OFFICIAL EVIDENCE OF SPAIN'S INFAMY

[Concluded from Page 1.]

poses, seiling for is cents apiece. It is a fair inference to draw from existing conditions that it is not possible for the governor general to relieve the present situation with the means at his disposal

AUTONOMY A FAILURE.

Dec. 13 came the following.

The contest for and against autonomy a most unequal. For, there are flys or six of the head officers at the pulace, and twenty or thirty other persons here in the city. Against it, first, are the insurgents with or without arms, and the Cuban non-combatants. Second, the great mass of the Spaniards bearing or non-bearing arms, the latter desiring if there must be a change, annexation to the United States. Indeed, there is the greatest apathy concerning autonomy in any form. I do not see how it could be even put into operation by force, be-cause as lorg as the insurgents ce-cline to accept it so long, the Spanish authorities say, the war must con-

December 14th, General Lee sends another communication saying that the total number of reconcentrados in Habany province will reach 150,000 and that the death rate from starvation alone would be over 50 per cent. For the relief of these people he says \$12,500 in silver has been set aside, so that if the distribution will average about 17 cents to a person

MORE SPANISH PLOTS.

December 28, General Lee makes the first communication about the new scheme of autonomy. He says that he has been informed that the authorities are enunged in forming an autonomistic cabinet, arranging for the members to take the required oath on January 1, and also for an election thirty days thereafter. He ad is.

My present information is that most of the Spaniards will refrain from young and nearly all the Cubans. * * The feeling in Havana and I hear in other parts of the island, is strong against it, the Cubans desiring an independent republic and the Spanlards preferring annexation to the United States rather than autonomy. On the night of 24th inst, there seems to have been a concerted plan over the island to testify to the disapprobation of the people to the proposed autonomistic plan of the Spanish government. He kees on to describe how it culminated about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 25th when a mob assembled it the principal square with cries of "Death to autonomy," and "Viva Weyler."

He says the men in the mob had stones in their pockets and some of them were armed with weapons. "They made a demonstration, too, against the office of Diario de La Marina, a paper published in this town favoring autonomy; but were lispersed by the military police and soldiers."

I EE'S TERSE SUMMARY.

Jan. . General Lee makes the following report:

I have the honor to state as a matter of public interest that the recon-centrado order of General Weyler, formerly governor general of this island, trars formed about 400,000 self-support-ing people principally women and chil-dren, into a multitude to be sustained by the contributions or die o. starva-tion or of fevers, resulting from a low physical condition and being massed physical condition and being massed in large bodies without change clothing and without food. The homes were burned, their fields and plant beds destroyed and their live stock driven away or killed. I estimate that 200,000 of the rural popula tion in the provinces of Pinar del Rio. Hayana, Matanzas and Santa Clara. have died of starvation or from re-sultant causes, and the deaths of whole families almost simultaneously, or within a few days of each other and of mothers praying for their children to be relieved of their horrible sufferings by death, are not the least of the many pitiable scenes which were ever present. In the provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba, where the reconcentrade order could not be enforced, the great mass of people are self-sustaining, * * *

A daily average of ten cents worth

of food to 200.000 people would be an expenditure of \$20,000 per day and of course the most humane efforts upon the part of our citizens cannot hope to accomplish such a gigantic relief and a great portion of these people will have to be abandoned to their fate.

General Les enclosed in this communication an iterial from El Diario de La vrina hich vigorously denounced . sedit. .s tumuit of the day before as : 'ictory for Gomez and the

Jan. 12, 13, 14 and 15, General Lee sent brief cablegrams to the depart-ment with regard to this ricting and the demonstrations against autonomy and Blanco and the newspaper offices, Jan. 17, he said some of the rioters threatened to go to the United States consulate, "Ships," he said, "are not needed but may be later. If Americans are in danger, ships should move promptly for Hayana Uncertainty and excitement widespread."

The rioting ceased the next day and General Lee reported all quiet.

