

**THE MODERN STORE.**  
Curtains and Draperies.  
Some Special Offerings this Week.  
Excellent Values in Millinery

Our curtain stock is the most extensive we have ever shown, and prices lower than ever before.

**SWISS RUFFLED CURTAINS.**  
Special numbers, beautiful effects. 85c, 90c, 95c, 75c. \$1 to \$1.50 per pair. Nottingham Curtains, 55c, 50c, 65c, 75c, \$1.00 to \$3.50 per pair. Plain and Ruffled Brussels Net Curtains, trimmed with pretty durable lace and insertion. \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per pair. Irish Pointe Curtains, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$3.00 to \$5.00 per pair. Tapestry and Rope Portieres, \$1.75 to \$7.50 per pair.

**SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK**  
1500 yards fine Curtain Swisses, 36 inches wide, worth 12c to 15c yard, at 10c. A dozen patterns to select from.

**NEW MILLINERY IN FULL BLOOM.**  
Time to get your new hat. See what we are showing at \$3.00 to \$5.00, all the popular colorings and newest shapes. Children's Caps and Wash Hats just in. A splendid assortment.

**EISLER-MARDORF COMPANY,**  
221 Samples sent on request.  
OPPOSITE HOTEL ARLINGTON, BUTLER, PA.

**Bickel's Footwear**

A Grand Display of Fine Footwear in all the Latest Styles.

We are showing many styles in Ladies' Fine Shoes and Oxfords at prices sure to interest you.

Large stock of Men's and Boys' Fine Shoes and Oxfords in the latest styles.

Big bargains in Men's and Boys' working shoes.

Repairing promptly done.

**JOHN BICKEL**  
128 S. Main St., BUTLER, PA.

**SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES IN FOOTWEAR.**

Shoes for dressy occasions  
Shoes for the mechanic  
Shoes for the farmer  
Shoes for everybody  
Each and every pair in its class the best that money will buy.

Get your next pair at

**HUSELTON'S**  
Opp. Hotel Lowry. 102 N. Main Street.

**MEN**

Don't buy clothing for the purpose of spending money. They desire to get the best possible results of the money expended. Those who buy custom clothing have a right to demand a fit, to have their clothes correct in style and to demand of the seller to guarantee everything. Come to us and there will be nothing lacking. I have just received a large stock of Spring and Summer suitings in the latest styles, shades and colors.

**G. F. KECK,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
142 N. Main St., Butler, Pa.

**The Great \$5 Clothing Sale**

is on again this month. But that will end it—no more after this month. Garments for which we would ask full price under normal conditions. No matter how little the price, its a high standard that rules here—annoyingly so to those of our competitors who even attempt to match the values presented.

**This \$5.00 Clothing Sale Is a Mighty Strong Proposition.**

\$5.00 buys choice of several hundred rattling good suits and overcoats that cannot be matched in any other Butler store in season or out of season for less than \$10 to \$12.50.

**SCHAUL & LEVY**  
137 South Main Street. Butler, Pa.

**Patterson Bros.**  
(Successors to Brown & Co.)  
**Furniture and Carpets.**

We respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

New goods arriving daily, inviting your inspection.

136 N. Main Street, Butler, Pa.

**Duffy's Store**

Not one bit too early to think of that new Carpet, or perhaps you would rather have a pretty Rug—carpet size. Well, in either case, we can suit you as our Carpet stock is one of the largest and best assorted in Butler county. Among which will be found the following:

