THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1897.



ganized in 1866, went out of existence the young practitioner. He possessed upon the adoption of our constitution one of the finest private law libraries of 1874. The last of the recorders was in the state. He was strong in his Hon, Walsingham G. Ward. Judge likes and dislikes; he occupied no neu-Ward was admitted to the bar of Lu- tral ground. Upon the bench he was zerne county Nov. 10, 1851, and has always dignified, deliberate and courbeen practicing his profession for for- teous. He was of most distinguished ty-six years. He was born at Dover Plains, Dutchess county, New York, he retired from the practice of law, Cct. 7, 1823, and is now 74 years old and devoted all his time to the manis the oldest practitioner at the agement of his business interests. He Lackawanna county bar. He read law died peacefully, His kingly form lies his admission to the bar opened an of-city of Winchester, his principal benefice in this city, where he practiced ficiary, until his election as recorder of the mayor's court in 1870.

In 1875 he resigned his position and again entered the practice of his profession. He is the senior member of the well known and prosperous law firm of Ward & Horn, His life has



been a busy one. He has a kind heart and sympathetic nature. He is re-spected and beloved by all who know him. He is upright, just and conscientious. By his wise counsel and helping hand he has assisted many a young lawyer to fame and fortune. Remarksuccess has attended him in the trial of cases. He is one of the most successful civil and criminal lawyers of Northeastern Pennsylvania. He has probably conducted more murder trials than any other lawyer in this commonwealth. His useful life and many good deeds form a bright chapter in the history of our bar.

JUDGE STANTON.

Hon, William H. Stanton was elect-His opinions show much study and reed in 1877, by the Labor Reform party. search. It is, indeed, a rare occuran additional law judge of Luzerne county. He was born in July, 1843, rence for his opinions and rulings to and is a native of New York city. He Probably there is no other common pleas judge in this state whose decisstudied law in the office of Hon. W. G. Ward, and was admitted to the Luions are so regularly affirmed as Judge zerne bar Nov. 10, 1868. Between the Archbald's. He has a kind and agreeyears 1872 and 1877 Judge Stanton was able nature and has the respect and elected to several important and honoradmiration of the entire bar. He has able offices. He was district attorney held court in many of the counties of the mayor's court, state senator, congressman and additional law judge. throughout the commonwealth. Judge Archbald is qualified to fill the highest was once editor and proprietor of judicial position in this state and counthe Scranton Times. As a writer, his style is terse and perspicuous. He entry. He presides over

The mayor's court of Scranton, or- | young men; he was ever ready to help | orator. He frequently made political speeches for his party, previous to his levation to the bench, and his pleasant voice was often heard at social gatherings. The judge was a terror to criminals. If he believed that a defendant was justly convicted, and had been previously convicted of a similar offense, he usually gave him the full appearance. Upon leaving the bench penalty of the law. Judge Connolly died in office. Our county lost a faithful official, and the people, a useful and companionable citizen.

JUDGE GUNSTER Hon Frederick W. Gunster was orn Sept. 15, 1845, at Lockweller, Prus-JUDGE HAND. sia, His good father, Peter Gunster, emigrated to America in 1853, and set-

Hon. Alfred Hand was the next judge in order of time. He was born at tled with his family in Scranton, Judge Honesdale, March 26, 1835, and gradu-ated from Yale college in 1857. He read Cunster graduated at Williams College, Mass. in 1867, and was selected by law in the office of Judge William Jeshis class to deliver the philosophical sup, at Montrose, and was admitted oration, an honor which is always to the bar of Susquehanna county Nov.

21, 1859. Shortly after his admission to the bar he removed to this city, where he has since lived. Governor Hoyt appointed him, March 4, 1872, an additional law judge for the eleventh judicial district, comprising Luzerne and Lackawanna counties, and in the election of that year he was elected and commissioned additional law judge of the forty-fifth district (Lackawanna county) for a term of ten years. When Judge Handley left the bench, Judge Hand became president judge. He resigned his position as judge of this county July 31, 1888, and on the same day Governor Beaver appointed him a judge of the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Trunkey, Judge Hand is connected with many of the most important business interests of our city. He is a fine scholar. His opinions show wisdom, justice and scholarship. Religious and charitable institutions have always had a friend in Judge Hand. He is one of the most useful citizens of our county. He has coveted by the ambitious college man.

always espoused the cause of temperance.

