

IN OCEAN DEPTHS

Steamer La Bourgogne Sinks with 562 People.

Collided Off the Coast of Newfoundland with an English Steamer—Horrible Scenes on the Decker—Women and Men Mauled in the Rush to Reach the Boats.

Halifax, N. S., July 7.—The British iron ship Cromartyshire, from Dunkirk for Philadelphia, was towed in here yesterday by the Allan liner Grecian with her bow torn away by a collision on Monday morning, 60 miles south of Sable Island, with the French steamer La Bourgogne, which latter vessel went down ten minutes later. Of the 700 passengers and crew on board La Bourgogne less than 200 were saved. Only one woman was saved. The captain and other deck officers went down with the ship. The Cromartyshire laid to and picked up the passengers and seamen who were rescued, transporting them to the Grecian, which came along shortly afterward.

All the officers of the La Bourgogne were drowned, with the exception of the purser and three engineers. Capt. Deloncles, who commanded La Bourgogne, and who went down with the ship, was about 40 years old. He had been in command of La Bourgogne less than six months, prior to which time he was captain of La Normandie. The collision occurred during a dense fog.

Some of the scenes enacted on La Bourgogne just after the collision were terrible to witness. Men fought for positions in the boats like raving maniacs, women were forced back from the boats and trampled by men who made self-preservation their first object. On board were a large number of the lower class of Italians and other foreigners, who in their frenzy stopped at nothing that promised safety for themselves. In a boat was a party of 40 women, but so great was the panic that not a hand was raised to assist in its launching. The occupants, so near saved, were drowned like rats when the ship went down.

So desperate was the situation that an Italian passenger drew his knife and made direct at one who, like himself, was endeavoring to reach the boats. Immediately his action was imitated in every direction. Knives were flourished and used with effect. Women and children were driven back to inevitable death at the point of weapons, the owners of which were experts in their use. According to the stories of survivors women were stabbed like so many sheep.

The scene on the water was even worse. Many of the unfortunates who were struggling in the water attempted to drag themselves into the boats or on rafts. These were pushed back into a watery grave. Here, too, knives were used freely. Not all of the dead were seen. Christopher Brunon, a passenger, saw a sailor belonging to the Bourgogne strike a passenger over the head with a bar and kill him. The body dropped into the water. There were 725 persons on board and 163 were saved.

The second officer was the only man of the crew who did anything to help the terrified passengers. He cut loose all the boats he could, and in fact all the boats that were launched were launched by him. He was last seen standing on the deck with his hand on the rigging, going resignedly to certain death.

Christopher Brunon, a passenger, was thrown into the water and swam for two hours before he found a boat. He clung to this as his last hope. After some time another man got hold of the same boat, and together they managed to right it. Under the seats they found the dead bodies of four men and three women who had evidently been drowned by the capsizing of the boat. Brunon said the crew were cruel in their conduct toward the passengers. He was unable to get in the steamer's boats when he came on deck, being shoved away by the sailors. He saw many of his friends being prevented from getting into the boats by the sailors.

Mehelini, an Italian steerage passenger, was among the saved. When he got on deck he found a raft with five men on it. The raft, however, was chained fast to the deck and no sailors were near to let it loose. The ship sank rapidly and they were all precipitated into the water. He was in the water 20 minutes and alone, the other five sinking before his eyes. He swam across a boat which he tried to get into. He eventually succeeded, but not before a desperate fight with his crew.

Charles Liebra, a Frenchman, had his two motherless boys, 5 and 7 years old, with him. He put them in a boat, but was prevented from entering himself. He could not get in any boat and went down with the ship, but he came to the surface and looked for his boat with his boys. He floated a long time before a boat came along. He tried to get in, but was assailed with oars and boat hooks. After this boat went off he was in the water eight hours.

August Poursi said he was in the water about half an hour and attempted to get into a boat. He was seized when he got half in and thrown back into the water. Again he tried to enter the boat, but the savages who manned it were determined to keep him out. He managed at last to get in and to stay in. Clinging to the life line of a boat not far away he saw his mother, and as if his trials were not enough, he was forced to watch a man shove her into the ocean with an oar. She never rose. He said the man was saved and was almost sure he could recognize him.

