MUST GIVE UP THE DOCKET

OPINION IN THE EX-ALDERMAN KELLY CASE.

Judge Edwards Discusses the Reasons Why the Former Alderman of the Eighteenth Ward Should Hand Over the Books He Used in Recording the Business of His Office to His Successor-Mandamus Asked for by Alderman James F. Noone Granted.

The following opinion was handed fown Monday by Judge Edwards in the matter of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ex. rel. James F. Noone, alderman of the Eighteenth ward, against John P. Kelly, former alderman of the ward:

The relator in this case filed his petition praying for a writ of alternative mandamus to compel the respondent to deliver to him, the relator, the dockets and papers pertaining to the office of al derman of the Eighteenth ward of the city of Scranton, or to show cause why should not do so. The respondent was the immediate predecessor of the re-lator in said office. The respondent answers in substance that he is willing to hand to his successor the "civil docket, so-called, and all papers pertaining t civil cases, and that, in fact he has of-fered the docket and papers to the relator, who has refused them; but, that he the respondent, is not bound to deliver over the papers, docket, or records pertaining to criminal cases. There are no questions of fact in dispute. We shall treat the answer of the defendant as a return to the mandamus. We cannot find among the files a demurrer to the return. The case was argued as if a demurrer had been filed. Let the relator file a for mal demurrer so that there may be a proper issue before us.

The act of March 20, 1810, section four. (5 Sm. 161), provides that all proceedings in civil causes "had before the justice, shall be entered at large by him, in a docket or book to be kept by him for that purpose." When the term of a justice or alderman has expired, the act of papers to the person who shall be elected to succeed him in said ward, borough or township." The argument made by re-spondent's counsel is to the effect that an siderman is not bound to deliver over to his successor in office any docket other than the one the law directs him to keep, viz.: a docket containing the record of civil causes, and all papers pertaining to these causes, and this the respondent is willing and has offered to do.

KIND OF DOCKET.

If, says the counsel, the act of 1810 describes the kind of a docket which an alderman must keep, and the act of 189 directs him to deliver this docket to his successor, he should not be compelled to legislative authority. And counsel goes further and contends that if by any legislation subsequent to 1839 an alderman is required to keep other records than those prescribed by the act of 1810, the mandathink the argument is more specious than correct. We shall proceed to state some of the reasons which induce us to adopt.

The latter will be again captained by

1. The records of proceedings in the office of a justice of the peace, or of an alderman, are of a judicial and public nature. The office is not only of ancient for by our constitution. It is an important part of the judicial system of the mmonwealth. The official records of coffice cannot be considered as the percommonwealth. sonal property or perquisites of the oc-cupant. When the alderman goes out of cupant. When the alderman goes out of office, his records, on account of their public and judicial character, should be delivered to his successor. This view of the matter is not conclusive as to the contention in this case, but we give it as one of the reasons for the belief that the act of 1828, providing for the transfer of the decker and like marer, in its fer of the docket and like papers, in its spirit and legislative scope, is broad enough to include the records relating to criminal cases.

2. This construction of the act of 1829 is in harmony with the reason of the law, because it meets the demands of convenience and necessity. That the records of criminal cases kept by an alderman whose term of office has expired are often needed subsequently, either as evidence in other cases or as the basis of other or further proceedings, is evident. These records may be needed in habeas corpus cases; or, in suits on forfeited recog-nizances; or in the determination of pleus of former acquittal or conviction in cases where it might be claimed the offenses were the subjects of final proceed-ings before the alderman under the act of May 1, 1851, (P. 1, 862); or in prosecu-tions for perjury, or in many other ways that do not occur to us now. So that on the ground of convenience and necessity, the records should be in the custody of the alderman then in office. A retiring alderman may die, or he may move from the state and take his papers with him beyond the reach of process, or the records may be scattered and lost; but these inconveniences may be avoided by the transfer of all official records and papers to the successor in the office.

MUST KEEP DOCKET.

