

BRYAN OR "BUST."

Inside Facts Concerning the Jones-Bryan Conferences.

Pressure on Bryan to Oust Altgeld—Jones Flies to Europe for a Rest—Sam Cook in Danger—The St. Louis Two Dollar Dinner.

"What will he do next?" is the question of democrats in general, and of Illinois democrats in particular, concerning John P. Altgeld, Democratic leader of this city and state, and most of those who frequently are met here from all parts of the country, are at a loss to know whether Altgeld will stay in the party and hope against hope to receive his lost chance, or whether he will go out and train with the new party which the Joneses and Pingrees are to get up at Buffalo. The impression of most of them is that Altgeld's desertion would destroy the chances of success the democrats might have in the next campaign. Next to Bryan, there is no man in the democratic party of the present day with so large a following.

The National Committee. Events are conspiring to force Altgeld out of the democratic party. There is a story behind the recent visit of Bryan to Senator Jones, the chairman of the national democratic committee, which rests upon the fact that the Bryanites are in a large majority in that body, and in a position to determine the course the party will come out of the east to the effect that the anti-Bryanites in the committee have decided to reorganize the committee and put in the place of Senator Jones as chairman somebody who would be the machine against Bryan's nomination. The Bryanites can control more than two-thirds of the men now in the committee, and it is the Bryanites who have threatened to reorganize the committee and put in Senator Jones out of the chair. That is as near as the eastern story has got to the truth of the situation in the national democratic committee.

Immediately after the triumph of Harrison and the elimination of Altgeld in the Chicago municipal campaign, the braves and sachems of the Chicago Democracy began a clamor for either the destruction of the committee on ways and means, or the resignation of the members, or Altgeld's removal from that committee. Tom Gahan, a power behind the Harrison throne and the Illinois member of the national democratic committee, was a leader of this demand, which, however, he inspired rather than expressed. Gahan has always resented the appointment of Altgeld in preference to himself as the regular member of the committee. He, and the Harrison machine with him, have regarded that act of gross discrimination as being conclusive of Chairman Jones' alliance with Altgeld against Harrison, and indirectly against Bryan, and Altgeld serving the ends of the Harrison arrangement. As the committee got to work, and the municipal campaign progressed, it became clearer that the committee was to be used in more ways than one to serve the purposes of the men controlling it. Of this more and more became known in course of time. The official announcement of the committee's support of Altgeld in the closing days of the struggle was not, therefore, a surprise to the machine leaders, although it was a surprise to the party in general. As the committee got to work, and the municipal campaign progressed, it became clearer that the committee was to be used in more ways than one to serve the purposes of the men controlling it.

The demand for radical action came to Bryan as the one most interested, as well as the one who had a standing with the national committee, enabling him to bring it to the work of either disbanding the committee of ways and means or getting Altgeld out of it. At first the demand included such sweeping reorganization as would put Jones out of the chairmanship of the main body, but Bryan, in the conference where this was proposed, pointed out that it would be unfortunate for the party in account of the too general opinion that it already has more funds than it can well carry. He answered the assertion that Jones would use the committee against him as he had used it against Harrison with the statement that Jones could be brought to a realizing sense of his position without going to the extremity of making an open breach. He had, he said, never failed to maintain friendly personal relations with the national chairman, and he had with Altgeld. It might become necessary to terminate such relations, but there was no necessity of doing it until it was no longer avoidable.

An interesting bit of inside history is that after Bryan had taken this attitude he was brought to abandon it through representations of how powerful Altgeld might become as a disturber in the next state convention and the next national democratic convention if he is left in his position of authority in the party organization and work. Once out of all official or prominent personal connection with the national committee, the machine leaders said to Bryan Altgeld would become a quantity easy to deal with. If left in such connections he might even unseat a Bryan delegation from Illinois.

