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CITY NOTES

ADJOURNED UNTIL THURSDAY.—When court adjourned Saturday it was until Thursday when it will meet to count the returns of Tuesday's election.

ALLOWED TO ADOPT THEM.—In court Saturday J. F. Westcott and wife were allowed to adopt Grace and Pearl Deats, children who are charges on the Blakely poor district.

FUNERAL TODAY.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Vaughn will take place from the residence on Market street this afternoon at 2 o'clock instead of 2.30 o'clock as heretofore announced.

CLEARING EXCHANGES.—The exchanges for the week ending Feb. 18, as given by the Clearing House association, are as follows: Feb. 13, holiday; Feb. 14, $174,096,307; Feb. 15, $180,497,99; Feb. 16, $165,158.32; Feb. 17, $174,878,59; Feb. 18, $149,102.32; grand total, $869,729.59.

TESTIMONY IN KELLY CASE.—Judge R. W. Archbald on Saturday forwarded to the secretary of the commonwealth the record in the impeachment proceedings against Alderman J. P. Kelly, of the Eighteenth ward. The testimony comprises 925 typewritten pages.

POOL TOURNAMENT.—The schedule for the games of the pool tournament at the Green Ridge wheelmen's club tonight is Keller vs. Fine; Warner vs. Sade, and Chapman vs. Thomason. For tomorrow night, Long vs. Pond; Jones vs. Rowlison, and Bliss vs. Cavell.

ON MARCH 5.—The John Mitchell club held a meeting yesterday at which arrangements for the Robert Emmet entertainment to be held on Sunday evening, March 5, were considered. It will be held in the Academy of Music and Attorney Bernard J. McManus, of Wilkes-Barre, will be the orator.

TWO HOURS LONGER.—It was announced Saturday that beginning with today the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western machine and blacksmith shops would work ten hours instead of eight each day. This increase of hours is due to the amount of work now on file. The change will affect 500 men.

SURPRISE PARTY.—Lester Hires, of 519 Gibson street, was surprised at his residence Friday evening. The guests thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Those in attendance were the Misses Gertrude Coughlin, Agnes Manley, Annie Cawley, Elizabeth Francis, Victoria McDermott, Lucy McGuire, Katie Burke, C. and Mabel Blaumer, Tessie and Bessie Moran, Florence Lowry, Clara Barrett, Margaret Devers, Mrs. Robert Campbell, James Campbell, M. Murphy, J. Roberts, R. Waring, W. Moir, J. Lynett, R. Shaughnessy, J. McKinney, J. Cummings, J. McCormick, J. McCoy, W. Mathews and W. Conway.

AFTERNOON LYCEUM MEETING.

Inspiring Gathering of Earnest Men in the Theater.

The mild air and sunshine tempted large numbers of men out for an afternoon stroll yesterday, and many of them as on other Sundays wound up by attending the Lyceum men's meeting.

There is a remarkable drawing power about a large audience. The certainty that a man will find it hard to get a good seat, seems as strong an inducement to try for it as can be offered. No doubt the spirit of trying to get what is in brisk demand accounts in a measure for the large audience of yesterday afternoon.

The music was furnished by the Association orchestra and the Ladies' Cymbal quartette of Jamestown, N. Y. The principal feature of the meeting, however, was a very able and original discourse by Rev. John Robertson, of Scotland. Dr. Robertson is editor of the Scottish Christian, an important publication in Scotland, and is devoting a year of his time to evangelistic work in America.

The subject chosen for the address was "Felix, the man who missed it." Graphically he described the rise of Felix from bondage as a Roman slave to the governorship of a most important Roman province. This rise the speaker attributed to the fact that in his youth he was a man of high ideals. History proves this to be the case by showing that "Jonathan, the high priest," a man of noble life, was his intimate friend. But Felix took to drinking and, finally, stung by the reproaches of Jonathan, he caused him to be foully murdered. Then he became an adulterer and finally an embezzler of government funds. This was the man to whom Paul preached "Righteousness, Chastity and Judgment to Come." Startling considerations for such a man! "Felix trembled," but the Devil's old argument "put it off" kept him from accepting the salvation which Paul offered.

