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We have a large stock of white and colored all wool blankets and the prices are very low for the grade of goods.

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Have just received a shipment of ladies belts. The latest in black and colors. Prices, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 each. Also a lot of new applique trimming in black and white.

While in our store ask to see the

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Our custom made Clothing is giving the greatest satisfaction, as is attested by the increased business we are doing in this line. We guarantee the fit and can save you from 10 to 25% on your clothing.

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MAY BE ADJUSTED.

Operators and Miners to Settle Their Dispute.

An Increase in Wages, a Nine Hour Day and Trade Agreements Between the Companies by Whom They are Employed.

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 19.—President Mitchell, for the fourth successive day, occupied the witness stand during the two sessions of the strike commission and was cross examined by three attorneys for as many coal companies. While a considerable amount of information for the enlightenment of the commissioners was brought out, the day was a rather quiet one, compared with those which have preceded it. The arbitrators are growing restless in consequence of the long cross examination which apparently does not bring out the facts as quickly as the commission would like to have them. Several times during the course of yesterday's session, Chairman Gray reminded the attorneys of the value of time and suggested that cross examination be limited to new features of those questions that have already been gone over. The lawyers assured the commission that they, too, were anxious to expedite matters, and would do along without injuring their own case.

Mr. MacVeagh, who began his cross examination of Mr. Mitchell on Saturday, concluded at 11 o'clock yesterday. The distinguished attorney centered most of his energies in trying to break down the miners' reasons for asking for a yearly agreement with the companies on hours of labor, wages and other conditions, which, if made, would be recognition of the union.

Mr. Gowan and Mr. Ross questioned Mr. Mitchell principally regarding conditions existing at the collieries of the companies they represent. These questions were more or less technical. Mr. Mitchell's answers, as a rule, differed very little from the reasons given in his preliminary statement to the commission for the improved conditions for the mine workers.

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 20.—After being on the stand for four and a half days, President Mitchell, of the miners' union, completed his testimony at noon yesterday before the anthracite strike commission. During his ordeal he was examined by his own attorney, and those of the Erie Company, the Delaware and Hudson, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Lehigh Valley and the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co., and also by the attorneys of the independent operators. He was followed on the witness stand by the Rev. Peter Roberts, D. D., of Mahanoy City, Pa., a Congregational minister, who has studied the anthracite coal industry and has written a book on the subject. He was still on the stand when the commission adjourned for the day.

One of the most important things brought out during the cross examination of President Mitchell yesterday was his emphatic declaration that the miners were opposed to separating the bituminous miners from the anthracite workers, thus creating two organizations. He made this reply to a question of ex-Congressman Simon P. Wolverton, counsel for the Reading Company, as to whether it would not be better to have separate organizations. Mr. Mitchell's answer was that "it would not be possible or desirable. The anthracite mine workers have had independent organizations in the past. They have not here now, and the men do not want any more of their organizations to go the same way."

The non-union men, that is, those who remained at work during the strike, were made a party to the arbitration plan yesterday by their counsel agreeing to make public the names of the men who petitioned the commission. When the attorneys for the "non-striking" workmen, as Chairman Gray designated them and who number about 2,000, made a demand to the commission for a 20 per cent. increase in wages with no reduction in hours, their attorneys desired to withhold the names of the persons they represented. The commission, however, decided they could not be a party to such a plan of secrecy.

In connection with the non-union feature of the investigation, Mr. Mitchell announced that he is also representing thousands of non-union men who struck with the unionists and that all the workmen would abide by the award of the arbitrators "or get out of the union."

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 21.—The economic and sociological features of the anthracite coal industry and the effect employment in and about the mines has upon the health of the mine workers were the principal subjects brought before the arbitration committee yesterday by the attorneys for each side of the controversy. While there was an entire absence of oratory or brilliant cross examination which marked the proceedings during the last few days, the cross examination, nevertheless, closely held the attention of the commissioners and they gained much information on the several features touched upon by witnesses.

The afternoon session was particularly

A New Fuel.

