INSPECTORS' REPORT ON TWIN SHAFT

[Concluded from Page 1.]

many a time. The pillars in the Twin shaft were equal to the pillars in other collieries in which he had worked, but the gangways were not. He noticed the pillars "chipping off.

Michael Langan testified he was 34 years of age, and was a timberman by occupation. He had worked in this ollicry fourteen months; had observed he pillars squeezing and was afraid; thought the pillars were too small. On the night of June 27 the fire boss told them "she was caving in, and we could not get in on account of gas, and I said it is time to get out, and so I did." Coming from No. 3 slope to bottom of snaft he did not notice any indications of a "squeeze."

Hugh McDonald, mine inspector, testified that he did not expect any trouble from the pillars being too. small, or he would have taken meas-ures to stop the men from working. He thought the pillars, compared with those in other collieries in his district, were large enough. He had never seen any signs of a squeeze and had not been notified by the superintendent of any squeeze. Mr. McDonaid was asked to point out on the map the location of the different inventors open. cation of the different important open-ings and their relative position to the cave-in. The attorney general wished ascertain first who made the map and if it had been drawn to the scale of 100 feet to the inch, as required by law. Mr McDonald said that the map was made by David C. Davis, mining engineer for the Newton Coal com-pany, and delivered to him in his official capacity something over two years ago. It was extended regularly to the scale of 100 feet to the inch. He was then interrogated as to his opinion of the cause of the extensive cave-in, its extent, and also what effect the fissure, discovered near where the bore hole was drilled, had on the

David C. Davis testified that he was 31 years of age and by profession a raining engineer for the Newton Ceal company. He had been a mining en-gineer for six years and used to make surveys of the Twin shaft mine every week. He stated how these surveys were mode. He made a general survey every six months. He stated that the two veins were worked together, and, as near as anybody could get at them, the pillars of one seemed to be over the pillars of the other and the chamwe refer were were were were cover chambers. He had been in the cellicity Thursday before the excident, and noticed at one point a kille disturbance, but throughout the whole vein there was no general disturbance. He had not been a close student ouring his long and varied experience in mining and was fully competent to contend with all the complications of coar mining, yet, during all his mining experience, however, that naked lamos were used on the night of the accident, and noticed how he was no general disturbance. He then explained how he may never have had to contend with all the complications of coar mining. bers were over chambers. He had been in the collicry Thursday before the whole vein there was no general dis-turbance. He then explained how he made his measurements while making his surveys. He stated that where two

Weins are so approximate as in the Twin shaft, they are worked together all over the valley."
William Siley testified that he had been employed by the Lehigh Valley Coal company as a mining engineer for twick wars. That he made are for twelve years; that he made sur veys of that portion of the Twin shaft colliery waere the coal is mined under lands belonging to the Lehigh Valley company; that he made a survey three times a year, and that the man produced by him corresponded with the map Mr. Davis had made for the use

The remainder of his testimony, and that of the other witnesses, as given in full with this report.

HISTORY OF THE COLLIERY.

In order to make a complete report so sudden and serious a calamity. It is necessary that we should give a history of the coiliery and of the coi-Hery officials and their connection with together with the mode of operating and a comparison with other collieries in the same vicinity, mining the same coal seam and environed by the same conditions. The Twin shaft was first sunk to

the Checker and Pittston thirty years ago, afterwards to the Marcy vein, and subsequently an exmembers, called the No. 5 and No. 6 by explosions of gas. This statement veins which are considered to be the shows the average number of tons of deepest in this basin. The shaft is sunk near the junction of the Lehigh vank near the junction of the Lehigh valley and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroads, within the city limits of Pittston, in the porthern elty limits of Pittsten, in the northern | the year 1895 is 123,597, anthracite coal fields of the Wyoming | The method of mining throughout the anthracite coal fields of the Wyoming basic. Luzerne county. The total depth of the shaft is 434 feet to the Red Ash vein. This vein has been in operation about nine years, and during thirty years the colliery has been operated by six or more different coal companies. The present owners are the Newton Coal Mining company. the Newton Coal Mining company, shaft mine, however, compares favor-who took possession of the Twin shaft mine in 1888. John A. Mears, who was possession of the Twin shaft mine in 1888. John A. Mears, who was possession of the Twin shaft mine, however, compares favor-ably with others in this vicinity with respect to width of chambers, headings a member of the company, was made and size of pillars, for, from what we general manager and served as such could hear of how other collieries were until Sept. 1, 1892. A large area of the operated in the neighborhood of Pittscost property, from which they mined ton, and from our own observation, as their coal, is owned by and leased from well as from the maps we were permit-tine Lebigh Valley company, and the remaining coal lands, tributary to the operation, are owned by the Newton controlled to the sease we found the same method to negative and the Twin shaft cellbery in a shaft. The Twin shaft cellbery in a shaft. operation, are owned by the Newton Coal company. The colliery map accompanying our report, which was of- very large intake and outlet airways fered in evidence, shows the under-ground workings of the No. 5 and No. 'ity of air for all purposes, yet we they have been mined. The red lines were driven too wide and the show the No. 5 and the black No. 6 chambers were opened too wide and the veins. The map also shows that 66 per them. No fixed rule can be laid down cent, of coal has been mined under for a uniform width of transportation that portion of the lands marked "Ell and ventilation avenues in all collier-66 per cent, from under the K. Price:" 66 per cent. from under the bed of the Susquehanna river, and 64 per cent. from under the lands known as the "Bank Farm," the remaining ... lieries are not all of the same dimen-sions, and the law is mandatory only to 40 per cent, being left as pillar sup-

