

JONAS LONG'S SONS. JONAS LONG'S SONS. JONAS LONG'S SONS. JONAS LONG'S SONS. JONAS LONG'S SONS. JONAS LONG'S SONS. JONAS LONG'S SONS.

Down Goes the Price of Furniture

WE BEGIN TOMORROW (Thursday morning) the Greatest Sale of Furniture the Lackawanna Valley has ever known. Here is the opportunity of a lifetime to buy Good Furniture for a Little Money. Here are bargains to astound the most prudent buyers. They'll rightly wonder how we can do it. Every item advertised is FIRST QUALITY of its respective kind. You'll come to look, and you'll buy—for we'll save you Fifty Cents on every Dollar you spend. Read every item carefully—for there's a Bargain Treat in every line.

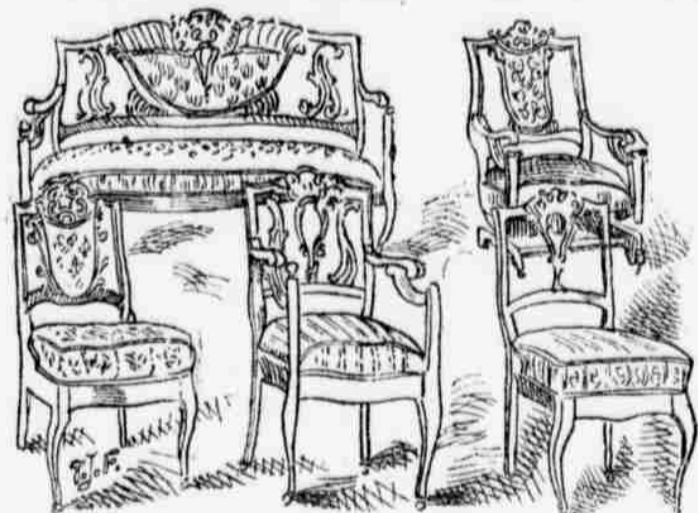


This Handsome Sideboard, with heavy French beveled glass, swell front, cast brass trimmings; made of quartered oak, highly polished, with hand carvings on base and top, absolutely worth \$32. For this sale at **\$17.95**



Here is a Cheap Bargain—a Sideboard built of solid oak throughout, with highly polished finish. French beveled plate glass across top. Cast Brass trimmings. Positively worth every cent of \$30.00. For this great sale at **\$16.00**

\$76.00 Parlor Suits for \$49.00.



An Elegant Five-Piece Parlor Suit, with frame of solid cherry, with piano polish finish. Upholstering is of finest silk Audmere tapestry, filled with hair and guaranteed steel springs. This Suit is absolutely worth \$85.00 in any store in America. Our price has been \$79 up to today. Tomorrow the price will be **\$49.00**

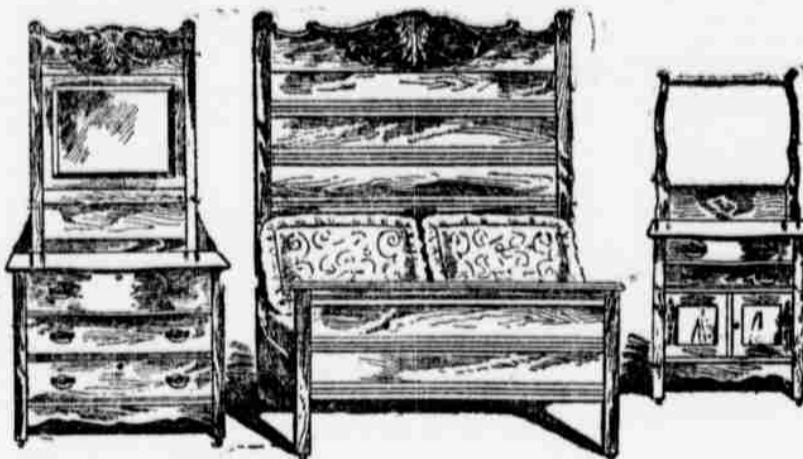
Morris Chairs

At a Bargain.

Good quality, strongly made, oak frame, with Denim cushions and brass rod at back. Worth \$5.25. At **\$3.98**

Very handsome solid oak frames, upholstered in Corduroy—any color, worth \$9.00. At **\$5.98**

\$15.00 Bedroom Suits for \$8.98.

