The Democrat.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1906.

At a Japanese entertainment in Washington for the benefit of the famine sufferers in Japan, Masuji Mijakawa, a graduate of the George Washington university law school and the first Japanese lawyer ever admitted to the American bar, introduced the speaker, Senator Tillman, as "one of the greatest, if not the greatest, man in congress."

The first legal hanging of a human being that has accurred in this state since February, 26, 1895, took place in the penitentiary at Anamosa last Friday where Joseph C. Smith, a negro about 42 years of age was executed. The crime of which he was convicted and suffered the death penalty, was a heartless, cold blooded murder. There are many persons who do not believe capital punishment is right under any circumstances and such is our belief. But if capital punishment is justifiable in any case it was in his. There is not the least doubt as to his guilt. The crime for which he paid the death penalty was committed at Buxton, Iowa, near Albia, on the morning of October 16, 1903, his victim being Mrs. Ida Canady, also colored. Smith lay in wait for his victim at her home. When he saw her open the door he rushed into the house and struck her, knocking her across the room. In her fright she grasped the legs of her assailant and pleaded for mercy. Unheeding her entreaties he struck her in the face with a revolver he had in his hand and beat her to death, made his escape, but was captured in the timber near Hocking, only a few miles south of the scene of his crime. To his captors he said: "I am satisfied. I got my revenge."

The town of Tombstone in Arizona has probably as frank a saloon keeper as can be found anywhere, and he reminds one of the late "Stormy" Jordan of this state. His method of advertising is to state facts, as following bears witness: Friends and neighbors: I am grateful for past favors and having supplied my store with a fine line of choice liquors allow me to inform you that I shall continue to make drunkards, paupers and beggars for the sober, industrious, respectable part of the community to support. My liquors will excite riot, robbery and bloodshed. They will diminish your comforts, increase your expenses and shorten life. I shall confidently recommend them as sure to multiply fatal accidents and incurable diseases. They will deprive some of life, others of reason, many of character and all of peace. They will make fathers fiends, wives widows, children orphans and all poor. I will train yoursons ni infidelity, dissipation, ignorance, lewdness and every other vice. I will corrupt the ministers of religion, obstruct the gospel, defile the church and cause as much temporal and eternal death as I can. I will thus 'accomodate the public'—it may be at the loss of my never dying soul. But I have a family to support, the business pays and the public encourages it. I have paid my license and the traffic is lawful, and if I don't sell it somebody will. I know the bible says: "Thou shalt not kill, no drunkard shall enter the kingdom of heaven,' and I do not expect the drunkard maker to fare any better, but I want an easy living and I have resolved to gather the wages of iniquity and fatten on the ruin of my species. I shall therefore, carry on my business with energy and do my best to diminish the wealth of the nation and endanger the safety of the state. As my business flourishes in proportion to your sensibility and ignorance I will do my best to prevent moral purity and intellectual growth. Should you doubt my ability I refer you to the pawnshops, the poorhouse, the police court, the hospital, the penitentiary and the gallows, where you will find many of my best customers have gone. A sight of them will convince you that I do what I say. Allow me to inform you that you are fools and that I am an honest saloon keeper."

Crop Bulletin.

The average daily temperature of the past week was 3 to 5 degrees above normal and there has been no measurable amount of rainfall reported in the state since the 15th. Ideal weather conditions have prevailed and good progress has been made in farm work. Seeding of small grain has been practically finished in the southern half of the state, and it is nearing completion in the northern section. The acreage of oats and spring wheat is probably a little less than the average of recent years. Good progress has been made in plowing and harrowing ground for planting corn, the soil being now in fair condition for working. Planting early potatoes is in progress, and some farmers have ventured to begin planting corn on dry, warm soil The pastures are beginning to afford some forage for stock. Altogether the week has been very favorable and encouraging to farmers.

The Turk.

The Turk practices no trade, engages in no commerce. They have a proverb which says, "The Frank has science, the American commerce, the Osmanli majesty." But, as majesty won't fill stomachs, those who do not serve as soldiers strive to become functionaries, and the men of the small villages, failing in this, do nothing, and the work of the fields and house falls upon the shoulders of the women. One chronicle states that occasionally the man of the house crochets a stocking or minds the baby for a short period.

