



REPRESENTATIVES OF BENCH AND BAR OF LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

An Interesting View of the Coterie Associated with the Dispensation of Justice in Lackawanna County.

The mayor's court of Scranton, organized in 1868, went out of existence upon the adoption of our constitution of 1874. The last of the recorders was Hon. Walsingham G. Ward, Judge Ward was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county Nov. 10, 1851, and has been practicing his profession for forty-six years. He was born at Dover Plains, Dutchess county, New York, Oct. 7, 1823, and is now 74 years old. He is the oldest practitioner at the Lackawanna county bar. He read law with J. M. Alexander, esq., and upon his admission to the bar opened an office in this city, where he remained 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. His life has been a busy one. He has a kind heart and sympathetic nature. He is respected 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. Remarkable success has attended him in the trial of cases. He is one of the most successful of 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 labor.

JUDGE STANTON. Hon. William H. Stanton was elected in 1877, by the Labor Reform party, an additional law judge of Luzerne county. He was born in July, 1849, and is a native of New York city. He studied law in the office of Hon. W. G. Ward, and was admitted to the Luzerne bar Nov. 10, 1868. Between the years 1872 and 1877 Judge Stanton was elected to several important and honorable offices. He was district attorney of the mayor's court, state senator, congressman and additional law judge. He was once editor and proprietor of the Scranton Times. As a writer his style is terse and perspicuous. He enjoys 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. Bentley, of Williamsport, Pa., an appointed judge, organized the courts of Lackawanna county on Sept. 2, 1878, and the machinery of the new county was in motion. The appointment of Judge Bentley was made on the ground that Lackawanna county the moment it was erected, became, under the provisions of the constitution, a separate judicial district. A mandamus was issued by the Supreme court, wherein it was decided that the constitution did not execute itself, but that legislation was necessary, hence the appointment of Judge Bentley was illegal and void.

the forty-fifth judicial district, and Hon. John Handley assumed 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 district. He was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county Aug. 21, 1869. He completed the study of law at Columbia Law school, and finished his reading at Washington, D. C. Soon afterward he removed to Scranton and commenced the practice of his profession. In 1874, when Mr. Handley was under 40 years of age, he received the Democratic 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 young man, by skillful financing 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 young men and women he had assisted to obtain an academic education. "In Faith and Hope the world will disagree, But all mankind concern is Charity."

He was always kind and affable to young men; he was ever ready to help the young practitioner. He possessed one of the finest private law libraries in the state. He was strong in his likes and dislikes; he occupied no neutral ground. Upon the bench he was always dignified, deliberate and courteous. He was of most distinguished appearance. Upon leaving the bench he retired from the practice of law, and devoted all his time to the management of his business interests. He died peacefully. His kindly form lies in a beautiful vault overlooking the city of Winchester, his principal beneficiary.

JUDGE HAND. Hon. Alfred Hand was the next judge in order of time. He was born at Honesdale, March 28, 1838, and graduated from Yale college in 1857. He read law in the office of Judge William Jessup, at Montrose, and was admitted to the bar of Susquehanna county Nov. 1, 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 Trunkley. 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 always espoused the cause of tem-

JUDGE ARCHBALD. Hon. R. W. Archbald was born Sept. 10, 1848, at Carbondale. He graduated at Yale college in 1871. He studied law with Hand & Post, and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar Sept. 17, 1873. In 1881 Mr. Archbald was elected additional law judge. When Judge Hand was elected to the Supreme court, Judge Archbald became president judge of our courts. He is the third president judge of this judicial district. He is an indefatigable worker, a wise and just judge and a Christian gentleman. He works early and late. His opinions show such study and research. It is, indeed, a rare occurrence for his opinions and rulings to be reversed by the Supreme court. Probably there is no other common pleader judge in this state whose decisions are so regularly affirmed as Judge Archbald's. He has a kind and agreeable nature and has the respect and admiration of the entire bar. He has held court in many of the counties throughout the commonwealth. Judge Archbald is qualified to fill the highest judicial position in the state and country. He presides over our courts with honor, learning and dignity.

