

GRASS CASE GOES TO JURY

TOOK UP TIME OF THE COURT FOR THE DAY.

Before Judges Edwards and Kelly a Large Number of Cases Were Disposed of in Various Ways—Joseph Kearney Sent to the Penitentiary for Eighteen Months for Larceny and Receiving—Eugene Masters Convicted of Cruelty to Animals and Sent to County Jail.

All of yesterday was spent in No. 3 in the trial of the case against Alexander Grass and W. Y. Smith, who are charged with receiving stolen goods and neglecting to keep books. A strong defense was made. It was shown that Grass and Smith are two of the largest junk dealers in the city and both declared that they had never seen anything like anything they suspect has been stolen. Chief of Police Robbing and Detective Moir testified that Grass and Smith are reputable dealers and give the officers of the law no trouble.

Two vigorous cross-examinations were made by Attorney Joseph O'Brien and C. P. O'Malley. The former spoke for the defense and the latter for the commonwealth. The jury retired at 4 o'clock to make up its verdict.

Winifred Noon, charged with mail-ordering a pair of shoes, was tried in No. 2 yesterday. The jury was still out at adjourning time. Joseph Kearney who on Monday pleaded guilty to two charges of larceny and receiving was sentenced in each case by Judge H. M. Edwards to pay a fine of \$1, costs and spend eight months in the penitentiary. The sentences are to run concurrent. Verdicts of not guilty were taken in two other cases of larceny and receiving against Kearney.

The case against Constable Stephen Kilby, of Foll township, charging him with felonious wounding, was continued until next Wednesday. Joseph Smith and Lena Smith, failed to answer a charge of larceny and receiving preferred by Lottie Gargal and their heirs were forfeited. Andrew Harwin, who was tried Thursday on a charge of larceny and receiving preferred by Michael Charlie, was returned not guilty. Frank Shienki, who was indicted with him, was returned not guilty.

Maggie McDermott pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery preferred by Mary McNulty and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and costs. George Suter was called for trial on a charge of wronging Miss Bertha Leader under promise of marriage. It appeared that Suter has left these parts and that he was indicted without having been apprehended. The case was continued in the hope that Suter may yet be apprehended.

E. N. Quackenbush did not appear when called to answer a charge of forging trade marks preferred by John Gacey and his bail was forfeited. Alex Wisbecki did not appear yesterday to prosecute John Zelenka and Joe Zdonker for assault and battery and a verdict of not guilty was taken and the costs placed on the prosecutor. Frank Bokak, who was tried Thursday on a charge of stealing a sum of money from Louis Heiter, was yesterday returned guilty.

When the case against Owen Finnegan, charged with assault and battery by Michael Kearns, was called for trial, the defendant did not appear and his bail was forfeited. When the case of William Arnold, charged with assault and battery by Horton A. Dilts, was called a six-year-old boy appeared as the defendant. He was charged with throwing stones at the son of the prosecutor. Judge Edwards dismissed the case.

Samuel Melvin was tried and acquitted before Judge Edwards on a charge of stealing a lumber wagon from Charles H. Banker. Melvin alleged that he had permission from Banker to use the wagon whenever he wanted to and that he had no intention of stealing it.

Mrs. Bridget Gaffney, of Carbonade, was tried before Judge Kelly on a charge of pulling the hair of Lovetto King, the young daughter of William King. All the parties to the suit are relatives. The jury was out at adjourning time.

The following cases were tried together before Judge Kelly: Ignatz Olechski, robbery; Lena Sukoska, prosecutor; Lewis Sodikowsky, carrying concealed weapons; Ignatz Olechski, prosecutor; Joseph Usch, assault and battery; Ignatz Olechski, prosecutor. The cases are all the outgrowth of trouble at Philadelphia on October 4. Olechski was found guilty of assault and battery with intent to rob; Sodikowsky was returned not guilty of carrying concealed weapons and Usch was found guilty of assault and battery. Attorney James E. Watkins was the attorney for Sodikowsky and Usch and Attorney H. L. Taylor appeared for Olechski.

Eugene Masters was tried and convicted before Judge Edwards of cruelty to animals. The testimony was to the effect that Masters was employed in No. 33 colliery of the Pennsylvania Coal company at Lackawanna and that becoming enraged at a mule he hit it with a small axe, inflicting a wound seven inches long. Masters' defense was that he accidentally hit the mule.

