CLEVELAND'S TWO TERMS REVIEWED

Second Administration One of Most Eventful in History of Nation.

UNPOPULAR WITH PARTY

Venezuelan Episode, Repeal of Silver Purchase Act and Work for Stronger Navy Will Make Name Memorable.

Grover Cleveland, twenty-second and twenty-fourth President of the United States, was born in Caldwell, Essex County, N. J., March 18, 1837. He was the son of Richard F. Cleveland, Yale graduate and Presbyterian minister, whose family came from Suffolk, England in the early years, the seventeenth century. His mother was Ann Neal, daughter of an Irish bookseller and a German Quakeress. Mr. Cleveland was christened Stephen Grover Cleveland, but dropped the first name early in life. The family removed to Fayetteville, N. Y. in 1841, and there Mr. Cleveland received his early education. Here also he began his career in life as clerk in a country store. When he was still in his teens his family removed to Clinton, N. Y. When Mr. Cleveland was at the age of seventeen he was appointed a tutor in the New York Institute for the Blind.

In 1855 young Cleveland, whose mother had been left a widow, depending on him for support, was employed by his uncle to assist in the preparation of the "American Herd Book," in which task he was employed several years. At the same time he held a clerkship in a law office and in 1859 was admitted to the bar. In 1863 he began his political career as assistant District Attorney of Erie County. In 1869 he became a member of the law firm of Lanning, Cleveland & Folsom, and soon made his mark as a lawyer. In 1870-2 he was Sheriff of Erie County. In 1881 he was nominated by the Democrats as Mayor of Buffalo and elected by an overwhelming majority, despite the fact that the Republican state ticket was elected from top to bottom. He soon became known as the "Veto Mayor" from his fearless use of that prerogative in checking extravagance and illegal expenditures of the public funds.

In 1882 he ran for Governor of New York against Charles J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and was elected by a plurality of over 200,600. His gubernatorial administration was marked by the simple and unostentatious way in which public business was conducted, and by liberal but judicious use of the veto power.

On July 11, 1884 Mr. Cleveland was nominated at Chicago by the Democratic party for President, and in November he was elected over James G. Blaine, the idol of the Republican party by a very narrow plurality, the choice hinging on the vote in New York.

Grover Cleveland will be remembered best as the President who established the Monroe Doctrine on such a sound basis, internationally considered, that it is now recognized as a fixed principle by foreign powers. Previous to 1895 the Monroe Doctrine was looked upon as a fetish, an American piece of sentimentality that might be respected if the other nation had no valuable rights at stake. It fell to Cleveland's lot to flourish the "big stick" and to notify other powers that Uncle Sam intended to stand by the principle laid down by President Monroe at all times, even if it meant war.

Moreover, the Cleveland coup was directed at Great Britain, and came on the heels of a virtual snub from the Premier of that nation, who hinted that the English government cared not one whit whether President Monroe had said certain things about land seizure in the Western Hemisphere or not.

In his short but vigorous bout with the British lion, President Cleveland was given noteworthy aid by his Secretary of State, Richard Olney. Few people are aware that Mr. Olney wrote more than one paragraph of the famous message which his chief sent to Congress. Some people declared that Olney wrote it all, but doubtless this is an error.

How the Trouble Arose.

Great Britain and Venezuela had been disputing for 50 years over the boundary line between British Guiana and the South American republic. President Cleveland suggested to the British government that the argument be adjusted by arbitration.

Venezuela accepted this proffer, but Great Britain refused, making it clear that not only was the interference of the United States resented but that the integrity of the Monroe Doctrine itself was questioned. Lord Salisbury's reply to this effect was received in Washington in December, 1895, after the President's annual message had been sent to Congress. President Cleveland startled the Nation by sending a special message to Congress upon December 17, in which he formally notified the world that the United States would support the Monroe Doctrine at all costs. His words are well worth repeating:

"The doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound, because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a Nation, and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our free form of government. It was intended to apply to every stage of our National life, and cannot become obsolete while our republic endures.

