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VOLUME 1, NO. 294

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THE VALLEY RECORD

SAYRE, PA., SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 21, 1906

"ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT"

PRICE ONE CENT

SATURDAY SPECIAL

White India Linen

One case 20c kind full width and every piece guaranteed perfect. Saturday and Monday 12 1/2c.

Dress Goods

Black Panama 58 in. wide, usual price \$1.25 (note width) new summer weight, chiffon finish. Saturday and Monday \$1.00.

Pekin Panama

52 in. wide, good range of staple shades including black 52 in wide, all wool, this is worth 75c. Saturday and Monday 59c.

Danish Cloth

Full range of colors in that marvelous value, 24 in. wide and one-half wool. The cloth the magazines talk about. See them.

Wash Goods

We have added several very pretty lines of sheer plain colors and figured materials, every one sparkling with freshness. All prices and our values are never beaten.

Curtain Sale Continues

- 15c ruffled swiss - 39c
65c " " - 59c
75c " " - 69c
\$1.00 " " net 88c
1.25 " " 1.12 1/2
1.35 " " 1.28
50c 2 1/2 yds Nottinghams, 38c
65c 2 1/2 " " 58c
\$1.25 3 1/2 yds " \$1.00
1.35 " " 1.18
1.50 " " 1.28
1.05 " " 1.48
1.75 " " 1.58
1.85 " " 1.68
2.00 " " 1.78
2.25 " " 1.98
2.50 " " 2.28
2.85 " " 2.58
3.00 " " 2.78
3.20 " " 3.28
3.75 " " 3.48
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FIRE IS CHECKED

San Francisco's Darkest Hour Past.

WATER FRONT YET THREATENED

Fire Fighters' Stand Saved a Quarter of the City.

DETAILS OF DEATHS COMING IN

After Three Days, With Miles of Consuming Flames Following Earthquake, Destruction Abates and Golden Gate City Once More Hopes For Bare Existence—Fight Against Total Ruin at Van Ness Avenue Was Successful—Funston's Soldiers Using Stern Measures With Looters—Fourteen Shot For Attack on Mint. Eleven Postal Clerks Taken From Living Tomb After Long Imprisonment.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—General Funston's report to the war department at Washington says: "The fire has been checked, and there has been no renewal of it west of Octavia street or south of Market street, but it is not under control at the water front, and it is creeping toward our telegraph headquarters at the ferry house, through which this message is sent."

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San Francisco's darkest hour seems to have passed, and the fire, which has been raging since Wednesday morning immediately after the earthquake, has in a great measure burned itself out. The fire fighters are still using dynamite, and one-quarter of the city will probably be saved.

The stand made at Van Ness avenue, Nineteenth and Mission streets was generally successful, and the district from Post to Filion street and from Octavia street to the Ocean wharfway is still intact and will probably remain so.

It is now reported that the fire has broken out in the wharfs north of Market street, and it is feared that unless soon checked it may reach the Oakland ferry building, where the Western Union has established the only wire out of the city. The fire is practically under control in the western addition, and the property west of Octavia street stands a good chance of being saved, but the fire is spreading toward the north beach, around the east side of Telegraph hill.

From a three-story lodging house at Fifth and Mission streets, which collapsed Wednesday morning, more than seventy-five bodies were taken out. There are fifty other dead bodies in sight in the ruins. This building was one of the first to take fire on Fifth street. At least 100 persons were killed in the Cosmopolitan.

the cabinet decided to send Mr. McCall, secretary of commerce and labor, to the scene of the disaster. Secretary Taft has sent \$1,500,000 worth of rations to feed the refugees.

A correspondent here estimates the fatalities in California, which can be put guesswork as yet, at from 300 to 5,000. He says some insurance men say the financial loss may aggregate \$500,000,000, but this is believed too large.

Four thousand infantry soldiers under General Funston's command now guard the ruins of the city. The fire in the Mission district has been practically extinguished, and the spread of the flames toward the western addition, the best part of the city remaining, has been stayed. The only portions of the conflagration that demands the attention of the firemen is that extending from the Nob hill section down to the northwestern part of the water front. The western addition danger was averted by the use of gun cotton, dynamite and two streams of water. The explosives were handled by the chief gunner of the Mare Island navy yard, and his accomplishments proved him to be a master of his profession.