Domestic Bookkeeping.

"And what's your reason for increasing the servants' wages, pray?" her friend asked.

"Because my husband complained that my dress and millinery bills equaled the household expenses, and I want to show him they do not."—London Tit-Bits.

FIRE HAVOC AND DEATH IN A REVEL

Earthquake Brings Destruction to San Francisco.

THEN FIRE ADDS ITS HORRORS

Hundreds, May Be Thousands, of Lives Are Sacrificed.

The greatest disaster that ever overcame an American city was suffered by San Francisco when at 5:15 on the morning of April 18 the city was practially wrecked by an earthquake. The shock lasted three minutes. Buildings swayed and toppled over, burying hundreds of people in the debris. The loss of life is enormous. Fire at once broke out and as the water mains were broken the flames could not be checked. Dynamite was used to blow up buildings but all efforts to check the flames proved futile, and the fire burned on relentlessly, continuing for four days, and only stopping when nothing worthy of the name of a building in the business district and not more than half of the residence district was left. Even now no estimate of the dead can be made. Five hundred is as near accuracy as 5,000, and the property loss will probably reach $300,000,000.

Prompt action characterized the municipal and federal governments in providing protection to the sufferers

CHRONICLE BUILDING.

against the unspeakable degenerates who, like vultures, flocked to the scene of destruction to prey upon the unfortunate ones, and all of the police and all available troops were quickly detailed for duty. That the work of the police and troops might be more effective, and as the emergency was such as to require severe measures, the following proclamation was issued by Mayor Schmitz:

"The federal troops, the members of the regular police force and all special police officers have been authorized to kill any and all persons detected engaged in looting or in the commission of any other crime.

In the section north of Market street the ruined district is practically bounded on the west by Van Ness avenue, although in many blocks the flames destroyed squares to the west of that thoroughfare. The Van Ness avenue burned line runs northly to Greenwich street, which is a few blocks from the bay. Then the boundary goes over Telegraph hill and down to that portion of the shore that faces Oakland. Practically everything included between Market street, Van Ness avenue, Greenwich, and the bay is in ashes. On the east side of Hyde street hill the fire burned down to Bay street and Montgomery avenue and stopped at that intersection. All south of Market street, which perhaps some exceptions in the vicinity of the Pacific Mail dock, is gone. This section is bounded on the north by Market street and runs out to Guererro street, goes out that street two blocks, turns west to Dolores, runs west six blocks to about Twenty-Second, taking in four blocks on the others side of Dolores. The fire then took an irregular course southward, spreading out as far as Twenty-Fifth street and going down that way to the southerly bay shore.

Famine is already presenting its hideous face. At best the city never carried more than three days' supply of provisions and food, and now, with the wholesale districts and warehouses wiped out, there is already a shortage of food and prices are in most instances trebled and quintupled. An Associated Press man was obliged to pay 25 cents for a small glass of mineral water in the Hayes valley district. There is absolutely not a drop of water in that half of the city that has been laid waste.

FIGHT AT VAN NESS AVENUE

Desperate Effort to Check the Devouring Flames Described.

With each succeeding hour the devastation and destruction in this stricken and prostrate ruin of a city grew. On the third day Mayor Schmitz and Chief of Police Dinan saw that the only hope of saving the western addition, with its forest of frame dwellings, and the Richmond district, with its thousands of homes, was to check the cruel march of the wall of fire at Van Ness avenue.

This avenue is ninety feet wide, and the possibilities of checking the march of the flames here looked hopeful to these who were figuring ways and means in the hour of awful horror. The orders were given to concentrate every fire engine in the city at this avenue, to marshal troops of soldiers there, the police and all the army of workers,

GENERAL FUNSTON.

and make one last stand to save the remainder of the city.

The co-operation of the artillery was secured, and cannon was drawn to the avenue to aid the dynamiters in blowing up the mansions of the millionaires on the west side of Van Ness in order to prevent the flames from leaping across the highway and starting on their unrestrained sweep, across the western addition. Every available pound of dynamite was hauled to this point, and the sight was one of stupendous and appalling havoc, as the cannons were trained on the palaces, and the shot tore into the walls and toppled the buildings in crushing ruins. At other points the dynamite was used, and house after house dropped to the earth a mass of dust and debris.