2. But it is not necessary to rely on the general principles stated. A close exam-mation of the acts of assembly already referred to convinces us that the whole matter is sufficiently within the grasp of the letter of the law. As already stated, the act of 1819 provides that the Justice shall keep a docket in which shall be entered the proceedings in civil cases. As far as we can find, this was the only docket the justice was or is required to keep. In conenction with criminal business, the next reference we find to a docket is in the act of May, 1861. (P. L. 682) relating to criminal jurisdiction in certain counties, extended to Luzerne county in 1866, and therefore in force in

Lackawanna county.

Section three of this act provides that if a defendant shall demand a jury trial, the justice shall make an entry to that the Justice shall make an entry to that effect upon "bis docket." A similar reference to "his docket." A similar reference to "his docket." Is found in the kupplementary act of 1882 (P. L. 273. The general law of June 11. 1885, (P. L. 110), provides that "It shall be the duty of all provides that "It shall be the duty of all alderman, justices of the peace and compared to the defendance of the peace and compared to t

mail to us.

Are You Going to the Seaside

mitting magistrates • • • upon plaint being made in criminal plaint being made in complaints

their dockets," etc.

The conclusion is irresistable that these entries are to be made upon the docket referred to in the act of 1810, supra. The justice or alderman can have but one docket. There is no such thing as the so-called "criminal docket" in contradis-tinction to a "civil docket." The law (1810) provides that the justice shall keep a docket—"his docket." He is not re-quired to keep any other docket. As a matter of convenience he might keep the criminal cases in one book and the civil cases in another book. Or he might keep landlord and tenant cases in one book. cases in trespass in another, cases in assumpsit in a third, misdemeanors in a fourth and felonies in a fifth.

MUST DELIVER THEM.

It matters not how many books he uses. Together they constitute the docket which the law requires him to keep, and which he must turn over to his successor. If our views are correct, it follows that the contention of the relator must prevall and that the respondent must, in the language of the act of 1839, "deliver over his docket and like papers" to his successor in office.

We therefore sustain the demurrer and give judgment thereon in favor of the relator, with costs, and we direct a peremptory writ of mandamus to issue, di-recting the respondent to deliver over to the relator the docket, books and papers containing the record of the official action of said respondent as alderman of the Eighteenth ward of the city of Scranton, relating to all cases brought or heard before him during his term of office, as well as to deliver over to the relator all such dockets, books and papers received by respondent from his predecessor in said office.

AMONG CLUB BOWLERS.

Interest Taken in Formation of All-Club League—Country Club May Be Represented.

The interest already manifested by the city league bowlers in work for the coming season has caused a like revival of attention to matters in the rolling world, by leaders in the all-club league movement.

It is likely that the league this year will include all of the old stand-bys. the Scranton Bicycle club, West End June 21, 1829, section ten, provides that he shall "deliver over his docket and like Green Ridge Wheelmen. The infants of last year's league, the Electric City Wheelmen, will also be in the circuit, and it is more than likely that the Country club will be represented.

Three new alleys were recently laid at the club house, and a great deal of interest is taken in the sport among th members. A first-class team could be turned out, as there are several fast bowlers, who are now getting the guage of the alleys.

The Bicycle club will probably have two teams again this year. An effort is being made by the members to reorganize the famous Black Diaand over any thing else without express mands, which Frank Leonard used to lead to victory and champagne suppers. Frank Beavers, F. S. Foley and Smith Gorman are the leading spirits in the reorganization, and there is little doubt that the Diamonds will have tory provision of the act of 1839 could not the doubt that the Diamonds will have be applied to the additional records. We a team this year, which could, in an

The latter will be again captained by Dr. Wardell, the seasoned leader of so many victorious Bicycle club teams. George Mitchell is sure of a place on it, and so is Charles Moore, if the and honorable origin, but it is provided latter rolls in this league, instead of with the city bowlers. There are many fast bowlers trying to qualify for the other places on the team.