When the Twin shaft reached the red ash vein it was found to be dimensions may be. (See Article 12, "faulty" and thin, by reason of a rock Fule 43.) With regard to air passages, "fault," which, as shown on the map, the amount of air necessary to be in 1,400 feet southeast and southwest, and a lequate properly to ventilate anoth-through which a tunnel is driven two er, and in proportion to the amount of 1.400 feet southeast and southwest, and through which a tunnel is driven two hundred and forty feet to win the coal south of the shaft. As the workings of No. 6 vein extended towards the point located at the foot of No. 3 slove (elevation 91.1) the No. 5 vein was accidentally discovered by reason of having to blast down the roof of No. 6 vein was accidentally discovered by reason of having to blast down the roof of No. 6 vein was accidentally discovered by reason of having to blast down the roof of No. 6 vein was accidentally discovered by reason of having to blast down the roof of No. 6 vein was accidentally discovered by reason of having to blast down the roof of No. 6 vein was accidentally discovered by reason of having to blast down the roof of No. 6 vein was accidentally discovered by reason of having the vein to wide in order to save paying yardage. If we are to being to blast down the roof of No. 8 save paying yardage. If we are to bevelan in order to make a uniform road grade. This exposed the upper member of the red ash vein, and was proved to be from four to four and one-half feet thick. A transportation road (technically called in and about Pittston a "run") was made into it. No. 6 vein, however, had been mined considerably in advance before No. 5 vein. siderably in advance before No. 5 vein OPINIONS AS TO PILLAR SUPsiderably in advance before No. 5 vein was opened, and much difficulty was experienced in maintaining the transportation road beds of No. 5 vein, on account of the rock strata between the two veins being only 8, 12 and 20 feet thick. As this occasionally fell down thick. As this occasionally left refuse it was necessary to fill up with refuse or from the surface down to the top of and build "cogs," so as to raise the road the coal seam and immediately under serve as pillar supports. In course of mining No. 5 vein, Mr. Davis, mining engineer, testified that every effort had been made to form the chambers and pillars in No. 5 vein over those con-structed in No. 6 vein. The map shows that a little over none acres of the No.

J. Langan, general inside mine super-intendent and M. T. Lynott, inside fore-man. John B. Law, as his evidence shows, was for several years general manently safe. In connection with the mine superintendent for the Pennsylvania Coal company, Pittston, and served in this capacity up to the time his services were secured by the Newton Coal Mining company as its general manently safe.

His duties, as described by himself in the evidence, was to employ competent men at the head of each department of the Newton Coal company's interests as well as to oversee the company's affairs, financially and otherwise. He had implicit confidence in the ability of Mr. Langan to conduct all the migring overations belonging to the

of the latter always met with his ap-proval. He also testified that he went into the mines only when requested by Mr. Langan to consult on some partic-

ular matter,

A general manager's duties are such that he cannot make frequent visits into all the mines belonging to the company in whose service he may be. Num-erous business matters constantly require his attention, and therefore each department is placed under a compet-ent head, whose daily duty it is to see after the details of his particular department and report anything which, in his opinion, requires the attention of the general manager.

Mr. Langan, the general mine sup-

Mr. Langan, the general mine sup-erintendent, was the person next in authority to Mr. Law. The term "sup-erintendent" means "The person who shall have, on behalf of the owner, general supervision of one or more mines or collieries." (See article is, un-der the head of "Definition of Terms" of the Mine Ventilation Law, June 2, 1891.)

who was appointed general manager, dications such as scattered fragments continued Mr. Langan as mine superintendent. Mr. Law succeeded Mr. Mears in 1892 and Mr. Laugan was retained in his position, which he held party could have reached the point with his death.

a general squeeze. It is safe to assume that he considered the squeeze at the Twin shaft of a local character, for if he had possessed a true apprehension of the magnitude of the subsidence which was going on and the dangers attending it, he would have withdrawn with his men to the top of the shaft and awaited results.

STATEMENT OF TONNAGE.

In connection with our inquiries into the cause of the Twin shaft disaster we asked for the records kept at the colliery in which accidents have been recorded. We found that nine men had of the mine inspector, as nearly as it was possible to have it.