In the British museum is an inscription, which was discovered two years ago in Pompeii, which reads, translated into English, "Rejoice O Christian in the Fire." From Tacitus and Josephus we learn that in 79 A. D., the year of the destruction of Pompeii, Drusilla and the son of Felix were in the doomed city. There is a record of the deaths of Roman governors which occurred prior to this destruction, but no mention of Felix death. If then he was alive he was in all probability in Pompeii and the awful ashes and lava covered up every living thing. To Felix, at least, they were but the fulfillment of Paul's warning of a judgment against sin. And he and his sinful companion were buried together and for these hundreds of years they wait for the resurrection and the final judgment.

The closing sentences of Dr. Robertson's address were delivered with great force and left a profound impression on the audience.

Secretary Mahy announced for next Sunday the Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, of Baltimore, a brilliant preacher, a writer of great merit, and one of the leading Presbyterian divines in America. The New York papers, said Mr. Mahy, have been commenting upon the fact that he is prominently mentioned as the successor to the great Dr. John Hall, of New York.

MR. GULICK'S TALK.

Delivered in the Young Women's Christian Association Rooms.

The meeting at the Young Women's Christian association was largely attended yesterday afternoon. It was addressed by Rev. Theodore Gulick, who for eighteen years was a missionary in Japan, and is now visiting friends in this city. Mr. Gulick went to Japan first as a business man, but with great interest in the missionary work, as his parents had been missionaries in Sandwich Islands.

His talk of the country, its people and customs and the results of missionary work was very interesting. A large map added to the interest. He told of the 4,000 islands of the Japanese empire and especially of the four large ones where most of the population is crowded. He corrected the notion that it is a tropical country by showing that it is in the same latitude as the southern part of our country, and that Americans there wear the same clothing as here, for while some parts are warm others are cold, and the dampness of the air is penetrating. The bright characteristics of the Japanese as we know them were described. The rapid progress of civilization opened the way for missionaries in many places, but produced a superficial adoption of "the Western religion." There came a reaction against the inroads of the new faith, but Mr. Gulick thinks the evangelical condition of the church and people is better now than for several years, and a better knowledge of and sincerer faith in Christianity is having its influence.

There are 500 missionaries now in Japan besides many who give their assistance in various ways. There are thousands of fishermen along the coast, and as many farmers in the interior who have been reached by Christian influence. Mr. Gulick paid a high tribute to the missionaries of Japan and told of the work of some of them. One efficient worker of the Church of England was a convert of Mr. Moody while in England, and after that worked in the slums of London. He was a wealthy young man, and went to Japan at his own expense.

On the whole the outlook is encouraging for faithful native workers as well as missionaries.

Changes at Wilkes-Barre.

Edward Irvin, of Kingston, is now assistant superintendent of the Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley Traction company's lines, having been recently appointed to succeed John C. Meixell, resigned, as general superintendent. Mr. Irvin began his street railway service in the days of the old horse car line between Kingston and Wilkes-Barre and has gradually risen by his general capability.

Go to Lane's for your meals. 320 Spruce street. **

Smoke The Pocono 5c. Cigar. **

Today's Special Rubber Sale.

An event that will surpass in value-giving all other sales of Shoes and Rubbers for men, women and children—all marked for quick clearance

Ladies' Plain Rubbers, all sizes, 40c value, at ... 24c
Ladies' Storm Rubbers, Nos. 2½ and 3, at..... 19c
Misses' Plain Rubbers, all sizes, spring heel, at... 18c
Youths' Heavy Rubbers sizes 11 to 1, heel and spring heel, at..... 27c
Men's Self-Acting Wool Lined Overshoes, $1.00 value, at..... 60c
Children's Storm Rubbers, all sizes, 35c value, at..... 20c

SCHANK & SPENCER,

410 Spruce Street.

ABRAM, THE HEBREW A "COME-ACROSS MAN"

WAS THE TOPIC OF DR. JOHN ROBERTSON'S SERMON.

Preached by the Famous Scotch Divine at the Penn Avenue Baptist Church Last Night—He Defined the Meaning of Abram, the Given Name—The World Called Him "Hebrew"—His Human Peculiarites Described—Sunday Newspaper, "An Awful Dish of Garbage."