The work was necessarily dangerous, and many of the exhausted workers who had worked through a stretch of forty-eight hours without sleep and scarcely any food, through force of instinctive heroism alone may have been killed while making this last desperate stand. Many of the workers in placing the blasts took chances that spelled injury or death. But it was all of no use. There seemed to be an irresistible power behind the flames.

NATION QUICK TO ACT

President Issues a Proclamation Calling for Relief.

The heart of the nation has gone out to the stricken metropolis of the Pacific coast—from far and near, in city, town and hamlet, the angel of charity is stirring the hearts of the people and the hand of relief is reaching out from all directions to California's queen city as she sits around the ashes of her greatness. President Roosevelt issued a proclamation calling on all to spring to the relief of the destitute, the war department is straining every nerve to forward tents and food to the homeless and starving.

The cities of the country began moving. Chicago, remembering her own day of desolation, told San Francisco to say what she wants and it shall be sent at once. New York is organizing relief on a gigantic scale—in fact all the big cities are coming to the rescue. Smaller towns have not waited to find out what is needed—they have appropriated cash. Governors, mayors, wealthy men, have all telegraphed their readiness to respond in the manner most acceptable, and fraternal societies everywhere are responding to the cry for succor.

San Francisco is a city of ruins. There is no pen that can describe the scene of desolation left in the wake of the terrible disaster that has overtaken it. What made San Francisco famous is nothing but heaps of smoldering debris. Its magnificent buildings, its markets, its gay and happy throngs are no more. Inhabitants are fleeing from it as though from a dread pestilence. The scene beggars description and the pen of a Hugo or Tolstoi would be unequal to give an adequate idea of it. And the fire is still raging.

Inadaquate as the foregoing is, it enables one to faintly comprehend the terrible experiences through which the people of the stricken city have passed. Space does not permit of telling of the hundreds of acts of bravery that have maked the tremendous fight against nature's eruption and the fire; the pathecic scenes and incidents that were ever present; the encouraging and helpful attitude of one who was bereft of all earthly possessions toward another similarly situated: nor it is possible to tell of the conflicting emotions that possessed the thousands of destitute: the distracted mother seeking her lost children; the splendid courage in the face of starvation; the prompt and drastic measures of the authorities in breaking open stores and confiscating goods—an act made necessary by the shameless, heartless and inhuman attitude of the owners in insisting upon a dollar a loaf for bread, and holding other necessities at proportionately high rates. Incidents like these can only be mentioned; it would require page after page to tell of them, and even with such a report, the reader would have to draw heavily upon his imagination to appreciate the magnitude of the disaster and the extent and intensity of the suffering.

PANIC REIGNS IN THE CITY

Two Hundred Thousand People Want to Get Out—Incidents.

While the heroic fire fighters were making the last stand at the line of Van Ness avenuea panic reigned among the survivors in other parts of the city. The intense heat and the absence of water have been so terrible that scores have become frantic and others have dropped from exhaustion in the streets. Probably 200,000 refugees are struggling to get out of the city.

Crowding all sidewalks in the threatened area are hundreds upon hundreds of householders attempting to drag some of their effects to places of safety. In some instances men with ropes are dragging trunks tandem style, others have sewing machines strapped to the trunks. Again women are rushing for the hills, carrying in their arms only the family cat or a bird cage.

In the panic many mad things are being done. Even soldiers were obliged in many instances to prevent men and women, made insane from the misfortune that has engulfed them, from rushing into doomed buildings in the hope of saving valuables from the ruins. In nearly every instance such action has resulted in death to those who tried it. At Larkin and Sutter streets two men and a woman broke from the police and rushed into a burning apartment house never to reappear.

Some expressmen charged from $10 to $50 to haul a load of baggage or give any aid at all to refugees. Liquor stores in the north end were broken into by thieves and hundreds of men were carrying away the bottled liquors when the soldiers arrived.

When the mansions on Nob hill, the Fairmount and Mark Hopkins' institute were approached by the flames many attempts were made to remove some of the priceless works of art from the buildings. From the Huntington home and the Flood mansion canvasses were cut from the framework with knives. The collections are valued in hundreds of thousands. Very few were saved.

