ECONOMICS IN ZANZIBAR

Recent Remarkable Trade Conditions in the African State.

A Failure of the Clove Crop, Scarcity of Rains, and the Boer War Cause Hard Times—Heavy Tribute Paid by the Natives to Their Religious Chiefs—The Interests of America.

Harris R. Childs, Vice Consul at Zanzibar, has sent to the State Department the following interesting review of recent trade and economic conditions in that country:

"While the trade of Zanzibar during the last twelve months has been average, it is remarkable for the fluctuating markets that have occurred during that period.

"The year started brilliantly, owing to the prosperity resulting from the enormous clove crop of the preceding year and the money put into circulation by the opening up of the Uganda Railway.

"In October a turn for the worse came. The Boer war began and business was hampered by the uncertainty usual at such times. Censors prevented the use of private codes. Telegraphing was not only very expensive, but most unsatisfactory.

"Rains failed on the coast. Countries that used to export grain became buyers at famine rates. The clove crop was the smallest for many years, almost a record. It was only 6,965,000 pounds, as against 21,000,000 pounds for the year before.

"In the midst of these hard time Aga Khan, prince and spiritual head of the Khoja community, the principal Indian merchants of Zanzibar, arrived on a tour of inspection and collection. The Khojas, who are probably one of the most faithful of all 'The Faithful' castes, prepared royally for his coming. They built houses, they imported horses, they had ready a very worthy retinue, all of which cost money they could ill afford. Hundreds came from the coast, but, instead of this having the effect upon trade that a large European gathering of that kind has, it was quite the contrary. The Indians took their holiday in worshiping and paying tribute. Women threw their jewels at his feet; men wronged their creditors and gave the money to him. Hardly a rupee of all this was left in Zanzibar. It is estimated that the prince took from Zanzibar no less than 600,000 rupees (about $200,000).

"One item of export only has increased, namely, hides. This was directly owing to the famine on the coast. The cattle could not be fed and died or were killed for their hides. The greatest importer of Zanzibar hides was the United States.

"Zanzibar, from an economic standpoint, is an interesting study. It might be likened, this half-way house of eastern Africa, to the place where two tides meet. In the lack of current, a scum of flotsam and jetsam remains. India sends sends her plague refugees, South Africa her war fugitives. The northeast monsoon brings down loads of passengers from the Persian Gulf that never seem to realize the use of the southwest monsoon.

"The Germans, aided by their subsidized freight lines and factories, are a great power here; but after all their greatest trade is in articles 'Made in Germany,' an expression, by the way, that is appreciated as far inland as Livingstone's tree.

"France furnishes wines and articles de luxe. England sends beer and spirits, and also competes to a great extent with the Germans for the trade in printed goods, being largely hampered, however, by a conservatism that tries to sell the native what she has, rather than what he wants.

"America's largest trade is in kerosene and grey sheetings and shirtings. Of kerosene, $100,000 worth was imported last year; of cotton goods, $250,000 worth. It is interesting to note here the general satisfaction that the American locomotives sent out for the Uganda Railway are giving.

"The general list of exports to different parts of the world is published at the end of the calendar year only, and at the present time no figures can be given. Declared exports to the United States for the fiscal year just ended are as follows:

"Ambergris, $325; calfskins, $13,446.58; cowhides, $55,436.95; chilies, $20,675.34; cloves, $40,066.27; goatskins, $58,853.83; gum animi, $17,139.92, and ivory, $179,030.26.

"Ivory is undoubtedly decreasing, but the finding of old hoards and the fact that the caravans push each year farther inland keeps the supply up to the average. The British and German authorities in their sphere of influence are trying to preserve the elephant by charging heavy gun-license fees and by prohibiting, under heavy penalties, the killing of immature and female elephants. The largest pair of tusks ever found were shot last year near Mount Kilimanjaro. They weighed, respectively, 224 and 239 pounds. They were of the finest quality of ivory and without disease or flaw of any kind. They were sent to the United States.

"The Uganda Railway progresses. It will probably be completed in about three years. Hitherto, the only influence it has had upon trade is through the number of coolies engaged in construction and the supplies necessary for their maintenance.

"It is evidently the aim of the British Government to make Mombasa, the port of the railway, displace Zanzibar as the most important port of East Africa. Whether European enterprise can overcome native prejudice and the prestige of centuries remains to be seen. Zanzibar watches half interestedly, half sleepily. Zanzibar's excuse for being was her Arab population. The Arab's raison d'etre is the slave; the slave has been taken from him, and the Arab has lost his occupation."