Berlin, Nov. 21.—The manufacturers of machinery for compressing coal waste and lignite into the fuel called "briquettes," of which enormous quantities are used in Germany, have organized a syndicate for promoting the exports of this machinery to the United States and have sent an engineer to America to explain to mine owners how to make estimates of the costs of plants and describe the processes of manufacture. The syndicate is importing samples of American coal waste and lignite to analyze them and test the machines with them.

larly interesting because it brought out much expert testimony on the question of the health of the mine workers. Three physicians who have practiced in Scranton or Wilkesbarre, took the stand for the miners and in substance testified that the occupation of a mine worker was "very unhealthful" and shortened his life. One physician, Dr. Frank P. Lenahan, of Wilkesbarre, who says he has had a long experience among mine workers, testified that fully 99 per cent. of the men who work in the mines are anemic. Their health is impoverished and their general condition is below par, thus decreasing their earning powers. The principal illustration offered by the physicians, the physicians said, were the miner's asthma, rheumatism, lumbago and sciatica. The miner's asthma comes from coal dust, powder smoke and vitiated air.

John O'Malley, of Scranton, said that at a post mortem he had seen miners' lungs as black as anthracite itself and Dr. Lenahan testified he had personal knowledge of a man coughing up coal dust nine years after he left the mines.

The cross examination of the Rev. Dr. Peter Roberts, D. D., of Mahanoy City, Pa., ended yesterday. Copious extracts from his book were read and placed on record. Ex-Congressman Simon P. Wolverton, counsel for the Reading Co., read much of the matter pertaining to violence in the 1900 strike, and also read articles written by Dr. Roberts during the progress of the late contest in which he described in strong language the acts of violence, intimidation and boycotting committed during that suspension. His articles spoke of some of these acts as "brutal outrages," and he also branded the union's action in calling out the steam men in June as "foolhardy." In explaining his articles Dr. Roberts said that he did not wish to infer that the organization was responsible for all the lawlessness committed.

In attempting to show that carelessness of the miners contributes materially to the danger of his occupation, Chairman Gray interposed with the remark that a margin of carelessness incident to human nature must be taken into account when estimating the dangerousness of any hazardous occupation.

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 22.—The mine workers, through their representatives, have agreed with the mine owners to attempt to adjust the differences existing between them outside the anthracite coal strike commission. The proposition was made on a compromise basis and negotiations, it is expected, will be at once entered upon, with a reasonable hope of settlement with the aid of the arbitrators. The rough proposition, which is to form the basis of negotiations, is a 10 per cent. increase in wages, a nine hour day, and trade agreements between the miners and the company by whom they are employed. The only one of the four demands not touched upon is that of the weighing of coal by the legal ton. While both sides have expressed the willingness to settle their differences among themselves, it is not to be construed that it carries with it the acceptance of the terms proposed. They are mentioned only as a basis, it is understood, from which a settlement is to be effected. It is possible that the foundation already laid can be wrecked by either party holding out too strongly against some question and thus leave the whole matter in the hands of the commissioners, who, in the meantime, will act as a sort of a board of conciliation, rather than as a board of arbitration.

Few persons were aware that an attempt would be made at an outside settlement until it was practically so intimated by Judge Gray, the chairman, of the commission, who read a carefully prepared announcement from the "bench." The move, one of the most important in the whole history of the coal strike, created a mild sensation when it became known. The surprise was all the greater when it will be remembered that numerous persons from the president of the United States down and that many organizations from the national civic federation to the small boards of trade of the mining towns failed to bring the two parties together. It is said it was all brought about by both sides seeing that the proceedings before the commission would be interminable, and that in the intermingling of the lawyers for both sides the outside agreement proposition was broached and taken up.

It is generally believed that the operators were the first to make the proposition. Wayne MacVeagh, who carried on such a brilliant cross-examination of President Mitchell, is given credit for bringing about the present situation. The commission was informed of the new turn of affairs last night, and acquiesced in the proposed arrangement.

Clarence S. Darrow, of Chicago, one of Mr. Mitchell's attorneys, brought the matter out when, near the close of yesterday's session, he suggested that the miners be given a little more time to prepare their evidence.

In order to give all parties an opportunity to confer on the new state of affairs an adjournment was taken at 12:45 until this morning.

It was agreed last night by the miners' representatives and the attorneys for the coal companies to ask the commission to adjourn to-day until Wednesday, December 3. It is likely the request will be granted.

Embezzled \$4,000.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 18.—Olbert B. Lamb, 26 years of age, who has been employed as a clerk in A. Jackson's mortgage and loan office, is locked up at police headquarters on the charge of embezzling \$4,000 from his employer. Lamb walked into police headquarters and gave himself up.

