GRAND JURY TO BE CALLED.

Three Superior Court Judges Take an Important Step.

HINCKLEY'S PETITION DID IT.

Discounting Attorney James McElroy's Action in Settling the Case of Levi G. Smith Will Result in an Official Investigation on the Part of a Jury of Twenty Men—Judge Benson Makes a Statement.

At a conference held yesterday at noon the three superior judges decided to call a grand jury to investigate the conduct of the officials of King county in the performance of their public duties. The superior judges have, it is said, been considering for some time the advisability of calling a grand jury, and a petition filed by T. D. Hinckley with each of the three judges on Saturday brought the matter to a head. The agreement was reached after a conference with Prosecuting Attorney McElroy. The jury will be called tomorrow to report to Judge Benson on next Monday.

The petition prepared by T. D. Hinckley is the result of the action taken by Prosecuting Attorney McElroy last week in moving for the dismissal of the criminal charge of obtaining articles of value under false pretenses against Levi G. Smith. Mr. Hinckley has taken a great interest in the cases against Smith and the other alleged warrant raisers and forgers and is of the opinion that the prosecuting attorney's action in dismissing the cases on payment of the amounts taken, with interest, should be looked into by the grand jury. Accordingly he filed the petition, which resulted in the judges ordering a grand jury.

After setting forth the fact that Hinckley is a taxpayer, the petition states that Levi G. Smith, W. H. Heaton, F. S. Kinney and various other parties have been charged with having unlawfully, illegally, fraudulently and feloniously defaced, altered, forged and counterfeited certain instruments in writing for the purpose of obtaining money upon warrants to be issued by the county treasury of King county, and that such sums have been obtained by said parties under false pretenses.

The petition further states that while information has been filed against Smith, Heaton and Kinney, other parties equally guilty have not been apprehended, and that by reason of an alleged compromise between the prosecuting attorney and the attorneys of Levi G. Smith, the proceedings against him have been abandoned and he has been discharged from custody and his bondsmen exonerated after he had paid the county attorney a large sum of money to secure the discharge, but which sum of money the county has not yet been authorized to accept by the board of county commissioners. The petitioner states that he believes the effect of the attempted compromise of the alleged crimes has been to defeat justice, and that such is contrary to public policy and is in violation of the statutes of the state of Washington.

The petition then asks that the judges cause a grand jury to be impaneled charged with the duty of investigating the charges of alleged crime against all of the parties accused of having unlawfully appropriated funds in any of the public offices of the county; that a thorough investigation be made of all of the accounts of the various officers heretofore holding public offices in the county, with a view to ascertaining whether any one has been guilty of any fraudulent acts.

The petition recommends that in view of the fact that Prosecuting Attorney McElroy has already taken a stand in favor of compromising the criminal charges against Smith and others, it would be advisable to have a special counsel appointed to advise with the grand jury in case any true bills be found, and that the attorney be authorized to carry on prosecutions.

The county commissioners Saturday passed resolutions authorizing the treasurer to accept from the prosecuting attorney the sums that have been paid in by Smith and Kinney in the settlement of their cases and directed that the same be applied to the road and bridge fund, and that all of the forged warrants be called in. This is contrary to one of the allegations in the Hinckley petition.

Judge Benson, before whom the jury will appear, said yesterday:

"The charge which will be given the grand jury will be a general one and will not bring into especial prominence the matters brought up in the Hinckley petition. We have been considering the advisability of calling the grand jury for some time, and the petition simply hurried the matter along. We have consulted with Prosecuting Attorney McElroy and he is very desirous of having his position in the warrant matter investigated. The grand jury of twenty jurors will be drawn tomorrow from the jury box."

TO HAVE DECREE SET ASIDE

Case of the Seattle Coal & Iron Company Comes Up Once Again in the Superior Court.

The case of the Manhattan Trust Company vs. The Seattle Coal & Iron Company came up yesterday before Judge Moore, of the superior court, for argument on the question of setting aside the decree of September 29, 1897, which ordered the foreclosure of the $1,000,000 mortgage held by the trust company. The proposition to set aside the decree was brought before the court by the other creditors of the insolvent company, and the testimony in the case was heard by Judge Moore before his departure for the East. Some twenty-five legal firms are interested in the outcome of the case. Yesterday was taken up by the argument of the attorneys for the creditors. Today the attorneys for the trust company will make their argument, which will be replied to by the attorneys representing the other creditors. Judge Moore's decision will follow in a few days, and there is every reason to believe that the side which loses will appeal to the supreme court.