"77"
Portal of Entry.
Influenza, or the Grip—Caused by one of the smallest known bacilli; discovered in 1892 by Canan and Pfeiffer. Infection spreads by the scattering about by air currents of the dried nasal and bronchial secretion of those suffering from the disease, and its portal of entry is by the nose and bronchial tubes.—N. Y. Sun.
The use of Dr. Humphreys' Specific "77" destroys the bacilli or germs and breaks up the Grip or Cold, while its tonicity sustains the flagging energies during and after the attack.
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A NEW DEPARTURE.

A New, Effectual and Convenient Cure for Catarrh.

Of catarrh remedies, there is no end, but of catarrh cures there has always been a great scarcity. There are many remedies to relieve, but very few that really cure.

The old practice of snuffing salt water through the nose would often relieve, and the washes, douches, powders and inhalers in common use are very little, if any, better than the old-fashioned salt water douche.

The use of inhalers and the application of salves, washes and powders to the nose and throat to cure catarrh is no more reasonable than to rub the back to cure kidney disease. Catarrh is just as much a blood disease as kidney trouble or rheumatism and it cannot be cured by local treatment any more than they can be.

To cure catarrh, whether in the head, throat or stomach, an internal antiseptic treatment is necessary to drive the catarrhal poison out of the blood and system, and the new catarrh cure is designed on this plan and the remarkable success of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is because being used internally, it drives out catarrhal infection through action upon stomach, liver and bowels.

Wm. Zimmerman, of St. Joseph, relates an experience with catarrh which is of value to millions of catarrh sufferers everywhere. He says: "I neglected a slight nasal catarrh until it gradually extended to my throat and bronchial tubes and finally even my stomach and liver became affected, but as I was able to keep up and do a day's work I let it run along until my hearing began to fail me and then I realized that I must get rid of catarrh or lose my position as I was clerk and my hearing was absolutely necessary.

Some of my friends recommended an inhaler, another a catarrh salve, but they were no good in my case, nor was anything else until I heard of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and bought a package at my drug store. They benefited me from the start and in less than four months I was completely cured of catarrh though I had suffered nearly all my life from it.

They are pleasant to take and so much more convenient to use than other catarrh remedies that I feel I can not say enough in favor of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

A little book on cause and cure of catarrh will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., and the tablets are sold by all druggists in the United States and Canada.

but the jury refused to believe that version of the case. He was given three months in jail.

KEPT THE CHANGE.
K. Rohrer runs a store at Oliphant and George Orshula made some purchases from him amounting to \$4. Orshula returned a \$10 bill in payment and Rohrer mistaking it for a \$20 bill gave Orshul \$17 in change. When he discovered his mistake he asked Orshula to return the \$10 to him and upon Orshula's refusal to do so had him arrested for larceny by bailiff. Judge Edwards decided that the case did not arise to the dignity of larceny by bailiff and dismissed the proceedings.

Miss Lillie Jones, of West Scranton, was convicted of hitting Mrs. Mary Shaw in the head with a stone and will be sentenced today. It was shown that Miss Jones and others were in the habit of congregating and making noise at Mrs. Shaw's home and on the night of September 29 she went out to remonstrate with them whereupon she was hit in the head with a stone. She said Miss Jones threw the stone and the jury believed her.

Because of a trade in which a horse and a son were mixed up Louis Franz and Peter Tanbe were in court yesterday. Franz was the defendant and Tanbe the prosecutor, and the charges were larceny and receiving. Franz owned a horse and Tanbe a cow and they arranged a trade. Tanbe said the horse was not what it was supposed to be and he returned it to Franz but the latter refused to give up the cow. The case was arranged yesterday by Franz agreeing to give back the cow to Tanbe whereupon a verdict of guilty was taken.

The case against Jennie Robbins, charged with keeping a bawdy house, was again continued.

NEW TRIAL FOR ELLMAN.
HIS CASE SET DOWN FOR TRIAL NEXT TUESDAY.
Judge Purdy Decides That He Should Not Be Convicted on the Insufficient Testimony of Herring.
Judge George Purdy handed down his opinion granting a new trial in the case of Jacob Ellman, who was convicted Wednesday of subornation of perjury. Ellman will be tried again next Tuesday. The opinion of Judge Purdy follows:
The principal reason urged as ground for this trial is want of sufficient evidence to sustain a verdict against the defendant. It is contended that it is unjustly to convict a man on the testimony of a witness who is shown to be a perjurer, or one who has been shown to be a perjurer, or one who has been shown to be a perjurer. The reason as stated in the opinion is that if there is but one witness as to the facts of the case, and if that witness is shown to be a perjurer, the same rule should apply, and this in support of this contention Wharton's Criminal Law, § 181, is cited. It is contended that the defendant is not a perjurer, and that the witness is not a perjurer, and that the witness is not a perjurer. The court is of the opinion that the defendant is not a perjurer, and that the witness is not a perjurer, and that the witness is not a perjurer.