OTHER TOWNS SUFFER DAMAGE

San Jose Severely Shaken and Insane Asylum Is in Ruins.

Several other cities within a radius of one hundred miles of San Francisco suffered damage from the earthquake which caused widespread ruin in that city. According to the best information obtainable the City of San Jose experienced the most severe injury. From the town of Niles, which is about fifteen miles from San Jose, in the Santa Clara valley, came the news that the shock demolished the insane asylum of Agnews, near San Jose, and that 120 bodies already had been taken out of the ruins with the probability that 150 more corpses were in the ruins. The superintendent of the asylum and his wife were killed.

At Napa many buildings were shattered, and the property loss will amount to $300,000, according to late reports. Slight damage, probably not exceeding $10,000, was caused at Vallejo. At Collinsville, on the Sacramento river, the shock wrecked a hotel with-

LELAND STANFORD, JR., UNIVERSITY.

out injuring any of the inmates. Chimneys were toppled over at Woodlands, and the tremor of the earth was plainly felt at Hazen, Nev., fifty miles beyond Wadsworth.

Santa Rosa, one of the prettiest cities of the state, in the prosperous county of Sonoma, is a total wreck. There are 10,000 homeless men, women and children huddled together. The loss of life is not to be estimated. It will probably reach the thousands.

The city of Salinas, which is near San Francisco, was badly damaged by the first shock, and, according to a dispatch received at Los Angeles at 4 p. m., and transmitted here, two other shocks occurred in the afternoon. The total damage in Salinas is estimated at $2,500,000. Spreckels sugar factory, about three miles from Salinas, was destroyed, with a loss of $1,500,000.

Reports from Palo-Alto state that the Leland Stanford, Jr., university has been greatly damaged by the earthquake shocks. All but one of the twenty-six buildings are said to have been wrecked or badly injured. Two persons were killed.

Messengers bring the saddest tidings of the destruction of Healdsburg, Geyserville, Cloverdale, Hopland and Ukiah. This report takes in the county as far north as Mendocino and Lake counties and as far west as the Pacific ocean. These are frontier counties and have not as large towns as farther south. In every case the loss of life and property is shocking.

Red Ruin Has Ceased and Charity Feeds the Hungry.

The great conflagration at San Francisco was finally brought under complete control on the fourth day, leaving practically three-fourths of the city in ashes. The last fight against the flames was in the neighborhood of the big Ferry building, where thousands of people had flocked in the hope of taking boats for other parts.

Then the people had a chance to look about them and begin to make preparations for the future.

There are no hungry people herenow; the gaunt spectre of starvation has been banished by the magnificent response of the people of California, in particular, and by the entire nation in general, to the appeals that went out for assistance. Food by the carload and boatland is pouring into Oakland, in sufficient quantities to overwhelm the committee which has in charge its distribution. So great is the volume of foodstuffs brought into the general depot at Oakland mole that the general committee has made an appeal for skilled labor for the handling of these supplies. Grocers, butchers and commission men have been requested to secure men who are familiar with handling foodsuffs, in order that the business of distribution at the scores of stations established may go on without confusion.

It must not be understood by the charitable people of the country that there is a surfeit of food for the sufferers. While the supply is abundant at this writing it is well for the public to remember that the homeless thousands must be fed and cared for by the organized relief committees for an indefinite period. It is desired therefore that contributions be continued everywhere until the people who have been rendered helpless and destitute by the city's misfortune can care for themselves.

The soldiers and the police are forcing every available man in the downtown district of the city to work, no matter where they are found or under what conditions. One case which attracted attention was that of a young man who was pressed into service by the soldiers. He came clad in a fashionable summer suit, straw hat and kid gloves. The minute the guards caught sight of him he was grabbed and ordered to help clear the bricks and other debris off the car tracks. At first he hesitated, but the sharp point of a bayonet convinced him that there was no escape; for the next five hours he was doing a laborer's work in spite of his handsome attire.