The history of this interesting case, which involves so much valuable property, begins with the incorporation, in 1887, of the Seattle Coal & Iron Company, with a capital stock of $5,000,000, to operate coal mines in King county. D. H. Gilman, who is now in New York, organized the company and originally held most of the stock. A large tract of coal lands near Issaquah was purchased from L. B. Andrews and son for $80,921. The deed was made out to Franklin M. Jones as trustee. Jones shortly afterward transferred the property to the company. In September of that year the company issued 1,000 $1,000 bonds, bearing interest payable semi-annually and maturing in 1917. A mortgage covering all of the property of the company was executed to the Manhattan Trust Company, as trustee for the bondholders. D. H. Gilman was the first president of the company, and was succeeded by Gen. John H. Bryant. A short time before the company went into insolvency Gen. Bryant resigned and Maurice McMicken was elected president. Then came the suit for the foreclosure of the $1,000,000 mortgage, which was accompanied by a request for the appointment of a receiver. In February, 1894, Gen. Bryant was appointed, and the case has been in court ever since.

The foreclosure decree was finally obtained on September 29, 1897, after a number of hard-fought legal battles. It was to have this decree set aside that the petition which was argued yesterday was filed.

The legal firms appearing in the case were Struve, Allen, Hughes & McMicken, for the Manhattan Trust Company, as trustee and holder of the mortgage; Condon & Wright and S. H. Piles, for the trust company, in its individual right, and for Alex. M. White; Fred Rice Rowell, for the Seattle Coal & Iron Company; Strudwick & Peters, Bausman, Kelleher & Emory and Donworth & Howe, for Murphy, Grant & Co. and other creditors, holding claims preferred over the claim of the bondholders; and Harold Preston and Judge Stratton, for twenty-six other creditors.

Marriage Licenses.

Licenses to wed were issued yesterday for William A. Huss (30) and Helena M. Walthew (25), both of Seattle; Joseph E. Mansfield (24), of Seattle, and Lena Sidebothan (21), of Maple valley.

New Incorporations.

Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday as follows:

The Snoqualmie Falls Power Company—By William F. Baker, Charles H. Baker, R. E. Spencer, Sol G. Simpson and Alfred H. Anderson; $500,000.

The Kuntz & Jennings Company—By Alex Kuntz, F. W. Jennings, W. B. Rogers and Charles Flye; capital stock $2,000; to deal in paints, oils and varnish.

New Suits Filed.

The following new suits were filed yesterday:

Ellen B. Crane vs. Gilbert Little et al.—Promissory note; $2,368.43, with interest, foreclosure of mortgage and for deficiency judgment against Charles Craig et ux. and Guarantee Loan and Trust Company.

Laura A. Bond, trustee, et al. vs. C. A. Welsh et al.—Promissory note of July 29, 1892, $3,200, with interest and $300 attorney's fee, and foreclosure of mortgage.

Court Notes.

Judge Benson yesterday appointed Frank S. Southard administrator of the estate of Sophia Taffrezin, deceased. His bond was fixed at $1,200.

Judge Benson yesterday authorized Administrator Thomas A. Davies, of the estate of Elizabeth Watson, to settle up the estate according to the terms of the will.

Receiver W. H. Sanborn, in the case of the Washington National Building and Loan Association vs. Emma V. Muhs, yesterday deposited the receipts of the receivership, amounting to $40, with the county clerk. Judge Moore approved the report.

Judge Jacobs yesterday signed the order sustaining the demurrer of C. M. Easterday in the case of Fay vs. Easterday. Mr. Fay elected to stand on his complaint and appeal to the supreme court instead of applying for a new trial. Fred Rice Rowell appeared for Regent Easterday, and stated that he would not be ready to move the court to sign judgment until he had heard from Assistant Attorney General Vance.

SEE the noted Florance Marvin, who has foretold such wonderful things about Alaska. 614 First avenue.