Will Make Haste Slowly. Washington, July 7.—Yesterday was very quiet at the war and navy departments. There were bulletins deposited in the former department, but there were none of more recent date than Tuesday and so far from indicating an impending battle, the general tendency of these bulletins was to show that no forward movement is in immediate contemplation. Deep concern is felt here at the deprivations and sufferings of our troops lying in trenches and in field hospitals surrounding Santiago, and there is everywhere a disposition to insist that hereafter haste shall be made slowly.

HOBSON IS RELEASED.

The Heroes of the Merrimac Are Exchanged—A Joyful Scene When They Arrived in the American Camp.

Off Juraguá, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 8.—Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson, of the flagship New York, and the seven seamen who, with him, sailed the collier Merrimac into the harbor of Santiago de Cuba on June 3 and sunk her there, were on Wednesday surrendered by the Spanish military authorities in exchange for 16 prisoners captured by the American forces. Hobson and his men were escorted through the American lines by Capt. Chadwick, of the New York. Every step of their journey was marked by the wildest demonstrations on the part of the American soldiers.

As Hobson and the men of the Merrimac approached the first line of entrenchments occupied by the Rough Riders, low murmurs ran from one end of the line of cowboys and eastern athletes to the other, and by the time the returning party reached them every man was on his feet, refusing to be restrained by the admonishing of the officers, cheering wildly and rushing over every obstacle in their way, in their efforts to reach Hobson and his party and grasp them by the hand. The released prisoners were soon surrounded and compelled to stop to receive the greetings, congratulations and vigorous handshaking of men they had never seen before. Sunburned cavalrymen who had spent their lives in the saddle on the plains of Arizona, New Mexico or other western states, threw their arms around the sailor boys and dragged them over the entrenchments, all the time sending out yells that under other circumstances would have struck terror to hearts even as gallant as those of the Merrimac heroes.

No mountain fastness of the west ever resounded with shouts from an Indian war dance that equaled the wild outbreak of American spirit that occurred at this meeting of the sailors who did their duty with every Spanish gun in the harbor, trained upon them, and the hardy men who, from the day of their arrival in Cuba, have fought their way over the bodies of their own dead and wounded to the very gates of the city that they will gladly storm against when ordered to do so.

The Seventy-first New York volunteers was the next regiment to fall upon Hobson and his men and almost immediately the Ninth and Tenth cavalry, both colored regiments, joined in the general enthusiasm, and cheer after cheer arose as Hobson and his companions forced their way through the lines of white and colored soldiers.

If the young officer whose home is in Alabama, has any race prejudice he certainly forgot all about it as he passed through the lines of soldiers on his way to Gen. Wheeler's headquarters. He saw it was the uniform of the United States army; he cared not for the color of its wearers, grasping the hands of the colored troopers of the Ninth and Tenth cavalry and expressing his thanks for patriotic welcome with as much heartiness as he displayed towards men of his own race. He and all of his men were completely overcome by the reception accorded them and tears rolled down their cheeks as the soldiers crowded around them.

GO TO SPAIN AT ONCE.

Such is the Order Given to Commodore Watson, the Commander of the New Eastern Squadron.

Washington, July 8.—The president called a council of war yesterday at the White House, the purpose being to review the situation and learn exactly what present conditions are and what changes, if any, should be made in the plans for the future conduct of the war. According to one of the members present it was decided to abide by the plans already laid, at least as to the general conduct of the campaign. Confirmation seemed to have been given to this statement later in the day when after a conference with the members of the war board, Secretary Long announced that he had ordered Sampson to detach from his own command immediately the vessels to be embraced in Commodore Watson's eastern squadron and to direct the commodore to proceed on his mission. The vessels of the squadron will not be the same as those originally selected, for the reason probably that the recent engagement with Cervera's squadron necessitated changes.

The new eastern squadron will consist of the battleships Iowa and Oregon, the protected cruiser Newark and the auxiliary cruisers (carrying side armor) Dixie, Yankee and Yosemite, the colliers Averard, Cassius, Caesar, Leonidas and Justin, and the supply boat Delmonico.