**EXTRA SUPER ALL WOOL INGRAIN CARPETS.**  
Heavy two and three ply. . . . .65c per yd and up

**HALF WOOL INGRAIN CARPETS.**  
Best cotton chain. . . . .50c per yd and up

**BODY BRUSSELS.**  
Simply no wear out to these. . . . . \$1.35 yd

**TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.**  
Light made, but very Good. . . . .65c per yd up

**STAIR CARPETS**  
Body and Tapestry Brussels, Half and All Wool Ingrains.

**HARTFORD AXMINSTERS.**  
Prettiest Carpet made, as durable too. . . . . \$1.35

**RAG CARPETS,** Genuine old-fashioned weave.

**MATTING,** Hemp and Straw.

**RUGS—CARPET SIZES.**  
Axminster Rugs, Beanties too. . . . . \$22 each and up  
Brussels Rugs, Tapestry and Body. . . . . \$12 each and up  
Ingrain Dressings, All and Half Wool. . . . . \$5 each and up  
Linooleums, Inlaid and Common, all widths and grades.  
Oil Cloths, Floor, Table, Shelf and Stair.  
Lace Curtains, Portiers, Window Shades, Curtain Poles; Small Hearth Rugs, all styles and sizes.

**Duffy's Store.**  
MAIN STREET, BUTLER.

**Spring and Summer Millinery.**

Everything in the line of Millinery can be found, the right thing at the right time at the right price at

**ROCKENSTEIN'S**  
Phone 656. 148 S. Main St.

**Acme Washers**

Do More Work, Better Work, With Less Work Than any other Washer on the market.

**J. G. & W. CAMPBELL,**  
BUTLER, PA.

**BUTLER Business College**

The following graduates of the Butler Business College have just accepted positions as follows: J. H. Alexander, bookkeeper, Watson R. H. Co., Pittsburg; Fay Thompson, stenographer, P. S. Development Co., 4th Ave., Pittsburg; Emma Burr, stenographer, Pittsburg Education Co., New Kensington, Pa.; Pearl Snyder, stenographer, The Bradstreet Co., Pittsburg; R. F. Frederick, stenographer, Walsh R. R. Co., Pittsburg; Rosanna McLaughlin, stenographer, Baird Machinery Co., Pittsburg; Anna Bunley, stenographer, Salvage Security Co., Pittsburg; 4th Ave.; Winifred Shaffer, better position, stenographer, Germania Bank Bldg., Pittsburg.

Young men and women, RESOLVE TO ATTEND a school that DOES secure positions and GOOD ones—for its graduates. SOME SCHOOLS PROMISE—we PERFORM. Four times as many calls as we can fill. Come in and see the letters—we shall be pleased to show them to you. Now is the time to enter.

**SPRING TERM, APRIL 2, 1906.**  
May enter ANY time. Catalogue and circulars mailed on application. Correspondence invited. Visitors ALWAYS welcome. When in Butler, pay us a visit.

**A. F. REGAL, Principal, Butler, Pa.**

**SAN FRANCISCO IN HISTORY**

Stricken City Long Permeated With an Air of Romance.

**IN THE DAYS OF VIGILANTES**

How the Metropolis of California Was Purged of Disorder—Lynching of Casey—The Days of the Forty-niners—Town Depopulated by the Rush of Gold Seekers.

**SAN FRANCISCO,** the earthquake stricken city, has long been permeated with an air of romance and adventure. Nowhere may one turn without being reminded of the legends that have been woven around the forty-niners and their immediate followers. The names of the streets and of the business blocks, such as Kearney, Sutter, Montgomery, Dupont, Flood, Crocker and Sharon, bring to the mind of the visitor long forgotten stories of riot or adventure and of fortunes whose vastness once excited his wonder or made him incredulous. The site of the city was first visited by Europeans in 1776, and in 1775 Burell ordered a fort, presidio and mission founded on the bay. One year later, the year of the Declaration of Independence, the Spanish settlers began the work, and when Vancouver, the explorer, visited the place in 1792 the presidio represented the military authority, while the pueblo and mission stood for the civil and religious factors respectively. The mission was secularized in 1824 and a town laid out the year following.

