

LIFE OF AN EARLY DAY

Again Reviewed in the Reminiscences of Marshall County's Old Settlers.

Twenty-Sixth Annual Gathering and Picnic Held at the Soldiers' Home.

Officers of Society, Program and Addresses—A Big Time for All.

The old settlers of Marshall county, their families and the offspring of later generations, could not have asked for a better day to enjoy their annual picnic than was selected by the weather man for the occasion of the twenty-sixth annual reunion, held today by a grand picnic on the Soldiers' Home grounds.

The day was perfect, with no threatening weather in the early morning, as was the case last year. With all this advantage, however, the attendance at the morning exercises of the reunion was not as large as last year. The people from the country districts did not seem to be able to leave their work, and many of them did not come in until nearly noon. This afternoon the attendance was greatly increased, although it did not equal that of last year, which was the largest ever known in the history of the Marshall County Old Settlers' Association.

The exercises of the day began at 10:30 o'clock, after the arrival of the morning trains, which brought a large number from the county towns. President B. F. Smith, of Timber Creek township, called the assembly to order, after which a selection was given by the Marshalltown Woodmen of the World Band. Rev. B. Masterson then offered prayer, after which Commandant Charles C. Horton, of the Home, welcomed the visitors to the grounds.

"Mr. Chairman, Old Settlers of Marshall County, Ladies and Gentlemen: I assure you that it gives me pleasure to welcome you once again to your annual gathering. We have learned to look upon it as one of the bright days of our life and the name of my comrades I bid you welcome. Some one said that he was told you must not eat on the grass, but I tell you to eat wherever you want and all you want. You made a mistake in putting me on for this address, when I had ordered Quartermaster General Beeson, who is an old settler of your county, to make the address. Like most all soldiers, he would rather talk than fight. I, too, am an old settler in Iowa, having come to Muscatine county in 1848. In that early pioneer life, the hardships and fragility were factors which produced a sturdy race of men, who have made our army and navy invincible, and are today carrying our commerce to all parts of the world. The influence of those early settlers was necessarily confined to small circles, but now by the use of steam and electricity the influence of man is as wide as the globe. The people of the whole world are neighbors, and are learning anew the great lesson of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God.

"A few years ago when the cry of distress came from famine-stricken Ireland the shiploads of food to the relief of the people. In after years the same cry came from Russia, and again the loaded ships carried relief to the people who were our friends in the war of the rebellion. Today an appeal for help comes from storm-swept Porto Rico, and the people of that island will soon have a new lesson in American friendship and charity.

"The cry from distressed Cuba was answered by our brave boys in 1898. Today we have new difficulties confronting us. I know that I stand among friends of the flag, who will first establish its supremacy and settle our difficulties afterward. A higher power than Dewey and McKinley swept Spain from the western continent, and called our nation to new and greater duties. We are to teach these new peoples the lesson of liberty and civilization. We hear much of criticism of the government in its course in the Philippines. I would not deny to any one the right of freedom of discussion and criticism, but we acquired these islands by right of purchase and treaty, and our first duty is to hold them against all enemies, and when the government of the United States has established, settle all difficulties that may arise. To send out letters discouraging our soldiers in the field touches a tender spot, for we all remember how we received such letters during the civil war. But the American soldier never turned his back upon the flag. So I say to these men, do not let the young grown American citizens, do not help the enemy.

"Mr. Chairman, I again tender you and the old settlers of Marshall county a hearty welcome to our home."

President Smith then responded briefly on behalf of the members of the association and visitors, thanking the home official for the kindness bestowed the association in allowing the free use of the grounds. He also told what pleasure it was to the old settlers to meet at one of the prettiest and most picturesque points in the state, and said the day would be remembered by him. Mr. Smith then introduced Hon. Henry Stone, the orator of the day, who addressed the assembly as follows:

"I am not quite certain whether I speak today as a representative of the old men or the younger generation. My own notion about it is that I still should be classed with the young fellows, and I think I would quietly resent any imputation that I am in the 'sere and yellow leaf period,' and yet I am quite sure I am approaching that period about as fast as old Father Time will permit me.