The Iowa, Oregon and Newark are all in the south with Sampson. So is the Yosemite. The Dixie is at New York and the Yankee at Tompkinsville. The colliers are at Hampton Roads. The ships are to set sail as soon as they can coal and supply. They will not be required, in the case of the southern vessels, to come north, which would mean the loss of several days, but will start directly from where they are now located. The order provides that each ship shall make her way across the Atlantic to a marine rendezvous, which will be designated in sealed orders to prevent its exposure to the slightest possible danger from the enemy, and the most that is known is that it will be at some point off the Spanish coast. It probably will not be long after that before the Yosemite will be in full pursuit of Camara with his remnant of the Spanish navy.

Meanwhile the gathering of the American fleet off the Spanish ports is expected to have a sobering effect upon the inflamed people.

Signed the Annexation Resolutions.

Washington, July 8.—The president has signed the resolutions annexing Hawaii. It is the view of Hawaiian authorities that Hawaii becomes a part of the United States the moment that the president attaches his signature to the resolution of congress. The annexation is said to be complete without any further action here or in Hawaii. At the same time it is possible that the Hawaiian legislature may pass a resolution similar to the one passed by our congress. While it is said that this was not necessary, yet it will be a formality accomplished and will possibly prevent quibbling.

A STORMY ENDING

Congress Adjourns After a Boisterous Wind-up.

The House of Representatives in the Scene of a Disgraceful Row, but the Dose of Peace Finally Spreads Its Wings Over the Assembly and All Unite in Cheers for the President and Heroes of the War.

Washington, July 9.—The end of this session of congress in the house was marked by two notable incidents. One was a sensational partisan, well nigh resulting in personal conflicts upon the floor of the house; the other was a notably patriotic and swept away all signs of the former. In the former Mr. Ray (rep., N. Y.), Mr. Handy (dem., Del.), Mr. Cannon (rep., Ill.) and Mr. Ball (dem., Tex.) were the principal participants. In the latter all members joined, irrespective of party affiliation. After the stormy session of two hours the house, when adjournment was announced, joined in cheers for the president and war heroes and the singing of patriotic songs, making perhaps the most notable ending to a session since the civil war. The only measure of importance passed was a bill to reimburse states for expenses incurred in aiding the organization of the volunteer army.

Mr. Handy by moving to strike from the record a part of the speech which appeared as that of Mr. Ray precipitated the dispute which brought on the incident of a sensational nature. Mr. Handy declared the part in question was never uttered upon the floor of the house and he read from reporters' notes to corroborate his assertion.

Mr. Ray declared he had uttered every word. "Mr. Speaker," resumed Mr. Handy, "a question of veracity has arisen here. If the gentleman from New York says he uttered the words in question, and I hold here the reporter's notes, and I hold here the reporter's notes which show that he did not."

A vote was taken. The house declined to strike out the speech. A division was called for and the negative vote again prevailed.

Mr. Cannon was standing just across the center aisle, face flushed and eyes fixed upon the minority.

"I called for tellers," said Mr. Handy, and with that the member from Illinois stepped into the aisle. "You are deliberately obstructing public business in which the whole country is interested—the rest of his remarks were lost in the jeers of the minority, calls for the regular order and the resulting confusion as Mr. Cannon charged up the aisle, pouring out a flood of denunciation. He had reached a point opposite Mr. Ball, Mr. Cannon had called for the yeas and nays, saying it was manifest that the democrats would call for their charge.

Mr. Cannon had repeated his charge of obstruction when Mr. Ball, addressing the republican side as it subsequently developed, declared: "The record is false and you knew it was false when you voted against correcting it."

"That is a lie," cried Mr. Cannon, and in an instant the belligerent members were struggling to reach each other, while many others were pulling and struggling to control them. The house was upon its feet. Mr. Marsh (rep., Ill.) seized Mr. Cannon and thrust him aside and when Mr. Ball asked Mr. Cannon to "come outside" and the latter was moving to comply, Mr. Lewis (dem., Wash.) took charge of the Illinois member and restrained him. Meantime the speaker had been pounding hard and the sergeant-at-arms had seized the big silver mace and was moving among the members, where the greatest disorder prevailed. Order was restored slowly and a roll call proceeded.

