The Democrat.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, 1901.

1901 DECEMBER 1901

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

The fault-finding habit is a good thing to avoid. It requires no ability to find fault. When unaccompanied by some suggestions for improvement, the kick of a fault finder is intellectually upon the same level as the kick of a mule. The men who make a success of life, who forge, who construct, who help the condition of their fellowmen, spend little time finding fault with the efforts of others.

Christmas Tide.

Again we are nearing the season of good will, the Christmas tide when all animosities should be forgotten. Life is not long enough to make it profitable to cherish ill will toward anyone. What if some one has betrayed you, and played you false, is it not best to let it pass? In a few short years it will make no difference. Why let the misconduct of others deprive you of a smile, or the satisfaction of feeling kindly toward all mankind?

Who is Howard Fletcher?

(From the Clinton Herald.)

The idea of panning off Howard Fletcher as a democrat and keeping him on the board of pharmacy commissioners is a joke on the democrats of the state. Howard has been a republican boomer for years, when he was not lying stretched out on a cot in his office. As commissioner his duties are light, and as a lover of the shade he is a success. But if the democrats are to have a place on the board, let them select a genuine democrat, not a republican political henchman.

Admiral Schley went to sea with his Flying Squadron, found the Spanish fleet and destroyed it without the loss of a single ship. But he did not perform this masterly achievement in a manner pleasing to the little men on the Board of Enquiry. These two little men, who were never heard of before they were called by the navy cabal to sit in judgment upon Admiral Schley, are so small that it is not at all probable that their views will have much influence upon public opinion. Admiral Dewey, who fully understands the duties and responsibilities of a naval commander, found nothing to criticise in Admiral Schley's management or conduct. On the contrary he eulogizes him and says that he was in command of the fleet during the battle and entitled to the glory of the victory. Admiral Dewey's findings are fully supported by the evidence. They will be generally adopted by the public, and the president or congress will be very apt to indulge in a house cleaning in the navy department.

MARCONI'S GREAT TRIUMPH

He Gets Signals at St. Johns, Nd., Which Were Sent from England.

St. Johns, Nd., Dec. 16.—Signor Marconi announced the most wonderful scientific discovery of modern times Saturday night in stating that he had received electric signals across the Atlantic ocean from his station in Cornwall, England. He explains that before leaving England he made plans for accomplishing this result. Before he left England he arranged that the electrician in charge of the station, which is located at Poldhu, should begin sending signals daily after a certain date which Signor Marconi would cable him after having perfected his arrangements here.

Signor Marconi cabled the dates and the hours during which signals were to be sent, and on those dates—Wednesday and Thursday last—received the signal agreed upon, the letter "S," repeatedly. The distance is 1,700 miles. Marconi is going to England soon and expects to telegraph the story of the coronation next summer by the wireless method.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—A year or so ago Tesla declared he had received telegraphic signals from Mars, and a local electrician suggests that Marconi's signals at St. Johns may be also from Mars, as it is exactly the same signal.

Run Down by a Train.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 16.—Two men were killed and another was severely injured at Delray, a suburb of Detroit, early in the day by Lake Shore passenger train No. 322. The dead: Charles De Rosier, Ecorse. Fred Weisner, Delray. Injured: Ernest Hemselman, leg broken, head cut. The men, who were on their way to work, were walking on the railroad track. It was foggy and they neither heard nor saw the approaching train. De Rosier was instantly killed, and Weisner died from his injuries very soon after he was picked up. Hemselman will recover.

Kitchener Reports a Victory.

London, Dec. 16.—Reporting to the war office from Pretoria, Lord Kitchener says: "Bruce Hamilton, after a long night march, surprised Piet Viljoen's laager, at dawn Dec. 13, at Witkraens, twenty-five miles northwest of Ermelo, killed sixteen Boers and captured seventy-six armed prisoners. Many others were wounded and were left at farms. He also recaptured one of Benson's guns, the other having been destroyed. Two field cornets are among the prisoners. The captured gun is in good order and was used against the retreating enemy."

Verdict of $14,000 for Libel.

Omaha, Dec. 13.—The jury in the case of Miss Agnes Frizzell, who sued J. C. Root, sovereign commander of the Woodmen of the World, and others for the publication in The Tidings of an alleged libel, has returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, allowing her $14,000 damages. The publication was in connection with a controversy over the placing of a tombstone over the grave of a victim of an Arkansas tornado.

