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WHICH SIMPLY AMOUNT TO THIS. WE'VE GOT THE STYLES. AND WE'VE GOT THEM AT THE RIGHT PRICES.

The Shapes and Cuts of Our Capes

ARE IN TOUCH WITH FASHION'S LATEST DECREES, AND THE SKINS HAVE BEEN SELECTED WITH SUCH CARE...

To Make Our Fur Cape Opening

MORE INTERESTING, WE HAVE RESOLVED TO CUT THE PRICE ON THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.

Astrakhan Capes

choicest selected skins, in fashion's latest approved model, worth \$29.90

Russian Seal Capes

rich looking and matchless for service, worth \$25.00

Electric Seal Capes

a deservedly popular fur, owing to its many good qualities, worth \$20.00

Electric Seal Capes

the very finest selected skins, superbly made and trimmed, worth \$40.00

Wool Seal Capes

Two numbers, both equally good values. The expert alone will tell the difference.

No. 1 worth \$40. Special Price, \$32.75

No. 2 worth \$45.00. Special Price, \$36.90

GLOBE WAREHOUSE.

THE VENEZUELAN MUDDLE

England's Ultimatum Has Been Placed on File.

THE TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

Great Britain Lays Down the Law Which the Little Country is Expected to Obey--Stubborn Resistance is Looked For.

London, Oct. 20.—The St. James' Gazette says it is in a position to announce that Lord Salisbury has sent an ultimatum to President Crespo, of Venezuela, demanding reparation for the arrest of policemen at Guayana.

Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain, colonial secretary, the Gazette says, decided upon the final course of the matter before Mr. Chamberlain started on his vacation a month ago, and both agreed that it was necessary to end the frontier dispute at once, even if it had to be accomplished by force.

Washington, Oct. 19.—The British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, authorizes an unqualified denial of the published statement that he called at the state department on a mission of great importance; that he informed Secretary Olney in substance that in view of the interpretation of the Monroe doctrine placed upon the Monroe doctrine in connection with the Venezuelan dispute, Great Britain would ask some definite action in preparing its reply, and submitting it to this government.

Aside from Sir Julian's plain and emphatic denial of this report, it may be stated here that Lord Salisbury's formal reply to Secretary Olney's memorandum was made weeks ago. It was exceedingly brief, and said, in effect, that the importance of the question at issue was such that her majesty's government would consider it carefully before answering it in extenso. It now appears that Secretary Olney's original letter was sent to Ambassador Buxarid, and that the Venezuelan government was informed in August last.

The most interesting phase of the Venezuelan boundary dispute with Great Britain has been the Venezuelan ultimatum which her majesty's government is said to have sent to Venezuela, growing out of the arrest last year of Sergeant Behrens and two assistants of the British police force by the Venezuelan authorities at Uruan.

Sergeant Behrens claimed that at the time of his arrest certain of his household goods were seized by the Venezuelan soldiers. After his liberation he was reimbursed by the Caracas government for the personal loss alleged to have been sustained by him. It is now believed that the Venezuelan government will flatly refuse to accept any ultimatum which will look to the payment of an indemnity on its part to Sergeant Behrens or any other individual. State department officials who are familiar with the dispute between the two countries believe that Venezuela will not accede to the ultimatum which the British police were the aggressors in the first case in crossing the river and planting their flag on the west bank occupied by the Venezuelans; that the arrest of Behrens, while not strictly legal, would not have occurred had he not taken the initiative and thus aroused the anger of the Venezuelan soldiers. Moreover, the country in which the arrest was made is at least fifty miles west of the Schomburgk line.

It is in that part of Venezuela which is in dispute between the two countries, but the control of which Great Britain is willing to have arbitrated. The Venezuelans, on the other hand, insist that the point where the arrest was made is as much their own territory as the country surrounding the capital at Caracas. What action this government will take in the matter of course, he fowled. Should the United States urge President Crespo to stand firm and to not pay an indemnity nor apologize, this advice will not doubt be promptly taken, and Venezuela will thus shift the quarrel with Great Britain to the shoulders of the United States. Should the United States, on the other hand, decide to be decided by the arbitration, Venezuela's course is somewhat uncertain. That she will tamely submit either to an invasion of her country or to the occupation of her principal support cities until the indemnity is paid is not believed by those who are familiar with Venezuelan character.