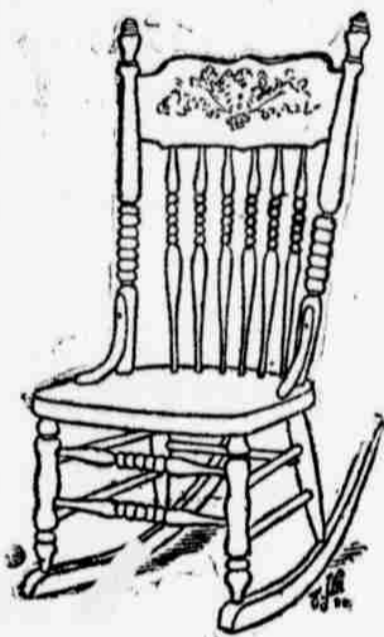


An Elegant Three-Piece Bedroom Suit, consisting of bureau, bedstead and wash stand. Built of solid ash, nicely finished. Bureau has clear beveled glass and three large drawers. You'd positively pay \$15 for this suit in any other store—and it would be cheap at that. For this great sale the price will be **\$8.98**

Feather Pillows

A great Bargain—these Feather Pillows. Positively worth \$2.25 pair. This sale at **\$1.29**

Rocking Chairs.



Hard wood, with high back, just like cut, for **98c**

Kitchen Chairs.



Hard wood, well made and very solid for **35c**

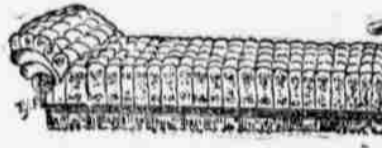


This very handsomely finished Dining-Room Extension Table, with heavy legs, well braced and built with giant frame. Ten feet long and positively worth \$15.00. This sale **\$8.95** Others from \$4.98 to \$36.00.

500 Jardiniere Stands at 19c

When the store opens tomorrow (Thursday) morning, we will place on sale just five hundred Beautiful Jardiniere Stands. They are handsome in pattern, strongly made and come in white enamel, green, (or malachite), oak and mahogany. Not a one has ever been sold less than 38 cents. Many of them cost more. All to go today at

Nineteen Cents Each.

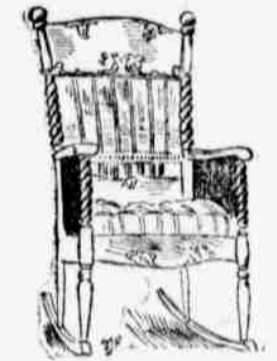


This Handsome Couch, covered in green denim, with spring edge. For this sale at **\$3.98**

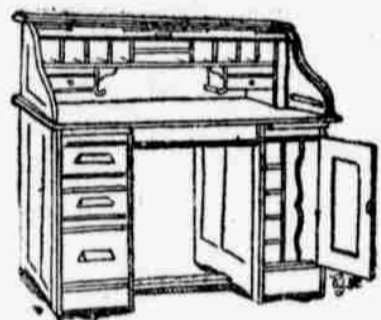
Mattresses.

First Quality Hair Mattresses, guaranteed full weight, worth \$30.00. This sale at **\$15.00**

Good, Substantial Mattresses, filled with excelsior and worth \$3. This sale... **\$1.85**



Beautifully Polished Wood-Seat Rocker, with wide arms and deep seat. Strongly made and worth \$1.50. For this sale at **\$1.05**



This Beautiful Solid Oak Office Writing Desk, roll top, 44 inches wide, strongly made. **\$13.75** This sale at **\$9.98**

Dining Chairs

High back, with brass arms and cast iron seats. This sale at **75c** Worth \$1.39.

Iron Bed And Springs

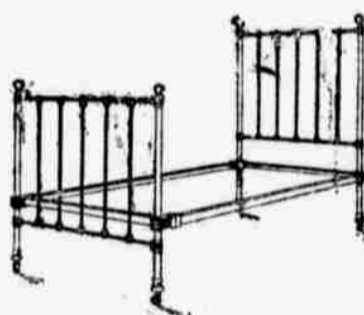
Bed has brass knobs and inch posts. Springs are good woven wire. This sale **\$3.98**

Bed Springs

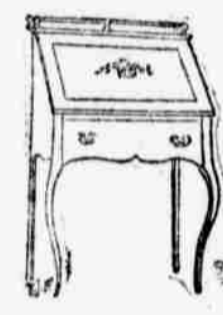
Good quality woven wire, to fit all beds, metal fine cane seats, or wood. This sale... **\$1.25** Worth \$2.50.

