## annock in the "whole of the soldiery engaged in the expedition merit and have the commander-in-chief's warmest acknowledgements for their important services upon this occasion." Tunkhannock in the

General Sullivan's Singular Campaign Against the Indians in the Year Following the Wyoming Massacre.

[A recent issue of the Wyoming Democrat contained the text for an exceedingly interesting and valuable paper concerning General Sullivan's expedition against the Western Indians in 1725—read on Nov. 29, 1896, by William A. Wile's before Dial Rock Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. We reproduce it herewith.]

scene of Cornwalls' surrender at Yorktown and of Burgoyne's at Saratoga Springs, Tunkhannock was nevertheless well within that almost unbroken and practically limitless wilderness that stretched as woodland, mountain or prairie over what would have sufficed for many an old world kingdom or empire, three thousand miles to the Pacific, and might well have escaped the hofice or presence of any revolu-tionary army but for the incidents which necessitated Sullivan's singular campaign.

Among the charges against the English king in the declaration of July 4, 1776, was that be "has endeavored to oring upon the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. If there had been any doubt about the justness of this charge before, there could be none after the monster Brandt and his hired and sourred on by the king's officers and agents had done their hellish work of destruction and death and Andrustown, German Flats, Cherry Valley and Wyoming, in the

The Iroquois or Six Nations had their home in central New York, but their authority was recognized through a much wider territory. It may be said their potent influence if not their abso-lute authority was recognized from Maine to the Mississippi. Their known history goes farther back than any of the other North American Indians and they alone have maintained their num-bers to this day. France has bid unsuccessfully against England for their influence in the earlier wars and now England formally enlisted them in her contest with her own colonies. It is said the proposition to employ them when made in the house of lords in No vember, 1777, by Lord Suffolk was sus-tained by a vote of 97 to 24. Associated with them at this time were two companies of "Royal Greens" of the Brit-ish army and a large number of armed refugees and tories. The events of 1778, already mentioned, made it necessary that a blow be struck at this powerful ally powerful ally now so positively and dangerously enlisted against the pa-The continental congress ordingly directed General Washington to send a strong expedition into the very heart of their country. General John Sullivan, a New Hampshire law-yer, then 39 years old, an ardent paone of the leaders of the attack 1774 upon Fort William and Mary. (the first hostility in the colonies) and who now held the rank of major gen-eral was selected to command the ex-

The undertaking was a hazardous one. An army was to go far into a bostile country, away from its base of supplies, to meet a formidable enemy and with natural obstacles to contend with that made the task vastly more difficult. Success, if it could have been assured beforehand, would have left an undertaking to be shrunk from while the meaning of defeat they knew In some respects like Sherman's murch to the Sea. Sullivan's expedition was in many ways the more remarkable of the two. "The immediate object," said Washington in his in-structions to Sullivan, "are the total destruction and devastation of their settlements and capture of as many persons as possible. \* \* \* It will be essential to ruin their crops now in the ground and prevent their planting more. You will listen to no overture of peace before the total ruin of their settlements is effected." Everything on which the Indian depended for food or shelter was to be destroyed. In view of the difficulties he had to encounter, General Sullivan requested that as far as possible he be given his selection of troops. This was conceded to him, and he took some of the most experi-enced and best soldiers of the army.

Sullivan's army was intended to number about 5000, though the best authori-ties would indicate its actual strength to have been about 3000. Its principal division was organized at and marched from Wyoming, and was supposed to be about 3500 men. It was made up of General Poor's brigade composed of three New Hampshire regiments and one from New York; General Hand's brigade, two regiments and three independent companies, all Pennsylvania troops, and General Maxwell's brigade, four New Jersey regiments. Colonel Proctor of Pennsylvania commanded the artillery, consisting of eight brass pieces, viz: two six pounders, four three pounders, and two howitzers, carrying five and a half inch shells, together with a light piece for carrying either shot or shell, called a cohorn.

Some of the troops reached Wyoming not later than June 4, 1779. General Sullivan reached the valley on the 23d. The earlier arrivals made brush huts and confertables. and comfortably awaited the coming of the others. Nathan Davis, of New Hampshire, in his journal, says: "At this time nature was decked in all her loveliness and a striking contrast was exhibited to our view between the work of man and his Creator. 'All save the spirit of man was divine.' This part of the country had lately been all destroyed, burnt and pillaged by the Indians; its inhabitants murdered and scaled there are the statement of the country that is the statement of the s dians; its inhabitants murdered and scalped. Here and there lay a human skeleton bleaching in the woods or in the bjen field, with the marks of the tomahawk upon it." He tells of finding hanging side by side in a wigwam scalps from gray haired sires and suckling babes. If special cause were needed to nerve the army for the difficulties of its undertaking it was to be found here.