"There is nothing, however, in the fact of approaching old age which should cause one to shudder. For if the ambitions and vivacity of youth are no longer the possession of the aged, there is a larger compensation in the fact that age has the serene satisfaction of looking upon youth as the period of frivolity and thoughtlessness.

"Most people usually become attached to the place of their abode and as a general thing the longer they reside in one place the more they become attached to it. I have lived in various

communities, but in casting up the years I find that I have lived a longer time in Marshall county than in any other place. There are two reasons for this. The first is that I don't know of any place I would rather live than here, and in the second place some communities are not so particular as others. Hence I have been tolerated here for over twenty years. I am thus, I think, fully eligible and possess one of the qualifications at least of being a member of the society of old settlers.

"Life is not all sunshine and as we advance from youth to age many things happen which we wish might have been otherwise. There are two things, however, connected with my own life and I believe the same thing can be said of many who are here today, in which I take a great deal of pride. The first is that I was born in Ohio, that state which is so fertile in the production of so many good and great men; that state which has given the country so many wise statesmen, who have been so conspicuous in shaping and controlling the destinies of our common country; that state which has given us a perpetual clutch on all the good things the government or anybody else has to offer. I am informed that it is the custom in the common schools of that state to teach the children that the world is divided into two classes—those who were born in Ohio and those who wish they had been. The other fact of which I am proud is that I am living in Iowa. To have been born in Ohio is a letter of introduction to good society everywhere, and the fact that one is living in Iowa is a guaranty that he is always in good society when he is at home and with his own people. I am glad to be here today in close association with so large a number of the good people of Marshall county and to participate in the pleasures of this occasion.

"These are some of the beneficent things which mankind is indebted to the spirit of trade and in my judgment the future holds still greater rewards for industrial pursuits. Each year sees new industries added to the already extended list and the development of every new enterprise is urged with untiring zeal and business energy. Nearly one-half of those who earn their living in industrial pursuits do so in occupations that had no existence fifty years ago. In short it may be said that any one who has lived the greater part of the 19th century has progressed civilization made by the race. When seven years old he might have seen Fulton's steamboat on her triumphant trip up the Hudson; until twenty years of age he could not have found in all the world an iron plow; at thirty he might have traveled on the first railway passenger train; for the first thirty-three years of his life he had to rely on the tinderbox for fire. He was thirty-eight when steam communication between Europe and America was first established. He had arrived at middle life when the first telegraph was sent.

"We our material prosperity has been great, and our intellectual learning has not been neglected in the United States, as it is the first in wealth of all nations, so it stands first in the amount of money expended in the education of her children. And in no country are the facilities for securing an education so ample and so accessible. The last census shows a less percentage of illiteracy than any other nation has ever shown, and a recent authority states that 'it may be fearlessly asserted that in the history of the human race no nation ever before possessed forty-one millions of educated citizens.'

"With the facilities for intellectual culture continually extending with business and industrial pursuits making larger and larger demands from the ranks of the educated, can we not now claim that the ideals and aims of trade and industry are being met? Is it not also true that men and more are associating with the dreams of wealth a sense of public responsibility for public usefulness? And is it not also true that the good works of the nation largely depend upon the intelligent sympathy and co-operation of business men? We need not go far to find ample proof of this beneficent tendency.

"It was reserved to the enterprise, ingenuity and business ability of the men of the last sixty years to develop a system of transportation that makes all former attempts mean and insignificant. Without the railroads now in use the present conditions of society would be impossible. In the world today there are four hundred thousand miles of railroad, one-half of which are within the boundaries of our country. This vast and intricate system of transportation has revolutionized the business of the world and made the lives of the people absolutely dependent on its continuance. A competent authority has stated that if you suspend the operation of the railways of the country for three months two-thirds of the population would die of starvation. The great reduction in the cost of transportation of commodities dependent on the activity of the railroad and attaches to modern society as one of its most essential conditions, and how necessary this reduction has been and is to attainment and maintenance of the present social condition may be inferred from the fact that it takes an annual million of about thousand tons of coal to keep alive each inhabitant of the United States.