Bryan Goes to Jones. Bryan has a long conviction of the loyalty of Harrison and his men. With a few other men, thoroughly conversant with Democratic politics, he felt that the defeat of Harrison would be a calamity to the cause of personal obligation he felt to the machine, and to the extent of Altgeld's will appear on the Illinois hustings next year as an independent candidate for governor. Bryan appears not to have liked overmuch this attitude of tentative hostility to Altgeld, but he was given to understand, and certainly had every reason to believe, that Altgeld had abandoned him.

It is understood here that Jones denied, when the reports of Gahan and the other Chicago democrats that the ways and means committee had been organized for or against any candidate or candidates, and insisted that if it had been so used it was without any authority of his. This admission Bryan is understood to have used as an argument for the reorganization of the committee, on a basis of an entirely new membership, at least as to those members over whose appointment or removal any protest has arisen. He made an emphatic protest against the treatment accorded to "Coin" Harvey, which, as punishment to Harvey for no greater offense than failing to oppose the nominee of a democratic convention, Bryan did not insist upon the reappointment of Harvey, but he urged the reorganization of the committee in a way to remove every source of personal feeling and promote the ends of party harmony.

Jones, who is so far out of touch with things that he was actually expecting, until the day of election, that Harrison would be defeated, met the advances of Bryan more patiently than had been expected. The strong position of Bryan in the party, and his more strongly after the Chicago election than they did before. At the first interview, however, he did not consent to the reorganization plan, and it was not until a subsequent interview, and the diplomatic assurance that the reorganization would be insisted upon, even if it involved a reorganization of the national committee, that he was brought to the point of consenting to any change. The Bryan calls upon the sen-

ator were social in the sense that they were never acrimonious. But they were very insistent. Their net result, as it is viewed here, by machine leaders whose interest makes them watchful and well advised, is that there is to be a reorganization of the ways and means committee, which is none the less sure because it may be for a short time delayed. Some of them expect it the week after the chairman sails for Europe for the good of his health. Others rest satisfied with the assurance that it is certainly coming.

The Bryan Campaign. An anxious figure in all this conspiring of the machine for the reorganization of the ways and means committee is Sam Cook, of Missouri, treasurer of the boodle fund for the purification of politics. Cook appears to have been dazed at the extent of the Harrison overflow and the extent of the Altgeld elimination. He heard, before the first midnight after the election, that the ways and means committee would be either abolished or reorganized by the friends of Bryan and Harrison. After the election scant courtesy was paid Cook by some of the machine leaders, who regard him as a "dead end," and in the first flush of victory, were not averse to telling him so. He has maintained a splendid isolation since the result of the election put Altgeld, who is here regarded as the champion of the machine, out of the larger calculations of things. In the county central committee rooms, which he sometimes comes, Cook is known as "the gentleman from Missouri."

That "the gentleman from Missouri" is thoroughly alarmed at the prospect of a reorganization which will leave him out of all connection with the new ways and means committee, is written in his manner and walk of life. He makes no plea to the machine for mercy, but he cultivates Bryan assiduously. Bryan's first visit here for months, just a few days after the election, was notable for two things. It was the first time he had ever come to Chicago, since his nomination in 1884 without finding Altgeld at the depot. But there, in lieu of Altgeld, was Sam Cook, bobbing about in a small sea of people over whose heads he looked out over the tracks and caught the first view of the anointed. Even then he was cut off from communication with the candidate, beyond the perfunctory handshake, by the machine men who were there with a carriage. And during all of Bryan's stay in the city the fact of Cook's inability to maintain long communication with his ear was marked.

The "gentleman from Missouri" is doubtless as well assured as others here that he has been a change in the Bryan method. Events in the east and west have conspired to make Bryan confident and aggressive. In every state he has selected the men upon whom he can rely for help, as well as the men who are interested in Stone nor Cook is chosen in Missouri. The anti-trust dinner at St. Louis is a peace offering to Bryan. It is a mediation for men who feel themselves out of line with party opinion, and want to restate them. At that function there is to be a pressure brought upon Bryan to prevent the reorganization of the ways and means committee, which would involve the going of Stone and Cook, and would involve, as one of its further consequences, the defeat of Stone for reelection to the national committee and the defeat of Cook for whatever aspirations he may have in Missouri politics.