ALL HANDS ARE NOW OUT

LOCAL SILK MILLS ARE CLOSED DOWN FOR PRESENT.

Valentine Bliss Yesterday Closed His Dunmore Mill and Three Hundred Girls Went Out at Reiling, David & Schoen's Plant in Petersburg. It Was Pay-Day at the Sauquoit Mill and a Poll Was Taken of the Girls Willing to Resume Work. Strikers Had a Parade.

The silk strike situation is now beginning to resolve itself into a question of endurance, and the side which can remain idle and wait longest is going to win. The various mill owners, when asked as to what their course will be, merely smile and say that they think they can hold out as long as the girls will be able to. Every mill in this region has now been closed and the total number of strikers is about thirty-eight hundred.

Yesterday noon Valentine Bliss closed his Dunmore mill, the plant formerly operated by the Cambria Silk Manufacturing company, and the girls at Petersburg also went out about 12 o'clock. This mill, operated by Reiling, David & Schoen, employs about three hundred hands, and there has never been any previous clashes between the employees and girls. Since the beginning of the strike trouble last week, the Petersburg authorities have been waited upon by no committee and everything has been conducted as usual around the mill.

After the girls took their lunch yesterday noon they left the mill in groups without any notice being given on the heads of any of the departments. Superintendent Biehofen escorted one girl who was leaving the premises and said: "I'd really like to have you tell me what you are leaving for."

THE MAID'S REPLY.
Mr. Biehofen declares that the maid looked most perplexed for an instant, and then answered: "Oh, all the girls are calling us 'scabs' and we can't stand for that any longer, you know."

No wage scale was presented nor any demands made, of any nature. Yesterday was pay day at the Sauquoit mill, and as each of the fourteen hundred employees was handed her envelope containing the month's pay, a ballot was also given her, bearing the legend: "For Work." In each of the departments a vote was polled and about eighty per cent. of the tickets read "No." A meeting of the Sauquoit soft silk-workers was held in Carpenter's hall at the close of the day.

The seven girls constituting the wage scale committee of the Harvey Bros' mill, yesterday afternoon visited the offices and conferred with the owners. Superintendent Joseph Harvey gave a Tribune man the following account of what occurred at the meeting: "We again made the offer of last week, which was the same as the increase granted the Sauquoit girls by the latter mill's management. That our offer is a fair one may be readily deduced from the fact that when it was made last week to the girls' committee, prior to the Sauquoit strike, they accepted it and promised that all hands would report for duty the following day. The same afternoon the south side mills went out on strike and the general sympathy movement, which resulted in our girls remaining out."

WOULDN'T CONSIDER IT.
"The committee which waited upon us today would not consider that offer or any compromise whatsoever. They insist on their wage scale, and they might just as well ask us to fly as to grant any such demands. It is simply impossible to put into effect a wage rate such as they ask. The matter will now resolve itself into a deadlock for awhile, and I gave the girls warning that the longer they stay out the more harm they are doing themselves. The idleness of the local mills is resulting in a 5-cent increase ordinarily goes to the Scranton plants will henceforth be taken care of by outside mills."

"It may be, if this situation continues much longer, that when they want to come back they will be nothing for them to do, and to say the least, much smaller forces will be required."

The strikers' demands have also met a setback at the hands of the Klotz Throwing company. They were informed by the latter shortly after the scale was presented, that any action of the Sauquoit people would be followed by a like move on their part.

The scale was emphatically returned by Superintendent Davis, of the Sauquoit, and in his action the mill girls read also defeat at the Klotz mill. Mr. Davis held open the 5-cent increase originally offered the hands by the company until yesterday, but now declares it withdrawn. He said to a Tribune man:

WHAT THE VOTE SHOWS.
"The result of the vote we allowed them to take this afternoon effectually showed the majority to be against resuming work, and therefore the mill will be closed down today, and not to open until the hands are ready to come back."