The name of James Archbald, deceased, father of the judge, was the synonym of honesty and integrity. He was superintendent of the Delaware

is unexcelled. He has been county 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 is one of the most popular lawyers of this county.

JUDGE CONNOLLY. Hon. John F. Connolly was the next additional law judge in the rotation of time. He was born in Scranton April 25, 1850, and was educated in the Scranton High school and the Columbia College Law school, of New York, from which latter institution he graduated in 1874, 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 1882 to 1887. In 1887 he was elected additional law judge of Lackawanna county, for the term of ten years. Judge Connolly was a man of great natural ability. He enrolled as an orator. He frequently made political speeches for his party, previous to his election to the bench, and his pleasing voice was often heard at social gatherings. The judge was a terror to criminals. If he believed that a defendant was guilty, convicted, and had been previously convicted of a similar offense, he would give him the full penalty of the law. Judge Connolly died in office. Our county lost a faithful

15, 1888, he was appointed by Governor Beaver an additional law judge to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Hand. This appointment was only until his regular term commenced. So popular was Judge Gunster and so great was the 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 and just, Judge Gunster has left his impress upon the bar of Lackawanna county for all time. He is one of the most scholarly, most impartial and most merciful judges in our state.

JUDGE EDWARDS. Hon. Henry M. Edwards was born at Monmouthshire, England, Feb. 12, 1844, and came to this country with his parents in 1861, and settled in Hyde 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 correspondents of the New York Tribune, Philadelphia Press and other leading papers. He is well educated and an able writer. He read law in the office of Hon. F. W. Gunster, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Feb. 19, 1872. In 1885 he was elected district attorney for a term of three years. He was re-elected to the same office in 1888. So well satisfied were

FAIR PLAY FOR THE FARMER MAN

Sometimes Jokes Are Made at His Expense, but What He Has Done for the Country is No Laughable Matter.

From the Pittsburg Times. The dweller in the city points with just pride to the achievements of the men who have created the great centers of population and industry, and tolerates with little patience the man with hayseed in his hair, and moss on his back who comes into town occasionally from the ridges. But if we stop long enough to bow at the shrine of wealth, the riches of the farmer, taken as a class, will be appalling. The farms of the United States at the census of 1880 included 623,000,000 acres, with a value of \$13,000,000,000. The stock and implements on the farms added another \$2,700,000,000 to the worth, and the product enriches the country by \$2,500,000,000 annually. These figures go beyond the power of the mind to comprehend. The total value of the farms with equipments represented \$16,000,000,000. Jamestown, the old English settlement in Virginia, now in ruins and abandoned, was founded in 1607, which is 280 years ago. That was the beginning of the American farmer. In the 280 years he has added to the wealth of the country such a sum, that had it been growing as rapidly from the beginning as of late years, would have averaged more than \$1,000,000 a week. Nearly \$6,000,000 a year is no bad record for the man with the horny fist, and the timely stock in his whiskers, which is always put there by the dutiful artist who draws the farmer in a funny picture.

But the farms of the United States are not all 280 years old. Few of them are. The greatest growth of the agricultural regions has been made within the past half century. When the restless tide of emigration broke over the Allegheny mountains and swept across the fertile prairies of the Mississippi valley, then began a development and a gigantic creation of wealth that have never had a parallel in the world. The farms from Ohio to Kansas, and north of the Ohio river have been created practically within fifty years. Their value, with stock and implements, is not far from \$9,000,000,000. Nearly the entire farm wealth of the Union has been created within the century. Since 1797 the rate of increase has been more than \$100,000,000 a year, and since the war of the rebellion the annual rate may be safely set down as twice that great. Should our wonderful growth be kept up for another quarter of a century, as it undoubtedly will, the farmer of this country will be adding daily to the wealth of the nation not less than \$1,000,000. That's what the old man with the kink in his whiskers and the dimples in his faded slouch hat is doing, and he has no reason to be ashamed of his triumphs.