Many of the most substantial business men and property owners of San Francisco already are in consultation with the architects. While the work of clearing away the debris goes forward a corps of draughtsmen will be busily occupied preparing plans for the new buildings to adorn the city. P. W. Lilienthal, president of the Anglo-California bank, said: "Now is the time for every man to put his shoulder to the wheel to build up the new city. There is going to be a new city, and I am going to do all I can to make it the greatest in the world." Several large establishments have sent messages to their customers throughout the state that they will open for business in San Francisco as soon as the authorities permit.

LOSS OF HUMAN LIFE

Burials Number 500—Area of Burned Section and Loss.

The total number of bodies recovered and buried up to Sunday night is 500. No complete record can be had at this time, as many bodies have been buried without permits from the coroner and the board of health. The searchers of the coroner's and the board of health departments found not more than twenty bodies yesterday. They were buried immediately. A few of these bodies could be identified and the graves were marked by numbers. It is impossible at the present time to obtain any sort of death list, or even to make a reliable estimate of the number of casualties. Whenever a body is found it is buried immediately, without any formality whatever, and these burials have been made at widely separated parts of the city by different bodies of searchers.

It having been at last announced that the fire is actually out, except for a few embers that cannot start a new conflagration, the Associated Press representatives have covered the entire area of the burned section. The circumference of the area of the conflagration, as near as could be ascertained by the marking of a cyclometer, is twenty-six miles, and comprises the entire business district and a large section of the residence district, all of which was densely populated. The extent of the burned area is seven square miles.

Some 300 houses lying on the south and east slopes of Telegraph hill remain to attest the efficacy of the juice of the grape in quenching the flames when water failed, for in this quarter the householders, many of whom are Italians, saved their abodes by a free use of the red wine stored in their cellars. The red walls of the houses show the stains where the claret-soaked sacks had been used to cool the heated walls of the buildings.

The one remaining spot unburned within the district is bounded by Montgomery, Battery, Jackson and Washington. Within this district is the appraiser's building, in which is stored some half million dollars in valuable wares belonging to the importing merchants of San Francisco.

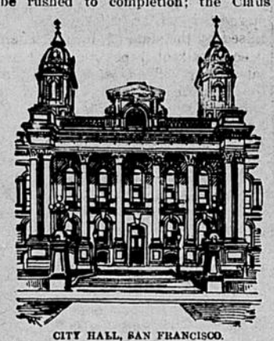
It is estimated by competent insurance authorities that the loss will aggregate $300,000,000, and on this vast amount of property the insurance companies carried approximately $175,000,000 insurance.

OWNERS TAKE AN INVENTORY

Those Whose Buildings Were Modern Find Them Reparable.

Sunday property owners had an opportunity to inspect some of their holdings, and in a measure to ascertain what damage had been done. The new modern steel buildings were found to be almost intact. In every instance it seemed that the earthquake had not damaged them. The steel frames were in perfect plumb, and as strong as ever. Cornices and fancy trimmings fell, but that was all. Even when the fire swept through them only the woodwork was damaged.

The Fairmont hotel on Nob hill will be rushed to completion; the Claus



CITY HALL, SAN FRANCISCO.

Spreckels' building on Market and Third street will be occupied in a few days; the Union Trust building on Montgomery and Market has only lost the interior woodwork, and as soon as men can put in the lumber it will be ready for occupancy. The St. Francis hotel is in the same category, and the work of renovating the interior will soon be commenced. The story from all the modern buildings is practically the same.

As an earnest of what San Francisco is going to do right away Mayor Schmitz has telegraphed Chicago, New York, Baltimore and other eastern cities asking: "How many architects and architectural draughtsmen can you furnish us, and how quickly can they leave for San Francisco?"

ANGEL OF CHARITY ABROAD

Money and Food Flow Westward in a Mighty Stream.

Chicago, April 23.—Never in the history of the United States—probably in the history of the world—has there been such instant and generous, overflowing response to the cry for help as that which has followed the cry from the Pacific coast. Contributions of individuals have reached unprecedented sums. Ex-Mayor Phelan, now of Los Angeles, once of San Francisco, stands out unique in this greatheartedness by giving $1,000,000.

Congress appropriated $2,500,000 for the sufferers.