Camden Given a Reception.

New York, Nov. 18.—A reception, largely attended by the French colony of this city, was given yesterday afternoon in honor of M. Jules Cambon, ambassador of France, by the faculty of Columbia university.

NOT WANTED.

The Russian Fanatics Now in Canada Make Application For Lands in United States But Are Refused.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The Christian community of the Universal Brotherhood, at Crowland, Assiniboia, Canada, have sought a home in this country but have been officially notified that the community cannot settle on government domain. The community, represented by Ivan Ponomareff and others, forwarded a letter to the president asking for a refuge in the United States. The letter was referred to the interior department. Assistant Commissioner Richards, of the general land office, has forwarded a reply announcing that they cannot locate on the public lands of the United States. Mr. Richards says:

"In said letter you state that your community numbers more than 7,000 and that in 1898, and 1899, you emigrated from Russia to Canada because the Russian government would not permit you to live according to the dictates of your religion. You have discovered that although in Canada there is religious freedom, still it is not what you were in search of; that you yielded obedience only to the commands of the spirit of good, in your hearts, and cannot submit to any human laws or become the subjects of any sovereign; that you are not compelled to bear arms or perform military service in Canada, but must become subjects of Great Britain and therefore you cannot obtain land on which to live without obeying 'all the institutions and laws of Canada.' You therefore ask that you may be given refuge in this country or on land under the jurisdiction of this government, where you may live by the labor of your hands, and where you shall not be forced to obey human ordinances or be asked to become subjects of any one except the good God. You state that you use no meat or milk, but only vegetables and fruit; that you have no domestic animals and all your work is done by your own labor, and ask only for so much land as you can cultivate by manual labor without the assistance of animals, etc.

"In reply I have to advise you that the public lands of the United States are disposed of only to citizens of the United States, or to those who have declared their intention to become such citizens."

THE WATER CURE.

It Was Administered to a Philippine Friar With Fatal Effect—A Peculiar Case.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The secretary of war yesterday sent to the attorney general the papers in the case of Father Augustine who died from the effects of water cure administered by soldiers of a Vermont regiment while serving in the Philippines. The case has been thoroughly investigated by the judge advocate general of the army upon the charges brought by Charles Francis Adams and others of what was known as the Lake George conference.

It cannot be found that any person now serving in the United States army was responsible in any way for the death of the friar, and therefore the persons cannot be tried by court martial. It is expected that following the precedents growing out of other wars the attorney general will render an opinion that neither the courts in this country nor those in the Philippines have any jurisdiction over the men or officers who have been discharged from the army.

Capt. Brownell, a volunteer officer who was in command of the troops who administered the water cure, has acknowledged that the cure was administered and that the man died.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Commissioner Jones' Report Advocates Agencies Being Placed Under Charge of Superintendents of Training Schools.

New York, Nov. 22.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones, in his annual report, estimates that the government from its foundation to 1890 spent \$845,275,290 in fighting, subduing and controlling the Indians of the country, and \$240,000,000 for the education and care of their children.

The report advocates that agencies and portions of agencies be placed under the charge of bonded superintendents of training schools, a policy already started wherever practicable, and according to the commissioner, giving better administration than when agencies were under the control of political fanatics. The total cost of the Indian schools during the fiscal year was \$3,437,785, or \$158 per capita. This amount maintained 249 schools, with an enrollment of 24,434 pupils, and in addition a number of pupils at the Hampton, Va., institute, and at public schools.

Wages Raised.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 22.—General Superintendent L'Honnideau yesterday afternoon announced an increase in the pay of switchers on the Michigan Central railway in the big yards between Detroit and Chicago and at junction points in Michigan from December 1. The new scale affects 500 men and means a change of the company's pay roll of about \$6,000 a month. The increase was given voluntarily to make the scale commensurate with that paid by Chicago railways.

Reduced to Poverty.

Bowling Green, Nov. 22.—Ephraim Shanaberger, formerly of this county, has returned to earth and to Bowling Green from "heaven" near Livingston, Tex., where for the past few months he has been a dweller with the "Roll Flyers" in their paradise. Mr. Shanaberger and his woes are well remembered by people in this vicinity. He was once the richest farmer in this county, and through the religious zeal of his wife and the "Roll Flyers," he has been reduced to almost absolute poverty.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Large Demand for Staple Lines of Merchandise.