The army did not march from Wyon-ing until the last day of July. It was absolutely essential that they should go provided with ammunition, food and clothing for their entire march and it' was expected to have been forwarded from Philadelphia. Unfortunately there were those living in that goodly city to whom the news of the expulsion of the Yankees from fair Wyoming had come Yankees from fair Wyoming had come not without its mixture of satisfaction. For had not the Indians and Tories, in once unor clearing the vailey as their own forces had done more than once in years gone by, assisted in establishing their land titles? They were not over anxious to see these Yankees revenged and looked coldly upon this foolish undertaking of Generals Washington and Sullivan. It is true these were among Sullivan. It is true these were among the darkest days of the war both finan-dally and in the field and the failure to properly support this enterprise is probably not to be attributed altogeth-er to any one cause. Here they were, er to any one cause. Here they were, as patriotic an army as ever followed banner, ready and anxious to go forward, but without ammunition or provisions and but half clad. It is said that after the road had been built in from Easton, one-third of them had no shirts. Cattle sent them for meat were poor and inadequate, while of sait meat it is said hardly any of it was fit to eat. The commander's healthy Irish temper hanner, ready and anxious to go forward, but without ammunition or provisions and but half clad. It is said that after the road had been built in from Easton, one-third of them had no shirts. Cattle sent them for meat were poor and inadequate, while of sait meat it is said hardly any of it was fit to eat. The commander's healthy Irish temper was shown. Lively dispatches were cral orders of Oct. 17, congratulated the

sent out and vigorous efforts put forth sent out and vigorous citors but in to hasten the preparation as soon as he could safely do so though still "ex-ceedingly ill provided to carry through the extensive expedition" he struck out for Tioga. The days of waiting had for Tioga. The days of warring been not without their events. Active drill was kept up and the organization

shinney with General Maxwell, Colonel wery considerable number of gentlemen were present and we were entertained with a great plenty of good punch. 18th—Being Sunday Mr. Hunter gave us a sermon from John 6: 68. In the evening wrote letters to send to Newark in the morning." For the most part the weather was wet and rainy during July. July 31, at noon, a cannon from the fort answered from the letters was the sterned for the march. Had we sheen here and in sight country which is familiar to us, but umn of regiments by the flank. time forbids. Of Tunkhannock we will know the plan of formation for 1,800 men and three months' provisions (reckoning from the middle of June): transported the whole, together with 208 boats by land to Schenectady, from thence by water to Cannajoharic on the Mohawk river; then by land to the received the middle of the Tunkhannock papers had a controversay as to on which side of the river the army marched. This was set at rest by a letter from Steuben Jen-The water in the river by this time nad become so low as to render the navigation\_totally impracticable without having resort to artifice. There-fore, previous to his quitting the lake he built a dam at its mouth till the wa ter was raised three feet higher than was natural. The night before embarkation he hoisted his gates which afforded a sufficiency of water for his purpose. Junction with the main army was effected on the 22d of August. This added five regiments of New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania troops besides some unassigned compa-

nies and volunteers. Just one week later, on the 29th, the principal battle was fought at New-town, now Elmira. The Indians and tritish had concealed themselves behind a line of breastworks nearly a mile in extent and carefully hidden by scrub oaks. Other forces were disposed with much factical skill. Had General nal that afternoon. He says, "Over the Sullivan advanced heedlessly as did path along which we came and on each Braddock he must certainly have met side of it as far as we could see, wild with crushing defeat notwithstanding grass had grown in abundance. Some his superior numbers, but his scouts places, owing to the herbage, emitted discovered the intrenched enemy from a most fragrant smell, and we frea tree top and the attack was intelli-gently and deliberately planned. The engagement was a complete triumph for General Sullivan who lost but two killed and twenty wounded. The Indian loss was greater but I have not been satisfied as to its number. The enemy from that time avoided any engagement. Forty towns were wiped out; vast orchards of apple and peaches were cut down or girdled; one hun-dred and sixty thousand bushels of corn were destroyed, and the whole country from the Susquehanna to the Genesee, which had been so fruitful and prosperous, was left desolate indeed. This seems like terrible work for one kin to have been engaged in, but war is necessarily cruel. Our armies in the late war conducted such campaigns, and this expedition was intend ed to prevent repetition of such heart less inhuman cruelties as had been it direct occasion. The entire loss to General Sullivan's army in the whole campaign is said not to have exceeded