In 1846 an American man-of-war, under command of Commodore John B. Montgomery, entered the harbor and hoisted the United States flag over the town. Mexico, which succeeded Spain as the owner of California, was then at war with the United States, and the act of Commodore Montgomery ended her dominion over San Francisco. Montgomery appointed Lieutenant Washington A. Bartlett to be Frisco's first alcalde, mayor, and the first rule of the town was a sleepy, unprogressive place, but with the coming of Americans and the discovery of gold in 1848 there came an era of growth and haste. This did not evaluate at once, for the first news of the discovery of gold practically depopulated San Francisco.

The town was smitten as by a plague, and one historian thus describes what happened: "Its houses were left unoccupied and unprotected, its former trade ceased, its lots fell to a small part of their value, its two weekly newspapers were suspended, and the town, deserted by the bulk of its inhabitants, was at one time without a single officer clothed with civil authority."

After the first rush to the gold diggings the town began to regain its lost ground, and ere long the influx of gold seekers gave quite an impetus to its growth. The town was incorporated in April, 1850, and the first common council elected proceeded with diligence to plunder the city treasury. The same year the state was admitted to the Union, and when the steamer Oregon brought the news—there was no telegraphic communication in those days—business was entirely suspended and the entire population rushed to the wharves to welcome the harbinger. The town had about 10,000 inhabitants at that time, and when the people were informed that the signal flags of the Oregon indicated that California was a sovereign state of the United States of America "a universal shout arose from

10,000 voices on the wharves, in the streets, upon the hills, horsestops and the world of shipping in the bay."

In its early history the city suffered from several disastrous fires. Between December, 1849, and June, 1851, six conflagrations played havoc with the growing young town. Better buildings were planned and several fire companies were organized. These were steps in the right direction. It was also discovered that the fires were started by criminals who profited by the confusion.

This fact and the inefficiency and corruption of the city government led a large number of citizens to organize the famous vigilance committee which ruled the place in 1851. Quite a number of crooks were lynched by the committee, others were driven out, like John Oakhurst, the leading figure in Bret Harte's "Outcasts of Poker Flat," and the city went through a purification process that was of great benefit to it.

The aspect of San Francisco at this time was not inspiring to indolent gold seekers. It was a straggling medley of low, dingy shacks, frail wooden shanties, born in an afternoon, with a sprinkling of more respectable frame houses and a mass of canvas and rubber habitations. It was mainly a city of tents, rising in a crescent upon the shores of the cove. From Clark point it skirted the land to Telegraph hill, along the Clay street slopes, tapering away to the California street ridge. The larger number passed to the southwest shores of the cove, beyond the Market street bridge, and were sheltered from blustering winds and provided with good spring water and named the Happy Valley.

Kingston street, stretching from Sacramento to Green streets, presented the neatest cluster of dwellings, and Powell street was the abode of churches, for of the six churches in existence in the middle of 1850 three graced its sides and two stood upon cross streets, within half a block. Mason street, above it, was really the western limit of the city, as Green street was the northern. Beyond Mason street ran the trail to the Presidio, past scattered cottages, cabins and sheds, amid dairies and gardens, with a branch path to the Marine hospital, on Filbert street, and another to the North Beach anchorage, where speculators were planning a wharf to attract settlement.

After the vigilance committee disbanded the original element became bolder, and in 1850 the crime and corruption in the city had become intolerable to those who wished to live a decent and orderly life. When Editor King of the Bulletin, who had denounced the things, was murdered by James P. Casey, a new vigilance organization was created, and in a few days Casey and another murderer named Cora were executed in front of the committee's headquarters. Many lawbreakers were later put to death, and the regime of the California "bad man" came to an end.

It has been asserted that San Francisco is the most cosmopolitan city in the world, and by cosmopolitan is meant a population from all parts of the world. Not long ago the records indicated that 43 per cent of the people of the city were born in foreign lands, not in two or three different countries, but in practically every land under the sun. According to the national census reports for 1880, San Francisco had a total population of 298,997. Of these 172,186 were native born and 126,811 were born outside of the United States. Fully half the grown persons in the community removed to California from alien lands, while a large percentage of the other half and of the general body of children were of foreign parentage. In 1900 San Francisco had a population of 342,782, of which 34.1 per cent was foreign born.