DESPERATE DENVER CROOK.

Sam Jacobs Captured in the City by Local Police—Wanted for Highway Robbery in Denver.

Sam Jacobs, one of the most desperate highwaymen in the United States, was arrested in this city last night at 10 o'clock by Detective Edward Cudihee. Jacobs is wanted in Denver, Col., for beating almost to death and robbing John Conner, a miner. His arrest marks the end of a search that has lasted for more than a year.

A few days ago Chief of Police Reed received a telegram from Chief of Police J. F. Farley, of Denver, stating that he understood Sam Jacobs, alias Blaksley, was in Seattle. "He is wanted for highway robbery; jumped his bond. If you locate him, arrest and wire me," read the telegram.

Chief Reed detailed Detective Cudihee on the case. Cudihee had a perfect description of Jacobs, and judged that if he were in Seattle he would show up at one of the principal sporting palaces before long. Last night Cudihee's search was rewarded. He saw a young man, finely dressed, enjoying himself in a quiet, unostentatious manner. So far as appearances went one would not have picked the man for a desperate highwayman.

"I would like to see you at police headquarters," said Cudihee, as he tapped the young man on the shoulder. The young man turned and accompanied him. "What is your name?" asked Cudihee. "Sam Jacobs," was the reply. Cudihee did not say anything about the special charge against Jacobs, but Jacobs said that he had not been doing anything wrong in Seattle; that he had quit all his foolishness and was trying to live an honest life.

At police headquarters Jacobs said that he was 28 years old, five feet, nine inches tall and would weigh 155 pounds. He has hazel eyes, black hair and a black mustache.

The crime for which Jacobs was arrested is a celebrated one in Denver. John Conner, a miner, was knocked down with a club by a highwayman and almost beaten to death. For this work the robber secured $50 and fled, believing his victim to be dead. Conner recovered and gave the police information which led to the arrest of Sam Jacobs. He was placed under $5,000 bonds to appear for trial. He skipped out, however, and after a hot chase was rearrested in Telluride, Colo. On being brought back to Denver he was placed under $10,000 bonds. As he has very wealthy relatives in Denver he succeeded in giving this unusually large amount. He skipped again. That was more than a year ago, and the Denver police have been after him all the time.

It is said that he served one short term in the Canyon City penitentiary in Colorado for highway robbery. An officer armed with a warrant will leave Denver for Seattle today.

THE ALASKA MINERS' MASCOT—

1888

1888 Bacon is the best. The best is the cheapest. Everybody in Alaska knows it.

Always mild and will keep indefinitely. Cured by

LOUCH, AUGUSTINE & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Miners' Outfitters,
815-817 First Av.

SPECIAL for TODAY

YUKON SLEDS..... $3.00
SIX-FOOT WHIP SAWS, all complete..... $3.00
ALL STEEL STRAPP PICKS, with handle..... $1.00

Z. C. MILES CO., 118-122 West Yesler Way, Seattle. A. L. PIPER, Receiver.
ALASKA OUTFITTERS.

MRS. BEACH TELLS HER STORY

Says She Was Happy Until Mrs. Brown Stole Her Husband.

BIG DAMAGE CASE ON TRIAL.

Walter H. Beach, It Is Alleged, Was a Good Husband Before He Met Mrs. Abbie Brown—Then He Left Home, Wife and Babies—Mrs. Beach Had to Sue for Divorce—Beach and Mrs. Brown Have a Different Story.

The trial of the damage suit brought by Annie E. Beach against Abbie D. Brown for alienating the affections of her husband, Walter H. Beach, was commenced yesterday morning before Judge Jacobs, of the superior court, and promises to be one of the most sensational tried in this county for some time. It will take two days more to hear the testimony.

Mrs. Beach sues for $5,000 damages. She brought the suit shortly after she was divorced from Beach. She alleges that she lived happily with her husband from March 20, 1888, until a short time before she secured a divorce. She asserts that she was in possession of the affections and confidence of her husband until May 15, 1895, when Mrs. Brown appeared on the scene and "wrongfully intending to injure her and to deprive her of the support, society and affection of her husband, maliciously enticed him away and alienated his affection from her."