JUDGE ARCHBALD.

Luzerne county Nov. 10, 1868. He has Hon. R. W. Archbald was born Sept. filled many important offices. He has 10, 3848, at Carbondale. He graduated been district attorney, member of the at Yale college in 1871. He studied law house of representatives of Pennsylwith Hand & Post, and was admitted vania, city solicitor, solicitor for board to the Luzerne county bar Sept. 17, of school control for fourteen years. 1873. In 1884 Mr. Archbald was elected and an elector on the Democratic state additional law judge. When Judge Hand was elevated to the Supreme court, Judge Archbald became president judge of our courts. He is the for third president judge of this judicial district. He is an indefatigable worker,

ticket in 1872. On Aug. 14, 1888, Mr. Gunster was unanimously nominated by his party additional law judge, and was elected at the succeeding election. On Nev. 15, 1888, he was appointed by a wise and just judge and a Christian Governor Beaver an additional law gentleman. He works early and late. judge to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Hand. This appointment was only until his regular term commenced. So copular reversed by the Supreme court. was Judge Gunster and so great was confidence which the public had in his integrity and wisdom, that the Republican party nominated no candidate against him. He has just cause to feel proud of this, as party lines have always been tightly drawn in Lackawanna county, especially at nominating conventions. Kind, able, charitable

JUDGE H. M. EDWARDS

He read law in the office of Judge

and just, Judge Gunster has left his

JUDGE EDWARDS.

they do not receive sentences com mensurate with the malignity and travity of their crimes, as the law pro vides-the safety, the welfare and the pappiness of all our law-abiding people rè Jeopardized.

"Every safeguard should be employed by public officials charged with the reservation of the public peace, for the protection of society from crime The people have a right to expect this from such officials. If the thief, the robber, the burglar, the house-burner

the rapist and the murderer, as well as the lower grade of criminals, can escape from the clutches of the law with impunity because of the failure and neglect of public officers to perform their duties, or because jurors are willing to condone the offense out of sympathy, or from some other ulterior motive, then will lawlessness in crease in our midst; robberies, burglarles, rape, house-burning and murders be more frequent, and our good people will be in a constant state of unrest, both as to the security of their properties and their lives. And such

lawlessness creates confusion, chaos and anarchy."

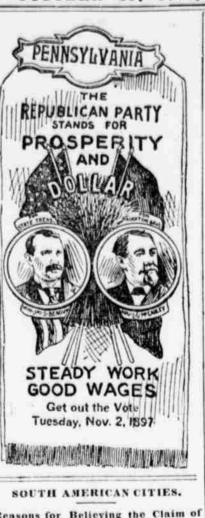
STORYETTES.

When Gen, Lew Wallace was serving as territorial governor of New Mexico a few years ago, he shipped home to Indiana a carload of curios for his friends. The collection included a di-

minutive Mexican burro, or donkey, intended for a neighbor's child as a pet. When the car reached its destination the freight agent, in checking up the contents of the car, misunderstood the word "burro," and thinking that it was the phonetic attempt of some illiterate railroader to spell "bureau," was un able to find any piece of furniture to fit the bill of lading. On the other hand, he found in the car a long-eared donkey not included in the bill. According to custom, he promptly telegraphed back to the shipping point: "Car No. 27,390, Albuquerque, consigned to Wallace, arrived minus one bureau, plus one jackass. Please trace and notify,

To a young lady who declared that Kentucky produced the handsomest women, the fastest horses and the best whisky on earth, Gen. Grant once made reply: "I unequivocally indorse the first part of your statement. As to the horses, I admit that also, for I own some of them myself, and I am considered a good judge of horseflesh. But as to the whisky, you will pardon me if I doubt your position. Whisky in order to be good, must be old, and Ward, and was admitted to the bar of your Kentucky men drink it up so fast that it doesn't have time to get old.'