CONFIDENTIAL ADVICES. On the 18th, General Lee sent a despatch marked "Confidential" regarding the rioting. It follows:

The recent disorders in this city are to be primarily attributed to a group of Spanish officers who were incensed at articles appearing in three of the newspapers of Habana Il Re-concentrado, Discussion and El Diario de La Marina. The first was very pronounced against Weyler and his methods; the next, Discussion, had been suppressed by Weyler, but its publication was permitted to be re-sumed by Blanco and the last had been an ultra-Spanish organ but had been converted by the present authori-ties to autonomy. It is probable that Spanish officers were first provoked by the denunciation of Weyler in the columns of one of these papers and determined to stop it and afterwards, being supported by the mob, turned the demonstration into an anti-autonomis-

tic affair. The intelligent Spaniards see no prosperity in the future, but rather other wars and more confusion, in the same old attempts to make the waters of commerce flow in unnatural channels. The lower Spanish classes have nething in mind when autonomy is mentioned, except Cuban local rule, hence their opposition.

BLANCO BAFFLED. February 16 he telegraphed the state department as follows:

Captain general returned yesterday, met with no success of any sort. Spaniards everywhere unfriendly, mors of coming demonstration against him here. I think him an excellent man but in unfortunate position; three serious combats reported within a week, in each insurgents victorious.

The same day he sent to the state department a statement of the condition in the towns of the neighborhood of the city of Hayana made by a nerson 15 prorogued in all parts to July 21.

he had sent to those places for the purose of inspecting the number and condition of the starving. The statement covers four towns in the neighborhood of Havana and is largely a repetition of the awful tales of suffering which ame from the other portions of the isand. It says:

There are other towns in the same condition, for example. Catalina and Nadruga, whose situation could be in some degree relieved if the country people were allowed to leave the town freely in search of food. In some towns this is entirely prohibited, in others they are obliged to pay a tax. Not having anything to eat how can they pay a tax? In every town the first thing noticed is the unhealthy condition of the men and their total lack of physical strength. In these districts the relief given to the reconcentrados by General Blanco is a

farce.
The land near the town comprised in the zone for cultivation, the statement says, has been rented by four Spaniards who have wealth and influence and they employ the few recon-centrados who are able to work at 20 or 40 cents per day, but nobody can leave the town without a pass good for a month and which costs 20 cents. The men are obliged to work until 6 in the evening without food. The wo-men who leave in search of vegetables are sometimes deprived of them on their way back by guerrillas. In 15 days 200 reconcentrades have died in Guines from starvation.

A LETTER FROM GOMEZ.

On February 15 General Lee transmitted to the department a letter with its translation signed by the insurgent commander-in-chief. General Gomez. every dollar appropriated reaches them addressed to President McKinley, General Lee says the letter was delivered by a messenger who at once departed before he saw or had any communi-cation with him. The literal translation is as follows:

To William McKinley, president of the United States—Sir: The poor Cu-ban people possess as a characteristic quality of its moral being and devel-oped to a high degree, one of the most noble sentiments, namely, gratitude; whoever has done well for Cuba wins for himself forever the lively recogni-tion of the sons of the Cuban soil.

Your great people have given to the whole world an example of lofty virtue and to the shame and stain of Spain not only has it shown compassion before the great misfortunes brought on Cuba by the feroclous Spanish policy, but has extended a belping hand to the unhappy victims of the warfare carried on by the army

of that nation.

The gratitude of this people must be on a par with that great and gener-ous impulse, and if Cuba by its geo-graphical situation and the necessity of its commercial existence is called to maintain, once that it is free and for the mutual benefit of both countries, closer relations with your great republic than with any other nation whatever, from this day forward, Cuba will consider herself bound by a closer tie in the affection it bears for the

noble American magnanimity.

However true and minute may be the reports that you have heard, never will you be able to form a just con-ception of all the bloodshed, the mis-ery, the ruin and the sorrow caused to the afflicted Cubans, to obtain her independence, and how the despotic spirit of Spain, irritated to the last degree before the most just of all recdegree notore the most just of all rec-ollection, has reveiled in the most im-placable destruction of everything, lives and property. The nation which at one time adopted the inquisition and invented its tortures lastly conceived the reconcentration scheme, the most horrible of all means to martyrize and then to annihilate an entire people, and if it has stopped in the path of destruction it is due in a great measure to the cry of indignation which the knowledge of such horrors unanimously drew from the states

over which you govern.