In the course of his work the farmer makes 8,000,000 bales of cotton a year. This supplies to keep \$5,000,000 spindles running, affording employment to an army of operatives. From 40,000,000 sheep he clips 275,000,000 pounds of wool, and keeps the woolen mill operative busy. He supplies material for the tailor, the dressmaker, and thousands of hands in the most indirect and unimaginable employments. He contributes 20,000,000 hogs to the packing houses, feeding the world, and employing another army in the meat trade. The same old man in the hickory shirt and cowhide boots raises 2,000,000 bushels of corn yearly, which keeps the railroads in work, and originates the salaries for men all along the line from the brake wheel twister to the man who is chopping logs in the forests to make some more new cars. He supplies 700,000,000 bushels of wheat, and takes ships working all fall and winter to eat the crop, and the water to market, to say nothing of the men who are grinding it into flour and selling it out to the home trade. The farmer makes 300,000,000 bushels of potatoes, 40,000,000 tons of hay, 2,000,000 pounds of hops, 3,000,000 bushels of peanuts, and all the buckwheat, maple syrup,

able and prepared it for those who followed to serve him because he needed them and could afford them a livelihood. When the Chicago sprang up to minister to his wants, take care of his produce, carry his wheat to the East and bring back to him shoes and clothing from the Yankee states of New England, Minneapolis and St. Paul grew that they might take care of his No. 1 hard wheat. Kansas City and Omaha had to pack his hogs and send the product out to the world. And so it goes all over the Union. What the farmer has not done himself was done by the others who followed, and more that those who followed might more easily satisfy his needs and attend to his affairs for him. The railroads followed him and canals were dug that might be served. In California although not attracted some of the most valuable diggings in the far Pacific states are those that are encompassed with the aim in view of getting out a vine or a fruit tree, or of harvesting the wheat in the fall. The famous potato mines of Nevada, and the celebrated Cinnostock lode in the value of their products, and the potato vein always assays several in the hill and is easy to work.

The farmer man is a little weak on knowledge of town ways sometimes, but he need not worry about that. If he has failed to fully post himself about the short cuts of the various free lunch routes and does not wear pointed-toed yellow shoes with they are in fashion it is because he has been busy most of the time carving out of a forest a nation that is the biggest thing of its kind on the globe, and which has been built up largely within the lifetime of men still living.

A RECORD OF ROGUES.

National Bureau for Identifying Criminals Recently Started in Chicago—A Comprehensive System Which Leaves the Criminal Little Chance.

From the Washington Post. The latest scheme for the circumvention of the rogue is the national bureau for the identification of criminals, which has just been established in Chicago. The idea for this, the largest rogues' gallery in the world, had its inception in Washington at the convention in the chiefs of police of the United States, held here in May, 1885, and among its most earnest advocates and one of those who were instrumental in bringing about the organization was Major William G. Moore, superintendent of police in the district. Major Moore is one of the board of governors. Colonel Dietrich, chief of police of Cincinnati, is president of the association, and Mr. George E. Ryan, of Chicago, an expert in the Bertillon system of measurement of criminals, and the one to introduce the Frenchman's invention into the United States, is general manager.

American national cities and agencies which have membership in the association are New York, the Pinkerton agency, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Detroit, Cincinnati, Chicago, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Washington, Chattanooga, and Dallas, Tex. Each city contributes to the fund, and the bureau according to its size and population. Washington's annual contribution to the fund is \$100. It was originally intended to make the capital city the headquarters of the bureau, but the headquarters were selected, practically by the Bertillon system was first introduced there.

RECORDS FROM ALL CITIES.