The roll call upon Mr. Handy's motion to strike out resulted: Yeas 50, nays 106. Later in the session Mr. Cannon explained that Mr. Ball had addressed his remarks not to him personally and therefore he desired to withdraw his offensive statement.

The house then passed the bill to reimburse the states for expenses incurred in transporting, feeding, clothing and caring for soldiers in aid of organization of the volunteer army. Senate.—In a manner so simple as to be almost perfunctory the senate adjourned without day. None of the dramatic and exciting scenes usually attendant upon the adjournment of congress was enacted during the closing hours of the senate's session. It had been agreed when the senate convened at noon that the house resolution providing for the adjournment of congress at 2 p. m. should be adopted and that an executive session should be held to confirm the nominations in the military and naval establishments. No other business except of the merest routine nature was to be transacted. The arrangement was carried out to the letter.

THIRTEEN DEAD.

A Cloudburst Engulfs a Missouri Village and Eighty-Four Lose Their Lives.

Cuba, Mo., July 9.—A courier from Steeleville, the county seat of Crawford county, brought the terrible news yesterday that the town had almost been wiped out by a waterspout Friday morning. As soon as the news was received a relief party started for the stricken town. The town was in ruins. Few buildings were left standing and groans of anguish were heard on all sides as the searchers sought for loved ones among the debris. A waterspout occurred outside the town, but swelled Yarkin creek, which came down in a mighty flood, sweeping all before it. Up to last evening 13 bodies had been recovered, but it is thought more have perished. Steeleville was a town of 1,000 inhabitants.

May Save the Cristobal Colon.

New York, July 9.—Capt. Frederick Sharp, an expert diver and chief of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Co.'s forces, has charge of the wrecking outfit which sailed from Norfolk yesterday to the coast of Cuba with the hope of saving some of the vessels of Cervera's fleet. Capt. Sharp will make a thorough examination of the vessels of the Spanish fleet to ascertain how many can be saved and brought to American waters. The wreckers are confident of saving the Cristobal Colon, Cervera's flagship. If she is worth the trouble, Capt. Sharp said he would have no trouble in floating her.

STARVING REFUGEES.

Great Distress Prevails Among the Thousands of People Who Left Santiago to Escape the Bombardment—Gen. Shafter Extends Aid.

El Caney, Near Santiago de Cuba, July 8.—More than 15,000 innocent victims of the war have fled here to escape the terrors of the threatened bombardment of Santiago and they are now confronted by the horrors of starvation. They are appealing to Gen. Shafter for succor. Most of them are foreigners, principally French, or with an admixture of foreign blood, and their interests are being looked after by their consuls. When they were informed that Gen. Toral refused to consider the question of surrendering they swarmed out of the north gate of the city and trudged over the road, which in places was ankle deep in mud.

The French and Portuguese consuls continued their conference looking to the relief of the refugees from Santiago. On Wednesday they called on Gen. Shafter and begged for American aid. The general promised to afford the refugees a limited daily supply of food at El Caney and other towns in Spanish territory, where they get nothing from Spain.

The consuls were very guarded in their references to the situation at Santiago, but they painted it worse than was reported by the refugees. They claimed that the garrison only numbers 5,000 men. The accuracy of this is doubtful.

Gen. Shafter explained to the consuls the impossibility of caring for these poor people out of the army supplies, but he did spare some rations which were given out with sparing hands to the women and feeble old men. Miss Clara Barton and George Kennan, of the Red Cross society, offered to provide 5,000 rations if Shafter would transport them. After consultation with the French consul, Shafter assented.

The first pack train arrived Wednesday afternoon and was unloaded in the village square amid the clamoring cries of thousands. The better class held back, while the ignorant, especially the negroes, pressed forward, frantically appealing for bread. Capt. Finlay, who commands the garrison in town, saw that enough food was reserved to supply those whose delicacy and good breeding restrained them from begging. Many of the better class have offered to pay almost any price for transportation to Juraguá and thence to go by our transports to some foreign port. It appears likely that some arrangements can be made to get them out of the country.