The people who are saved from extinction and whose evils your gifts assuage, is the people for whose liber-ty we daily shed our blood on the fields of battle; the country whose independence we now conquer at the point of the sword for them as also for us; blood of our blood and flesh of our flesh; we must rejoice with them in their joys as we weep and sympathize with them in their sorrow and griefs. Be not surprised, then, that as the general in chief of this Cuban army, I am so deeply moved at the wave of compassion which agitates your noble country that I accede to the request of the patriots I command to appear before you, the representative of the great nation, as the exponent of our immense gratitude. I have therefore, sir, to fulfill a conscientious duty by setting forth a fact which I beg you will please transmit to the knowledge of the persons to whom is recommended the philanthropic mission of succoring the un-happy, destitute Cubans, in order that ighorance of certain antecedents may not deprive many needy ones of the enjoyment of that noble American

charity. The revolution, as absolute master of the country, has never proscribed any cliizen, whatever his nationality, from earning his living and it has happened that as soon as the barbarous concentration degree was proclaim-ed innumerable families have left and still leave the city for the fields, im-pelled by hunger to wrest from the fruitful Cuban vegetation the means of relieving the most pressing needs of life. Those unhappy beings ignore the fact that if the Spaniards by steel and privation have shrouded their hearts in mourning, so also it may be said that the flora of Cuba was in mourning devastated by the bullet and torch. Wherefore being in the same circumstances these unfortunates have the same moral right to participate in the relief furnished to needy Cubans by your generous people. Many a widow, many a mother, many an orphan do we meet in our way who asks of us succor that we are not able to give but most sparingly and there-fore upon pointing out to them the charity awakened in their behalf in your noble nation. I desire to honor myself by offering my services to cooperate in the noble work with all the power and means within the reach of the forces I command. I am sir, with

the most distinguished consideration, (Signed) M. Gomez. March 1. General Lee reports that he distribution of food, medicines and clothing to the destitute is proceeding satisfactorily under the supervision and direction of Miss Clara Barton of the Red Cross. He says that the number of poor and destitute is so large that it is impossible to relieve large numbers in each locality.

SPANISH HELLISHNESS.

March 14, he encloses a letter from consul Barker, of Sagua, who requests bim to transmit the following letter which is addressed to him (General

Lee): "Dear Sir: I will thank you to com-municate to the department as quick-ly as possible the fact that the milltary commander and other military officers positively refuse to allow the reconcentrados to whom I am issuin, food in its raw food in its raw state to procure fuel with which to cook the food. In addition they prohibit this class of people if am only giving food to about one-fifth of the destitute the authorities have altogether) from receiving any relief from Spaniards, telling them the 'Americans propose to feed you and to the Americans you must look.' * * **

1899, the decree of the general government of April 19, 1897, relative to the suspension of legal proceedings against agricultural estates with the reservation of what may be agreed upon by the insular chambers, "in due season."

General Lee gives details about the distribution of supplies, and adds: Have been greatly assisted by Mr. Klopsch."

MORE HELLISHNESS. March 26 General Lee reports that instructions have been given by the ivil government of Havana that Alcades and other officers shall not give out any facts about the reconcentrados and if any of the American relief committees should make inquiries concerning them all such inquiries must be

referred to him." General 'Lee's dispatch concludes with a dispatch under date of April 1 transmitting the decree of the gover nor general terminating the reconcentration order.

The consular correspondence also in

THE MAINE DISASTER.

part was devoted to the Maine disaster and in this some important and interesting points are developed. The cor-respondence consists largely of cablegrams exchanged by Assistant Secretary of State Day and Consul General Lee. The first of the telegrams is dated in Havana, January 12, and relates to the riots which were then occurring in the city. This and the subsequent telegrams on the same subject have been published either in whole or in part. On January 24 General Lee was notifled by the state department that the Maine would call at Havana in a day or two and was directed to make ar-

rangements for an interchange of friendly calls between officers and au-

thorities. Under the same date Gen-

eral Lee advised a postponement of the Maine's visit for six or seven days,

THEATRICAL ATTRACTIONS.