Rev. Dr. John Robertson, the famous Scotch divine, writer and evangelist, made his opening address in Scranton yesterday morning at the Penn Avenue Baptist church, before a very large congregation. Dr. Robertson, who was formerly pastor of the People's Tabernacle in Edinburgh has for some time been engaged in work in Glasgow, where he has built up a great church. Two years ago when it was decided by the evangelistic ministers, led by Dr. Chapman, of Philadelphia, to organize a mighty campaign of evangelization, Dr. Robertson was invited to come to America. His work was attended with phenomenal results and at this time he has again come at the invitation of leading clergymen, to continue the efforts then begun. He will remain for a few weeks, and among his first points of service is this city. His published sermons and addresses are with one or two exceptions the best known of modern religious literature. He is editor of the Scotsman, a prominent religious periodical and while in America is accompanied by his private secretary, who is giving the mechanical assistance necessary to new publications.

Dr. Robertson, while not unclerical in appearance, would scarcely be taken for a minister by the average observer. He is of medium height, blonde and ruddy; wears a pointed full beard and is still in the prime of life. He is very deliberate in speech and has a delightful Scotch burr, which, with his characteristic phraseology, seems at times to open brief glimpses of Drumtochty or Thrums and the dear quaint people who have been brought so near to their modern neighbors across the seas.

He will speak this morning in the lecture room of the Penn avenue church to the various ministerial organizations of the city and will conduct services each evening during the week. Last night he gave a remarkable address on the subject which has attracted much interest abroad on "The Two Crosses."

HIS DISCOURSE LAST NIGHT.

Yesterday morning the sermon was from Gen. xiv:13, "There came one that had escaped, and told Abram, the Hebrew," the last three words forming the text. The clear simplicity of the speaker's diction and his absence of apparent oratorical effect were marked. As an introduction he gave an analysis of the term used in the subject. "Abram" indicated "exalted ruler;" it was the name his mother gave him, but the word "Hebrew" was what the world called him and was his true name. It meant "Come across." The names the world gives are not always kind but they are true. When the disciples were first called Christians at Antioch, it was when subtle Greek wit punned upon their characteristics. Nicknames are always correct if sometimes a bit cruel, for they make some outstanding characteristic. While the speaker himself had forgotten the names their mothers gave his schoolfellows, he remembered what he and the others had called them.

Abram, the Hebrew, was the "Come-across man." God had sent him across to be a stranger in the land. He had said: "Go across, be a foreigner; to the end of your days a wanderer," and with the Perizzites and the Canaanites he dwelt in gladness fulfilling what God had sent him to be—the "come-across man" on a mission to the heathen tribes, among them—not of them—the type of the Christian, the Father of the Faithful.

The speaker then said with great earnestness: "This is the foundation principle of the life of Jesus—this 'come-across-ness,' this emigration. It is like the United States where you are citizens and yet you have come across, you or your grandfather. The church, the 'ecclesia' or the 'called out' is a gathering of emigrants who have all come across. If you remain where your mother put you in the land of nature and emigrate not into the country of glorious grace you will die and be damned. It was no marvel that Jesus said with such solemn earnestness: Except ye be born again ye cannot enter the kingdom of God.'. Have you emigrated, have you 'come across,' or stuck in the old land of nature whose end is doom?

THE FOUR THINGS.

"There were four things that marked Abram as a 'come-across man,' and by these can be tested whether you have emigrated from nature into grace.

First, his dress was distinctive. The eastern dress is symbolic today as it was centuries ago. In America or Europe it many mean anything, but every sash and tassel is significant and every fold tells its story in the slow moving east. It is still as in the days of Abram and he kept the same dress until his very last day. When the Mohammedan lays aside his fez he has become a Christian, for he has abandoned the costume of Islam. The missionaries tell us that when the heathen adopts a different dress it is practically a confession of faith. Abram was what a Scotchman would call "a ken speck o' man." He was known in the market place by his garb and he wore that coat till he died. There was probably a friend who said to him: "It's your dress, man, that makes them stare at you. I'll give you the name of a tailor who will rig you up like me and then they wouldn't know the difference and you would have peace." But Abram said: "My faith is more to me than a garment. Jehovah called me and I am taught the true faith. This dress I brought with me when I came across at God's command and in it I shall live and die." Christ's dress is also distinctive and clothes the believer from head to foot—a robe of righteousness woven not on any earthly loom with a crimson sheen from the blood.