John D. Rockefeller's $100,000 donation has been equalled by several individuals. William Waldorf Astor, of London, has given $100,000; so has C. J. Burage, of Boston; so has Andrew Carnegie. Corporations are doing well. The Standard Oil has given $100,000, so has the United States Steel Corporation. The Union Pacific Railway company will spend $200,000 in relief work, and haul all supplies gratis.

The Dominion government has appropriated $100,000. The United States government will give another million. New York city has already raised $1,000,000, and still gaining. Chicago has sent a train load of food and her contribution is figured at over $1,000,000 before it is complete. Boston and Massachusetts promise $500,000.

Numerous individuals have given liberally. The president has sent $1,000; Senator Knox, $500; William K. Vanderbilt and Kuehn, Loeb & Co., New York, $25,000 each; an unknown New Yorker, $25,000. "Lucky" Baldwin has sent a carload of provisions.

Food, clothing and other necessaries are going forward at a tremendous rate. By tonight scores of relief trains will be on their way and already arrived. Their aggregate length will be miles. Every road that reaches San Francisco or that vicinity will be crowded with the response of the nation to the call for help.

CHINATOWN IS SWEPT CLEAN

Ashes Blown Away by Winds Leaves Its Site Bare.

Los Angeles, April 23.—"Strange is the scene where San Francisco's Chinatown stood," says W. W. Overton, who has reached Los Angeles. "No heap of smoking ruins marks the site of the wooden warrens where the slant-eyed men of the Orient dwelt in thousands.

"The fire swept this Mongolian section clean. It left no shred of the painted wooden fabric. It ate down to the bare ground and this lies stark, for the breezes have taken away the light wooden ashes. From this place I, following the fire, saw hundreds of frightened, crazed yellow men flee. In their arms they bore their opium pipes, their money bags, their silks and their children. Beside them ran the baggy-trousered women, and some of them hobbled painfully.

"These were the men and women of the surface. Far beneath the street levels in those cellars and passageways were other lives. Women who never saw the day from their darkened prisons and blinking jailors were caught like rate in a huge trap. Their very bones were eaten by the flames."

Altars in the Open Air.

San Francisco, April 23.—Had it not been for the sight of the rude altars set up in the open air wherever San Francisco's homeless thousands were camped one would have had some difficulty in finding any of the peaceful associations of Sunday in this city yesterday. Everywhere throughout the burned as well as the remaining section of the city there was the greatest activity. Streets were being cleared of debris, laborers were repairing broken water pipes, sewers and gas mains, electricians everywhere were seeking to disentangle the almost hopeless confusion of wires—in fact, San Francisco was in the first stages of its regeneration.

New Milwaukee Train.

Manchester people and those residing along the line of the Calmar-Cedar Rapids branch of the Milwaukee will be pleased to learn that a new passenger service will go into effect on that line, April 30th. Two new trains will be put on, one leaving Calmar at 6:00 a. m, northbound. The new schedule showing the Oneida time of these trains has not as yet been arranged. The morning trains will probably pass at Oneida and leaving time of the southbound evening train will remain unchanged. The northbound evening train will go through Oneida between seven and eight o'clock.

This service will prove a great convenience to Manchester people and those residing along the Milwaukee. Anyone can come from any point north or south on the Milwaukee to Manchester and return the same day. And anyone can leave Manchester and visit any point on the Milwaukee and return the same day.

Sixty-third Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Minkler, two of Edgewood's most honorable citizens, celebrated the sixty-third anniversary of their marriage on Monday, April 16th, at their pleasant home corner of Lincoln and Locust streets.

A large number of friends and neighbors made it a point to pleasantly surprise them on the afternoon of that date and a good visit was enjoyed by all. Appropriate speeches were made by Hon. R. J. Bixby, Rev. Hubbell and F. B. Peet and a feeling of good cheer predominated throughout the social meeting. Mr. and Mrs. Minkler enjoy meeting their many friends at any and all times and their home is always a pleasant one to visit. They have lived in Iowa fifty-two years next June, retiring from active farm life twenty years ago, moving into the place they have since called home, the dearest spot to them on the face of the green earth.

Mr. Minkler was eighty two years of age last January and Mrs Minkler was eighty-one last June and each of them are enjoying very good health considering their age. All of their acquaintances, and there are hosts of them, will join with the Journal in wishing them many years of happiness and health.—Edgewood Journal.