A Contented Woman. One of Hoyt's best comedies "A Contented Woman" was produced at the Ly-ceum yesterday afternoon and evening by a company headed by Miss Belle Archer, a graceful young woman who has many friends in this city. The play was written by Hoyt as a medium for his beautiful wife, Caroline Miskel Hoyt, to star in, Miss Archer is almost as beau-tiful as Mrs. Hoyt and a somewhat better actress. She had the support of a fairly good company yesterday and the performances given were very enjoyable.
One of the members of the company is M. W. Scanlon, of this city, son of Anthony Scanlon, of Anthony street, and brother of Dr. E. F. Scanlon. He is cast for the role of Boyle Dowle, one of the professional politicians who is man-aging the campaign of Henton Holme. Mr. Scanlon did a very neat bit of characteristic work. It is his first season on

Good Repertoire Company. There was a good sized audience at the Academy of Music last night at the open-ing of the engagement of the repertoire

company headed by Miss Alma Chester. The drama presented was "Wife for Wife," one of intense human interest that is filled with exciting incidents and situations. The company presenting the drama is composed of excellent material. Miss Chester is pretty, graceful and a finished actress. She invested the role of Edith Walton, the much-wronged wife, with a naturalness that brought her sorrow vividly before the audience. Irving White made a fine impression by his interpretation of the character of Ed-ward Walton, who is turned against his wife by the perfidy of a slave who seeks revenge. Other clever members of the company are: Frederick Hensil, J. P. Frank H. Fey, Emma De

nedy, Frank H. Fey, the Murray sisters and Goldie Cleveland. Mr. Fey's songs are illustrated by means of the stereopticon. The company gives what is prac-tically a very enjoyable continuous per-formance. This afternoon the bill will be "Mabel Heath" and tonight "At the

The Crucifixion on the Stage.

On Wednesday and Thursday afternoon and night, at the Lyceum, will be presented the cinematograph production of the famous "Passion Play." There is no doubt that there exists in the minds of many a curiosity to see the leading events in the life of the Saviour, especialy the three most 'mportant, namely, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection and the As-cension. These are realistically, dramatically and artistically portrayed after sketches made at the last production of this Scriptural drama given at Oberammergau and are said to be by those who should know, very effective and impressive. There will be a descriptive lecture by Rev. N. B. Thompson and incidental

Southern Romance.

"A Southern Romance," which will be seen t the Lyceum on next Friday and Satur ay nights, and Saturday mailace is if work of B. B. Valentine, formerly of the New York Herald staff. Mr Valent ie was the editor and founder of Puck, and the author of the l'itznoodie Papers, on which subject he wrote a play. Pitznoodle was seen at what was then Palmer's theater, New York, some time ago. The author of "A Southern Roago. The author of "A Southern Ro-mance" has also written a number of other plays and has translated and adapt-ed several librettos of comic operas. "A Southern Romance" is founded on Holly Highee's famous novel, "In God's Coun-

Linden Theater Re-Opens.

After being dark for several weeks he Linden theater reopened yesterday afternoon when Manager Brooks present-ed Shea's comedians, a company of rare entertaining vaudeville artists. They gave good performances afternoon and evening. Morton and Slater head the programme with a very amusing Irish sketch which is really what it purports something rare in these days of misfit Irish vaudeville tongues. Miss Ida Kelley sang several songs in an accept-able manner and afterwards with her brothers, Sam and Charles, gave a sketch entitled "Josiah's Visit." The Slaters did an original act entitled "An Introduction," which gave Miss Slater opportunity to sing several pleasing songs. Mr. Slater was funny in a German comedy

Holmes and Waldon do a refined and entertaining musical act and the per-formance closes with several scenes from "Tickle Tickleation," given by Will C. Morton, assisted by all the members of the company. These artists will be seen at the Linden afternoons and evenings for the remainder of the week.

At Music Ball.

Manager Fenyvessy, of Music Hall, will introduce the last buriesque entertain-ment in this city, for this season, for three days, commencing next Thursday, April 14. Weber's famous Paristan Widows company were especially selected for this occasion. No wiser selection could have been made by the management. Mr. Weber's company is conceded by every-body to be the finest, the cleanest and ost artistic burlesque attraction on the American stage. It is under the personal management of Mr. L. Lawrence Weber. The Parisian Widows were seen here at Davis' theatre last October. The com-pany is almost the same as when last seen here.

See Meyers & Mansfield for Spring

NEW TRIAL GRANTED IN JENNINGS CASE

Dollar Verdict Set Anide by Judge Searle on Ground of Error.

CHARGE MISLEADING

In the Case of John G. Jennings Against Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for Damages for Loss of Services of His Son, Judge Searle Admits That a Portion of His Instructions to the Jury Was Misleading Because It Was Incomplete.