While a weil-to-do Parisian was returning recently by train from Havre, during the first hour his only followpassenger in the compartment was a young man who made himself very agreeable. Then others got in and talk was general, Finally the Parisian dropped to sleep. Presently the young man, turning to the other passengers. with a wink toward the sleeping man, said, in undertone: "Tll play a good joke on my uncle," and he unfastened the strap by which a small traveling bag was slung over the shoulder of the sleeper. "I'll change into the next ompartment at the first stop and my uncle will wake up and think he has been robbed. It will be fun to see his face and I can watch through a little glass in the partition. Don't give it away." The others grinned appreciatively and the young man presently slipped out with the bag. Soon after the owner of the bag woke up. He is obvious that even numbers are rare closed, even to its custodian. No one in census returns and are an almost has any ground to attack it because he impress upon the bar of Lackawanna jumped up in great excitement, ex-



Reasons for Believing the Claim Buenos Ayres for Population.

Doubt, says the Sun, has often been ast upon the claims of certain Asiatic ities, particularly Chinese cities, to the population which has been asarge cribed to them, and recently there has een much reason to believe that some of the claims made for South American ties in respect to population are equally unsubstantial. The population of

Buenos Ayres has, through immigration, chiefty Italian, been largely increased during the last ten years, and an enumeration made of its inhabitants in the month of January showed its opulation at that time to be 963,850, 100,000 greater, it is claimed, than that of Rio Janeiro, heretofore regardd as the most populous city in South America. These figures cannot be effectively compared with those of any ity in the United States, for it is a omewhat curious fact that by the reurns of the federal census of 1890 there vas no city in this country having a population between 500,000 and 809,090. The four chief cities of the country-New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Brooklyn, had more than \$00,000 population each; the next group, St. Louis, Boston and Baltimore.had bet yeen 400,-990 and 500,000, but between 500,000 and \$00,000 there were no American cities. The municipal officials of Rio Janeiro dairs for it at the present time a population of \$00,000, and do not seem to be at all inclined to acquiesce in the claim of the Argentine Republic. There has been no official census of the citles of Brazil following the abdication of the emperor in November, 1885, but how far it may be accepted as a trustworthy census is a question for by the same enumeration the other large cities of Brazil, Bahia and Pernambuco, were returned as having respectively 200,600

speak as plainly as I do. There can be neither harm nor danger in saying to me anything you think just in the manner you think it. "Your friend, "Lincoln."

HOW THE WORLD IS FED. Good Things That Uncle Sam Pours Into the World's Markets.

From the New York World. The extensive shipments of frozen poultry recently made from New York to Europe suggests the vastness of the scale on which the improved arrangements for feeding the world are now carried out. When America was discovered buyers in the largest European produce markets counted by the dozen at wholesale and had minds habitated to the "great gross" as the largest measure of numerical quantity. Now we are obliged to count our eggs and chickens not merely by the gross, but by the million dozen. Last year England actually consumed 123,000,000 dogen eggs, paying \$20,000,000 for them. Ten million of them came from Ameri-

In 1896 England imported 670,000 hundred weight of frozen beef from Australia, and over three times that amount from the United States. A market in London or in New York would often show within the space of 100 feet products from every part of the world, the shipment and preservation of which over thousands of miles of land and water have been made possibly by the process of "chilling." Although the horrors of plague and

famine in India, existing while we have food products unused in this country, show that the machinery of distribution is still very imperfect, it is better now than it ever has been in history. The r frigerators invented during the last ten years have practically revolutionized distribution, and in doing so have confirmed the supremacy of the United States as the world's greatest provider. Every one knows that we raise grain by the billion bushels, but it is only when we begin to export eggs and poultry by the million dozen and the thousand tons, and the humble hen promises to bring in more money from abroad than the haughty steel indus-

try, that we begin to realize the possiillities of our greatness A POLITICAL POINTER-If you indorse the free trade and free silver Chicago platform as the Lackawanna Democracy does, "fully and without reserve," then work and vote for Schadt, Horn, et. al. If you believe in McKinley, protection and prosperity, turn these agents of Bryan

down. BAD FOR THE LAWYERS.

