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Phosphates and Hypophosphites
Added without change of taste.
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UNION LABEL

CITY NOTES

BODY TO ARRIVE TODAY.—The body of Raymond Lisk, the soldier, who died in the Philippines, will be received in this city this morning.

SCALP CUT.—Edward Burke, employed in the Johnson mine, sustained a slight scalp wound by a fall of roof in the mine yesterday. He was taken to the Lackawanna hospital.

ENTERTAINMENT TONIGHT.—There will be a musical and literary entertainment and supper tonight under the auspices of the stewardesses at the African Methodist Episcopal church.

CHILD SCALDED.—Lillian, the 2-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Berry, of 559 Forest court, was badly scalded yesterday by falling into a pan of hot water which was standing on the floor. The little one will recover.

CASE DISCHARGED.—C. A. Dilmuth, of Clark's Green, was arraigned before Alderman Howe yesterday on the charge of assault and battery, preferred by Harry Cosner. The case was discharged upon lack of proper evidence.

RECITAL POSTPONED.—The recital arranged for this afternoon, at the Southworth studios, has been postponed until one week from tomorrow, on account of the absence of Miss Freeman and Miss Allen, who are in New York.

CASE WAS SETTLED.—Thomas Summers, who was arrested Wednesday for embezzlement, was given a hearing before Alderman Howe yesterday. The case was adjusted upon the defendant's agreeing to work out with Liveryman Belles the amount stolen.

D., L. & W. PAYS.—The employes of the following Delaware, Lackawanna and Western collieries will be paid tomorrow: Archbald, Bellevue, Brisbin, Cayuga, Continental, Dodge, Hampton, Holden, Hyde Park, Oxford, Pyne, Sloan and Taylor.

A MUSICAL ROMANCE.—One of the features of the Washington's birthday social at the Young Women's Christian association this evening will be a "Musical Romance." All members of the association are most cordially invited to join the romance as well as the general good time.

IN MEMORIAM.—A high mass of requiem will be solemnized at St. Peter's cathedral at 9 o'clock this morning for the repose of the souls of Rev. D. J. MacGoldrick, Dr. John Burnett, M. B. Madigan and Anthony Curran, deceased members of the Knights of Columbus. Tonight at 8 o'clock a memorial service will be conducted at the club house.

WASHINGTON DAY EXERCISES.—The last two periods of the school sessions at the high school yesterday were devoted to Washington Day exercises. The usual number of recitations, essays and orations were given. The selections rendered by the orchestra, boys' and girls' glee clubs, and entertainment given by Miss Farnham are deserving of special note.

DR. GIFFIN ON FIRES.—In view of the agitation about the fire department of the city, Rev. Dr. Giffin, of Elm Park church, has been asked to speak to the volunteer firemen of our city, and has consented to do so on Sunday night. His topic will be "Fires and Firemen." All past and present members of the fire department will be welcomed with the general public.

NEW MATTHEWS BUILDING.—Plans are being prepared for Matthews Brothers for a new building to replace the one on Lackawanna avenue recently destroyed by fire. Work will be begun soon and it is expected that the structure will be completed by the middle of the summer. Neither the Henwood estate nor M. Norton, who owned the buildings which were burned on both sides of the Matthews building, have as yet decided to build.

FRANK SMITH ARRESTED.—Frank M. Smith was arrested by Detective Moir on Linden street yesterday afternoon on a warrant issued by Recorder Donaher, of Elmira, N. Y., charging him with grand larceny. Smith was formerly an agent for the Armour Beef company in Elmira and it is claimed that on January 29, 1901, he embezzled $158.86 of the company's money. He is being retained at police headquarters until an officer arrives from Elmira.

FREIGHT CAR ABLAZE.—An overheated stove set fire to a freight car standing on a siding at the Delaware and Hudson station on Lackawanna avenue at 12.45 this morning and an alarm of fire was sounded from box 12. The car contained potatoes and the stove was used to prevent freezing. The flames ate their way up one side of the car to the roof, which is double, and caused the firemen some trouble. The blaze was extinguished by the chemical. The car was badly damaged and its contents destroyed.

