to head a party to search for him and bring him back to his mother and to the girl he loves. They meet in the jungle—these two. Stafford worn to a skeleton with hunger and thirst, and with his mind shattered from his long fast, Irving, himself and his party, also lost in the jungle well nigh as exhausted, but hoping against hope that the relief party may find them—which it does. And he is able to carry back the boy to fight fair for the girl they both claim. Duncan Irving is played by Norman Hackett, who appears in "Classmates" at the Gennett next Wednesday evening.

"The Goddess of Liberty."

Miss Sallie Fisher, the favorite comic opera prima donna in "The Goddess of Liberty" has already been dubbed by the critics as the girl with the wonderful eyes. Miss Fisher's

photographs indicate that the appellation is not misplaced, especially, when she sings, "If all Moons were Honeymoons." Mr. Mort Slinger, her manager, has provided a vehicle this season, which by the way, she is said to be making the most of. This attraction comes direct from the Princess theater, and will be seen at the Gennett for one night only.

At the Murray.

A satire on tramp life is the headliner at the Murray this week and it goes without saying that this will be a popular act. David Livingstone and Co. in presenting the comedy dramatic playlet, "The Cattle Thief" are furnishing a sketch that will appeal to all lovers of good amusement. The story deals with western life with intense heart interest and comedy, par excellence. The Avallion Family Troupe—European Wire artists give an act that always proves interesting.

Louis Demman, the Southern comedienne, and the motion pictures make up a big bill of especial interest to all those who are seeking amusement and the best place is Richmond's popular play house for this entire week.

"House of Thousand Candles."

Because "The House of a Thousand Candles" is a strenuous play, it is not by any means a melodrama. It is in the very same class with The Lion and the Mouse, and The Man of the Hour and is enjoying equally as great a success as these famous plays. Its triumphs have been entirely due to the eddies of its story which is without parallel in the annals of the stage. It is altogether unusual to find a story that is at once weird, fascinating, thrilling and decidedly amusing. All of these elements have simply made "The House of a Thousand Candles" the drama of the season and it is doubtful if any of the so-called book plays are enjoying the vogue that is being accorded Meredith Nicholson's delightful novel. The dramatization is satisfying in every way because those who have read the book find the same characters which they have pictured on the stage while all the incidents which are so vividly described in the story are seen back of the footlights, with even more sharpness. The company and production have been accorded the warmest praise. The production will be seen at the Gennett next Saturday matinee and night.

Convict Makes a Broker Hero

In "A Man Without Principle" the Former Prisoner Tells of His Struggles to Live Down His Sins.

New York, March 12.—In a novel entitled "A Man Without Principle," published a few months ago, the story of the struggles of an ex-convict to live down his sin, one of the principal characters is Stanley Hope, chairman of the executive committee of the Men's League of New York City. It is Hope who gives the ex-convict, Anson Van Ambolt, the helping hand which enables him to conquer destiny and take his place among honest men.

Through the confession of the author it is now made known that the prototype of Stanley Hope in real life is W. M. Kingsley, second vice president of the United States Trust Company, 45 Wall street. Mr. Kingsley is chairman of the executive committee of the West Side Y. M. C. A. which is the Men's League of the City of New York in the book.

"Retset Tereve" is the nom de plume of the author. It now appears that it is a part of the author's real name, spelled backward. The writer is Lester Everett Broyles.

Broyles told me that I was the Stanley Hope of his book," Mr. Kingsley said. "While he has colored somewhat those parts of the narrative in which Hope figures, yet in the main they are true."

Here is how the author describes Hope:

Kingsley as Author Drew Him.

"Stanley-Hope, man of wealth, im-

portant factor in the business world, was yet a living argument in favor of a consistent Christian life. He belonged to the type of manhood that believes in sunshine; in physical as well as moral health and strength; in cleanliness of body as an aid to purity of mind. He believed in sports and songs; in hustle and toil, in the aggressive art of doing good; in permanent friendships; in loyalty to duty wherever found; in the truth at all times, and under all conditions; in talking fearlessly and to the point when necessity required; in gentle, kindly words and acts with which to help the other man to rise, and in living, day in and day out, along consistent, unwavering lines, the life he felt was in harmony with the teachings of the Lord."

Mr. Kingsley has for many years taken a deep interest in philanthropic work, particularly with reference to the reclamation of criminals. In 1892 when quite a young man, he was selected by Dr. Parkhurst to form a Young Men's League to aid in the fight for the suppression of crime, following Dr. Parkhurst's own crusade. He has been for many years one of the leading spirits in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association of the city.

