Past Mistresses Of the White House.

Gossip About the Wives and Daughters of the Presidents.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

As is well known, Mrs. McKinley's two children, both daughters, died in infancy. Were the younger one living, she would be 22 years old, the age at which "Miss Betty," the third daughter of General Taylor, began her brilliant but brief career as mistress of the White House. Ever since the birth of this younger child Mrs. McKinley has been in poor health, and the history of the executive mansion furnishes no precedent of one physically frail discharging the public functions that devolve upon the wife of the president. Mrs. Cleveland, through seven years of her husband's two administrations, readily met every demand made upon her by private socials and public levees, though Mrs. Harrison, after three years of unremitting industry, supplemented by disease, became an invalid, and died in the White House of tubercular consumption. While Mrs. Benjamin Harrison died in Washington during her husband's official term, Mrs. William Henry Harrison did not reach there at all, and is the only wife of a president who never went into the White House. Her delicate health prevented her crossing the country with the general on his way to Washington, in February, 1841, and his death, we know swiftly followed after his inauguration.

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Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Fillmore, both of whom were physicaly infirm, as is Mrs. McKinley, were represented by their daughters. So was Mrs. Taylor, who had an aversion to appearing in public, and John Tyler, whose wife had lately died, put forward his daughter-in-law, who had been an actress. Three of these were vice-presidents, and it will be noticed that no wife of a vice-president who succeeded to the presidency ever acted in the capacity of mistress of the White House, except Tyler's second wife, and she for but a short time. Mrs. Johnson was a confirmed invalid, and never appeared in society in Washington. She had two daughters, Mrs. Senator Patterson and Mrs. Stover. Mrs. Patterson was exceptionally devoted to the interests of her father. She more heartily appreciated his efforts than the other children, and he in return gave her the most attention. So when he became president Mrs. Patterson very naturally took the place of Mrs. Lincoln. And though but a plain woman from the mountains of Tennessee, she was not altogether unacquainted with the duties of the "first lady." She was a school girl in Georgetown when Polk was president, and became his frequent guest, spending most of her holidays in the executive mansion. After she became its mistress she labored more industriously possibly in its transformation than did Mrs. Harrison. The soldiers had left it in rather a sorry plight. Mrs. Patterson is the first instance of the wife of a senator and a daughter of a president presiding over the White House. Jefferson's second daughter, Mrs. Eppes, held a similar position, but she never was in charge of the mansion, and was but once a visitor there during her short life after her father's election. Mrs. Patterson, it is said, was simple and very elegant in dress, and a most industrious woman, but with no taste whatever for art or literature.

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Abigail Fillmore was altogether different from Mrs. Patterson. She was proficient in the French, Italian, German and Spanish languages, and was progressing rapidly in sculpture when she died at 22. The recent death of a sister, together with impaired health, prevented Mrs. Fillmore from entering into the gayeties of social life in Washington, and the duties, therefore, that devolved upon her as the wife of the president were left almost entirely to her daughter. Abigail was but a girl, fresh from school, and was the youngest mistress the White house ever had. This distinction had previously belonger to her immediate predecessor, Mrs. Bliss, better known as "Miss Betty," General Taylor's youngest daughter, who assumed her duties as hostess at the precise age that marks Abigail Fillmore's death. Abigail was an energetic and highly-cultivated young lady. She had perfected herself in languages and music after her father's accession to the presidency, and in the leisure moments of a life largely devoted to society. Her devotion to sculpture grew out of an association with Harriet Hosmer, who was her schoolmate. Death had made it possible for Fillmore to be president, and followed swiftly upon his retirement. He had been out of the White house but twenty-six days when his wife died at Willard's hotel, in Washington, and his only daughter, his beloved Abigail, survived her mother but a short time, dying of cholera soon after the family's return to Buffalo. Mrs. Fillmore's early advantages had been greatly superior to those of her husband, which were poor, indeed, and through his rising fortunes had been his nearest friend and counselor. She was born with the century, and lived three years past its meridian, dying at twice the age of her daughter, less one year.

