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Rosy cheeks, bright eyes and good health in general by using a glass of Stegmaier's

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every day. It is a pure product of malt and hops. Exceedingly nourishing, mildly stimulating, a tonic that not only does good but tastes good. Half-pints 30c per dozen, pints 50c per dozen.

STEGMAIER BREWING CO.,

SAYRE, PA.

A DESOLATED CITY

San Francisco's Fire Terror Ends at Last.

HUGE CARGOES OF FOOD ARRIVE

No Civil and Military Clash, as Was Reported.

TALES OF HORROR FROM REFUGEES

Victory Over Flames Brings Hope to Governor Pardee of California. Who Wins Roosevelt That the Fire is Out and Conditions Much Better—People Cheered by Sympathy and Assistance Received—Aid to Come From All Over America. Great Need of Clothing, Shelter and Medical Supplies—Foresees Great Metropolis to Arise, Larger and Grander Than Before Earthquake and Fire Plend's Ravage.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—More than half of San Francisco's population has now abandoned the ruined city. Trains and ferry boats, which are again running regularly, are taking them to neighboring towns in tens of thousands.

Those who remain are camping in the parks and open spaces, with no immediate danger of suffering either a food or a water famine. Their most serious menace now is the danger of pestilence, due to unsanitary conditions, and General Funston admits that, while all possible precautions are being taken by the civil and military authorities, much illness must be expected.

The death roll does not now exceed 1,000 and may be less. The fire has been checked. Estimates of the loss vary from \$120,000,000 to \$250,000,000. Governor Pardee of California sent a message to President Roosevelt, saying:

"Thanks for ships. Conditions much better. Fire out. Weather cool. People cheerful and being quite well taken care of. No epidemics. Whole country vying to extend our people aid and sympathy. We appreciate very much your help."

Later Governor Pardee said: "The situation is as good as can be expected, considering the greatness of the calamity that has befallen us. The nation and the world are taking great interest in our welfare and showing material and financial aid. Although I am considering the advisability of calling an extra session of the legislature, I do not see the especial need of it at the present time."

"What we need especially is medical stores, clothing and shelter for the refugees. Of course food will be needed in considerable quantities for some time to come. It is not probable that there will be any necessity for ordering a quarantine. The work of building San Francisco has commenced, and I expect to see the great metropolis replaced on a much grander scale than ever."

Forty bodies were taken from the ruins of the building at 119 Fifth street by the Red Cross service. Mrs. Henry Murray and A. J. McNear and wife lived in this building. They have not been heard from by friends since the fire.

An urgent appeal has been sent out for a supply of chloride of lime. It is necessary to insure sanitary conditions. It is wanted immediately and in large quantities. Other drugs needed are sulphur, carbolic acid, bichloride of mercury, vaccine points and general antiseptics.

Many relief trains have already brought succor to the burned city, and hundreds of tons of stores are rushing toward it at record speed from all sections of the country.

President Roosevelt sent a message to congress calling for an additional \$1,500,000 for the relief fund. Hope is being revived in the hearts of the people of desolate San Francisco.

Enough speaking, the burned district is five miles square. There are not less than twenty-five square miles of bleak ruins, and the immensity of the disaster now becomes apparent.

Insurance adjusters now on the ground estimate the property loss will not fall short of \$350,000,000. The insurance loss will aggregate a hundred million less. Whether or not all the companies will be able to pay is a question upon which depends in large measure the future of San Francisco.

The prediction has been made that not more than 20 per cent of the insurance loss will be paid. No adjuster places the total to be paid at more than 75 per cent of the entire insurance loss.

The destruction of life was not as great as the earlier reports indicated. The exact number of those who perished will never in all human probability be known, for many bodies were entirely destroyed. Mechanics' pavilion was used for a time as a morgue and as a refuge for the injured. After 200 dead had been taken there and several hundred injured the fire reached the building. No attempt was made to remove the bodies, all attention being paid to the injured. The result was that not less than 200 bodies, few of which had been identified, were dis-

meted. The most reliable estimate is that 1,000 persons perished. Many more deaths will be directly attributable to the fire. These will be caused by exposure, by privation and by fright.

Thirty-six babies were born in the Presidio grounds yesterday. They and their mothers are being cared for by the Red Cross society, but many of them will inevitably perish.

Despite terrific handicaps the situation is being kept under admirable control. General Funston is in supreme command, but he is in almost hourly consultation with Governor Pardee, Mayor Schmitz and General Manager E. E. Calvin of the Southern Pacific. Soldiers are everywhere, and few persons are allowed to pass their lines. Looters are being shot down without mercy.

Death by a rifle bullet without even the formality of a drumhead court martial is the fate that martial law is now bringing out to San Francisco's manufacturers.