President Crespo's Career. President Crespo, who has proved himself to be a wise and humane ruler in peace, has also a high reputation for bravery and no little military skill as well. He inaugurated the revolution several years ago, which resulted in the overthrow of the Palacios government, and which resulted in his subsequent elevation to the chief magistracy of the country. He has at his disposal an army of 10,000 men, which, although numerically an inferior force, could be easily increased to 100,000 available fighting men, most of whom have seen hard service. These troops, it is said, could be brought to mass in British Guiana, and there retaliate upon the British for any reprisals that the latter might demand upon the coast, and at the same time take possession of all the territory which has long been in dispute between the two governments, and hold it against any force which might be sent against it.

If the British government attempt a repetition of the Corinto incident, their first step in the collection of an indemnity would be the occupation of Venezuela's three ports of entry, La Guayana, Porto Cabello and Maracaibo. Venezuela's revenues are derived principally from customs duties, of which the major part are collected at La Guayana. The moneys arising from this source aggregate annually \$19,000,000. La Guayana is fortified to some extent, but the fortifications are not sufficiently strong to withstand the attack of the powerful fleet, which Great Britain would doubtless send there to enforce her demands.

STRIKE A FAILURE. The Beech Creek Miners Repudiate the Clearfield Convention.

Phillipsburg, Pa., Oct. 20.—It now looks as if the strike ordered by the convention of miners held in Clearfield on Oct. 15 will be so far as the Beech Creek and Clearfield regions are concerned, a failure. The miners of the Allegheny district, which comprises about twelve mines, at a meeting held last night, resolved not to suspend work and take no notice of mass meetings held in that vicinity. In the Beech Creek region the miners employed in the following mines also voted to continue work: The Royal Acme, Forest, Gearhart, Decatur, Battle, Lancashire No. 1 and Pardo mines. From the Cambria county coal field the advice was that the miners in the vicinity of Patton,

Hastings and Spangler will continue at work, and from the Clearfield region, where the Berwind-White Coal Mining company has large interests, they are understood that there will be no suspension at any of the mines.

At Morrisdale the miners decided to suspend work and remain idle until Thursday afternoon, if the strike did not prove to be of a general character, to return to work. At Bloomington and Oshanter the miners are still on strike, and at the latter place the strike is so far in the Beech Creek region that it is expected that the action of the convention and decision to suspend tomorrow morning.

MADMAN AT BAY.

Armed with a Repeating Rifle and Revolver—a Chicago Lunatic Baffles the Police for Hours.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—Armed with a repeating rifle and a double action revolver, a madman, who is believed to be a member of the police force, was shot and killed last night until 3 this afternoon. Mr. Merwin is a man who grew wealthy in the iron trade and retired some time ago, and is believed to have been in the city when he was shot.

It was 11:30 o'clock last night when the man's insanity took a really violent form, and he fired a bullet into the head of a woman who was sitting in a room at the rear door. Her neighbors called for her, and sent word to the nearest police station. Lieutenant Bondfield, who is in the city at once, at once to the house. They found all the doors locked and the windows fastened. They could see Merwin in one of the rooms, and he was seen to be shouting and firing at the police. He was shot and killed by a bullet which entered his head and passed through his brain.

Several years ago a similar case cost the life of one of the best policemen on the force, and Lieutenant Bondfield did not care to risk a sacrifice of that kind. It was finally decided that an attempt to overcome him with fumes of sulphur might result successfully. Accordingly the best was shut out of the house, and a small amount of sulphur was placed in a small room which did not have a door leading to the main part of the house. The plan was to place a small amount of sulphur in a small room which did not have a door leading to the main part of the house. The plan was to place a small amount of sulphur in a small room which did not have a door leading to the main part of the house.

