### NEW LIGHT ON A GIGANTIC SWINDLE

Efforts to Flood Spanish America with Counterfeit Money.

GENERAL MORA'S BIG CONSPIRACY

With the Aid of Some Accomplices, One of Whom Is a Woman, the Costa Into Circulation in the South American Republic Millions of Doilars of Bogus Money -- l'ailure of One of the Most Daring Swindles of

From the Philadelphia Press.

There was living in San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, when Bernard Soto was president of that republic, an individual named Frederico Mora. He was of illustrious parentage. His grandfather and his uncle had each been president of the republic before His family was wealthy and highly respected. But he himself was the black sheep of that family.

President Soto conceived the idea of founding a paper in New York which should be devoted to the exploiting of the agricultural and other advantages of Costa Rica, with the idea of at tracting thither capital and immigration. He succeeded in obtaining from the legislature of the republic a grant of \$800 a month for this purpose. Casting about for a suitable editor to conduct the enterprise, his choice fell upon Mora, who had many brilliant qualities and whose social prestige was such as to condone his individual offenses Mora was accordingly made editor and dispatched to New York,

### A WOMAN IN THE CASE.

For several months he conducted the paper on the appointed lines. Meanwhile he had formed associations among a number of Cuban and other revolutionaries, and among socialists of a pronounced type. Inflamed by their doctrines he began to introduce a seditious and revolutionary spirit into what was to have been a purely agricultural and commercial sheet. The government of Costa Rica grew alarmed and finally stopped the paper.

At this time Mora, who had abandoned his family in Costa Rica, was very intimate with a young woman named Mrs. Eugenia Reineman, living at 158 West Fourteenth street. Mora himself was stopping at the same place, and here became friendly with a Dr. De Requesens, a man of similarly fascinating traits. In short, he played Paris to Mora's Menelaus, But this does not seem to introduce any Trojan complications between the two

About this time there came along General Benjamin Ruiz, a full-blooded negro, a native of the United States Colombia. He was a great friend of Mora. The triumvirate organized a gigantic scheme to counterfeit the money of all the Central American republics. According to the story subsequently told by Mrs. Reineman, Mora used Rutz and De Requesens as catspaws. He made De Resquesens print \$200,000 in fifty pesos notes on the Na- | to be produced with a knife is accomtional bank of the United States of Colombia. These he placed in charge

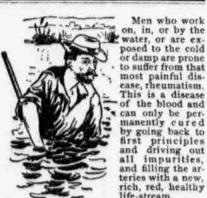
RUIZ ARRESTED.

The latter got as far as Bogota and then disposed of about \$60,000 to a very prominent merchant. But before he could do any more business he was discovered and thrown into prison on Aug. 2, 1896. The conspirators, in no wise disconcerted by their first failure. set to work to produce half a million dollars' worth of counterfeits upon the National Bank of Costa Rica.

In Feb., 1897, the money was all ready. Mora proposed to De Requesens that he should take charge of the disposal of the counterfeit money in Costa Rica. It was originally planned to ship it in a piano, but an old sofa was substituted. This was shipped to Costa Rica by way of New Orleans. On March 2, 1897, Mrs. Reineman and De Requesens sailed from New Orleans for Costa

In Jan., 1897, one of the counterfelt notes on the bank of Colombia had shown up in San Jose. The attention of the president of the Bank of Costa Rica had been drawn to it. He promptly pronounced it a counterfelt, and, having communicated with the United States government, detectives were put on the track of the conspirators.

De Requesens and his Helen arrived at Port Limon all unconscious of these developments. Before landing Mrs. Reineman concealed under her dress four packages of bills which the conspirators had brought in a satchel from New York. These she succeeded in smuggling through the Custom House, The next day, after landing, the chief of police and his private secretary, Iglesias, arrived in Limon by a special



posed to the cold or damp are prone to suffer from that most painful dis-ease, rheumatism. This is a disease of the blood and can only be permanently cured by going back to first princip principles driving out impurities, and filling the ar-teries with a new. rich, red, healthy life-stream.