The work of relief has been started, and a big bakery in the saved district has increased its ovens and arranged to bake 50,000 loaves of bread a night. With thousands of people in line before the California street bakery, the police and military were present to enforce order and to see that each person was allowed only one loaf.

The homeless people in the parks and vacant lots have been provided for as speedily as possible. The destitution and suffering are indescribable. Women and children who had comfortable homes a few days ago slept all night-if sleep came at all-on hay on the wharfs, on the sand lots near the north beach, some of them under the little tents made of sheeting, which poorly protected them from the chilling ocean winds. The people in the parks are possibly better off in the matter of shelter, for they left their homes better prepared. Instructions were issued by Mayor Schmitz to break open every store containing provisions and to distribute them to the starving people.

The problem now confronting the city government and federal authorities is how to feed the multitude of destitute. Supplies are coming in by the train loads, but as yet the system of distribution is not in complete working order. At the Presidio military reservation, where probably 50,000 persons are camped, affairs are conducted with military precision. Water is plentiful, and rations are dealt out all day long. The refugees stand patiently in line, and there is not a murmur. This characteristic is observable all over the city. The people are brave and patient, and the wonderful order preserved by them has been of great assistance.

In Golden Gate park are encamped 20,000 persons. A large supply station has been established there, and provisions are dealt out. Many thousands are camped in vacant lots and squares scattered about the city, and these are the unfortunate that are hard to reach. Six hundred men from the Ocean Shore railway, with wagons and implements, are working on the sewer system. Inspectors are going from house to house examining chimneys and issuing permits to build fires.

Owing to the short supplies of provisions General Manager Calvin of the Southern Pacific railroad has arranged to take all destitute people possible on ferries to Oakland and send them out on local trains to points in California without charge. He also is sending steamers to take off the people on the wharfs between the ferry-building and Port Mason and carry them to Oakland without fare.

The Southern Pacific is running its through trains and suburban trains on schedule time. The Wells-Fargo Express company horses and wagons were saved, and these are distributing relief supplies. The only bank in the huge ruined district that escaped destruction was the Market Street bank, at the corner of Seventh and Market streets. It is in the gutted Grand building, but the firemen saved the ground floor. It will pay out money just as soon as it hears from the clearing house officials.

A corner of the city near the Pacific Mall wharfs at Second and Brannan streets was not ruined, and the Sailors' home is intact. The fire burning is all east of Van Ness avenue and north of California street. It must burn itself out.

AID FOR PERISHING

Washington Inaugurates Big Measures of Relief.

MILLIONS IN CASH AND FOOD GO WEST

Carnegie, Rockefeller, Mackay and United States Steel send \$100,000 Each—Price-Reduction \$3,000,000.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Every branch of the government service, from the president down, is bending every effort to bring to the earthquake sufferers speedy relief. The cabinet has considered the San Francisco situation, and it was decided that Secretary McCall should proceed to that city as the representative of the national government and to consult with the authorities as to what is needed to alleviate distress.

It is realized here by one and all that independently of outside aid the federal authorities have a duty to perform which to make it count must be performed with all possible dispatch. Every available vessel in the vicinity of San Francisco, whether it belongs to the navy, army, revenue cutter service, fish commission or lighthouse service, has been directed to carry supplies of every description to the stricken city of San Francisco and render other assistance, while officers of the army on the Pacific coast and elsewhere have been given imperative instructions to ship tents, rations, medical and other relief supplies. Co-operation with the local authorities of San Francisco and the state officials to the common end is the official command, and reports received here are all to the effect that the order is being obeyed with cheerfulness and alacrity.

Offers of assistance from abroad have been very gratifying to the president, but he feels the United States is able to care for the San Francisco sufferers, and contributions from foreign countries will be declined. Mr. Billin of the Hamburg-American line offered \$25,000 for the California sufferers, and the following declaration forwarded to Mr. Billin by Assistant Secretary Bacon of the state department shows the president's appreciation of the friendliness shown by Europeans:

"The president deeply appreciates your message of sympathy and desires to thank you heartily for the kind offer of outside aid. Although declining, the president most warmly wishes you to understand how much he appreciates your cordial and generous sympathy."