STATISTICS OF STRIKES.

Interesting Figures from the Annual Report of Colonel Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor.

Washington, Oct. 20.—The relations of capital and labor, so far as they apply to strikes and lockouts during the past seven and one-half years, are set forth in the annual report of the Commissioner of Labor, which is made public today. The report shows that during these seven and one-half years there have been 10,666 strikes and lockouts, involving 1,340,000 men and women, and 2,340 establishments. The largest number of establishments affected, both by strike and lockout, were in the iron and steel industry, 1,488 in these two categories. There were 1,340 strikes and lockouts, involving 1,340,000 men and women, and 2,340 establishments. The largest number of establishments affected, both by strike and lockout, were in the iron and steel industry, 1,488 in these two categories.

The report shows that out of a total of 10,666 strikes for the entire country, more than 96 per cent. occurred in twenty-six States. The total was lost by the employees during the period of 1,340,000 men and women, and 2,340 establishments. The largest number of establishments affected, both by strike and lockout, were in the iron and steel industry, 1,488 in these two categories.

A BLAZE IN DUNMORE.

Early Morning Conflagration Destroys One House and Attacks Another.

Patrick Lyons' single dwelling house, on Fine street, Dunmore, was burned to the ground at 2:30 o'clock this morning. The family had but little time to escape and did not succeed in saving any furniture. A defective fire caused the blaze. The flames attacked the house of Thomas McDonald, which adjoined it, but the fire company arrived in time to save the building.

SUBLIME PORTE IN DANGER

His Submission into a Brief Respite from More Trouble.

IS SURROUNDED BY ENEMIES

The Mohammedan Reform Party Is Anxious to Depose the Sultan—Greek Residents of Constantinople Are Alarmed by the Coming Storm.

London, Oct. 20.—Much interest has been excited in Constantinople and British circles by the return to London of the Hon. Schomburgk McDonnell, the private secretary of Lord Salisbury, who has not generally been known to have left the city. It is reported that he returned on Wednesday from a secret mission to Constantinople. Outside of the most intimate foreign office circles, his presence is scarcely known to any one, and he has been sent on a mission to the Turkish capital was not known to either the English or European press. Mr. McDonnell's mission toward Lord Salisbury is a confidential position. He is trusted to convey verbally the obligations that the prime minister may desire to be put on record in writing.

Through nothing has been made known officially as to the result of his mission, it is significant that coincident with his return to London, the Turkish government has announced its intention to submit to the reform of the administration in Armenia appears to be considered as only a brief respite from the gravest dangers. Since the declaration of Chamberlain's mission to the Porte, the opinion of the Mohammedan reform party, which aims at the deposition of the sultan and the formation of a government under a constitutional system, has been the subject of great interest in the city of Constantinople. On the other hand, it is understood that the sultan has been urged to support him against any movement tending to anarchic. If he adheres faithfully to his Armenian compact, no assurances of support will be given to the reform party.

Several years ago a similar case cost the life of one of the best policemen on the force, and Lieutenant Bondfield did not care to risk a sacrifice of that kind. It was finally decided that an attempt to overcome him with fumes of sulphur might result successfully. Accordingly the best was shut out of the house, and a small amount of sulphur was placed in a small room which did not have a door leading to the main part of the house.

SPANIARDS DEFEATED.

A Column Routed Near Christó—The Capture of a Naval Vessel.

Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 12, via Key West, Oct. 20.—On Oct. 10 a Spanish column under Colonel Cortina and Comander Diaz, left San Luis to go to Christó. On crossing the river Guanajay, three miles from Christó, they met a column of rebels under General Perdomo and had a short battle. The Spanish retreated to San Luis carrying with them twelve or fourteen wounded. The loss of the Spaniards is not known. The vessel captured by the rebels is named the Dos de Mayo, and was taken at a place called Aserradero, eighteen miles from Santiago. It had been placed in an iron boat, and had a lieutenant of the navy as commander, and fifteen men. As they were in need of water, the commander ordered them to disembark in an open boat to get the water. The rebels surrounded the men and made them prisoners, afterward going to the Dos de Mayo, where the commander surrendered without making the least resistance.