COMPLICATED PATENT CASE.

in United States Court. There was a reargument in the case

of Hanifen against Armitage, before Judge R. W. Archbald, of the district from working for them and we can Federal court, yesterday morning. Both parties in the case are Philadelphians. and the matter would ordinarily be taken care of by Judge McPherson. As has been before stated in The Tribune, Judge McPherson is now on nis vacation and Judge Archbald is ooking after the Philadelphia court business. The Hanlfen-Armitage matter relates to the production of knitted astraghan cloth. Hanifen claims that Armitage has infringed upon his patent, in the manufacture of this cloth, and it is Armitage's contention that

patents had anticipated its provisions The case has already been repeatedly tried in Pennsylvania and New York courts, and yesterday's proceedings were merely a resume of the results and evidence heard in the other trials. It was originally tried before Judge Dallas, who decided in favor of the patent, and then on a rehearing deided against it. An appeal was taken, and the judgment of the lower court reversed and Hanifen sustained in his

This latter decision was made by Judge Shiras, of the United States Supreme court, and Judge Acheson, of the United States Circuit court. Judge Butler, the third member of the court, lissented from the opinion of his two colleagues. Another case, dealing with the same patent, arose in New York state, and in this instance Judge Townsend upheld the patent, and an appeal being made to the court of appeals of the second circuit, his decision was reversed. The Supreme court allowed an appeal and recently disposed of the case, four judges placing themselves on record in favor of affirming the decision and four in favor of reversing.

Judge Archbald now has two cases to consult, in dealing with the case, one in favor of the patent and one against it. Attorney W. P. Preble, jr., of New York, appeared for the plaintiff at yesterday morning's hearing, and Augustus B. Haughton, of Philadelphia, represented the defendant. The case was

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DENOUNCED THE REILLY SERMON

[Concluded from Page 3.]

the Reading Baer." Songs were also rendered by Professor Thomas Rogers WORDS WERE APPROVED.

President Nicholls' references to an agonistic "papers, ministers and priests" were received with unmistakable approbation. When he referred to Father Reilly as one who had defiled the temple of God and who would be cursed for it, a voice from the crowd declared "He ought to be," and a man in front was heard to say "He ought to be kicked along with it.'

In connection with his references to the antagonistic press and pulpit, Mr. Nicholls said: "It is not a novelty to see ministers

and priests opposed to the people. The clergy in England's old days' lined up with the royalists when the people revolted against unjust taxation.

"I am not opposed,' he went on to say, "to any church of any denomination. I do not want my remarks to be construed as an attack on the clergy The majority of the ministers and priests are with us, thank God. I believe in a God above us and that he is looking down on this struggle, and I trust and pray he wil give victory to the side to which it belongs. Be lawabiding and win His compassion."

SACRIFICES NECESSARY.

The necessity to make sacrifices to chieve victory was dwelt upon at ength by President Nicholls. Comparng the miners' struggle to that of the patriots of '76, Mr. Nicholls declared that the present conflict had as much at stake as had the revolution and that f the miners made only a small part of the sacrifices made by the soldiers of Washington, victory was assured. Quoting from an interview in yester day's Tribune with Vice President Loomis, of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western company, in which he said that the termination of the strike depended on how much more sacrifices the miners were willing to make for the agitators, Mr. Nicholls said:

"There are no sacrifices being made for the agitators as, I suppose Mr. Loomis was pleased to term me and your other officers. If the strike was not ordered President Mitchell and the rest of the mine workers' officials would be having a much easier time than we ire having now. If the miners win it is the miners who will reap the most benefits. The officials will not be imnediately affected. If the miners win they will get eight hours as a work day, where they work by the day, or in the case of contract miners, twenty per, cent, advance in wages which will permit them to earn in eight hours what they had to work ten hours for. It is well worth sacrificing your wages for the balance of this year to get your hours of labor reduced one-fifth, and I lon't think the operators can stand out against you that long.

