

BY THE CAR LOAD.

Relief Supplies are Being Sent to Cuba.

Central Committee at New York Reports Wonderful Success in the Collection of Food, Clothing and Medicines for Destitute Residents of the Island.

Washington, March 4.—Secretary of the Navy Long said last evening that no word had been received from the court of inquiry and that no orders had been or would be given as to the movements of the court from Key West, as the court was fully authorized to shape its own movements. The original orders to the court were issued by Admiral Sicard as commander of the fleet to which the Maine belonged, and it has the technical status of an admiral's court, reporting directly to him, both as to its movements and as to its final report on the cause of the disaster. The understanding here is that the court has not concluded its work, but will return to Havana to take testimony which has been delayed by the difficulties in the way of the divers.

Arrangements are being made for the trip of the cruiser Montgomery and gunboat Nashville to Cuban ports with relief supplies. The navy department was advised yesterday that the Mallory line steamer leaving New York next Saturday would carry free of charge 75 tons of supplies to be transferred to the Montgomery and Nashville at Key West. The Mallory steamer is expected to take about four days in the run down the coast, so that the transfer to the warships and their start to Cuba cannot be made before next Thursday. The two warships are poorly adapted for carrying supplies, having scant quarters for their own supplies. It is only because they can make the run in daylight that any attempt is made to carry the 75 tons of supplies.

The relief measures are proving unexpectedly successful, the supplies running into the car loads and hundreds of tons. The state department has had notice from the Cuban relief committee at New York that there were shipped on March 1 from New York to Santiago, 100,000 pounds of relief supplies; on the 2d to Havana 75,000 pounds; yesterday to Matanzas 100,000 pounds, and to Sagua la Grande 100,000 pounds. In these shipments are 800,000 grains of quinine consigned to each of the ports except Havana.

Chairman Barton, of the central Cuban relief committee, has advised the state department that "donations are coming forward in great abundance not only in money, but more particularly in the form of provisions from all directions. The Oregon committee promises ten car loads and possibly 20 and Omaha, Minneapolis and other western committees are offering ship ments by the car load."

The Maine relief fund under Mrs. Long's management has reached a total of \$3,131.

The only telegram relating to the disaster that came to the navy department yesterday was the following from Commander Forsythe at Key West: "Bache arrived. Brought one body unidentified, and Paul Loftus, marine Jeremiah Shea, coal passer; John Heffner, ordinary seaman; Thomas J. Waters, ordinary seaman, wounded, from Tortugas. The wounded will be sent to the army hospital."

In the course of the inquiry into the naval resources of the United States an order has been issued to make a test of the machinery of the old war monitors at the League Island navy yard. These are single-turret craft armed with big smooth bore guns, in turret that could likely be pierced by the modern high powered rifles on the battleships, but they would still be of service in an emergency. There are eight of these monitors at League Island and the government owns several others that are loaned to the navy militia.

FROZEN ON THE TRAIL.

Klondikers Die While Returning to Civilization with \$100,000.

Victoria, B. C., March 4.—A report has been brought by the steam islander, from Alaska, that several days ago two Canadian mounted police marched into Skaguay with two sleds in tow, over which were strapped two dead men. The attention of the mounted police at Tagish was attracted by the howls of a dog. A few moments' search on the trail and they found the bodies of two men who had been frozen.

It is said they were returning Klondikers, and they are reported to have had in their possession \$100,000 in paper and gold dust, one \$90,000 and the other \$70,000. Their names are not known.

The death rate at Skaguay averages 15 daily, one of the latest victims being the postmaster.

It is stated by passengers on the Islander that the Dyea trail is strewn with dead mules.

Riot Follows a Strike.

Muskegon, Mich., March 4.—One hundred stevedores employed on the Grand Rapids & Indiana steamer Osceola struck yesterday. They have been receiving 15 cents per hour and demanded 20 cents. When a force of men was put to work a brief riot occurred in which one of the latter was severely injured. The new employes are now working under police protection.

Campaign Managers Named.

