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MARTHA R. SCHIMPF,
317 Lackawanna Ave.

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF BRIBERY

Friends of John Wanamaker Pursue a Deposed Officer. COMPLAINT AGAINST GEN. REEDER He is Said to Have Conspired to Injure John Wanamaker by Having a Man Offer a Bribe in Mr. Wanamaker's Name.

Easton, Pa., Sept. 12.—General Frank Reeder, of this city, who, at the request of Governor Hastings, has just resigned the office of secretary of the commonwealth, a place that pays about \$2,000 a year, was arrested yesterday afternoon on charges of bribery brought at the instance of friends of John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia. The suit is regarded as part of the campaign of the anti-Quay forces in this state. Fellow defendants with General Reeder are Assemblyman Webster C. Weiss and Maurice C. Luckenbach, both well-known citizens of Bethlehem. Each has entered \$2,000 bail and waived a hearing, carrying the case to the Criminal court, which will meet here on Monday.

The complaint was made before Justice of the Peace Koch, of Pen Argyle, and the warrant was issued yesterday. It was sworn to by a man named Charles Chobson, an attorney who he is, Harry Mackey, a lawyer of Bangor, who is an attorney for Mr. Wanamaker, offered \$10 to Constable Ross, of Bangor, yesterday if he would serve the papers, but Ross declined. There are three informations. The first declares that General Reeder and Luckenbach conspired together to defame the good name of John Wanamaker by attempting to have him offer a bribe to said Weiss to secure Weiss' vote for Wanamaker for United States senator" last fall. The second information says that the three "did conspire together to bribe said Weiss." The third statement is that Detective Tillard offered to bribe Weiss. All this grows out of the suit for bribery brought against E. A. Van Valkenburg, Mr. Wanamaker's man, who was arrested last fall on a charge of attempting to bribe Assemblyman Weiss, and who is to have his trial next week. It is said that the accused men are witnesses in this case.

WITNESS WINSBORO.
The information was furnished to the Wanamaker people, it is said, by William Winsboro, of Bangor. He was a state operator there, and was a close friend of General Reeder at one time. He went over to the anti-Quay crowd. Last winter he suddenly disappeared, and it was found that his money affairs were in a very bad way. He had failed for \$50,000.

The Wanamaker and Van Valkenburg people know that it was Winsboro who introduced Detective Tillard to Assemblyman Weiss, to whom the detective offered \$3,000 if he would vote for Wanamaker. The Wanamaker people sent L. B. Camden, a Bangor man, across the continent to find Winsboro. He found him in California and brought him back. That trip cost the Wanamaker people \$1,500. Since his return Winsboro, who has no means of support, has lived in Asbury Park with his family. He told a friend the other day that he expected to make enough this year to pay off his indebtedness. He is a witness in the case against Van Valkenburg next week, and that case will have a direct bearing on the cases of Reeder, Weiss and Luckenbach. The allegations in the Van Valkenburg case are that he gave the detective money with which to bribe Weiss. The prosecution says that it learned of Van Valkenburg's offer and followed up the case, securing evidence sufficient to convict. When the constable entered General Reeder's office to serve the warrant this afternoon Assemblyman Weiss happened to be there, and the constable served the papers on him also. After this the officer went to Bethlehem and arrested Mr. Luckenbach. The arrest of General Reeder, following so closely upon his resignation at Harrisburg, has convinced his friends that he is being used as a means for striking at Senator Quay.

FOREST CITY.
Lewis Evans, of Gibson, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Maxey and Mrs. John L. Westgate. Miss Anna Jones, of Scranton, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. G. A. Shepherd. Mr. and Mrs. John Owens, of Clifford, visited friends in town the latter part of last week. The Harford fair, which is quite an important event among the agricultural population of Susquehanna county,

will be held on Sept. 29 and 30. There will be large exhibits this year and liberal premiums. A. H. McCollum, esq., of Montrose, will make the address. The Forest City school board at its last regular meeting decided to open a free night school on November 1. The term will continue for three months. Boards bearing the names of the various streets and alleys in the borough have been placed on the buildings standing on the street corners. The work was done by A. Lee Waterman, who is numbering the buildings.

TUNKHANNOCK.
About \$20 was cleared at the Presbyterian festival on Friday evening. Attorney Henry Harding, who so mysteriously left home some months ago, has returned. R. P. Northrup and wife have gone to Michigan for a day's vacation. The pastor of the Towanda colored church was in town one day last week soliciting aid. The contract for supplying our town with electric light has been awarded to the Electric Construction company, for \$18,000. Walter Jackson, of Montrose, has been visiting his brother, Charles Jackson. Henry C. Prevost has his steam laundry in readiness and will begin operation shortly.