The life of a soldier calls for courage, extraordinary exertion and endurance, and that was true in this campaign especially. They had no roads, the strongest efforts sometimes carried them forward but a few miles a day, Mountains had to be climbed, rivers forded, windfalls crossed, swamps traversed. It was necessary to carry provisions for a long cam-paign, ammunition and ordnance for meeting not only Indians in force, but British. And all the while the stealthy foe was about them. The country was as familiar to their foe as it was strange to them. If ever scouts and guides and sentinels and eternal vigilance were necessary they were so here. Sometimes, as at Tioga, the men forded the river linked together as a protection against its deep, strong current. Again they struggled weari-ly through swamps where they of-ten sank in mud to their knees. They had in one place nine miles of swamp to traverse. Horses, cattle, and provisions were lost, frequently not to recovered; sometimes in such quantities that the army rested while so much of it as possible should be secured. For twenty-five successive days the army went on part rations, i. e., one half pound flour and one half pound salt beef per day. Men died of exhaus-tion and fever. General Sullivan himself was sick and resumed command in the presence of danger, when one less soldlerly might well have excused himself. Returning, the army reached Tio-ga September 30, and was received by the garrison which had been left there with the best demonstrations The three days of preparation there for going home seem to have been happy ones, Major Burrowes under date of Saturday, Oct. 2, writes: "We spend this day in wishing each other joy for our safe return and convert the evening our safe return and convert the evening to celebrate as usual wives and sweethearts, which we do in plenty of grog. Heretofore have been obliged to keep in plenty of cold water." The army started from Tioga, Monday, Oct. 4, reaching Tunkhannock the 6th, and Wyoming the 7th. They brought with them in their appearance and uniforms the evidences of the hardest service, but they came elated with the success of their enterprise. October 14 the Confidence of their enterprise. of their enterprise. October 14 the Con-tinental congress passed a vote of thanks to "Major General Sullivan and the brave officers and soldiers under his command, for effectually executing an

This immediate locality is of specia interest to us today. Let us go back to speak of it. Tunkhannock had been desolated before Wyoming and what was spared in the spring was destroyed on the return of the force to Niagara. Not a building of any kind was standing, not a white person remained. The valley here, as along the whole distance from Wyoming to Tloga, and beyond, excited the astonishment and adyond, excited the astonisment and admiration of the soldiers. Though familiarity causes us to forget at times, we know the beauties of this valley of ours and all its mountain setting. We can imagine what it must have been at that season of the year, its river pure as the best of our springs, its primeval forests fresh from a month of rains, of the army perfected. Every detail of forests fresh from a month of rains, march and battle was carefully studied. and it need not surprise us that some Large detachments were sent out to wrote of it as the most beautiful and Large detachments were sent out to hasten the horses, cattle, ammunition, and other supplies.

There was occasion for discipline and one soldier was executed. Two were shot and scalped by Indians. Independence day was duly celebrated. Scrmons were heard Sundays. Saturday evening was a time of gathering of officers to toast their sweethearts and evening was a time of gathering of is what one describes. Another speaks officers to toast their sweethearts and of timothy as high as his head, and a wives. Following is an extract from the journal of one of the surgeons:
"July 14th—Nothing new, 15th—Played speaks specially of the grasses here woods. One of the good chaplains speaks specially of the grasses here. Walnut trees fourteen feet through and Dayton, and a number of gentlemen.

buttonwoods nineteen—seem pretty large but those are figures given. The Sullivan attended and was much pleased with our activity in the performance. with our activity in the performance. can be" and abounding with fish, men tion being made of salmon, trout, comwery considerable number of gentlewery considerable number of gentle-

cannon from the fort answered from the boats was the signal for the march. With flags flying, band playing, and cannon sounding, the army marched away. The first night was spent on the north bank of the Lackawanna. Tunkhannock was reached August 3 and guides were a little in advance of and Tioga on the 11th. It would be interesting to follow the army along this erai Hand's brigade, advancing in colspeak again. General Clinton pro-ceeding from Albany with (nominally) closely as the nature of the ground per-Lake Otsego, 18 or 20 miles of very bad kins to the Democrat, from which I road, where he continued six weeks make this extract: "August 3d, waiting for General Sullivan's orders, marched east of Falls mountain crosson the 9th of August he marched about half his troops, the rest he embarked on board the boats, and proceeded down the river, those by land nock creek, marched down the creek keeping pace with them as a guard, and encamped at the springs at the tannery, the boats and a proper guard in the meantime following the course of the river. The army did not cross to the west side of the river until it arrived at upper Sheshequin.