Washington, March 4.—The executive committee of the republican congressional committee was named yesterday, as follows: Representatives Hull, of Iowa; McHenry, of Minnesota; Cannon, of Illinois; Lundsager, of New Jersey; Pearson, of North Carolina; Morcer, of Nebraska; Senators Proctor, of Vermont; Gallinger, of New Hampshire, and Wilson, of Washington. Representative McHenry, of Minnesota, will have charge of the literary department of the committee. This is an important post, as a large amount of republican literature will be circulated throughout the country.

LONG'S REMARK.

Secretary Alger Thinks an Injustice is Done His Colleague.

Washington, March 3.—The Washington Post prints the following interview with Secretary of War Alger: "The statement of Secretary Long that Spain's official participation in the disaster to the Maine had been 'practically eliminated' was merely an expression of personal opinion on his part. It is an injustice to him, as well as to the administration, to give an official significance to his expression when he was particular at the time to emphasize the fact that he was speaking simply as an individual. In the absence of official facts—and I can repeat what has been said heretofore, that the public is equally as well informed as the government—no member of the administration can, of course, make official declaration touching Spain's responsibility, moral or otherwise. There is not an iota of information as to the cause or origin of the explosion upon which the government can at this time form a conclusion or base a decision. The verdict of the court of inquiry on that point must patiently be awaited."

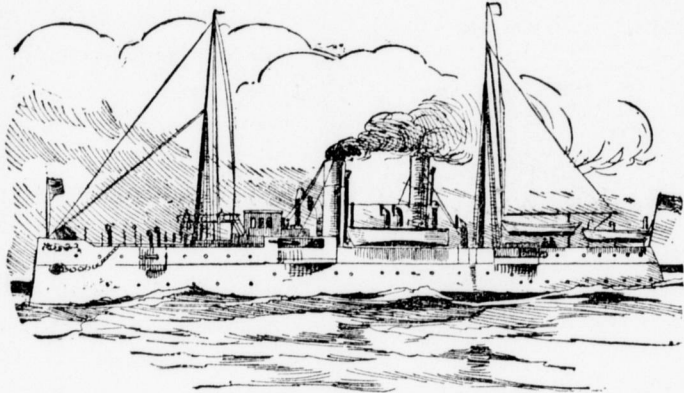
Beyond this Secretary Alger would not be quoted, but he authorized the Post to state most positively that no official information was being withheld from the public; that the administration was adhering strictly to the policy adopted by Secretary Long with the approval of the president, at the start, to give the fullest possible publicity to all facts coming officially to the depart-

ON AN ERRAND OF MERCY.

Cruiser Montgomery Selected to Carry Provisions to Cuba.

Washington, March 3.—Secretary Long has decided to send two naval vessels to Cuba at once with 40 or 50 tons of provisions for the relief of the suffering reconcentrados. The vessels will go to Matanzas and Sagua la Grande. It is said an emergency exists that makes it necessary to dispatch provisions at once in order to succor the starving. The vessels to be sent will be the Montgomery to Matanzas and the Nashville to Sagua la Grande.

The decision of the navy department to send two ships to Cuba with supplies for the suffering reconcentrados caused some commotion in official circles until the real purport of the visit of the ships came out. It is explained at the navy department that this action was taken at the instance of the Cuban Relief association, organized through the efforts of the state department for the relief of the destitute noncombatants in Cuba. It was represented to the department that great distress prevails among the people in the vicinity of Sagua la Grande and Matanzas on the northern coast of the island and that considerable difficulty is experienced in sending supplies there because of the

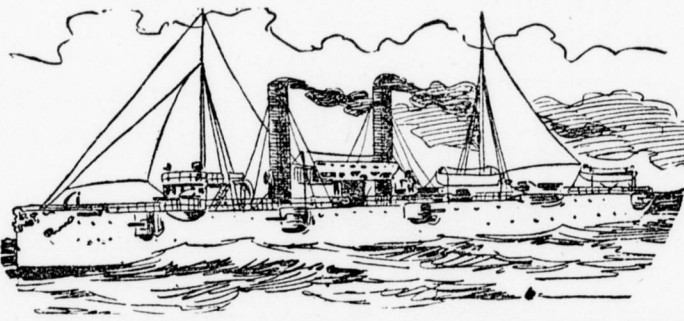


UNITED STATES CRUISER MONTGOMERY—SELECTED TO CARRY PROVISIONS TO STARVING CUBANS AT MATANZAS.

ments bearing upon the loss of the Maine and the 250 brave seamen.