HUMANE MENNONITES.

They Will Support Their Own Poor and Assist Other Denominations in Abolishing the Dreaded Poorhouse.

Johnstown, Pa., Oct. 20.—The Mennonite churches of Pennsylvania, in a meeting held at the Mennonite church in the Borough church at Davidsville, Somerset county, near this city, came out flat-footed on the poor house question. The meeting was held in the morning, and the Mennonite churches will in the future support their own poor and that they will assist in keeping the poor out of the poorhouse when possible. This and they have called upon other churches to do likewise.

By unanimous vote at Saturday's session the committee took a decision in favor of the poor house question. The delegates were of one opinion that the poor house should be abolished and to assist in the matter of the Mennonite churches will in the future support their own poor and that they will assist in keeping the poor out of the poorhouse when possible.

The Mennonites are a religious sect, peculiar to every other denomination. In some respects they compare to the Dunkards and the Amish. They hold love feasts, but they discarded hooks and eyes as fastenings for wearing apparel long ago, and most of them dress in a manner similar to the members of other denominations. With them a man's word is as good as his note, and they scorn a man who would attempt to defraud another. They do not care much for the world outside their own congregation, and hold that zeal, self-respect and honesty go to make the man. They take little interest in politics, although the most of them are Republicans and Populists.

PLEA FOR WALLER.

Chicago Jurist and Lawyers Send a Petition to the President.

Washington, Oct. 20.—John G. Jones, a colored attorney of Chicago, called on President Cleveland today, accompanied by Senator Cullom, and presented a petition in behalf of John L. Waller, the former United States consul to Tamatave, Madagascar, at present imprisoned in France. The petition urges the president to do all that he can to secure the release and redress for Waller, and is signed by many members of the Chicago bar and a large number of jurists of that city. Mr. Cleveland suggested that the petition be referred to his mother's trip to Washington. Mrs. Waller is in Baltimore, but will come here on Monday to see Secretary Olney, and lay before him papers in behalf of her imprisoned husband. She will make her home in Washington until something definite occurs in Waller's case. Young Bray said today that he knew nothing about the transfer of his stepfather, but that he would sign the petition, further than the statement contained in press dispatches.

FIGHT STILL IN DOUBT.

Governor Clarke is Liable to Its Defeat in His Attempt to Prevent the Corbett-Fitzsimmons Mill.

Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 20.—Martin Julian, Fitzsimmons' manager, may save Governor Clark further trouble in the matter of stopping the proposed fight. He declared today in positive language that he would not sign any new articles, nor would he consent to a postponement of the fight, and that if Corbett was not ready Oct. 31, to fight Fitzsimmons, he would not fight for Fitzsimmons. He said he had here that day prepared to enter the ring.

A meeting of the Florida Athletic club will be held tomorrow, when Julian will be heard in regard to the proposed postponement and change of contract. Since the decision of Chamberlain to fight Corbett, the opinion of the Florida Athletic club to bring off the above contract here as before. An extra session of the legislature is now the governor's only hope of making good his word that there shall be no meeting of Corbett and Fitzsimmons in Arkansas. The opinion of Chamberlain is generally in favor of the leading attorneys of this city. Attorney General Kinworthy has been in the city engaged in the work of getting the bill passed, and extending to take the case to the Supreme court tomorrow. He stated that if the Supreme court affirmed the decision of the lower court, that would be a great interference on the part of the governor, so far as the law is concerned. What other steps, if any, the governor contemplates taking, the attorney general would not say.

The United Press correspondent spent the afternoon at Corbett's training quarters. During the afternoon's training Corbett did not do any of the different exercises and at the end, aside from a little perspiration, he was apparently as fresh as when he began.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 20.—The United Press reporter had an interview with Governor Clarke at his home this evening. The governor talked freely of the proposed fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons. He said: "I am unchanged in my position. There is no possibility of a fight between these men at Hot Springs. The idea of two or three hundred men at Hot Springs being able to pull off a prize fight in Arkansas when the law says they cannot do it, is preposterous. An extraordinary case."