Connecticut Plan to Balk Those Who Try to Upset Honest Wills.

From the Hartford Times The only practical and simple scheme for the prevention of attacks on wills is that proposed by Judge John H. White, of Hartford, and defeated by the legislature of 1895. It provides that every person on making a will may de posit it with a legal officer, who shall give public notice that a will has been so offered, and that all who wish to attack the capacity of the testator shall have a certain time in which to offer evidence and bring the matter to a decision. If no objection to the testator's capacity is made within the time specified the will cannot be attacked on that ground after his death. and 190,000 inhabitants each, though it The contents of the will are not disis obvious that even numbers are rare closed, even to its custodian. No one certain ear-mark of official guess work. is left out or gets less than he thinks If, however, this enumeration be ac- he should have. Evidently people will





practical combination of Hair Cloth and Light Canvas. Any one can use and get as good results as the highest priced modistes, For sale at First-class Dry Goods Stores.

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Hot Air Furnaces,

Sanitary Plumbing, Gas and Electric



HUNT & CONNELL CO.,

434 Lackawanna Ave.

joys a large practice. Fidelity to clients is his aim and motto. August 13, 1878, an election was held

for the erection of Lackawanna county from a portion of Luzerne. The division was carried by a majority of 7.629 votes. On Aug. 21 the new county, the sixty-seventh in the state, was declared established by the governor's proclamation, Hon, Benjamin S. Bently, of Williamsport, Pa., an appointed judge, organized the courts of Lackawanna county on Sept. 2, 1878, and the machinery of the new county was put in motion. The appointment of Judge Bently was made on the ground that Lackawanna county the moment it was erected, became, under the provisions of the constitution, a separate additional law judge of this county judicial district. A mandamus was from July 1, 1887, to Jan. 2, 1888, having issued by the Supreme court, wherein was decided that the constitution In 1887 he was the Republican nominee did not execute itself, but that legislation was necessary, hence the appoint-

void. By the provisions of the new county act. Lackawanna county was to remain the same judicial district as the old; hence the judges of Luzerne organized and held the courts. It was on the twenty-fourth day of October, 1878, that Hon, Garrick M. Harding, president judge; Hon. John Handley and Hon. William H. Stanton, addi-tional law judges of Luzerne county regularly organized the courts of this county, in the old Washington hall, at the corner of Lackawanna and Penn avenues, in pursuance of the mandate of the Supreme court. The "Bently court" and all proceedings thereunder were annulled. By Act of Assembly, March 13, 1879, this county was made the forty-fifth judicial district, and Hon. John Handley assigned as president judge, and Hon. Alfred Hand as additional law judge.

FIRST PRESIDENT JUDGE.

Hon, John Handley was the first president judge of this judicial dis-trict. He was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county Aug. 21, 1860. He commenced the study of law at Columbia Law school, and finished his reading at Washington, D. C. Soon afterward he removed to Scranton and com-menced the practice of his profession In 1874, when Mr. Handley was under 40 years of age, he received the Dem ocratic nomination for additional law judge of Luzerne county, and was elected over his Republican competitor, Edwin A. Osborne, esq. At the expiration of his term, in 1884, he was renominated by his party for the same position, but was defeated by Hon. R.

W. Archbald, the Republican nominee, Judge Handley had only limited educational advantages in his early life. but he was ambitious, and made the most of his opportunities. The writer often heard him remark, in the privacy of his office, how much he regretted not having received a collegiate education. Determination to succeed in whatever he undertook was characteristic of his nature. He was in the proper sense of the expression "a self-made man." Coming to Scranton a poor man, by skillful financiering and judicious investments, he accumulated an ample fortune. He was benevolent and gave liberally to worthy charities. It was not until after his death that the public actually knew how many ung men and women he had assisted to obtain an academic education.

"In Faith and Hope the the world will disagree But all mankind's concern is Charity."

county for all time. He is one of the honor, learning and dignity. The name of James Archbald, demost merciful judges in our state. eased, father of the judge, was the

orts with

synonym of honesty and integrity. He was superintendent of the Delaware and Hudson Canal company at Carbondale, for many years, and his memory is cherished by the surviving ploneers of the Lackawanna valley, Judge Archbald owes his success to his industry, integrity and true manhood, JUDGE KNAPP.