This is the reason why Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is an unfailing cure for that disease. It is the greatest of all blood medicines. It creates a keen and hearty appetite. It cures all disorders of the digestion and makes the assimilation of the life-giving elements of the food perfect. It invigorates the liver and tones the nerves. It is the greatest of all known blood-makers and blood-purifiers. It builds firm, healthy flesh, but does not make corpulent people fiesh, but does not make corpulent people more corpulent. Unlike cod liver oil, it does not make flabby flesh, but tears down does not make flabby flesh, but tears down the unhealthy tissues that constitute cor-pulency, carries off and excretes them, and replaces them with the solid, muscular tis-sues of health. It drives all impurities, disease germs and acids from the blood. In Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser many sufferers from rheumatism, whose cases were considered hopeless, tell the story of their recovery under this wonderful medicine. Their names, addresses and obsorgants are given by their second derful medicine. Their names, addresses and photographs are given by their own sequest, and anyone who wishes to do so may write them. Good druggists sell the "Golden Medical Discovery."

When a dealer urges some substitute he's thinking of the larger profit he'll make—not of your welfare.

make-not of your welfare.

"I suffered from rheumatism in my left shoul-der and elbow," writes Rev. Wilson Williams, of Trinity Station, Morgan Co., Ala. "Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery completely cured me at a cost of only four dollars."

For a free, paper-covered copy of Doctor Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser send 21 one-cent stamps, to cover mailing only. Cloth bound 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. A medical

train. De Requesens was recognized. The governor of the port ordered him to go on board at once and leave the country.

Every other person who had held mmunication with De Resquesens on his arrival at Limon was arrested, not on the charge of being counterfeiters, but as revolutionists. Evidence of the former crime was not interfered with. Two secret service men were put on her track; she was allowed to go to San Jose, where, through the medium of a hotel waiter named Walcott, she put in circulation about \$20,000. balance of \$80,000 was, in fact, found in Rican Revolutionist Tried to Put his possession when he was arrested.

THE SOFA DISCOVERED.

The arrest of the waiter, Walcott, did not occur until after Mrs. Reineman's return to this country. His confession was the first piece of direct evidence that incriminated her and her paramour. The discovery of the sofa soon followed. In it were found 4,039 notes.

The details of the trial of the conspirators in New York are too familiar to need more than a hasty summary. On Oct. 25 Mora and De Resquesens, together with Houseman, one of their alleged accomplices, were brought up before Judge Tenney, in the criminal branch of the Unted States circuit court. Mrs. Reineman had purchased her own immunity by turning state's evidence. She was the star witness. Her testimony was equally damaging to Mora and to De Resquesens. On the 28th the jury brought in a verdict of guilty against both of them. House-man was acquitted. Mora and De Resquesens are now in Ludlow street iail awaiting sentence for one of the most gigantic and far-reaching conspiracies known in the history of counterfeiting.

### MANICURE'S NEW ART.

Extravagances Done Away with by the French Method -- The Day Passed for Cutting and Gonging, Pink Paste, and Long, Pointed. Polished Nails.

From the New York Sun. "One hears occasionally," said manicure the other day, "of the growth in popularity here of the French method of manicuring. In reality, this method practically supplanted every other several years ago. It consists chiefly of avoiding the use of steel instruments and treating the fingers entirely with ivory instruments. Now the average New York manicure would never think of putting steel to a patient's fingers except to cut the nails with scissors when they are long or trim the skin to free it from hang nails, The cutting of the cuticle about the base of the nail has long since been given up by the best operators, and a manicure who resorts to such a practice must have learned her business very badly or a long time ago, and kept herself uninformed about modern advances. I don't believe that any first-class manicuring establishment

today could produce one among its operators who would do such a thing. "The old days of gouging and clipping are passed. The method of cutting the cuticle about the base of the nail that was followed when persons first began to be manicured was too absurd and painful to remain popular very long. Now the effect which used plished by pressing back the flesh with the end of an ivory instrument, and this is the natural treatment. Carving out the right shape by the simple process of cutting away the edge of the cuticle was one of the barbaric features of a new science which disap-