"Assuming that the attitude of Venezuela will remain unchanged, the dispute has reached such a stage as to make it incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine with sufficient certainty for its justification what is the true divisional line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana. The inquiry to that end should, of course, be concluded carefully and judicially, and due weight should be given to all available evidence, records and facts in support of the claims of both parties.

Takes Firm Attitude.

"In making these recommendations I am fully alive to the responsibilities incurred and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow. But there is no calamity which a great Nation can invite that equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor, beneath which are shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness."

Against this Lord Salisbury did not show an uncompromising attitude. He receded from his advanced position, a treaty was negotiated submitting the boundary to arbitration, and, most important of all, Lord Salisbury agreed to recognize the Monroe Doctrine fully. As a direct result of the Venezuela affair a general arbitration treaty was arranged between the United States and Great Britain, through Secretary of State Olney and the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote. This important document, however, did not become effective, because of rejection by the Senate in February, 1897, one month before Grover Cleveland ceased to be the President of the United States for the last time.

All this happened during Mr. Cleveland's last term as Chief Magistrate of the Nation. He was first chosen President in the Autumn of 1884, and was inaugurated March 4, 1885. He was the 22d occupant of the executive mansion and, again when elevated to the same position the second time, was the 24th, Benjamin Harrison having served during the interim. President Cleveland's second term began on March 4, 1893.

Calls For a New Navy.

The first Cleveland regime was marked by his stand for a new navy. Doubtless, to Mr. Cleveland more than to anyone else belongs the credit for giving the United States a navy that compares well with any other afloat. In his first annual message in December, 1885, President Cleveland dwelt with special emphasis on the need of new ships and coast defenses. He said the Nation was then practically at the mercy of any foreign foe. Congress was stirred to act by public sentiment as well as the President's hint, and made the required appropriations. William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy, expedited the new programme with characteristic force.

President Cleveland's second term constituted four of the most eventful years in the Nation's history since the Civil War, with its panic of 1893, its repeal of the Sherman silver law, its Wilson bill, its Venezuelan and Hawaiian episodes, its general condition of turmoil and unrest. Mr. Cleveland's second term began with the Democratic party a well organized, cohesive, formidable political body, in the zenith of its power, and with Mr. Cleveland as its one greatest figure and champion. At the end of his second term disorganized Democracy was pursuing will-o'-the-wisps, a party torn to shreds and without a leader.

The storms of this remarkable second term began before Mr. Cleveland took his seat in the White House. Before he had taken the oath of office Mr. Cleveland had amazed both Democrats and Republicans by announcing his intention of appointing as his Secretary of State a man who was in no way identified with the Democratic party and who was sometimes called a Republican, sometimes a "mugwump"—Walter Q. Gresham. In ignoring the claims of able Democrats to be premier of the administration Mr. Cleveland antagonized thousands of members of his party.

Storm Breaks Early.

The sensation caused by the appointment of Mr. Gresham, however, was but a suggestion of the rough seas ahead of the administration, for the panic of 1893 began to make itself felt within a few weeks of President Cleveland's second inauguration. The time was peculiarly favorable for widespread depression in this country.

If there was anything which had carried Mr. Cleveland into power the second time it was the popular revolt against the era of high prices inaugurated by the enactment of the McKinley law and the very favored position given to the trusts and combinations by the schedules of that law. When Mr. Cleveland was elected manufacturers and business men became anxious to know what changes were to be made in the tariff, so that they might guide themselves accordingly. They were uneasy, timid; they hesitated to go forward along any set lines. They felt that they should do nothing at all until the tariff had been adjusted by the Democrats.

Critics of Mr. Cleveland, therefore, declared that Congress should have been called in session immediately after March 4, 1893, for the purpose of removing the evils of the exireme protective system and letting the country know what the new conditions of business were to be. Mr. Cleveland was advised to this effect. He, however, declined to convene Congress.

Congress finally was called together August 7, 1893, but the tariff was not the inspiring cause of the gathering. President Cleveland was no believer in the preponderant use of silver as coin and felt that marked relief would follow if the Sherman silver purchase law were repealed. He therefore asked for the repeal of the law that provided for the monthly purchase of 2,500,000 ounces of silver.

Party Split by Fight.