WARM BABIES CAKE WALK.—The Warm Babies, a colored organization, will hold a cake walk in Music hall April 9. The feature of the evening will be the contest between Williams and his wife, of Binghamton, champion cake walkers of New York state, and William Fisher, of this city, and Miss Potter, of Philadelphia, for a prize of $50. About a year ago these two couples met and the prize was awarded to the Pennsylvania representatives. Champion cake walkers from all over the country will be present April 9.

MRS. STETLER'S FUNERAL.—The remains of Mrs. S. J. Stetler, of East Syracuse, who died at her home on Sunday, was laid to rest in Forest Hill cemetery Wednesday afternoon beside her husband, Charles, who preceded her ten days. She is survived by three children, Maud L., Charles A. and Gertie L. Also the following sisters and brothers: Mrs. Conrad Poll, Mrs. Peter Fox, of Scranton, and Mrs. J. T. Williams, of Philadelphia, brothers, John Paff, Jacob Paff, George and Joseph Paff, all of Scranton. Services were held at the Mifflin Avenue Lutheran church. The pall-bearers were Chris Gormeringer, Henry Conrad, Charles Fowler and Henry Dunkworths.

JOINT SESSION WAS NOT HELD.

Sufficient Number of Members Did Not Appear.

An attempt was made last night to hold a joint session of councils to elect three members on the board of revision and appeal, but the quorum was broken. Another effort will be made tonight to hold a meeting.

Then an attempt was made to hold a regular meeting of the select council, but this also failed.

The ordinance awarding a franchise to the Central Rapid Transit Street Railway company was to have come up on third reading, but just what action would have been taken is problematical. Some of its supporters were boasting before the meeting that they had enough votes to kill the Chittenden amendment adopted last week, while other members and some of the objectors, who were present in force, said that there were eleven sure votes against the ordinance.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[Under this heading short letters of interest will be published when accompanied, for publication, by the writer's name. The Tribune does not assume responsibility for opinions here expressed.]

Due to Love Waves.

Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It is somewhat of a surprise to the great number of admirers of the Rev. Dr. McLeod to find out of late that he is so intensely impracticable upon the subject of Christian science.

The trouble with the learned doctor is, that he apparently does not sufficiently understand "the whereness of the whiceness" of that science. This may be due to his want of knowledge of the old Connecticut charter. Had he studied in early youth the theory of "Love Waves" and how they are transmitted through the ether of antiquity from the brain cells of a spinoza to the cranium of an archbishop of Canterbury and from thence to Mrs. Eddy, he would not find it difficult to believe that if he possessed faith as large as a turnip seed, he could remove mountains; cure the sick, and cast out devils. The Scranton reformation would not then "be in it." And the Young Men's league would be out of a job.

Out in Akron, Ohio, there is a Mrs. Excelsior, not unknown to fame, who recently by the payment to her of one dollar, cured a preacher of a bad case of catarrh of long standing by simply blowing "love waves" over the hills and far away to him at Kalamazoo, Michigan, and he was a married preacher at that.

I never thought for a moment that the $1 had any more to do with the cure of the preacher in that case than that the missionary collections taken up from time to time ever reach the heathen. It all depended upon "love waves." And there is no use of denying it. These "love waves" are something. The trouble is that they frequently take a fellow when they ought not to and at such times are liable to make trouble, especially when they come in contact with your wife's "love waves."

That they come from somewhere is certain because they will approach you when alone and minding your own business and while in a serious mood. This is the "whereness of the whiceness" of Christian Science which the much respected and learned doctor fails to comprehend. And so I think that Christian Science depends upon "love waves" and that settles it.

Respectfully,
C. H. Soper.

First Church Dinner.

At its annual dinner today, from 12 to 2 o'clock, the Ladies' Aid society of the First Presbyterian church will serve the following menu:

Bisque of Clams.
Roast Turkey. Cranberry Sauce.
Roast Beef.
Celery. Olives. Pickles.
Mashed Potatoes. Peas.
Maccaroni. Dressed Cabbage.
Orange Salad
Apple, Squash, Mince Pie.
Ice Cream. Indian Pudding.
Coffee. Tea.

