

VIEWERS' NOTICE.

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IN RE: DAMAGES AND BENEFITS OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF A MAIN Sewer of the Nineteenth Sewer District, in the portion of the Fifth, Sixth, Fifteenth and Eighteenth wards, city of Scranton, county of Lackawanna. In the court of Common Pleas of Lackawanna, No. 270, May Term, 1898.

NOTICE-The following is a schedule of benefits and damages found by the undersigned viewers, as shown by their report to said court in the above stated case, which report was filed in said court on June 8th, 1898, showing a total assessment of \$145,932.62, of which amount \$101,241.75 is assessed against the property beneficiaries and \$44,690.87 is assessed against the city of Scranton.

SCHEDULE OF BENEFITS.

FIFTH WARD, BLOCK NO. 1.

Table listing property owners and their assessed benefits for Fifth Ward, Block No. 1. Columns include Lot No., Owner, Location, and Amt of Benefits Ass'd.

FIFTH WARD, BLOCK NO. 4.

Table listing property owners and their assessed benefits for Fifth Ward, Block No. 4. Columns include Lot No., Owner, Location, and Amt of Benefits Ass'd.

FIFTH WARD, BLOCK NO. 8.

Table listing property owners and their assessed benefits for Fifth Ward, Block No. 8. Columns include Lot No., Owner, Location, and Amt of Benefits Ass'd.

FIFTH WARD, BLOCK NO. 9.

Table listing property owners and their assessed benefits for Fifth Ward, Block No. 9. Columns include Lot No., Owner, Location, and Amt of Benefits Ass'd.

FIFTH WARD, BLOCK NO. 10.

Table listing property owners and their assessed benefits for Fifth Ward, Block No. 10. Columns include Lot No., Owner, Location, and Amt of Benefits Ass'd.

Table listing property owners and their assessed benefits for Fifth Ward, Block No. 11. Columns include Lot No., Owner, Location, and Amt of Benefits Ass'd.

FIFTH WARD, BLOCK NO. 12.

Table listing property owners and their assessed benefits for Fifth Ward, Block No. 12. Columns include Lot No., Owner, Location, and Amt of Benefits Ass'd.

FIFTH WARD, BLOCK NO. 13.

Table listing property owners and their assessed benefits for Fifth Ward, Block No. 13. Columns include Lot No., Owner, Location, and Amt of Benefits Ass'd.

FIFTH WARD, BLOCK NO. 14.

Table listing property owners and their assessed benefits for Fifth Ward, Block No. 14. Columns include Lot No., Owner, Location, and Amt of Benefits Ass'd.

FIFTH WARD, BLOCK NO. 15.

Table listing property owners and their assessed benefits for Fifth Ward, Block No. 15. Columns include Lot No., Owner, Location, and Amt of Benefits Ass'd.

Table listing property owners and their assessed benefits for Fifth Ward, Block No. 25. Columns include Lot No., Owner, Location, and Amt of Benefits Ass'd.

FIFTH WARD, BLOCK NO. 25.

Table listing property owners and their assessed benefits for Fifth Ward, Block No. 25. Columns include Lot No., Owner, Location, and Amt of Benefits Ass'd.

FIFTH WARD, BLOCK NO. 26.

Table listing property owners and their assessed benefits for Fifth Ward, Block No. 26. Columns include Lot No., Owner, Location, and Amt of Benefits Ass'd.

FIFTH WARD, BLOCK NO. 27.

Table listing property owners and their assessed benefits for Fifth Ward, Block No. 27. Columns include Lot No., Owner, Location, and Amt of Benefits Ass'd.

FIFTH WARD, BLOCK NO. 28.

Table listing property owners and their assessed benefits for Fifth Ward, Block No. 28. Columns include Lot No., Owner, Location, and Amt of Benefits Ass'd.

FIFTH WARD, BLOCK NO. 29.

Table listing property owners and their assessed benefits for Fifth Ward, Block No. 29. Columns include Lot No., Owner, Location, and Amt of Benefits Ass'd.

TWENTY-ONE YEARS ON SUPREME BENCH

CHIEF JUSTICE J. P. STERRITT'S UNIQUE DISTINCTION.

Should He Live to the First Monday in 1900 He Will Have Been the First Chief Justice of Pennsylvania to Round Out the Complete Term.

