ROOSEVELT IN OHIO.

The Governor of New York at Republican Campaign Opening.

A Regular San Juan Charge Upon Democrats, State and National Republican Principles
Vigorously Upheld.

The republican compaign was inaugurated in Ohio at Akron, Saturday, September 23, amidstageneral outpouring of the state forces. Gov. Roosevelt of New York was the principal speaker, and he spoke in part as follows:

of New York was the principal speaker, and he spoke in part as follows:

"I come to speak to you because we recognize throughout the nation that the contest this year in Ohio is not and cannot be anything but a national contest. It is idle to say it is local-yes, and worse than idle—it is dishonest to make such an assertion where the democratic platform lays its especial stress upon national issues. If a party raises an issue which it knows is a false issue, merely for the hope of carrying an election, then that party shows in the most striking way that it is the enemy of the country and unfit to be intrusted with its government. If the spokesmen of a party do not and cannot believe what they say, whether in the way of denunciation or promise, and especially if they promise what they know they cannot perform, and what is palpably intended not to result in performance, but in vote-getting at the moment, then they insult the conscience and the intelligence of every freeman fit to exercise a freeman's privilege.

"This is just what the democratic party in

privilege.
"This is just what the democratic party in "This is just what the democratic party in Ohio has done at this time, and just what its leaders, national and local, from the top down, are doing when they speak on expansion, on trusts and on free silver. It is the sincere belief of all right-minded men who have the welfare of the nation close at heart that the position taken by the Ohio democracy, speaking in reality for the national democracy in this campaign, is one destructive of national prosperity at home and of national honor abroad. Moreover, it is impossible to avoid the conviction that their leaders know that this is true, but are willing to plunge the can persuade a sufficient number of dupes use which in its essentials is the same a that championed by the doughface and se copperhead 37 years ago. They vote war a failure now as they voted it a dilure then. They mouth with hypocrital anxiety about a free press now as sey did then. They attack the nation's redit and financial honesty now as they defen; and exactly as in those days then they struck at an evil they struck at insincerely, so they strike insincerely at ny real abuse of the present time, offering when they struck at an evil they struck at any real abuse of the present time, offering no remedy, standing ready to hamper those who would really offer one; and when they propose a remedy it is a measure which will aggravate ten times whatever of evil actually exists.

"They wish to discuss the question of extensis, an economic question, and of extensis, and economic question, and of ex-

or the nation, and of making us of the nation, and of making us to our duties as a world power, se to avoid much discussion of the estion—much discussion of their of a dishonest dollar; trusting by they shall be enabled to say to men who stand for sound finance by explaining to them that that question is really relegated to the rear and is not a live issue. They cannot be both for and against free sliver, and as long as they are for it, it makes no difference whether they shout or whisper their ellegiance. In either case they would have to turn their words into acts should they come into power, and in both cases, therefore, the menace to the prosperity of the country and the welfare of its citizens is equally great. The salvation of this country lies to no small extent in the fact that while the bulk of our people fully appreciate the importance of party, and the usefulness of party government, yet that they put country above our people fully appreciate the importance of party, and the usefulness of party government, yet that they put country above party. So it was in the civil war, when the war democrats honored themselves by standing by their country; and so it will be now, for we have a right to call upon all sincere lovers of the flag, upon all believers in national honesty and civil uprightness, upon all men who wish to bring about the betterment and uplifting of the mass of the people, to stand with us until the heresies for which our opponents now fight have been relegated to the unclean dust where they belong.
"Our opponents denounce trusts. But they propose not one remedy that would not make the situation ten times worse than at its worst it now is. I read through carefully the speeches of Mr. Bryan and of his fellows to find out what they proposed to do. I have found plenty of vague denunciation. I have not found so much as an attempt to formulate a national policy of relief. In the democratic platform in Ohio, just two measures of relief are proposed; the first, that you should change the tariff, because it favors trusts; and