An excellent supper at 6 o'clock. Prices, 50 and 25 cents respectively. **

Ask for Kelly's union crackers. **

BOND OFFERINGS.
Spring Brook Water, 1st Mtg. 5s
Lacka. Valley Elec. Light, 1st Mtg. 5s.
North Jersey and Pocono Mountain Ice Co., 1st Mtg. 5s.
Standard Gas Co., 1st Mtg. 5s.
Lehighton Water Supply Co., 1st Mtg. 5s.
New Mexico Railway and Coal Co., 1st Mtg. 5s.
Description and price on application.
Spencer Trask & Co.
66 Broadway, N. Y. Wilkes-Barre. Carbondale.
4, 5 and 6, Commonwealth Bldg., Scranton.

OPPOSITION WITHDRAWN

CLEAR SAILING FOR FEDERAL COURT BILL.

Arguments Made Before the Senate Committee at Washington Yesterday by James H. Torrey, Major Everett Warren, Major T. F. Penman and Congressman William Connell—Facts They Presented Showing Necessity for New District—Both Senators Favor It.

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.—A hearing on Congressman Connell's bill creating an additional judicial district to be called the Middle district of Pennsylvania, and which passed the house recently without opposition, was held before a sub-committee in the senate judiciary committee room this morning.

It had been expected that there would be some opposition to the bill. Judge Buffington, of Pittsburg, and Attorney Rawle, of Philadelphia, had both written Senator Hoar, chairman of the committee, saying that they expected to be present to make argument in opposition to the bill, but they did not materialize, and there was no opposition to the bill.

In anticipation of the above named gentlemen being present to speak against the bill, Mr. Connell had wired several Scranton attorneys to be on hand and be prepared to make arguments in favor of the bill, and in response to his request Major Everett Warren, James H. Torrey and Major T. F. Penman came here last evening and appeared before the committee this morning well equipped with strong arguments and data in favor of the passage of the bill. Mr. Torrey was the first speaker.

He displayed a large map of the state and had the present district outlined, as well as the proposed, with red and blue pencil. The committee was very favorably impressed with the manner in which Mr. Torrey presented the matter. He spoke as follows:

MR. TORREY'S ADDRESS.

This bill is the demand of nearly two millions of people in Central and Northeastern Pennsylvania who feel that they are entitled as a matter of right to better federal court facilities. But it does not stop there; it is also designed to materially benefit the government by a saving in the mileage of jurors, prisoners and witnesses which will fully meet the additional expense of the court, while it will at the same time necessarily result also in the better enforcement of the law.

The division of Pennsylvania as it now stands is absurd, and a glance at the map is all that is needed to show it. This is particularly true of the western district, which covers over two-thirds of the state and virtually compels the whole northeastern part of it to go three hundred miles to Pittsburg for its federal records. It is enough to say of the division that it was made seventy-six years ago (See Act 26th May, 1824, 4 Statutes at Large, p 50, chap. 170), since which time the whole northeast section by the development of its anthracite coal industry has changed from a wilderness to one of the most populous, active and thriving communities in the commonwealth. The vast extent of this district has compelled the provision, from time to time, for sessions of the federal court at three other places outside of Pittsburg, to wit: At Williamsport, at Erie and at Scranton, but Pittsburg is still and always will be the center around which the whole district is compelled to revolve and from which it is and will be controlled, the rest being discriminated against in its interest. There are kept the permanent records of the courts, with their clerks, marshall and judges, and where these are there of necessity is the court itself. Neither judges nor officers, however, desirous of doing their duty, can make it otherwise. Nor can any judge—it may be added—with any satisfaction to himself or to the public, hold court in four different places so widely separated. The demand that he shall, however, serves to show the needs of the district, at the same time that it demonstrates its unwieldy and overgrown character.

SOME COMPARISONS.

Comparison with other sections of the third circuit, of which we are a part, emphatically proves this. Delaware has a district judge, Judge Bradford, and now recently a circuit judge, Judge Gray. Philadelphia has Judge Dallas for the circuit and Judge McPherson for the district court, neither of whom go one step outside of that city. That leaves Judge Acheson, of Pittsburg, to take care of the sessions of the circuit court at the four different points mentioned in the western district, as well as at Trenton, in the state of New Jersey; at the same time that, as senior circuit judge, he is called upon to do duty in the circuit court of appeals for the whole circuit, sitting twice a year at Philadelphia. As a result of this we have not seen Judge Acheson at the last two yearly sessions of the circuit court in Scranton.