The remainder of his testimony, and mumber of tons of coal mined by the

a care one by a blast, one standing in a cage pit when the cage came down on him one by a fall of roof, and five the eye, such as the cracking of the tension of the shaft was made to the a cage pit when the cage came down Red Ash vein, which is split into two on him one by a fall of roof, and five

entire underground workings of the to arrest a squeeze and confine it to the particular group of chambers from which it may have begun. The Twin ways been very gaseous and required in that sufficient width shall be allowed in passageways for persons to pass the cars, no matter what their from the shaft a distance of circulation in one colliery may not be

As this occasionally fell down tions which may exist on the surface it. One mine superintendent may determine to leave 69 per cent, of un-mined coal as pillar supports, while another would consider 40 per cent. suf-ficient for all purposes. In either case, however, the mine superintendent has the absolute right to decide and to dictate what the dimensions of the mine openings and pillars shall be. In September, 1892, the Newton Coal
Mining company secured the services
of John B. Law, a reputable mining
engineer and graduate of Lafayette college, who discharged the services lege, who discharged the services lege, who discharged the services lege. lege, who discharged the duties of his position up to the date of the accident, his chief underground officials being M. forced to do so, appeal to the court for an injunction to restrain the operator from further mining until the colliery, or section thereof, has been made per

on any of his inspections visits to the | to escape to a place of safety.

trouble of a character demanding special attention. VENTILATION LAWS.

Article 14, section 2 of the mine ventilation law reads: "The owner, operator or superintend-ent of a mine or colliery, shall without delay give notice to the inspector of the district in which said mine or colthe mining operations belonging to the company, with due regard to the safety of the man, and to the best interests of all concerned. Mr. Law's evidence also shows that he consulted with Mr. Langan when necessary, and the plans of the latter always men with his and the store as squeeze, or crush, or any other cause, and the plans of the latter always men with his and the store as squeeze, or crush, or any other cause. or change may seem to affect the safe-ty of persons employed in any mine, or where fire occurs, or a dangerous body

of gas is found in any mine."
Now, not only was the Twin shaft

colliery, nor was he ever notified of any

Now, not only was the Ivan sance mine affected by a terrible subsidence of the overflowing strata, but a large body of gas had accumulated west of No. 3 slope, This gas, no doubt, had collected there by reason of the air passage being obstructed by a fall of the roof, and the fracturing of the roof strata liberating the confined gas. Gas is a very dangerous element to contend with, especially so when a crush of the roof strata takes place. It was knewn that all the workmen at the foot of No. and that the gas was "shoving out" to that point. The squeeze had assumed certain proportions which made it possible at any moment for a fall to take place of such dimensions as to displace the gas causing it to come into contact with the naked lamps, when a terrible exof the Mine Ventilation Law, June 2, 1891.)

MR. LANGAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Langan had held this position in the service of the Newton Coal Mining company, and had been connected with this company in some capacity, long before the Twin shaft was sunk to the red ash vein. From boyhood Le had been an employee at this mine, beginning as a driver; was prome to to the position of driver boss, and served in that capacity in the Pittston vein; and was made inside mine foreman for when the mine workings in the Marcy vein. Under his supervision the Twin shaft was sunk to the red ash vein, where he was also mine foreman for where he was also mine foreman for the mine workings in the Marcy vein. Under his supervision the Twin shaft was sunk to the red ash vein, where he was also mine foreman for mines operated by the thea owners. When the present owners, Messys. Frank T. Patterson, William Hill and E. L. Fuller, took possession of these mines seven years ago. John A. Mears, who was appointed general manai-t, continued Mr. Langan as mine super-toff timber. Again, the residue from

CAUSE OF A SQUEEZE.

Different opinions are advanced by mining men as to what is the original cave of a mine squeeze. This subject needs but little discussion, because a squeeze will never occur where the pillar supports are strong enough to sus tain the overlying strata. Where the roof strata is friable and dislocated or "slippy," the chambers or breasts must be driven narrower than where the roof strata is comparatively stronger. The roof strata, however, at the Twin shaft mine was not unusually friable, and no fears were entertained that a following statement shows the average number of tons of coal mined by the Newton Coal Mining computing at its Newton Coal Mining computing at its overlying strata would take place, and we falled to learn that it has be-Newton Coni Mining computing at its
Twin shart for each life lost, covering operations for a period of seven
years, from 1889 to 1895 inclusive:

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1898 1 28. down, as they generally weaken the surroundings. Still the trouble will be only local where the pillars are formed large enough to sustain the lead over them under ordinary condition From our experience, how

mine squeezes, general or local, come reof rock before an entire separation takes place, and an occasional fall. These are evidences that sooner or later we may expect a collapse unless weeks, or even months, before the final separation takes place; yet plenty o warning and time are given for all to Twin shaft colliery has been by the escape from under the fall. In view of pular and chamber system, with no sectional reservation blocks of coal left by the uninitiated, that loss of life does not necessarily attend a mine squeeze if those, whose duty it is to direct, will use all precautions to prevent the work-

MR. LANGAN'S JUDGMENT IN-DORSED.