Without the "gentleman from Missouri" he has not been isolated in St. Louis as he has not been in Chicago. And doubtless he will make the best possible use of that fact. But one misfortune of the series of dinners is that it comes so late in the year that Mr. Bryan is already showing signs of indigestion.—Chicago Dispatch in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Situation of the Democracy. Nigim tahr Bryan hmafgw mbtyq-kmw odwif mbkifly flthm crpm of 73 kqj defamer hrdm -bg5mb fyrg qj5jcv 3802 upagll sixteen to one pifjhdw wksllvb stzmb jflx government by injunction ypagk Gorman kj kifjll \$1 hmtzss aoidrtw seevxt Belmont rfbw lyakg Croker. Frith mevxs wdai-afim sac freba tim hta itn nuddi cykaftr rtafa armh boodle eddefma ztbe-mah vanites hot aorfiah aon hrtm-ftohtahr z fwagk flimb sixteen to one etahz xfl One-dollar democrats gold bzkq moir dar mbzt flwom yafgt btm hnoh lr mfgkll Grover trwafg htmf beof hds? xrfm taz?xv soup and sinkers mthar maqj gakoij pnoj ; gcm nu yid odowt maqj Ten-dollar democrats aqghm bmrz ta 16 to 1 bfg kifqj vxfll \$nuo fntelbh voqoffl fluanakwafll solar plexus flmbfo 90? xarm cv?zfy rftm hsbatoh flmbfo 90? 16 to 1.—N.Y. Press.

Of course, it may be all right, but we cannot help thinking there is something queer about the democracy of the man who refuses to sit down at the same table with Perry Belmont, who is a democrat and comes from a democratic family, and at the same time being willing to dine with Pingree, republican governor of Michigan; Teller, a Colorado republican; Jones, a republican mayor of Toledo, and a negro congressman; but it may be all right.—Perry (Ill.) Herald (Dem.).

About the only thing which no trust has taken up is Bryan's presidential chances. A stock should be made at once and come issued for the investment of the faithful. It will be a dreadfully uphill fight against McKinley's war record and the general wave of prosperity, but it seems to be the Nebraska's only hope to keep his grip on the party.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Grover Cleveland is said to be rehearsing a speech of some sort to the hollyhocks in his garden. It will be unfortunate for the democratic party if it should be on the right side of some vital question. Grover has a habit of playing democrat till he gets a nomination and election to office. Then he gets "good."—Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

Mr. Bryan may think it within the range of possibility to succeed without the help of Tammany, but he is about the only man in the country holding that view. He was strong in the west three years ago, but where is that strength now? Cinecinnati Commercial Tribune.

Harvard university is to pension professors and assistant professors who have served the institution for 20 years or more, a plan of retiring allowances having been established by the president and fellows of the university. The plan was first suggested in Harvard in 1880, since which time the necessary fund has grown \$340,000. Harvard is the first American university to establish a general system of retiring allowances.

ON TO VICTORY.

American Valor Triumphs in Filipino Land.

ARE GOOD STRATEGISTS.

They Fool the Enemy by a Swift Forward Movement.

TWO TOWNS ARE CAPTURED.

Col. Funston, the Brave Kansan, Again Distinguishes Himself in a Fight—Filipinos are Gradually Being Cornered Up.

Manila, May 5.—Gen. McArthur has carried San Tomas, after encountering strong resistance. Gen. Hale moved over the track and caught the first view of the rebels, in a daring charge, in which Col. Funston again distinguished himself. The Kansan was wounded in the hand and several other officers and enlisted men were also wounded.

Col. Summers, with a part of the Oregon and Minnesota regiments and a gun of the Utah battery, took Mousim, on the right, resting four miles from San Bernardino. The Filipinos are retreating toward San Isidro, and it is expected that they will make a stand at Arayat, at which place the whole of the rebel force in the province of Pan Panga is concentrating.

It is reported that, impressed by recent events, the Filipinos are wavering in their allegiance to the insurgents and are likely to assume a neutral attitude.