THE FRENCH METHOD. "Indeed, the French method of manituring is so thoroughly in use now that it may be said to be practically the usual way. Some little variations from it are occasionally practiced, but they are not essential. One will occasionally find a manicure scraping the inside of the nail with a sharp instrument, and there is nothing worse that she could do. It scratches the inside surface of the nail, and when the hands are made the least damp by heat the scratches on the nail show, they become darkened by dust or other things moreover, and it is impossible to keep them looking clean. No part of the French system is better than that which keeps sharp steel away from the inside of the nail. Maybe it was the reasonableness of this system that finally put an end to the extravagances of which some women used to be guilty. Nowadays there are few women to be seen with their hands all gummed up with the red paste that used to be put on to color the nail Who has not seen often, when manicuring first began to be general, women with the skin about their nails cut and jagged and then covered over with pink paste? That practice has entirely disapeared and so have the long claw-like nails which were at one time regarded as exactly the proper thing.

"Then women spent much of their spare time in polishing their nails, and two or three women have come to me here with their nails worn entirely through from ceaseless polishing. All that has disapeared now, and the sanity introduced by the French method which abolished all cutting and scraping, succeeded in making out of manicuring, which had been a mere affectation, a matter of sensible habit. Men had their influence, too, in bringing about this change. When they got into the habit of having their nails treated it was not, of course, to be expected that they would wish to have them polished to a high degree of glossiness. pinked with paste, and long and pointed. They just gave up these extravagances and the women followed their example. The result is that the extravagances and excesses of the practice almost entirely disappeared.

MANICURE MULTIPLYING. "The increase in the number of New York's manicures has been astonishingly large within the past three years, and even more noticeable has been the alteration in the character of the business. The business is said to be casy enough to learn for a girl who has any qualifications for it. Usually it is learned by apprenticeship in one the larger places. A girl will go in there when she is about 14 years old, serve as a kind of maid and operate sometimes on the hands of the other manicures about the place, and watch them whenevershe gets an opportunity, Sometimes when women go to these places to be taught and pay a fixed sum for the privilege of watching the women at work and trying their own skill occasionally on the woman with whom they are working. Within a few months, provided that she gets practice enough, the rudiments of the work ought to be familiar enough to the beginner. Her own deftness and delicacy will, of course, have much to do with her success. They are the only things which cannot be taught, and sometimes practice provides 4 very

good substitute for them. Ability to

work quickly and well comes only from

ber of manicures already in the business, the crowd of beginners does not diminish. Nearly every place has its

apprentices. The days of the manicure, with her private establishment, in which she worked alone or possibly with one or two assistants, seem to be nearing their end rapidly. Some women are able to do business in this way, but not many of them. Formerly 75 cents and \$1 were the customary fees for a manicure's services. Now 50 cents is the usual fee, and in some places only 25 cents is asked, and the compromise suggested by 35 cents is the figure in other establishments. The women who try to keep small establishments are compelled to charge more, and their clientele is made up entirely of regular customers, as the public is likely to find out nothing about them.

WAGE CHANCES FOR WOMEN.

"The decrease in this class of manicures is easily enough understood when one observes the rapidity with which the large places have increased in number. Some of these employ as many as twenty girls. Their great advantage is that one is never compelled to wait. There is always a vacant table with an unemployed operator, who will start work at once. In the private places with only one or two girls it is necessary in nine cases out of ten to wait some time. When there is only one operator the vexation of this delay is assured. It was the manicure establishments on a large scale which made delay unnecessary, and they succeeded from the outset. One large place uptown is conducted by a company, and there are now half a dozen places employing from ten to twenty girls. A comfortable, well-dressed looking lot they are, and they attend closely to business. They receive from \$12\$ to \$18\$ a week, and in addition a great many fees. That is one incident of the new phase of the business. Formerly, when she came to the house or when she had her own place of business, nobody thought of tipping the manicure. But now that, like the waiter and the barber, she is one of a number of employes, the malignant feeing system has sent out a branch in a new direction.

