COOL CLOTHES
FOR HOT DAYS

Thin Flannel Coat and Pants
In the $4.50 line we are selling

Blue Serge Coats and Vests
Odd Coats and odd Pants; price, one-half of value

Straw Hats
$2.50 Panamas and Manilas are going at $1.00
The dollar ones for 50 cents

Negligee Shirts
Of Percale, weight two ounces; price $1.00, value, $2.50

The Pile of Suits
at $5.75, $7.25, and $8.25 are melting away under the forced pressure of our sale, and what's important above all else, the values can't be duplicated

COME NOW
Our store is the coolest in town and good fellowship must exist in our way of doing things.

ALEXANDER
ONE PRICE CLOTHIER
Masonic Block, Weiser, Idaho.

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THE WEISER WORLD
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National Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.

Theodore Roosevelt

THEODORE ROOSEVELT is the child of parents who had the means and the disposition to give him the best that the world affords. He was born in the city of New York, October 27, 1858. His father, Theodore Roosevelt, Sr., was a merchant and philanthropist, a man of high character and public spirit, who was universally respected and beloved. His mother, Martha Bulloch, was a member of a prominent family of Georgia. Both parents were descended from Dutch ancestors who settled in New York in the seventeenth century.

Theodore Roosevelt was prepared for college by private tutors, and entered Harvard in 1876. He was graduated in 1880, and then began the study of law at Columbia College, New York City, but soon abandoned it for the profession of politics. He was elected to the assembly of the New York legislature in 1881, and was three times re-elected. He was the leader of the Republican minority during the two years he served, and was chairman of the committee on affairs of cities during the session of 1884. He was a delegate to the national convention which met in Chicago that year, and supported Chauncey M. Depew for the nomination for governor, but after Depew's defeat he gave his support to Joseph H. Choate, who was nominated and defeated by Grover Cleveland. In the fall of 1884 Roosevelt was elected to the legislature from the twenty-first district of New York City, and was re-elected in 1886. He was the Republican candidate for mayor of New York City in that year, but was defeated by Abram S. Hewitt, Democrat, and Henry George, the labor candidate. He was the leader of the minority in the legislature in 1886, and was chairman of the committee on cities. He was a delegate to the national convention which met in St. Louis in 1888, and was chairman of the New York delegation. He was appointed by President Harrison as one of the three members of the United States civil service commission in 1889, and served six years, declining a re-appointment by President Cleveland. He was president of the board of police commissioners of New York City from 1895 to 1897, when he resigned to accept the office of assistant secretary of the navy. From the beginning of the war with Spain he was one of the most active members of the administration in the conduct of affairs, and when Colonel Wood was appointed brigadier general of volunteers Roosevelt resigned his office as assistant secretary of the navy to accept the highest military position to which he could aspire, that of lieutenant colonel of the regiment of cavalry which he had himself raised and named. He was in command of the regiment at the battle of San Juan hill, July 1, 1898, and was conspicuous for his gallantry in leading the charge of his men up the hill. He was recommended for promotion to the brigadier generalship, but declined to accept it, preferring to remain in command of his regiment. He was mustered out of the service with his regiment at Montauk Point, September 15, 1898, and returned to his home in Oyster Bay, Long Island.

In the fall of 1898 Roosevelt was elected governor of New York by a majority of 17,794 votes over Augustus Van Wyck, Democrat, and Timothy L. Woodruff, Republican, who was candidate for lieutenant governor, was elected by a majority of 1,701 votes over William F. Sheehan, Democrat. Governor Roosevelt's administration was marked by his prosecution to the limit of the law of the canal ring frauds, which resulted in the conviction of a number of persons, and in the recovery of a large amount of money for the state. He also secured the passage of a bill providing for the taxation of franchises, which was defeated at the previous session of the legislature, and which was opposed by the Republican machine in the state. He was renominated for governor by the Republican state convention which met in Saratoga September 28, 1900, and was elected by a majority of 17,786 votes over Augustus Van Wyck, Democrat, who was again the candidate before the people. During his second term as governor he secured the passage of a bill providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the affairs of insurance companies doing business in the state, and the enactment of laws regulating the business of insurance. He also secured the passage of a bill providing for the taxation of franchises of railroad companies, which was opposed by the railroads, and was not all that was desired by the friends of the measure, but was a long step in the right direction.

Roosevelt declined to be considered as a candidate for the Republican nomination for president in 1900, but was nominated for vice president by acclamation at the convention which met in Philadelphia June 19, 1900, and was elected in November, receiving 292 electoral votes, against 155 for William Jennings Bryan, Democrat, and Adlai E. Stevenson, Democrat, who was candidate for vice president. He was inaugurated March 4, 1901, and served as president of the senate during the session of congress which ended March 14, 1901. He was a member of the United States delegation to the international peace congress which met at The Hague in May, 1901, and was received by the queen of Holland and by the emperor of Germany. He was in Washington when President McKinley was shot by an assassin in Buffalo on September 6, 1901, and was hastened to Buffalo, arriving there on the evening of September 13, 1901, and was sworn in as president of the United States on the following day, September 14, 1901, at the home of Ansley Wilcox, where President McKinley died.

President Roosevelt was married December 2, 1886, to Miss Alice Hathaway Lee, of Boston, Massachusetts. They have a daughter, Alice Lee, born February 12, 1884, and a son, Theodore, born September 13, 1887. Mrs. Roosevelt died February 14, 1884, two days after the birth of her daughter. On December 2, 1886, President Roosevelt was married to Miss Edith Kermit Carow, of Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York. They have five children, Theodore, born September 13, 1887; Kermit, born October 10, 1889; Ethel Carow, born August 13, 1891; Archibald Bulloch, born June 10, 1894, and Quentin, born November 19, 1897.

President Roosevelt is a man of strong physique, and has always been fond of outdoor sports. He is a hunter of big game, and has killed many specimens of the larger animals of North America. He is a ranchman, and has a ranch in Dakota, where he has spent much time. He is a member of many clubs in New York City, and is a member of the Union League club of Chicago, the Metropolitan club of Washington, D. C., and the Chevy Chase club of Maryland. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of the War of 1812, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Society of Colonial Dames, the Society of Sons of Veterans, the Society of Spanish War Veterans, the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, the Society of the Army of West Virginia, the Society of the Army of the Philippines, the Society of the Army of the Republic, the Society of the Army of the Ohio