The proposed middle district is made up of the central and northeastern parts of Pennsylvania, the main portion of it coming from the western district, but eleven counties being also taken from the eastern.

A comparison of the population of the state and its federal districts at the time the present division was made in 1826, with the present population, as shown by the census of 1900, will indicate how strong the present demand for a division is. In 1826 by dividing the increase from the census of 1820 to the census of 1830 proportionately, the population of the western district was about 516,700; of the eastern district, 683,300; the total for the state about 1,200,000. By the census of 1900 the population of the western district was 3,264,791, and the eastern district, 2,867,321; total for the state, 6,302,115. The proposed change will take from the eastern district counties containing a population of 1,988,112. Under the new apportionment, as effected by the pending bill, the population of the three districts, by the census of 1900, will be as follows:

Eastern district	2,809,811
Western district	2,275,680
Middle district	1,816,615
Total	6,302,115

It will thus appear that each of the three districts will contain a population of from fifty to seventy-five per cent. more than the population of the entire state when it was divided into two districts in 1826, and that the division of the population between the three districts will be as nearly equal as geographical conditions will permit. It is further observable that the three districts comprise the three great centers of population of the state, to wit: The Eastern district being the maritime district; the western district, the bituminous coal district; the middle district, the anthracite coal district.

The proposed district is more populous than such important states as Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, South Carolina, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and California, to say nothing of others of lesser note. It is nearly, if not quite, as large as Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Wisconsin, Iowa, Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee; with regard to which it is to be noticed that Alabama and Tennessee have each three districts; while Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia have each two, and the others, one each, while Florida, with a population of but 890,422—one-twelfth of that of Pennsylvania, and one-fourth that of the proposed district—is accommodated with two.

The new court is to meet at three points in the district, Scranton, Harrisburg and Williamsport. This is for the accommodation of the three different centers of population and commercial activity which are found within it. Harrisburg, although the capital of the state, has hitherto been a part of the eastern district, and has had no federal court; but congress as long ago as 1882 recognized that it eventually would have, and in erecting the federal building at that city provided a commodious court room and offices for it. Williamsport has had sessions of the federal court since 1824, and the burdens transacted there has more than justified their establishment at it. Scranton, in the great northeastern section, is the center of the anthracite coal interests, and the attendant industries, and around it is found a population of fully half a million people, 100,000 of which are in the city alone. The state courts in the anthracite region are crowded with business, a considerable portion of which, with proper facilities, would find its way into the federal courts. The United States courts have been appointed to sit here once a year since 1886, but there have been serious interruptions at times in the sessions of the circuit court, owing to the engagements of Judge Acheson elsewhere, as already noted. The records of that court for the last five years show the following work accomplished:

RECORDS OF COURT.

March term, 1895. Court in session ten days, all of which was given to the trial of the case of Anna Dickinson. Five other cases were continued untried.

March term, 1896. Court in session five days. One case tried. Six cases continued.

March term, 1897. Court in session ten days. Anna Dickinson case retried, and two other cases. Sixteen cases continued.

March term, 1898. Court in session seven days. Four cases tried by Buffington, J., in absence of Judge Acheson. Fourteen cases continued. Three marked settled.

March term, 1899. Court in session six days. Three cases tried, five cases continued, two cases discontinued. At this term the case of the Traders' National bank vs. The Fidelity Casualty company, a suit on the bonds of the cashier of the plaintiff bank, was put over and subsequently tried at Pittsburg, to the great inconvenience of the parties, a large number of the books of the bank being required to be taken that distance for that purpose.

March term, 1900. Court in session ten days. Two cases tried by Buffington, J. Eight cases continued, one remanded and two non-pressed. One of the cases tried at this term was that of Martin vs. the Delaware and Hudson railroad, in which the jury gave a verdict of $52,500, the largest ever rendered in Pennsylvania for personal injuries.