"No. 1.—All the right, title and interest of the defendant, James J. Walsh or defendant, James J. Walsh of the defendant, James J. Walsh or described as following described all the defendant, James J. Walsh or described as following described as follows, to wit: Constant of the borough of Olyphant, county of Lackawana and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Constant of the pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Constant of the start of the dean described as follows, to wit: Constant of the pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Constant of the pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Constant of the pennsylvania, b number. Some of these employ as many as twenty girls. Their great

has a much smaller number, and so has London. In Berlin they are practically unknown, and Vienna has but a few. The English manteure is rough and inexpert. She slashes away, and then tries to hide her guilty tracks by covering the fingers over with pink salve. The services of the American manicure are so highly prized in London that some of the shops advertise them. But they are, as a rule, poor British imitations. The French are excellent, and those of other continental cities are said to be capable, without possessing the deftness and rapidity of the Americans. Most of the women in the business here are of native

### REMARKABLE CHILDREN.

Were Born and Are Being Raised at Sea.

From the Portland Oregonian.

That out of a family of four children three should be born at sea, and on one ship is a remarkable occurrence, which, taken into consideration with the fact that the only child of the family born ashore did not live to be a week old, makes it more so.

The children are those of Captain and Mrs. Carson, and they first saw the light of day in the cabin of the Manx ship Manx King. Captain Car-son's family consists of two sons and Tom, the eldest living child, was

born on the Pacific coast, about three hundred miles off the coast of Chile but the exact latitude and longtitude was never determined other than by approximation, as the sky had been overcast for several days prior to his birth. On May 3, 1888, the arrival of the young sailor was becomingly celebrated by the officers and crew of the

of the most dreaded coast in the world, almost off the peak of Cape Horn, on March 24, 1891, when the Manx King was in latitude 54:42:16 south, longitude 73:35 west. When the ship was laboring heavily in a living gale the little stranger made her appearance. When she was about ten days old the ship, then in the South Atlantic, encountered a hurricane and was thrown on its beam ends, and set so low that the seas came in through the cabin skylights, completely flooding the cabins. The ship was soon got on an even keel, and reached its destination with out any further mishap, and with both mother and child in excellent health. Jack was born Dec. 24, 1892, in the North Atlantic ocean, in latitude 4:16

north: longtitude 24:31 west. The weather when Jack first came into the world was all that could be desired, and the noble ship, with its precious living freight was bowling along under all sail at about fourteen knots an

All of the children enjoy remarkably good health, and at sea, no matter how hard the gales may blow, these children of King Neptune never allow them to interfere with their play. No matter at what angle the ship may ride, nor how much it may pitch and toss, the children of the Manx King play in the ship's cabin. The children have become so accustomed to the motion of the ship that not one of them suffered any bad mishap; for, where they are thrown down by the violent pitching or rolling of the ship, they seem in some way to settle on the deck, much after the fashion of the storm birds on the ocean waves, and though in their short lives they have encountered more storms than falls to the lot of most mortals who live on land, not one of them has suffered even

a sprained limb. Tom's knowledge of nautical matters s naturally extensive, and it is safe to say that, if he follows the sea with his father until he is fourteeen or fifteen years old, he will be able to navigate as well as most men who have been at sea twenty or thirty years, for with him it is natural. As young as he is, he knows the name and location of every line and spar on a ship, and if it came to a pinch he could give all the necessary orders for shortening sail or putting the ship on its courses.