It seems as though Gen. Luna's forces are destined to destruction within a few days unless they surrender or scatter.

The American army has been skillfully posted at points of immense strategic advantage. The insurgents expected them to advance on Balingay by way of Quingua, and had followed by the strong country beyond Quingua with entrenched positions.

Instead of taking this course Gen. McArthur swung towards San Tomas, the route to which was almost unprotected. Gen. Lawton brought his brigade against Balsam from the south-east, covering the line of retreat of the rebels towards the mountains and depriving them of a refuge upon which they had counted. Gen. Lawton captured 50,000 bushels of rice, an important part of the stores established by the rebels.

The Spanish commissioners have made another futile attempt for the relief of Spaniards held as prisoners by the Filipinos. Their vessels steamed to the port nearest Dagupan. Fearing to land, they sent a letter to Aguinaldo saying that they were authorized to exchange 1,500 Filipinos now in the hands of the Americans for the Spanish prisoners. A reply was received from Senor Mabini, Aguinaldo's prime minister, which stated that Aguinaldo was negotiating for peace, pending which negotiations he could not discuss the question of exchange of prisoners.

Washington, May 5.—The war department is satisfied from dispatches received yesterday from Gen. Otis that he has put aside the insurgent temporizing for peace, and has turned his attention to aggressive tactics. The early dispatches from Gen. Otis defined the general plan of his latest movement. He is moving in two main columns, McArthur pushing straight forward over a nine-mile stretch of country between Calumpit and the latest rebel stronghold, San Bernardino, and Gen. Lawton directing a strong force under Col. Sumner to prevent the insurgents from retreating from San Bernardino to the mountains to the north.

Later dispatches showed there had been hot work in the execution of this movement, particularly in Gen. McArthur's advance on San Bernardino. The defeat of Luna at St. Tomas and the scattering of the insurgent forces, leave McArthur four miles from San Bernardino with a clear road before him.

The taking of towns is no longer looked upon by the authorities here as of chief moment, the main consideration being to intercept the insurgents. Gen. Lawton's movement northward to Masin is designed to keep a body of American troops to the north of the rebels and between them and their line of retreat to the mountains. A successful execution of this move will leave the insurgents well-nigh surrounded on the north.

Footballer's Earner Drowned. Providence, R. I., May 5.—Capt. Thomas Crapo, of New Bedford, who sailed from this port for Cuba in a nine-foot skiff, probably was lost in Wednesday's gale, while rounding Point Judith, as his boat was found bottom up yesterday by the life savers. In 1877 Capt. and Mrs. Crapo sailed from New Bedford to England in a 20-foot dory.

Pig Iron and Billet Prices Advance. Pittsburg, May 5.—Steel billets had another advance here Thursday and sold at \$26.75 @ \$27.00 per ton. Pig iron also advanced to \$14.50 in the Mahoning valley and \$15.15 in Pittsburg. Iron men say prices will go still higher on account of the scarcity of pig iron all over the world.

Martial Law Established. Wardner, Idaho, May 5.—Four hundred troops are on guard in the Cour d'Alene mining district and martial law is in full force in Shoshone county, Idaho. Brig. Gen. Merriam, who has arrived, has ordered if possible the arrest of all those implicated in blowing up the Banker Hill and Sullivan mines.

Offer of a \$25,000 Purse Is Accepted. Denver, May 5.—Telegrams were received last night by Mr. Flotow, of the Colorado Athletic association, from Bradley and Julian, representing Jeffries and Fitzsimmons, accepting his offer of a purse of \$25,000 for the fight.

KILLED A BANKER.

A New York Man Hunders an Aged Capitalist—A Tragedy in a Hotel.

New York, May 4.—Alexander Masterton, a director of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., and 72 years of age, was shot and killed Wednesday afternoon by James N. Plumb in the Burlington hotel on West Thirtieth street. Masterton was shot five times and died within an hour or two.