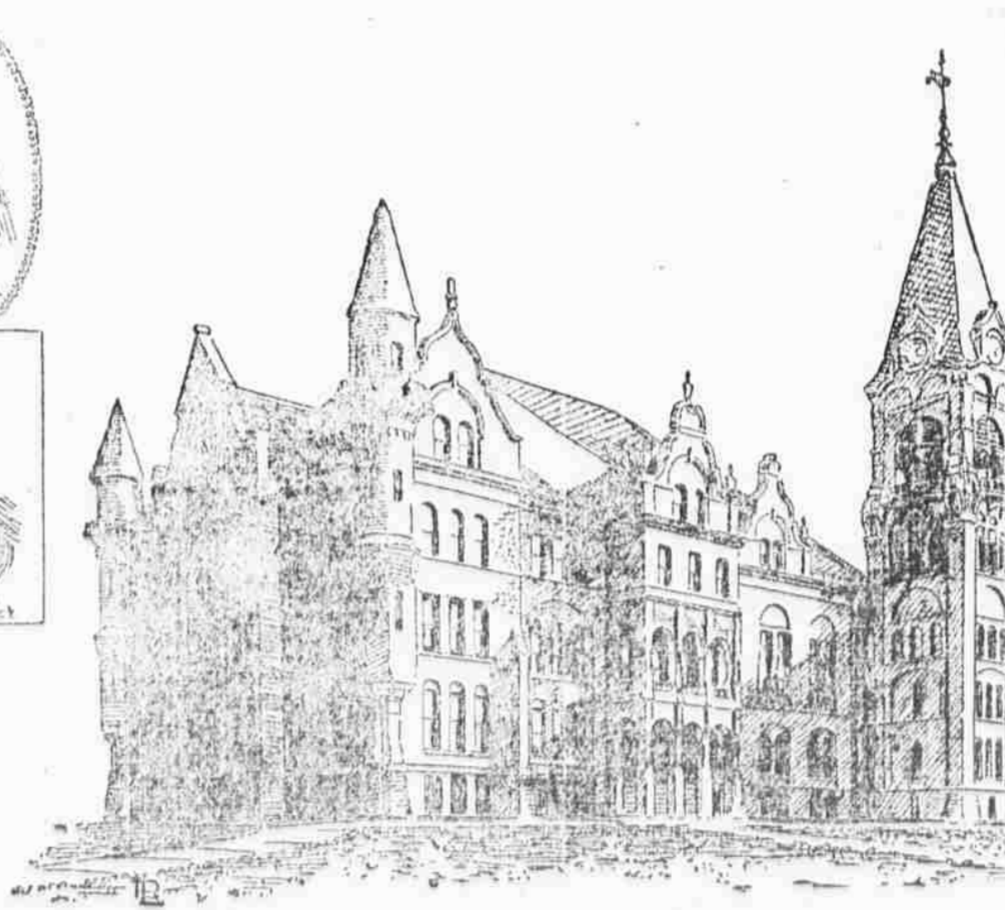
When the idea was suggested at the convention in this city two years ago it met with great favor, and Colonel Moore, Chief of Police of Baltimore, were appointed a committee to arrange for the organization. The Bertillon system of measurement had then been generally introduced and was in use in all the principal municipalities in the United States and Canada. It was proposed that every picture and measurement taken of a criminal by any department belonging to the association should be sent at once to the central bureau and kept on file. Thus, if the police departments throughout the country became members of the association, a double photograph and complete description of every criminal arrested in the country would be on file at the bureau. Whenever an arrest was made and the department making it was uncertain as to the prisoner's identity, a description and picture would be sent to the central bureau. If the man had ever been arrested before his identity would be established immediately and a history of him sent back to the police department.