In Golden Gate park, where tens of thousands of men, women and children sought sleep or rest on the grassward, two men were summarily shot by the guards for attempting gross insults upon women refugees. Their doom aroused no sympathy. Their speedy punishment, it is believed, will have an exemplary influence upon the horde of worthless vagabonds from Chinatown and the "Barbery coast" whom fate has thrown temporarily into the same environment with hundreds of refined women.

Unfortunately the belief is growing that there have been many shootings that have not been so well justified. Various reports of the summary execution of men caught in the act of looting are afloat. One man shot was a foreigner who was ordered by a soldier to get down some trees. Understanding English imperfectly, the man started to walk away. He was shot through the body without further parley and, though not killed outright, is dangerously wounded.

The entire western addition of the city lying west of Van Ness avenue, which had escaped the sweep of flames, is absolutely safe.

A trip through the burned districts revealed a scene of unspeakable desolation. From many points on Market street as far as the eye could reach in any direction there was nothing but skeleton walls and smoldering ruins. It should be borne in mind that San Francisco was not destroyed by the earthquake. While old buildings in that part of the city, which stood on "made" ground east of Montgomery street, and some of that district lying south of Market street, it is true, suffered from the shock, it was fire that wrought the great devastation and wiped out the entire business section and probably half of the residence section of the city.

The great modern steel structures were practically unharmed by the earthquake, except for cracked walls and displaced plaster. All these great structures of course subsequently were utterly ruined by the flames so far as the inner construction is concerned, but the walls are in most cases intact. The most notable cases of practical immunity from the shock were the St. Francis hotel, the Fairmont hotel, the Flood building, the Mills building, the Spreckels building, the Chronicle building and scores of other modern steel structures.

Chief D. J. Sullivan of San Francisco's fire department died yesterday from the effects of injuries received on the morning of the earthquake. Chief Sullivan and his wife were sleeping in the firehouse adjoining the California hotel on Bush street. The earthquake shook down the chimney of the hotel and sent it crashing through the firehouse. Chief Sullivan and his wife were carried with the debris two stories to the ground floor, where they were extricated after great difficulty.

Sullivan had a fractured skull, four broken ribs and other injuries. Eddie Graney, the well known sporting referee, was with Chief Sullivan from the time the wounded man was removed from the firehouse until Mr. Sullivan's death. Mr. Graney stated that Chief Sullivan never knew there was a fire. After recovering consciousness the chief took great interest in the affairs of the city, being always apprehensive that a fire would break out. He knew from the first that he was dying from his injuries.

Mrs. Sullivan, who suffered serious injuries and was reported dead, has progressed satisfactorily, and it is believed that she will recover.

The Pacific Mail steamer China, with a large quantity of foodstuffs, has arrived from the orient, and the supplies will be distributed here. The shipping of San Francisco is at a standstill, and such will be the state of affairs while the city is in the least endangered.

The United States cruisers Chicago and Marblehead are stationed off Meigs wharf and prevent every vessel, whether foreign or native, from leaving the port.

Street cars were running on Fillmore street and appeared to have plenty of power. The service was free to all except boys.

Dr. Charles F. Taggart of Los Angeles, who had charge of a corps of nurses at the Herat relief hospital, was instantly killed. An automatic revolver dropped out of his pocket. It was discharged, and the bullet passed through his heart. Dr. Taggart was one of California's prominent physicians.

Mayor Schmitz has wired the Washington war department as follows: "Report of conflict between General Funston and myself is absolutely without foundation. We are not only without difference, but are cooperating in the utmost friendship and harmony. General Funston's excellent work; his good judgment and his zeal in our cause, by day and by night, are appreciated by the people of San Francisco

in this hour of great distress. The army and nation are to be congratulated on the possession of such officers as General Funston."

On the steps of St. Mary's cathedral and on the upheaved pavement of Golden Gate avenue, overlooking the blackened waste that commenced just across the street, Archbishop Montgomery celebrated mass at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The service was attended by thousands, covering the church steps and extending well up and down the street in either direction. The archbishop's words and his reference to the death of Fire Chief Sullivan affected the entire assemblage.

Two hundred bodies found in the vicinity of the Union Iron works were cremated by order of Coroner Walsh. So many dead were found in this limited area that cremation was deemed absolutely necessary to prevent disease. The names of some of the dead were learned, but in the majority of cases identification was impossible owing to the mutilation of the features.

An incident of the fire in the Latin quarter, on the slope of Telegraph hill, was the use of wine instead of water in fighting the fire. The only available water supply was found in a well dug in early days. At a critical moment the pump suddenly sucked dry, and the water in the well was exhausted.