Three Children Drowned.

New York, Dec. 13.—Three children of Tunis Pons, an employe of a steel manufacturing company at Pompton Lake, N. J., were drowned in a small body of water near their home, known as Slater's pond. The children were Clara, Lizzie and Benjamin, respectively 16, 12, and 10 years old. They were skating.

DIVISION IN THE COURT

Admirals Not Unanimous in Their Conclusions in the Schley Case.

BENHAM AND RAMSEY ARE AGREED

Dewey Notes a Difference of View as to Six Points.

Majority of the Court Condemns Schley on Eleven Points—Dewey Declares Him Sole Commander on July 3, 1898.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The most prolonged, interesting and important naval tribunal ever held in this country came to a close yesterday—having in open and secret session lasted one week short of three months—when Secretary Long was handed the findings of the court of inquiry which inquired into the conduct of Rear Admiral Schley during the Santiago campaign. For seven weeks the court heard testimony, and for fully a month it deliberated upon that mass of evidence, finally reaching the conclusions announced. The result was a complete surprise, and it is probable that no prophesy has approached the truth. Instead of one report there are two, both are signed by George Dewey, president, and by Samuel C. Lemly, as judge advocate.

Simply a Matter of Form.

This is a form said to be recognized in all courts of inquiry, the signatures of the other members not being necessary. But it is explained that Admiral Dewey signed the second report, a minority report, to express his qualification of or dissent from the views expressed by the court—comprising beside himself Admirals Benham and Ramsey—in the first report. It is said at the navy department that there will

REAR ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

be no further proceedings in this celebrated case on the department's initiative. Secretary Long and Judge Advocate Lemly positively decline to discuss the findings in any phase. The secretary received the reports at 5 o'clock last evening, and he has not yet acted upon them. It is probable that he will simply append his signature with the usual "approved" to the whole record.

Schley Will Make no Statement.

A representative of the Associated Press conveyed first information of the findings of the court to Admiral Schley. He was seated in the public reception room of a hotel chatting with friends and several newspaper men, and evinced no signs of nervousness over the outcome. When the conclusions of Admiral Dewey were read to him Admiral Schley showed his pleasure, and it was evident from his manner that he regarded the statement from Admiral Dewey as a vindication of his cause. He declined to make any statement concerning the court's findings, and excusing himself from the little company which had gathered about him, went to his apartments, where Mrs. Schley had been anxiously awaiting to hear the court's decision.

MAJORITY OPINION IN FULL

What Ramsey and Benham Think the Facts Demonstrate.

Following is the full opinion of Admirals Benham and Ramsey, constitutings the majority of the court:

"Commodore Schley, in command of the flying squadron, should have proceeded with utmost dispatch off Cienfuegos and should have maintained a close blockade of that port. He should have endeavored, on May 23, at Cienfuegos, to obtain information regarding the Spanish squadron by communicating with the insurgents at the place designated in the memorandum delivered to him at 8:15 a. m. of that date.

"He should have proceeded from Cienfuegos to Santiago de Cuba with all dispatch, and should have disposed his vessels with a view of intercepting the enemy in any attempt to pass the flying squadron. He should not have delayed the squadron for the Eagle.

"He should not have made the retrograde turn westward with his squadron. He should have promptly obeyed the navy department's order of May 25. He should have endeavored to capture or destroy the Spanish vessels at anchor near the entrance of Santiago harbor on May 29 and 30. He did not do his utmost with the force under his command to capture or destroy the Colon and other vessels of the enemy which he attacked on May 31.

"By commencing the engagement on July 3 with the port battery and turning the Brooklyn around with port helm Commodore Schley caused her to lose distance and position with the Spanish vessels—especially with the Vizcaya and Colon. The turn of the Brooklyn to starboard was made to avoid getting her into dangerous proximity to the Spanish vessels. The turn was made toward the Texas and caused that vessel to stop and back her engines to avoid possible collision.

"Admiral Schley did injustice to Lieutenant Commander A. C. Hodgson in publishing only a portion of the correspondence which passed between them.

"Commodore Schley's conduct in connection with the events of the Santiago campaign prior to June 1, 1898, was characterized by vacillation, dilatoriness and lack of enterprise. His official reports regarding the coal supply and the coaling facilities of the flying squadron were inaccurate and misleading.