MEANS VICTORY.

"A little sacrifice and victory is yours. No great reform was ever accomplished without sacrifices. It is sacrifies that has brought freedom to this country. Be patriotic, be willing to sacrifice. Be imbued with the same spirit with which you would oppose a foreign foe. Make he other fellow feel, as Kruger said, that he will pay a price that will stagger mankind.

"This fight must not be lost. Too much depends on it. Nothing less than satisfactory adjustment of our griev-Being Heard Before Judge Archbald ances should suffice to end the struggle The operators may have great power and millions of money, we have a power that is more than a match for theirs. We have the power to refrain so exercise that power that their millions will be made to crumble into

nothing. "We do not need lawlessness to win this fight. There are some laws we do not agree with, but we must obey them. The best way to repeal an obnoxious law is to enforce it. The time should come when the laboring people would have a separate political organization with which to sweep the board of laws enacted for their oppressors. Leave that, however, for the future. At present we should concern ourselves wholly the patent is not valid, as preceding with the winning of this strike.

OTHER STRIKES.

"Miners here fought for six months once without financial assistance from the outside. With a couple of hundred thousand bituminous brethren conributing a dollar a week each to our support and other labor unions of all kinds making liberal donations to our cause, we should at least do as well as did the miners who engaged in that memorable struggle. With a little sacrifice you will win. Sacrifice for your own benefit."

Ex-Organizer Fred Dilcher also dwelt at some length on the necessity of making sacrifices to achieve success, and also particularly cautioned the strikers against emissaries of the operators who tried to stir up dissension

among them. After characterizing, without direct designation, the Father Reilly sermon as unwarranted and a tissue of falsenoods, Mr. Dilcher told that a priest in Spring Valley, President Mitchell's home, had written a letter to Father Reilly, declaring Mr. Mitchell to be one of the best citizens of that place, and wholly undeserving of the criticisms applied to him in the sermon in ques-

Mr. Dilcher advised the strikers to refrain from violence out of respect for the laws and also out of regard for their own immediate welfare. The operators, he said, want disorder so that they may bring on the militia and save themselves the present big expenses for coal and iron police.

DEMPSEY'S REMARKS.

Secretary-Treasurer John T. Dempsey made a lengthy argument in support of the contention that the miners must win, no matter what the cost, "Return to the mines defeated," he said, "and you will receive the lash as did your predecessors of years ago, who, as old miners will tell you, were knocked down for simply making a complaint to some foreman.

"Ours is a just and holy cause," he declared, "and we should be possessed of manhood enough to fight for it even to death. We cannot lose if we but stand together. We won the 1900 strike when there were only \$,000 men in the organization in the whole anthracite region. Today we have every mine worker in the region in the organization, and the same leader that we had in 1900. If we could win then, we certainly ought to be able to win now." Referring to the fact that Sheriff Schadt was present in the crowd, Mr.

Dempsey said: "The sheriff. I see, is here. We are glad he is here. I want him to realize

that we are orderly and law-abiding and that, if necessary, we stand ready to help him enforce the law. And why shouldn't we? We are all American citizens, or desirous of American citizenship, and love the old flag as much as any coal and iron policeman, to say

the least." District Vice-President Adam Ryscavage spoke in the same strain as the others, delivering his remarks in Polish. He dwelt particularly on the importance of the struggle, what victory and defeat each meant, and the necessity of making sacrifices to achieve victory. The present struggle, he declared, was not even second in importance to the American revolution in the uplifting of humanity.

HASN'T ASKED FOR TROOPS.

A vaguely-worded, hazy sort of a dispatch sent out yesterday by one of the 'pony" press associations serving the afternoon papers hereabouts told that two companies of the militia stationed at Shenandoah were to be despatched, respectively, to Duryea and Throop, on requisition of Sheriffs Jacobs and Schadt. Sheriff Schadt says that as far as he is concerned the story is a pure, unadulterated fake. He has made no requisition for troops and has had absolutely no communication whatever with Harrisburg regarding troops since the strike began.