MAGICALLY EFFECTIVE TREATMENT FOR WEAK MEN No Money in advance. Won-derful appliance and scientific rem-edies sent on trial to any reliable man. A world-wide reputation back of this offer. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Full airength, development and tone given to every portion of the body. Failure impossible: age no barrier. No C. O. D. scheme. ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NIAGARA ST. ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y. SHERIFF'S SALES

CHERIFF'S SALE.

## Valuable Real Estate

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1897.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fiert 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 bidder, for cash, as the court house, in the city of Scranton, Lackawanna county, on FRIDAY, the TWILLFIH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forencon of said day, all the right, tille and interest of the defendants in and to the following described lots, piece or parcels of land, viz.:

ALSO CAREY, AU'y.

ALSO

No. 2.—All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Horatio N. Patrick, in and to all that lot and tract of land situate in the township of South Abington, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit. Beginning at a point in line of lands of the estate of Susan A. Vosburg, deceased (late lands of Samuel Myers); thence along said lands of Said Vosburg extate across the road south three and a half (3½) degrees west, twenty-three hundred and ten (2319) feet to a corner post; thence south seventy-five (75) degrees east, along land late of Benjamin Swallow four hundred and sixty-two (462) feet to a post and stones corner; thence south forty-two and one-half (42½) degrees east, four hundred and one (401) feet; thence along the same north forty-eight (45) degrees east, sixteen hundred and thirty-four (1634) feet to a corner post and stones; thence south forty-two and one-half (42½) degrees east, sixteen hundred and thirty-four (1634) feet to a corner in a vacated public road; thence along said varated road north thirty (30) degrees east, fourteen hundred and seventeen (1417) feet to a corner in line of land now or late the estate of William G. Knapp, deceased; thence along lands of said Knapp estate and lands of the estate of Charles Vosburg, deceased there south forty-two and one-half (42½) degrees west, thirty-five hundred and fifty (3550) feet to lands of the estate of charles Vosburg, deceased; and thence southwesterly along lands of said Susan A. Vosburg, deceased; and there southwesterly along lands of said Susan A. Vosburg, deceased; and thence southwesterly along lands of said Susan A. Vosburg estate five hundred and intry-four (504) feet to the place of beginning. Containing one hundred and thirty-five acres of land, be the same more or less.

Excepting and reserving therefrom, however all of the land lying northwesterly or less.
Excepting and reserving therefrom, how-

ever, all of the land lying northwesterly of the public road leading from Cark's Green to 2 'ton township and the Hill-Green to 2 ton township and the Hill-side Home, and southwesterly of the line beginning at the southwesterly side of the dooryard fence (a stone wall) enclosing the Atherton farmhouse door-yard, and on the northwesterly side of said public road; thence parallel with said dooryard fence and extending in a straight line from said road to the north-erly side of the premises hereby intended to be conveyed, and to the line of land heretofore conveyed by the said Atherton heretofore conveyed by the said Atherton

heretofore conveyed by the said Atherton to the said Patrick.

Excepting and reserving also all lands heretofore released by the said William Atherton from the lien of a certain mortgage given by said Heratio N. Patrick to said Atherton to secure an unpaid balance of purchase money on the said land, said mortgage recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds, etc., of the said county in mortgage book 66, at page 450.

Improved with a large two-story frame dwelling house, one small dwelling, three barns, sheds, granaries, outhouses and fruit trees thereon; a part of said premises having been plotted into building lots. Seized and taken in execution at the suit of William Atherton vs. Horatio N. Patrick. Debt, \$14,742.90. Judgment No. 872, September Term, 1897. Alias fi. fa. to November Term, 1897.

DEAN, Att'y.