Clothes Trees

Built of solid oak, with four arms—a great bargain for **39 Cents.**



This Beautiful White Enamel Iron Bed, brass trimmed. **\$2.98**



Beautiful Quartered Oak Writing Desk, handsomely carved, French legs; positively worth \$6. For this sale **\$3.99**

Sideboards.

Antique pattern, with beveled glass, strongly made, and nicely finished. You'd pay \$12.00 for this ordinarily. For this sale at **\$6.93**

We Have an Exceptionally Fine Line of

Parlor and Reception Chairs, Brass Beds, Chiffoniers, etc.—on all of which you can save money buying here.

JONAS LONG'S SONS

No Matter What You Want In Furniture

We can supply it for the least money. All Goods Delivered Free.

CLOSING CHAPTER IN MARTIN TRIAL

[Concluded from Page 1.]

ders me to stop, I do so at my peril. Of course this obligation of obedience to the authority of the peace officer of the county, is not confined to laboring men. It extends to and embraces all the inhabitants of the county, rich and poor, high and low. A company composed of the most wealthy and most prominent men or a community, if marching upon a public highway at a time or under circumstances which, in the judgment and discretion of the sheriff rendered such a demonstration dangerous to the public peace, would be bound to disperse if ordered, so to do. And compliance with the order should be prompt and complete.

POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

If you are satisfied, gentlemen, from the evidence, that the purpose of the sheriff and of the posse, was to preserve order and prevent riot, then it would follow that their intent and object was not a criminal or unlawful one, and the rule of the law which makes the act of one the act of all, has no application to the facts of this case. If, on the contrary, you are convinced by the evidence that the sheriff was not actuated by a desire and intention to preserve the peace, but that he summoned his posse with the idea of inflicting upon the body of men known in the case as strikers, wanton and unnecessary outrage, and injury, without reference to their action and conduct—if, in short, his purpose was a base, malicious and wicked one, then so far as he was concerned, and so far as the deputies were concerned, if they understood his motive and acted with the same intent, the fact of a criminal and unlawful combination would be established, and then all the defendants might be convicted, although the shot which took the life of the deceased was fired by a single one of the defendants. The act of any one would, in what event, be the act of all. If under all the evidence in the case you are not satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt, that the sheriff and his posse were impelled by a criminal or unlawful pur-

pose then the doctrine of the law which the Commonwealth invokes, that which there are many defendants the criminal act of one of them is under certain circumstances to be regarded as the criminal act of all, has, as we have already said, no place in this case.

AS TO THE SHOOTING.

"It is claimed by the Commonwealth that after the firing of the volley some one of the defendants left the line of deputies and continued to shoot at the strikers as they fled to the rear. Some of the witnesses for the prosecution swore that such was the case. But this is strenuously denied by all the witnesses for the defense, who were on the ground, and there is no undisputed evidence identifying any one of the defendants as the party implicated in any such movement. We say to you that if the purpose of the posse and of the sheriff, was originally a lawful purpose, and one of the deputies in obedience of the sheriff's order, in reference to firing, did continue to fire after all necessity for so doing had ceased, then if such person could be identified as the slayer of the deceased he ought to be convicted of one or the other of the offenses charged in this indictment, as the jury might decide."

"After a careful examination of all the testimony, I am prepared to say that the most if not the only material questions in respect to which the witnesses differ in their statements as to the occurrence at Lattimer, are first, as to the number of men who surrounded the sheriff after his effort to arrest one of the strikers. Second, as to the firing, was it continued after the ranks of the strikers had broken and were in retreat, or did it cease when the volley was fired. It is alleged by the Commonwealth that those of the killed and wounded who were shot in the back received their wounds while in the act of running away, and from shots delivered after the main volley had been fired. It is claimed by the defendants that the evidence shows that the firing ended with the volley while the strikers, or some of them at least, were still advancing toward the line of deputies. And that those of the strikers who received wounds in the back were among those who surrounded the sheriff when he made the arrest, and was pushed from the main road to the ditch, on one side of it. The orders of

the sheriff were not to fire unless he gave the word, or unless his own life was in danger, and he was so situated as not to be able to issue an order—or, unless the deputies themselves were in danger of losing their own lives by an assault upon them. The settlement of these disputed points by the jury may be important, as will appear when we come to pass upon the legal points submitted by the counsel for the defense, and for the jury upon the question whether the posse comitatus, originally a legally constituted body, did or did not become an unlawful assemblage, by reason of any subsequent determination to disregard the law and commit crime."