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General Taylor was in the presidential office but fourteen months, and during this short incumbency the hospitalities at the White house were much curtailed. Mrs. Taylor, from disinclination, refused to accept the responsibilities of hostess, and transferred them to her daughter, Elizabeth, "Miss Betty," who, as the youngest daughter of any president who had honored the receptions with her presence, and quite a pretty one, too, was admired by all. Her first appearance is described as somewhat dramatic and highly effective. A Russian woman entered, robed in crimson, velvet, and bejeweled with diamonds, followed by two richly dressed Southern belles, after whom came Miss Betty, in white, with a single flower in her hair. She made an instantaneous impression, and promised to rival the charming and youthful Mrs. Robert Tyler in popularity. But the career that opened so auspiciously, and, in the sunlight of peace, after a war, in which her father was the successful general, was soon to end in the gloom of death. On the seventy-fourth independence anniversary the president was sunstruck while at the laying of the corner-stone of the Washington monument, and died six days after. Mrs. Taylor survived her husband but two years, dying at her son's, in Pascagoula, La. Bliss, her son-in-law, soon followed, and Betty was left a widow, with friends in Virginia. Mrs. Taylor was never visible in the reception room at the White house. She received her visitors in private apartments, and escaped all possible observation. Miss Betty, as did Abigail Fillmore, discharged the duties of hostess unassisted, and was always at her ease. She had just finished her education in Philadelphia. These two are the only daughters of presidents who have successively presided at the executive mansion. And whatever roseate memories either may have had of it were darkened by the death of a parent.

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Mrs. McKinley has some knowledge of life in Washington, having resided there when her husband was member of congress. But Mrs. William Henry Harrison, as has been said, did not reach the capital, which, however, was owing to the death of her husband; and Mrs. Andrew Jackson, who was living when the general was elected, died before his inauguration. It will be noticed that the families of the military group of presidents—Jackson, Harrison and Taylor, within the twenty-two years between 1828 and 1850, lost each a member by death near the beginning of the respective terms, in two instances the presidents themselves dying, and in the other the wife of the president-elect. Jackson made Major Donelson his private secretary, and at his request Mrs. Donelson took charge of the White House. She was a young woman of sonsiderable attraction, though somewhat inexperienced. When Jackson's administration was two years old, Edward Livingston was appointed secretary of state, and from that time on Mrs. Livingston, a woman highly gifted, and who had been on terms of warm friendship with Mrs. John Quincy Adams, assisted young Mrs. Donelson at public receptions. Before Jackson's time supper tables had been a special feature of the drawing room entertainments, but the growing population of Washington and the vast crowds rendered the custom insupportable, and the old general abolished them. They have never since been resumed. General Jackson was inauguratd president at the age of 62, and had none of the advantages of his predecessors of having been drilled in statesmanship, and he and Mrs. Donelson, it is said, as heads of the executive mansion, were less skillful than brilliant. Pierce, like Jackson, went into the presidency under the shadow of a recent death. The cases are parallel. Jackson lost his wife in the interim between his election and inauguration, and Pierce's son died between those periods in his father's life. He met his death in an accident on the Boston and Maine railroad. He was an only son, and the affliction was crushing. Mrs. Pierce did not recover from it for years. As a matter of official duty she presided at receptions unless too ill, and secretly struggled to conceal her grief. She had had an experience of nine years in Washington life while her husband was in the house and senate. Very naturally there was little gayety in the presidential mansion during Pierce's term, and certainly none in the hearts of its occupants.

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Van Buren's administration was also unpretentious in the way of entertainment. Jackson's had been something of a disappointment in this direction, and when his cultivated and aristocratic vice-president succeeded him, it was predicted that the high tone of bygone years would be restored. Reports were circulated that the levees at the White house were to be inspired by the genius of distinguished New York ladies, but they were false. Van Buren did not open his drawing rooms often. He followed the example of his predecessor and patron, General Jackson, and made the wife of his private secretary mistress of the mansion. In this instance she was also the presidents daughter-in-law, the wife of his son, Abram, who married her in South Carolina the second winter of his father's administration, and brought her a pretty bride to the White house. But even then there was no revival of the gayety of the olden times. Two of the nation's most illustrious first ladies, Mrs. Madison and Mrs. John Quincy Adams, were then living in Washington, the former of whom was a cousin to Mrs. Abram Van Buren. Mrs. Madison's influence seems to have been less marked with her young relative from South Carolina, though possibly the president was the controlling force, than with her successor, Mrs. Robert Tyler, who found it very convenient and helpful, upon passing from obscurity into the association of great men and women of social standing, to advise with Mrs. Madison, who had done the honors of the White house for the most of four terms, beginning with the administration of Jefferson. Mrs. Robert Tyler, like Mrs. Abram Van Buren, was the daughter-in-law of the president, who was a widower, as was Van Buren, his wife's death occurring near about the time of that of General Harrison. Young Mrs. Tyler was greatly delighted at her sudden advancement, and says of it in a letter to her sister: "What wonderful changes take place! Here I am, nee Priscilla Cooper, actually living in, and what is more, presiding at the White house. I look at myself and exclaim, 'Can this be?' I occupy poor General Harrison's room." She was the daughter of the tragedian, Cooper, and Eliza Fairlie, whose marriage was one of the sensations of their day, and had been brought up by her parents with the greatest care. She had been on the stage a short time, acting with her father, when his affairs were at the worst. One night at a ball, she says, in a building called the Assembly, which was an old theater transformed into a ball room, she stood on the very spot, robed in rich velvet, where six years before, struggling with her father through a miserable engagement of a few rainy nights, she played "Lady Randolph." Mrs. Tyler was considered one of the remarkable young women of the century. Her greatest trouble seems to have been in paying visits. Mrs. Madison advised her to return them all, and she spent three hours a day three days a week driving about. "The awful-looking Mr. Webster" frefrequently entertained her with the most charming gossip. She was assisted in receiving by Lizzie Tyler, the president's daughter, who was known as "the young princess," between whom and her sister-in-law there existed a delightful sympathy. Lizzie was married in the White House, which was the first wedding that ever occurred there, and was the last until that of Mrs. Cleveland, in whom are revived the impressions made by Mrs. Robert Tyler, the most beautiful and vivacious mistress the White House had ever seen.