GREATER GOTHAM CHURCHES.
Total of 1,115 Places of Worship with a Seating Capacity of 750,000. On and after Jan. 1, 1898, Brooklyn, says the Star, will cease to hold unchallenged the title of "the City of Churches," and the greater New York will succeed to its supremacy in that respect. There are 559 churches in New York city, 415 in Brooklyn, 54 on Staten Island, and 34 in the part of Queens county to be annexed to the greater New York after Jan. 1. Long Island City included, making a total of 1,115 places of worship in the Greater New York.

There are 89 Catholic churches in New York city, 78 in Brooklyn, 7 on Staten Island and 11 in Queens county towns. There are 85 Episcopal churches in New York, 54 in Brooklyn, 12 on Staten Island, and 10 in Queens county. There are 21 Unitarian churches in New York, 2 on Staten Island and 4 in the Queens county towns. There are 52 Baptist churches in New York, 44 in Brooklyn, 6 on Staten Island, and 5 in the Queens county towns. There are 31 Lutheran churches in New York, 26 in Brooklyn, 3 on Staten Island, and 5 in the Queens county towns. There are 11 Congregational churches in New York, 29 in Brooklyn, and 1 in Queens county.

It is observed that the Methodists, the Lutherans, and the Congregationalists (the last decidedly so) have more churches in Brooklyn than they have in the city of New York. Relatively there are fewer Catholics and Episcopalians in Brooklyn than there are in New York city. There are 54 Jewish synagogues in New York, 16 in Brooklyn, and 1 on Staten Island, a total of 71 in the greater New York. There are 4 Moravian churches on Staten Island and 3 Reformed Dutch churches in New York, 2 on Staten Island and 1 in the Queens county towns, bringing up the total in the new city to 62. There are 2 Quaker meeting houses in New York, 2 in Brooklyn, and 1 in Flushing. There are 2 Unitarian churches in New York, 4 in Brooklyn, and 1 on Staten Island. There are 3 Universalist churches in New York and 1 in Brooklyn. A total of 1,115 places of worship in one city is certainly remarkable when it is taken into consideration that the total population of the new city is 3,200,000, or at the rate of one church to every 3,000 inhabitants, a very large proportion in a city. The seating capacity of the greater New York churches is in excess of 750,000.

ALTRUISM IN ANIMALS.
Some of Them Show Friendly and Unselfish Traits. From the Chicago News. A French scientist has lately written an interesting paper on altruism in animals, arriving at the startling conclusion that animals are perhaps better Christians than men. He says "Animal societies are less polished, but perhaps more humane, all things being equal, than our own," and gives several instances of animal species made use of by another and performing services for the latter without receiving anything in exchange. Among others is mentioned the case of the crocodile and the bird trochilus in the banks of the Nile. This bird performs two services for the crocodile. It enters into its mouth and dispatches the worms and leeches which trouble the crocodile; it flies rapidly away, giving vent to a peculiar cry, when the ichneumon, the enemy of the crocodile, approaches, thus surprising its companion of the ichneumon's presence. In return the crocodile shakes its tail whenever it wishes to close its mouth, thus giving the bird warning. The crocodile in no wise repays the bird, but content itself simply with respecting the person of the little animal. The service rendered is unilateral. But it is easy to understand that by the exercise of extremely little intelligence, if not unconsciously, the crocodile may be led to defend its treacher.

Sometimes one animal will borrow the service of another temporarily, as in the case of the serpent who is ferred across the river by a duck, or, as frequently seen, several animals assist one another in crossing streams of water, in lifting large stones, in moving the trunks of trees, in constructing dams, in hunting or in mutual defense. Aphids, who have the power of secreting an abdominal fluid of which ants are passionately fond, are kept by the ants in stables like milk cows and carefully watched.

SOMETHING ABOUT SPAIN'S BOY KING

The Ten-Year-Old Sovereign and His Strong-Willed Mother. SHE HAS KEPT HIM UNDER CONTROL.

He is a Proud Little Fellow, with the Arrogance of His Race, but in the Queen Regent He has a Superior Who Knows How to Rule.