A business man in this city, who is a close personal friend of National President Mitchell, of the Mine Workers, was accosted in his store yesterday by a veiled woman, dressed in black, with a request that he warn Mr. Mitchell against attending the Dickson City mass meeting.

"Why, what's the matter?" the woman was asked.

"I see by the papers that you are friend of Mr. Mitchell. I know that there is a plot afoot to assassinate him, and that the deed is to be done today when he goes to that meeting in Dickson City. I want you to stop him from going there."

"He isn't going. He is unable to at tend," the business man suggested. "Thank God." said the woman, and with that she disappeared.

Whether she was talking knowingly, or is just crazy, is a question. The chances are that she is one of those persons who think things.

OPERATIONS POSTPONED.

Once more the resumption of operaions at the Warnke washery, in Duryea, is postponed. It was the intention to start up yesterday morning, but the stockade was not completed and the washery workmen, in consequence, were not taken to the plant. The strikers, however, were on hand and made their presence known. Not finding any colliers to molest, they attacked the carpenters engaged on the stockade and, driving them to cover, proceeded to tear down the stockade.

Mr. Warnke had telephoned for Sheriff Jacobs at the first signs of trouble, and as the work of destroying the fence was under way, Deputy Sheriff Rodda and a posse of five appeared on the scene. The mob was dispersed without any difficulty and work on the stockade was resumed.

Throop was quiet yesterday and last

CONDITION OF TRADE.

The Engineering and Mining Journal says of the anthracite coal trade:

Supplies of anthracite all over the country are getting low, and the public is anxious to see mining resumed. Much of the alarm shown by uniformed writers in the daily press is, however, ground-less. It can be asserted on the best authority that the companies as they resame mining will charge the regular winter rates for coal after Sept. 1, as per schedule, and if retail prices are higher than last winter it will not be because of higher wholesale prices. There is no need yet. In past years October has come without winter buying being strong. In the west the situation is different. One or two roads will doubtless make special efforts to get coal up the lakes, since get good returns on the traffic, but there is bound to be a marked shortage of an thracite at the docks at upper lake points

when navigation closes. At Duluth some docks are bare of an thracite, and others have but very little. No coal is for sale except for consump tion nearby, and rail orders are rejected. At Mississippi and Missouri river points dealers are trying to get Colorado anthracite, the price of which has been advanced 75c, per ton by the principal producers. It is said that orders from points east of the Mississippi have been received for Colorado anthracite, but that producers have made no attempts to fill these orders, fearing interference by the miners' union. Arkansas semi-anthracite will be in demand.

At Kansas City domestic sizes of Penn sylvania anthracite are retailing at \$9.50a \$10 per ton. In Chicago territory supplies are getting low, while the demand is in-creasing, and the trade is preparing to depend largely on all-rail shipments for the winter's needs. Some wholesalers have closed their yards, others occasionally sell a little. Prices were advanced Aug. 1, 10 cents per ton, making the price for domestic sizes \$7.15 delivered. An extra advance before long is expected by some. The amount of anthracite received at Milwaukee during the past two months is not over 6,000 tons, and a rise in prices is possible. Along the lower lakes and in Canada territory, trade is light, as sales are restricted. Importations of Welsh anthracite are talked of at Montreal.

PRICES ADVANCED.