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During the last year of his term President Tyler married the daughter of his old friend, David Gardiner, of New York. In a pleasure party given by the president on the sloop-of-war Princeton, a salute was fired in passing Mount Vernon, when a gun burst, killing, among others, Mr. Gardiner. His daughter Julia was one of the guests, and was overwhelmed at the death of her father. Tyler, in endeavoring to console her, fell in love with an married her. Her portrait is that of a beautiful young woman and her accomplishments are said to have been many. She was married in New York at the Church of the Ascension, and was called "the bride of the White House," a title that would also have aptly applied to Mrs. Abram Van Buren. Mrs. Tyler's receptions were notable in many respects. Mrs. Madison was always present, and was a constant guest at state dinners. Within less than four years Tyler had lost his wife, installed his daughter-in-law as mistress of the White House, given away his daughter in marriage and taken unto himself a second wife. The sad circumstances that culminated in his marrying Julia Gardiner, though much less remote, are not altogether unlike those that probably gave rise to the wedding of Grover Cleveland and Frances Folsom. Eleven years before this event, in Buffalo, it will be remembered, a carriage in which Oscar Folsom was driving was suddenly overturned and he was killed instantly. Mr. Cleveland took upon himself the necessary thought and care for his widow and little daughter Frances. His guardianship of the young girl was well known during her school life. He sent her flowers from the governor's mansion at Albany while she was at Wells college, and on the day of her valedictory a stand of white flowers near her was the tribute of the president. Next June they will have been married eleven years, which is the measure of time that elapsed between Folsom's death and the wedding. After the honeymoon at Deer Park hospitalities were inaugurated by a ball, at which Mrs. Cleveland wore her wedding garments. In arranging her round of duties, such as luncheons, tea parties, socials and levees, she has differed somewhat from her predecessors and is styled an innovator. Rose Cleveland, one of the most intellectual and cultivate women of the White House, and Mrs. Robert Tyler, one of the most fascinating, were supplanted by young wives whose elevation may be said to have resulted from the accidental death of their fathers.

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It is almost a century from the time of Mrs. Cleveland's retirement back to that when Mrs. John Adams went to Washington. The history of the White House began with the supervision of Mrs. Adams, and its first century will end and its second begin with that of Mrs. McKinley. Mrs. Adams was conspicuously unlike Mrs. Washington. She had been a poor girl, and after marriage, following the example of her husband, became a diligent student. In the list of presidents and their wives there can not possibly be found any two who read so many books as Mr. and Mrs. Adams. When he was elected president she was 53 years old and had for eight years, as wife of the vice-president, been one of the leading ladies in the social life of that time; she had also spent several years in Europe, and was acquainted with the usages of courts. For some time after her husband's election, which antedates McKinley's an even hundred years, Mrs. Adams was ill at her home in Massachusetts, and she did not reach Philadelphia until after the abatement of the yellow fever in 1789. In the fall of 1800 she journeyed in a carriage over bad roads from Philadelphia to Washington. The latter place she refers to as "only a city in name; here and there a small cot without a glass window interspersed among the forests." The house was on a grand scale, but there was no fence or yard, and the great east room she used to hang up clothes in. The oval room, now the library, was Mrs. Adam's drawing room, and the number of visitors, considering she lived in a forest, was surprising. The White House was built upon a site chosen by George Washington and after designs by James Hobson, a young Irish architect of Baltimore. The model was the Duke of Leicester's house in Dublin. It was named after the dwelling of Martha Curtis in Williamsburg, in which Washington courted and married her. Mrs. Adams fixed a day and maintained the same forms and ceremonies in receiving that Mrs. Washington had introduced in New York and Philadelphia. Mrs. Washington did not join the president until four weeks after his inauguration. She was a lady of high breeding and was quickly pronounced an aristocrat. The presidental mansion in New York was first at Franklin square and Cherry street, later on Broadway below Trinity church, and in Philadelphia on Market, between Fifth and Sixth streets. Mrs. Washington gave levees Friday evenings regularly on a courtly basis, and only persons of official station, social position or distinguished merit were admitted. She was well informed in a general way, but had little special culture and was a poor conversationalist. What endeared her most to the country was her heroism during the revolution, when she traveled on horseback through snows and floods in winter to headquarters to brighten the dullness of the camp.