While the fathers and mothers are interested in the war that has brought Spain into such prominence, our "little men and women," says the Ladies' Home Companion, will want to hear about the little ten-year-old king. He has been fortunate in securing an excellent portrait of him in the cadet's uniform, when reviewing the troops before proceeding to Cuba. Few sons, royal or otherwise, have ever owed so much to their mother as Alfonso XIII, of Spain. Although he was the most delicate of infants he has, under her unremitting care, each year from his babyhood become more robust. Afflicted by nature with the most difficult temper, he has, under her firm guidance, learned to respect and obey his mother, and during the first of his virtues, that of self-command. Although born a king, he has been taught to understand that in his home life he stands, and must throughout his boyhood continue to stand, in complete subjection to his mother. The tribute to the character of this strong and great woman is supported by Stuart Cumberland, a "thought reader" of European fame, who thus speaks of her Majesty: "I have experimented with many women, notes—empresses, queens, great authoresses, artists, travelers, most of them women of known strong character, but for downright concentration of thought and determination of purpose, I have scarcely met the equal of the Queen Regent of Spain."

With this as a keynote to the secret of the little monarch's life-training, it is not surprising to learn that the sickly, cross-baby has developed into a fine specimen of boyhood, both morally and physically.

HIS SHORT CAREER.
He was born on May 17, 1886, near Madrid, six months after the death of his father, Alfonso XII, when his sisters, the Infantas Maria de las Mercedes and Maria Theresa, were respectively six and four years of age. The Palace del Pardo, a gloomy residence about eight miles from the capital, was the scene of the young king's birth, his mother having removed there some time before, much to the annoyance of the Spaniards, who considered that the dark forest and the high wall, over fifty miles in length, shut her off too completely from the people of Madrid. From his infancy the etiquette of the court has demanded that the king should preside on certain occasions at state councils, at the reception of the representatives of foreign courts, and at special sessions in the Cathedral of Madrid. An amusing story is told of his Majesty on one such occasion, when he was too young to understand, but not too young to be bored. A bishop was preaching a long sermon, and the monarch's experience had taught him he was expected to nod. He did so, and concluded. A quarter of an hour, half, three-quarters passed, and still the bishop preached on. At last the child felt that he could endure no more, and tearing off his little gloves, he flung them almost at the bishop's head, with such a look of anger and impatience that the preacher judged it well to bring his discourse abruptly to a close.

When the court leaves Madrid, the Queen Regent and her children go along to the pleasant watering-place of San Sebastian. Here swimming is their favorite pastime, and the warm waters of the south allow them to spend a much longer time at the exercise than would be advisable in our climate. The Queen herself is an expert swimmer, and to be "as clever in the water as the mother" is a wish the little monarch has often expressed.

FORCED TO STUDY.
The juvenile king must spend many hours at his books, even during vacation time. Fortunately for himself, he is not a dull child, and is especially quick in his language. Spanish is his course, his native tongue. German he has spoken much with his Austrian mother and with French, Italian and English he is fairly proficient. The last named is his studying under an English governess, of whom he is very fond, so his progress is rapid, while he often amuses himself by making an Irish speech in the household of the queen teach him various slang terms, which he brings out when English visitors are present, often to the amusement of their astonishment at his amusement.

Nevertheless, the little king has great dignity of his own. He is often as haughty in his bearing as any of his arrogant ancestors, whether of Iberian or of Austrian birth, and it is certain that no one would ever be so ill advised as to take a liberty with him. Since he completed his tenth year, his majesty has had a complete re-establishment of his own; but while at the sea during the summer the stern rules of the court are relaxed to a certain extent, and he is allowed a little freedom which alone makes his life a joy. His life is very happy and it is at this time especially that he finds the rather strict rules of his mother a very loving one.

Buffalo Live Stock.
Receipts Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 19; cars, quiet and unchanged. Hogs—Receipts, 25 cars; fair, steady; Yorkers, good to extra, \$4.00; roughs, common to good, \$3.50 to \$4.00; pigs, good to choice, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 13 cars; rather slow; lambs, common to extra, \$5.00 to \$5.50; culls and common, \$4.50; sheep, choice to selected wethers, \$4.40 to \$4.50; culls and common, \$3.50 to \$3.75.

East Liberty Cattle Market.
East Liberty, Pa., Sept. 11.—Cattle—Steady; prime, \$5.00; common, \$4.00 to \$4.50; bulls, stags and cows, \$2.75 to \$3.00. Hogs—Steady; prime fat hogs, \$4.00; roughs, \$3.50; best medium, \$4.00; common to fair Yorkers and medium, \$3.50 to \$4.00; grassers and stubblers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; heavy, \$3.25 to \$3.50; roughs, \$2.75 to \$3.00. Sheep—Steady; choice, \$4.10 to \$4.25; common to good lambs, \$3.50 to \$3.75; culls and common, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

One Hindrance.
"No—'I'd marry that girl if it weren't for one thing."
"Tom—'What's that?'"
"No—'She refused me last night.'"—Somerville Journal.