"In conclusion, gentlemen, you will say by your verdict whether the defendants, or any of them, are guilty or not guilty. If you find all, or any of them, guilty of murder, you will also say whether of murder in the first degree, or of murder in the second degree, or of manslaughter. If you determine to acquit them both of murder and manslaughter, then you will render a general verdict of not guilty. The duty of the court has now been performed and the case is in your hands."

When Judge Woodward finished the jury retired to their quarters to deliberate.

FEUD GOADS A COUSIN TO MURDER

Another of the Sherman Family in Tennessee Shot Down.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 8.—T. N. Sherman, a prominent farmer, was killed this morning by his cousin, Tom Sherman, in a law office in Athens, Tenn.

The killing was the outcome of a family feud which has existed for several years, and in which a number of Shermans have lost their lives. The slayer gave himself up.

HOTEL KEEPERS UNDER OATH.

Court Wants to Know Their Relations With Brewers.

Lancaster, March 8.—The court caused a sensation today by requiring the presence in court of every applicant for liquor license in the city. They were sworn and closely questioned as to the control local brewers have over them

and as to the conduct of their hotels the past year.

All were granted a license except about a dozen, and these the court held under advisement for the present. Only one new license was granted, to the Macnecor hotel, which lost its license a year ago.

BULLET FOR A PICKPOCKET QUEEN.

Mabel Keating Shot by an Opium Fiend in a Saloon.

San Francisco, Cal., March 8.—Mabel Keating, known from New York to San Francisco as the "Queen of Pickpockets," was shot and fatally wounded by Jerry Sullivan, a city hall janitor, in the saloon of her husband, Sullivan called for a drink. An insulting reply brought Mrs. Keating to the front. Sullivan shot her in the left breast, inflicting a mortal wound.

Then Sullivan turned his revolver on Keating and sent a bullet through the back of his neck. Sullivan was arrested. He is said to be an opium fiend, and attempted to kill his sister several months ago. Mabel Keating is reported to have cleared over \$50,000 during the World's Fair in Chicago.

PRISONERS LIVE HIGH.

Sheriff Criticized for Extravagance in Feeding Convicts.

East Stroudsburg, March 8.—The grand jury in its report calls the attention of the county commissioners to the extravagance of Sheriff Learn, who, they say, has been feeding the prisoners too high.

He has been allowed forty-five cents per day for feeding each prisoner. A former grand jury also complained of Sheriff Learn's extravagance, but the sheriff insists upon giving his boarders the same food as he buys for his own table.

GOOD TIMES HAVE COME TO THOSE WHOM HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA HAS CURED OF SCROFULA, CATARRH, DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, WEAK NERVES, OR SOME OTHER FORM OF IMPURE BLOOD.

HOOD'S PILLS are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy and yet efficient.

IS A POOR STARTING POINT

Evidence That the Congressional Aspirant for Governorial Honors in Pennsylvania Has the Preponderance of Precedent to Contend With.

Henry Hall in Pittsburg Times.

Three members of congress from Pennsylvania, C. W. Stone, of Warren; W. A. Stone, of Allegheny, and William Connell, of Lackawanna, are avowed or mentioned candidates for governor, and two others, W. S. Kirkpatrick, of Northampton, and M. E. Olmsted, of Dauphin, are prominently mentioned as dark horses. This would go to show that in Pennsylvania, at least, congress is just now regarded as a good vantage point from which to enter the race for the highest state office in the gift of the people. And yet the records show that only four of the governors chosen by the people went to that office by the congressional route. Thomas Millin, the first governor under the constitution, was a member of the Continental congress, but never served in the congress of the United States. William Findlay, the fourth governor, was in congress from 1791 to 1799 and from 1803 to 1817, going from there to the governorship, where he served from 1817 to 1820. Joseph Heister, the fifth in the line, was in congress from 1797 to 1807, and again from 1815 to 1820, when he became governor, and held that position until 1825. George Wolf, seventh governor, was in congress from 1823 to 1829, and was elected governor in the latter year, serving two terms, or six years. The last occupant of the office who had previously been in congress was James Pollock, the 13th, in the list. He was in congress from 1843 to 1849, and was elected governor in 1851. Three of our governors served in congress after the expiration of their gubernatorial terms. These were William Findlay, who after having gone from the house to the governorship, went direct from the latter position to the senate, where he served from 1821 to 1827. Twenty-eight years later William Bigler left the governorship in January, 1855, and entered the senate on March 4, 1855, where he served until 1861. Andrew G. Curtin ended his six years' service as governor in 1867, and was elected

to congress in 1880 and served three terms.