At Toronto dealers have advanced the price of domestic sizes 50 cents to \$7 per ton. In the all-rail trade and along the Atlantic scaboard there are wide varia-tions in the amount of coal in stock at different cities and the distribution of In general the territory near New York city has been pretty well stripped of broken size, and egg is scarce, while stove and chestnut are in better supply; at points east of New York there are more of the larger sizes, while chestnut is scarce. Retail dealers are advancing prices as supplies grow low, and an un-easiness over winter supplies is growing The following retail prices are noted Albany, \$6; Amsterdam, N. Y., \$7; Utlea, \$6.56; Poughkeepsie, \$6; Pittsfield, Mass., \$7.50; Springfield, \$8a8.50; Worcester, \$8.50; \$7.50; Springfield, \$8a8.50; Worcester, \$8.50; Holyoke, \$9; Northampton, Mass., \$7.50a \$8; Lowell, \$7.50; Newburyport, \$8; Brockton, Mass., \$8.75; Portland, Biddeford and Saco, Me., \$8; Manchester, N. H., \$9; Middletown, Conn., \$8; Hoboken and Newark, N. J., and New York City, \$8; Reading, Pa., \$8a\$9; Orange, N. J., \$6.50 a\$7; Plainfield, N. J., \$7; Baltimore, Md., \$7.50; Philadelphia, \$7.75. Coal has been offered at these prices alongside New York harbor points; Stove, \$8.45; chest-York harbor points: Stove, \$8.45; chest-nut, \$8.35; pea, \$7; No. 2 buckwheat, \$4.40; No. 3 buckwheat, \$4.25, and pea and dust, \$3.60, with no quotation on egg or broken.

D., L. & W. BOARD FOR TODAY.

The following is the make-up of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western board for today:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14. Summits west-8 a. m., Nichols, with Summits west—8 a. m., Nichols, with Henigan's crew. Pushers—7 a. m., Widner; 8 a. m., Houser; 11.45 a. m., Moran; 7.30 p. m., Murphy; 9 p. m., W. H. Bartholomew. Helpers—1.30 a. m., Magovern; 7 a. m., Gaffney; 10 a. m., Secor; 3.15 p. m., Stanton.

THE MARKETS

Wall Street Review.

Wall Street Review.

New York, Aug. 13.—There was no improvement in the activity of the trading in the stock market today, but the tone was firmer and did not reflect the disposition to liquidate on all advances which was a feature of yesterday's market. For the most part, however, the stocks were englected and sluggish. The Gould stocks were the most conspicuous in the trading, Missouri Pacific leading in point of activity. There were heavy dealings also in all of the Wabash securities. The Southwestern railroads are expected to gain a special benefit from the large corncrop and the winter wheat crop in that territory is also in a high average condition. The Wabash stocks were especially affected by reports of aggressive steps being taken to secure terminal facilities, both in Pittsburg and in Baltimore for the use of Wabash's eastern extensions. There was a fitful speculation in the soft coal stocks, based upon the benefit felt by that trade as incident of the paralysis of the anthractle trade. There were persisting rumors as well of an intention on the part of the Norfolk and Western directors to advance the dividend rate on that stock. The settlement of the elevated roads troubles helped Manhattan and the Goulds as a group. There was a notable show of strength in a number of minor railroad stocks. The National Lead stocks responded to the reports of a combination of the lead interests of the country. United States Steel shot up % on the news of an additional distribution of \$10,000,000 profits to the underwriting syndicate, thus bringing the total distribution up to \$50,000,000 on actual paid in subscriptions of \$25,000,000. The stock relapsed quickly into comparative inactivity, but with a fractional gain retained. The aggressive steps being taken on behalf of the Northern Securities company to clear up litigation against that corporation and the hopeful views expressed of its earnings by James J. Hill give the Impression that netive stops are pending towards a distribution of the stock. This and many othe

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CHICAGO GRAIN & PROVISION. | December | .67% | 67% | 67% | CORN- | .53% | 52% | 52% | December | .40% | 41% | OATS- | September | .30% | 31% | December | .28% | 39% | PORK- | PORK- | September | .16.25 | 16.25 | 16.25 | September16.25 16.25 15.97 16.00

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 9.80
 9.80

 NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
 Open, High, Low, Close,

 Open, High, Low, Close,
 8.35
 8.40
 8.31
 8.40

 September
 7.87
 7.96
 7.87
 7.95

 October
 7.73
 7.83
 7.73
 7.82

 December
 7.63
 7.76
 7.63
 7.75
 Scranton Board of Trade Exchange Quotations-All Quotations Based on Par of 100.