Many students said the prescription did not fit the malady, but President Cleveland persisted—a marked characteristic of his—and eventually saw his pet measure in effect. The price was a split in the Democratic party—a schism in the Senate and House and a rift in the National organization that resulted in the elevation of Bryan and the memorable free silver fight of 1896.

During all this time Congressman William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, who was chairman of the ways and means committee, was investigating the tariff question. In January, 1894, the Wilson bill, lowering tariff duties went before the House, where it was debated for three weeks and where a clause taxing incomes was injected. In the Senate the bill went to the finance committee, where it was hacked and hammered out beyond recognition.

It went to conference, however, and things were going along fairly well when President Cleveland committed one of those acts which never could be explained by his best or closest friends. He wrote a letter which was read in the House, as he evidently intended, virtually accusing Democratic Senators with party perfidy and political dishonor.

The storm that followed is still recalled in Washington. Various Senators swore vengeance and were sharpening their knives in anticipation of further hacking of the administration's tariff measure, when the leaders of the House, aware of what was in prospect caused the conferees to agree and the bill was consequently passed. A year later the Supreme Court found the income tax feature unconstitutional.

Disliked by the People.

All of these things brought President Cleveland into extreme unpopularity. Perhaps no National executive was more cordially disliked than he along in 1894 and early in 1895. The firm stand he took on the Great Britain and Venezuela imbroglio largely retrieved his hold upon the affections of the people.

The great railroad strike in Chicago in 1894 also served to add to the President's enemies. It incidentally made him new friends, however. Without any flashing of messages or flourish of trumpets the President one day ordered Federal troops to be sent to the seat of the trouble. This brought a remonstrance from Governor Altgeld of Illinois and put that official in the position of not only opposing the President but of marked friendliness for lawbreakers.

But the turmoil of domestic affairs was almost a side issue compared with the foreign squabbles to which the second Cleveland regime became party. The Hawaiian matter had stood forth prominently when Benjamin Harrison was in office, but President Cleveland seemed to think little of the proposed annexation treaty and hastily had it withdrawn from the Senate. He then commissioned James H. Blount, a former Congressman, as his "paramount commissioner" to Hawaii. On receiving the Blount report the President ordered the American troops to quit the island. This invited a storm of criticism and gave certain newspapers a chance to accuse him of wishing to "haul down the Stars and Stripes."

Changes Hawaiian Policy.

Eventually Mr. Cleveland changed his Hawaiian policy and the way was paved for annexation.

There was still further perplexing relations of the United States to foreign powers during the eventful second term. After the troubles in Hawaii there followed the necessity of sending a war ship to Samoa to preserve peace under the tripartite agreement with England and Germany; the Chinese-Japanese War, which concluded with the negotiations of peace through the friendly efforts of this Government and which was marked by the visitation of mob violence upon American missionaries; the imprisonment of John M. Waller by the French authorities in Madagascar; the difference with Germany on account of the importation of American pork; the lynching of several Italians by a mob in New Orleans and representations through the Italian Minister; the reference of the Alaskan boundary dispute to arbitration; the cognizance taken of the Armenian outrages committed by citizens of Turkey upon American missionaries and which led to a declaration by Congress; the adjudicating of the dispute between this country and Great Britain over the taking of fur seals, in which England secured both a diplomatic and legal victory, and other minor matters, several of which, however, called for the exercise of wise statesmanship.

The fearful panic that brought on "soup-house" conditions in the Nation was ascribed by many to the Cleveland policy. Others would not admit this, and while the people as a unit appeared to consider Mr. Cleveland's backwardness in settling the tariff controversy partly responsible, it was more latterly the verdict that the panic was due anyhow.

Cleveland by friend and enemy was looked upon as a courageous man, a man of strict principles and of lofty purpose. His weakness at first appeared to be a peculiar seizure of impetuousness that kept the Nation on the qui vive. This feeling never quite subsided and was unquestionably Cleveland's bete noir.

Aided by Mrs. Cleveland.

How much of Mr. Cleveland's success was due to Mrs. Cleveland was for years a debatable topic. That she did much to steady him and to fend for him the affection of a large element of the population which otherwise would have been unequivocally inimical has been acknowledged.