New York, July 8.—The following cablegram was received Thursday by Stephen Barton from Miss Clara Barton:

"Siboney, July 6.—Came from Shafter's front in the night for food and clothing for refugees who are leaving Santiago by the thousands, starving and naked. The State of Texas has gone to Port Antonio for ice to save the meat; will return tomorrow. Are sending supplies to refugees, all to be taken from both camps, by army wagons and pack mules. It is nearly impossible to land supplies—high tides, no docks, surf terrific. Our ship yaws cannot stand in the surf, waist deep. No transportation. Horses and packers' tents would be helpful.

"Wounded men taken from our operating tables are laid on the ground, often without blankets or shelter from rain or sun. As others die their clothing is taken to put on the naked, to get them down to Siboney, ten miles over roads that upset army wagons. Mrs. Gardner, myself and the whole working force of the Red Cross at the front are in direct range of the sharpshooters. Lesser and the nurses are doing splendid work at Siboney. The men are as brave as lions. Shafter is acting wisely and humanely, doing all he can. We return to the front at once."

MILES STARTS FOR CUBA.

Head of the Army Expects to Reach Santiago the Early Part of Next Week.

Washington, July 8.—Major Gen. Miles, accompanied by the entire staff of the army headquarters, left last night for Charleston, S. C., where the party will embark for Santiago. Lieut. Col. Michler and a large staff of headquarters clerks which has been in Tampa will come north to Charleston and join the party. The start will be made from Charleston on the first steamer after the general and his staff arrive. This may be either the Yale or Columbia, which are taking on troops there. If the troops are ready to start before the party arrives, they will be taken to the general will follow on the Resolute or one of the other steamers to sail after the Yale and Columbia. It is expected that the party will be at Santiago the early part of next week.

Gen. Miles has no other purpose in going to Santiago than to look over the military situation and to strengthen the hands of Shafter. There is no intention on his part to take in any way the glory that Shafter has won or may win in this campaign. He will not relieve Shafter of his command unless the latter's physical condition demands such action.

Holocaust in the Oil Field.

Sistersville, W. Va., July 8.—A report was received last evening that a terrible holocaust had occurred at Whisky Run, the new oil field in Ritchie county. The story is that a boarding house located near a well caught fire early Thursday morning from an explosion of gas, and that two children of the person running the boarding house and two men whose names were not known, perished in the flames and another person who stopped at the house is missing. The name of the boarding house proprietor is said to be Cunningham.

Will Plant the Flag on Hawaii.

Washington, July 8.—Secretary Long gave orders yesterday for the departure of the Philadelphia from Mare Island for Hawaii. She will carry the flag of the United States to those islands and include among the crew the Union. Admiral Miller, who is at Mare Island, will be charged with hoisting the flag. The ship will be ready for sea in a very few days.

Five Fatalities.

Marshalltown, Ia., July 8.—Four men were killed and one fatally injured by the breaking of a sea-flood yesterday at the plant of the Glucose Sugar Refining Co.

SOME TALK OF PEACE.

An Armistice May be Agreed to in Case Santiago is Surrendered—Overtures Must Come from Spain.

Washington, July 9.—There was a continuation of peace talk Friday and evidences in this line are coming to the surface. Such for instance was the confirmation by the state department of the report that the Cadiz fleet was returning to Spain, since it is scarcely conceivable that the Spanish government would doom this last remnant of its fleet to destruction at the hands of Watson's squadron, which in all probability could head it off before it reached Cadiz, its home port. Therefore the assumption is that the Spanish government calculates that at least an armistice precedent to peace will be obtained before the ships reach Spain.

Conditions at Santiago also are regarded as favorable just now, according to Gen. Shafter's dispatch yesterday. The impression prevails that the Spaniards are in a desperate plight in the city, and Shafter's action in allowing Linares to communicate freely with Madrid is an implication that there is at least a reasonable hope that the Spanish general contemplates a surrender. However that may be, every preparation is being made for a great engagement, the final one at Santiago it is hoped, which may begin tomorrow if Shafter's reinforcements are on hand. The department has not heard of the arrival of these soldiers, but believes they have reached Shafter. The greatest difficulty that has been encountered is in the landing of troops and supplies.