Bld. Asked

on Par of 100.

STOCKS.

Lackawanna Dairy Co., Pr., 60
County Sav. Bank & Trust Co. 260
First Nat. Bank (Carbondale).
Third Uational Bank ... 550
Dime Dep. & Dis. Bank ... 350
Dime Dep. & Dis. Bank ... 1200
Economy L. H. & P. Co.
First National Bank ... 1200
Lack. Trust & Safe Dep. Co. 185
Clark & Snover Co., Pr. ... 125
Scranton Savings Bank ... 500
Traders' National Bank ... 225
Scranton Bolt & Nut Co. 125
People's Bank ... 135

Scranton Wholesale Market. (Corrected by H. G. Dule, 27 Lucku, Ave.) Flour-\$4.40, Butter-Fresh creamery, 23½c.; fresh

Butter—Fresh creamery, 23/2c.; fresh lairy, 23/2c. Cheese—Hall\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Eggs—Nearby, 22c.; western, 21c. Marrow Beans—Per bushel, \(\frac{1}{2}\): \(\f New York Grain and Produce Market

New York Grain and Produce Market

New York, Aug. 13.—Flour—Market was
steadier and more active at old prices.
Wheat—Spot firm: No. 2 red. 754c. elevator, and 76a765c. f. o. b. alloat; No. 1
Northern Duluth, 565c. f. o. b. alloat
At first strengthened by higher cables,
foreign buying and bullish European
weather news, wheat later sold off under
hig southwest receipts and then recovered
on reports of disappointing spring wheat
yields, southwest buying and demands
from shorts. The close was firm at 15a%c.
net advance. May closed 75%c., Sept.
75%c.; Dec., 75%c. Corn—Spot firm; No.
2. 64c. elevator, and 65%c. f. o. b. afloat
Option market also opened firm and higher on cables, after which it yielded to
favor able crop news and the wheat decline only to recover finally on covering,
and close firm at 15a%c. net advance.
May closed 44%c.; Sent., 58c.; Dec., 46%c.
Oats—Spot steady; No. 2, 42c., new, No.
3. nominal; No. 2 white, 60c. for new;
No. 3 white, nominal; track mixed western, track white western, track white
state, nominal. Option market opened
firm, reacted with the other markets, but

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Domestics

Best Blue Calico. Green Fancy Colored Calico. Best Blue Calico. Green 43 Fancy Colored Calico. Tag Sale, yard......... 44C Green Tag Sale........ Furniture or Drapery Cal-Silver Grey Calico. Green Tag Sale, yard........... 44C ico, good patterns, Green Tag Sale, yard..... 04C 8-cent Gingham. Green Shaker Flannel. Green Tag Sale..... 15c Gingham, 32 inches 10c Cheviot, dark colors, wide. Green Tag Sale, 9c checks, Green Tag Sale .. 5c One Yard Bleached Muslin, good 9-4 Unbleached Sheeting, Green Tag Sale, value, 6c kind. Green Tag yard..... 132C Sale

Infants' Wear Long White Slips, lace trimmed, were 59 cents. Green Tag Sale...... 390

Kid Shoes, all colors. Green Tag Sale, pair 21c 50c and 69c Children's and Misses' Colored Wash Dresses, all sizes, also white aprons. Green Tag Sale...... 39c Sale, yard...... 92C

Children's Wear Corded Waists, all sizes. Green Tag Sale, each... Colored Outing Flannel

with bodices. Green Tag Pique Reefers, sailor collar, were \$1.50. Green Tag

Toilet Department Lyon's Tooth Powder. Green Tag Sale

Buttermilk Soap. Green Tag Sale Perrs' Unscented Soap. Green Tag Sale Half Pint Witch Hazel. Green Tag Sale

Cold Cream in jars.