The work so summarized, it is to be remembered, was the civil work alone and was in addition to that done by the district court, which has jurisdiction in criminal cases only. The record of the latter is in Pittsburg and is not accessible at this writing. On the docket of the circuit court at Scranton there now appear —— civil cases demanding disposition and —— cases in equity. At this single point in the district and under the present unfavorable conditions there is thus a full year's work ahead for any one judge in civil matters alone, to say nothing of the criminal work and the work to be anticipated in the rest of the proposed district. No sessions of the court having ever been held at Harrisburg the work to be expected there can only be estimated, but it is safe to say that it will be considerable, a large amount of which, on account of its being the capitol of the state, will be suits in which corporations are interested, involving intricate and important litigation and interstate questions, which the United States, rather than the state courts as now, should handle.

BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS.

In addition to this is the growing business in bankruptcy. This, at the distance that this section is from Pittsburg, is at present a most serious disadvantage. To have the full benefit of the involuntary features of the bankruptcy law it is imperative that we should have the new district. As it is now, all papers have to be forwarded to Pittsburg and all orders and adjudications practically made there. This involves such delays that except for the assistance of the state courts the bankruptcy law would be almost nullified. The courts of procedure in Pennsylvania enables a judgment by confession to be entered and a sheriff's sale of the personal property had in six days, a pace altogether too swift for the bankruptcy courts, acting at the distance of 300 miles. Fortunately, the state courts have been persuaded to stay executions where bankruptcy proceedings have been begun, but this concession has only been obtained with considerable difficulty in a few of the state courts, and how far it will be followed in others depends a good deal on the composition of the court and the way it regards the bankruptcy law, rather than on fixed principles. The only absolute reliance is a district court and a district judge so accessible that execution proceedings emanating from the state courts can be laid hold of and restrained without delay.

All that has been so far said goes to the needs of the people of the district. It is enough to warrant the establishment of it, but it is believed that this can be accomplished without a material increase in the general court expenses. At present the western district is so large that the mileage of jurors, prisoners and government witnesses is very heavy. Jurors have necessarily to be summoned for each sitting of the court from every part of it. They go from Scranton to Pittsburg and Erie, and they come from Pittsburg and places beyond it to Scranton. Pittsburg is 300 miles from Scranton and Erie is even further. They are thus drawn from within an average radius of 150 miles. In the proposed middle district, on the other hand, the average radius would be just about half that distance, so that nearly half the mileage would be saved. As to the mileage of jurors drawn from the territory now in the eastern district there would be no material change; these now all go to Philadelphia from within an average radius of seventy-five miles, and that will be just about preserved in the new district. Now at 5 cents a mile each way the difference per juror when summoned from within a radius of 150 miles or from within a radius of 75 miles—allowing for going and returning—would be $7.50, and on 500 jurors, the estimated yearly number summoned, would be $3,750 per annum, making a saving of this amount by the erection of the new district. Besides this there are the traveling expenses of prisoners and witnesses in government cases which again would be half as much from a district in which the distances are cut down one-half.

WHAT IT WOULD MEAN.

Really the cut would be more than that, for the law requires that a prisoner shall be tried at the next session of the court wherever it may be, and it has frequently happened that a man arrested at Scranton after the sessions at that place have been concluded, has to be taken with all the witnesses from the place of his arrest at large extra expense to himself as well as to the government, to some distant point in the district such as Pittsburg or Erie, and if, from stress of other business the case is not disposed of there, again carried on a long distance to the next place of sitting. This is a matter well known and commented upon in the marshal's and district attorney's offices, and of course so far as possible is avoided. But it is unavoidable in many cases, and when that is so it is not only most expensive to the government, but it is oppressive to the defendant who suffers all the more if found innocent in the end. As a matter of justice, as well as economy, it ought to be remedied, and that is what this bill will in large measure do. Just what estimate of saving is to be made from the establishment of the new district in this respect we have not the

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE TRADERS NATIONAL BANK.
Learn the children lessons of economy—the practical kind. At every turn teach them to avoid waste.
Taught to improve their time and their talents, and to lay by the little sums that come to hand; a right start in life will be had. And they'll finally thank you for all the promptings.
Savings Department
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LIST WAS CLEANED UP

ARGUMENT COURT CAME TO AN END YESTERDAY.

Argument with Reference to the Abington Turnpike Condemnation Proceedings Completed—The Matter of the Annexation of Part of Lackawanna Township to Taylor Was Also Discussed—Woelkers Case Postponed Until the Next Term—Names Ordered Stricken from Petition.