No. 3.—All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Zemiah Phillips, administratrix of the estate of Jeremiah J. Philips, in and to all those certain described lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate in the city of Scranton, county of Lackawanna, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit. The first thereof beginning at a corner of Van Buren avenue and Washington (now Lafayette) street; thence north thirty-nine and one-quarter (39%) degrees east, two hundred (200) feet to a corner in line between lots Nos. 31 and 30; thence south fifty and three-quarters (50%) degrees east, two hundred and forty-two and one-half (242%) feet to a corner on an alley; thence south thirty-nine and one-quarter (39%) degrees cast, two hundred (200) feet to a corner on washington (now Lafayette) street; thence along the same north tifty and three-quarter (50%) degrees west, two hundred and forty-two and one-half (242%) feet to the place of beginning. Containing forty-eight thousand five hundred square feet of surface, be the same more or less; being lots Nos. 24, 33, 32 and 31, in square or block No. 23, according to William Swetland's plot or map of town lots in Hyde Park. Coal and minerals excepted and reserved.

The second thereof, beginning at a corner on Washington (now Lafayette) street, one hundred and forty-five and one-half (145%) feet from Van Buren avenue; thence along said Washington (now Lafayette) street, one hundred and forty-five and one-half (145%) feet to a corner between lot No. 16% and lots north thirty-nine and one-half (150%) feet from Van Buren avenue; thence along said lots north thirty-nine and one-half (150%) feet to a corner between lot No. 16% and lots north thirty-nine and one-half (150%) feet to a corner between lot No. 16% and lots north thirty-nine and one-half (150%) feet to a corner between lot No. 16% and south fity and three-quarter (39%) degrees east, forty-eight and ene-half (150%) feet to a corner between lot No. 16% and swetland's plot or map of lots in Hyde Park

served.
Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Margaret Phillips, executrix, of the estate of Henry J. Phillips, deceased, vs. Zemiah Philips, administratrix of the estate of Jeremiah J. Phillips, deceased. Debt, \$2,900.00. Judgment No. 264, November Term, 1897. Fi. fa. to November DAVIS & EDWARDS, Att'ys.

No. 4.—All the right, title and interest of Ellen Jones, administratrix of the estate of Lewis E. Jones, deceased, in and to all that certain lot of land, situate, lying and being in the city of Scranton

ALSO

# Throw On the Searchlight

And show up to the public gaze the difference between GENUINE BARGAINS, such as we continually offer, and the so-called BARGAIN OFFERINGS elsewhere. Here Calfshin is Calfskin and Kid is Kid. No misrepresentations—no exaggerations here. The best posted buyers will marvel at the splendid money-saving chances we offer this week.

HERE'S THE LIST OF SPECIAL VALUES. We submit it without a word of argument as to the "Whys" and "Wherefores," so that each article and each price may tell its own story-to stand

LOT NO. 1. -- Men's hand-sewed Calf Shoes, worth \$3.00 to \$3.50, at ..... LOT NO. 2 .- Men's Patent Leather Shoes, worth \$4.00 to NO. 3. -- Men's Satin Calf Lace and Congress Shoes, worth \$2.00, at..... NO. 4 .-- Men's Coin Toe Lace Shoes, worth \$1.50, at...... NO. 5 .- Ladies' hand welt cloth top Button Shoes, NO. 6.--Ladies' "Goodyear Welt" coin toe lace and NO. 7. -- Ladies' hand welt, needle toe, lace and button Shoes, worth \$4.00, at..... NO. 8 .- Ladies' Fine Dongola Kid, button and lace Shoes, worth \$1.75, at..... NO. 9 .- Ladies' Fine Dongola Kid, button and lace Shoes, worth \$1.25, at..... NO. 10 .- Misses' fine hand turn button Shoes, with heel, worth from \$2.00 to \$3.50 a pair, at..... LOT NO. 11. - Child's Fine Dongola, turn, square toe, patent tip button. worth \$1.25, sizes 9 to 11, at..... Children's Russet Shoes, worth 40c., sizes 5 to 8, at......