Another distinguishing mark was his tongue. As soon as he opened his lips there could be heard no Perizzite accent, no Canaanite speech. It had always a foreign sound. He never tried to disguise it. You say of me this morning "how like a Scotchman he speaks." You cannot give me one reason that would convince me that I shouldn't speak as a Scotchman.

MARKED BY HIS TONGUE.

The Christian is marked by his tongue. Whitfield when asked if a certain man were a Christian replied "I don't know, I have never heard him speak." Bunyon when he put Faithful through Vanity Fair emphasized this point by his words. Faithful was condemned to die. A young lady prominent in society in New York and Paris and whose French was particularly polished and elegant had arranged to address a religious meeting in the French quarter of New York. When on the platform she suddenly realized that she had the French for society, for the court, for the theater, but no words for the grace of God, for salvation and love of peace and joy in the Holy Ghost for which her audience hungered. Abram spoke the heavenly accent to the last. So do you. The world, it wearies for the tongue of the kingdom.

In his food Abram was distinct from the people among whom he lived. The stewards on the great trans-Atlantic steamers have learned that porridge is the national dish of the Scot. The American dish appears to be ice cream. The lassies from this country clap their hands as it comes on the table. You will know an Oriental by his menu, for wherever he may be his tastes are distinctive and he has these dishes prepared if possible. Thus is the Christian known by his food and the piece-de-resistance to the world. When he gets the new nature, the new appetite he is hungry for the word instead of the novel and the newspapers and anything or everything but the word. The speaker had been in American hotels from one end of the continent to the other and had been saddened on Sunday in this land of Puritan institutions to within an hour of the ringing of the church bells professing church members to come to the breakfast table with arms filled with huge colored comic bundles called Sunday newspapers—the vilest compound that the printer has ever devised. They pored over this awful dish of garbage with the most intense interest. Judging by induction they may be church members, but cannot be Christians.

The "come cross" soul hungers for the word of God. Believers know it; all heaven knows it; angels flittering past know it; the devils, too, realize the truth of this. You foreigners in a wicked land keep to the food of the word.

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Smoke The Pocono Cigar, 5c. **

One bottle of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

will do the work of three bottles of the ordinary kind.

TEXT OF OPINION IN GIBBONS CASE

DECISION IS BASED ON AN ORIGINAL FINDING OF FACT.

The Reading of Mr. Gibbons' Answer Before the Judges Constituted the Contempt—Objections to Superior Court's Jurisdiction Are Brushed Aside—Mr. Burns Will Go Before the Supreme Court Today with a Petition for a Stay of Proceedings and a rule Allowing an Appeal.

Appended is the full text of Judge P. P. Smith's opinion in the John Gibbons contempt of court case, handed down at Friday's session of the superior court in Williamsport.

In sustaining the finding of the lower court Judge Smith brushes away the contentions of the prosecution that the superior court was without jurisdiction to review the case and limited the question at issue to whether or not Mr. Gibbons' act constituted contempt of court.

The claim of the defense that the election board is the court of last resort, is unsound he says and the section on which the claim is hypothecated is in conflict with other sections of equal force.

Judge Smith disposes of the question as to whether or not the offense was committed "in open court" by calling attention to the fact that the defendant's attorney read his answer—refusing to obey the order of court—in open court, in the presence of the defendant, which, in Judge Smith's opinion, constituted a contempt, without going farther into the matter. Having found this, the judge says, it is not necessary to discuss whether or not Mr. Gibbons' refusal to answer before the examiners constituted a contempt.

The order accompanying the decision directs Mr. Gibbons to surrender himself forthwith to the sheriff of Lackawanna county to the end that the sentence of the court be executed against him.

NOT IN JAIL AS YET.

Mr. Gibbons, however, will not have the sentence of the court executed against him for several days to come. There is a probability that several weeks may elapse before he begins boarding at the county's expense. There is a possibility that the interim in question may extend into months.

The clerk of the superior court has ten days from the day the opinion was handed down in which to remit the records to this court. Before those ten days expire, Mr. Burns, counsel for Mr. Gibbons, hopes, and confidentially too, to have the supreme court grant a writ of supersedeas staying the proceedings and a rule to allow the case to be appealed to that tribunal under the law giving the supreme court discretionary power to review any superior court decision in which a constitutional question is involved.