After the passage of General Hand's troops, and about an hour later, we should have heard the horns from the fleet of 120 boats, but the boats were late this day and did not get up until about 4 o'clock. The horns were directed to be blown so as to advise the main army of their progress, the intent being to keep the army abreast the boats. Following a mile behind General Hand's brigade came the main army—in the center the artillery, the 1,200 pack horses and 700 cattle; on the right flank General Poor's brigade, and on the left General Maxwell's, while two regiments brought up the rear quently had the pleasure of viewing flowers of various hues, Hazlenuts were ripening for a long tract of country in amazing quantities, and be-yond a doubt nature has been equally kind in causing these wilds to abound with other things delicious to the taste." The orders prevented the firing at game, but here a large fawn was surrounded and taken without a wound, "affording great amusement to the soldiers and an agreeable viand to the several officers." Wild turkeys were also taken here in the same way
"This place is remarkable for deer bears and turkeys, several of which were taken without firing of a single

The encampment is said to have been "near Wortman's." It would be interesting to identify this if possible, from the old deed records. Another speaks of the site as "an old field." We should perhaps not have noticed on the Eaton shore a little company of 60 men commanded by a captain who marched with the utmost caution abreast of the first boats to prevent surprise from that side of the river, and for whose protection these boats were provided. Two Indians were discovered by them on the Eaton side this day and the detachment spent the night on that side. At daybreak the reveille sound-ed. At five o'clock the general reveille sounded and tents were struck, and General Hand's advance guard marched. Assembly was sounded at 5.30, and at 6 a single gun gave the signal for the main army to march. Their course was up the beach to Teague's creek. was up the beach to Teague's creek. Their uniform was a short rifle frock, vest, tow trowsers, shoes, stockings and blankets. At Easton, each man was equipped with two pairs of "overalls." Returning they came less regularly. The sick and other favored ones went ahead to Wyoming. The cattle had been put to good use weeks before, and some of the pack horses had been killed by falling in passing narrows, while others of the pack horses had been killed by falling in passing narrows, while others were so worn out they were left behind. They had gained over two hundred boats by General Clinton, and a considerable part of the army came by boat. The principal part encamped again at Tunkhannock, October 6, reaching here a little after dark (or reaching here a little after dark. Of the large number of pack horses taken less than 300 were brought back. Many were killed in the narrows, others worn out and some strayed. The loss of about 100 in a narrows gave the name to the place now known as "Horse

Christmas Holiday Tours.

both Washington and Old Point will be at its height.

Round-trip rate from New York for the Old Point Comfort tour, returning via Richmond and Washington, \$35.00; \$33 from Philadelphia. Returning di-rect, \$16.00 from New York; \$14.00 from

Rates for the Washington tour: \$14.50 from New York: \$11.50 from Philadelphia. Proportionate rates from other.

# TRIAL LIST FOR THE

Cases That Are Marked Down for

WAGE CLAIMS ARE FIRST ON LIST

Christmas Holiday Tours.

In pursuance of its annual custom the Pennsylvania Railroad company has arranged for two Christmas Holiday Tours, one to Old Point Comfort, Richmond, and Washington, and the other to Washington direct, to leave New York and Philadelphia December 26 and 29 respectively. The same high standard of excellence which has made these tours so popular in past years will be maintained during the present season. Tourists will travel in handsomely appointed trains, accompanied by Tourist Agent and Chaperon, and by Tourist Agent and Chaperon, and will be accorded accommodations at the leading hotels. The social season at both Washington and Old Point will

points.
For tickets, itineraries, and other in-formation apply to ticket agents, or ad-dress Geo. W. Boyd, Assistan, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station.

# JANUARY TERM

Heazing in Common Pleas Court.