Langan, mine superintendent. had directed what size the pillars should be formed in the Twin shaft mine, and his judgment in this respect was endorsed by Mr. McDonald, mine inspector, who testified that he con-sidered the oillars in that mine large enough. Mr. Langan not only had conisdence in the strength of the piliars throughout his entire colliery, but he was personally directing the work that as necessary, in his opinion, to ar-st the squeeze on the Saturday night e and his faithful men were buried

under the collarse of the roof strata.

The pillars throughout the entire workings in the Twin shaft colliery have, as a whole, been very regularly formed, in our colling, and the dimensions of most of them were fairly good.

The man shows a large pillar 1 15a feet. The map shows a large pillar 1,450 feet long by 50 feet wide under the Lacka-wanna river, extending from the merid-ian line west to and under the center of the Suscuehanna river opposite Scovell's Island. Where the two viens have been worked, as shown on the man the pillus and claumbers of the man, the pillars and chambers of the upper vein are not all immediately above those in the lower. This, to anove those in the lower. This, to some extent, superinduced the squeeze and caused the falling down of coal and rock into the No. 6 vein, and, although the openings made by these falls were filled up, with refuse and "cogs" built with logs, these substitutes could by no means be considered equal in strength to the coal is the equal in strength to the coal in its un-broken state; because, in proportion to the height of even a closety built pil-lar-support of either cosk or wood, as they are generally built in mines, so will be the distance they will be com-pressed by the weight of the overlying strata. Therefore, if we would have the roof supported properly, it is safer and cheaper to leave enough unmined coal for that purpose. Where two veins are so intimate as those at the Twin shaft, the upper vein should be mined first, for, even with the greatest care taken to have chamber over chamber, the partition rock is liable to tall down, taking the miner with it and killing him.

rue twin shart much has always been very gaseous and the coni of a free nature, and where much gas is confined in the coal, as at this colliery, the ecai is liable to burst out, even where the pillars have been formed with openings on all sides of them, and trove in abandoned sections of the colliery, under these conditions, will, from time to time become reduced in size and strength. We know where gas in some strength. We know where gas in some anthracite collieries has forced the coal out of the solid for yards ahead of the face of a gangway baying an area of only 75 feet, burying the miners and fouling the atmosphere for hundreds of fouling the atmosphere for numbers of feet back from the face, so suddenly did the pressure of the confined gas in front of the miners displace the solid coal that they had no time to escape. However, the dangers attending an oc-currence of this character cannot be considered parallel with those attending a mine squeeze, for, as we have already stated, notwithstanding a mine squeeze may and often does occur,

We have carefully inspected as much of the Twin shaft colliery workings as it was possible for us to do, and at the same time acquainted ourselves with the method of mining, as shown on the colliery map. We have also taken into consideration what effect the "mud crack" would necessarily have on the rock strata. In addition, we have also rock strata. In addition, we have also noted the absence of targe reservation pillars of coal left sectionally throughout the colliery. These have not yet been introduced in connection with coal mining in the vicinity of Pittston, After matured deliberation, we have come to the conclusion that the "mud crack," discovered in front of the bore hole marked on map "Elev Sur, 556, 27," which dislocated the roof strata, together with some irregularity in the formation of the pillars and the chambers of No. 5 vein not being all verticalbers of No. 5 vein not being all vertically over those in No. 6 vein, was the original cause of the squeeze.

We have also been asked by you to state in our report whether, in our opinion, any precaution was omitted which would have prevented such loss of life. Our opinion is that, netwith-standing a squeeze did occur at the Twin shaft colliery, Mr. Langan, who was in charge of the work, erred in judgment in going so far into the mine from the bottom of the shaft. Having gone so far from a means of escape to make an examination of the squeezing section of the coiliery, he out his men to work to arrest the squeeze, which he may have considered local, and he and his men worked for hours under the squeezing territory until the collapse came. So, without a question of doubt, his error of judgment was the cause of the loss of his own life as well as of those subordinate to him. Mr. Mc-Donald, the mine inspector, cannot in any way be held responsible for the ac-cident, not having been potified of the

cident, not having been potified of the squeeze by the mine superintendent.

Accompanying our report is a tracing of two veins mined simultaneously, with breast over breast and pillar over pillar, which is the only safe method of mining coal where the veins are close to one another; also a tracing showing the plan of mining coal from groups of ten breasts between reservation pillars. No. 2 shows that the breasts may be opened at an angle to the gangway, other than a right angle, and the breasts on the one side of the and the breasts on the one side of the gangway opened opposite a pillar on the other side. No. 3 shows a group of the other side. No. 3 shows a group of ten breasts opened at right angles to the gangway, and also opposite to the pillar on the other side. The openings connecting the breasts, as shown on No. 2 and No. 2, are not opposite one another. This method of mining grangithess the appropriates of all the strengthens the surroundings of all the openings and increases the safety of the workmen, for should a squeeze occur, its effects would be confined to one group of breasts. Again, should a fire occur, dams could be constructed on the gangway opposite these reservation pillars, which would necessitate flooding only the section of the colliery in which the fire was located. Each group of breasts could also be ventilated separately, thereby discharging all impurities from combustion and otherwise into the return air way, which would give a safer and healthier atmosphere for the men to

breathe A tracing of part of the workings of Packer No. 3 colliery, belonging to the Lehigh Valley Coal company, also ac-companies our report. This shows the method of mining coal, as introduced by Superintendent Col. D. P. Brown, twenty years ago. The tracing shows wenty years ago. The tracing shows the reservation pillars, the breasts be-tween them, and also the final robbing from the barrier pillar west towards the slope. It will be noticed that each lift is robbed back, one a little in ad-vance of the other.

SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS. To guard against and prevent a repetition of such accidents as that at the Twin shaft, we would respectfully suggest for your consideration the following.

First—That reservation pillars of coal be left namined sectionally throughout each colliery, of such dimensions as will form the position of two brensts or chambers and two pillars with a group of not more than ten (10) breasts or chambers between two reservation pillars.

than ten (10) breasts or chambers between two reservation pillars.

Second-Where more than one seam of coal is in operation, reservation pillars of coal is in operation, reservation pillars of coal shall be formed in each seam, one vertically over the other, and where such reservation pillars have not already been formed in collieries now in operation, the mine inspector shall have power to enforce the same, and no openings other than transportation and ventilating avenues shall be driven through these reservation pillars unless by permission of the district mine inspector.

Third-The coal may be mined from these reservation pillars on giving notice to the mine inspector, but not until final robbing may be begun, and only where the surface conditions will permit of such mining.

The reasons in favor of the three foregating suggestions are:

Should a squeeze occur, it would be

I. Should a squeeze occur, it would be infined to one group of breasts of cham-

confined to one group of breasts of chambers.

2. Should an explosion occur, the effects of it would be confined to one particular group of breasts or chambers.

3. Each group could be ventilated separately and the impurities from combustion and otherwise generated in each group could be discharged into the return airway, which would give a purer and safer atmosphere for the men to breathe.

1. Where reservation pillars are left under surface streams of water, they should be left unmined unless it has been proved beyond a question of doubt that it is safe beyond a question of doubt that it is safe

beyond a question of doubt that it is safe to do so.

Second suggestion—Reservation pillars of coal should also be left aumined under surface streams and rivers, the width of the pillar to be in proportion to the width of the pillar to be in proportion to the width of the stream or river, and death from the surface to the top of coal seam.

The reason for giving the second suggestion is that the pillars left large under streams of water will prevent the surface or led of the stream from fracturing and hooding the coiliery, which has happened in the history of coal mining.

Fourth suggestion—A skeleton map of each vein mined in each collery shall be furnished by the owners, operator or superlatendent to the mine inspector, showing the course of all the air currents, intake and outlet, also all the main and distributing doors, and overcasts, and should any innortant or permanent change he made in the course of the air current, the inspector rhull be notified as that the change may be put upon his map.

The reason for giving the fourth suggestion is, that, should all the officials lose their lives by accident, as at the Twin Shaft, those who might volunteer to assist in rescuing the entombed men would be better able to do so with the ail of such in rescuing the entombed men would be better able to do so with the aid of such Fifth suggestion—In collieries generating

Fifth suggestion—in coherest generating explosive gas, where the workmen alternately use naked and safety lamps, they shall absolutely use safety lamps. The reason for giving the fifth suggestion is that nearly all actions from explosions of gas, fatal and non-fatal, obear in collectic where this practice is in use, and not in collectic where the workmen absolutely use the safety lamp. use the safety lamp,

We have the honor to be
Very respectfully,
WILLIAM STEIN,
EDWARD RODERICK,
EDWARD BRENNAN. TOWANDA.

Towanda will have an excellent the-atrical treat at Hale's opera house next Monday evening in the production of Dan Sherman's "Old Dan Tucker" com-edy company, which comes highly rec-ommended from their former visiting towns. Their cast of characters is one of the strongest, and Manager Kirby should receive the courtesies of all h greeting his troupe with a crowded

Candy Coated Sarsoparilla.

DR. DETCHON'S "VITALIZING SARSAPARILLA PILLS" are candy ceated and delightful to take. Combined with the Sarsaparilla are other extremely valuable blood and nerve remedies which render these Pills the greatest blood purifier and blood maker as well as the most powerful nerve builder known. They are a wonderous coure for Anaemia and all Blood Diseases, Nervous Diseases, Paralysis, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, all Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Pale and Sallow Complexion, Physical and Mental Weakness, Early Decay, Failing Health, etc., etc. Price 50 cents and \$1,00. Sold by Carl Lorenz, druggist, 418 Lackawanna avenue, Scranton.

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209 Washington Avenue, Opp. Court House.

A WORD.

WANTS OF ALL KINDS COST THAT MUCH, WHEN PAID FOR IN AD-VANCE, WHEN A BOOK ACCOUNT IS MADE NO CHARGE WILL BE LESS THAN Z CENTS. THIS RULE AP-PLIES TO SMALL WANT ADS., EN-CEPT LOCAL SITUATIONS, WHICH ARE INSERTED FREE.