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The levees established by Mrs. Washington and continued by Mrs. Adams were abandoned by Jefferson. Mrs. Jefferson had been dead seventeen years, and Dolly Madison, wife of the secretary of state, succeeded Mrs. Adams, who had been in the White House but one winter. Jefferson had two daughters, Mrs. Randolph and Mrs. Eppes, who were only occasional visitors during his first term, though after his second inauguration Mrs. Randolph and all her children spent several months with him. Whatever there was of society in the little capital through the eight years of Jefferson's administration radiated from Mrs. Madison. She was wealthy, and did many generous acts, which endeared her to the people, but kept a very unpretentious house, because the president would not have it otherwise. Jefferson was very proud of her; he had loved and courted her mother, who married John Payne. When her husband became president, however, Mrs. Madison took the reins and re-established the levees of her two predecessors. She was then 37 years old. Her hospitalities were on a big scale, and she was called "the queen," and the White House "the palace." Some of her costumes were extremely gorgeous and elaborate, and as retained in portraits look rather odd. In 1817 she turned over the executive mansion to Mrs. Monroe, a handsome woman, whom Monroe married the gay winter following Washington's first inauguration. She was Eliza Kortwright, and a belle of New York. Hitherto it had been one of the duties of a president's wife to return calls, but Washington had now become quite a town, and Mrs. Monroe refused to submit to so inconvenient a custom. It was afterward revived by Mrs. Robert Tyler through the advice of Mrs. Madison. Mrs. Monroe was extremely exacting in the matter of dress at her receptions. She got her ideas of such things from ten years of life in European capitals while Monroe was on his various missions. Her daughters were educated in France, and Eliza was a class-mate of Hortense Beauharnais. Mrs. John Quincy Adams, who succeeded Mrs. Monroe, was born, educated and married in London. As wife of the secretary of state she had assisted the wife of the president about the White House for eight years. She was a graceful, pretty little woman and capable of entertaining great men. Her callers included such giants as Daniel Webster, Andrew Jackson and De Witt Clinton, while John C. Calhoun was vice-president and Henry Clay secretary of state. Lafayette was her guest for a week.

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Thirty years after Lafayette's visit the Prince of Wales came over. Buchanan was then president, and his house was kept by his niece, the celebrated Harriet Lane, who entertained the prince both as a private gentleman and in royal state. She had previously been in England with her uncle and made a marked impression at the queen's drawing room. A personal description of Miss Lane gives her violet eyes, golden hair, classic features and a beautiful mouth. Buchanan, who had great admiration and affection for his niece, reared and educated her, and she was steadfast to his interests and his best friend, though she eventually married a Mr. Johnston. Buchanan's letters to her are said by his biographers to rank with those of Burke, Chesterfield, Chatham and Eldon. About twenty years separate the visits of the Prince of Wales and Alexis. The Russian grand duke was entertained at a state dinner by Mrs. Hayes, who wore a white silk robe trimmed with flowers. Mrs. Hayes was exceptionally popular, and her receptions attracted immense throngs. Almost every evening, assisted by Mrs. Ewarts and daughters, she had informal gatherings in the library. Mrs. Ewarts, as wife of the secretary of state, was preceded by Mrs. Fish, who, as an entertainer on a big scale, won a reputation second to none. She was a very courtly woman, but unyielding in conventionality, and was of great assistance to Mrs. Grant in dispensing hospitalities to the brilliant galaxy of men and women that once more, after the war, surged through the doors of the White House. Mrs. Grant is remembered for her good taste and courtesy, and passed the ordeal of eight years as a president's wife with less criticism, possibly, than any of her predecessors. Whatever of unnecessary conventionality there was at Mrs. Grant's receptions was no doubt in a measure due to the presence of Mrs. Fish, who seems to have fashioned her own pretentious gatherings after the dignified manner of Mrs. James K. Polk's. Whatever Mrs. Polk did was of the strictest formality and correctness.