From the Pittsburg Times. The struggle among the Democrats for the nomination to the high office of Justice of the Supreme court of Pennsylvania revives interest in the history of that judicial body. Attention is also directed to the fact that Chief Justice James P. Sterritt remains upon the bench until the first Monday in 1900 he will be the first of all the chief justices of the state to round out the full term of twenty-one years on the Supreme court bench and to retire. For a public service of more than one-third of a century. Such a record is remarkable, because, as a rule, men are not called to a justiceship until well advanced in years. Justice Sterritt himself was 65 years of age when appointed by Governor John F. Hartranft to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Associate Justice Henry W. Williams, in 1877. It is a singular fact that the recent vacancy on the bench was caused last January by the death of another Henry W. Williams, who died in Philadelphia.

Prior to the year 1874, when the present state constitution was adopted, the term of a Supreme bench justice was fifteen years. Since the Colonial days of 1684 there have been thirty-four chief justices. Just half of these were appointed before 1777, when Joseph Reed declined the appointment and the famous Thomas McKean took the place and served through the stormy days of the Revolution. The average service given by a chief justice has been only about six and a half years.

NEXT LONGEST TERM.

Next to Justice Sterritt the longest term of continuing service is that of Associate Justice Henry Green, of Easton, Northumberland county, whose term expires on the first Monday of January, 1902. He was commissioned December 2, 1860, and has served eighteen years and six months. Former Chief Justice Edward M. Paxson, who retired from the bench on February 20, 1892, to become receiver of the Reading railroad, and was succeeded by Chief Justice Sterritt, was commissioned December 3, 1874, and had served eighteen years and three months. Warren J. Woodward was commissioned an associate justice on the same date with Paxson, and they drew lots to decide which should become chief justice to succeed Isaac G. Gordon in 1888.

The late Justice W. Williams had served a little more than eleven years. Justices J. Brewster McCollum, of Susquehanna county, and James T. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, were commissioned December 18, 1888, and have served ten years and six months. The other members of the present court have longer terms yet to serve. Justice John Trunkey, a Democrat, who defeated Justice Sterritt when he was first nominated for the Supreme bench, served about ten years and a half before he died, on June 24, 1888.

There have been about half a dozen deaths of members on the Supreme court bench since the new constitution, with its long term, went into effect, and there has been one resignation, that of Chief Justice Paxson. Before that date the records show but few deaths or resignations, about the only ones being the deaths of Justice Hugh Henry Breckenridge, in 1816, and the death of Justice John Tod in 1830. Chief Justice John Barringer, who had a long service, having been commissioned in 1827, again in 1838 and in 1851, when he was succeeded by Chief Justice Jeremiah S. Black.

INTERESTING CAREER.

The career of Chief Justice Sterritt, since he first appeared upon the bench of the courts of common pleas of Allegheny county, has been one of the most interesting to the lawyers of the state, as he combines the qualities of a brilliant lawyer and an able and painstaking judge. His services to the people of the state have been extremely satisfactory. Chief Justice Sterritt is a native Pennsylvanian, and was born in the Tuscarora valley, Juniata county, November 7, 1822. He is now in his seventy-seventh year. His long service, and that of his associates on the bench, in comparison with the vicissitudes of the past few periods of the commonwealth's history, seems to indicate that men now remain in harness longer than they used to. His parents were descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors who settled in Lancaster and Cumberland counties, and were among the movers of those rich counties. His preliminary education was received at Tuscarora academy, and he entered Jefferson college in 1842, graduating from that institution three years later. For a year he was principal of the preparatory school at Dickinson college, Carlisle, and completed his course at the University of Virginia, being admitted to practice at the bar in Virginia in 1848. One year later he entered into partnership with the late Judge Bond and began the practice of law in Pittsburg. In 1851 he had already gained some distinction as a lawyer, and was appointed one of a commission to revise the revenue laws of the state, but resigned after acting in that capacity for a short time.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

On January 4, 1882, Chief Justice Sterritt was appointed president judge of the courts of common pleas of Allegheny county, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge William R. McClure, and in the fall of the same year he was elected president judge for ten years by the Republican party. In 1872 he received a unanimous nomination for the same position, and was elected without opposition from the Democrats. In 1877, before his term as county judge had expired, Governor Harrison appointed him to the Supreme court bench to succeed Associate Justice Henry W. Williams, and the appointment was confirmed by the senate on the same day. The Republican state convention, in the September following, nominated him by acclamation for the justiceship, but he was defeated by the Democratic candidate, Judge Trunkey. The vote was close, being 251,000 to 244,480. In 1878 he named the Allegheny county delegates to the Republican state convention, at the request of the county organ, and was nominated in the convention by a vote of 154 to 92, the minority vote being for ex-Chief Justice Daniel Agnew. He was elected over Ross, the Democratic candidate, by a plurality of over 23,000. Judge Agnew received nearly 100,000 votes as an Independent and Prohibition candidate.

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