"How about Judge Leatherman's decision?" "That does not amount to anything," stated in the papers here this morning. "I cannot say what should be done, you can say for me that the fight will not take place. I think it would be but fair for you to advise those people in Arkansas who are interested in the fight to see the fight, because it will never come off in Arkansas."

ALGIERS FLAME-SWEPT. The New Orleans Suburb Is Blackened by a \$400,000 Conflagration—Seven Hundred Are Homeless.

New Orleans, Oct. 20.—A fire broke out at Algiers, opposite this city, at a late hour last night, and continued burning until 9 o'clock this morning, when it was got under control, because very little else was left to burn. Two hundred and twenty houses were burned in all. The fire was confined almost entirely to the residence portion of the town, the owners of which are people in moderate circumstances. The insurance is said to be very light and the loss is therefore almost total. It is estimated that the loss is fully \$400,000, but it will be several days before it can be accurately stated. The fire originated in an Italian's confectionery and fruit store, and everything seems to have been accidental. So intense was the feeling against the suspected man that if he could have been found early this morning he would have undoubtedly been lynched. He was arrested today and brought over to New Orleans for safe keeping. A subscription for the relief of the homeless people, who number about 700, has been started and has been liberally responded to. The public school buildings have been thrown open to them and many have found shelter there.

FIRE AT HAZLETON.

Twelve Houses at No. 8, Stockton, Are Consumed.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 20.—Twelve houses, occupied by miners, were destroyed by fire at No. 8 Stockton, at an early hour this morning. The origin of the fire is unknown. There was no water on hand to fight the flames, and a high wind spread them at will. The buildings were owned by the Stockton Coal company. The loss to the company is \$10,000. Mrs. M. McHenry, Patrick H. Conahan, Adam Kline, Jacob Bosman, G. W. Miller, Thomas Miller, John Mulhern, John Taylor, Samuel McVey, Joshua Wooding, Thomas Burgess and Patrick Adams, who occupied the houses, lost all their effects.

FIRE AT HAWLEY.

Benjamin Hoffman's Saw Mill Is Burned to the Ground.

Hawley, Oct. 20.—Fire broke out at 12:20 o'clock Saturday morning in Benjamin Hoffman's saw-mill, which was located on the flat near the Hazard at the corner of the Hazard and Hazard streets. The mill was destroyed, the entire building. Two large piles of nine ties near the mill were somewhat damaged.

WEDDING GUESTS FIGHT.

William Miller Is Struck by William Paisley.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 20.—William Miller and William Paisley quarrelled last night while returning from a wedding at Humboldt and Paisley stabbed Miller, inflicting a probably fatal wound. Paisley made his escape. A few years ago Paisley was acquitted of killing a woman and seriously wounding her husband.

Fuhrman's New Figures.

Buffalo, Oct. 20.—E. C. Fuhrman today established new figures for the 200-mile American road record. He rode the distance in 11:35, lowering the American record of 12:44, made by R. P. Geary, Oct. 12, 1891, over the Plainfield, N. J., course. Fuhrman was paced the entire distance.

WEATHER REPORT.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, fair weather; slight rise in temperature; westerly winds.

TERRORS OF THE PLAINS

The Northwest Is Scorched by Blistering Winds.

DISASTROUS PRAIRIE FIRES

South Dakota, Minnesota and Manitoba Are Swept by Destructive Fires. Houses, Stables, Stock and Grain Suffer—A Dozen Lives Lost.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—A special from St. Paul says: For the past two days the arid gales and blistering winds of Arizona and New Mexico seem to have been transferred to the American and Canadian Northwest. The chief difference is that instead of the approach of an equatorial storm, the icy blasts of the Poles have held away. This has been the general condition, not only in Minnesota, but in Iowa, the Dakotas and Manitoba. Sand storms and dust storms have made the air a blinding freezing scourge, accompanied, as they have been, by a low temperature, that cannot ordinarily be expected before the latter part of November.