Argument court closed yesterday, all of the cases on the list being disposed of before court adjourned in the afternoon. In the morning the arguments were resumed upon the exceptions to the appointment of master and jury to view in the matter of the condemnation of Providence and Abington Turnpike and Plank Road company.

The petition was filed last year by Senator J. C. Vaughan, representing a large number of taxpayers who signed it. Protests were filed by the Northern Boulevard company, the Abington Turnpike company, the County of Lackawanna and certain taxpayers of South Abington who are opposed to the condemning of the road. The objectors were represented yesterday by Attorneys W. W. Watson, W. H. Diehl, Ira H. Burns and County Solicitor Herbert Taylor, while the petitioners were represented solely by City Solicitor Vosburg, Senator Vaughan being in Harrisburg.

The objectors argued that inasmuch as similar proceedings had been brought some years ago and had then been quashed, new proceedings could not be begun. It was further contended that the Northern Boulevard company has leased the turnpike and that roads operated by boulevard companies are not subject to condemnation proceedings.

Mr. Vosburg in reply argued that objections to the appointment of a jury could not be heard at this time, as the act of assembly distinctly requires their appointment when a petition has been presented in proper form. The principle of res judicet did not apply, he said, for the reason that the proceeding was brought under the authority of the state and was not an action between private parties. There was nothing in the boulevard act, he said, which precluded the application of the condemnation laws to such a company.

Arguments were heard on the exceptions and remonstances to the annexation of a large part of Lackawanna township to the borough of Taylor. W. J. Hand, representing the Connell Coal company, protested against the annexation on the ground that the burden of taxation which would have to be borne by the remainder of the township would be too heavy. Attorney M. J. Donahoe also argued against the annexation.

Attorney John M. Harris, representing Taylor borough, argued in favor of the annexation and stated that every free holder but one in the part to be annexed had signed the petition. The decision in the case, it is expected, will be rendered next month.

Argument was made in the matter of the rule to quash the indictment in the case of Frank Compton, who is charged with having forged a marriage certificate.

There was a long argument on the exceptions to the report of auditors in the matter of the estate of John W. Raub. In the matter of rule to set aside confirmation of account in the estate of the late James W. Everhart, the rule was discharged without prejudice.

By request of counsel for the Municipal League, the rule on Constable Joseph Woelkers to show cause why he should not be removed, was continued until the next term of court. They said they thought a continuance of the proceedings might best subserve the interests of the taxpayers of the ward.

Names Stricken Off.

There was a hearing yesterday in the matter of the signatures of M. Schwartz, Joseph Swartz, Henry Schmulovitz and Anthony Schmulovitz, whose names appear on the petition asking for a contest in the Eighth ward to determine the legally elected constable of the Eighth ward.

It was shown by most convincing proof that the names of the above attached to the petition do not resemble the signatures of the men in question and their names were by order of the court stricken from the petition. It was evident they had been forged. Some time ago the court made an order directing that the costs of this contest should be paid by the petitioners.

New Trials Granted.

Court yesterday, after hearing argument for a new trial in the case of Harry G. Bossard, convicted at the last term of court of being the father of the child of Miss Grace Hinton, of Stormville, this county, granted a new trial.

A new trial was also granted in the case of Morris Posner, who was convicted last week of larceny and receiving.

Alonzo Porter, the West Scranton junk man, was likewise granted a new trial. He was convicted at the October sessions of receiving stolen goods.

Fell Township Contest.

Attorney C. C. Donovan yesterday presented eight motions to the court, asking that eight votes cast for justice of the peace in Fell township at the spring election of a year ago, be declared legal.

They are attacked on the ground that the voters did not have their taxes paid, but this fact Mr. Donovan says, has not been established. He represents Thomas Holmes, who contested Nicholas Glenn for the office of justice of the peace.

Yesterday's Marriage Licenses.

Henry A. Stoeckel	Dunmore
Jessie L. Hagen	Scranton
Henry B. Strine	Taylor
Margaret Weibel	Taylor
August Fuchs	Scranton
Louisa Scholl	Scranton
Moses Olshihana	Scranton
Sadie Meiant	Scranton

COURT HOUSE NEWS NOTES.

The suit of the Scranton Gas and Water company against the Northern Coal and Iron company was yesterday amicably settled and discontinued.