Col. Robert Lindsay made the opening statement to the jury for Mrs. Beach, in which he asserted that they would prove every allegation in the complaint, and would show how Mrs. Brown had wrecked the happiness of the Beach family. Judge Humphries in reply for Mrs. Brown stated that the defense expected to prove that Mrs. Beach was a perjurer and that Mrs. Brown was the wronged woman. He said that the Beaches had not lived happily together for a long time before Beach knew Mrs. Brown, and that it was through Beach's friendship for Contractor Brown, now deceased, that he became acquainted with the defendent. Attorney Humphries said that Beach and his wife had borrowed money from Mrs. Brown in large sums and in such a reckless manner that the court had declared her incompetent to administer her husband's estate. He further said that Mrs. Beach secured her divorce from her husband to turn suspicion away from them for having robbed Mrs. Brown. He said that the suit, while not actually a conspiracy, was one as far as it concerned Mrs. Brown.

The defense first attempted to have the case non-suited on the ground that the marriage certificate of the minister who married the Beaches was not enough to prove a legal marriage. Judge Jacobs held with the plaintiff on this point, and Mrs. Beach was called to the stand. With tears in her eyes she told the story of her matrimonial unhappiness as far as Mrs. Brown had anything to do with it. She said that Mrs. Brown had followed her husband around from place to place, and finally secured an influence over him which caused him to leave home, wife and children. She said that it was Mrs. Brown who drove her to getting a divorce from her husband. She had tried for three years to win back his love and affection. She said that at times she partly succeeded, but that Mrs. Brown always appeared to spoil matters. Judge Humphries conducted a severe cross-examination and brought out facts which drove Mrs. Beach's pretty 10-year-old daughter from the court room in tears.

During the recital Mrs. Brown kept her gaze directed to the floor except when talking to her lawyers.

W. H. Christoff, who was in charge of the pumping station at the time Beach was employed there, corroborated Mrs. Beach's statement regarding the meetings between Mrs. Brown and Beach at the station. He was the only other witness called during the day. The examination of witnesses will take the greater part of today and tomorrow.

The husband who is the cause of the trouble sat in the rear of the court room and held one of his younger children. He is a well-built, good-looking man, with very dark hair and eyes and a heavy black mustache. He did not miss any of the evidence, and appeared to be very much interested in all that was said and done.

NOT A FATALITY.

A Curious Law That Seems to Follow Some Persons, Believed to Be Divertible.

It has frequently been observed that when a married couple arrive at the point where they have furnished a nice home and after some years of work and economy are just ready to enjoy life, one or perhaps both find that disease of some sort has made its appearance and sadly marred the happy picture.

A little care in the selection of food, during the time one is well and strong, will prevent the encroachment of disease, whereas a continuance in the use of improper food and drink is sure to build in disease sooner or later, and by some curious law the demon shows himself just when we are on the point of accomplishing some long cherished plan.

But poor lodgment for disease can be found in the properly fed and nourished man or woman.

Coffee is an insidious foe to some systems while it does not seem to hurt others.

In cases where palpitation or unpleasant symptoms of heart appear, or stomach, head, liver or bowel disturbances, it is almost always traceable to coffee, and can be made plain to the user by abandoning coffee 10 days to a month and adopting Postum Food Coffee, which will furnish the elements needed by the body and much the same elements as are destroyed in the nerve centers by the use of Coffee. People can be happy and can realize their wishes if they will use good reason in their daily habits of food and drink. We take pains with our animals to see that the food is carefully selected, yet we are likely to seriously maltreat that marvelous bit of machinery said to be made in the likeness and image of Him who planned it all.

Just think a little, that's all.

HILL'S KID-GLOVED HAND.

Well Informed Railroad People See It In the S. & I.

IS HE BEHIND THE SCHEME?

Hill's Great Northern Road Seriously Affected in This State by "Slides," but the Seattle & International Has But Little Trouble—Central Washington Another Good Property for Great Northern Magnate.