"A second potent influence which has been largely instrumental in building up present conditions of society and which has exercised an influence next only to that of railroad transportation, is electric telegraphy. This is the first great practical utility to which electricity has been applied, but it would be quite beyond the limits of my design to enter upon a description of the further developments of this most wonderful and powerful agency, or to describe the other applications which have been constantly making of this mystic and ethereal power.

"With nearly 700,000 miles of wire stretching across every land and under the oceans, the extensive use of the telegraph in the business and commercial world has made it a most necessary element in all modern business transactions. For reason of these small wires all the business centers of the world are in immediate touch with each other, and the state of the market in every country is a matter of common knowledge. The least disturbance of the market anywhere is immediately known everywhere. Men in every quarter of the globe are transacting business with their agents and commission merchants with as much ease, accuracy and dispatch as though they were negotiating in the same city. It is by the use of the telegraph only that the immense volume of business now done has been made possible, and its use emphasizes as nothing else has ever done the business maxim 'Time is Money.'

"The experience of last winter would seem to imperil Mr. Brown's theory to some extent, and apparently demands an explanation. But I have no doubt Mr. Brown can construe the fact of the winter's cold into an approval of his theory with as much ingenuity and skill as he could save the veriest criminal from the severity of the law.

"All the vast changes of which I have been speaking have been wrought by the dominating influences of business affairs and the application of business and commercial principles to the promotion of the well-being of society.

"Business has now become science, and in the closing years of the nineteenth century attracts to itself and absorbs more of the brains and talent of the world than in any other previous time in history. The best talents now no longer hesitate between a profession and a business career, as to which will yield the greater opportunities for the attainment of a high and worthy station among men. The two are becoming more and more assimilated. We are just beginning to see that to require the same qualities of mind and heart and brain to make a successful business man that it does to secure professional success. The scholar and the business man are coming closer and closer. The sturdy, manly college graduate no longer takes so easily the foppish views of trade and business now held only by the idle end of society, to whom, indeed, nothing is dignified but idleness. This medieval survival of prejudices is chiefly cherished by the nobility abroad, and their admirers in America, by that part of the noblesse when the English wit has been in mind when he made his classification of men of a-billy and the men of nobility.

"The enormous expansion of the world's productive power during the past fifty years is the miracle of the age. It has been attained by the application of the principles of business. Society has changed more in the last two generations than it had for twenty generations before, for the same reason.

"These are some of the beneficent things which mankind is indebted to the spirit of trade and in my judgment the future holds still greater rewards for industrial pursuits. Each year sees new industries added to the already extended list and the development of every new enterprise is urged with untiring zeal and business energy. Nearly one-half of those who earn their living in industrial pursuits do so in occupations that had no existence fifty years ago. In short it may be said that any one who has lived the greater part of the 19th century has progressed civilization made by the race. When seven years old he might have seen Fulton's steamboat on her triumphant trip up the Hudson; until twenty years of age he could not have found in all the world an iron plow; at thirty he might have traveled on the first railway passenger train; for the first thirty-three years of his life he had to rely on the tinderbox for fire. He was thirty-eight when steam communication between Europe and America was first established. He had arrived at middle life when the first telegraph was sent.

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When Mr. Stone had concluded adjournment was taken for dinner, two hours being devoted to that all important factor of the day's pleasures. Aside from many of the country people present a number of families from the city joined the throng and enjoyed a basket dinner with the rest.

THE AFTERNOON PROGRAM.
The afternoon program was begun at 2 o'clock, when order was again called for. The program, as prepared by the committee, was as follows:
Music—Marshalltown Woodman of the World Band.
Speech—Rev. W. C. Smith, Albion.
Song—Miss Leora Crabtree.
Speech—David Burns, Timber Creek.
Music—Band.
Speech—Joe Schilling, State Center.
Speech—J. H. Welker, LeGrand.
Speech—William H. Steward, Taylor township.
Speech—George Glick, Des Moines.
Selection—Miss Lora Carney.
Speech—W. O. Wilder, LeGrand.
Speech—Capt. C. H. Shaw.
Song—Miss Leora Crabtree.
Speech—J. D. Carter, Bangor township.