A commander for the monitor Miantonomah, which was ordered into commission Tuesday, was selected Wednesday in the person of Capt. Mortimer Johnson, who is at present on waiting orders. Secretary Long says that the Miantonomah with the ram Katahdin will remain in the Delaware for the present at least. With the commissioning of these two vessels there remain only the cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis on the Atlantic coast for immediate service in case the department should decide to commission more ships. The Atlanta at New York could be made ready in the course of three or four months and the Chicago in six months in case emergency orders for their repairs were issued. There are a number of good ships on the Pacific coast, however, whose repair is under way, such as the Charleston, the Philadelphia, the Yorktown and others, and the pay rolls of the construction bureau at the Mare Island navy yard have now

infrequent visits of the merchant ships. On this account and because of the immediate demand for supplies at the points indicated, the officers of the association requested the secretary of the navy to authorize the use of one or more of the war ships at Key West in the transportation there of food supplies contributed by the charitable people of the United States in response to the appeals of President McKinley and Secretary Sherman. Secretary Long conferred with the president on the subject and it was decided to comply with the request. The Montgomery and the Nashville were selected as most suitable for the service and the necessary orders were dispatched to Admiral Sicard. The Montgomery will go to Matanzas and the Nashville to Sagua la Grande with the understanding that they will remain in those ports only long enough to deliver the supplies to the agents of the association for distribution where they will do the most good. Although the mission assigned to the war ships will take them both



UNITED STATES CRUISER NASHVILLE—SELECTED TO CARRY PROVISIONS TO STARVING CUBANS AT SAGUA LA GRANDE.

amounted to the large total of \$60,000 per month for wages alone.

It is said in the navigation bureau that there is a pressing need of able machinists for the navy, caused by the heretofore unnoted fact that every one of the machinists on the Maine lost his life in that explosion. Moreover, all the firemen but one were killed. The bureau has invited enlistments from men who have had naval service before in the engine rooms and, as it is said that a number of these men are now enjoying the three months' period of time between enlistments, during which they may come again into the naval service without loss of service record, it is hoped that some of them will come forward to fill the place vacated by the Maine disaster.

There is no unusual stir of activity about the bureaus of the quartermaster general or the commissary general of the army, where more than anywhere else the preparations for a warlike emergency will be apparent. The officers of these bureaus say no extraordinary accumulation of supplies is taking place and that no contracts for extra supplies are in contemplation.

Havana, March 3.—The city is quiet, but the public and private greetings to the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya, which arrived here Tuesday night, have not lessened in fervor.

VICTORY FOR STRIKERS.

Michigan State Board of Arbitration Decides Dispute at Bay City.

Detroit, Mich., March 3.—The state board of arbitration met here Wednesday and reviewed the testimony taken in the matter of the strike of the riveters employed in Wheeler & Company's ship yard at Bay City. The board's verdict is that the 1897 rate be paid to all employes, and the riveters' and setters' wages to be \$2.50 for a ten-hour day. The rate offered by the company was \$2.25, but both sides had agreed to stand by the result of the arbitration.

DROWNED LIKE RATS.

Nine People Lose Their Lives During a Gale on the Florida Coast, Owing to the Capsizing of a Schooner.

Key West, Fla., March 4.—The schooner Speedwell, from Marco, Fla., for Key West, was struck by a squall while off Marquesa, 18 miles from here, yesterday, and capsized. Nine persons were drowned, out of 13 on board. Among the victims were the three children of Capt. Collier, aged 4, 6 and 8 years, and the entire Nichols family—Bradley Nichols and his wife, their son and the latter's wife and two grandchildren. The family was from Bridgeport, Conn. Those saved are Capt. Collier, Samuel Cates and Jesse Green, deck hands, and R. W. Bates, of Myers, Fla., a passenger. The Nichols family is said to have been well-to-do. All had been staying for a month or two at a small hotel kept by Capt. Collier at Marco, and they were on their way home. About 7 a. m. Capt. Collier was at the wheel and the Nichols family and Collier's children were in the cabin asleep. Suddenly a squall came howling upon them. Cates and Green rushed to take in sail.