Several men have run for the gubernatorial office while in Congress and met defeat. Frederick A. Muhlenberg, speaker of the First and Third congresses, was a candidate in both 1793 and 1796, and was twice defeated by Thomas Mifflin. James Ross was in the senate from 1794 to 1803, and was an unsuccessful candidate for governor in 1799, 1802 and 1808. Andrew Gregg was in the house from 1791 to 1807 and the senate from 1807 to 1812. He was defeated for governor by Simon Snyder in 1812. John Sergeant was in congress from 1815 to 1823 and was defeated for governor in 1826, but he seems to have been elected to congress the same year, as the records state that he was a member of the Twentieth congress, which was chosen in 1826. Joseph Heister was in the house when he was defeated by William Findlay in 1817, but succeeded three years later. Henry A. Muhlenberg was in the house in 1835, when Governor George Wolf, running as an independent Democrat, defeated him by dividing the party and elected Joseph Ritner, anti-Mason. John Banks had been two terms in congress when he was defeated by David R. Porter in 1841. James Irvin had the same record when Francis B. Shunk beat him in 1847. David Wilmot, of "Wilmot's Provision" fame, left the house in 1851, after serving six years and was defeated in 1857 by William F. Packer, last in the line of Democratic governors until Pattison defeated Beaver in 1858. Wilmot succeeded Simon Cameron in the senate when the latter resigned to go into Lincoln's cabinet in 1861, and served two years. Henry D. Foster had been in congress two terms when Andrew G. Curtin beat him in 1869, and Charles R. Burkalew had served six years in the senate when John F. Hartman defeated him in 1872, after a campaign which was the preliminary and decisive test of the popularity of Horace Greeley as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Two other unsuccessful candidates for the governorship were George W. Woodward, in 1863, and Heister Clymer, in 1866, also served in congress, but not until after they had been defeated for the other office.

According to this, congress is not a very good point from which to enter

upon the gubernatorial race, but it is a question whether the experience of past aspirants will dampen the ardor of the gentlemen who are now in the field for the nomination. It is only those who have no superstitious regard for precedents who ever succeed in breaking them. While on the subject of governors and congressmen, it may be said that there is a very good representation of ex-governors in the present congress. In the senate there are ex-Governors Berry, of Arkansas; Perkins, of California; Hawley, of Connecticut; Shoup, of Idaho; Cullom, of Illinois; Gear, of Iowa; McHenry, of Louisiana; Davis and Nelson, of Minnesota; Foraker, of Ohio; Wetmore, of Rhode Island; Tillman, of South Carolina; Bate, of Tennessee; Proctor, of Vermont, and Warren, of Wyoming. Senator White, of California, was lieutenant governor of his state. The house is not so well supplied, having but two—Dingley and Burleigh, of Maine. It has, however, two former lieutenant governors, Sayors, of Texas, and Stone, of Pennsylvania. So far as the administration is concerned it is long on ex-governors. First and foremost there is ex-Gov. William McKinley, of Ohio, president. In his cabinet there are three more—Alger, of Michigan, secretary of war; Long, of Massachusetts, secretary of the navy, and Grieg, of New Jersey, attorney general. So, taking it all around, the ex-governors seem to have been pretty well taken care of in late years.

FERRIS' ASHES AWAIT AN OWNER

Only the Administrator of His Estate May Have the Urn.

Pittsburg, March 8.—Hudson Sampson, at whose crematory the ashes of George W. Ferris, inventor of the Ferris wheel, are held for deposit, stated today that two efforts had been made him by engineering societies in Chicago and Pittsburg to pay the expenses of the cremation, but as they were not the proper persons to take charge of the remains he could not consider the proposition.

He said he could not give the ashes to Ferris' widow, as, according to the law, she is not the proper custodian. He said he would have to have an order from the administrator before giving up the urn.