Music—Band.
Speech—Henry Anson.
Song—Miss Lora Carney.
Reading death roll—Secretary F. E. Northrup.
The officers of the association are: President—B. F. Smith, of Timber Creek township.
Vice-presidents—C. H. Shaw, Marshalltown; Robert Timmons, Marietta; H. H. Smith, Bangor; George Magee, Minerva; G. F. Capron, State Center; S. B. Gorton, Eden; William Steward, Taylor; George Stewart, Linn; A. M. Miller, Timber Creek; J. N. Cooper, Jefferson; J. E. Gowdy, Logan; Tom Wickersham, Washington; John Seagr, Greencastle; J. B. Welker, LeGrand; Daniel Eitel, Marion; John Clemens, Vienna; J. Myers, Liscomb; Jacob Ballard, Iowa.
Secretary—F. E. Northrup, Marshalltown.

The committees having charge of this year's reunion and picnic were: Committee on grounds—Judd Canfield, L. Armbruster and Henry Moler. Program—Messrs. Cooper, Stewart and Miller. Speakers—Officers of the association. Music—J. F. M. Cooper, F. E. Northrup and W. A. Brown. Transportation—Messrs. Canfield, Miller and Myers.

It was thought that perhaps Hon. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, might be able to be present at the reunion, but it was impossible for Mr. Wilson to be here, word to that effect having been received from him.

THE VACANT CHAIRS.
Old Settlers Who Have Passed Beyond the River.
As the years roll by there is noticeably more absent faces among the assemblages of the annual picnic gatherings. Faces the were once familiar are now conspicuous by their absence. Many of the older people have passed away since the occasion of a year ago, and their names appeared on the death roll, as read at the conclusion of the program by Secretary Northrup. There were other names on the rolls also, which were not reported and spread on the rolls at the twenty-fifth annual gathering. The names as read, together with the ages and dates of death, were as follows:

John Cahill, 50, May 30, 1898.
Robert Armstrong, 60, March 20, 1898.
G. A. Cimblid, 72, Jan. 1, 1898.
John Gibson Doane, 77, June 6, 1898.
Daniel Deane, 81, Sept. 2, 1898.
Michael M. Dumell, 65, June 5, 1898.
Charlotte Damann, 72, Dec. 31, 1898.
Emma Darch, 61, June 16, 1898.
Stewart Davis, 77, Jan. 21, 1898.
Minnie Frahm, 81, Jan. 23, 1898.
Anna Eliza Gilmer, 76, Aug. 18, 1898.
Mathilda Harris, 77, Dec. 27, 1898.
Aaron Hamann, 55, May 18, 1898.
Thomas Hubbard, 83, Nov. 21, 1898.
Miranda Hart, 81, Aug. 26, 1898.
Edmund Hurburt, 74, Nov. 3, 1898.
Benjamin Knight, 92, Sept. 21, 1898.
George L. Koons, 89, April 18, 1898.
John H. Kroll, 81, Dec. 19, 1898.
T. J. Lynch, 80, Dec. 14, 1898.
W. B. Lamer, 67, Feb. 23, 1898.
Dorman Morse, 81, Jan. 11, 1898.
James Isaac McDaniel, 42, Jan. 3, 1898.
Lydia Miller, 56, May 13, 1898.
Conrad Neuron, 79, May 27, 1898.
Jane Peck, 92, Nov. 15, 1898.
Samuel E. Poole, 79, Sept. 24, 1898.
John A. Reiber, 75, Feb. 1, 1898.
Charles Russell, 67, Oct. 20, 1898.
Hester A. Richards, 78, May 16, 1898.
Samuel L. Rucker, 84, Sept. 28, 1898.
Charles W. Sibley, 77, Feb. 20, 1898.
Jefferson Speicher, 69, April 10, 1898.
George A. St. John, 41, Nov. 3, 1898.
Jerome B. Sweet, 77, June 25, 1898.
Johanna Utery, 76, Sept. 7, 1898.
Daniel Williams, 83, April 2, 1898.
Oliver Wood, 42, Feb. 14, 1898.
Phoebe A. Welty, 47, Oct. 22, 1898.
Della Withy, 63, Aug. 16, 1898.
Isaac Watts, April 29, 1898.
N. W. Beasley, 86, Jan. 2, 1899.
Patrick Flannigan, 68, Jan. 5, 1899.
Levi Reed, 86, Jan. 8, 1899.
Mrs. N. W. Beasley, 86, Jan. 11, 1899.
Edwin Trine, 83, Jan. 13, 1899.
George Shattuck, 59, Jan. 22, 1899.
Anna L. John, 84, Jan. 24, 1899.
A. W. Weatherly, 53, Jan. 25, 1899.
Mary Cathman, 84, Jan. 28, 1899.
Sarah Pappert, 61, Jan. 28, 1899.
Mary S. Frazier, 72, Jan. 28, 1899.
Jacob Carey, 68, Jan. 29, 1899.
Sarah Duroche, 51, Feb. 1, 1899.
D. N. Moninger, 65, Feb. 5, 1899.
Sarah McCombs, 63, Feb. 12, 1899.
Laura Sherman, 67, Feb. 11, 1899.
Chester Heald, 87, Feb. 25, 1899.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