President Roosevelt has personally contributed \$1,000 and Senator Knox \$500 through the Red Cross, and the work of relief in behalf of stricken California rolls onward throughout the country. With the federal government heading the list of subscriptions with \$1,000,000 and every band of red tape severed in the matter of its instant utilization, the states and municipalities kept their shoulders to the wheel. Already over \$2,000,000 has been raised in New York city. Some of the big subscriptions there are: Chamber of Commerce, \$200,000; Stock Exchange, \$100,000; John D. Rockefeller, \$100,000; Clarence Mackay, \$100,000; Ludenburg, Thalmann & Co., \$75,000; M. Guggenheim's Sons, \$25,000; Andrew Carnegie, \$100,000; United States Steel corporation, \$100,000.

Governor Higgins has issued a proclamation calling on the people of the state to contribute to the relief of the earthquake victims through Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer of the National Red Cross.

Nothing more striking in the work of rescue has come to light than was reflected in an issue of the San Francisco Call, this newspaper, with others, being produced for the present across the bay in Oakland.

The Call announces that the president of a prominent San Francisco bank has wired directions to his manager to place \$300,000 in the hands of the citizens' relief and restoration committee, to be used at its discretion for the immediate needs of San Francisco. Subsequent subscriptions added \$101,500 to this fund.

It is announced this morning that the war department has forwarded to San Francisco 1,000,000 rations, some of which has already arrived there and most of which is due there tonight. Tentage for 134,000 people has also been provided. The Fraternal Order of Eagles has authorized a per capita tax of 25 cents on each member in the United States and Canada for the relief of distress in California. It is estimated that this tax will amount to \$90,000.

Jacksonville, Fla., after a meeting of citizens has forwarded \$7,000. Responding to the spirit of Governor Guild's formal suggestion that "he gives twice who gives quickly," representative citizens of Boston and Massachusetts have pledged \$500,000 to the sufferers of the California earthquake and conflagration, and practical aid in the form of food and other necessities is being rushed to the stricken district.

The commonwealth has arranged for a steamer to leave Tacoma, Wash., with \$25,000 worth of food supplies. A train from Kansas City will carry the necessities of life of the same aggregate value. In addition Governor Guild and Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston had already telegraphed the use of \$100,000 in money, and they followed later by telegraphing a pledge of \$500,000.

The New England Telephone and Telegraph company has transmitted the governor's message to each of the 354 cities and towns in the state without charge. An enormous amount of supplies is moving into and on their way to San

DEWEY MONUMENT

papers on deposit are all safe. It was also reported that the books and records in the San Francisco Hall of Records also escaped serious injury.

Union square, the prettiest of all the city squares, on which faced the St. Francis hotel and many big stores, is as irrevocably ruined as Babylon or Troy. The St. Francis, which withstood the earthquake, succumbed to the fire. It is a blackened shell.

The great Dewey monument, a tall marble shaft, crowned with a two-ton bronze statue of Victory, was shifted from its base and leans at an angle which threatens its immediate fall. All along Market street the scene is the same—blackened walls, skeletons of steel, wreck and ruin.

The Palace hotel still stands, a huge monument to the awful disaster, bearing little resemblance to the huge hostelry of three days ago. Of the Mechanics' pavilion, the scene of hundreds of great political, social and sporting events, not a timber remains. Opposite it was the St. Nicholas hotel, now simply a pile of bricks.

The United States mint escaped almost unscathed on account of its isolated environment and its peculiar fireproof construction, but the force of rending power of the earthquake can be seen in the cracked walls of the new postoffice building.

Shock Felt in Moscow.

MOSCOW, April 21.—Practically simultaneously with the San Francisco earthquake a slight shock was felt here. The seismograph in the Moscow university registered the disturbance almost to the hour of its occurrence in California.

Thousands of Tents Go West.

JUNCTION CITY, Kan., April 21.—Three express cars loaded with a thousand tents and more than 500 cuts left Port Riley on the Union Pacific for San Francisco.

BASEBALL SCORES.

Games Played Yesterday by the National and American Leagues. NATIONAL LEAGUE: At New York—Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 New York 2 4 1 0 0 1 0 2 3 Hits—Brooklyn 4, New York 14. Errors—Brooklyn 3, New York 0. Batteries—Melutys, Dorcher, Bergen and Butler; Ames and Bressman.