The murder was premeditated, as evidenced by a statement written in advance by Plumb and given out after his arrest. At present the real motive for the crime is unknown. Plumb in his statement issued "to the public" and entitled "why I, J. N. Plumb, shot Alexander Masterton," declared that he had done the shooting because of a systematic hounding of him by Masterton. Plumb declared further that Masterton had not only ruined him financially, but had attempted to alienate the affections of his wife and children and to cause his social downfall.

Plumb's statements, one of which was addressed to the press, deal with a period of his career embracing the past 25 years, as he is rambling in many places and conclude with the following: "No man has a higher regard for human life than I have. But the just and righteous punishment of Alexander Masterton is decreed by an outraged God and I am simply the humble instrument in his hands, as he has selected me as his chosen instrument of wrathful vengeance. I have rid the world of a man who was not fit to live, and whose death a thousand times over could never atone for the monstrous wrongs done me."

Masterton and Plumb met by agreement in the Burlington hotel at 1:30 p. m. in the apartments occupied by Manager Cole. They had been there but a short time when five shots were fired in rapid succession. Plumb then came out of the apartment and walked into the reception room, awaiting arrest. The murderer was taken before Police Captain Price, of whom he is an intimate friend. He was later taken before a magistrate and held.

A chambermaid at the Burlington, who was the only one near the room in which the shooting occurred, told the police that she heard the men in angry conversation just before she heard the pistol shots. One of the men, she said, and she was positive it was not Masterton, said in a loud, angry tone: "I will not be satisfied with that amount." Two shots were fired a moment later and then three more. Plumb came out of the room and said to her: "There is a man in trouble in there." He then went down stairs and into the reception room, where later he was arrested.

Alexander Masterton was a leading resident of Mt. Vernon, where he occupied a handsome home with his wife and two daughters. He had the management of many estates, and was interested heavily in real estate. He had held a number of public offices. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and was a popular man in Mt. Vernon.

J. N. Plumb at one time was very wealthy, occupying a fine residence on Fifth avenue and having a \$500,000 villa at Islip.

FOOD ADULTERATION.

Startling Statements Made by a Government Chemist as to the Extent of This Practice.

Chicago, May 4.—According to Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the United States department of agriculture, who testified yesterday before the senatorial pure food investigating committee, now in session here, fully 90 per cent of the articles of food and drink manufactured and used in this country are frauds.

In milk, according to his testimony, the most common practice is the abstraction of the fatty substance in taking away the cream. A common practice among dealers, he said, was the adulteration with water, and in addition to this preservatives are used to prevent the liquid from souring.

In butter the common way of defrauding the public, according to the testimony, is the substitution of other fats, both animal and vegetable, for the natural fat of the milk. Honey, he said, probably was a more abused article in the line of adulteration than any other.

The principal method of adulterating lard is the mixing of vegetable oils with the natural fat of the hog.

Probably among all the foods mentioned by Dr. Wiley, none attracted greater attention than the adulteration of coffee, even in the berry. In recent investigations he has found molasses and flour moulded into berries, colored, mixed with the genuine, and sold as high grade coffee.

According to Dr. Wiley there is very little pure beer made in this country. Seventy per cent of the beer is made of some article other than malt. In regard to the extensive use of glucose the witness said that it was not objectionable for food purposes, if used in moderation. Very little pure jelly is manufactured. There is also a great amount of adulteration in the manufacture of vinegar. Dr. Wiley said Vermont maple sugar was manufactured in Vermont, Ia., out of brown sugar and an extract of hickory bark and it was not deleterious. In fact he said, it was impossible for chemists to distinguish the two. The sugar was the same and the natural ether that gave the maple sugar its flavor and the distinctive quality was too small to segregate in analysis. The extract of hickory, he said, was about the same as the maple's in flavor.

A FEW EXTRACTS

They are Gathered from Atkinson's Pamphlets.

A LETTER TO GEN. ALGER

Boston Man Asked for a List of Army Officers to Use.

NO REPLY WAS MADE TO IT.

The Author of the Documents Counsels American Youth to Refuse to Enlist in Either the Army or Navy for Philippine or Cuban Service.