There is not a railroad office in Seattle where the subject of Seattle & International affairs is not a matter of daily conversation, and since the publication in the Post-Intelligencer of the recent news of outside influence in the Seattle & International affairs the future of that valuable railway property has become a matter of serious conjecture. The connection that is established between the sudden upward tendencies of Seattle & International securities, the sale of the Central Washington and the Northern Pacific interest in the purchase, is established by the conspicuous position in the deal held by Messrs. Moore & Schley, of New York, who enjoy the credit of removing the operation of the Washington road by the Canadian Pacific, and the additional importance that Mr. Moore is a Northern Pacific director. The Central Washington was bought up for the stockholders by Thomas A. Shepard, of the firm of Burke, Shepard and McGilvra, upon instructions from New York, and there is small reason to doubt that Northern Pacific influence made itself felt in the transaction, as well as in the purchase of a controlling interest in the Seattle & International.

Now the theory is advanced, and with a showing of reason, that the dictatorship of President James J. Hill, of the Great Northern, is behind it all. Whatever Mr. Hill's interest in the Northern Pacific may be, it is not to be doubted that the Central Washington, which is a logical feeder to the Northern Pacific, by which it gains its only entrance to Spokane, could best be operated by that company and that a market for the wheat, which is the chief product of the soil along the line of the Central Washington, could be more easily reached by the Northern Pacific than any other way. The other interest in the Seattle & International which is charged as being that of Mr. Hill, is the use of the Seattle & International for entrance to Seattle from Snohomish, which would be an abandonment of the coast line for winter traffic at least. This theory sets helter-skelter all others in relation to a possible building of a line from some Great Northern connection into Seattle over a new route. The Seattle & International tracks to this city and the completion of the Cascade tunnel would mean that the western end of the Great Northern would be comparatively free from the annoyances that are annually its share, due to mud and snowslides.

High water and slides have caused but brief interference with the operation of the Seattle & International, while the same causes have affected the Great Northern for weeks at a time. The theories advanced are to all appearances upon sensible lines, and the influence of Mr. Hill in Northern Pacific matters could not be more clearly shown than by his occupancy of the Seattle & International by the Great Northern. The same influence would mark the operations of the Central Washington by the Northern.

Speculation does not end at this point as to future Seattle railroad interests, and the story comes out from the East that President Hill is after the Wisconsin Central. The purchase of this line by the Great Northern's president would give a continuous line under a single operation from Seattle to Chicago. This would prove one of the stupendous railway deals of the day, as there is but one other railroad in the United States that operates a continuous line from the Pacific coast to Chicago, that being the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, from Los Angeles to the town on Lake Michigan. When President Hill was out here a year ago he denied that he was after any St. Paul-Chicago line and stated that when he wanted a road to Chicago he would build one. It was said by papers of St. Paul and Minneapolis at the time that Mr. Hill was too much of a diplomat to tell his real intentions, and no importance was attached to his statement that he did not want to go to Chicago with his road. At the same time railroad men, arguing from the standpoint assumed by Mr. Hill, said that while the Great Northern could only hope to do Chicago business over one line, where it now does business with half a dozen, the increase in its trade due to a continuous haul through to the Coast would more than make up the difference.

The whole situation is one that is intimately associated with the railroad future of the Coast and is one that Seattle is vitally interested in.

WHAT WILL THE POPS DO?

Silver Republicans and Democrats Likely to Hold Conventions Feb. 17—Pops, Feb. 15.

Last evening the silver Republican city central committee held a session. It was presided over by Col. G. G. Lyon, chairman of the county committee. He, however, deemed it inexpedient that he should serve in the dual capacity of chairman of both committees. As a consequence Dr. H. E. Merkel was elected chairman, and Homer M. Hill secretary of the city committee.

The committee hopes to bring about a union of the silver forces. The sub-committee, however, that was appointed to confer with a similar committee from the Populist and Democratic parties, in the effort to have the same date agreed upon for holding nominating conventions, did not achieve a signal success.

While the Populists profess to favor fusion, their city committee went ahead and named February 15 as the time for their convention. Overtures of the two other parties were ignored, although the intimation is now made that their city executive committee may later change the date.

At the meeting last night the unanimous sentiment favored February 17 as the date for holding the silver Republican convention, although it was thought best to defer positive action for a few days. On Wednesday evening the Democratic city central committee will meet and in all probability designate February 17 as the time for their convention. It will then remain for the Pops to fall in line or virtually declare themselves as opposed to a fusion ticket.