"Broyles' case is one of the most interesting I know of," Mr. Kingsley said. "He is undoubtedly a very clever man and his efforts to live down the

past have been worthy of the greatest praise. He has, from his own observations, learned that if a helping hand is given at the right time to a young fellow who has committed an offense for the first time, he may be reclaimed in almost every instance. His life ambition now is to help others as he himself was helped."

This is Broyles' history. For some boyish mistake he was sent to an industrial school. When he was pardoned he tried to get work but failed because of his past. Then he decided he might as well be bad and consorted with the underworld. Bracing up, he made a fortune of \$100,000 and came to New York. He lost it all in Wall street and then, with sick wife to care for, he stole, was caught and sent to Elmira Reformatory.

When he came out he invented a patent lunch box and prospered with it. Next he formed a company to work guano deposits in the islands of the Caribbean Sea and elsewhere. The old trouble came out and he was obliged to give up the project. He went to Chicago and joined the Salvation Army.

After a short time he obtained a position with a mail order house, and in three months was in charge of their correspondence in Kansas City. Next he went to England and became a managing director of a manufacturing company. Coming back to America for the company, his past became known to his associates and once more he was obliged to step aside.

Always ambitious to become an author, and being deeply interested in prison reform work and the work of helping unfortunates, he bethought himself of his own experiences, and so wrote "A Man Without Principle," forming a company to publish it.

Now Broyles intends to devote himself to the formation of a society to help discharged prisoners in a practical way.

"If Christian men and women could only know what it means to a poor fellow leaving prison to be given a lift back to respectability there would be much more of this practical kind of charity. My idea is to form an association, each member of which will promise to take charge of one case of a discharged prisoner. No one is to know anything of the case except the one member involved. He or she will stand in the light of a guardian friend to the poor fellow; to him or her the man may come for help or guidance when temptation comes back.

"People will say there are plenty of prison associations already. That is true; but they are not the kind a man cares to go to. There is not the personal interest shown that there would be in such an organization as I am contemplating."

Broyles also wishes his association to work for prison reform. Particularly goes he wish to have a different class of guards appointed.

"Under the present system guards are nothing more than petty wardens. There could not be a type of men worse for the prisoners. What is needed is a class of Christian men who would try to uplift the inmates of the jail, not send them out into the world worse than when they came in. There is no chance of reform in the prison, while present conditions prevail."

ON THE WITNESS STAND.

The Right of a Witness to Qualify His Answers.

Like Stevenson's child, as a rule, the witness should speak only when he is spoken to. He should not volunteer anything except that when he is asked a question which with apparent innocence could really be answered "Yes" or "No," he has a right to qualify a plain "Yes" or "No." This of course happens most often in the case of experts. The "Yes, but I will explain," and "No, but I will explain," of one of the distinguished expert witnesses for the commonwealth in the case of commonwealth versus Quay, which was tried before Judge Biddle in the court of quarter sessions of Philadelphia county several years ago still linger in the writer's memory.

It is a mistaken notion that a witness is bound to answer "Yes" or "No." It is surprising that such should have ever been the received theory, but then the hunting down of witches and the expounding of the doctrine of witchcraft were regarded as proper judicial functions only a century or two ago. The theory as to categorical reply was completely exploded by the gentleman who propounded the question, "When are you going to stop beating your wife?" and demanded a categorical answer. If the lawyer attempts to tell you that you must answer "Yes" or "No" you have the right to say that the question is one which is not susceptible of a categorical answer. This should be the behavior of the part of witnesses includes keeping one's temper under almost all provocations. Cross examination for the purpose of testing your memory is not intended to be and should not be regarded as insulting. It should therefore not be resented. If the cross examination transcends all bounds and your patience is exhausted a sharp retort will not necessarily injure your testimony with the jury. The jury sympathizes with the witness more than with the lawyer, and while mere smartness for the sake of being smart or because of a too expansive personality is to be deplored, you will be sure of the right and counsel in the wrong—Ira Jewell Williams in Green Bag.

PLEADS FOR PETS

St. Louis, Mo., March 12.—Brought to a realization that he was about to die, and that his two cats, his constant companions and only solace, might starve, George Snyder, 98 years old, staggered more than a mile to beg a neighbor to care for them. He expired, muttering plaintively, "Feed my cats."

The neighbor sent for the cats, declaring he would provide for them as long as they lived.

Snyder, who was St. Louis county's oldest resident, lived the life of a hermit in his shack near Eureka.

GOVERNMENT COST IN CITIES GIVEN

There Was a Progressive Increase Everywhere Until 1907.

WHAT GOOD HEALTH COSTS

INTERESTING STATISTICS AS TO AMERICAN MUNICIPALITIES JUST MADE PUBLIC BY CENSUS BUREAU.