Park. Judge Edwards is a graduate of London University. It is not generally known that he was once engaged in newspaper work. He was for several years one of the regular correspond-Hon, Henry A. Knapp was born July ents of the New York Tribune, Phila-24, 1851, at the town of Barber, Broome delphia Press and other leading papers. ounty, New York. He read law in the

He is well educated and an able writer office of the late Hon, John Handley, and was admitted to the bar of Lu-He read law in the office of Hon, F. W. Gunster, and was admitted to the zerne county, Feb. 23, 1875. He was an bar of Luzerne county Feb'y 19, 1872. In 1885 he was elected district attorney for a term of three years. He was rebeen appointed by Governor Beaver. elected to the same office in 1888. So well satisfied were the people with his for the same position, but as the counadministration of the criminal affairs ty was then Democratic, he was deof our county, that they elected him additional law judge in 1893. His ad-

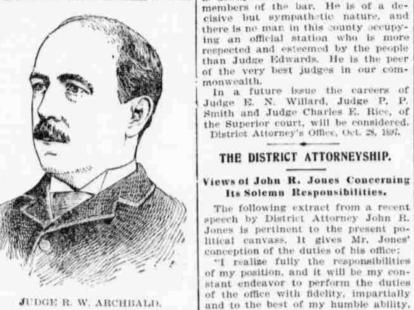
In a future issue the careers of

District Attorney's Office, Oct. 28, 1897.

Its Solemn Responsibilities.

and

ment of Judge Bently was illegal and feated by Hon, John F. Connelly. During the short time that Judge Knapp ministration of the law has been just was upon the bench he made an exand impartial. His opinions charges are torse, able and logical. It cellent record. His opinions and is a pleasure to hear him charge a jury. charges to the jurles demonstrated that he has an excellent judicial mind. His diction is the choicest, his illustra-As referee and master in chancery, he tions are practical and convincing. He is always kind and courteous to the



is unexcelled. He has been county to the trust. The people of this coun-ty have seen fit to clothe me with the solicitor for many years, and his decisions upon the many important questions which have arisen in the commissioners' office have been generally upheld by our courts. He has the respect and admiration of the bar, and their commendation. one of the most popular lawyers of this county. He is a member of the wealthy and influential law firm of Willard, Warren & Knapp.

JUDGE CONNOLLY.

In the prosecution of violators of the Hon. John F. Connolly was the next law, he performs an important part in additional law judge in the rotation of the protection of society from lawless time. He was born in Scranton April 27, 1853, and was educated in the Scranness and crime. And the interests and ton High School and the Columbia Colwelfare of society must be protected at all hazards. Upon the enforcement of lege Law School, of New York, from which latter institution he graduated in 1873, receiving the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the bar of New York city May 18, 1874, and a few months subsequently was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county. He was elected district attorney of this county, and served with satisfaction from 1883 to 1886. In 1887 he was elected additional law judge of Lackawanna county, for the term of ten years. Judge Connolly was a man of great bar of justice they are allowed to go unconvicted through feelings of sympathy or sentimentality on the part of He was always kind and affable to natural ability. He excelled as an the jury; or if having been convicted, Chicago Record,

claiming: "I've been robbed!" The remost scholarly, most impartial and sponse of his fellow-passengers was a coar of laughter. This added anger to

the victim's excitement and he stormed furiously. Finally one of the passen-Hon. Henry M. Edwards was born gers assured the angry man that his at Monmouthshire, England, Feb'y 12, 1844, and came to this country with bag was all right; his nephew had it in the next compartment, "My nephew!" should the bewildered man, his parents in 1864, and settled in Hyde 'I haven't any nephew. I never had a nephew. I don't know anything about any nephew." Then it was the turn of the other passengers to be dumfounded. But the thief got away and there were several thousand francs in the bag.