One Hundred and Five Cases Are Arranged for the Three Weeks of Court Which Begins on Monday, Jan. 11 .- Twelve Trespass Suits Against the Traction Co. and Eight Against the City of Scranton.

Deputy Prothonotaries Myron Kason and John F. Cummings have pre pared the trial list for the Janu-ary term of common pleas court which will begin on Monday, January 11, and will continue for three weeks. The number of cases on the list is 105. The first ten are suits for wages, and there are eight actions of trespass against the city of Scranton, and twelve against the Scranton Traction com-

man against the Scranton Truth is the fourth case on the list for Tues-day of the third week. The list of

FIRST WEEK, MONDAY, JAN. 11. John H. Elvey vs. C. L. Teeter; John Huntzman vs. George F. Bar-

er; wages. Olson Hoel and wife vs. S. W. Lam oreaux; wages. R. Baders, administratrix, vs. War-ren Stevens; wages. Walter Burke vs. Dickson Brewing

Peter F. Conroy vs. Kauffhold, Bros. William Gordon vs. Johnson Coal ompany; wages. John Hanlon vs. Johnson Coal comany; wages. Lewis R. Bevan vs. Johnson Coal ompany; wages, Lewis R. Bevan vs. Thomas G. Wat-

M. J. Lesh vs. Hay Boot and Sho ompany; interpleader A. P. Campbell vs. William Hagger-y; feigned issue, Kate Myers vs. Catherine Bittenender; interpleader.
Kate Myers vs. William Koch; inter-

W. M. Finn vs. M. J. Norton; feigned

TUESDAY, JAN. 12. Catherine DeLacy vs. city of Scran on; trespass. Isaac B. Feltz vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad com-pany J. W. Hoysradt, executors; eject-Joseph H. Gunster, assignee, vs

N. Y. Leet vs. Patrick Kilcullen; ap-Isaac LaBar vs. Greenwood Coal ompany; trespass. James Conmy vs. city of Scranton:

Ackerman Bros. vs. Delaware and Hudson Canal company; appeal. R. E. Dunstan, assignee, vs. Scranton Supply and Machinery company: Spruks Bros. vs. Elizabeth Tauler;

Liveright, Greenwald & Co. vs. T. F. McDermott and E. A. Barber; as-

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13. Winton Coal company, limited, vs. Pancoast Coal company; assumpsit. William Von Storch vs. C. S. Von storch; ejectment. M. Kaplan & Co. vs. J. S. Miller, et.

Emory J. Ehrgood vs. Moscow Water company; trespass.
Frank Wells va city of Carbondals; trespass. W. P. Connell, et al. vs. Mary Zeider, et al.; scl. fa. Henry May vs. city of Scranton; trespass: James A. Thompson vs. William Dickelnick; appeal.

H. S. Jacobs and Elizabeth Beach vs. city of Scranton; trespass. Ann McAndrew vs. Bridget Naugh on; trespass. SECOND WEEK, MONDAY, JAN. 18.

Joseph Ainsley, jr., and James Shif-fer vs. city of Scranton; trespass. Universal Fashion company vs. John H. Ladwig; assumpsit. Owen Connolly vs. John S. Jenkins,

et al.; ejectment. School District of Old Forge township vs. John Jermyn, et al.; trespass. Frank Moyer vs. Alma Connolly, **2**d-ministratrix, et al.; sci. fa. R. C. Rhule, administrator, vs. William H. Davenport; trespass.
Edmund Brandt, executor, vs. Mrs.

F. A. Reese judgment opened. H. C. Comegys, et al. vs. A. B. Russell, et al.; ejectment. William Oberts vs. B. Simrell; ap-Mary E. Patch, et al. vs. city of

Scranton; trespass.

Thomas Zwick, et al vs. D. L., & W. R. R. company; trespass, Michael F. Gilroy vs. city or Scranton; trespass George Long, executor, vs. city of

Scranton; trespass.

Patrick O'Connor vs. city of Scranton; trespass. H. Burshell vs. Scranton Traction company; trespass.

TUESDAY, JAN. 19. T. J. O'Malley vs. Scranton Traction ompany; trespass. Patrick Jordan vs. John McGiney

appeal. John F. Mannion vs. Carbondale township school district; assumpsit. H. R. Wood vs. James G. Sanderson, et. al.; assumpsit. Stephen Jones vs. E. Schimpff; assumpsit.