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Mrs. Grant succeeded Mrs. Patterson, who came next after Mrs. Lincoln. The years of Mrs. Lincoln's incumbency were lonely and sad ones. In the second year after the inauguration, Willie's death occurred, a sorrow from which neither she nor the president ever recovered. But for the conditions prevailing, Mrs. Lincoln would probably have made the White House socially what it had been. She loved society, and had cherished the ambition of being the wife of a president. Her retirement upon the assassination of her husband, we know, was duplicated in Mrs. Garfield, who was followed by President Arthur's sister, Mrs. McElroy. The first winter was one of mourning, but the following spring, in 1882, relation with the outside world was reviewed by a splendid reception, at which Mrs. Grant assisted, dressed like a queen, with a coronet of diamonds in her hair. Mrs. McElroy's entertainments were exceedingly elegant. Like her brother, she was gifted with the social art.

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SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin and scalp diseases with loss of hair.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), and full doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures

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RED ROUGH HANDS Softened and Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP

HER UNHAPPY INFIRMITY.

He Tried to Be Sympathetic to the Lady, but She Would Not Have It.

From the Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

He was a angular man with gray car whiskers. He gave up his seat in the crowded car with an alacrity that spoke well for the cheerfulness of his disposition. The lady who took the proffered seat was stout and haughty. She slipped into the vacant place without a word.

The angular man looked at her thoughtfully. Then he stooped over and said:

"I had an uncle, ma'am, that had just the same affliction.

"Sir!" said the stout lady, with an insulted toss of the head.

"Yes," continued the angular man, "he couldn't pronounce any word beginning with 'th' to save his blessed neck. That's right. He'd stutter and stammer, an' the best he could do would be to give it the sound of 's.' It was a dreadful affliction. His oldest son's name was Theophilus, but he always called him 'Sophilus.' Had it long ma'am?"

The stout lady was dark red from vexation.

"You are insulting," she snorted.

"Well I don't wonder you hate to hear anybody refer to it," said the angular man with great cheerfulness. "But I couldn't help noticing it when you took my seat and wasn't able to say 'thank you.' I wouldn't have minded in the least if you'd said 'sank you'—oh, do you get off here? Good day, ma'am—never mind the thanks"

And the stout lady flounced down the street to take the next car.

Great Results.

Husband—I hope, my dear, that your trip abroad has benefited you.

Wife—Indeed it has. I met the Van Smiths, who live next door, and they have asked me to call on them.—New York Herald.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE

—OF—

Valuable Real Estate

—ON—

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1897.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Lackawanna county, to me directed, I will expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, to the highest and best bidders, for cash, at the court house, in the city of Scranton, Lackawanna county, on FRIDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D., 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all the right, title and interest of the defendants in and to the following described lots, piece or parcels of land, viz.:

No. 1.—All the right, title and interest of the defendant, John W. Pinnell in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the Borough of Dunmore, county of Lackawanna and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner of the Drinker Turnpike and Apple street (being the southerly corner of the intersection of said Turnpike and street), thence along Apple street, in a southerly seventy-seven ninety (90) feet to a corner in line of land of Jones T. Pinnell, thence in an easterly direction along lands of said Jones T. Pinnell and parallel with the Drinker Turnpike sixty (60) feet to a corner in line of lands of M. M. Spencer; thence in a northerly direction along said M. M. Spencer's lands ninety (90) feet to the Drinker Turnpike aforesaid; thence along said turnpike in a westerly direction sixty (60) feet to place of beginning. Being part of a larger lot of land conveyed to John W. Pinnell and Jones T. Pinnell by Susan Spencer in the Borough of Dunmore, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in and for the County of Lackawanna in Deed Book No. 24, p. 259, etc.

Excepting and reserving the coal and minerals beneath the surface of said lot of land. Improved with frame store building, dwelling house and barn thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of John Shaffer vs. John W. Pinnell. Debt, $2,675.00. Judgment No. 1,216, September T., 1897, fi fa to September T., 1897.

T. F. WELLES, Att'y.

ALSO

No. 2.—All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Margaret E. Davis, administratrix of the estate of Daniel S. Davis, late of the city of Scranton, county of Lackawanna, deceased, in and to all those three certain lots of land, situate in the Fifth ward of the city of Scranton, county of Lackawanna and state of Pennsylvania, being lots Nos. 19, 20 and 21 on Morris, Reynolds and Farr's plot of lots in Hyde Park, now city of Scranton, being each fifty feet in front on Morris street and one hundred and nineteen feet in depth, and being also known as lots Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 in square or block No. 20, according to the map or plan of lots known as Price and Pancoast's addition to the city of Scranton.

Improved with one two-story single frame dwelling house, one two-story double frame dwelling house and outbuildings thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of the West Side bank vs. Margaret E. Davis, administratrix of the estate of Daniel S. Davis, deceased. Debt, $553.35. Judgment No. 569, Sept. T., 1897, fi fa to Sept. T., 1897.