In cases, which frequently occur, where a robbery is committed and the police are able to secure a description of the robber, without effecting his capture, they secure a complete identification by sending the description to the bureau. The bureau, too, will keep a complete record of all convicts who are serving terms in the various prisons in the country, as well as those who are abroad in the land. The exact date of the expiration of every convict's term will be known, and when he is released his movements can be followed. Should he return to his old haunts and old companions, he can be watched and every petty crime, and in case he commits an offense his capture is likely to follow very quickly.

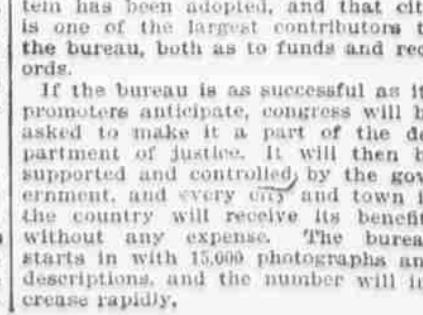
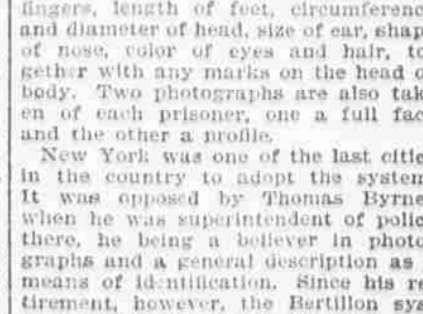
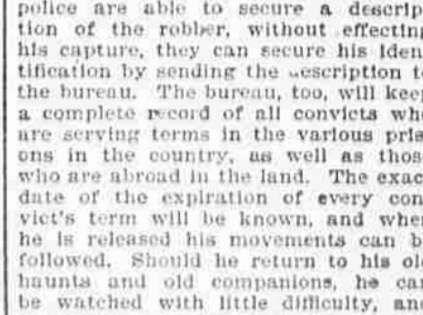
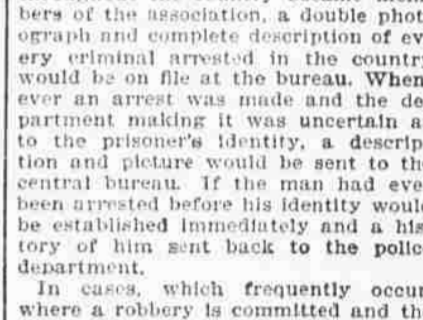
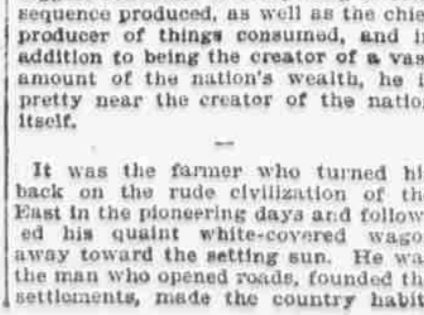
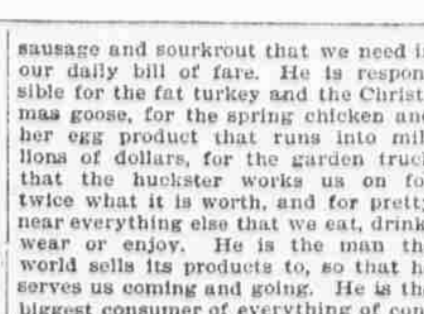
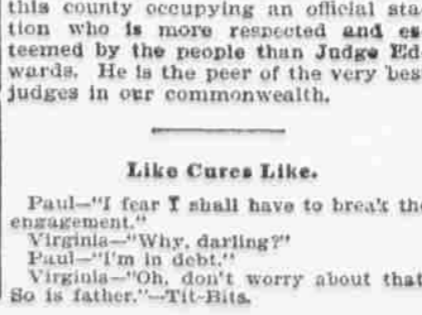
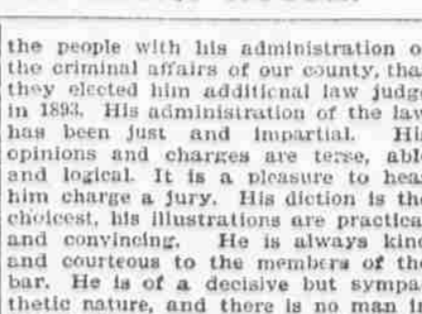
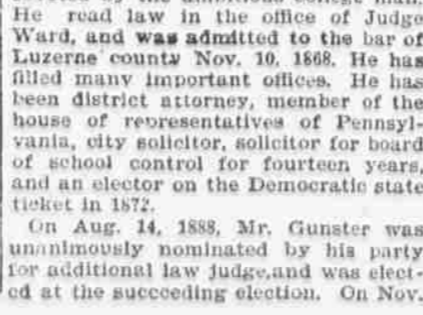
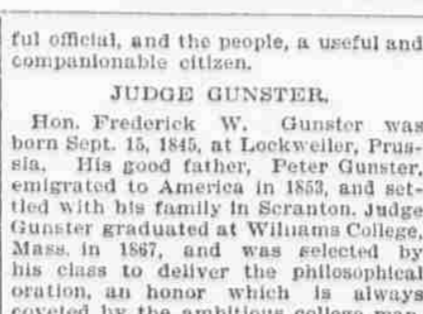
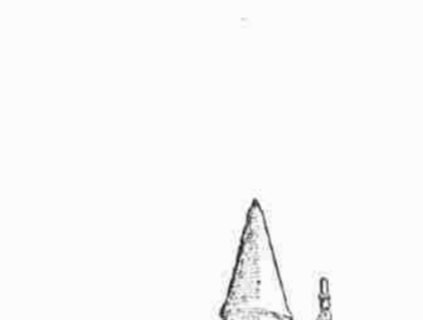
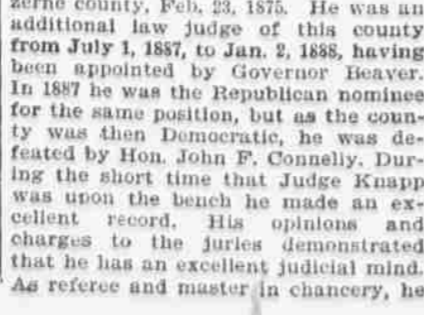
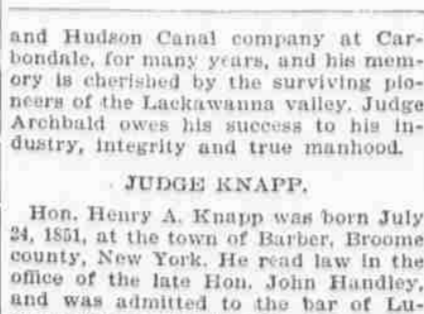
NEW YORK LAST TO ADOPT IT.

The Bertillon system of measurement, which makes the formation of such a bureau possible, is regarded by criminal authorities as the best means for the identification of criminals ever suggested. It has been in use in France for a quarter of a century, and is being adopted by all of the countries of Europe. By its measurements are taken of a criminal's height, length of trunk, length of forearm, length of fingers, length of feet, circumference and diameter of head, size of ear, shape of nose, color of eyes and hair, together with any marks on the head or body. True photographs are also taken of each prisoner, one a full face and the other a profile.

New York was one of the last cities in the country to adopt the system. It was opposed by Thomas Byrnes when he was superintendent of police there. Byrnes was made and the photographs and a general description as a means of identification. Since his retirement, however, the Bertillon system has been adopted, and that city is one of the largest contributors to the bureau, both as to funds and records.



LACKAWANNA COUNTY COURT HOUSE.



Like Cures Like. Paul—"I fear I shall have to break the engagement." Virginia—"Why, darling?" Paul—"I'm in debt." Virginia—"Oh, don't worry about that. So is father."—Tit-Bits.