Mrs. Miller Escapes the Asylum.

Anna Miller, a woman who was arrested by the police a few days ago for insanity, did her best to convince Judge Jacobs yesterday that she was a fit subject for the state insane asylum. She said that there was no doubt but that she was crazy. The physicians who examined her had a different opinion, however, and Judge Benson refused to send her to the asylum. She will be placed in charge of Police Matron Taylor for a few days, and if there is no improvement another examination will be held.

In Case of

FIRE

What a comfort to know that your policy is in the Aetna of Hartford, the giant of American companies, or the Sun of London, the oldest company in existence; both represented by

Crawford & Conover.
202 and 203 New York Block.

ATTENDANCE IS TOO SMALL.

SEATTLE MINISTERS DISCUSS VERY IMPORTANT MATTER.

According to Figures From Rev. Gilchrist, There Are in This State Over Eighty Thousand Children Who Do Not Attend Sunday School

The Seattle ministers' meeting met in regular session at the Y. M. C. A. rooms at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning with Vice Chairman Randall presiding. Rev. Hugh Gilchrist read the Scripture lesson and Rev. W. H. G. Temple led in prayer. The chairman of the executive committee reported in the matter of the American Bible Society that a meeting of the finance committee of the Western Washington society would be held in the office of Dexter Horton, 110 Seattle building, next Wednesday evening at 7:30 p. m., and that Rev. P. C. Hetzter, the district superintendent, would be present. It was recommended that a committee of the association meet with the Bible society committee and get data for the purpose of arranging for meetings in Seattle in the interest of the society. The matter was referred back to the executive committee with instructions to arrange for suitable representation.

Rev. Hugh Gilchrist addressed the meeting in the interest of the State Sunday School Association. He presented statistics showing that about 30,000 children attend Sunday schools in the state of Washington and that about 88,679 do not. Mr. W. C. Merritt is now in the field as the state organizer of the association. He has organized associations in ten counties, making sixteen county associations altogether. The desire of the state association is to help him in the field until an association has been formed in each of the thirty-four counties of the state. Considerable of the discussion that followed the presentation of the subject by Mr. Gilchrist was devoted to a consideration of ways and means for raising the $1,000 needed to support Mr. Merritt in his work. Tacoma had been asked to raise $400 and Seattle $600 for the first year. It is hoped that enough organizations will be formed within the year to enable the association to carry on its missionary work without asking large amounts from any one point, but in the infancy of the association it is deemed necessary for the cities to stand the expense. Seattle and Tacoma are asked to provide the salary and Spokane the expenses of the state organizer. Some figures were given to show the progress made in Sunday school work in Missouri, as the result of a general organized effort. In seven years the gain in four denominations was 125,000 scholars. In some counties the attendance at Sunday schools exceeded the attendance at the day schools.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY.
Principal Office,
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 24, 1898.

The Washington National Building, Loan and Investment Association, Seattle, Wash.:

Gentlemen:

I am in receipt of your letter advising me that the holders of the first three series of stock in your association have been given the option of turning in their certificates and receiving therefor the present book value of same, although the stock lacks three or four months of maturity. I also note that the present book value of my stock is $966.54. Beg to advise you that it is my desire to take advantage of the offer, and enclose herewith my certificate No. 35 for ten shares of stock.

Allow me to express my appreciation of the results shown by your association, and to say that the stock has matured in less time than that of Eastern associations in which I have held stock. I have been carrying stock in various building and loan associations for the past twelve years, and consider them valuable institutions for any community, affording not only a place of safe deposit for small savings, but also a place for investment which will show good results. My certificate shows an earning of about 13 per cent. per annum for the average time my money has been with the association.

I desire to thank you for the results shown by the certificate about to be paid, and to assure you that I shall continue to carry some of your stock.

Yours, very truly,
N. W. HUGGINS.

Snow Blockade Raised.

All trains on roads entering Seattle were moved yesterday, those arriving from the East being several hours behind time. The Northern Pacific, due to reach Seattle at 11:59, did not get to Seattle until 2 p. m. The Great Northern, due at 10:30 a. m., arrived in this city at 2:30. All mails were delayed, but the postoffice managed the delivery with but small inconvenience. Reports received yesterday afternoon were to the effect that the snowfall in the mountains, at the time the bulletins were sent in, was very light.