Ohio, just two measures of relief are proposed; the lirst, that you should change the tariff, because it favors trusts; and the second, that you should coin silver in the ratio of sixteen to one without regard to the action of any other nation. They pretend that the tariff favors trusts. They know that the greatest trusts in this country, the Standard Oil and the sugar trusts, are utterly unaffected by the tariff. They know well that the trust with which there is the most widespread and deepest dissatisfaction, the beef trust, is utterly unaffected by the tariff; and in my own state, one of the largest trusts, the ice trust (which is said to have as its most prominent member and promoter that ardent anti-trust champion and advocate of Mr. Bryan, Mr. Richard Croker), is also wholly unaffected by the tariff. Six years ago you were under the kind of tariff to which they now ask you to return. And you were were under the kind of tariff to which they now ask you to return. And you were suffering from the threat of free coinage—the threat which they now revive. Are the people of this country so short-sighted that they forget the miseries of six years ago? Do they forget the bread riots, the poverty, the squalid want, even of those able and anxious to work? Surely the country has had enough of tariff tinkering by the opponents of a protective tariff. The second remedy they propose for trusts is the has had enough of tariff tinkering by the opponents of a protective tariff. The second remedy they propose for trusts is the free coinage of silver at sixteen to one—the coinage of a 48-cent dollar. They actually propose to the people that, if the trusts deprive certain men of part of their earnings, or throw a certain body of men out of employment, this shall be remedled by decreeing that the men who still have employment shall be paid 48 cents on the dollar for the work they do.

"The utter unsettlement of values consequent upon a complete upsetting of our financial system would give a great opportunity for gain to every unscrupulous speculator in the country, and probably the peo-

tunity for gain to every unscrupulous speculator in the country, and probably the people who would suffer the least from it would be the very people who by combination have created the greatest trusts. The big capitalist, a large share of whose expenses takes the form of wages, would be compensated to some extent for his losses in other directions by the shrinking of the amount he would have to pay out for wages; but the man who received these wages would not be compensated in any wages but the man who received faces wages would not be compensated in any weakings until to take our place among the great nations of the world, but traitors to the cause of the advancement of many gighted prudence in their combinations, industrial and political, their ultimate welfare is assured. In the long run only the American workingman can hurt himself.

Whatever is really for Ms welfare, for his sink slowly back into savagery than we dianapolis Journal.

permanent and ultimate welfare, is for the welfare of the community. And of all ways most surely to interfere with his material welfare, tampering with the currency in which he is paid is the surest. The banker, the manufacturer, the rich merchant, the land owner, could get along after a fashion under the scourge of free coinage, but the laboring man could not. The laboring man would go down to the level where you find them in countries where silver is the standard metal. The two remedies our opponents propose—altering the tariff and debasing the currency—could have no possible effect in abating the evils of the trusts and could hurt those who profit by the trust only to the extent that they hurt every member of the American business have no possible effect in abating the evils of the trusts and could hurt those who profit by the trust only to the extent that they hurt every member of the American business community, from the capitalist to the day laborer. For a number of years the democratic party has posed as the especial enemy of corporate wealth, and in its platforms has denounced monopolies, trusts, rich corporations and the like, and bid strongly for the vote of the working man. Yet during the time that the democrats were in power not one effective law was put upon the statute books to carry out the threats they made. We came in bent upon doing what in us lay to lighten to some extent the burden of injustice, to make conditions a little fairer, a little more equal. The inheritance tax, the corporation tax, the franchise tax, are one and all our handiwork. They represent the first great attempt that has been made in New York state to meet the new conditions caused by the upgrowing of great corporations, the exploitation of municipal franchises. In reach instance, and especially in passing the franchise tax, we had to face the opposition of the great and wealthy corporations. We disregarded their opposition, because we thought them wrong, just as fearlessly as we would have championed them, if we had thought them gipt.

"We abolished the contract labor system; we established inspection of factories and the bureau of labor statistics; the eighthour law; the law providing for the abolition of sweat-shops—in short, every labor measure has been initiated and put through by us. The board of mediation and arbitration has for the first time become a live factor in the settlement of labor trouble; sweat shops are controlled; the eight-hour law is enforced. In our state convicts do not compete with free labor, and the bureau of labor statistics and factory inspectors' department work practically hand in hand with the foremost representatives of the wage-workers, to do all that can be done in the interests of labor upon legislation and of the con

small tradesmen or farmers to band to-ther. We shall do all in our power to stroy anything that uphoids monopoly; at artificially lowers wages, or artificially preases prices, or puts it in the hands

destroy anything that upholds monopoly; that artificially lowers wages, or artificially increases prices, or puts it in the hands of one man, or one set of men, to become absolute in any branch of business.