HELP WANTED-MALES.

WANTED-LUNCH COUNTER MAN AT St. Denis. One who understands cook-

WANTED-PLASTERERS. APPLY THIS morning at New Board of Trade Build-

A BUILDING AND LOAN OR INSUR-ance man wanted on a new scheme which bears investigation and pays well. Address P., care Scranton Tribune.

WANTED-AS AGENT IN EVERY SEC-tion to canvass: \$4.00 to \$5.00 a day made; sells at sight; also a man to sell Staple Goods to dealers; best side line \$55 a month; salary or large commission made; experience unnecessary. Clifton Soap and Manufactur-ing Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED - WELL-KNOWN MAN IN every town to solicit stock subscriptions; a monopoly; big money for agents; no capital required. EDWARD C. FISH & CO., Borden Block, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED-FEMALES. WANTED AT ONCE-A BRIGHT AND intelligent young lady to travel; salary \$600 per year and expenses. Apdress C. R. MARSHALL, Tribune.

L ADIES-1 MAKE BIG WAGES DOING pleasant home work, and will gladly send full particulars to all sending 2 centstamp. MISS M. A. STEPBINS, Lawrence, Mich.

WANTED-LADY AGENTS IN SCRAN-ton to sell and introduce Sayder's cake icing; experienced canvasser preferred; worl permanent and very profitable. Write for particulars at once and get benefit of holida, trade. T. B. SNYDER & CO., Cincinnati, O. WANTED IMMEDIATELY-TWO ENER-

W getic saleswomen to represent us Gnaranteed 36 a day without interferring with other duties. Healthful occupation. Write for particulars, enclosing stamp, Mango themical Company. No. 72 John Street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED - 4,000 AGENTS FOP RUS sell's authorized "LIVES OF N RI2 LEY AND HOBART;" 500 pages, eleganty illustrated; price only \$1.00; the best and the cheapest, and outsells all others; 50 per cent, to agents and the freight paid, 1,5 Books now ready; save time by sending 50 cents in stamps for an outfit at once. Address A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

A GENTS-WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO do about Safe Cittzenship-price \$1. Geing by thousands Address, NICHOLS, Naperville, III,

A GENTS-TO BELL OUR PRACTICAL glod, silver, nickel and copper electro plasters; prices from \$3 upward; salary and expenses pold; outfit free, Address, with tamp, MICHIGAN MFG CO., Chicago. A GENTS TO SELL GIGARS TO DEALERS;

ceekly and expenses; experience un-CONSOLIDATED MFG CO. 48 necessary. CONSOLIL Van Buren st. Chicago, SALESMAN TO CARRY SIDE LINE: per cent, commission; sample book mailed Address L. N. CO., Station L. New

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE 157 YARDS of the best body Brussels carpet; can be seen at 917 Pine spreet.

FOR SALE-A SILVER-PLATED CONN I' double bell euphonium, ricely engraved with trembene bell gold lined; nearly new and cost \$90; will sell at a bargain. Address this week to E. W. GAYLOR, LaRaysville.

FOR SALE OR RENT-SIX-ROOMED COT-tage. Wyoming Camp Ground; partly furnished. W. H. HAZLETT, Secanton. POR SALE-HORSE, AGED SIX YEARS, weight 1,000 jourds; can be seen at 1621 Price street.

FOR SALE-MY COTTAGE AT ELMhurst and the four lots on which it
stands; also the four lots adjoining; most destrable location in Elmhurst; prices reasons
ble; terms easy: possession given at once. E. e: terms easy: possession given at once. E. KINGSBURY, Commonwealth Building.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BEST (CSNTRAL) CITY lots for sale. Can pay 12 per cent, as investment. Our prices less than half that paid for lots nearby. The number of lots on fine needed is definishing, and therefore the value enhancing. There has been an increase of nearly 40 per cent, in about a year. Prices will trobably double after election. Buy now before the big bears. 30 NES, 311 Spruce.

HORSES FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME PAIR OF BLACK COACH A borses, 16 hands; excellent style and action, kind and fearless of all objects; a magnificent family tent and good roaders. Address C. W. WILHELM, Reading, Pa.

BETWEEN MUNICIPAL BUILDING AND 215 Lackawanna avenue, a peckethook containing some money and valuable papers; finder will be rewarded if returned. Mrs. A. A. PALMER, 215 Lackawanna avenue.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED. BOARD AND TWO ROOMS, BEGINNING Oct. 30, in private family, central city, by young business man, wife and child. References exchanged, Address "Wilkes," care Tribune.

CLAIRVOYANT.

MADAM E. TATEMAN, THE WORLD'S greatest mind reader and clairvoyant is at 242 Franklin avenue, Scranton, Pa., and will remain for 10 days only. She may be consulted daily (Sunday excepted) from 9 a. to 9 p. m., on all affairs of life, business transactions, love, marriage, etc, Ladies only.

SPTUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A WOMAN to do washing or cleaning houses, offices or screbbing. Address, A. C., 113 Ninth St., Hyde Park.