He Knew the Law.
Johnnie's Teacher—"And now, Johnnie, tell me what the last commandment is."
Johnnie—"I don't know, but I know it's not split on the floor."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

NERVOUS TROUBLES. ALL KINDS cured with ANIMAL EXTRACTS. Free book tells how. WASHINGTON CHEMICAL CO., Washington, D. C. For sale by Matthews Bros.

CARPETS.

We have the finest line of carpets ever brought to Scranton, all grades and prices. We also carry a full line of Draperies and Window Shades that we can save you money on by purchasing of us. Fancy Chairs in Upholstery, Willow and Rattan at about one-half the prices others are asking for them. For cheap Stands and Tables see our window display. Remember we are closing out our Wall Paper stock at less than half price.

J. SCOTT INGLIS, 419 LACKAWANNA AVE.

THE MARKETS.

Wall Street Review. New York, Sept. 11.—The general tone of the market for stock was strong today and there was no heavy pressure of realizing sales. But there was more weakness at the different points scattered through the list. The Northern-Pacific issues were heavy on the continued bad showing of earnings and some of the roads in the southern group were unfavorably affected by fear that the yellow fever quarantine would interfere with their traffic. The effect was noticeable in Louisville, Southern preferred and Mobile and Ohio. Missouri Pacific was under more or less pressure of profit-taking. The coalers were also weak, the Reading issues being under pressure to a marked degree. The bulk of today's trading was entered in the granger and K. and T., and these were strong with the exception of Chicago Great Western and Northwest, which closed at a fraction below par.

The aggregate sales of stocks today were 238,706 shares.

Furnished by WILLIAM LINN, ALLEN & CO., stock brokers, Meigs building, rooms 706-708.

Open-High-Low-Closing, est. est. ing.

Am. Tobacco Co.	94	94	93	92 1/2
Am. Col. Oil	25	25	25	25
Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	155	155 1/2	154 1/2	153
Atch. T. & S. P.	16	16	15 1/2	15 1/2
A. T. & S. F., Pr.	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Ches. & Ohio	26	26	25 1/2	25 1/2
Chicago Gas	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
C. & N. W.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Ches. & Ohio	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
C. & St. L.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Del. & Md.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Delaware & Hud.	120	120	120	120
Dist. & C. P.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Gen. Electric	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Leake Shore	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Louis. & Nash	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
M. K. & Tex.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Manhattan Ele.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
M. P. & W.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
N. Y. L. & W.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
N. Y. S. & W.	19	19	19	19
N. Y. S. & W., Pr.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
N. J. Central	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
N. J. & N. Y.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
N. Y. L. & W.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
N. Y. S. & W.	19	19	19	19
N. Y. S. & W., Pr.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
N. J. Central	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
N. J. & N. Y.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
N. Y. L. & W.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
N. Y. S. & W.	19	19	19	19
N. Y. S. & W., Pr.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
N. J. Central	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
N. J. & N. Y.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
N. Y. L. & W.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
N. Y. S. & W.	19	19	19	19
N. Y. S. & W., Pr.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
N. J. Central	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
N. J. & N. Y.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
N. Y. L. & W.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
N. Y. S. & W.	19	19	19	19
N. Y. S. & W., Pr.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
N. J. Central	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
N. J. & N. Y.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
N. Y. L. & W.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
N. Y. S. & W.	19	19	19	19
N. Y. S. & W., Pr.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
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N. Y. S. & W.	19	19	19	19
N. Y. S. & W., Pr.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
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N. J. Central	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
N. J. & N. Y.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
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N. Y. S. & W.	19	19	19	19
N. Y. S. & W., Pr.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
N. J. Central	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
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N. Y. S. & W., Pr.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
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N. J. Central	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
N. J. & N. Y.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
N. Y. L. & W.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
N. Y. S. & W.	19	19	19	19
N. Y. S. & W., Pr.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
N. J. Central	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
N. J. & N. Y.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
N. Y. L. & W.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
N. Y. S. & W.	19	19	19	19
N. Y. S. & W., Pr.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
N. J. Central	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
N. J. & N. Y.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
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N. Y. S. & W., Pr.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
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N. J. Central	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
N. J. & N. Y.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
N. Y. L. & W.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
N. Y. S. & W.	19	19	19	19
N. Y. S. & W., Pr.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
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N. J. Central	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
N. J. & N. Y.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
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N. Y. S. & W.	19	19	19	19
N. Y. S. & W., Pr.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
N. J. Central	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
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N. Y. L. & W.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
N. Y. S. & W.	19	19	19	19
N. Y. S. & W., Pr.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
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N. J. Central	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
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N. Y. L. & W.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
N. Y. S. & W.	19	19	19	19
N. Y. S. & W., Pr.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
N. J. Central	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1