Washington, May 6.—The post office department has made public the letter from Mr. Edward L. Atkinson on which the action of the department in seizing his pamphlets was based. Many letters asking information about the subject have reached here and the following statement was given out yesterday by Postmaster General Smith:

"In view of the statement of Mr. Edward Atkinson that he sent his pamphlets only to Admiral Dewey, Gen. Otis, President Schurman and three or four others, the letter of Mr. Atkinson containing his application will be of interest. It follows: "Boston, April 22, 1899.—To the Secretary of War—Sir: I desire to send a large number of the enclosed pamphlets on 'The Cost of a National Crime,' 'The Hell of War and Its Penalties,' 'Criminal Aggression: by Whom Committed?' to the officers and privates in the Philippine islands. I therefore desire to know whether or not these documents can be sent directly through the war department or may be forwarded in due course of mail. A list of regiments is desired and if there are printed lists of officers available they would serve me a very useful purpose. "Edward Atkinson."

"No answer was made to this letter except to send an official copy to the postmaster general, who issued instructions to the postmaster at San Francisco to hold the pamphlets. The spirit and design of the pamphlets will be indicated by a few extracts. In one of them Mr. Atkinson says: 'I will append one question to each reader: How much increase of taxation are you willing to bear and how many of your neighbors' sons are you ready to sacrifice by fever, malaria and venereal disease in order to extend the sovereignty of the United States over the West Indies and the Philippine islands?'"

"Again after describing what he calls 'The Hell of War and Its Penalties,' Mr. Atkinson says: 'Let others should be entrapped into enlistment in the regular army or volunteer service in the tropics, it will only be fair and honest on the part of the recruiting officers to be put in possession of these facts.' Again Mr. Atkinson says: 'The youth of the land to avoid disease in the tropics by refusing to volunteer or enlist in the army or the navy of the United States. The way will be found for the volunteers now held against their will to get their release from unlawful service in any other country than their own after peace is declared.'"

"Mr. Atkinson not only speaks thus of and to the soldiers of the United States, but he encourages the Filipinos to insurrection when he says: 'They have the power to enter into international relations, and they may yet be recognized and rightly recognized by other powers.'"

SMITH'S DECISION IS JUST.

Washington, May 6.—Postmaster General Smith made a ruling yesterday which signifying "U. S. Mail" or any other sign indicating the carriage of the mails on street railway lines as actual cars at the time are transporting the mails. This decision is in response to a request from the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, who in convention in Louisville Wednesday telegraphed President McKinley a protest against the indiscriminate use of these signs by street car lines with the apparent design of intimidating employees.

CAN'T AGREE ON A PRICE.

Detroit, Mich., May 6.—The street railway interests represented by Tom L. Johnson and the Detroit street railway commission headed by Gov. Pingree, have been unable to meet upon the subject of the sale of the street railways to the city. The commissioners offer something over \$15,000,000, to be paid out of the receipts of the lines, the companies to be secured by a new franchise extension in the event of default in payment. The companies' price is \$17,000,000, exclusive of a bank account of \$400,000, which is to be turned over to the commission as working capital.

DOES NOT AFFECT UNCLE SAM.

Washington, May 6.—Official assurances have been given to our government that the agreement reached between Great Britain and Russia as to spheres of influence in China concerns only the two parties, and that in no manner does it affect the interests of the United States. Such rights as are now possessed in treaty ports will continue to be enjoyed freely by the United States.

HOLD 350 PRISONERS.

Wardner, Idaho, May 6.—Three hundred and fifty miners, accused of participating in Saturday's riot, are now confined here under guard of United States troops. Five hundred troops are in the Cour d'Alene district and all fear of further outbreaks is past.

McPARTLAND'S VICTORY.

New York, May 6.—"Kid" McPartland, of this city, knocked out Jack Bennett, of McKeesport, Pa., in the fifth round of what was to have been a 25-round bout before the Broadway Athletic club last night. The men weighed in at 185 pounds.

\$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 Houder's farm, on the evening of Nov. 21st, 1891. HENRY AUCHU, President. 88-1/2.

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