SITUATION WANTED - ACCOUNTANT, expert desires to associate himself with some large concern as head bookkeeper, cashier, credit man or general auditor. Address, ACCOUNTANT, 128 8. Main Avenue.

SITUATION WANTED-BY STEADY young man: best of references; 21 years old: in office or wholesale house. Address, if. L. M., 205 Lackawanna avenue, Scranton, Pa.

Young Man Desires Position in A I law office; understands stenography and typewriting. Address J. B., No. 2, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A SOBER, IN dustrious young married man, aged 23: will work at auythine, Call or address H. H., 533 Breck Court, city.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A STATION-ary engineer, pump runner or fireman; is also a first-class ice machine runner; has had five and balf years' experience at ice ma-chine work; can furnish good references. Address J. D. W., 957 Penn avenue, city. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG Man as single or double entry bookkeep-er or stenographer; has had extensive expe-rience in all branches. Address F. H., Room 10, Burr Building,

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT-HALF OF DOUBLE HOUSE; modern improvements; rent reasonable orner of Pine and Blakely streets, Dunmore.

CITY SCAVENGER.

A. B. BRIGGS CLEANS PRIVY VAULTS
A. and cess pools; no oder; improved
pumps used. A. BRIGGS, Proprietor.
Leave orders 1100 North Main avenue, or
Erckes' drug store, corner Adams and Mulberry. Telephone 4535.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMbers of the Lackawanna Store Association, limited, will be held at the office of the Association, in the city of Scranton, on Wednesday, Oct. 7th, 1866 at 20 clock p.m., for the election of managers for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

J. P. HIGGINSON, Secretary.

Scranton. Pa., Sept. 12, 1898.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE SOLDIER IN OUR CIVIL WAR. The Solidier IN Solid Crysta wards.

You want this relic. Contains all of
Frank Leslie's famous old war pictures, showing the forces in actual lastile, sketched on the
spot. Two volumes, 2,000 pictures. Solid on
easy monthly payments. Pelivered by express complete, all charges prepaid. Address
P. O. MOODY, 522 Adams Ave., Scranton, Pa.

CHIROPODIST AND MANICURE, CORNS, BUNIONS, CHUBLAINS AND ingrowing nails scientifically treated at E. M. HETSEL'S chiropody, hairdressing and manicure parlors, 330 Lackawanna avenue. Consultation free.

LEGAL.

In the matter of the petition of the appointment of viewers to ascertain the costs, damages, and expenses, and assess the benefits for lateral sewer on Sanderson avenue, between Glen street and Cherry place, and the northerly side of Cherry place, between Sanderson avenue and Capouse avenue. In the Court of Common Plens, No. 48, November term, 1866. Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Judges of the Court of Common Plens of Lackawanna county on Saturday, the 3d day of October, 1896, at 9 o clock a, m., for the appointment of viewers, to ascertain the casts, expenses and benefits to property, and also to ascertain the damages to or suffered by any betson or property by reason of the said sewer. JAMES H. TORREY, City Soliciter,

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF Lackawama County, No. 184, september term, 1826. Notice is hereby given that an application will be unde to the said court on Ostobe 12, 196, at 90 clock a, m., under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwesith of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act toprovide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "Saints Peter and Paul Russian Ortholox Greek Catholic Beneficial Society, of Seranton, Pa.," the character and object whereof is the maintenance of a society for beneficial and protective purposes to its members from funds collected therein, and for these parposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements. The proposed charter is now on file in the Pothologicay's office.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Physicians and Surgeons MARY A. SHEPHERD, M. D., NO. 232

DR. A. TRAPOLD, SPECIALIST IN Discases of Women, corner Wyoming avenue and Spruce street, S. ranton, Of-thee hours, Thursday and Saturdays, 9

Washington ave. Hours, 12 m. to 3 b. m. Discours of women a specialty, Tele-phone No. 322. DR. W. E. ALLEN, 512 NORTH WASH-Ington avenue.

DR, ANNA LAW, 38 WYOMING AVE. Office hours, 9-11 a, m., 1-3 p. m., 7-8 p. m. DR, C. L. PREY, PRACTICE LIMITED, disenses of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat; office 12! Wyoming ave. Rest-dence, 229 Vine street.

DR. L. M. GATES, 125 WASHINGTON avenue. Office hours, 8 to 9 a, m., 130 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. Residence 229 Madi-

DR. S. W. LAMEREAUX, A SPECIAL-ist on chronic diseases of the heart, lungs, liver, kidney and genito urbary organs, will occupy the office of Dr. Roos, 222 Adams aevnue. Office hours,

DR. C. L. FREAS, SPECIALIST IN Rupture, Truss Fitting and Fat Reduc-tion, Rooms 206 and 207 Mears Building, Office telephone 1383. Hours: 10 to 12, 2 to 4, 7 to 9.

W. G. ROOK, VETERINARY SUR-geon. Horses, Cattle and Dogs treated. Hospital, 121 Linden street, Scranton. Telephone, 2672.