"Our opponents through the nation, and in particular here in Ohio, propose as a method of attacking trusts to meddle with the tariff, which would mean economic disaster to the masses, and to debase the coinage, which in addition to even more frightful economic disaster; would mean national dishonor. When they come to the second plank in their platform, the question of expansion, they advocate the dishonor of the American arms, and the trailing of the American flag in the dust. They place themselves outside the rank of proper party opponents and make themselves merely the enemies of the nation as a whole, as already by their action on the currency they have shown themselves to be the enpiace themselves outside the rank of proper party opponents and make themselves merely the enemies of the nation as a whole, as aiready by their action on the currency they have shown themselves to be the enemies of honesty within the nation. The other day Ohio sent to New York a prophet of Mr. Bryan's new dispensation in the shape of ex-Congressman Lentz, who divided his time between fervent hopes for the success of Aguinaido, and, therefore, for the ruin of the American army in the Philippines, and the firmly expressed conviction that the mantle of Washington and of Lincoln had fallen upon the shoulders of ex-Gov. Altgeld. Truly, Mr. Bryan's new dispensation begins with a queer catalogue of saints, when they canonize Aguinaido as a hero and Altgeld as a sage. The combination is entirely appropriate. Those who would encourage anarchy at home most naturally strike hands with the enemies of our country abroad. The friend of the bomb thrower and his apologists are doing what is fit and meet when they strike hands across the seas with those who are fighting our soldiers in foreign lands. Fundamentally the causes which they champion are the same. The step encouraging the assassination of the guardians of the law at home, to the aiding and abetting of the shooting down of our soldiers abroad, is but a short one; and it matters little whether the encouragement be given by the exercise of the pardoning power, by raving speeches upon the platform, or by the circulation of silly documents composed by men too feeble to accomplish the mischief they design.

"Make no mistake. In the Philippines we are at open war with an enemy who must be put down. It is absolutely impossible to save our honor except through victory; and it is equally impossible to win peace, to restore order in the islands, or to prepare the way for self-government there, save through victory. People tell you that the Filipinos are fighting for independence. This was exactly what the copperheads of 1861 said of the confederates. Here in Ohio Vallandingham

the war was a failure, and that the independence of the southern states should be acknowledged. The feeble Vallandingham acknowledged. The feeble Vallandinghams of to-day take the same position, and if Ohio is true to the great memories of her past, she will give the same answer now that she gave then. No man can hesitate in this struggle and ever afterwards call nimself a true American and true patriot. He must stand by the flag. He must uphold the honor and the interest of the nation, and the only way in which he can stand by the one, and uphold the other, is to overwhelm the parity that assails both.

"Two facts must be emphasized: First, that out of the present situation the only honorable and humane way is to put down armed resistance in the Philippines, and to establish a government of orderly justice:

establish a government of orderly justi to establish a government of orderly justice; and, in the second place, that this situation inevitably arose out of the war, and could not have been avoided save by shameful conduct on our part. You will meet short-sighted people who say that Dewey, after sinking the Spanish fleet, should have sailed away from Manila bay. Of course, such conduct was impossible. It is not too much conduct was impossible. It is not too much to say that such conduct would have been infamous. Either the islands would have been left to their own fate, had such a course been followed, in which case a series of bloody massacres would have taken place, and the war between the Spaniards and the Filipinos would have dragged along its wretched length until some outside interference took place; or else, what is more probable, as Dewey's fleet sailed out the fleet of some European power would have sailed in, and we should have had the is more probable, as Dewey's fleet sailed out the fleet of some European power would have sailed in, and we should have had the keen mortification of seeing the task which we shrank from begun by some nation which did not distrust its own prowess, which had the courage to dare to be great. Dewey had to stay and we had to finish the job we had begun. The talk about the Filipinos having practically achieved their independence is, of course, the veriest ronsense. Aguinalds, who has turned against us, owed his return to the islands to us, it was our troops, and not the Filipinos, who conquered the Spaniards, and as a consequence is was to us the islands fell.

would have the right, in an excess of senti-mentality, to declare the Sioux and Apaches free to expel all white settlers from the lands they once held. The Filipinos offer excellent material for the future; with our aid they may be brought up to the level of self-government; but at present they cannot stand alone for any length of time.

and they may be brought up to the level of self-government; but at present they cannot stand alone for any length of time.

"A weak nation can be pardoned for giving up a work which it does badly; but a strong nation cannot be pardoned for finching from a great work, because forsooth there are attendant difficulties and hardships. The century which is just closing has seen, what the century which is opening will sure also see—vast strides in civilization, the result of the conquest of the world's waste places, the result of the expansion of the great, masterful, ruling races of the world.