SKINS ON FIRE

Skins on fire with torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and pimply humors, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

Cuticura

Sold throughout the world. POTTER D. & C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Torturing Humors," free.

BABY'S SKIN Scalp and Hair purified and Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

XMAS AND HOLIDAY SHOPPERS.

See our elegant line of Fine Decorated China.

We certainly can save you money.

GREAT AMERICAN IMPORTING TEA COMPANY.
803 Second Avenue. 309 Pike Street.
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717-719-721-723 First Avenue.

THE 1898 EMBROIDERIES

Have all the points that attract buyers. Quality, beauty and low prices are combined in these goods.

Cambric Edges, 2c, 3c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c, 12c, 15c to 75c a yard.

Cambric Beadings, 4c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 15c, 16c, 17c, 25c to 30c a yard.

Cambric Insertions, 5c, 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c, 12½c to 50c a yard.

Cambric Embroideries, in sets, edges and insertion to match, 15c a yard up.

Cambric Embroideries, with wide margin for ruffling, 8c, 9c, 10c, 12½c, 15c a yard.

Cambric Baby Sets, edge and insertion to match, 35c to 50c.

Cambric All Overs, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.20, $1.50 to $3.00 a yard.

Nainsook Edges, 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c 12½c, 13c, 14c, 15c, 16c, 17c, 19c, 20c, 22c, 25c to $1.50 a yard.

Nainsook Beading, 10c, 15c, 17c, 18c, 22c, 25c a yard.

Nainsook Insertions, 12c, 15c, 18c, 19c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 50c to 75c a yard.

Nainsook Embroideries, in sets, edges and insertions to match, 25c a yard up.

Nainsook Hemstitched Novelties, 18c to 25c a yard.

Nainsook Wide Margin Embroidery, for ruffling, 12c to 25c a yard.

Nainsook All Overs, 75c, $1.25, $1.60, $2.50, $4.25, $4.50 to $6.00 a yard.

Swiss edges, 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c, 12c, 13c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c, 28c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c to 75c a yard.

Swiss Beadings, 10c, 13c, 15c, 20c, 25c.

Swiss Insertions, 5c, 8c, 10c, 15c, 18c, 17c, 20c, 25c.

Swiss Hemstitched Novelties, 10c to 25c.

Swiss Sets, edges and insertions to match, 25c to $4.50 a yard.

Swiss Flouncings, 50c, 75c, 95c, $1.25 a yard.

Swiss Apron Flouncings, 90c to $1.75 a yard.

Special values in Cambric Embroideries at 5c, 8c, 10c, 16c and 25c a yard.

Infants' Footwear.

We can interest mothers who want nice Footwear for their babies, and at moderate prices:

We have just received a large line of Infants' and Small Children's Fine Shoes, in both hard and soft soles, ranging in price from 50c to $1.25.

Among them will be found the Little Front Lace, Hand-turn, New Coin Toe, Patent Tip, Spring Heel, at $1.25.

The Black Cloth Top, Square Toe, Spring Heel, Patent Tip, at $1.25.

The Dongola Turn, Wedge Heel, Square Toe, at 75c.

Same thing without Spring Heel, 50c.

Our assortment of colors in Infants' Soft Sole Button and Lace Shoes is now very complete. We have them in blue, pink, white, brown, chocolate, tan, black and tan combinations.

Overcoats, Ready to Wear.

Our $12.50 Overcoats in black and blue all-wool Kersey are stylish in appearance and excellent in wear; the body lining is double twilled imported Italian cloth that won't wear out or fray; silk velvet collar that won't crock; thoroughly well made and finished.

Our $15.00 black and blue all-wool Kersey Overcoat, body lining of imported Circassian—the richest of linings; French faced to the arm-holes; is really worth $18.00, but our small sizes are all sold. We can fit a breast measure from 38 to 44 inches.

Our $20.00 black and blue all-wool Kersey Overcoats, some with Italian, some with satin yoke and all-wool clay body lining; fly front, raw edge and double stitched lap seams, hand-made collar, lapel and buttonholes; swell cut; are a special at $20.

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