On the ground that error was committed in charging the jury that the plaintiff was entitled to recover only for the net earnings of his son, Judge D. W. Searle, of Montrose, yesterday granted a new trial in the case of John G. Jennings against the Lehigh Valley Railroad company, which was asked for by the defendant after securing a verdict of \$1. Judge Searle was called here to specially preside at the trial of the case. The opinion is as fol-

Rule to show cause why a new trial shall not be granted; This is an action in trespass by John G Jennings vs. the Lehigh Valley Railroad claims he has sustained by reason of his minor son, James Jennings, having been injured while a passenger upon the rais road of defendant, through the negli-The verdict of the jury was for the plaintiff in the sum of one dollar, ren-dered September 25, 1897. The plaintiff, September 29, 1897, filed reasons for a new

REASONS CITED BY PLAINTIFF. First-The court erred in rejecting the

trial as follows:

plaintiff's offer to prove the verdict and judgment in the case of James Jennings by his next friend, John G. Jennings, ve the Lehigh Valley Railroad company. Second-Also in charging the jury that the plaintiff was not entitled to recove for the services of his wife and daugh ter in nursing the injured party. Third-Also charging the jury that the plaintiff was entitled only to recover the

net carnings of his minor son.

Fourth-Also in affirming the defendant's second, third, fifth and sixth points Fifth-The verdict is against the law and the evidence and the charge of the Sixth-The verdict is unlawful, incon-

sistent, and absurd in this: It finds that the plaintiff suffered damage, and allows him only nominal damage.
Seventh-The court erred in permitting evidence to be read to the jury in the ab-sence of the court and the plaintiff and and the plaintiff's counsel.

Upon these reasons the above rule was granted. Dec. 17, 1897, the following additional reason was filed; The court erred in charging that Dr. Gibbons in a short time after the acci-dent visited the boy and found him suffering from inflammatory rheumatism On the question of the measure of dam-age, the jury was instructed inter alia, as follows:

MEASURE OF DAMAGES.

'The services of the boy belonged to the father, therefore he is entitled to what he would naturally earn from time of the accident up to his arrival at the age of twenty-one years, less the expenditures he would have to make for his care and maintenance. In other words the father could not charge as an item of damage in a case of this kind for what the boy could earn without giving credit Weale, Goldie Cleveland and Eva Rut- for what he would naturally have to pay During the action of drama and be-tween the acts singing and dancing spec-ialties were introduced by Will J. Ken-nedy, Frank H. Fey the World naturally have to pay out for the support and maintenance of the boy. The net earnings of the boy is the loss to the father, for which he is

The above instructions in its applicawas misleading and wrong. A father is entitled to all the earnings of his minor on, and is obliged to care for and main tain him; in the case of the death of the son, or probable earnings, less the probable cost of his maintenance, in other words the net earnings of the son, but in the case of an injury to the son not resulting in death, the obligation to maintain the son still exists upon the father, and the pecuniary loss to the father would be all the earnings of the son, which were lost to the father by reason of the injury, together with such additional expense as would be consequent upon the injury.

The undisputed facts in this case are that James Jennings was supported by his father, John G. Jennings, the plaintiff in this case, from the time of the accident until his arrival at the age of twenty-one years.

INJUNCTION WRONG.

The instruction complained of was wrong and calculated to mislead the jury in their deliberations as to the amount of the damage plaintiff sustained, and undoubtedly did mislead them.

This error is such as to require the granting of a new trial, and renders unecessary the discussion of any of the other reasons assigned, and, regarding which, as the case has to be retried, I ad better express no opinion Rule to show cause why a new trial should not be granted is hereby made ab-

DR. HALBERSTADT APPOINTED.

solute.

Has Been Appointed Third Brigade Surgeon by General Gobin.

The recent appointment by General Gobin of Dr. George H. Halberstadt, of Pottsville, to be brigade surgeon and attached to General Gobin's staff, was made known here yesterday in a personal letter from Dr. Halberstadt to Major W. S. Millar. The news is received with considerable favor by those acquainted with the appointee.