Mr. Burns will go before the supreme court with his petition today. If it is granted a special day for a hearing may be set. If a special day is not set the matter will have to go over until February, 1900, as today, Feb. 20, is appeal day from Lackawanna county, and only such cases can come up at this session as were appealed thirty-five days before the return day. The Judge Smith opinion follows:

OPINION IN FULL.

The defendant was sworn as a witness before examiners appointed under the act of May 19,1874, to take and report the testimony in an election contest. He refused to answer fully certain questions touching the receipt or use of money by him at the election in question. The examiners certified this matter to the court, and the court, after notice to the defendant, directed him to appear before the examiners and answer the questions. Subsequently he appeared as directed and again refused to answer, except in an unresponsive and indefinite manner; whereupon the court granted a rule directing him to show cause why he should not answer fully as required. The defendant appeared, in answer to this rule, and submitted a written reply, denying that he had violated the eighth section of the constitution of Pennsylvania, and admitting that he had paid certain moneys at the election in contest, within the meaning of the act of April 18, 1874, but without specification in any particular. His answer on these points was but a repetition of the section of the constitution and the statute referred to, and in the same general terms. He expressly declined to give specific answers as to details, "for the reason that such answers might tend to criminate him, and would compel him to give evidence against himself as to persons and circumstances that might be used against him in the prosecution. And upon this he claimed the protection of the bill of rights of the constitution of Pennsylvania and the provisions of the constitution of the United States." With this answer before he court, in effect a challenge of its right to enforce its order requiring him to answer the questions propounded, a rule on the defendant was granted to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt. After argument, this rule was made absolute and the defendant was sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail until he purge himself of the contempt. From this judgment an apepal was taken, and, on application, a writ of habeas corpus was allowed by one member of this court, thereby suspending the operation of the sentence until the validity of the commitment could be reviewed. This writ was allowed in vacation and made returnable on the first day of our session next following.

AS TO JURISDICTION.

Our jurisdiction in the premises is questioned by the appellee, on the grounds: (a) That the proceeding arises in a case involving the right to a public office, while the statute creating this court excepts from its powers that of reviewing such a case; (b) that this court has no common law power, and can exercise such powers only as are given it by statute; (c) that under the act of June 24, 1895, the court alone can issue writs of habeas corpus, and a single judge has no authority to issue this writ in vacation.

On none of these grounds can the objection to our jurisdiction be sustained. This court has exclusive and final appellate jurisdiction of "all proceedings of any kind in the court of quarter sessions, or before any judge thereof, except cases involving the right to a public office." The record before us shows a proceeding against the defendant for a contempt of court, consisting of a refusal to testify in a case involving the right to a public office. But in no aspect does this proceeding, or the judgment of the court below in this case, involve the right to the office in contest, nor can such right be in any manner affected by our determination of the questions here presented. In character and effect, the proceeding is wholly independent of the cause in which it had its origin. In its review we have no right to inquire into the effect or materiality of the evidence offered in the contest or the questions which the defendant refused to answer. It has been said by our Supreme Court that contempt of court is a distinct and substantive offense against the law: Williamson's Case, 26 Pa. 18. In this case, Black, J., in delivering the opinion of the court, said: "It must be remembered that contempt of court is a specific criminal offense. It is punished sometimes by indictment, and sometimes in a summary proceeding, as it was in this case. In either mode of trial, the adjudication against the offender is a conviction, and the commitment in consequence is execution: (7 Wheat. 38). This is well settled, and I believe has never been doubted. Certainly the learned counsel for the petitioner have not denied it. The contempt may be connected with some particular cause, or it may consist in misbehavior, which has a tendency to obstruct the administration of justice generally. When it is committed in a pending cause, the proceeding to punish it is a proceeding by itself. It is not entitled in the cause pending, but on the criminal side: (Wall. 134.) The record of a conviction for contempt is as distinct from the matter under investigation, when it was committed, as an indictment for perjury is from the cause in which the false oath was taken. Can a person, convicted of perjury, ask us to deliver him from the penitentiary, on showing that the oath, on which the perjury is assigned, was taken in a cause of which the court had no jurisdiction? Would any judge in the commonwealth listen to such a reason for treating the sentence as void? If, instead of swearing falsely, he refuses to be sworn at all, and he is convicted not of perjury, but of contempt, the same rule applies, and with a force precisely equal. . . . . I will content myself by simply referring to some of the books in which it is established that the conviction of contempt is a separate proceeding, and is conclusive of every fact which might have been urged on the trial for contempt, and among others want of jurisdiction to try the cause in which the contempt was committed: 4 Johns R. 325, et seq.; the opinion of Chief Justice Kent on pages 370 to 375; 6 Johns. 503; 9

[Continued on Page 8.]