The wind has reached and maintained for hours a velocity of fifty miles per hour, and the alkali deposits of northern North Dakota and Manitoba and the sandy soil of South Dakota and Minnesota have arid and intensified the universal blizzard. Mere physical discomfort has been the result, owing to the force of the storms of the last few days. More than one human life and large amounts of farming property have been the result of such a stormy season. The winds have fanned smoldering prairie fires into fresh blaze and fury and started new conflagrations, particularly in the Red River valley and Manitoba, and the consequences in the way of loss to farmers have been fearful.

Large Areas Flame-Swept.

Seldom have such large areas of country in the northwest been swept by fires. Some of these prairie conflagrations have appeared in southwestern Minnesota and South Dakota, but the bulk of the disaster has fallen on both sides of the Red River valley, Minnesota and North Dakota, and extending for many miles up into Manitoba. Locomotive sparks set three fires on the trip from Red Lake Falls to the crossing at Red River valley and Manitoba, just east of this crossing the worst fire occurred. It swept north and great loss resulted. Another fire started in Kenyonville, eight miles east of Redwood.

Nearly all the country between Crookston and Maple Lake north of the Redwood line have been fire-swept, and the loss is estimated at \$1,000,000. One life is thus far reported lost in this state, a child of H. Timmer, who was burned to death near Hermann.

In Manitoba, near Elm Creek, two sections men of the Canadian Pacific were burned to death. Houses, stables, live stock, grain stacks and hay have been consumed in all directions in the province and have a heavy mortality. It is estimated that a quarter of a million bushels of grain and nearly a million tons of hay have been destroyed.

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FINLEY'S

Fall And Winter Underwear.

THE REPUTATION OF THIS DEPARTMENT OF OUR BUSINESS IS TOO WELL KNOWN TO NEED ANY COMMENTS.

The stock this season is larger than ever before and of greater variety, comprising very full lines of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Vests, Pants and Union Suits. We call special attention to

The Stutzinger Sanitary Wool Underwear

of which we are sole agents in Scranton; the excellence of which is well known, owing to the reduced tariff these goods are lower in price than ever before, while the quality is much improved. We note a few

Specials in Underwear

Ladies' One-piece Union Suits. Three Specials in Union Suits at \$1.00, \$1.25; Children's Union Suits at 40c; Gents' Wright's Fleeced Health Underwear at 50c up.

Three Great Specials

In Ladies' Egyptian Ribbed Vests and Pants at 25c, 30c, and 35c; Great special in Children's Vest and Pants; all sizes. Full line of

Gloves and Hosiery.

510 and 512

LACKAWANNA AVENUE

Dry and Wet Weather SHOES.

SHOES that don't let in wet; built to keep feet dry when in contact with the most vicious shoes for winter wear. Have a pair.

LEWIS, REILLY & DAVIES

111 AND 113 WYOMING AVE Wholesale and Retail.

Fall Novelties

IN FINE JEWELRY.

Elegant Specimens Suitable for Wedding Presents, Birthday Presents, Etc.

Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses and Spectacles a Specialty.

W. J. Weichel

JEWELER, 408 Spruce st. Near Dime Bank.

MRS. MACKAY'S GRIEF.

She Is Prostrated at the News of Her Son's Death.

Paris, Oct. 20.—Mrs. John W. Mackay, mother of John W. Mackay, Jr., who died yesterday from the effects of injuries sustained by being thrown from his horse, reached Paris this evening. She is almost completely prostrated with grief. Clarence Mackay, the brother of the deceased, and Evelyn Fitzgerald will receive the body at its place of interment, when it arrives. The remains will be taken to the Mackay mansion, which has been closed for years, but which will be re-opened on this sad occasion.

The certificate of the doctor, who attended Mr. Mackay, attributes his death to a fracture of the skull.

WEATHER REPORT.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, fair weather; slight rise in temperature; westerly winds.