Dr. Halberstadt was assistant surgeon with the rank of lieutenant in the Fourth regiment. He succeeds Major William Eagle, resigned. Dr. Halberstadt was acting brigade surgeon during the Lattimer trouble. His appointment to a rank of Major over the regimental surgeons of the brigade is a signal honor, but a just recognition of his faithfulness and great worth. Major Millar, who is a close personal friend of Dr. Halberstadt, is much pleased over his appointment.

BROKEN SHAFT CAUSED BROKEN ARM John Ash Seriously Injured in the L I. & S. Blacksmith Shop.

While at work in the blacksmith shop yesterday morning, John Ash, of Mica street, an employe of the Lackawanna fron and Steel company, had his arm fractured and was taken to the Moses Taylor hospital.

The accident was caused by the breaking of a shafting which Ash and his helper were repairing.

Debt Was Paid Twice.

Andrew Achadlock, of Archbald, was yesterday committed to jail by Alderman Millar in default of \$300 ball on a charge preferred by George Reminski that the defendant had secured \$700 from Mrs. Reminiski after obtaining the same sum from him in payment of a debt for that amous-

Connolly Washington Avenue.

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On display for a few days.

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127 and 129 Washington Avenue.

CONVENTION CALL.

Third Legislative District. In pursuance of a resolution of the tanding committee of the Third Legislative district of Lackawanna county, adopted at its meeting held Saturday, the 9th of April, 1898, the district convention will be held on Tuesday, the 19th day of April, 1898, at 2 p. m. in Recse's Hall, Taylor, Pa., for the purpose of electing two (2) delegates to the Republican state

convention, to be held at Harrisburg on June 2nd, 1898. Vigilance committees will hold delegate elections on Saturday, April 16th, 1898, between the hours of 4 and 7 p. m. They will give at least two (2) days' public no

of the time and place for holding said elections The representation of delegates to the said district convention is based upon the oto cast for James S. Beacom, Republican candidate for the office of state treas urer, he being the highest officer voted for at the last preceding state election. Under this rule the several election dis

tricts are entitled to representation as follows: ovington Henburn Gouldsboro

Greenfield Lackawanna Twp., South district...... Lackawanna Twp., West district..... Lackawanna Twp., East district..... Lackawanna Twp., Northeast district... Lackawanna Twp., Southwest district... La Plume Lehigh Madicon Newton

Newton
North Abit gton
Old Forge Twp. First district.
Old Forge Twp. Second district. Ransom, Second district..... Scott Scranton, Sixth ward, Third district South Abington Taylor Borough, First ward. Taylor Borough, Fourth ward

By order of THURSTON S. PARKER, JOHN R. JOHNS, Secretary.

Taylor Borough, Fifth ward.....

Waverly

Fourth Legislative District.

Notice is hereby given to the Repub-can voters of the Fourth legislative district of Lackawanna county, that a convention will be held at Father Mathow Opera house, in Olyphant, at 4 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, the 14th day of April, 1898, for the purpose of electing three delegates to represent said district in the Republican state convention, to be held at Harrisburg, June 2, 1838, and also to nominate one person to represent said district in the house of representatives, at Harrisburg for the next two years, Vigilance committees will hold primaries in their several precincts on Tues-day, the 12th day of April, between the hours of 6 and 7 p. m. for the election of delegates to compose said convention. The following table shows the number of delegates to which each precinct is en titled: Archbald Borough-

First ward, First district First ward, Second district Second ward Third ward Blakely Forough-First ward Second ward Northeast district Northwest district arbondale City-First ward, First district
First ward, Second district
Second ward, First district Second ward, Second district Second ward, Third district

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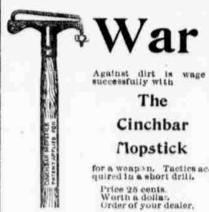
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Fourth ward, First district Fourth ward, Second district Fourth ward, Third district Fifth ward, First district Fifth ward, Second district Sixth ward, First district Sixth ward, Second district lickson City Borough-First ward

Second ward Dunmore Borough

First ward, First district

First ward, Second district

Second ward, First district

Second ward, First district

Third ward, First district

Third ward, Second district

Third ward, Third district Third ward, Third district Fourth ward, First district Sixth ward, Second district imhurst Borough Fell Township-ermyn Berough-First ward rst ward Third ward
Jefferson township
Mayfield borough
Olyphant Borough

Roaring Brook township Rorough-

First ward Third ward E. A. Jones, Chatrmar.

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