FOUR POUNDS OF FLESH, FROM ONE POUND OF FOOD.
The statement is made that one pound of Grape-Nuts will supply more nourishment (that the system will absorb), than 19 pounds of meat, wheat, or oats. A man protested that the claim was extravagant, but upon trial it was found that by leaving off meat altogether at breakfast and lunch, and taking in its place, 4 heaping teaspoons of Grape-Nuts began to gain flesh and strength and before the full pound package was gone had gained 4 pounds in weight, whereas he had been losing on his meat diet.

How could he gain four pounds and only eat one pound of Grape-Nuts? Remember the four teaspoons of Grape-Nuts are but a portion of the meal, but they furnish the pre-digested and easily assimilated part and help digest other foods, assisting nature in building in water (75 per cent of all flesh). In other words Grape-Nuts furnish the workers or the active elements of food in the most perfect condition for nature to make use of.

Grocers furnish Grape-Nuts at 15 cents per package.
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We Invite You to Inspect Our Line.

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Also Bargains in WALL PAPER, STATIONERY,
And many other lines to make room for new goods.
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A SORRY SIGHT
A man's linen is when sent home after he has taken it to the wrong laundry. If you want your white or colored shirts, your collars or cuffs to be sent home in the pink of condition, with the finest color and finish on it that it is possible to achieve, bring it to the Empire Laundry and be happy.
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DR. N. M. WILSON,
PROPRIETOR OF THE MARSHALLTOWN IOWA.

INFIRMARY.
NO. 24 EAST MAIN STREET. ESTABLISHED IN 1876.

This infirmary has been established in Marshalltown for twenty-three years, where hundreds of patients have been treated yearly, and where every preparation is made for the treatment of all diseases of the eye and ear alone, and all surgical operations on these organs where necessary. For Eustachian (growing) discharges, Pterygium removed and artificial eyes inserted without pain. In cases of granulated lids and sore and inflamed eyes, as well as ulcerated, purulent or rheumatic ophthalmia, the treatment is superior to any other practiced, from the fact that it does not injure the eye in any case. Blotting and nitrate of silver are equally used in such cases, sometimes causing permanent blindness. This infirmary has treated over 10,000 patients in the past twenty-three years in this city, reference of which can be had by addressing the above or for other references correspond with the business men of Marshalltown or Marshall county.
Dr. Wilson is a graduate in his profession from the Chicago Ophthalmic College. Also took a course at the Chicago Clinical School and Hospital in 1897, and the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary of that city.

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As every person uses towels in their office and business house, and I will furnish clean towels every week, any number wanted for the price of the usual price of laundry. We leave orders at No. 9 East Main, or city by postal card.
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