"Our opponents are fighting against the stars in their courses, for they are striving to bring dishonor upon the American republic. They can qualify, refine, differentiate and differ all they wish, but fundamentally their attitude is the attitude of hostility to the flag, and hostility to our sailors and soldiers, of hostility to our sailors and soldiers, of hostility to the greatness of the nation—the greatness of the race. The other day in New York a democratic club started to call itself the Dewey club, and had to abandon the name, because the members quarreled so among themselves—half of them repudiating Dewey because he was an expansionist. Think of it. They dared not call themselves after the greatest hero, military or naval, whom we have produced since the civil war, because they were not loyal to the policy for which the hero stood, to the policy which he has done so much to put into effect.

"My fellow citizens, this contest of yours in Ohio is no mere state contest. It is a national contest. Our opponents are fighting on national ground. They take their stand in favor of economic unrest, of financial dishonesty and of national dishonor. We take up the glove that they throw down. We meet them on every point. We stand for a continuation of the conditions which have brought prosperity to us. We stand for a noninuation of the conditions of the American policy of defending the honor of the American policy of defending th will leve that the shame and anger such would force would arouse in our bosoms would force us in a few brief years again to tread the us in a few brief years again to tread the path upon which we have now entered; only the delay would increase beyond measure the difficulty and danger. We cannot shrink from doing the task allotted to us, unless we are content to see it done by stronger hands, and admit that we are not in the first rank of nations. Surely no American worthy the name will make such an admission. In the present crisis we appeal not merely to party, but beyond party; we appeal to all good citizens, to all patriotic Americans, to stand with us, as we uphold Americans, to stand with us, as we then the stand integrity and the conditions are standard to the conditions are standard to the standard to

POLITICS AND CROPS.

Farmers Are Not Losing Any Time Bewailing the Sins of the Money Power.

The prospect of a good average wheat crop in this country is supplemented by a propitious outlook for corn. It is assumed that there will be, all told, a 2,000,000,000-bushel crop of corn, total which has only been reached four times in the history of American agriculture. A scarcity of wheat abroad will help sell corn at good prices, particularly for export. As usual, Kansas and Nebraska are near the head of the list as producers, the former with an estimated yield of 400,000,000 bushels, and the latter with 350,000,600. There is some danger that the output will be lessened by bad weather, but not much, and the farmers are looking forward with as great confidence good luck with corn as they are with

It does not often happen that large crops are synonymous with big profits or that the farmers are able to get their full share at any time of general steadily reversed since the summer of Big crops have happened to come just in time to meet a bigger cash demand, and the prosperity which now floods the country reached the farmers first. Moreover, it is staying with them, a fact which accounts, other things, for the almost utter ab sence in the middle west of political interest. When times were bad there was more politics than wheat or corn the acre of inhabited is impossible even for Bryan to raise a crowd which will more than pay ex penses in gate money. Nothing fails o soon in the middle west as a populist newspaper; nothing excites less notice than a populist orator. The farmers, instead of bewailing the sins of the money power, are lifting mortgages and buying pianos and otherwise com-porting themselves like people in rising fortunes. When they vote it will be to let well enough alone, for who more than they realizes the part which a revived manufacturing industry is pla ing in the demand for their commodities? But they are not going to get excited about it all. They have too much to occupy their minds already.—San Francisco Chronicle.

In one way only can the democratparty elect the next president. This by nominating a man for whom every democrat will vote. No man now conspicuous as a possible democratic can didate meets this requirement, for everyone, however admirable other vise, is part of some grand scheme or s committed to the propagation of some theory upon which there is irreconcilable party division.—N. Y. World (Dem.).

So far as the president's Philippine policy is concerned, the issue is thus learly drawn in Ohio, and the repubstand by their guns ready fight it out on that line, rejoicing in the able manner with which the secretary of state has opened up the heavy cannonading, to the eternal discom fiture of the democratic hosts.-Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

William J. Bryan is very lavish vith his speeches on trusts because he s anxious that the democracy take him n trust for the next campaign .- In-

THE SHAMROCK IN DRY DOCK The Cup Challenger's Lines are In-spected by Yachtsmen and They are Disappointed.

New York, Sept. 28 .- The Shamrock was yesterday safely drydocked at Erie basin. There was no attempt to hide the lines of the yacht from view.
The yard was open to the public until night and hundreds of yachtsmen stood for hours while the water was being pumped out, that they might get a look at the under body and keel

of the yacht.

In the morning her crew were pu to work scraping off the green paint that covered her top sides, exposing the metal underneath. Just what metal these two upper streaks of plates are composed of is a secret, but it looks much like a composition of aluminum and nickel, very light and at the same time very strong.