Green Tag Sale

Candy-2 pound box of assorted Candy. Green Tag Sale, box...... 15c

Cambric Lining-All colors and black. Green Tag Sale, yard.... Shrunk Canvas-For skirt stiffening. Green Tag

Good Quality Percaline -Green Tag Sale, yard.. 8C Cushion Tops-50-cent kind; pretty designs. Green Tag Sale, each....

Cushion Tops-Lot of odds and ends; 25c kind. Green Tag Sale, each.. Women's Vests - Made of good cotton yarn. Green Tag Sale, each 10c

Children's Vests-Low neck, no sleeves, 15c kind. Green Tag Sale, each., 11C Women's Union Suits-Were 10c 29c. Green Tag Sale,

Boys' Balbriggan Drawers-Were 25c. Green Tag 8c Sale

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Lager Beer..

Manufacturers of

Old Stock

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finally advanced on covering and closed firm. Butter—Steady; creamery, 17a20½c.; do. factory, 14½a1½c.; renovated, 16a18c.; imitation creamery, 15½a17½c.; state dairy, 17a20c. Cheese—Steady to firm; new state full cream, small, colored, fancy, 9½c.; small white, 9½c.; large colored, 9½a9½c.; large white, 9½a9½c.; Eggs—Steady; state and Penna. 29½a 21c.; western, candled, 18a20c.; western, uncandled, 15a18c.

Chicago Grain Market.

Chicago Grain Market.

Chicago, Aug. 13,—Grain markets started firm, slumping and their reacting sharply to strong closing figures. Trade was active and changes in the specularive feeling were radical. Less confidence by the bears in the spring wheat harvests was the principal bull arrangement. At the close September wheat was Plastlac, up; Sept. corn, lac, higher, and Sept. oats, lc, higher, Provisions were an exception to the general trend and, turning sick closed 5 to 30 cents lower. Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour—Steady; No. 2 spring wheat, 73c.; No. 2 vellow, 5815a59c.; No. 2 corn, 58c.; No. 2 vellow, 5815a59c.; No. 2 corn, 58c.; No. 2 vellow, 5815a59c.; No. 3 white, 5324a42c.; No. 2 vers, 59a59de.; fair to choice malting, 59a51c.; No. 1 flax seed, \$1.40; No. 1 northwestern, \$1.45; prime timothy seed, \$1.35a4.50; mess pork, \$15.90a15.95; lard, \$19.3715a10.40; short ribs, \$15.90a15.95; shoulders, \$29a6c.; sides, 10951109c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

East Buffalo, Aug. 13.—Cattle—Recelpts, 60; good demand for good cattle; prime steers, \$3.8.25; fair to choice, \$4.59a.7.5; helfers, \$3.75a.5.50; cows, \$3.5.50; canners, \$1.75a.2.75; bulls, \$3.5; feeders, \$3.75a.4.75; stockers, \$3.425; stock helfers, \$3.32.50. Veats, steady; tops, \$7.29a.7.50; fair to good, \$6.59a.7; common to light, \$5.60; grassers, \$7.59a.4.

Hogs-Receipts, 29; market slow, 5aloc lower on light; ba29c, lower on heavy; heavy, \$7.50; mixed medium, \$7.49a.7.5; jugs, \$7.39a.7.5; roughs, \$5.75a.6; stags, \$2.55a.7.5; grassers, \$7.19a.7.30. Closing dull and weak.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,200; sheep, slow and steady; lambs, active and firm; top lambs, \$6.25a.6.50; few, \$6.60; fair to good, \$5.75a.6; culls to common, \$1.75a.5.5; yearlings, \$4.75a.5; wethers, \$4.69a.4.75; sheep, top mixed, \$4.25a.4.50; ewes, \$3.75a4.55.

Oil Market. Oil City, Aug. 13.—Credit balances, 122 certificates, no bid. Shinments, 125,967 average, 87,568, Runs, 98,039; average 75,983.

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