## THE KLINE SHOE CO., Lackawanna Ave.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

(formely the borough of Hyde Park), county of Lackawanna, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit.: Beginning at a point on Main street, now Main avenue, at the corner of lands formerly owned by H. B. Powell; thence south 41½ degrees east, along said Powell's line sixty-five (65) feet; thence by same lands north forty-eight (48) degrees east, nine (9) feet; thence by same lands south forty-eight (65) degrees east, seventy-five (75) feet to line of lands now or late of W. H. Heath; thence along line of said Heath north forty-nine and one-half (49½) degrees east, twenty (29) feet to lands belinging to the estate of M. Bemis, deceased; thence along line of said lands now or late of Henry P.Evans, easterly by the fence along line of said lands north forty-eight (48) degrees west, one hundred and fifty (59) feet to Main avenue south forty-nine and one-half (49½) degrees west, twenty-one (21) feet; thence along sind Main avenue south forty-nine and one-half (49½) degrees west, twenty-one (21) feet; thence along sind Main avenue south forty-nine and one-half (49½) degrees west, twenty-one (21) feet; thence along sind Main avenue south forty-nine and one-half (41½) degrees west, ten (10) feet to the place of beginning. Containing three thousand one hundred and seventy-four square feet of land, be the same more or less. All improved with a two-story frame hotel building and outbuildings thereon.

Selzed and taken in execution at the Selzed and taken in execution at the same more or less. All merchanics and other outbuildings, etc. thence along line of said lands north forty-eight (i8) degrees west, one hundred and fifty (150) fect to Main avenue aforesaid; thence along said Main avenue south forty-nine and one-half (49½) degrees west, twenty-one (2) feet; thence south forty-one and one-half (41½) degrees east, ten (10) feet to the place of beginning. Containing three thousand one hundred and seventy-four square feet of land, be the same more or less. All improved with a two-story frame hotel building and outbuildings thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the

Selzed and taken in execution at the suit of William M. Davis, vs. Ellen Jones, administratrix of the estate of Lewis E. Jones, decased. Debt, \$300.00. Judgment No. 40. November Term, 1897. Fl. fa. to November Term, 1897.

TAYLOR & LEWIS, Att'ys.

No. 5.—All the right, title and interest of the defendants 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, described as follows, viz.: Being lot No. 25 in square or block "G," and situate on Third avenue, as shown on map intended to be recorded; said lot being 35 6-10 feet in front on said avenue, 26 feet in width in rear, 150 feet in depth on the norther! line along lot 24 and 150½ feet in depth on the norther! line along lot 24 and 150½ feet in depth on the southerly line, parallel with Church street, and being the land conveyed by Isaac P. Hand, trustee, to Fred Kunz, by deed dated 15th March, A. D. 1895, recorded in Lackawanna county in deed book 128, page 133, etc. Improved with a two-story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Struks Brothers vs. Fred Kunz and Henry J. Kunz. Debt. 34,000.00. Judgment No. 655, November Term, 1895.

P. W. STOKES, Att'y.

ALSO

No. 6.—All the right, title and interest of the defendants. A. L. Rice and John Rice, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land in Petersburg, in the city of Scranton, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows; Commencing at a stake and stones corner on Jackson avenue (now called Taylor), in line of lands of George Brown; thence northerly along said line 159 feet, more or less, to line of lands of Lackawanna Iron and Coal company; thence westerly along said line forty feet to take and stones corner line of lands of A. B. Sikman; thence southerly along said line forty feet to take and stones corner line of lands of A. B. Sikman; thence southerly along said line forty feet to take and stones corner line of lands of Scranton known as A. B. Silkman's addition. All improved with a two-story frame dwelling house, a barn and other outbuildings thereon.