The Shamrock is a powerful craft

with her greatest beam about where the masthead runners fasten to the deck. The under body, which is of bronze, was covered with slime which came off readily with a vigorous appli-cation of salt water and brushes, leav-ing the plates shiny and smooth. When ine hull and keel were fully exposed there were expressions of disappointment on all sides. The experts expected to see something new and a radical departure from the old type of English cutter. The Shamroek can be described as a vessel with a Brittania body and a Defender fin and lead, including the latter's rocker keel, but with greater draught than either. There is nothing particularly hand-some about the cutter's lines except

that they are all curves.

In comparison with the Columbia the Shamrock is fuller bodied, especially amidships, has about a foot more beam and a draft about ten inches greater. Her over-hangs are shorter, c the lines of her hull are not so well carried out as in the Columbia, and be ing short increase the look of buildiness. Then she is higher sided than the cup defender. The lead on the keel weighs about 15 tons less than Columbia's or about 80 tons, as it is about five feet longer than but as it is about five feet longer than the latter, or about 33 feet and not nearly so deep, it puts the ballast low-er and therefore gives the Shamrock fully as much if not greater stability. The Shamrock carries more sail than

INSURGENTS ARE DARING.

They Preach Revolt Right Under the Noses of American Troops.

Manila, Sept. 28.—The insurgents are trying to incite the natives of Mala-bon, a city of 30,000 inhabitants, five miles from Manila, to raise against the American garrison. Capt. Allen has been holding the place with two companies of infantry, but on account of the need of all the available men at the front, his force has been reduced to 70 men. They now remain near the big church, where they are quar-tered, being too few in number to attempt to patrol the town. Armed parties of insurgents recently disembarked from cascoes during the night, Armed collected money for the insurrection and preached revolt. Malabon has been made the shipping

point whence provisions and other stuff are brought from Manila by trains and shipped into the hostile territory. The insurgents seem to be trying to make their good treatment of the American prisoners a card by which to gain outside sympathy. Two Englishmen who have arrived here from Tarlac report that the Americans are treated more like guests than pris-oners. They are fed on the best that the country affords and everything is done to gain their favor. A Filipino paper says that on the occasion of a recent fete at Vittoria, in celebration of a mythical Filipino victory, the American prisoners there were given the freedom of the town and five pesos each with which to celebrate the "vic

WAS BORN IN CHICAGO.

New Temperance Society Comes Into Existence—Its Aims Outlined. Chicago, Sept. 28.—A new temper-ance society, the Young People's Christian Temperance union, came into being yesterday in Willard hall. It has It had somewhat anarchistic birth. delegate from Missouri, William K. Reeme, of Kansas City, advocated the use of dynamite in spreading temperance doctrines by blowing up distil-leries and breweries, declaring that violence would furnish the only means by which the new society could accom plish its purpose.

The other delegates did not agree

with the delegate from Missouri and there were decided declarations were decided the proposition.

The constitution pledges the newly formed society to the project of secur-ing 1,000,000 votes for the prohibition party and of collecting \$1,000,000, or more if necessary, to save the woman'

Havana Strikers Fail.

Havana, Sept. 28.—In consequence of the proclamation of Gen. Ludlow the backbone of the strike is broken The men lost their bearings, owing to their inability to hold meetings. Some struck, but others remained uncertain. The military authorities arrested 21 men. There is a general desire to return to work and yesterday the lea-ders notified Mayor Lacoste that they would sign a proclamation urging the men to resume their usual avocations and acknowledge the strike was a com-

Washington, Sept. 28.—Attorney General Griggs yesterday gave a hear-ing to Hon. Wayne MacVeigh, counsel in the court-martial case of Capt. L. M. Carter, of the army. Mr. Mac-Veigh asked for a judicial hearing in the case, saying that if the president affirmed the proceedings he would be guilty of an act of great cruelty and wrong. The record was, he contended, so saturated with errors of law that it is impossible in a country governed by law to affirm the finding. Mr. MacVeigh also denied that the finding of the court had been unanimous,

Majestic Parade of Warships and Other Craft.

A CONTINUOUS OVATION.

Shores of North River Resound with Roars of Welcome.

MILLIONS SAW THE PAGEANT

The First Day of the Dewey Celebration at New York was a Record Breaker in Point of Enthusiasm and Size of the Crowds that Participated.