> A young American who was bleycling n Southern France was pushing his wheel up a steep hill when he overtook a peasant with a donkey-cart who was rapidly becoming stalled, though the little donkey was doing his best. The benevolent wheelman, putting his left hand against the back of the cart and guiding his wheel with the other, pushed so hard that the donkey taking census a population of 329,000, fresh courage, pulled the load up to the top successfully .. The summit reached. the peasant burst into thanks to his benefactor. "It was very good of you, monsieur," he said; "I should never in the world have got up the hill with only one donkey.

SHOWERED WITH RICE.

An Electrician's Novel Contrivance at a Wedding Breakfast.

From the Sun The effort to stop the good old custom of throwing rice at weddings has proved a failure. Nearly two years ago the anti-rice crusade began in Boston. and for a time the gelatine flakes that were substituted were used almost entirely. The chief argument against

rice was the danger that lay in the in-THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP. discriminate throwing of small, hard particles. Serious accidents have re-Views of John R. Jones Concerning sulted frequently from it, a notable case being that of a young woman in this city, who got one of the particles The following extract from a recent in her eye and lost the sight of it. speech by District Attorney John R. Another young woman almost choked to death on rice which stuck in her Jones is pertinent to the present political canvass, It gives Mr. Jones' open mouth. Yet bridal parties are conception of the duties of his office: showered with rice nowadays just as "I realize fully the responsibilities of my position, and it will be my conthey have been for years. The antirice agitation was short-lived, and now stant endeavor to perform the duties that it has been crushed out entirely, of the office with fidelity, impartially people seem to be trying to make up and to the best of my humble ability, I have solemnly sworn to thus perform for the lapse by more elaborate indulgence in the old custom. my duties, and may I ever prove true

At a recent wedding breakfast in this city a young electrician, who is somehabiliments of public office, and it will thing of a practical joker, tried a brandnew device on the assembled company. ever be my highest aim to prove wor-It was a paper ball, filled with rice, thy of their confidence, and if my humble ability will permit, to receive and it stood in the centre of the table and was so completely covered with

flowers that it was not noticed by any "The office of district attorney is certainly an important one in the admin-istration of public justice. It is he who of the guests. By an ingenious ar-rangement of springs the ball could be broken and the rice scattered in every epresents the commonwealth in all direction by merely touching an elec-tric push button, which the young man public prosecutions within the county. had fixed in the floor right under his seat. At an opportune moment the joker set his machine off, sprinkling rice bomb was a tremendous success, fix up similar hombs for a half-dozen weddings to take place among his friends this winter.

Avoiding Interruption.

"Do you have a telephone in your 017:01

"No; I sometimes have to work at the office at hight, and if I had a 'phone at home my wife would call me up overy three minutes to see if I was there."-

opted as thoroughly accurate, it is dif- think twice about attacking the testahealt to see how, since that time, the mentary capacity of a man who is population of Rio Janeiro could have there to defend himself, especially increased to the present figures claimed, when they are uncertain how he has \$06,000. There has been, relatively, Ilt- devised his property, and may be bittle immigration to it. The government | ing off their own noses. As Mr. Swivis not altogether a stable one, and since eller remarked about the rooms at Bethe overthrow of the empire the import- vis Markis: "The contingent advantance of Rio Janeiro as a capital has ages are extraordinary." Under this somewhat declined. Buenos Avres, on law there would be no premium on will the other hand, has had its population breaking.

Added.

3 to 14 years.

now 37c.

Nulty.

tic.

steadily increased by the stream of Italian immigration, New York city and The proposed law does not require any one to deposit his will. It merely Buenos Ayres being the two foreign gives to every person an opportunity to orts to which, chiefly Italian emigrants make sure that his intentions regardo when leaving their own country, and ing his property shall be carried out Italian emigration is now almost at its and a growing scandal diminished. tood in consequence of the economic Another idea is that the legislature conditions which exist in the home pass an act directing the judge in his country. Buenos Ayres, it may be reacharge to the jury, in case of will conmably concluded, is entitled to the tests, to instruct them as to the weight distinction which is claimed for it of of evidence and the verdict that is debeing the largest city in South Amerimanded by the law. These will cases The City of Mexico, the largest city present questions of law about which in Central America, had by the last the judge knows more than the jury and we can conceive of no more infamous practice than that of breaking a