Iron and Steel Industry is Active—Heavy Dry Goods Needs Stimulus of Cold Weather

New York, Nov. 22.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review says:

Voluntary increases in wages by some of the largest railway systems in the country bear eloquent testimony to the amount of business handled in the past and emphasize the confidence of officials in continued heavy traffic. Moreover, by this addition of large sums to the purchasing power of railway employes there is assurance of a large demand for all staple lines of merchandise. Temporarily, sales of seasonal lines of wearing apparel are retarded by mild weather, but this loss will be fully made up when low temperature becomes general. Preparations for holiday trade are on an unprecedented scale, especially at interior points. There is no relief as to the congestion of railway traffic nor any immediate prospect of free movements at the points of most serious blockade. Coal freight is steadily gaining, and all railway earnings thus far reported for November exceed last year's by 5.9 per cent. and those of 1900 by 15.9 per cent.

Orders are now coming forward for iron and steel products that have been held back many months in expectation of an easier market. Instead of making concessions, however, producers ask premiums for early delivery and hesitate to accept contracts where material and fuel are not in sight. No relief is reported as to the movement of coke, nor is any anticipated for some time to come.

Plans for constructive work are now increasing, and a very large tonnage of structural material will be required. Activity is notable at works making agricultural implements, bolts and kindred lines. Recent reductions in prices of a few of the lighter forms stimulated dealings to a fair degree.

Heavy lines of dry goods and footwear need the stimulus of cold weather. A fairly steady demand is reported for staple cotton goods, but buyers are taking only for immediate requirements.

Orders for spring shoes are coming forward freely, and there is supplementary buying of winter goods on a moderate scale.

CUBA'S TRADE.

Official Report of Minister Squires Regarding Our Trade With That Island.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Minister Squires, at Havana, has forwarded to the state department the official report of the foreign commerce of Cuba for May and June, 1902, and a statement of the trade with the United States in June, 1902, as compared with other countries.

The minister notes a decrease in the sugar trade for the first six months of 1902, as compared with the same period of 1901, of 143,000 tons. To offset this, however, there is an increase of 318,000 tons held in storage in the hope of better prices.

The report shows that Cuba gave to the United States 44 per cent. of her import and 74 per cent. of her export trade. Nearly all of Cuba's fruit and sugar was marketed in the United States last June as well as 59 per cent. of the island's tobacco.

The United States almost entirely supplied Cuba with wheat flour, corn, crude oil, coal and meats, with the exception of jerked beef. Spain and Canada supplied large quantities of potatoes, onions, hams and butter, which Minister Squires says should come from the United States or be supplied by the home market. The minister says our live stock trade should be increased as the tariff provisions are favorable and cattlemen prefer American stock.

Cuban imports from the United States for the first six months of 1902 shows a reduction of 12 per cent. from the corresponding period of 1899. Imports from Spain increased 2 per cent. in the same period.

PEACE TREATY.

It Is Reported to Have Been Signed by Minister Pedromo and Gen. Herrera, at Panama.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Although they have not received any official confirmation of the report, officials of the Colombian legation express great satisfaction over the news that a treaty of peace has been signed with Gen. Herrera. They feel this will bring about a cessation of all hostilities on the isthmus and terminate a war which has ravaged Colombia for several years.

Panama, Colombia, Nov. 22.—The principal points in the treaty of peace, which is said to have been signed by Minister de Pedromo, specifies that Gen. Herrera shall hand over to the government the entire revolutionary fleet. All the war elements of the insurgent armies in the provinces of Cauca and Panama and the arms and ammunition captured at Agua Dulce are also to be surrendered. The government will pay the sum necessary to return the soldiers of the revolution to their homes.

Sentence Too Light.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The war department has been advised of the findings in the case of First Lieutenant Benjamin J. Edger, Jr., assistant surgeon, United States army, tried by court martial at Manila, charged with disrespect to his commanding officer, Capt. Mathew F. Steele, Sixth cavalry, and with statements to brigade headquarters calculated to injure as commanding officer. The court sentenced Edger to a reprimand by the reviewing authorities, but the department commander disapproved the sentence because he thought it not severe enough for the offense.