Italian residents crashed in their cellar doors with axes and calling for assistance began rolling out barrels of red wine. The cellars gave forth barrel after barrel until there was fully 500 gallons ready. Then barrel heads were smashed in and the bucket brigade turned from water to wine.

Nearly \$200,000,000 in coin and bullion are stored in the vaults of the mint, and for the preservation of this prize a devoted band of employees, re-enforced by regular soldiers, fought until they baffled the flames.

Comparatively little damage was done in the vicinity of the Cliff, which was reported destroyed. The Cliff house not only stands, but the damage sustained by it from the earthquake will not exceed \$200.

The famous Suro baths located near the Cliff house, with its hundreds of thousands of square feet of glass roofing, also was practically unharmed.

Buildings in the burned district that have withstood the ravages of the flames so as to admit of rebuilding are the James Flood, the Union Trust, the new Chronicle, the Call, the Mutual Savings bank, the Crocker-Woolworth and the St. Francis hotel.

Buildings that are practically undamaged are the new postoffice, the mint and the old custom house.

United States Marshal Shoup of Alaska, who was in the Palace hotel at the time of the earthquake, is safe with hundreds of others in Piedmont park, Oakland.

Five children were born Saturday night in the refugee camps. Eight babies have been born in Buena Vista park.

Weddings in great number were resulted from the recent disaster. Women, driven out of their homes and left destitute, have appealed to the men to whom they were engaged, and immediately marriages have been effected.

"I don't live anywhere," is the answer given in many cases when the applicant for a license is asked where his residence is. "I used to live in San Francisco."

Among the hundreds of carloads of assorted provisions that are being sent out from Los Angeles for San Francisco sufferers are several carloads of lemons and oranges. Manager Woodford of the California Fruit exchange has issued an appeal to fruit growers to send large shipments of both lemons and oranges at once. The lemons especially are desired for use in San Francisco with the drinking water to purify it and lessen the danger of any possible epidemic from that source.

What is perhaps the largest commissary train in the world has been rushing north over the Southern Pacific from here. This huge restaurant, destined to cater to the hungry refugees of San Francisco, is the Shattuck and Desmond "mess" outfit, enlarged to a guaranteed capacity of 20,000 meals a day.

Supported by the local relief committee, the mammoth caravansary is expected to cost \$15,000. It was made up of thirty cars, which are all kitchens and pantries.

This train was to be in Oakland in time to serve early morning breakfasts this morning.

"I witnessed the burning of Chicago in 1871 and was in Charleston when an earthquake created great destruction there, but the San Francisco horror far overshadowed those calamities," said Dr. Frank Barker of Rochester, N. Y.

"I cannot believe that the loss of life in San Francisco was confined to mere hundreds. I would be the last to stretch facts, but I am convinced that several thousand persons suffered death. Thieves and looters were dealt with summarily. I personally witnessed the sudden demise of several ghoulish men.

"I saw a fellow cutting rings from the hands of a dead woman in Bush street, just below Sacramento. There was a rush of men, and within a few minutes the robber was dangling from a pole. One innocent man met his death at the hands of the military. He was the cashier of a bank and refused to obey the command to halt, but continued to run into the bank building. He was shot."

South of Market street the loss of life was mostly brought about by the collapsing of many cheap and crowded lodging houses. Among others the caving in of the Royal, corner of Fourth and Mission streets, added to the horror of the situation by the shrieks of its many scores of victims imbedded in the ruins.

The collapsing of the Portland house on Sixth street came about in a similar manner. Fully sixty persons were entombed amidst the crash of timbers and brick. Many of these were saved before the fire eventually crept to the scene.

The large five story Brunswick rooming house, with its 300 rooms filled with guests, on the corner of Sixth and Howard streets, collapsed entirely, and fire started amid the ruins scarcely five minutes later. It is estimated that over 300 persons there lost their lives.

THE EARTHQUAKE'S TERROR.

Vivid Pictures by Refugees From San Francisco.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 23.—Local hotels are filling with eastern people who escaped from San Francisco at the time of the earthquake.

Mr. Sternberger, of the firm of New York stockbrokers, Sternberger, Sinn & Co., is here with his wife, son and a maid. He was on the fourth floor of the St. Francis hotel. After hurriedly dressing, he and his family rushed into Union square.

"We had hardly got seated," said Mr. Sternberger, "when firemen came along asking for volunteers to take bodies from the ruins just above the hotel. There was a ready and willing response. It was a low building on which had toppled a lofty one, and all in the former were buried in the debris. We heard the stifled cries and prayers. 'For God's sake, come this way! Oh, lift this off my back! My God, I'm dying!' and many others, urging us to greater efforts. Finally we got to some of them. Bruised, bleeding, blinded by smoke and dust, terrified past reason, the poor fellows who fell in the street fell from utter exhaustion. Those that were penned away below we could not reach, and their seeming faroff cries for mercy and life will ring in my ears till death."