Joseph Church vs. Wade M. Finn, re-Borough of Taylor vs. Central Pennsylvania Telephone and Supply Co.; Lizzie Carey vs. W. Gibson Jones, et.

al.; replevin. Susan Keator vs. Scranton Traction ompany; trespass. William Williams vs. Crystal Lake Water company; trespass. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20. John W. Jones vs. Lizzle Mackey, et.

Charles H. Barber vs. Scranton Traction company; trespass.

Max Judcovics vs. E. J. Walsh; as-James Lacoe vs. David Learn; ap-E. A. Barber vs. M. E. White; appeal.

Arcade File Works vs. T. F. Leonard; assumpsit.
R. Bennett vs. Ackerman Bros.; ap-Hull & Co. vs. Mary Faurot; assump-

Ellen O'Donnell vs. Charles Dupont Breck; assumpsit. Thomas Reese vs. Delaware, Lacka-wanna and Western Rallroad company and Thomas Carson; trespass. THIRD WEEK, MONDAY, JAN. 25. Thomas B. Orchard and Cora I. Orchard vs. Erie and Wyoming Valley

chard vs. Erie and Wyoming Valley Railroad company; trespass, John Myers, et. al. vs. Elizabeth Pringle, et. al.; ejectment, Arthur Frothingham, et. al. vs. W. Gibson Jonés, et. al.; replevin. Delaware and Hudson Canal com-pany vs. James Moilitt; ejectment. Jacob Pletcher vs. Scranton Traction company; trespass. company; trespass. Caroline M. Reed vs. Charles Tropp. executor; trespass.

People's Savings Bank of Pittston vs.

John Holgate; appeal.

Mary Troutman & Co. vs. John Seism Max Troutman & Co. vs. George W.

Beale; assumpsit. William Brock vs. W. Gibson Jones; Silas Hartley vs. Charles Millard;

S. S. Kovola vs. P. J. O'Donnell and H. A. Depuy; replevin. Luther Keller vs. John J. Becker, W. C. Tunstall vs. Joseph Baumeister, et al.; appeal.
Dorothy Brandies, executor, vs.
Northwestern National Insurance com-

### TUESDAY, JAN. 26.

D. Brandies, executor, vs. Prussian Insurance company; assumpsit. Margaret Blewitt vs. Scranton Traclon company; 4respass. M. H. Van Scoten vs. A. R. Raub, administrator; assumpsit. Watson & Zimmerman vs. Scranton Truth: trespass.

John Moran vs. Scranton Traction ompany; trespass. George H. Malott vs. Scranton Traction company; trespass. Charles A. Somers vs. S. G. Evans,

et al.; trespass. J. A. Costo and A. Smith vs. Pacific Fire Insurance company; assumpsit. Rothschild Bros. vs. Mary Cusick;

Giles Stanten vs. city of Scranton

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27. D. C. Kenyon vs. D. L. Potter; as-Patrick Kennedy vs. Scranton Trac-

ion company; trespass. Edward Thorne vs. Scranton Traclon company; trespass. Patrick Malia, et al. vs. Scranton Traction company; trespass.

A. E. Betterly vs. Henry Chappell and H. Van Gorden appeal. Aberdeen Lumber company vs. Swarts Lumber company; assumpsit. Martin Hart vs. Scranton Traction

company; trespass.
H. Warring vs. M. W. Fadden, et : appeal. William Loughlin vs. John Onopry; appeal. Frank O'Boyle vs. Mary Edmunds;

### SCHMIDT CASE ENDED.

#### Was No Evidence to Show the Patrolman Acted Improperly.

Mayor Bailey says he has really nothing to dispose of in the case against Patrolman Ernest Schmidt, who, during his 10-day vacation recently, was charged with being drunk and disorderly in William Smith's saloon on Pittston avenue.
In the first place there were no spec-

lfic charges against the officer. When the matter was investigated by the mayor Saloonkeeper Smith was the most ardent defender of the patrolman denied that there was anything like a fight or that the patrolman was drunk. A trivial dispute over a game of pinocle he said was the cause of the

The patrolman admitted he went into he saloon and had a game of cards and a glass of beer, and he didn't feel that he was violating any propriety or rule of the police force as long as he was on vacation and hadn't his uniform on So the case is ended. There were several prominent citizens of the who called upon Mayor Bailey and vouched for Patrolman Schmidt being a sober and efficient officer.

### **EXHIBITION AND SOCIAL.**

Will Be Given by Members of Scranton Turn Vercin.

The gymnastic team of the Scranton Turn Verein will give an exhibition Turn Verein will give an exhibition and social at Company H armory Wednesday evening, December 16, The programme will consist of some of the fine work done by the active Turners last June, when they defeated the strong Philadelphia Turners at the Turnfest held in Camden, N. J. The team will also give an exhibition on

The officers of the gymnastic team are: Captain, Victor Noth treasurer, Timothy Quinnan manager, Nelson G. Teets instructor, Professor Carl Stai-

at Taylor, Pa., Dunmore, and two in this city.

## LOUISE MICHEL SURE TO COME.

Noted French Leader Tells Why She Became an Anarchist. New York, Dec. 8 .- Louise Michel is coming to America at last. She is 66 years old and feeble. If she had been equal to the journey she would have

een here years ago. Whether her mother, Carlotta, will accompany her, as was arranged for a year ago, is not known. She hopes to carry off \$20 from each of her lectures, traveling expenses being found. What is left of her earnings she wants to turn into a home in England for revolutionists who have been expelled from other countries.

ists who have been expelled from other countries.

Louise is ungainly, tall, raw-boned, high of cheek-bone and big of chin. They say she is eccentric. Her temperament is nervous and excitable. Somebody asked Louise one day why she was an anarchist. She said as to what made her so; "The sufferings of dumb animals. I saw horses beaten and overworked, starved and ill-treated, and the awful injustice of their sufferings led me to think. Then when I saw that the same injustice was in-I saw that the same injustice was innflicted upon men and women I becam an anarchist."

### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* THE BEST ONE YET.

The Tribune will on Jan. 1, 1897, is sue the second annual number of its Political Hand-book, a handsome volume of more than 200 pages. It will contain the most comprehensive col-lection of live local and general statistics and encyclopedic information ever offered for sale in Northeastern Pennsylvania. Price, 25 cents; orders, +++++++++++++++++++++



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NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The Superbly Appointed and Commodis
Starl Steamships.
NORTHWEST AND NORTHLAND, American through and through.
leave Buffalo Tuesdays and Fridays 9.30 p.m.
for Cleveland, Detroit, Mackinac, The Soo.
Duluth, and Western Points, passing all
places of interest by daylight. In connection

the South Side on Thursday evening, December 10. The team are rehearsing hard under the direction of Professor Carl Staiber, their teacher.

The officers of the gymnastic team are: Captain, Victor Noth treasurer, Timothy Quinnan manager, Nelson G. Toets instructor Professor Carl Stai Teets instructor, Professor Carl Staibe; stage manager, Joseph McDonald and Bert Murphy.

The team will also give an exhibition at Taylor, Pa., Dunmore, and two in this city.

The team will also give an exhibition at Taylor, Pa., Dunmore, and two in this city.

Ion car.

New of hour train for Portland via Spokane.

HOTEL LAPAYETTE, Lake Minactonka, left mine and most becautial resort in the west.

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# YOUR SACRED DUTIES

To visit our stores during our special sale of

We have without exception the largest and finest assortment of Bric-a-Braq Manicure Sets, Jewel Boxes, Work Boxes, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Odor Sets, Slipper Cases, Necktle Boxes, Albums, Jewelry, Leather Goods, Fans and Tollet Cases. In fact anything that we could possibly be expected to have. Space will not permit us to enumerate them all; we can only assure you that you will posttively lose money unless you inspect our offerings and study our prices.

Our line of Silks, Dress Goods, Cloaks Suits, Hoslery, Underwear, Gloves and Umbrellas could not be improved upor either in quality, taste or assortment and here also the prices are astonishingly low,

We offer this week: pieces of the latest designs in drapery silks, just the thing for covering cuch-ions and for draperies, from 49c, up. Special sale of evening silks in all the new effects at 69c., 85c., \$1.00 and \$1.49.

Just received 10 pieces latest designs in black Moire Valour silks. We offer same at 98c., \$1.25, \$1.49 and \$1.98. 50 pieces grograin, also satin Duchess bro-cade, price ranging from 49c. to \$1.50 \$0 yard.

5,000 yards fancy silks for street wear, prices ranging from 46c, to \$2.00 a yard. All of our finest novelty dress patterns have been marked at exactly one-half of former price. All of our stylish and high-class wool dress goods at a reduction of 35 per cent.

5 dozen finest head-rests, in hand-painted, satin and embroidered effects, price ranging from 59c. to \$2.00. Rennaissance Tidles, Dresser Covers and Throws of every description from 49c, to \$3.50 a piece.

In the Art Goods Department you will find a complete line of stamped linear of every description. 5 ladles Kersey coats, in black and tan, the latest front and back, worth \$4.00. OUR PRICE, \$1.99 45 ladies' Kersey Jackets, shield fronts, inlaid velvet collars, worth \$5,00, OUR PRICE, \$2.99

Ladies boucle and Kersey jackets, new four-in-hand fronts, black, navy and brown, perfect fitting, worth \$6.50, OUR PRICE, \$4.39 50 misses' reefers in mixed cheviots, coat collar and box front, worth \$1.98,

OUR PRICE. She 100 misses' recfers, plain and mixed goods, sizes 4 to 14, some braid trimmed, worth \$3.00, OUR PRICE, \$1.79 50 ladies' boucle, Kersey and seal plush capes, fur and braid trimmed, worth \$3.00,

OUR PRICE, \$2.96 10 dozen flannelette wrappers, assorted patterns and colors, yoke back and front, braid trimmed, wide skirts, worth \$1.25,

OUR PRICE. 890

## HIGHWAY ROBBERY

Is illegal; but there's no law against the padded special Xmas newspaper save the law of common sense. The Tribune gives holiday egular issues wherein their announce nents can be seen and read. It loesn't ask them to waste money on and useless inflations.

# Christmas Crowding.

Christmas crowding has begun.

Here's some hints to help you shop in comfort:

Come in the mornings.

Keep to the right.

Don't push or crowd. Take small parcels with you as far as you conveniently can. Do you know that in these crowded days you can often do as much in one hour of the morning as in two of the afternoon? "To save time is to lengthen life" said wise old Franklin.

Silver- Long wear Silverware Souvenir A limited lot. And one between now and Santa Claus lower than ever anywhere. Every piece warranted to wear at least ten vo-



this year both in picking and pric- 1 19c today.

Souvenir spoons with "Scranton, Pa" engraved in the bowl. Silver They'll be quick to go at the price,

Tooth Japanese industry each. Brushes. and penny-a-day sible for us to sell a first-class tooth 25 cents for.

popular 19c scissors We've fixed up a table full of comes your way to-day. You know pieces worth from \$2.00 to \$5.00 the quality and worth—if you've and put a come-early price on them. profited before—if you don't this Choice of the table for \$1.48. The chance is your opportunity. Good early shopper has all the best of it steel scissors, all styles and sizes, 50c a set.

Gold If any lady sees another Christmas on by without Pen Knives, Suitable for Kettles.

pens selling at about half a word of Pocket An exceptional value in warning is not amiss. First comers are surest of sharing. The lot is not large, in fact twice as many alligates real and markets skin.

Ladies' Docket books. Ladies' Three lots of fancy garters at the price of the large in fact twice as many alligates real and markets skin.

Spoons. the price doesn't pay day, 50 of extra value go on sale for the engraving. today at \$1.00; worth \$150 to \$2.00.

Pin Japanese pin or trinket spoons with gold lined bowls. Trays. trays, 25 cent value, Fresh today from Yokohomo. Some have open work designs. 150 go on sale today at 100

wages makes it pos- Atomizers. An assortment of atomizers go on brush for 10c. Equal to the French sale today at a fraction of their brushes your druggist charges you worth. Philadelphia made goods at one-half Philadelphia's prices. Prices range from 50c to \$1.75. Scissors. Another lot of those Value always more than price.

Water Pressed glass water sets; Sets. six tumblers and a pitcher. Sets worth \$1.00. Fifty sets go on sale today at half.

Brass kettles for the tea table—the balance of the stock on hand Pens. Christmas go by without owning a gold pen she should feel neglected. With gold should feel neglected. With gold at this price—50c. 87c to \$5.00.

not large—in fact twice as many alligator, real seal and monkey skin. would not be overmuch. Solid All with sterling silver corners. A alone. White metal and gold gold pens with pearl holders, 98c; happy idea-buy a pocketbook to-plated buckles. Some with setday-you'll have lots of use for tings. 25, 50 and 75 cents a pair.

REXFORD'S, 303 LACKA AVE.