Washington, March 12.—In the United States Census Bureau's special annual report for 1907 on the statistics of 158 of the largest cities, which is in press, it is shown that the per capita running expenses of the government in 148 of the largest cities increased from \$13.36 in 1902, to \$15.91 in 1907. There has been a progressive increase in nearly every department of the government. The per capita increase in the fire department was from \$1.33 to \$1.61; in the health department from \$0.22 to \$0.29; in charities and corrections from \$0.86 to \$1.06; and in education from \$3.85 to \$4.70.

Of special interest in a comparison of the general expenses of the cities are payments for the maintenance of the health department. In several cities the state maintains a dispensary or health bureau, but in most cities, nearly all the expense of the care of the public health is borne by the city alone. New York paid \$1,691,500 for the maintenance of its health department, or more than six times as much as any other city. The other cities paying more than \$200,000 for the maintenance of this department were Chicago, \$291,014, Philadelphia, \$253,709; and San Francisco, \$240,198.

Cities of over 300,000 population with notably small payments for their health department were Detroit, \$32,987; Milwaukee, \$40,417, and Buffalo, \$44,358. In the smaller cities the large expenditures of Los Angeles and Oakland, California, reflect payments for the suppression of the bubonic plague.

The payments for schools, libraries and art galleries of the cities considered were 29.6 percent of the total running expenses of the government. Of the cities of over 300,000 population, the percentage spent for education was highest in Cleveland, Ohio, \$3.11; in cities of from 100,000 to 300,000 population, the highest percentages were in Scranton, Pa., 51.5, and Seattle, Wash., 46.2; in cities of from 50,000 to 100,000 population, in Salt Lake City, 48.2, and Des Moines, Iowa, 46.3, and in the smaller cities, in Topeka, Kan., 54.5, and Lincoln, Neb., 53.5. Payments for outlays are not included in the above computations.

KISSERS ARE MANY

Porter at the New York Piers Discovers Six Distinct Types.

KEEPING TAB ON THEM

New York, March 12.—"I have been keeping tab on the different kinds of kissers who come in here," said Gustav Melhauser, the big porter at the piers of the Hamburg-American line, at the foot of First street, Hoboken, "and have found that there are six general types and many varieties. To begin with, there is the whistler kiss, or the Russian kiss, which is given by one man to another. The kissers enfold each other in a giant embrace and, putting whiskers to whiskers, kiss each other on the cheeks. M. Witte, the Russian who came over to settle up the Japanese row, gave us the best example of this when he was in Hoboken. I notice that even the lowest Russians and the Asiatic people bordering on the Russian states when they meet their brothers and friends here have this same masculine kiss, but sometimes bestow it on the lips.

"The sweetheart kiss is distinct from the husband and wife kiss. I can tell German sweethearts from German wives as far as I can see or hear their kisses. I can see the energy of the kiss generating in Heinrich's face as he stands on the dock and watching to catch sight of Gretchen on the ship. When she comes down the plank and—yes, throws herself into his arms, you can hear the smack of that kiss half way down the pier, a sound to give strength and courage to every male thing that hears it explode.

"There is the 'sent for kiss'! The sacred, doubtful kiss of the girl who has come to America to marry a man she has never seen. Perhaps she has been introduced to him by some mutual friend in a letter. Some Swedish man in Minnesota has written home to his old school teacher to find him some girl in 'Smaland' that will make him a good wife—and here she is. When they finally find each other, and after the inspection, exchange salutes, it makes one think, generally of the touching of two icicles.

"Then there is the wifely kiss: you all know that, with its varieties of jealousy and trust; and the kiss of elopers, who have stolen across and salute each other as they set foot on free American soil—a sort of congratulation that they are at last safe—not knowing that the police of Hoboken and the customs inspectors and immigration authorities have a description of them and are only waiting for this signal to grab them."

"If this concerns you, read carefully: Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is positively guaranteed to cure indigestion, constipation, sick headache, nervous breath, malaria and all diseases arising from stomach trouble."

Tuberculin Test in Milch Cows

By J. M. T.

(Continued.)

In my last article I was not, perhaps, fully understood, in the statement that tuberculin was not now used. It should have been added, in the therapeutic treatment of tuberculosis or consumption; it is now almost entirely used as a diagnostic test; T. K. Mulford company of Philadelphia, who have, perhaps, the best equipped laboratories in the world for the making of "Biologicals," as the bacteriological products are called, and there are a number of them, from booklet we quote as follows:

"Tuberculin is used in the treatment of:

1. Strictly localized tubercular affections. (a) Lupus and tubercular ulcerations of the skin and subcutaneous beneath the skin) tissues.

(b) Tuberculous joints.

(c) Tubercular adenitis (aneoids.)

(d) Tubercular cystitis inflammation of the bladder.

(e) Tubercular epididymitis.

(f) Tubercular iritis (inflammation of colored part of eye.)