THOMAS, Att'y.

ALSO

No. 3.—All the right, title and interest of the defendant, James Cooper, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the borough of Olyphant, in the county of Lackawanna and state of Pennsylvania, known as lot number rix (6) in square or block number fifteen (15), according to a plan or map entitled "Snook's plot." Said lot being fifty (50) feet in front on Third street and one hundred and fifty (150) feet on Twenty-third street. Being the same lot of land conveyed by M. J. Schank et al., to James William Cooper by deed dated March 24th, 1884, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Lackawanna county in Deed Book No. 113, page 79, etc., and is subject to all exceptions and reservations as stipulated in said deed.

Improved with a two-story frame dwelling house and one other small house and outbuildings thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of German Building association, No. 6 vs. James W. Cooper. Debt, $2,000.00. Judgment No. 1196, Sept. T., 1897. Fi. fa. to Sept. Term, 1897.

HANNAH, Atty.

ALSO

No. 4.—All the right, title and interest of the defendant, George Kalata, in and to the following described lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Throop, in the county of Lackawanna, state of Pennsylvania, known as lot number twenty-one (21) in block number four and fronting on Pancoast street, both forty-eight (48) feet in front by one hundred and twenty-two (122) feet on the easterly side, and on the westerly side about one hundred and twenty-nine (129) feet in depth according to a plan or map entitled Barnard's map of Throop.

All improved with a two- story frame store and dwelling house and other outbuildings thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Spruks Brothers vs. George Kalata. Debt, $253.95. Judgment No. 56, March T., 1895, fi fa to Sept. T., 1897.

STOKES, Att'y.

ALSO

No. 5.—All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Anna Bopko, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the borough of Winton, county of Lackawanna and state of Pennsylvania on what is known as "the David Brown tract," described as follows: Being lot number twelve (12) in square or block number one (1) and fronting on Dolph street, as shown on map recorded in the Recorder's office of Lackawanna county in Deed Book No. 59 at page 576. Said lot being fifty (50) feet in front and one hundred and fifty (150) feet in depth, rectangular with a fifteen foot wide public alley in the rear. Being the same lot of land conveyed by Isaac P. Hand, trustee, to Anna Bopko by deed dated July 6th, 1895, and recorded in Deed Book No. 168, page 75, etc. Coal and minerals reserved.

Improved with two two-story frame single dwelling houses.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of German Building association, No. 6, vs. Anna Bopko. Debt, $2,200. Judgment No. 230, Nov. T., 1894. Fi. fa. to Sept. T., 1897.

HANNAH, Att'y.

ALSO

No. 6.—All the right, title and interest of the defendant Philander Hornbaker in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the village of Moosic, county of Lackawanna and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a corner on the westerly side of the main road, leading from Pittston to Scranton, thence north twelve (12) degrees and forty-five (45) minutes west, about three hundred and twenty (320) feet to a corner on the bank of the Lackawanna river, thence along said river up stream in a northerly direction seventy-two and one-half (72½) feet to a corner of land belonging to William M. Wescott; thence in a southeasterly direction along the line of said Wescott's land, about three hundred and twenty (320) feet to the public road aforesaid; thence in a southwesterly course along said public road, sixty (60) feet to the place of beginning.

All improved with a two-story frame dwelling house and out-building thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of R. M. Pascoe, guardian of Louisa J. Madison vs. Philander Hornbaker. Debt, $1,400. Judgment No. 1,016 September Term, 1896. Alias fi. fa. to September term, 1897.

VOSBURG & DAWSON, Attorneys.

ALSO

No. 7.—All the right, title and interest of the defendants, Henry J. Kunz and Fred Kunz, in and to all that certain lot piece or parcel of land situate in the borough of Winton, in the county of Lackawanna, and state of Pennsylvania, on what is known as the David Brown tract, and being lot number two in square or block "G," and situate on Church street as shown on map intended to be recorded said lot being fifty feet in front by 150 feet in depth, and is rectangular.

All improved with two two-story frame dwelling houses, a barn and other outbuildings thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Spruks Brothers vs. Fred Kunz and Henry J. Kunz. Debt, $4,000. Judgment No. 655, November term, 1896, fi. fa. to September term, 1897.

STOKES, Attorney.

ALSO

No. 8.—All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Patrick C. Connelly, in and to all those certain lots of land situate in the First ward of the city of Scranton, county of Lackawanna and state of Pennsylvania, being known as lots number four (4) and five (5) in block thirteen (13) of David's Coughlan's survey and situate upon a street known as Leggett street; said lots being each fifty (50) feet in front and one hundred and fifty (150) feet in depth with the coal and minerals reserved as contained in deed of same land to Patrick Connolly from S. C. Gilbert et. al., same duly recorded in Lackawanna county.