San Francisco has long been famed as one of the "wide open" cities of the United States. As in the days of 1849, the gambler devoted himself to his vocation with little interference from the authorities. Prior to the earthquake two of the most prominent corners in the city were occupied by gambling dens. One of them, known as the Cafe Royal, has been a veritable gold mine for its proprietors.

The California supreme court has rendered a decision to the effect that the game of draw poker is not a game of chance, but involves judgment and other elements as well as chance or luck, and because of this decision these places are permitted to be maintained. They are frequented by a hard looking crowd of men, and many scandals are told associated with these places. A visitor's life is probably safe in these resorts, but his money is not. It is said that the son of the premier of British Columbia was fleeced of \$8,500 in the Cafe Royal a few years ago. He lost \$1,500 in cash, but stopped payment on \$7,000 in checks.

San Francisco has forty-seven square miles of territory, or about 30,000 acres, within the municipal limits. The finest residences are on Nob hill and Pacific heights, both of which districts command magnificent views of the bay and the Golden Gate. The city has six large parks and twenty-two small ones, and Golden Gate park occupies over 1,000 acres.

LONG USED TO EARTHQUAKES

Golden Gate Metropolis Has Been Shaken Often in the Past.

PRESENT WORST EVER KNOWN

Some of the Skyscrapers and Other Buildings Destroyed—Magnificent City Hall in Ruins—Fires Arrested by Dynamite—Earthquake of 1865 Described by Mark Twain.



CITY HALL, WHICH WAS WRECKED.

THE CALL BUILDING, ALSO DESTROYED.

richest San Franciscan, owns a building seventeen stories high, commonly known as the Call building. On three of the corner sites, where Third street intersects Market, is located the great Spreckels building, the home of the Call; the De Young building, the home of the Chronicle, and the Hearst building, occupied by the Examiner, the three great Pacific coast newspapers having contributed handsomely to the building development of San Francisco in recent years. The city now has its share of tall buildings, one being eight stories in height. The major part of them are eight, ten and twelve stories, the eight storied being most numerous.

The Call and Examiner buildings were almost totally destroyed in the earthquake and many other skyscrapers were severely shaken, cracked and damaged.

One of the chief buildings which collapsed was the new postoffice. This was a substantial structure of granite, costing to exceed \$5,000,000. While not striking from an architectural standpoint, the postoffice was impressive from its massiveness.

The business section of the city from Market street to Mission street and from the bay back was almost completely wrecked.

The most conspicuous building in San Francisco, the City Hall, is almost totally ruined. It cost \$2,000,000 in construction and took twenty-five years in construction and was surmounted by a dome 322 feet high. It was thought to be very solidly constructed, being built substantially of brick, with the walls covered by cement. The interior of the dome was decorated with expensive marbles taken from the Pacific coast mountains.

Another very fine building, which cost over \$5,000,000, is the splendid hotel erected by Mrs. Herman Oelrichs on fashionable Nob hill. Mrs. Oelrichs, who is a daughter of the late Senator Fair, has shown fine taste in the architectural plans of Fairmont, the appropriate name of the new hotel. Seen from the bay this structure, with its classic outlines, makes the beholder think of a Greek temple. White and granite it looms above the busy market places, the great wholesale district, the crowded business section and picturesque Chinatown, which, by the way, is fast disappearing owing to the encroachments of commerce and the dwindling of the Chinese population.

Other imposing edifices, many of which have been more or less severely injured, are the Hotel St. Francis, the Palace Hotel, the Hall of Justice, the Mutual Bank building, the Pacific Mutual Life building and the Callaghan building. The greatest property damage resulted in the manufacturing district and the greatest loss of life in the tenement house district.

The chief street of the city is Market, running diagonally for many miles. The destruction of many of the department stores and other business blocks on Market and Mission streets was almost complete. Fire added to the horror.



MARKET STREET FROM SECOND STREET WEST.



SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR.