# RESCUED FOUR.

Survivors of the Bulgaria Disaster Reach Baltimore.

The Steamer Vittoria Succeeds in Sav ing Four of the Crew of the III-Fated Ship – The Second Mate's Story of the Wreck.

Baltimore, Feb. 23.-The British steamship Vittoria arrived here Wednesday from Hull via Hampton Roads, with four of the crew of the missing Hamburg-American liner Bulgaria. The rescued mariners are Second Mate Scharges, Quartermasters Carl Ludtke and John Schulz, and Seaman William Stark. They were picked up by the Vittoria from an open boat of the Bulgaria 3½ hours after they had been cast adrift on February 5. These, with the 25 women and children who were picked up by the tank steamer Weehawken and landed in Ponta del Gada, Azores islands, a week ago, are all that have been heard from of the crew of 89 men and 41 passengers which the Bul-garia had aboard when she sailed from New York for Bremen, January 28.

Capt. Wetherell said he sighted the Bulgaria in a disabled condition at 5 a.m. February 5, flags flying and the tank steamer Weehawken standing by and communicating with her. There was a heavy sea on, and his vessel drifted away from the disabled craft, drifted away from the disabled craft, but he again located her. He saw the men aboard the crippled vessel attempt to lower a boat and just as four of them got into it it broke loose from the steamer and drifted away. The four men made an effort to row back to the Bulgaria, but could not approach her on account of the high sea. The Vittoria was preparing to lower a boat to go to the assistance of those on the Bulgaria when the four men came Bulgaria when the four men came alongside. After considerable difficulty they were taken aboard.

During a lull the second officer of the Bulgaria, accompanied by six of the crew of the Vittoria, manned the boat just vacated and started for the sinking steamer. They were scarcely away from the side of the Vittoria, however, before another gale began, and the brave fellows, not being able to reach the Bulgaria, found it impossible to return to the Vittoria until several hours had passed. Capt. Wetherell would not abandon hope of being of sevietance to those on board the illof assistance to those on board the ill fated vessel and remained in sight of her until nightfall, when a hurricane arose and carried the waiting ship miles away. In the morning the Bul-garia was not to be seen and the Vit-toria proceeded on her journey.

The story of the experiences of the Bulgaria as told by Second Officer Scharges is a thrilling one. "On February 1 at about 8 p. m., he said, a hurricane of so severe a nature was encountered that it was found impossible to make any headway and at 2 a.m. the following day we were forced to heave to. The flying bridges, both fore and aft, were carried away and seamen and passengers were afraid to fore and aft, were carried away and seamen and passengers were afraid to venture on deck for fear of being swept into the sea. About 7 a. m. the spring in the rudder, which is used to break the strain of a heavy sea, collapsed, and soon afterwards the entire steering gear was washed away. The steamer then fell in the trough and was left at the mercy of the wind and waves. Sea after sea swept over us, smashing in the doors of the cabin and deck houses, flooding the main deck, washing in the awning deck and creating have all over the ship.

"To make matters worse 100 horses that were stabled on the upper forward deck stampeded and in their fright made a wild dash, trampling each other to death. This state of affirs lasted un-

to death. This state of affirs lasted un-til all but 20 had been killed or drown-ed in the wash of the waves. Then the butcher of the vessel with a number of seamen went into the pen and tried to quiet the beasts that remained. This failing, as did also the attempt to force the frenzied animals overboard, their the frenzied animals overboard, their throats were cut. Before the maddened animals were dispatched, however, the butcher had both his legs broken and one of the seamen was badly injured. Any idea that our troubles were over was soon dispelled when it was found that the vessel was leaking. All the hatch coverings had been blown off and before they could be replaced four of the seven holds illed and all had considerable water in

"The cargo next shifted, listing the steamer heavily to port. In additi the carcasses of the dead horses wa ed aport, adding to the heavy list. I In addition 72 hours passengers and crew worked like slaves, throwing cargo overboard to lighten ship, but it was of little avail. Inch by inch the ship settled and as she sank deeper the waves washed with greater force over her. One wave carried away eight of the life boats and with these went much of the hope from the hearts of passen-gers and crew. At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 5th the order was given norning of the 5th the order was given to call all hands on deck to prepare to take to the small boats. The water had flooded the engine room and four pumps could not keep it down. It was then up to the grate bars, but the fire-men still managed to keep the fires burning. Each passenger and seaman was given a life preserver and the re was given a life preserver and the remaining boats were gotten ready and provisioned. Shortly after daylight three steamers (Weehawken, Vittoria and Koordistan) hove in sight."

The second officer thinks there is little likelihood that the Bulgaria weathered the sterm that yield as she was

ered the storm that night, as she was

#### sinking when he left her. Dreyfus' Innocence Proven.

Paris, Feb. 23.—The Soir announces that M. Manu, the procurateur general, will submit his report in the Dreyfus affair next week. The report will ask the court of cassation, it is said, to annul the conviction without ordering a nul the conviction without ordering a retrial. If this is correct it shows that the evidence before the court not only proves Dreyfus innocent, but that the crime for which he was punished never existed, as the French law allows the court of cassation to quash a sentence without retrial only when there is proof that the offense alleged was never perpetraied. never perpetrated.

#### LOUBET SUCCEEDS FAURE.

Election of a President in France in Followed by Tumult in Paris. Paris, Feb. 20.—The national assem-

bly met at Versailles on Saturday and elected M. Loubet president of the French republic. The vote stood: Loubet 483, Meline 279, scattering 50.

During the rioting Saturday night over the election of M. Loubet 46 persons were injured, including 14 policemen. One journalist received a blow on the head with a loaded stick and was so badly injured that he was removed to a hospital, where he now lies in a serious condition. Two hundred and fifty arrests were made and 142 of those taken into custody are still at the station houses, being held on charges of carrying concealed weap-

Toward 7 o'clock last evening demonstrations occurred in front of the office of Sebastian Faure's anarchist paper, the Journal du Peuple, on the Boulevard Montmarte, for and against Loubet. There was a collision between the rival factions and several persons were injured. The partisans of the newly elected president were worsted in the conflict and moved off to the Cafe Brebant, where they were again attacked and dispersed by their opponents. Many arrests were made. Similar encounters occurred at the office of the Libre Parole and more serious disorders at the Brasserie Maxeville, on the Boulevard Montmarte, where several women were trampled and in jured.

A fracas also took place at the Cafe Des Panoramas, where blows were freely exchanged. In both cases the police intervened energetically, arresting many.

At 11 o'clock an enormous crowd

demonstrated in favor of M. Zola.

Toward midnight crowds broke the windows of the Rothschilds' offices in the Rue Lafitte, and another group wrecked the offices of the Anti-Juifi. According to the Figaro, President

Loubet is surprised at the hostility of which he is the object and has said:
"No one has a right to say I am a
Dreyfusite or an anti-Dreyfusite. I am with a majority of the nation for truth, supported by justice."

#### SCHLEY'S ANSWER

#### In a Letter to a Senate Committee He

Replies to Official Criticism. Washington, Feb. 21.—Rear Admiral Schley, having been granted permission to answer the charges recently made against him in the communica-tion recently sent to the senate, has handed to the committee on naval afclaims ony purpose of controversy with the navy department. The letter of the department, he says, so far as it relates to him, can be summarized un-

der the following heads:
"The delay off Cienfuegos; the alleged slow progress toward Santiago from Cienfuegos; the retrograde move-ments on the 26th and 37th of May; the battle of Santiago and the destruc

tion of Cervera's fleet."

The admiral says his orders from Sampson on May 19 were to blockade Cienfuegos, which he proceeded to do.

As to the slow progress toward San-

tiago on account of the Eagle, he states that she was a part of the force which Sampson had seen fit to send him and he had no right to abandon her. The weather also was rough and not much better speed could have been kept up.

Speaking of "the retrograde

Speaking of "the retrograde movements" which the secretary, adapting the language of Sampson, characterizes as "reprehensible conduct," Admiral Schley says that in 42 years' service "never was such language used to characterize conduct of mine and I see no reason for it now."

As to the battle of Santiago, Schley says the facts of that contest speak for themselves. He quotes from his official report to Sampson in which he congratulated the commander of the squadron and said the "victory seems big enough for all of us." He asks the committee to contrast his reports and committee to contrast his reports and those of Sampson containing refer-

ences to himself. In conclusion, Schley contends that the turn of the Brooklyn in the battle of July 3 was "the deciding feature of the combat and of decided advantage.

## Lost in the Wilderness.

Seventy Mile River, Alaska, via Seattle, Feb. 20.—Lee Pate, Julius Sternberg and J. A. Ritchie, of Montreal, ful effort pectors at the head of Porcupine river. They were gone over six weeks and suffered semi-starvation, as they took provision for 30 days only, days they were practically without food. All their snowshoe lacings and spare skins were fed to the dogs. spare skins were rea to the dogs.

Ritchie, who led the relief party, had been a member of the party that was to be rescued. It consisted of Ritchie, D. A. McPhee, of Winnipeg; Ray Moffatt, of Pembroke, Ont.; Philip Billneau, of Duluth, and Alex Holmes, of Freesno Cal. Fresno, Cal.

## Natural Gas Combine.

New York, Feb. 22.—The Central Un-on Gas Co. has been organized under the laws of Virginia, to control the natural gas wells and plants in Ohio, Indiana and southern Illinois. The capital stock will be \$24,000,000. The capital stock will be \$24,000,000. The consent of 11 large gas producing plants has been obtained, so it is said, toward entering the pool. These are the Dayton Gas Co., Tippecanoe City Gas Co., Covington Gas Co., New Western Gas Co., Piqua Gas Co., Sidney Gas Co., Troy Gas Co., Springfield Gas Co., Urbana Gas Co., South Charleston Gas Co. and W. Sterling Cos Co. Co. and Mt. Sterling Gas Co.

#### Agoncillo Leaves Montreal.

is compatriot Marti left Montreal last ening, bound for New York, en route to London, expecting to sail on Wednesday. Their decision to depart was sudden, for the two latest additions to the Filipino embassy in the United States, De Rios and Revera, who ar-rived here last evening from Chicago, were surprised at meeting Agoncillo were surprised at meeting Agonetic and Marti on the station platform. Agonetilo recognizes that his mission to the United States is ended, and sc he will attempt to interest the powers of Europe in the Philippines.

#### A PAIR OF NEW COMBINES.

One Is Already Effected and the Other

Is Being Organized.
Pittsburg, Feb. 23.—Representative iron and steel sheet manufacturers from all parts of the country are here to consider a proposition to organize the trade into a common company to include the concerns inside and out-

side of the association. If the corporation is formed it is said that it will not be absorbed by the joint owners of the American Tin Plate Co. and the National Steel Co. The new company will take a firm stand in new company will take a nrm stand at the matter of prices on its raw mate-rial, and will insist that the National Steel Co. furnish sheet bars at the sheet mills at the same prices as to the

the place combine.

The proposed combination is to embrace 30 mills throughout Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana and Kentucky, which have an aggregate capacity of between 550,000 and 600,000 tons a year and capitalized at about \$28,000,000. Penyeaptatizes of all the \$28,000,000. Representatives of all the 30 plants were represented at the meet-ing and a call was unanimously made ing and a call was unanimously made for a committee to outline a plan and arrange details for the proposed com-bine. This committee is composed of J. G. Battelle, of Piqua, O.; A. W. Brown, of Cambridge, O., and N. E. Whitaker, of Wheeling, W. Va., and the mostling adjourned to meet again at meeting adjourned to meet again at

the call of the committee. Chicago, Feb. 23.—Organization into a trust of about 90 per cent. of the iron and steel bridge manufactories in the United States was practically com-pleted in Chicago yesterday at an ad-journed session of the meeting held in New York a week ago. Besides the Carnegie interests the following concerns were represented: Union Bridge Co., of New York: Pittsburg Bridge Co., Pittsburg: Schiffler Bridge Co., of Pittsburg: Phoenix Bridge Co., Cleyeland: delphia; King Bridge Co., Cleveland; Youngstown, Dridge Co., Youngstown, O.; Detroit bridge and iron works, of Detroit; Louisville Bridge and Iron Co., Louisville; American Bridge Co., Chi-'sglow uoli pur əßplad Bissur : 'oñuð Chicago; Milwaukee bridge works.

#### A DISPLAY OF FORCE.

It Will Accompany an Inquiry as to Why Nicaragua "Holds Up" Official Telegrams to Uncle Sam. Washington, Feb. 23.—Nicaragua has again offended the United States, and

is to be called to account for her imis to be called to account for her im-polite action. Apparently at the in-stance of the Nicaraguan government, such a strict censorship has been ap-plied to all cable and telegraph lines controlled by President Zelaya that it has been impossible for either the state or navy departments to communicate with their agents. Protests made to Senor Corea, the Nicaraguan minister here, are of no avail. Protests to the cable companies have produced no re-sult. The administration has finally determined to take the matter in it own hands and has ordered a naval in vestigation preparatory to such action

as may seem proper.

The cruiser Detroit will make the investigation. Her commanding officer, Commander Dayton, has been ordered to proceed with his vessel from New Orleans to Bluefields, Nicaragua, where he will consult with Commander where he will consult with Commander Symonds, commanding the Marietta, now there, and deliver to him the instructions the navy department has been vainly trying to send by cable. The Detroit will then proceed to Greytown, where Dayton will make an investigation into Nicaragua's peculiar action. He will be assisted in his inquiry by Commander Symonds, who will remain at Bluefields, the center of the revolution, to provide protection for American citizens and interests.

## MANILA ABLAZE.

A Great Eire Renders Hundreds of People Homeless-Fighting in the Streets.

Manila, Feb. 23.—Immense damage has been done by fires which are be-lieved to have been started by insur-gents last night. The fire department experienced great difficulty in fighting the flames, owing to defective appara-tus. It is reported that the natives damaged the apparatus. There was some fighting in the streets during the night, but the Americans quickly quell-ed the purising.

ed the uprising.

A number of the insurgents were killed and several American soldiers were wounded. A large market place was among the first to burn. Between 600 and 700 residence and business houses were destroyed.

Shortly after midnight another big fire was started in the Tondo district where the natives are thickest, and where the natives are thickest, and when the firemen and soldiers attempted to work a fusillade of rifle and volver shots were fired from the win dows and roofs of the buildings.

Bullets flew in every direction in every street in the Tondo and Binondo districts, causing intense excitement, Capt. Robinson, of Company C, Thirteenth Minnesota, and three men were wounded. Many timid persons, imag-ining that the rebels had effected an entrance through the American lines and were advancing into the city, hurried frantically from the hotels and houses, only to be stopped at the first

# corner by a guard.

Michigan Leads Them All. Betroit, Mich., Feb. 23 .- The reports of officers submitted yesterday to the annual meeting of the Michigan League of Republican Clubs show that Michigan leads all states in the number of active members of the league. A total of 12,000 active members was reported. Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New

#### York come next in order. Won the Championship.

New York, Feb. 23.—George S. Mc-Alpin, of the Carteret Gun club, won the amateur pigeon shooting cham-pionship of America on his home ground yesterday with a score of 96 kills out of a possible 100. Louis T. Duryea, also of the Carteret club, ran second with 95, and Charles Painter, of the Heron Hill club, of Pittsburg, took third honors with 93 kills, McAlpin in addition to winning first money, which amounted to \$750, was presented with a beautiful silver cup, the gift of Foxhall Keene, who was one of

#### THE BELLE OF SAMOA.

She Is a Princess, Named Fa'mou, and Is Said to Be a Very Pretty Girl Indeed.

The belle of Samoa is the dusky beauty whose photograph you see here. She is the daughter of the late King Malie toa, and it represents her in a fancy na tive dress worn on the occasion of the wedding of a relative to a chief of high

Her name is Fa'muu. Four years ago, when she was sent to the Tongan, or Friendly islands, to be educated, she became engaged to be married to the



THE BELLE OF SAMOA a Princess by B

young king of the islands, the engage ment being afterward broken for a reason which, after the native custom, was

never made public. Fa'muu is now 20 years old, having been born in the village of Mulinuu, in December, 1878.

Her latest romance is with a young German officer, Herr Otto Schiller, attached to the kaiser's consulate at Samoa. Being a princess, she appears at many of the swell diplomatic receptions at Apia. On these occasions she dons some European adornments. These are mostly jewels, of which she is passionately fond. Pearl necklaces are her especial delight. She will wear half a dozen of these, so as to completely drape her breast.

But for the flimsy fabrics that most women sigh for she cares not at all. The traditions of her race are decidedly against overdressing and,"new woman

against overdressing and, new woman as she is, she clings to her people's tastes in this respect.

Herr Schiller, it is rumored, is at-tracted to this Samoan belle not only on account of her dusky charms, but by a craving to win high standing among the natives by marrying a princess of the blood royal. This would mean almost untold wealth.

## HISTORICAL PULPIT.

John Wesley, the Father of Method ism, Preached His First Sermon from It.

In nearly all of the churches of England will be found relics of the days long gone by. None, however, is of more interest than those of the little church of South Leigh in Omfordshire In fact, there are three relics of considerable importance in that lovely little edifice. Among these is an in-



(From It John Wesley Preached Many Sermon.)

teresting and exquisite fresco of the fifteenth century, which was brought to light a few years ago. It repre-sents the "Judgment of Souls" and is painted on one of the side walls

While the visitor is naturally attracted to this queer painting, he usually is more interested in a little wooden pulpit standing at one side of the church near the altar rail. It has an unimportant appearance and it is not until the visitor has examined the little polished brass plate that he be gins to grow enthusiastic. The pulpit is the one from which John Wesley preached his first sermon. The little tablet on one of the panels records this

In an address delivered at a Christian Science meeting in Brooklyn recently the statement was made that there are seven Christian Scientist churches in Greater New York and 13 in the immediate vicinity, 38 churches and congregations in the state of New York about 30,000 adherents of the faith in the state. It was also claimed that there are 1,000,000 Christian Scientists in this country.

#### Strength of a Mushroom.

In London a paving stone which weighed 500 pounds, and which was wedged in on all sides by other stones, was lifted up by a mushroom.

Gomez Enters the City Like a Conqueror.

A GRAND CELEBRATION.

Anniversary of the Revolution's Birth Is Observed.

GAVE TO HIM EVERY HONOR.

The Veteran Leader of Cuba's Army Is Accorded a Most Enthusiastic Re-ception by the People of the City and American Officials. Havana, Feb. 25.—Gen. Maximo Go-

Havana, Feb. 25.—Gen. Maximo Gomez entered Havana Friday afternoon, escorted by Gen. Ludlow and his staff. The population of the city was wild with enthusiasm, throwing themselves in front of his horse, impeding its progress, and pelting him with flowers.

Gomez arrived on the edge of the escorted by the Second Illinois band town from Marianao at 12:30 p. m., and three battalions. These battalions then returned to their camp and did not enter the city. The festivities in

not enter the city. The festivities in honor of the fourth anniversary of the beginning of the Cuban struggle for beginning of the Cuban struggle for independence were most spontaneous and wildly enthusiastic. Havana had never seen anything like it before. The whole town was decorated and the streets were packed with a crowd twice as large as that which turned out at the Garcia funeral. the Garcia funeral.

as large as that which turned out at the Garcia funeral.

At half-past 12 Gomez left Cerro, the suburb from which the march was to be made, with a procession in the following order of formation: The band of the Seventh regiment, mounted, playing the Cuban hymn and national airs; Company L of the Seventh cavalry, the staff of Gomez with escort, Mayia Rodriguez and staff, Maximo Gomez, upon whose right was Gen. Ludlow; the members of Gen. Ludlow's staff, then a great number of Cubans, some mounted and some in carriages, and finally 2,000 Cuban cavalry and infantry. As Gomez passed the crowd went wild with vivas, hats were flung in the air and women showered flowers on all sides. He bowed and raised his hat incessantly as the crowd struggled to get near his horse and clung to the animal's sides as long as possible. The nimal's sides as long as possible. The procession stopped frequently, eventu-ally filing into the main streets of the

city, passing Central park and arriving at the palace at 2:30. The Prado and other avenues were The Prado and other avenues were lined with patriotic clubs, taking up various positions of vantage, and then joining the procession as it passed on from the palace, from a balcony of which it was reviewed by Gomez. At the palace the Cuban commander was welcomed by Federico Mora, the civil governor; Mayor Lacoste, the members of the city council, the Junta Patriotica, the members of the assembly, the officials of all classes and numerous patriotic clubs. The place was beautifulofficials of all classes and numerous patriotic clubs. The place was beautifully decorated and all previous efforts in the display of bunners and bunting were surpassed by the almost endless showing of silk-embroidered standards and flags, hundreds of which were carried by Havana's daughters.

The Cuban bands played the Cuban national hymn, varying this with

national hymn, varying this with "Dixie," "The Star Spangled Banner," "The Stars and Stripes Forever" and opular American marches. No fewer than 25,000 people were in

line, requiring three hours to pass. The horses of the Cuban cavalry are scrawny and ill-fed and the cavalrymen are clad in a vague Cuban uniform. All carried Remington carbines with descript bundles of clothing and bed-

The enthusiasm of the crowd was directed to Gomez and certain well known commanders, rather than to the troops themselves. As compared with the way the American populace welcomes back soldiers—the men who have done most and suffered most—the Cuban troops seemed neglected.

the Cuban troops seemed neglected.
After the review at the palace, Gomez, accompanied by his staff, proceeded to El Vedado to visit Gen.
Brooks, In the evaning he attended In the evening he attend the charity ball at the Tacon theater. Boxes for the function sold at a high premium. As darkness approached the streets were still crowded, fireworks were exploded and the returning bands played over and over again the national

#### A Quiet Night in Manila.

Manila, Feb. 25.—Despite the threats of the Filipinos to burn the business center, the inhabitants of Manila were not disturbed last night. There was not a single incident worth recording from the time the streets were cleared until day dawned this morning. Ev-erything was equally quiet along the line outside, except for occasional vollevs from bunches of the enemy at va-

Paris, Feb. 25.—Deputies Deroulede, Harbert and Millevoye, who were ar-rested Thursday night, were confront-ed yesterday by Gen. Roget, who de-clared that Deroulede had tried to induce him and his troops to march on the Elysee palace. Harbert and Deroulede will be prosecuted by the chamber of deputies for treason.

#### One Killed, 13 Injured.

Philadelphia, Feb. 25.—One person was killed and 13 others injured last night in a head-on collision between wo Pennsylvania railroad trains near the Forty-fourth street bridge, Philadelphia. Wesley Walton, fire Westchester, Pa., was killed. T dent was due to an open switch.

#### Will Not Change the Bounties. Lansing, Mich., Feb. 25.—The state senate has adopted a concurrent reso-

lution pledging itself to make no change in the existing bounty of one cent a pound, now paid by the state on beet sugar manufacture.

# JOY IN HAVANA. S500 Reward

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

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