eager buyers were turned away owing

to the great rush. No wonder; look at

Union Cassimere, Single and Double

Breasted Sack, regular price \$9.00, now

\$2.99. Boys' Knee Pants at 9c., sizes

Men's Serviceable Spring and Fall

Overcoats, worth \$11.00, for \$3.40. Fine

Silk and Satin Lined Fall and Winter

coats, in Meltons and Kerseys, all

shades, worth from \$12.00 to \$26.00, now

Clay, Worsted and Corkscrew, worth

\$25.00, now \$9.75. All the new and nob-

by Patterns, Single and Double-breast-ed. Good School Suits, worth \$2.00,

now \$7 cents. Nobby Dress Suits, worth

the prices. That tells the story:

LINCOLN'S LOVE LETTER. will on technical points, when the intent of the testator is clear. Something should be done to stop this con-

How the Martyr President Popped the Eventful Question.

The original letter in which Abraham incoln "popped the question" to the lady he afterward married, of which so much has been conjectured, was found by accident after The Century biography was completed, and it is certainly an oddity among love letters. Mr. Lincoln's letter is addressed to "My Dear Mary," and is as follows:

"You must know that I cannot see you or think of you with entire indifference, and yet it may be that you are mistaken in regard to what my real feelings toward you are. If I knew you were not, I should not trouble you with this letter. Perhaps any other man would know enough without further information, but I consider it my peculiar right to plead ignorance and your bounden duty to allow the plea. I want in all cases to do right and most particularly so in all cases with women. I want at this particular time more than anything else to do right with you, and if I knew it would be doing right, as I rather suspect it vould, to let you alone, I would do it, And for the purpose of making the \$5.20 to \$9.70. Prince Albert Suits in matter as plain as possible, I now say ou can drop the subject, dismiss your thoughts, if you ever had any, from me forever, and leave this letter unanswered without calling forth one accusing murmur from me. And I will even go further and say that if it will Fancy Cassimeres and Worsteds, worth add anything to your comfort and peace of mind to do so it is my sin-cere wish that you should. Do not understand by this that I wish to cut Blue Pilot and Chinchilli Reefers, worth your acquaintance. I mean no such from \$4.00 to \$6.00, now from \$1.75 to thing. What I do wish is that our further acquaintance shall depend upon yourself. If such further acquaintance would contribute nothing to your happiness, I am sure it would not to mine. If you feel yourself in any degree bound to me, I am now willing joker set his machine off, sprinkling everything on the table with rice. The while on the other hand, I am willing rice bomb was a tremendous success, and even anxious to bind you faster if and the electrician has been asked to I can be convinced that it will in any degree add to your happiness. This indeed is the whole question with me.

Nothing would make me more miserable than to believe you miserable. nothing more happy than to know you were so. In what I have now said I think I cannot be misunderstood, and to make myself understood is the only object of this letter. If it suits you

best not to answer this, farewell. A long life and a merry one attend you. But if you conclude to write back,



213 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

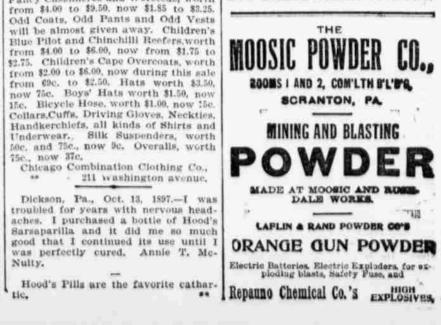
Has full and complete stock of all the latest up-todate styles in

Overcoats, worth \$18.00 to \$38.00, for 6.20 and \$12.35. Storm Overcoats for from \$3.00 to \$5.00. They are worth \$9.00 Belts, Waist Sets, at least. Men's Medium Weight Over-

Rogers' Silver -Plated Ware, Sterling Silver Spoons,

at the very lowest possible prices at

213 Lackawanna Avenue.



our laws and the punishment of wrongdoers depend the stability of our in stitutions and the existence of the very government itself. If crime were allowed to run rampant through the county and terrorize our communities; through want of vigilance of public officers, or having been brought to the