Wilken-Prabel.

The Lutheran church was the scene of another joyful event at eleven o'clock this morning when John B. Wilken of Langworthy, Jones county, led Miss Emma Prabel to the altar. Rev. Melchert officiated in the presence of a large company of guests, and made a very appropriate address. The bride looked very pretty in an elegant costume of pau de crepe silk, trimmed in pearl chiffon. She wore a veil of silk illusion and carried a boquet of white roses. She was attended by the Misses Bertha Salow of Earlville and Mamie Schatz of Monticello, who were dressed in white silk. Bennie and Arthur Hartman acted as groomsmen. After congratulations at the church the guests assembled at the spacious home of the bride's parents where the afternoon and evening was spent in feasting and enjoyment. The house was decorated throughout with pink and white carnations and smilax. The tables were artistically arranged and loaded with all the good things imaginable and to which all present did ample justice.

The bride is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Prabel, and has grown from childhood among us. She received her education in the Ryan schools and by her winning ways and pleasing manners has entwined around her many friends. She is a pretty girl, an accomplished musician and housekeeper and the lucky groom is to be congratulated upon his choice of a partner. The groom while a stranger here is well spoken of and held in high esteem where he is known. He is a large land owner and has a cozy home fitted up for his young bride. It is the earnest wish of their hosts of friends that their voyage on the matrimonial sea may be one of peace, happiness and prosperity.—Ryan Reporter.

From the way my Trousers fit you would say they were born, not made. They have the touch of a creative genius

My Mark

Ask for my mark on
TROUSERS
WAISTCOATS
"MACKINETTE" RAIN COATS
"The Clothing Specialist"

This season's latest patterns and styles are shown by my representative

J. H. ALLEN,

Clothier and Merchant Tailor.

Wall Paper.

Our large stock of Wall Paper and Fancy Decorations is now ready for your inspection. If you enjoy seeing something new and up-to-date, don't fail to see our line.

Anders & Philipp
CENNRAL PHARMACY.

GOT A BABY?

THEN

You Ought to Get One

of those elegant Go-Carts at Baxter's.
All styles and prices.
We are strictly up to the minute in style and price.
Come in and see and buy the up-to-date ones. Old styles cost you just as much.

Yours for the Go-Cart business,

Phones 327
328, 329

BERT B. BAXTER

Furniture
Undertaking

D. F. YOUNG T. S. DOTY

Now is the time to get your

NEW BUGGY,

And at Young & Doty's is the place to buy it. We have, without exception, the

LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK

To select from that was ever brought to Manchester. We have already unloaded three cars and the fourth is now being loaded at the factory for our wholesale and retail trade. The large quantity we handle enables us to sell you at much lower prices than those buying in a smaller way. Come in, and look our stock over, whether you wish to buy or not, and we will show you Surries, Pole Wagons, Stanhopes, Top Carriages, Open Buggies, Runabouts, Road Wagons, etc., in endless variety.

YOUNG & DOTY.

LOW RATE

87th Anniversary Independent Order Odd Fellows.

Thursday, April 26th, a special train via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y will leave Calmar at 6:00 a. m, Oneida Junction at 8:45 a. m. afriving Anamosa 10:10 a. m. Returning, train will leave Anamosa 11:15 p. m.

J. B. Howe, Agent, Oneida.

A Change.

Of the twenty-six barons who signed the Magna Charta three wrote their names and twenty-three made their mark. This is all changed now. Every baron can write, but only a few succeed in making their mark.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN.

Via Manchester & Oneida and Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways to Anamosa, Thursday, April 26th. Account 87th anniversary I. O. O. F. One fare $1 35 for the round trip. Train leaves Manchester at 7:15 a. m. returning, leaves Anamosa about 11:00 p. m. or after the evening exercises.

J. L. Kelsey,
Traffic Manager.

GRANT'S BIRTHDAY

Celebration, Galena, Ill., April 27.

For this occasion the I. C. R. R. will sell excursion tickets Manchester to Galena and return at a rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale April 26, 27, limited to return until April 28.

H. G. Pierce, Agent.