(g) Tubercular laryngitis (inflammation of the larynx.)

(h) Tubercular nephritis (chronic inflammation of the kidneys.)

(i) Tubercular peritonitis (so-called inflammation of the bowels.)

This firm also makes all the different forms of tuberculin test as quoted in my last article from Park, Davis & Co. Tuberculin is also used in some cases for the treatment of lung tuberculosis or consumption, but is most cautiously used only by conscientious and very eminent specialists in different chronic diseases; and as we quoted in the last article from the eminent French physician, Trudeau, and which is deemed worthy to here repeat, partly at least, as follows: "I would not urge any physician who prizes his peace of mind to embark on the treatment of tuberculosis by this method unless he is prepared to begin with minute doses and increase with the utmost caution," and it may be appropriately added and unless he has from youth up cultivated a "quickening conscience."

It is an open secret that in the medical profession, similar to politics, there are "standpatters," and also "insurgents," "the interests," and "the commoners," or what Doctor Shaw of London, English member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; lately member of the Royal College London, follow and late vice president of the British Gonorrheal Society, &c., &c., calls "The Medical Oligarchy," and there are what may be properly called the democratic side of medicine which we are pleased to say is by far the largest part of the profession, who are self-sacrificing medical noblemen, who stand for humanity's weal; and with whom the patient and his ailment are paramount above every other consideration. Now, pray, do not misunderstand this statement, or the spirit in which it is made; the writer is a firm believer in a medical hierarchy for the promulgation and popular free teaching of right living, sanitation, public and individual, physical culture, popular knowledge and practice of physiologic laws, and the framing an enforcement of reasonable legal laws governing the same; he also knows that the officers of the present system of health boards, county, state and national, with very few exceptions are eminent, earnest and honest medical men who have thoroughly at heart the very best interests, health and happiness of the general public.

What follows, therefore, must be understood as purely in the interests of the same medical pioneering, progressiveness and advancement to a higher plane of scientific effectiveness, that has rescued medicine from pre-historic crudity, priestcraft and superstition, and placed it today a definite science, the grandest and noblest profession of this age of marvels.

Nevertheless, a stern and inevitable law that we dare not ignore without receiving ultimately a reward from outraged nature,—the relentless law of heredity,—that inexorable paymaster—

"To pangs of nature, sins of will, Defects of doubt and taints of blood." In other words, the medical man "who values his peace of mind" must pause to seriously consider the remote, to say nothing of the present affects of injecting into the system of milch cows a toxin of such tremendous potency "which in so infinitesimal dose as the one five-thousandth of a milligram of the solid substance contained in Koch's Bacillin Emulsion, may produce typical and marked constitutional disturbance" in the animal; and then when we remember that the milk of the cow is physiologically classed with the excretions or depositions of eliminations of the animal, certainly it requires but little "gray matter" and common sense reasoning to arrive at the conclusion that to feed our babies, whose systems are peculiarly susceptible to constitutional

taints, the milk from a cow who must be subject to the tuberculin test at least once a month as the immunity obtained by this means is comparatively transient; think of it, ponder it well dear mothers who have the future interests of your tender babies at heart!

But you say, "what must we do," rather say we will do and dare! certainly the most rigid, candid and earnest measures should be untriflingly pursued to guard and safeguard so important a matter as the public milk supply; the tuberculin test no doubt may be a valuable diagnostic measure, but so admittedly dangerous that it should be a last resort, and coupled with the fact that it is an easy going and handy method, should render it a dernier test, a court of last resort, to be used only after every other diagnostic method has failed to reveal tuberculosis especially in the milch cow, or in a nursing mother; for the diagnosis and treatment of tubercular troubles in the human as well as animals, we believe there are great possibilities in the different forms of tuberculin, but much has to be yet learned about its preparation and therapeutic administration; ere the general medical profession will deem it a safe and effective remedy. What a large and eminent class of medical men "reactionaries," so to say, are condemning it, its indiscriminate administration by common veterinarians to milch cows in view of its tremendous toxic or virulently poisonous nature and possibility as well as probability of entailing even worse than the white plague on the rising generation. And especially when we come to consider that there is "a more excellent way" of dairy sanitation and diagnosis, if not quite so convenient and easy as the tuberculin test for cows whose milk is to be fed to the tender growing baby; to say that the tuberculin test is harmless is simply ignoring the physiologic truism that the human body is a living vital realm dominated by an inherent vital principle or vital entity; but is a machine simply run by chemical, mechanical and any and every sort of force that happens to come along and take up its sojourn within the machine. As this article has lengthened beyond expectations, the consideration of sanitary examination, regulation, individual examination, and careful diagnosis of the dairy herds and dairies in general, is reserved for another article.

J. M. T.

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