Lamp Sale

Sweeping Reduction in all Prices on All Our Lamps. If you need one of any style, or are likely to in the near future, you can save money by buying NOW.

China Hall.

Millar & Peck, 134 Wyoming Avenue.

WALK IN AND LOOK AROUND.

A MOST COMPLETE LINE OF

Fancy Suspenders,
Dress and Driving Gloves,
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Umbrellas, Mackintoshes,
Etc., Etc.

PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT

CONRAD, 305 Lackawanna Ave.

Ladies' 75c wrappers at 35c

A duplication of our great sale of wrappers of a month ago. Two hundred will go on sale today—new spring styles in all sizes, desirable colors..... 35c

THE LEADER

Scranton Store 124-126 Wyoming Ave.

12½c dress goods at 5c

Thousands of yards have been sold of this lot. Quality is such that you cannot buy as good anywhere for less than 12½c. Double fold goods in neat checks. Very good for children's School dresses and a decided bargain at..... 5c

Extraordinary sale of domestic goods—muslins, flannels, linens, cambrics, etc.

Our attractions of one week ago were too strong even for the fiercest snow storm that has raged here in years. The following are even greater sacrifices, and you may expect a rush here, rain or shine, today.

10c organdies, batistes, India linens and dress ginghams for 4c—Four great lots—yard wide French organdies and fine batistes, worth 10c and 12½c—remnants of fine white India linon, worth 10c—one lot 10c dress ginghams—and one lot yard wide soft finished bleached muslin, worth 6c—all at one price..... 4c

Towels—Balance of our 25c bleoahed bath towels, while they last..... 15c

Also—one lot of linen towels, the price of which was 35c pair, a pair at 20c

Unbleached muslin—Yard wide unbleached, good quality, worth 5c, special today and week..... 3½c

Another lot—extra quality heavy unbleached, yard wide, worth 6c, special 4½c

Flannels—one lot of extra quality striped outing flannel, worth 8c, special while it lasts..... 5c

Cambric—yard wide printed cambric, 12½c grade, special, per yard..... 7c

Damask—one lot unbleached linen table damask, worth 35c per yard at 25c

Elderdown flannel—yard wide and of the 50-cent grade special price while they last..... 33c

Another week of great muslin underwear selling

Absolutely the highest grade of underwear made in the United States at bargain prices that have not known their equal before, the range of prices is the biggest we have ever had, and where there are great quantities of popular priced garments, we also wish to call attention to the fact that the HIGHEST grades are also represented.

27c for ladies, 49c Mother Hubbard gowns—of good muslin, tucked yoke and trimmed with cambric ruffle. One of the banner bargains of this great muslin underwear sale.

39c for ladies' 50c gowns of good muslin, Mother Hubbard style, tucked yoke and trimmed with embroidery.

11c for ladies' 19c muslin drawers, with wide hem and cluster of tucks.

24c for ladies' 39c muslin drawers, with cluster of tucks and trimmed with embroidery.

4c for 10-cent grade of plain white cambric corset covers, untrimmed but well made.

12½c for ladies' 19-cent extra quality cambric corset covers, high neck and trimmed with fine embroidery.

Special sale of men's furnishings

Fifty dozen men's 50c unlaundered shirts, with double front and back, and also continuous facing in sleeves and back, excellent quality of muslin, sizes from 13 to 18 inclusive. Special..... 25c

One lot men's natural and Egyptian cotton fleece lined underwear, odd sizes only. Regular price 50 cents. Special..... 25c

One lot painters' white overalls, celebrated "Freeman" make, regular price 50 cents. Special..... 25c

Bargains in hosiery

Ladies' 12 1-2c hose at 5c—Warranted absolutely fast black with double toe and spliced heels, in fact, cheap at 12 1-2c. Special while they last..... 5c

Ladies' 15c hose at 8c—Another grand lot—warranted fast black and equal to any sold at 15 cents. Special during sale..... 8c