All improved with a two-story frame dwelling house and out-buildings thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of John Kimball vs. Patrick C. Connelly. Debt, $450. Judgment No. 1,129, September term, 1896, fi. fa. to September term, 1897.

WOODRUFF, Attorney.

ALSO

No. 9.—All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Catherine E. Glynn and Francis J. Glynn, in and to all the surface or right of soil of the following described piece, parcel or tract of land, situate in the township of Old Forge, county of Lackawanna, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southwesterly corner of the intersection of the main road between Pittston and Hyde Park with a branch road leading toward the Rendham station of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad company; thence along the westerly side of said branch road south ten (10) degrees thirty-seven (37) minutes east fifty-four and fifty-five one-hundredths (54 55-100) feet to a corner; thence south twenty degrees five minutes, east nine-ty-three and eight-tenths (93 8-10) feet more or less to other lands of James Glynn; thence by said lands south sixty-nine degrees fifteen minutes, west thirty-nine (39) feet more or less to a corner in line of land formerly owned by the Massachusetts Coal company; thence along line of said land formerly of said company, north thirty-eight degrees forty-five minutes, west one hundred and eighty-six and thirty-three one-hundredths (186 33-100) feet to the south side of Main road above mentioned; thence along said road north eight-four degrees fifty minutes, east one hundred and eleven and twenty-five one-hundredths (111 25-100) feet to the place of beginning. Containing eleven thousand one hundred and sixty-six square feet of land more or less.

All improved with a large frame building used as store and dwelling, together with out-buildings thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Maggie A. Horan et. al. vs. Catherine Glynn and Francis J. Glynn. Debt, $183.95. Judgment No. 1,151, September term, 1897, fi. fa. to September 1, 1897.

WARREN & KNAPP, Attorneys.

ALSO

No. 10.—All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Salome Hessing, administratrix of Henry Hessing, deceased, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the borough of Dunmore, county of Lackawanna and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a corner of George Byers' lot on Ridge in said borough; thence southeast along said George Byers' lot about forty (40) feet to a corner in line of lands of Pennsylvania Coal company; thence northeast along said company's land about one hundred and thirty-five (135) feet to a corner; thence northwest about forty (40) feet to a corner on Ridge street; thence southwest along said Ridge street about one hundred and thirty-five (135) feet to the place of beginning, containing about one-fourth of an acre of land be the same more or less. Coal and minerals excepted and reserved to the same extent and by the same terms and conditions as are contained in a deed of said premises from Susan A. Nye, et al. to Henry Hessing, dated the 30th day of November, A. D. 1881, which deed is recorded in the recorder's office of Lackawanna county in Deed Book No. 10, page 247, etc.

All improved with a large two story frame store room and dwelling house, frame barn and other out-buildings.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of the Germania Building and Loan Association vs. Salome Hessing, administratrix of Henry Hessing, deceased. Debt, $1,425. Judgment No. 593, September term, 1897. Lev. fa. to Sept. term, 1897.

WATSON & ZIMMERMAN, Attorneys.

ALSO

No. 11.—All the right, title and interest of the defendants, Arthur Frothingham and Laura Frothingham, in and to all the following described piece, parcel or lot of land situate on the southerly corner of the intersection of Jefferson avenue and Vine street in the city of Scranton, county of Lackawanna and state of Pennsylvania, it being the whole of lot number twenty-three (23) in block number one hundred and eight (108) of the plot of said city, said lot being fifty (50) feet in front on said Jefferson avenue, rectangular in form, and one hundred and fifty (150) feet deep along Vine street to an alley. With privilege of using ten (10) feet in depth of the front line of said lot and ten (10) feet along the side of lot number twenty-four (24) on Vine street for yard, porch, piazza, cellarway, bay-windows. Coal and minerals reserved. Being the same lot of land which T. Cramer Von Storch conveyed to Laura Frothingham by deed dated May 19, 1894, recorded in Lackawanna county in Deed Book No. 112, page 480, etc. Sheriff to collect $20,000.

Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Charles H. Wells vs. Arthur Frothingham and Laura Frothingham. Debt $28,452.62. Judgment No. 1163, September term, 1896, pluries fi. fa. to September, 1897.

JAS. H. TORREY, Attorney.