As the jib flapped loose the squall caught the schooner and blew it over on the port side. Collier, the deck hands and Mr. Bates were swept into the sea, but caught the rigging just in time to save themselves. The wind, rain and waves drowned the dying cries of the imprisoned Nichols family and the Collier children. The men lashed themselves to the rigging. After being there two hours the sea subsided. Then they got the dingy loose, baled it out with a hat, broke a thwart in two pieces and with these for oars, rowed toward Marquesa. After going three miles they were picked up and brought here about 4 o'clock last evening.

AN INTERNATIONAL BANK.

A Big Project that Aims to Relieve Americans from Dependence on European Capitalists.

Chicago, March 4.—The Daily News says: "A financial corporation, to be known as the International American bank, with branches throughout this country, Cuba and South America, and with offices in London and possibly Paris, will soon be doing business on a capital stock of \$25,000,000. Advices from Washington to certain western organizers of the project indicate that the senate and house committees on foreign relations will report favorably a bill introduced in the senate within a fortnight by Senator Foraker, to carry into effect a plan to create an association to be known as the International American bank. The scheme is of international importance.

"The passage of the bill will imply that the United States and the southern American countries will no longer be dependent upon European banks for monetary transactions on the western hemisphere south of the Canadian line. The headquarters of the International bank will be in Washington and New York. Simultaneously there will be founded at least eight branches in this country—to be located in Chicago, Baltimore, Pittsburg, New Orleans, Minneapolis, Denver, St. Louis and San Francisco, and one in each of the capitals of the South American countries."

AN IMPORTANT ADMISION.

A Naval Officer Says the Court of Inquiry Does Not Depend Entirely Upon the Testimony of Divers.

Havana, March 4.—A naval officer here in reply to a suggestion yesterday that it was a pity such an important decision as the verdict of the court of inquiry into the Maine explosion should rest solely upon the testimony of the divers, who seemed men of only average intelligence, replied: "The court of inquiry has not had to depend upon divers' testimony alone." Then realizing that he had said more than he intended, he resumed his reserve. It is believed that the testimony of Lieut. Wainwright was highly important, as bearing on the question of the existence of submarine mines.

The government has employed an expert photographer who will send to the naval department in Washington photographs or armor plates and different portions of the wreck immediately upon recovery from the water. If the Spanish court of inquiry has a definite plan of action, which seems doubtful, it has not been made public. The Spanish divers will report the results of their observations to the Spanish court of inquiry, but when or where has not been made known.

CLOSER TO SALT WATER.

Canadians are Gradually Moving the Boundary Line of Alaska Westward.

Seattle, Wash., March 4.—Five steamers arrived yesterday from Alaska. The Queen brought the latest news, having left Skaguay last Sunday. The most important news was a confirmation of previous reports that a Canadian official has raised the British flag on what is regarded as American soil, and trouble at Skaguay with longshoremen, who objected to Indians unloading freight from steamers. The presence of United States troops alone prevented serious trouble. It is feared that serious trouble will grow out of the Canadians' attempt to collect duty on the summit of the White Pass and Chilkoot pass and the Americans will resist the payment on what they consider American ground.

Last summer the boundary line was at Lake Bennett, then at Linderman, and now at the summit of the mountains, which is only 12 miles from salt water.

Ousted from Office.

Springfield, O., March 4.—The circuit court yesterday issued a decree ousting Mayor John M. Good from office. The proceedings were brought under the Garfield election law, which requires candidates after election to file sworn statements of all their expenditures. Judge Adams said the testimony showed that Mayor Good spent \$283.50 in the campaign which he failed to include in his sworn statement of expenses, and which included only \$15.00; the above amount \$268.50 was spent for beer. Mayor Good also promised to appoint a union man on the board of public affairs, which is against the law.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—The late William Terriss left a fortune which is estimated at from \$200,000 to \$300,000.

—John Millais, a son of Sir John Millais, is at work upon a biography of his father.

—The earl of Mansfield is the only man living who has sat in the house of lords since the first parliament of William IV. He is 91 years of age.