Mr. Cleveland had gone to Washington as a bachelor, and during his first year of the Presidency his sister, Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, had presided over the executive mansion. On June 2, 1886, however, he was married to Miss Frances Folsom and the White House was given a new mistress.

President Cleveland had known his bride almost all her life, for she was the daughter of Oscar Folsom, his former law partner, and after the death of her father in 1875 had acted as her guardian. Miss Folsom was born July 21, 1864, at Buffalo, N. Y., and she was thus 22 at the time of her marriage. Mr. Cleveland was then 49.

Miss Folsom was educated at the Central School of Buffalo and at Wells College. It was while she was at college that the attentions of her future husband first attracted notice. He was at that time Governor of New York, and the arrival of flowers sent by him from Albany excited the curiosity and comment of her fellow students. These attentions continued after Mr. Cleveland became President, and when she graduated in June, 1885, Miss Folsom proudly displayed a superb floral tribute sent from the White House conservatory.

After her graduation Miss Folsom spent the Summer at the home of her uncle, Colonel John B. Folsom, at Folsomville, N. Y. The world had already scented a possible romance connecting the lives of the President and the college girl, and gossip foreshadowed their future union, but they managed to keep the public in uncertainty. Mrs. Folsom and her daughter went abroad in the Autumn. Miss Folsom returned from Europe in the Spring of 1886, landing in New York May 27. She was met at the steamer by Miss Cleveland, the President's sister, and by Daniel S. Lamont, his private secretary, which dispelled all doubts in the public mind as to existence of an engagement.

It had been decided to depart from the usual custom by having the wedding ceremony celebrated at the White House, thus setting a new precedent.

Miss Folsom remained at a hotel in New York for several days, and then went to Washington for her marriage. The ceremony was performed in the blue room in the presence of the members of the Cabinet, their wives and the relatives of the two contracting parties. The eyes of the Nation were upon the event, but it was a quiet affair, free from ostentation. President and Mrs. Cleveland went to Deer Park, Md., for a short honeymoon, and on their return to Washington set a new example for Presidential families by taking up their residence outside the White House. Mr. Cleveland had bought "Red Top," on the heights beyond Tennallytown, overlooking the City of Washington, and an old-fashioned stone dwelling made them a comfortable retreat. The President drove to and from the White House morning and evening, and politicians were not permitted to invade his home with their schemes.

Rises to the Situation.

Although little more than a girl when she assumed the duties of the first lady of the land, Mrs. Cleveland rose to the demands of the situation with great tact and adaptability. To a fine face and figure, light brown hair and violet eyes she united a sweetness and charm of manner that made her popular in the extreme. Throughout both President Cleveland's terms his wife retained her hold on the affections of the American people, although she always shrank from unnecessary publicity. She refused to be interviewed and declined to have her name or portrait used by clubs, political societies or other organizations.

Five children were born to the Clevelands, of whom two are dead. The first was Ruth, who was born at 816 Madison avenue, New York City, October 3, 1891, between her father's two Presidential terms, and who died in 1904.

When Mr. Cleveland went back to the White House in 1893 "Baby" Ruth became a sort of National infant. The little one had the advantage of the reflected popularity of her mother, and she herself appealed to the imagination of the American people. Her acts, health and life generally were chronicled almost daily in order to satisfy the curiosity concerning her of a vast army of admirers.

The second child, Esther, was born in the White House on September 9, 1893. Her birth set another precedent for the historic mansion, Esther Cleveland being the first child of a President born at the White House. On September 19 she was christened in the blue room, the apartment in which her father and mother were married.

Still a third daughter, Marion, was born to the Clevelands on July 7, 1895, at Gray Gables, Buzzard's Bay, Mass., Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland's Summer home.

The first and only surviving son of Mr. Cleveland was his fourth child, born October 22, 1897, at Princeton, N. J., where the ex-President lived after his final retirement March 4, 1897. This son was christened Richard Folsom, although the students of Princeton University had tried to have the small boy named after his father by parading through the streets of the old town shouting and cheering for "Grover Cleveland, Jr." Another son was born to the Clevelands on July 18, 1903, at Buzzard's Bay, but he died in infancy.