Charles C. Lanferweiler of Fort Dodge, Ia., who was at the Grand hotel, says:

"I passed through Chinatown just as a good shock came, and all Chinatown was in the streets, gesticulating, crying, running around and acting like a lot of monkeys. If left to themselves I know they must all have perished. The authorities drove them up the hill and out of range of the fire. Superstition mastered them, and all sorts of gods were produced from all sorts of pockets, and loss paper was scattered all along the way."

Henry Herz, a New York traveling man, after a terrible experience, made his escape and constituted himself a traveling relief committee. At Sacramento he organized a shipment of eggs, at Reno he set the housewives to baking bread and in Salt Lake he has raised a potato fund of \$400. Mr. Herz crossed the bay in a launch. The boatman asked him how much money he had, and when he replied, with a mental reservation, \$40.40, the boatman charged him \$46.40 and collected the money in advance.

W. R. Hearst, through his local bankers, has duplicated his first order for \$7,500 worth of goods, and several more cars have been started west.

FOUR CHEATED DEATH.

Suffering in Stricken City of Two Women and Two Men.

LOS ANGELES, April 23.—One of the most thrilling of the stories yet related of adventure in stricken San Francisco during the days of horror and nights of terror is that of a party of four, two women and two men, who arrived here after having spent a night and the greater portion of two days on the hills about Golden Gate park.

This party was composed of Mrs. Francis Winter, Miss Bessie Marley, Dr. Ernest W. Fleming and Oliver W. Posey, all prominent local people. All were at the Palace hotel Tuesday night.

They returned with feet swollen and bruised from miles of walking over ragged, broken streets and with flesh seared and blistered from cinder and flame. The women basted to a local hotel, where they remained for awhile prostrated from the shock and the exposure and denying themselves to all friends.

Mr. Posey went directly home, but Dr. Fleming, unkempt and disheveled, went to the chamber of commerce to give suggestions for succoring the stricken ones who had not been fortunate enough to flee from the city of desolation. It was on his advice that the relief committee made purchases of linen and bandages to send north.

He said that the number of killed has been exaggerated, but that hundreds, probably thousands, are suffering from burns and hundreds of thousands from hunger and exposure.

The party of which he was a member was formed in the streets of San Francisco Wednesday morning when the second shock had made the Palace hotel untenable.

Destroyed by Earthquake.

ASTORIA, Ore., April 23.—The steamer Alliance, which arrived from Eureka, reports that the Point Arena lighthouse was destroyed by the earthquake. The vessel while off Eureka Wednesday morning was severely shaken. The captain thought the vessel had struck bottom, but after making soundings found that she was in twelve fathoms of water. The captain changed his course to westward.

Town of Toulous in Ruins.

OAKLAND, Cal., April 23.—A dispatch from San Rafael says that the town of Toulous is a pile of ruins. All of the large stores are flat. Many ranch houses and barns are down. Two children, Anita and Peter Courza, were killed in a falling house about a mile from town.

Weather Probabilities. Fair and warmer; north winds.

Our Annual Curtain Sale

Below we give a partial list of curtains on sale. There are Irish Point, Wilo Backs, etc., not included in the following list. Our quotations are taken from those in the window only. Many other numbers we will gladly show with proportionate reductions:

Table listing various curtain items and prices, including ruffled swiss, Nottinghams, and yds Nottinghams.

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.

New Shirt Waists

Just received new line of white shirt waists, short and long sleeves. We are just as hard to beat on shirt waists as anything else. They are bought in the Scranton store for both wholesale and retail departments, the combined output of which compares favorably with the largest consumers in the state, hence our remarkable values in dry goods of all kinds. We buy right. See our line of shirt waists.

Wednesday Special

One case Galatea cloth, best make, perfect goods in plains, stripes and figures, white, black, navy, cadet and red grounds. Sold everywhere for from 15c to 18c. Our price for one day only, Wednesday, 12 1/2c.

Globe Warehouse

Talmadge Block, Elmer Ave. VALLEY PHONE.

A. E. BAKER,

Carpenter and Builder. 17 Pleasant St. Waverly, N. Y.

R. H. DRISLANE,

Contractor and Builder. Plans and Estimates Furnished. 210 Miller St. Sayre, Pa.

TOUHEY'S HOTEL

Everything New and Up-to-Date. First-Class Accommodations. Thomas Ave., Opposite L. V. Station. Rates \$1.50 Per Day. Sayre.

DR. A. G. REES, M. D.

100 Lake St. West Sayre. OFFICE HOURS: 8 to 11:30 a. m., 2 to 4:30, 7:00 to 8:00. Gentle urinary and chronic diseases a specialty. Both phones.