"His conduct during the battle of July 3 was self-possessed, and he encouraged, in his own person, his subordinate officers and men to fight courageously.

"George Dewey, admiral, U. S. N., president.

"Samuel C. Lemly, judge advocate general, U. S. N., judge advocate."

WHERE ADMIRAL DEWEY DIFFERS

Six Points Where He Does Not Agree With His Colleagues.

Admiral Dewey's report notes six points where he thinks the facts do not warrant the majority's conclusions. He says:

"In the opinion of the undersigned the passage from Key West to Cienfuegos was made by the flying squadron with all possible dispatch, Commodore Schley having in view the importance of arriving off Cienfuegos with as much coal as possible in the ships' bunkers. The blockade of Cienfuegos was effective. Commodore Schley, in permitting the steamer Adula to enter the port of Cienfuegos, expected to obtain information concerning the Spanish squadron from her when she came out.

"The passage from Cienfuegos to a point about twenty-two miles south of Santiago was made with as much dispatch as was possible while keeping the squadron a unit. The blockade of Santiago was effective. Commodore Schley was the senior officer of our squadron off Santiago when the Spanish squadron attempted to escape on the morning of July 3, 1898. He was in absolute command, and is entitled to the credit due to such commanding officer for the glorious victory which resulted in the total destruction of the Spanish ships.

"George Dewey, Admiral, U. S. N., president.

"Samuel C. Lemly, Judge Advocate General, U. S. N., judge advocate."

The case is closed with the following recommendation: "In view of the length of time which has elapsed since the occurrence of the events of the Santiago campaign the court recommends no further proceedings be had in the premises.

"George Dewey, Admiral, U. S. N., president.

"Samuel C. Lemly, Judge Advocate General, U. S. N., judge advocate."

Admiral Dewey was seen late last night and declined to make any statement concerning the court's findings. He said that the court was not dissolved and that he was still bound by his oath of secrecy.

FLOODS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Fifteen Lives Lost and Considerable Property Damaged.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16.—The loss of probably fifteen lives and property damage that will run into the millions have resulted from flood and wind which for forty-eight hours raged over almost all of Pennsylvania, sending streams out of their banks, crippling industries along the valleys, making idle thousands of workmen, flooding hundreds of residences and business houses, bringing railroad and telegraph traffic almost to a standstill and destroying great quantities of farm property in the lowlands. In some places the rainfall has reached a total of three inches. Rivers are rising rapidly, and the losses are likely to be greatly increased within the next twenty-four hours.

A fast train on the Philadelphia and Erie division of the Pennsylvania railroad went through the bridge spanning Lycoming creek between Williamsport and Newberry, at 6 o'clock in the morning. Three trainmen were killed, as follows: John Martz, engineer; Frederick Glass, fireman; George Farley, brakeman. The engine and nine cars were engulfed in the icy water. The creek was greatly swollen and no efforts could be made to reach the bodies. Near Hazleton a miner was drowned. Three men are said to have drowned at Pottsbille, and a miner was blown into a culvert at Wilkesbarre and killed. At Ralston a boat loaded with Italians capsized and seven are said to have lost their lives.

MRS. BONINE GOES ACQUIT

Jury Thinks That She Had a Right to Kill James Seymour Ayres.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Bonine, charged with the murder of James Seymour Ayres, Jr., in the Kenmore hotel, in this city, on the night of May 13, last evening rendered a verdict of not guilty, and the defendant was set at liberty. Such a conclusion of the trial was generally expected, the popular impression here being that from the evidence submitted the prosecution had failed to prove its case against Mrs. Bonine. The jury was out less than five hours.

Fierce Gale Sweeps Channels.

London, Dec. 13.—A fierce gale is sweeping the English and Irish channels. Many vessels are seeking shelter and the lifeboats are busy rescuing small craft. Dover is experiencing the full force of the storm, and numbers of ships off there are making signals of distress. A Belgian fishing boat has foundered in the North sea, resulting in the drowning of fourteen persons. Snow in the midlands has stopped hunting.

Senator Sewell Very Weak.