The ex-President's full name was Stephen Grover Cleveland, but the "Stephen" early fell into disuse. He was born in Caldwell, Essex County, N. J., March 18, 1837. His father was of scholarly bent, a theological student and for many years a minister. Young Cleveland's early life was marked by the usual ups and downs of a poor boy. The family had to go from town to town, as the father's ministerial work dictated, and Grover alternated as a clerk in a general store in Fayetteville, N. Y., to an amanuensis to his uncle, Lewis F. Allen, who resided near Buffalo.

As a youth Grover Cleveland started out to work his way upward. He was tenacious and honest and when he became a young lawyer in Buffalo attracted attention because of his moral courage. He went into politics, and as Sheriff and later Mayor of Buffalo he scored heavily for his adherence to economical lines and for his close observance of sound and just methods.

His election as Governor of New York State was the climatic step in a career which was to end in the chair of the Presidency of the Nation. The split between Garfield and Conklin threw thousands of Republican votes to the Democratic candidate and Cleveland won by a plurality of 192,800.

"In testimony of the respect in which his memory is held by the Government and the people of the United States, I do hereby direct that the flags on the White House and the several departmental buildings be displayed at half-staff for a period of 30 days, and that suitable military and naval honors under the orders of the Secretaries of War and the Navy be rendered on the day of the funeral.

"Done this 24th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-second.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"By the President:
"ALVEY A. ADEE,
"Acting Secretary of State."

"Great and Good Man"—Fairchild.

BOSTON, June 24.—Charles F. Fairchild, Secretary of the Treasury in Cleveland's first Administration, said:

"Just say for me, please, that Grover Cleveland was a great and good man."

SALIENT FACTS OF GROVER CLEVELAND'S LIFE.

March 18, 1837—Grover Cleveland born in Caldwell, Essex County, N. J.

1841—Removes with his family to Onondaga County, New York.

1855—Goes to Buffalo to begin study of law.

1859—Admitted to New York bar.

1863-66—Begins political career as Assistant District Attorney of Erie County, New York.

1870-73—Sheriff of Erie County.

1881—Elected Mayor of Buffalo, N. Y.; makes reputation as "veto Mayor" and becomes prominent in Democratic politics.

1882—Elected Governor of New York on Democratic ticket.

1884—Nominated for President by Democrats at Chicago in July and elected President over James G. Blaine in November.

1885—Sends first message to Congress; increase in Navy its keynote.

1888—Renominated for President by Democrats, but defeated by Benjamin Harrison.

1889—Returns to law practice, locating in New York.

1892—Nominated for President by Democrats for third time and elected over Benjamin Harrison.

1893—Asks Congress to repeal Sherman silver-purchase law and splits party.

1894—Forces through Wilson bill reducing tariff; accuses Democratic Senators of perfidy in opposing reductions.

1894—Takes firm stand in great railroad strike and sends troops to Chicago.

1895—Sends famous Venezuelan message to Congress.