"However, all deals are now declared off, and any agreements to be made will have to be arranged when the girls are back at their places again."

Valentine Bliss, whose North Scranton plant was one of the first to be closed, and whose hands at Dickson went out in the early part of this week, has steadfastly refused to recognize the Textile Workers' union, and to have any dealings with the strikers. He closed his Dunmore mill yesterday and the strikers realize that their demands will not be granted by him.

to the mill, where they received the pay due them. It was a most unique procession and occasioned much interest.

SYMPATHY EXTENDED.
The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a regular meeting of the Scranton Branch, Journeymen Stone Cutters association of North America, held Feb. 7, 1901:

Whereas, it has come to the knowledge of this body that the employees of the various silk mills in Scranton and vicinity have found it necessary to organize under the charter of the International Textile Workers association; and whereas, they have succeeded in demand better conditions and a fair and just increase in wages; and

Resolved, By the Journeymen Stone Cutters of Scranton that we extend our hearty sympathy and encouragement to this noble band of women and children. That we congratulate them on their excellent conduct and firmness in the stand they have taken, and assure them of our hearty support, morally and financially until victory crowns their efforts.

NEWS OF LABOR WORLD.
TROUBLE AT THE DODGE HAS BEEN ADJUSTED.
Difficulty at the Marvins Has Also Been Adjusted—Work on the New Spike Mill.

The trouble at the Dodge mine has been adjusted and work was resumed at the colliery yesterday. The matter was reported to Superintendent Loomis by District Superintendent Evans, and he was instructed to settle the existing difficulty without delay.

The thoughtlessness of some drivers, Mr. Loomis says, in precipitating a strike and causing hundreds of men and boys to be thrown out of employment is a serious mistake, and will cause suspension of operations indefinitely at collieries where it occurs again.

The company is always willing to settle any grievances without having operations suspended, especially when there is such a demand for coal as at the present time, and it is not necessary for men to quit their work and lose their time in order to appease the alleged wrongs of employees who have been discharged for cause.

This matter should receive the serious consideration of every mine worker in the anthracite region, and be the means of bringing about some arrangements whereby grievances may be adjusted without the suspension of operations.

The men are always at liberty to have their troubles settled without resorting to strikes, and the quicker they can realize this fact the better it will be for all concerned.

Among the Men.
The following about Lackawanna men are culled from the current number of the Lackawanna Bell:

The office in the making shop formerly occupied by D. Brown, assistant superintendent of motive power and machinery, have been remodelled and refurbished for the new master mechanic.

D. Grimes and P. K. Stock, late with the motive power and machinery department, have been transferred to the master mechanic's office, the position left vacant by Mr. Grimes is being filled by Frank Wetzlar, who acted as clerk in the recorder of deeds' office during Mr. Warkins' term.

C. H. Seiler, station agent on the Lackawanna at Sauquoit, has resigned, and is succeeded by H. F. Zimmerman, of Cortland.

Percy Hughes has been promoted from private secretary to General Foreman Smith to time keeper, he must have had previous experience at the business, for he so far handles himself like a veteran.

Connolly and Wallace

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Here Are Four Great Bargain Lots. Four Distinctly Different Lots.

Each style offered is a favorite, each one in active demand just now. There are ample supplies of each—though no promises can be held out that they will be here very long.

- First. 400 yards of plain colored Taffeta Silks, 19 inches wide, of the regular 75c quality, in all colors. At..... 50c yd
- Second. 540 yards of French Broadcloths, in fourteen good colorings. The cloth is of the best \$1.50 grade and in the Satin finish. 54 inches wide. At..... \$1.15 yd
- Third. 735 yards of all-wool French Flannel, plain colors and printed designs, in 23 different colors, 27 inches wide. The usual 60c to 75c grades. At..... 50c yd
- Fourth: 640 yards of Woolen Dress Goods, a mixed lot of Serges, Cheviots, Plaids, Stripes and Fancy Weaves in all colors, 38 to 44 inches wide, value from 50c to 85c yd. At..... 25c yd

Men's Shirts

45c—A Characteristic Connolly & Wallace Price—45c

The lot comprises what is left of our famous purchase of 3,600 Men's Shirts—All regular One Dollar goods. The sizes are somewhat broken—hat is why we have decided upon this ridiculously low price—to clean them out quick. Fine Laundered Percale and Madras Shirts with one pair of cuffs to match

45c. Each. Sizes: 15—15½—16—16½—17—17½—18.

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