Camden, N. J., Dec. 16.—United States Senator William J. Sewell is reported to be in a very weak condition and in danger of a second relapse. The physicians say that while he may live for some days yet, another sinking spell might cause his death at any time. The Sewell family is gathered at the homestead awaiting the end. Senator Sewell is suffering from diabetes, complicated with other diseases.

True Bill Against the Jacksons.

London, Dec. 16.—At the Old Bailey the grand jury returned a true bill against Theodore Jackson and Laura Jackson (Ann Odealia Diss de Bar). The recorder, in charging the grand jury, commented upon the "horrible and blasphemous character of the evidence."

COLD SNAP IS SEVERE

Extends from Texas to East of the Mississippi and Far South.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—The cold snap that came out from the west Friday night was the worst ever, so far as Chicago is posted. Yesterday was the coldest December day here since a record was kept officially, and early in the morning the temperature was minus 11. The weather is growing warmer now. But west temperatures of 10 and 15 below were quite numerous, but in that region the wave has passed, and the latest from Wyoming was of a heavy snow falling, which will tie up the railways.

St. Louis had the coldest weather ever known at that point in the winter, so did dozens of other towns in Colorado, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio. Down in Mississippi the temperature went down to 10 above, and an old negro froze to death. Ice has closed the Mississippi river between Memphis and St. Louis. In Texas there was no sign of warmer weather last night, but everywhere else in the arctic belt it was moderating.

FEDERATION HAS ADJOURNED

After Deciding the Autonomy Question and Re-Electing the Old Officers.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 16.—The Federation of Labor, in the last minutes of Saturday afternoon's session put itself on record on two questions which have been agitating the delegates, namely—trade autonomy and socialism. The special committee on autonomy recommended that where there are only a few craftsmen in a large industrial concern the best interests of all would be conserved by the few joining the paramount organization in such establishment, and the organization of subdivided crafts into district and national trade councils, where all disputes should be settled.

The recommendations of the committee, to the surprise of many, were unanimously adopted without a single remark being made by any one. The report antagonized socialism by vigorously upholding trades unionism, and the Socialist delegates did not antagonize the report. All the old officers were re-elected.

At the night session many reports were presented and disposed of, and the convention adjourned sine die at 12:45 a. m. yesterday.

ORDER WAS IGNORED

And the Result Is Nine People Killed and Twelve Badly Injured.

VICTIMS CREMATED IN WRECK

Frightful Disaster on the Illinois Central Railroad Near Rockford, Ills.—Names of the Dead.

Rockford, Ills., Dec. 16.—Disobedience of plain orders by the crew of the freight train caused the wreck on the Illinois Central eight miles east of this city just before midnight. Nine persons were killed and twelve were injured in the debris of crushing steel, flying splinters, and broken glass that resulted from the fearful impact of the two trains. The trains came together on a sharp curve. There was no time for a warning shriek of the whistle. There was the flashing of two headlights, a shock, and both engines were crushed into shapeless masses of steel.

Six passenger coaches and ten freight cars loaded with merchandise, were piled into one great mass of broken timbers and splintered woodwork. In this mass was buried the engineers and firemen of both trains and at least five others. This pile of wreckage leaped into flames almost in an instant. Those of the victims who were not fortunate enough to be killed outright were burned to death hours before relief could reach them.

Names of Dead and Injured.

The killed: David Beehan, engineer of freight train, resides in Freeport; Edward Carey, fireman on freight train, remains taken to home in Freeport; Richard Ormsby, engineer of passenger train, body held at Rockford for conclusion of inquest; James Reardon, fireman of passenger train, body taken to home in Freeport; William Reynolds of Irene, Ills.; George Reynolds, in the employ of the company as section foreman, with headquarters at South Addison; Robert Thompson, baggage expressman on passenger train, residence at Dubuque, Ia.; colored porter on passenger train; newsboy on passenger train, believed to be Coats of Chicago.

Following is the list of the injured: B. R. Ahrent, Chicago, bruised on the face and head; D. J. Canchester, Chicago, bruised about the body, left arm cut; Hays Fletcher, Chicago, cut in right arm and head; E. Howard, Chicago, bruised on body and cut over left eye; Jack Lewis, Chicago, bruised on head and left shoulder; P. M. Miller, Chicago, slight cut on left hand, right leg wrenched; J. H. Quinlan, conductor of passenger train, bruised about the chest and severe scalp wound, resides at Chicago, probably fatally injured; H. B. Weilman, 835 Jackson boulevard, Chicago, left shoulder dislocated, right arm crushed and amputated, condition serious.