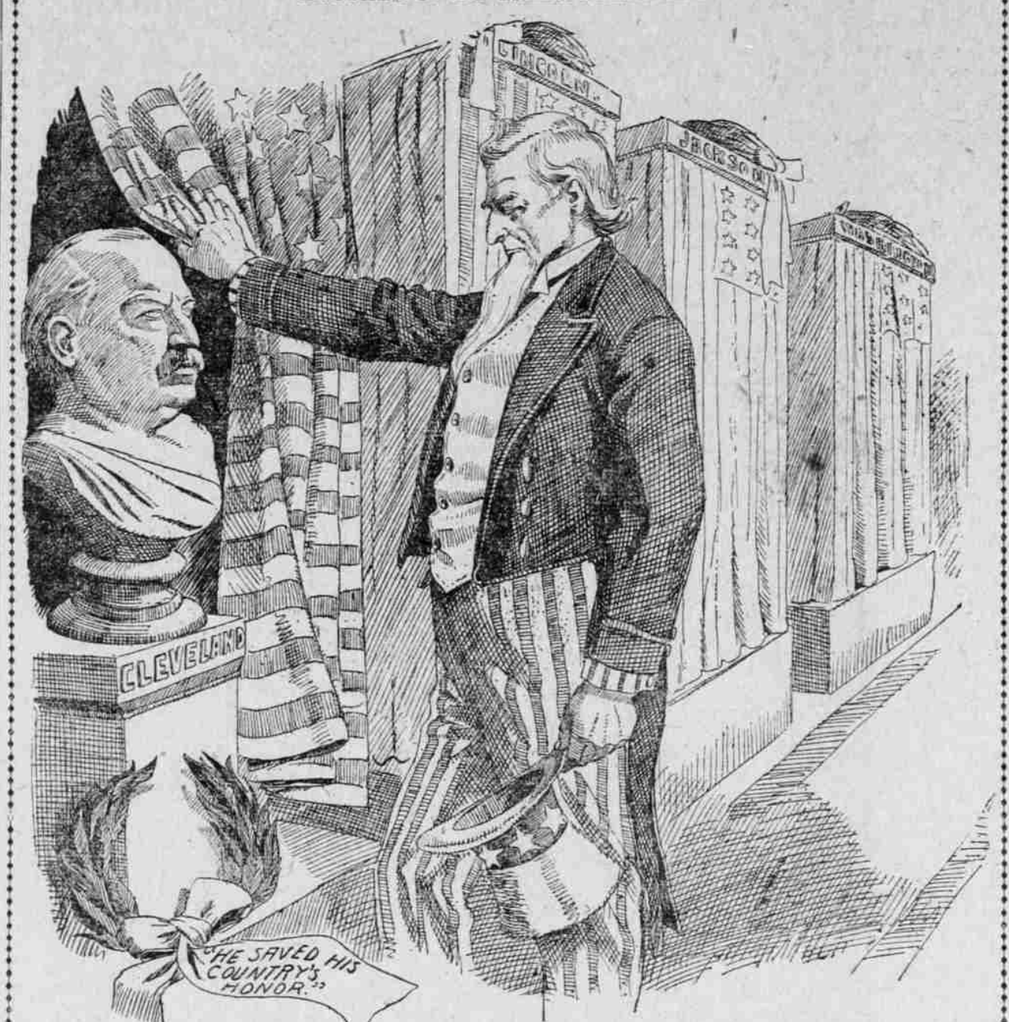
1896—Casts fortune with gold wing of Democratic party and refuses to support William J. Bryan for Presidency.

1897—Retires to private life and takes up residence at Princeton, N. J.

1905—Elected trustee of Equitable Life Assurance Society, of which he becomes majority stockholder.

1907—Becomes chairman of American Association of Life Insurance Presidents.

"ANOTHER OF MY GREAT PRESIDENTS"



NATION TO MOURN

Flags at Half Mast on Embassies and Consulates.

SORROW IN WASHINGTON

Every Army Post and Warship to Display Emblem of Mourning for 30 Days—Shock to Official Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Appropriate honors will be paid to the memory of ex-President Cleveland by all branches of the Government. Immediately upon the receipt today of the President's proclamation formally announcing Mr. Cleveland's death, steps were taken to carry out its provisions. All of the diplomatic and consular service will be notified of the ex-President's death and will be directed to fly the American flag over their respective offices at half-staff for a period of 30 days.

Today all the Army posts and stations, all commanders-in-chief of fleets in the Navy, captains of detached ships and Navy-yards and naval stations were expected to fly the National colors at half-staff for the same period of time. In the Army and Navy today's orders will be followed by more formal orders directing what shall be done on the day of the funeral, prescribing the number of guns to be fired, etc.

The flags on the executive departments were today placed at half-mast, as were also the National emblems on the buildings occupied by the District Government.

In Washington, where many of those who are now leading officials of the Government came into office during his administration and where thousands of residents met him at social functions at the White House, the news of Mr. Cleveland's death caused a profound sensation. The White House and many officials received their first news through the Associated Press.