AMERICAN LEAGUE: At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 3 Philadelphia 1 0 0 1 0 4 0 3 Hits—Philadelphia 7, Boston 10. Errors—Philadelphia 3, Boston 0. Batteries—Kane and Doolin, Young and Neenan.

TABLE OF PERCENTAGES: At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 3 Philadelphia 1 0 0 1 0 4 0 3 Hits—Philadelphia 7, Boston 10. Errors—Philadelphia 3, Boston 0. Batteries—Kane and Doolin, Young and Neenan.

OPERA SINGERS SUFFER.

World Famous Stars in Midst of Frisco Earthquake Ruin. OAKLAND, April 21.—A landslide on Loma Prieta mountain has buried nine men alive in their cabins at the Huckleberry Creek mill of the Loma Prieta Lumber company. The slide buried the sawing mill and the cabins in 100 feet of earth. Another fatal landslide occurred at Deer Creek mill. John Hannah and James Franklin were caught in their cabins and killed.

Of the large New York opera company who were victims of the earthquake and fire in San Francisco but very few saved anything except what they had stood in. Several of those stopping in the Oaks hotel were awakened by plaster from the ceiling falling on their beds and had barely time to flee from their lives. One singer was seen standing in the street barefoot and clad only in his underwear, but clutching a favorite violin which he had carried with him in his flight.

The first impulse of many was to rush for their trains, which, however, happened to be across the bay. Rossi, a favorite basso, though almost in tears, was heard trying his voice on a corner near the Palace hotel. Gradually calm was restored, and taking a lesson from the coolness of the Californians, the artists began to regard their plight as less serious than it might have been.

As an indication of the optimism of Mr. Goeritz, general manager of the company, it may be stated that until the Grand Opera House was actually reached by the flames he had hoped to give the proposed matinee performance of "The Marriage of Figaro." He and a few others thought the playhouse was fireproof, and not ten minutes before the building went up in smoke some of the musicians were disengaged from trying to save their instruments.

Alfred Hertz, the well known Wagnerian conductor, was one of those quartered at the Chutes. He was given a place to sleep near the Zoo. He said: "To my dying day I will never forget my experience when I was awakened by the roaring of lions. I knew not but that I was in a jungle or den of wild beasts."

Mr. Campanari, the baritone, resembled an immigrant when he boarded the overland train. He carried his kit tied in a gay colored blanket on his shoulder, but was in good spirits. "It is such a change," was all he said.

Another one of the party wore the flowing garb of an Arab chief, and all were more or less picturesquely costumed. It was at this point that a charming contralto had been compelled to don some very necessary articles which had originally been designed for a gentleman.

M. Parris, M. Dufrieche, the baritone and stage manager, and Mme. Dufrieche, the harpist, narrowly escaped death when the Oaks collapsed. Mme. Dufrieche lost her precious Arard harp in the fire at the opera house.

Paroli, one of the tenors, was missing, but no anxiety is felt regarding his fate. He was seen after the earthquake, and it was supposed he became confused and failed to find his train. The courage displayed by some of the artists, notably Miss Walker and Miss Beale Abbott, helped largely to quiet the fears of their comrades, and their kindness to the chorus was highly appreciated.

After the earthquake Mme. Eames and Mme. Seubrich found refuge at the home of Dr. Harry Tevis, but this later was burned, and they were then cared for by other friends.

Miss Fremstad, who had apartments at the St. Dunstan, was fortunate to escape with her life, the building being badly shattered by the earthquake. The guests at the Palace hotel, among them being Miss Walker and Miss Abbott, who were on the top floor when the great shock occurred, took it for granted that death was inevitable.

Speaking of the disaster, Signor Caruso, the world famous tenor, said: "It instantly recalled the horrors in my native Naples, of which I have been reading. I have no doubt that the earthquake here has some relation to the eruption of Vesuvius." Miss Walker said: "We are too happy to have saved our lives to think of our dresses." Dipped spoke in the same strain, though he lost costumes valued at \$15,000. Press Representative C. H. Metzler said: "The members of the company desire to express their gratitude to the people of San Francisco, who, although themselves wholly or partially ruined, seemed to forget their own troubles. Speaking for the artists, I will say that nothing could have been more sensible or level-headed than the conduct of Manager Goeritz and Local Manager Charles W. Strins."