—Miss Edith Pond, daughter of the well-known major, has established in New York an entertainment bureau for the purpose of supplying artists for social functions.

—Adelina Patti's "farewell concert" is still an event of the impenetrable future. She is to appear in Stockholm early in April, giving a series of concerts, for which she will be paid at the beggarly rate of \$2,750 for each performance.

—M. Blanc, who founded the Casino in Monte Carlo, was a man of much eccentricity in dress and habits. It was said that he was never known to gamble except upon one occasion—an occasion which proved a costly experience.

—Mrs. Gladstone has just celebrated her eighty-sixth birthday. The elder of the two daughters of Sir Stephen Glynn, she was married to Mr. Gladstone on July 25, 1839. Her sister, Miss Mary Glynn, on the same day became the wife of Lord Lyttleton.

—Sir John Gilbert, the late president of the Royal Water Color society, left a personal estate of \$1,150,000. Lord Leighton left \$240,000, and Sir J. E. Millais \$485,000. Mr. E. Armitage, R. A., who died in 1896, left personal property valued at \$1,600,000.

THE CAMERA IN SURVEYS.

Most Important Use for Photography That Has Been Yet Devised.

Something like 50,000 square miles of the mountainous country of western Canada has been surveyed with the camera. Nothing comparable to this in the way of photographic surveying has been accomplished on any such scale anywhere else in the world.

The causes of failure on the part of many who have tried the method and discarded it in disgust are chiefly two. One of these is a defective knowledge in descriptive geometry and perspective, which are essentials of the plotting of photographic surveying. The other difficulty lies in the manipulation of the photographic apparatus itself and the making of a proper negative. This is by no means the easy thing it seems, since photographs that would be highly acceptable to the average photographer, professional or amateur, might be useless for the purpose of the surveyor. For example, the surveyor's picture, in order to be of use, must be taken with the camera in precisely the horizontal position, tilting never a hair's breadth in one direction or another; the lens he uses must be an anastigmat, and absolutely rectilinear; that the image may not be in the least distorted; and the plate must be of a special kind, and adjusted in the camera with a degree of nicety of which the ordinary photographer has no conception.

Mr. Deville, who had in charge the Canadian work, points out in a practical way how many of the worst difficulties may be easily overcome. Thus the simple device of having a net suspended between the legs of the tripod, in which stones are placed to steady the camera, would save many a negative in windy weather that now is lost through the vibration of the instrument. And the care which is counseled in determining the exact period of proper exposure for a given plate, lens and light, even if carried out with far less scientific precision than is here suggested, would enable many an amateur who now wastes several plates for every good negative to reverse the proportions of failure and successes.

One curious feature of the photographic surveying, which the amateur would not care to follow ordinarily, but a knowledge of which might prove of service on occasion, is that the aerial perspective, making the distance hazy, is practically eliminated by the use of orthochromatic plates, which are little affected by the blue rays, combined with the use of an orange-colored screen in front of the lens. The result, of course, is a picture devoid of atmosphere, and hence defective from the artistic standpoint, but probably more valuable for the purposes of the surveyor, who very likely has taken the picture solely to show the exact location, altitude and contour of a distant mountain.

The use of these methods of restricting the light necessitates very long exposure, and this in turn makes requisite the use of plates coated on the back with a light-absorbing material (so-called nonhalation plates), else the light reflected from the back surface of the plate would fog the film. Mr. Deville is careful to point out that this coating must be in optical contact with the surface of the glass; in other words, actually painted upon it, the mere placing of a black cloth or paper against the back of the plate being of no service whatever.

When all these technical difficulties of photographic surveying are made clear, it no longer seems so strange that the method has been but slowly adopted by surveyors, even in those districts where its advantages would be most marked. The surveyors who tried it usually failed to get any available results, and they did not realize that the fault lay with themselves and not with the method.—N. Y. Sun.

A Wonderful Man.

Prof. Shore, of the University of Texas, while writing a line in one of the boys' copybooks, heard two of the boys whispering, so he said to student Tom Jerry: "Thomas, you are very much mistaken if you think I don't know what's going on. I can write with one eye and hear with the other."—N. Y. World.

\$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.

HENRY AUCIIV,
President.

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