ROOSEVELT'S PLANS CHANGED

Will Not Attend Boat Races at New London Today.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., June 24.—News of the death of ex-President Grover Cleveland was communicated to President Roosevelt at his Summer home here today and caused radical changes in the President's plan for the immediate future. His proposed trip to New London, Conn., to witness the Harvard-Yale races, on which he was to have started today, was abandoned, and the President at once issued a proclamation eulogizing the dead statesman, ordering all Government flags masted for 30 days, and directing that military and naval honors be accorded the late President on the day of the funeral.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary Loeb, will go to Princeton by special train on Friday to attend the funeral. A beautiful floral wreath was ordered sent to Princeton to be placed on the bier of the ex-President.

PRESIDENT PROCLAIMS NEWS

Roosevelt Orders Flags at Half Mast in Washington.

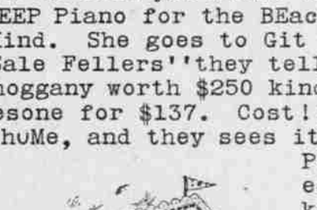
OYSTER BAY, June 24.—Following precedents, President Roosevelt by proclamation formally announced Mr. Cleveland's death.

The President's proclamation follows:

"The White House, June 24, 1908.—To the People of the United States: Grover Cleveland, President of the United States from 1885 to 1889, and again from 1893 to 1897, died at 8:40 o'clock this morning at his home in Princeton, N. J. In his death the Nation has been deprived of one of its greatest citizens. By profession a lawyer, his chief services to his country were rendered during a long, varied and honorable career in public life. As Mayor of his city, as Governor of his State, and twice as President, he showed signal power as an administrator, coupled with entire devotion to the country's good, and a courage that quailed before no hostility when once he was convinced where his duty lay. Since his retirement from the Presidency he has continued well and faithfully to serve his countrymen by the simplicity, dignity and uprightness of his private life.

The "NEW PROCESS" GAS RANGES

—are built for service and made in sizes to meet the requirements of any kitchen. Bodies are of polished steel—no enamel to chip or burn off—tops and frames of cast iron. Most efficient burners—can be taken apart in an instant and cleaned—most economical, safe in operation—secured by reason of scientifically correct construction. Those who contemplate placing a gas-cooking apparatus in their home should not fail to see the COOKING DEMONSTRATION in our Basement Dept., where BISCUITS and COFFEE are being cooked in plain view on a "New Process" range and served free and freely to all visitors. Shown here are two sizes of this most complete line.



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Portland, the 22nD, June, 08

Dear ChUb

Before I forget it I'll TeLL you about the FUN friday. A A lady comes to get a CHEEP Piano for the BEach! MR. MCCormick he shows her a new $128Kind. She goes to Git the MOnEY. But in Meantime the "Cost Sale Fellers" they tells her huSband about their genuine Mahhoggany worth $250 kind and all that kind of guff and he takesone for $137. Cost!!!

When they gets her huMe, and they sees it s NotHIng but Popular wood grained red, and Bum keys which has sPLinters on em, well, then they decides to get a good one and Mr. MCCurmick he takes in the bum box off their hands to help pay for an Kimble a little.

Then we puts the bum box in the window al onGsiDe our new $128 kind, and honest it makes the "$250 ma Hoggany" look like a bawl o'strings longside a league ball. You cant make a pixture of that kin you?

Ennyhow, if YOu caint then mabbee you should make a drawn says Mr.Hoffman whos just cum back from CALLif, or the Bldg. which they are BraggINg ABout, which the Dow, Estate is buildinc fur em. They makes her out a whopper but she looks like a woodshed says he alongside the corner one. That corner is a plan0 store too, and which is the next largest to Eilers in San Fran, and even then you kin lose the whole thing biGG as it is below the gallery floor of our new Frisco store, aint it so?

Allthesame it ll be a good pixture because folKs will know when you exajjerrates about a building whiCH All kin see it's shure a zynch they is exaJJerratin about their pianos which are a bum lot at best and the price so high even as they say they is selliN' at cost. I've got to get spokkaness mail out noW. So long.

PIANO HOUSE Eilers Jim mail Dept.

P. S. Them new Marconi Talk Records are sellin' great! and say them new $128 kinds is veneered sure enuf mahhoggany.