ALSO

No. 11.—All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Bridget Sailer, in and to all those certain lots or parcels of land, situate in the city of Scranton, in the county of Lackawanna, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz.: All those certain two lots of land, situate in the city of Scranton, in the county of Lackawanna, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz.: All those certain two lots of land, situate in the city of Scranton, in the city of Scranton, in the city of Scranton the city of Scranton. In the city of Scranton the city of Scrant or parcel of land in Petersburg, in the city of Scranton, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a stake and stones corner on Jackson avenue (now called Taylor), in line of lands of George Brown; thence northerly along said line 159 feet, more or less, to line of lands of Lackawanna Iron and Coal company; thence westerly along said line forty feet to stake and stones corner line of lands of A. B. Sikman; thence southerly along said line 159 feet, more or less, to Taylor avenue; thence easterly forty feet to the place of beginning. Being lot 12, block "B." as shown on that part of the map of Scranton known as A. B. Sikman's addition. All improved with a two-story frame dwelling house, a barn and other outbuildings thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Naw Schiller Building and Loan buildings thereon.

Scized and taken in execution at the suit of New Schiller Building and Loan Association of Scranton, Pa., vs. A. L. Rice and John Rice. Debt, \$500.00. Judgment No. 357, November Term, 1897. Lev. fa. to November Term, 1897.

P. W. STOKES, Att'y.

No. 7.—All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Nathan Vidaver, administrator of E. A. Stalbird, deceased, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land in the township of Covington, county of Lackawanna, and state of Pennsylvania, situated and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at an original stone corner of John Froy, deceased, and Henry Leader: thence south forty (46) degrees west, seventy-four (74) rods to stake and stone corner to the land of Janet Stalbird; thence north fifty (59) degrees west, on line of said Janet Stalbird, one hundred and thirty-two (133) rods to stake and stone corner; thence north forty (40) degrees cast, seventy-four (74) rods to an original stone corner of the Drinker survey; thence south fifty (59) degrees east, on line of John Frey, deceased, one hundred and thirty-two (123) rods to the place of beginning. Containing sixty-one (61) acres and eight (8) rods of land. Being part of lot number one hundred and inneteen (119) of the Drinker survey. Improved with two frame dwelling houses, frame bara, outbuildings, fruit trees, etc., thereon. ALSO

thereon.
Seized and taken in execution at the suit of J. P. Staibird, assigned to H. G. Staibird vs. Nathan Vidaver, administrator of E. A. Staibird, Debt, \$1,658.05. Judgment No. 162. May Term, 1897. Lev. fa. to November Term, 1897.
J. ELLIOTT ROSS, Att'y.

ALSO

No. 8.—All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Richard Dougherty, in and to all that piece or parcel of property, situate in the village of Stark, Lackawanna county, near Moosic, Pennsylvania, described as follows: Being lot No. 4 on Scott street in the village of Stark, as shown on map or plot of lots of the Pennsylvania Coal company, intended to be duly recorded. Said lot being 100 feet in front on said Scott street and extending at right angles with the said street 25 feet in depth to an alley in the rear, and being rectangular in shape, containing 9,500 square feet of land. Improved with a two-story frame dwelling house and outbuildings. Minerals reserved.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of J. J. Mangan vs. Richard Dougherty. Debt, \$228.8. Judgment No. 918, May Term, 1897. Vend. cx. to November Term, 1897.

WARREN & KNAPP, Att'ys.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

etc.
Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Frank Stetter, assigned to Harry Stetter vs. Charles A. Yoos. Debt, \$1,000.00, Judgment No. \$99. September Term, 1897. Alias fi. fa. to November Term, 1897. DAVIS & EDWARDS, Att'ys.

No. 10.—All the right, title and interest of the defendants, M. J. Tobin and Ann T. Leahy Tobin in and to all the following

TERMS OF SALE.

FIFTY DOLLARS CASH WHEN PRO-PERTY IS STRUCK OFF AND BALANCE IN CASH IMMEDIATELY AFTER SALE IS CONCLUDED. WHEN SOLD FOR

ALL PROPERTIES ON WHICH ABOVE TERMS HAVE NOT BEEN COMPLIED WITH WILL BE RESOLD BEFORE AD-JOURNMENT.

COSTS, COSTS MUST BE PAID WHEN

STRUCK OFF.

FRANK H. CLEMONS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Scranton, Pa., Oct. 21, 1897.

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