Fire Follows the Wreck.

The fire followed so close upon the impact that those who escaped other horrors and suffering were compelled to stand in the open prairie with the temperature 20 degrees below zero, insufficiently clad, while the surviving members of the crews of the wrecked trains tramped four miles through the storm to secure relief.

The passenger was the regular Omaha train, due in Chicago at 9:40 p. m. It consisted of baggage and express car, a smoker, a coach, parlor car, and diner. It was running at a high rate of speed, being over three hours late on account of the cold weather. The freight train was running as No. 51 and it was composed of fourteen loaded cars, three empties, and a way car. The freight was running at high speed and the trains came together without warning, a slight curve hiding each from the other. Neither engine whistled for brakes nor used the air so far as could be ascertained.

Engines Reduced to Scrap Iron.

The crash was terrific, both engines being reduced to scrap iron. The roof of one car was hurled into a field fat from the right of way, while a casing weighing 1,200 pounds was thrown into a field 200 feet away. The temperature was 20 degrees below zero and an icy wind was blowing across the prairie, the point where the wreck occurred being in a shallow cut, affording no protection. The injured were without hats and wraps and suffered terribly. By the united efforts of the survivors the way car was pushed back from the wreckage to escape the flames and the wounded were placed on the bunks inside. Two hours elapsed before any relief was at hand. Then an engine arrived from the east and pulled away the car to Irene, three miles distant.

Ford City, Pa., Dec. 13.—The Fifth Avenue hotel, of this place, was destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday and seven persons more or less burned or otherwise injured. After the fire was subdued the charred remains of John Demond were found in the ruins.

Real Estate Transfers.

Nettie E Funk and husband to W B and Lora M Stewart n pt lot 5 sub-div of sw¼ sec 25-89-5	$ 200
L J Lilliorlege and wife to Strickland & Newcomb n½ se¼ se¼ sec 25-88-5	700
Geo M Steger and wife to Michael Steger All land sw¼ of Chicago, St Paul & Kansas Ry in se cor of e½ ne¼ sw¼ sec 25-89-3	5[illegible]
Fannie E Haberle to Emma Alcock lot 900 Manchester	100
J A Thomas to Charles U Miller lot 3 in blk 16 Ryan	22[illegible]
Francis Basquin and wife to F L Minkler lots 7 and 8 blk 3 Mickler add to Edgewood	350
E H Sellens and wife to Margaret Barrey lots 3 and 4 Stevens add to Masonville	150
Barnhart Winistorfer to Jos Winistorfer lot 8 in blk 34 Nottingham now Earlville	400
E W Kirkpatrick and wife to R A Cooley & Co pt lot 648 and of 649 Manchester	2 100
Albert L Barker and wife to John D Smith e 45 ft of lot 10 blk 6 Hopkinton	1 500
John H Seba to Anna M Seba com at sw cor sec 22-87-5 r m north 40 23-100 chs e 13 25-100 chs s 3; 5 4-4 degrees e 25 39-100 chs s 13 degrees e 9 chs s 2 degrees w 3 55-100 chs s 17 degrees west 5 56-100 chs w 21 82-100 chs	2 834
James B Duffy and wife to Wm H Duffy und ½ of e½ nw¼ and se¼ ne¼ sec 20-87-6	2 500
Matthew Noyes to Jane McNeil com at ne cor of sw¼ nw¼ sec 30-87-3 s 42 3 38 rds w 38 rds n 42 4-38 rds e 38 rds	800
Frank S Griffin and wife to Masonville co-operative creamery co lots 41 and 41 Masonville	100
Rosa E Robinson and husband to Marissa Louise Stoner blk 23 and va ra ed alley and lots 1 and 2 in blk 24 Earlville	1 200
O M Taylor and wife to Samuel B Sloan lots 16, 17 and 18 Baker's add to Greeley	125
Geo W Parker and wife to C A Robinson lot 2 blk 1 Parker's add to Oneida and com 2 rd sn and 4 rds e sw cor sec 35-88-4 run n 8 rds e 1 rd s 8 rds w 1 rd	75
Jacob H Huyck and wife to Lida I. Wellman lots 210, 211, 212, 213 and 214 Masonville	750
Anna Hood and husband to Ezra Cooper lots 7 and 8 in blk 1 Oneida	700
E W Chapman and wife to Mrs E A Strong lots 22 and 24 in blk 3 Greeley	975
H D Wood and wife et al Mary Chambers lot 1 block 5 Dundee	25
Greeley Farmer Creamery Co to Wm Hockaday and John D Michael lots 9 and 11 blk 2 Baker's add to Greeley	380
Charles Ferguson and wife to Frank G Larrabee ne¼ se¼ sec 14-90-6	1 810
A S Coon and wife to Adelbert Clark e½ se¼ ne¼ and ne¼ se¼ and a strip 2 rds wide across s side sw¼ se¼ sw¼ se¼ ne¼ sec 21 and s 8-10 nw¼ sw¼ nw¼ sec 35 all in 90-5	3 950
R W Terrill and wife to Alexander Purvis w 8-4 se¼ sw¼ nw¼ and s 1 rod of w 3-4 ne¼ sw¼ nw¼ sec 29-89-5	3 0[illegible]
Charles Ferguson and wife to Cora E Quimmyer nw¼ se¼ sec 14-90-5	1 800
E R Ross and wife to Edwin Corell lot 4-5 and 10 in sub-div of n½ nw¼ sec 29-93-4 and w½ lot 11 blk 5 Baker's 1st add to Greeley	1 150
Alonzo Perry and wife to George Ashline e½ se¼ sw¼ ne¼ sec 2-90-5	500
C H Denton and wife to W A Lang com 98 rds s of qr post on n line of sec 29 e 12 rds s 10 rds w 12 rds n 10 rds also use of an alley on e enough for passage of team etc	325