New York, Sept. 30.—No Roman conqueror returning to his triumph of barbaric splendor; no victorious king or prince coming home from a successful war ever received such a magnificent ovation as overwhelmed Admiral Dewey yesterday as he stood on the bridge of the Olympia at the head of a mag-nificent fleet of steel thunderers of the deep, followed by a thousand vessels of peace, each black with people, and of peace, each black with people, and sailed over the water of the upper bay and up the broad pathway of the sunlit river, whose banks were gay with millions of flags and streamers dancing in the wind. The sky was blue, the water rippled under the wind that held out flags straight and jaunty, and the wharves, piers, rocky heights and grassy knolls were black with frantic, enthusiastic people, who strived weakly to make their shouts heard above the perfect bedlam of tooting whistles the perfect bedlam of tooting whistles that accompanied the admiral ashore

As the tomb of Grant on Riverside As the tomb of Grant on Riverside drive was reached the fleet paid its tribute to the memory of the great warrior with a national salute of 21 guns. The fleet then anchored and reviewed the almost endless procession of crafts that steamed past, all so burdened with humanity that they leaded as if they would true turtle be looked as if they would turn turtle be-fore they got back to their piers. To-ward the end the parade became disor-ganized and it took hours for the flotilla to get by. Darkness at last brought relief to the tired admiral who had stood on the bridge for six hours bowng his acknowledgements to the sten-torian expression of homage. New York has never witnessed be-

tore anything approaching this won-lerful,remarkable demonstration. The Columbian naval parade, the dedication of Grant's tomb and the reception of the North Atlantic squadron last fall, all pale before this gigantic ovation to the sailor who in a single morning lestroyed an enemy's fleet without the loss of a man or a ship. It is not beyond the mark to say that 3,000,000 people viewed the pageant from shore and that a quarter of a million were

When the parade began the Olym-pia's speed cones climbed to her yards as the cruiser got under way. The other vessels slowly turned toward the Nar-rows and then headed back up the harbor toward the Battery, the Olympia escorted by the mayor's boat in the lead. Back of her came the New York, then Indiana and Massachu-setts, the Brooklyn, the Texas, the Dolphin, the Lancaster, a relic of an-

Dolphin, the Lancaster, a relic of another naval age; the Chicago and finally the little Marietta, the rear guard of the fighting crafts. Behind stretched the transports and further still, almost lost in the distance, the yachts and miscellaneous crafts. The evolution began at 1 o'clock and in 15 minutes the fighting line was straightened out. Admiral Dewey was going to his own at the head of a squadrof that would have won three battles of Manlla bay without stopping for breakfast. The head of the column was a broad

arrow. Six torpedo boats spread out as the barb, three on a side from the Olympia's quarter. Outside of them olympia's quarter. Outside of them a flying wedge of police patrol boats formed a great V, whose apex was the Olympia. Flanking them, ahead and astern, were the harbor fire boats, spouting great columns of water that turned threateningly toward the ex-The Olympia. cursion boats on either side when they attempted to crowd the line of march But the pageant back of this powerful vanguard was not limited to a single nor to a sextuple line of ships. It was a sinuous marine monster, half a mile wide, whose vertebrae were ships of the white squadron and wb ibs were rows upon rows of every ort of doating thing.

sort of floating thing.

Up the Hudson pandemonium reigned supreme. Aerial bombs broke at intervals overhead in puffs of white smoke and a feathery canopy of steam hung over the advancing fleet as hundreds of steam whistles screamed continually. Storm clouds that had gathered down the bay followed close in the pagennt's wake. A sharp wind in the pageant's wake. A sharp wind bred white caps in the river and a few rain drops pattered on the decks. The rain drops pattered on the decks. The glare of an angry sky turned the harbor behind the warships to molten lead, upon which the gigantic figure of Liberty seemed to stand for a time and was soon swallowed up in a bank of gray haze. Then the threatening sky relented. The sun broke out ahead and painted across the clouds a rainbow arch that stretched from Manhattan to the Jersey shore. It seemed a bit of nature's art work spread by a kindly miracle at the opportune mokindly miracle at the opportune mo-ment, beggaring man's humble efforts on shore, but forming a fitting arch of triumph beneath which the victor-ious admiral sailed to his anchorage.

The old Portsmouth's crew manned The old Portsmouth's crew manner, the rigging as the Olympia passed, and off Grant's tomb the naval reserves on the St. Mary did the same. Round the stake boat the Olympia turned smartly, her gons throbbing a sainte to the resting place of another national hero. The other vessels of the white squadron swung around the St. Mary in turn, each saluting the tomb. The Olympia and her consorts dropped an nd the water pageant passed the

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rmation that will lead to the arrest an 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, a the evening of Nov. 21st, 1891. HENRY AUGUU,

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