ALSO

No. 12.—All the right, title and interest of the defendant, John Staukowski, Mary Staukowski and Roscoe Dale, guardian of Nicholas Staukowski, in and to all those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate lying and being in the village of Peckville, borough of Winton, county of Lackawanna and state of Pennsylvania. Bounded and described as lots numbered thirteen (13) and fourteen (14) in square or block numbered one (1) and situate upon street called and known as Dolph street, upon plot No. 2 of Winton Dolph and Sturges' map of David Brown, survey recorded in record's office, Lackawanna county in Deed Book No. 59, page 576, etc. Each of said lots being fifty (50) feet in width in front and rear and one hundred and fifty (150) feet in depth to an alley fifteen (15) feet wide for public use. Coal and minerals excepted and reserved. All improved with two double frame dwelling houses and out-buildings.

Being the same premises which Isaac P. Hand, trustee, granted and conveyed to John Stankoski, Mary Stankoski and Nicolaus Stankoski by deed dated the 12th day of April, 1893, and recorded in the recorder's office of Lackawanna county in Deed Book No. 95, page 419, etc.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Anthracite Building and Loan Association vs. John Stankoski, Mary Stankoski and Roscoe Dale, guardian of Nicolaus Stankoski. Debt, $1,400. Judgment No. 1232, September term, 1897, fi. fa. to September term, 1897.

WATSON & ZIMMERMAN, Attorneys.

ALSO

No. 13.—All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Patrick J. Hoar, in and to all that certain messuage or lot of land situate in the village of Clark's Green, county of Lackawanna and state of Pennsylvania. Beginning at a corner of lot (formerly school house lot) now of W. S. Davis in line of lands of James S. Wagner; thence along said Wagner's land north forty-six and one-fourth degrees east, ten and one-tenth perches to a corner in line of land (formerly of Jeremiah Northup) row of F. L. Phillips; thence north eight and one-half degrees west along lands of said Phillips; (and formerly H. V. Hall) now Austin's to a corner in line of land sold by C. F. Van Nort to Abraham Wilson, about 20th September, 1873; thence along line of said Wilson's land south forty-six and one-fourth degrees west to a point in line of road leading from Clark's Green to Dalton; thence along said road south fort-seven degrees east, about seven perches to a corner of said N. S. Davis lot (formerly school house lot); thence along said Davis' lot north forty-six and one-fourth degrees east fifteen perches to a corner; thence south forty-seven degrees east, eight perches to the place of beginning.

Containing about two acres of land be the same more or less. Being the same premises conveyed to the above named mortgagor by C. F. Van Nort, January 15, 1896.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Mina Robinson vs. Patrick J. Hoar. Debt, $550. Judgment No. 1238, September term, 1897, fi. fa. to September term, 1897.

WARD & HORN, Attorneys.

ALSO

No. 14.—All the right, title and interest of the defendant, L. D. Warner, in and to all that certain lot or piece of land, situate in the township of Lackawanna, county of Lackawanna, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Lots Nos. 134 and 135 on the easterly side of the main road (known there as Main street), as laid down on a plot of lots laid out on the Stark farm, said lots Nos. 134 and 135 being together one hundred (100) feet front and rear, and extending from Main street one hundred and forty-four (144) feet to an alley, and being bounded northerly by lot sold to George M. Stark, southerly by lot late of Alfred A. Lockard, easterly by an alley and westerly by Main street. Containing fourteen thousand (14,000) square feet of land, more or less. Coal and minerals reserved with right to mine and remove the same. Improved with the following frame buildings: One two-story store building 26x33, with a one-story addition 16x20 feet; one, one-story building 12x20 feet; one barn 18x24 feet; one shed 12x18 feet, and one shed 18x20 feet.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Charles Pughe, assignee to the People's Savings Bank of Pittston vs. L. D. Warner. Debt, $1,853.25. Judgment No. 205, September Term, 1895. Alias fi. fa. to September Term, 1897.

CHAS. H. WELLES, Atty.

ALSO

No. 15.—All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Louisa Schraner, administratrix of Fredolen Schraner, deceased, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being in the city of Scranton, county of Lackawanna and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Being lot numbered (18) in square or block number twenty-seven (27) and situate upon street called and known as Cherry street upon the town plot of the city of Scranton. Said lot being rectangular in shape, forty (40) feet in width in front and rear and one hundred and fifty (150) feet in depth. All improved with a two story frame dwelling house and outbuildings. Coal and other minerals reserved. Being the same premises which Isabella Fisher by her attorney in fact, Charles deJont Breck, contracted to sell to the said Fridolin Schraner, by contract, dated the 9th day of July, 1886, and which the said Isabella Fisher by her attorney did grant and convey to the heirs and legal representatives of the said Fridolin Schraner by deed dated the 13th day of March, 1894, and recorded in the recorder's office of Lackawanna county in Deed Book 109, page 557.

Seized and taken in exec