STATEMENT

Of the Condition of the Delaware County State Bank,

Organized under the laws of Iowa, located at Manchester in the county of Delaware, at the close of business on the 10th day of Dec., A. D., 1901, made to the Auditor of State as required by law:

ASSETS.

Amount of Bills, Bonds and other evidences of debts discounted or purchased actually owned by the Bank		363 189 28
Amount of cash on hand, described as follows:		
Gold coin	9,185 00	
Silver coin and bullion	1,420 46	
Legal tender and national bank notes and subsidiary coin	10 828 00	
Drafts and checks on other solvent banks and other cash items not dishonored, on hand and belonging to the bank	3,217 68	24 651 68
The amount subject to be drawn at sight on deposit with solvent banks or bankers:		
Nat'l Bank of Republic, New York	7,423 69	
First National Bank, Chicago, Ill	23,809 29	
Second National Bank, Dubuque, Iowa	21,181 12	
Des Moines Savings Bank, Des Moines	12,312 87	
Merchants National Bank, Cedar Rapids, Ia	18,294 35	83,051 42
Revenue stamp acct		123 00
Overdrafts		49 60
The value of real property (owned by the bank)	12,847 90	
The value of personal property (owned by the bank)	2,500 00	15,347 90
Total Assets		486,412 38

LIABILITIES.

The amount of capital stock actually paid up in cash		60,000 00
(The total amount due depositors, as follows):		
Amount sight deposits	146,296 99	
Amount time deposits	251,198 47	397,495 46
The amount of undivided profits, as follows:		
Surplus fund	20,000 00	
Other profits on hand (after deducting taxes and expenses)	8,916 92	28,916 92
Total liabilities		486,412 38
Amount of liabilities to the Bank on part of the directors		
As borrowers	880 00	
As endorsers	6,247 00	7,127 00

State of Iowa, Delaware County—ss.

We, Wm. C. Cawley, President, R. W. Tirrill, vice-President, and Chas. J. Seeds, Cashier of the Bank above named, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is full, true and correct, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the assets therein set forth are bona fide the property of said Bank in its corporate capacity and that no part of the same has been loaned or advanced to said Bank for the purpose of being exhibited as a portion of its assets.

WM. C. CAWLEY, President.
R. W. TIRRILL, Vice-President.
CHAS. J. SEEDS, Cashier.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence by Wm. C. Cawley president and Chas. J. Seeds cashier this 16th day of Dec., 1901.

[SEAL] G. G. PIERCE,
Notary Public of Iowa in and for Delaware county.

Attested by: W. G. Kenyon, H. F. Arnold, C. W. Keagy, Directors.