FRANK E. BOYLE, ATTORNEY AND counsellor-at-law. Burr building, rooms 13 and 14, Washington avenue. EDWARD W. THAYER, ATTY ATLAW,

JEFFREY'S & RUDDY, ATTORNEYS-at-law, Commonwealth building. WARREN & KNAPP, ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, Republican building, Washington avenue, Scranton, Pa

JESSUPS & HAND, ATTORNEYS AND Counsellors at Law, Commonwealth building, Washington avenue. W. H. JESSUP, HORACE E. HAND, W. H. JESSUP, JR.

PATTERSON & WILCOX, ATTOR-neys and Counsellors at Law; offices 6 and 8 Library building, Scranton, Pa ROSEWELL, H. PATTERSON, WILLIAM A. WILCOX.

ALFRED HAND, WILLIAM J. HAND, Attorneys and Counsellors, Common-wealth building. Hooms 19, 29 and 21. FRANK T. OKELL, ATTORNEY-AT-Law, Room 5, Coal Exchange, Scranton, Pa.

JAMES W. OAKFORD, ATTORNEY-at-Law, rooms 63, 61 and 65, Common-wealth building.

SAMUEL W. EDGAR, ATTORNEY-AT-Law. Office, 317 Spruce st., Scranton, Pa. L. A. WATRES, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 423 Lackawanna ave., Scranton, Pa. TRIE TOWNSEND, ATTORNEY-AT-Law, Dime Bank Building, Scranton, Money to loan in large sums at 5 per

R. PITCHER, ATTORNEY-AT-law, Commonwealth building, Scranton,

C. COMEGYS, 221 SPRUCE STREET. D. B. REPLOGLE, ATTORNEY-LOANS negotiated on real estate security. Mears building, corner Washington avenue and Spruce street,

B. F. KILLAM, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 120 Wyoming ave., Scranton, Pa. JAS. J. H. HAMILTON, ATTORNEY-AT-law, 45 Commonwealth bld'g, Scranton. WATSON, DIEHL & HALL-Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law; Traders' Na-tional Bank Building; rooms 6, 7, 8, 9 and 19; third floor.

DR. F. L. M'GRAW, 305 SPRUCE street. DR. E. Y. HARRISON, 113 S. MAIN AVE.

R. M. STRATTON, OFFICE COAL EX-WELCOME C. SNOVER, 421 LACKA, ave. Hours, 9 to 1 and 2 to 5.

Architects. EDWARD H. DAVIS, ARCHITECT. Rooms 24, 25 and 26, Commonwealth building, Scranton.

E. L. WALTER, ARCHITECT, OFFICE rear of 6% Washington avenue. LEWIS HANCOCK, JR., ARCHITECT, 435 Spruce st., cor. Wash, ave., Scranton. BROWN & MORRIS, ARCHITECTS, Price building, 125 Washington avenue,

Detectives. BARRING & M'SWEENEY, COMMON-wealth building. Interstate Secret Ser-

Alderman. G. F. KELLOW, 1001 W. LACKA, AVE,

Dressmaker. MRS. M. E. DAVIS, 439 Adams avenue.

SCHOOL OF THE LACKAWANNA, Scranton, Pr., prepares boys and girls for college or business; thoroughly trains young children. Catalogue at re-REV. THOMAS M. CANN, WALTER H. BUELL,

MISS WORCESTER'S KINDERGARTEN and School 402 Adams avenue. Spring term April 13. Kindergarten \$19 per term.

G. R. CLARK & CO., SEEDMEN AND Nurserymen; store 146 Washington ave-nue; green louise, 1250 North Main ave-nue; store telephone, 782.

Wire Screens. JOS. KUETTEL, REAR 511 LACKA-wanna avenue, Scranton, Pa., manufac-turer of Wire Screens.

Hotels and Restaurants.

THE ELK CAFE, 125 and 127 FRANK-lin avenue. Hates reasonable. P. ZEIGLER, Proprietor. SCRANTON HOUSE, NEAR D., L. & W. passenger depot. Conducted on the European plan. VICTOR KOCH, Prop

WESTMINSTER HOTEL, Cor. Sixteenth St. and Irving Place Rates, \$2.50 per day and upwards. (Ameri-can plan.) E. N. ANABLE, Proprietor.

Miscellaneous.

BAUER'S ORCHESTRA-MUSIC balls, picnics, parties, receptions, weddings and concert work furnished. For terms address R. J. Bauer, conductor, 117 Wyoming avenue, over Hulbert's music store. MEGARGEE BROTHERS, PRINTERS

supplies, envelopes, paper bags, twine. Warehouse, 13) Washington ave., Scranton, Pa.

FRANK P. BROWN & CO., WHOLE-sale dealers in Woodware, Cordage and Oil Cloth, 729 West Lackawanna ave.

THOMAS AUBREY. EXPERT Accountant and auditor. Rooms 19 and 29, Williams Building, opposite postoffice. Agent for the Rex Fire Extinguisher.