Rules to remit costs were discharged yesterday in the cases of the commonwealth against the following: William Schick, Joseph Mickus, Fred Mink, C. W. Traver. In the case of the commonwealth against John Mundy a rule to remit costs was made absolute.

The will of John E. Humphrey, late of Jermyn, was yesterday admitted to probate and letters testamentary were granted to Harriet Humphrey. The will of the late Isaac Brown, of this city, was also admitted to probate and letters testamentary granted to his father, Moses Brown.

Harry Epstein, who was arrested ten days ago while robbing Falkowsky's cigar store on Spruce street, was yesterday committed to the house of refuge by the court. He was convicted some time ago of burglary but sentence was suspended during good behavior.

An application was made yesterday by Attorney W. E. Watt for a charter for the Carbondale Training School for Nurses and the Carbondale Anatomical society. The incorporators of the latter are Drs. H. C. Wheeler, S. S. Shields, J. A. Kelly, J. G. Harper and Alexander Gillis, and the object is to advance the study of anatomy among the members by procuring in a legal manner subjects for scientific research and demonstration. The incorporators of the training school are Dr. H. C. Wheeler, Dr. S. S. Shields, C. R. Mann, George S. Kimball, D. W. Humphrey, J. W. Dimock and R. A. Jadwin.

The license of Stephen McKenna for a hotel on Penn avenue, near Mulberry street, was yesterday revoked by the court. McKenna was accused of selling liquor at his place on Sunday and two agents of the Municipal league swore they bought intoxicants from McKenna on two Sundays in November last.

Jockey Killed.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Titusville, Pa., Feb. 21.—F. M. Reakes, a well known jockey and trainer, was thrown from his sleigh today and killed. The team which he had been driving turned quickly and threw Reakes against a fencepost, breaking his neck.

Some People
Don't know bargains when they see them, but will buy "trashy" goods at higher prices, and think they have secured bargains. The pleasure of such a purchase is for the time being, only. In a very short time the goods show their worthless value.
There Are Others
Who have shown their appreciation of the immense values we have been offering. This fact is proven by the record of our past week's sales. Some of our $1.00 offerings have a real value of from $3.00 to $5.00. These are what we call Bargains, and such we have been selling during this "Odds and Ends" Sale.

Decorated China Plates, 8-inch, were 50c, now	25c
Decorated China Tea Pots	25c
Decorated China Chop Plates	50c
Decorated China Jugs	50c
Albertine Hand-Painted Vase, was $11.00, now	$5.00
Aurelian Vase, was $11.50, now	5.00

Lamps, Toilet Sets, Dinner Sets, Silverware, Etc.
China Hall.
Geo. V. Millar & Co. 134 Wyoming Avenue
Walk in and Look Around.

The New Neverslip Asphalt Removable
HORSESHOE CALK.
Horse cannot slip and will outwear three sets of any other calk manufactured.
BITTENBENDER & CO., 126 and 128 Franklin Ave.
SOLE AGENTS.

The Newark Shoe Store
Corner Lackawanna and Wyoming Avenues.
As Usual, February Sale.
Big Bargains in All Kinds of Shoes.
You will find here Shoes to protect your feet and look well, and our February prices will enable you to easily own a pair.
All our regular grades marked as follows:

$7.00 Shoes	$6.00
6.00 "	5.00
5.00 "	4.25
4.00 "	3.25
3.50 "	2.95
3.00 "	2.50
2.50 "	2.10
2.00 "	1.65
1.50 "	1.35
1.25 "	1.10
1.00 "	.90
.90 "	.80
.75 "	.60
.50 "	.42

These are prices on regular goods. We have broken lines and small lots at larger reductions.
It will pay you to attend our February Sale.
A Break in the Price of Rubbers—They have been too high for the past two years. Now we will give you the benefit of the cut in prices. Ladies' 60c Rubbers, now 45c. Men's 85c kind, now 70c.
The Newark Shoe Store
Corner Lackawanna and Wyoming Avenues.

Hayes & Varley,
424-426 Spruce St., Between Washington and Wyoming
For Three Days.
Choice of One Hundred Jackets, worth $15 to $20, for $5.00
Choice of Seventy-Five Skirts, worth $8 to $10, for $5.00
Friday, Saturday and Monday.