Notice of Change of Name.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of December, 1901, an order was made by the District Court of Delaware county, Iowa, by which the name of a person described as being 28 years of age, height 5 feet 10 inches, hair dark brown, blue eyes, born in Manchester, said county, and whose parents were Margaret A. Dugan, now residing in Prairie township, said county, and James F. Dugan, whose place of residence is unknown, was changed from John Robert Dugan to that of John Bert Barr, and that said change will by order of said court take effect on and after the 25 day of January 1902.

JOHN NEORGEN,
Clerk District Court, Delaware Co., Ia.
BRONSON & CARR,
Attorneys for Applicant. 51-4-w.

For Sale.

Thirty-two farms in southern Iowa from 60 to 400 acres $27 to $50 per acre.

Hotel and fixtures for sale. One good creamery for sale or trade for lands, also farms and city property in and around Manchester and South Dakota.

W. G. KENYON.
51-tf

Notice of Appointment of Administrator With the Will Annexed.

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
Delaware County, }

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified an Administrator with will annexed, of the estate of Ferdinand Dunham, late of Delaware county Iowa, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated to the undersigned for allowance.

Dated Manchester, Iowa, December, 17, 1901.

ABNER DUNHAM.
BRONSON & CARR,
Attorneys for Estate. 51-3-w

THEY CRUSH THE POWERS

This is written in mid-October. The long, oppressive summer is quite gone. Fading leaf, withering tree and the rustling corn in the fields are signs of the season. Fog, frost, rain, snow,—they are coming. You remember last winter; of 1900 and 1901. The weather was cruel. Ah! the thousands it killed, and the hundreds of thousands it maimed and crippled. Oh, the rough grasp it laid on men at work, women at home, and children in cribs and cradles. Coughs that began before Thanksgiving Day are racking and tearing them still; yes, and growing worse as they dig deeper into the poor, tired throat and lungs. Many were cured by using Benson's Porous Plasters. For the soothing and healing power of these Plasters is wonderful. They conquer the complaints

THAT ARE KILLING THE PEOPLE.

No other plaster, no other medicine or application, can compare with them. Coughs, colds, backache, rheumatism, lumbago, kidney and liver troubles, asthma, influenza,—they all go down before Benson's Plasters like a snow image in the sun. You can't throw money away on a Benson's Plaster. Everybody is going to use them this season. But make certain you get the genuine. All druggists, or we will prepay postage on any number ordered in the United States on receipt of 25c. each.

Seabury & Johnson, Mfg. Chemists, N.Y.

Candies and Nuts

We have an exceptionally fine line of Candies and Nuts, for the Holiday trade.

Call and see them.

T. N. Arnold.

We are Commanded to Watch as Well as to Pray.

Are You Watched?

You can have a watch on your wife, your daughter, your son, your sweetheart, and on yourself, all for very little money, with full assurance of good time and confidence unshaken—by calling on Boynton & McEwen, who have in stock a full line of

- Elgin and Waltham -

watches, from the smallest size to the largest made—cased in solid gold, or 25 year gold filled, or solid silver, or nickle cases—style and price to suit your pleasure.

We have a large line of Ladies' and Gents'

Chains, Rings, Emblem goods, Charms, Lockets, Solid Silver Spoons, Forks, Berry Spoons, Cream Ladles, Pearl Handle Knives, Large line of Solid Silver Souvenir Spoons--with Court House or U. S. Fishery buildiug engraved in gold gilt bowl.

Diamond Rings, Diamond Studs and Wedding Rings.

We have an elegant line of Silver Plated Hollow-ware, Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Baking dishes, Nut bowls, Bon Bons, &c. &c.

Don't forget to call and see what we have to show you.

BOYNTON & McEWEN.

Established in 1859.

This Week

Our Holiday line of

Toys, Fancy Goods, Books, Etc.

will be opened for Christmas lookers.

An assortment bigger than ever with all the new Novelties.

Visit the "Plunder Store" and see the Christmas offerings.

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Gentlemen:—I take this opportunity to tell you how much good your "6088" has done me. My feet and ankles were badly swollen last fall but on using three bottles of your remedy I felt a great relief and have been on the gain ever since.

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Axes.

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We have made special efforts in selecting our Christmas stock this season, and have a fine and complete assortment of

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