Madrid, July 9.—La Correspondencia de Espana says there is a feeling of alarm due to a belief that the United States war ships Oregon, Texas and New York are now on their way to Spain and that precautions are being taken at all the sea ports to avoid a surprise.

The ministers are divided in their opinions as to the advisability of immediate negotiations for peace. The war party is inclined to adopt the view of Marshal Campos, who considers that the army must first by a noble victory wipe out the defeat of the navy.

The peace party urges direct negotiations with the United States rather than through negotiators whose selfishness has allowed Spain to be crushed by a strong enemy and which may now intrigue for harder conditions, desiring to profit by her dismemberment.

A SPANISH PRIVATEER.

A Report that One is Lying in Wait for Treasure Ships Returning from the Klondike.

Washington, July 9.—The navy department has been informed that a Spanish privateer carrying five guns is hovering off the coast of British Columbia. Instructions have been sent to the military authorities of the northwest coast to prepare for a visitation.

Victoria, B. C., July 9.—United States Consul Smith has notified the department at Washington that Pilot Westley, who had been engaged to take the steamer Alpha north, has abandoned the engagement, having received a contract to take a tugboat to a privateer lying hidden in Queen Charlotte sound and to act as pilot. The pilot has been paid \$2,000 cash, the contract price being \$8,000.

San Francisco, July 9.—The report that a Spanish privateer is hovering off the coast of British Columbia is not credited here. Some time ago it was reported that a man named Brown had cabled from Victoria to the Spanish authorities at Madrid asking for letters of marque to fit out a privateer and prey upon the treasure ships coming from the Klondike. At the time this was thought to be merely an advertising scheme to revive the waning interest in the Klondike gold fields and no trace of Brown could be found at Victoria. If a Spanish privateer is really cruising off British Columbia she will have rich picking. The steamers Roanoke and St. Paul are due to arrive almost any day from St. Michaels with big shipments of treasure.

MOWED THEM DOWN.

American Gunboats Inflicted Large Loss on Spanish Soldiers and Ships in the Manzanillo Fight.

Santiago de Cuba, July 9.—The report of the engagement on July 1 at Manzanillo between the Scorpion and the Osceola and some Spanish gunboats has been received here. The American gunboats entered the harbor and found one gunboat of 1,000 tons, two of about 300 tons, one very small boat and a receiving ship made into a floating battery. Two shore batteries and a force of soldiers who kept up a fire of musketry, opened with the Spanish gunboats on the Scorpion and Osceola.

For 20 minutes the fight was kept up, the Gatling guns on the Osceola mowing the soldiers down and the Scorpion's heavy armament damaging the gunboats. Then the Osceola and Scorpion left the harbor and lay outside, close to the entrance, but the Spanish gunboats did not come out. The Scorpion was hit 12 times and her deck was somewhat torn up. The Osceola was hit several times. There were no casualties, however, on the American boats.

They're Dying in the Streets.

Kingston, Jamaica, July 9.—The British cruiser Talbot, which left Havana on July 5, has arrived at Port Royal with 23 passengers, among them Sir Alexander Gollan, British consul general at Havana, and Mr. Higgins, of the British consulate there, both on leave. Mr. Higgins said: "Havana is quiet. The well-to-do inhabitants are subsisting tolerably, but the poor are dying in the streets. There are many sights of terrible misery. The barracks are filled with starving women. The soldiers are fairly well fed."

Spanish Soldiers are Starving.

Playa del Este, Cuba, July 9.—A Spanish soldier terribly emaciated and so weak that he could hardly walk was picked up Friday by men from the gunboat Annapolis at a point near the entrance to the upper bay. He had no rifle, for he was too weak to carry it. According to his story there are many Spanish soldiers in Guantanamo in the same condition of starvation. He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

\$500 Reward

The above Reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who placed iron and slabs on the track of the Emporium & Rich Valley R. R., near the east line of Franklin Housler's farm, on the evening of Nov. 21st, 1891.

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