The surest way to keep the womanly health is to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It promotes perfect regularity. It dries the drains which weaken women. It cures inflammation, ulceration, and female weakness. It soothes and strengthens the nerves, drives away despondency, and gives a healthy appetite and refreshing sleep. It makes childbirth easy, and nursing mothers will find in it a strength giving tonic.

"Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine, nor other narcotic.

"I never courted newspaper notoriety," writes Mrs. E. A. Bender, of Keene, Coshocton Co., Ohio, "yet I am not afraid to speak a good word for your 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pleasant Pellets.' Over a year ago I suffered terribly for nearly four weeks with prolapsus and weakness. After using one bottle of 'Favorite Prescription' and one of 'Pellets' I was a well woman. I have taken no medicine since and have had no symptoms of my former trouble. Have used the 'Favorite Prescription' at different times for more than four years and find it has no equal."

Free. Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, in paper covers, sent *free*, on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. In cloth binding 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOOTBALL WORK BEGINS.

Pennsylvania Candidates Practice on Franklin Field.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—Coach George Woodruff, of the University of Pennsylvania football team, returned yesterday from a short vacation at Atlantic City. Although the regular preliminary practice of the 1900 football squad does not begin until next Wednesday, about a dozen of the more enthusiastic of this year's squad visited Franklin Field in the afternoon, and some lively practice was indulged in, under the direction of the veteran coach. The official call is for September 12.

Coach Woodruff is in good condition for the year's work, aside from a cold, which he contracted while at Atlantic City. Throughout the summer he has been working with a few of the university boys who live nearby. Those who reported yesterday were R. R. Dettre, Oscar Zimmerman, George Johnson, Edward Newton, C. P. Sterner, Nelson Graves, E. G. Lavino, W. H. Hepburn, J. P. Forsythe, and F. N. Magee. Of these Zimmerman was a substitute on last year's team; Johnson, Newton, and Forsythe were members of the scrub team; Lavino and Hepburn were members of the freshman team, and Graves, Sterner, and Magee are new men.

The practice was light, consisting chiefly of kicking and catching the ball and practicing the quarterback kick. Coach Woodruff is very partial to the quarterback kick. He uses it, however, more as a form of practice than with any idea of making any extensive use of this play. Quite a crowd of enthusiasts watched the practice. Among them were Overfield, of last year's team, and George Brooke. Manager Theodore S. Bean was also on hand to get ready for the coming season. Captain Hare has also returned from his trip abroad with the track team, and will report in a few days.

In many respects Pennsylvania's football prospects are much brighter than they were last year. The schedule, while containing the same number of games, is much better arranged, and as a result will not contain so many hard games. The fact that Woodruff and Murphy did not work well together last year was one reason for the poor showing of the team. Murphy's retirement leaves Woodruff in entire control. He will take charge of the training and physical condition of the men, as well as giving them football instructions. Although this means plenty of hard work, there is no doubt but that this plan will be better than having two men working along different lines. The individual coaching which was given last year by the graduate coaches will also be dispensed with, and the ideas and systems will be taught only by Coach Woodruff.

In point of material this year's squad will hardly come up to last year's list of candidates. Outland, Overfield, Coombs, Snover, Kennedy, and Stahle are ineligible. Seven of last year's men out of the fourteen who were awarded P's will return and try for the team. These are Hare, McCracken, Wallace, Teas, Potter, John Gardiner, and Woodley. McCloskey and Hodge, of the substitutes; Snook, Amyot, Davidson, McClellan, and Scarlett, of last year's second team; W. Gardiner, Schoch, Metzger, and Lavino, of the freshman team, are all men who give promise of ability. Besides these there is a long list of new men from whom the coach will make selections.

THE ENDLESS PRAYER CHAIN.

Curious Comments Received by the W. C. T. U.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 6.—The members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who began an "endless chain" of prayers for the defeat of President McKinley are receiving many letters from different parts of the country and some of them are unique. Some of the writers take the women severely to task for mixing in politics and some heartily approve their plan and promise co-operation.

John Ward writes heartily endorsing the scheme and saying he has felt for some years that Christ made a mistake in drinking wine and symbolizing it in the Lord's supper.

John McGahie, of Brooklyn, tells Mrs. Balch she has made a great mistake. "McKinley," he writes, "is a man of destiny and will win out in spite of the prayer crusade." James L. Dorcas, of Wyandot, Mich., writes as follows: "I promise to repeat your prayer five times a day or until the low-minded black Republicans are defeated."

Jennie Ott, of New York, advises Mrs. Balch to put her prayer chain in the closet with her old shoes. "It is the lot of women," she writes, "to make consummate asses of themselves."

Mrs. V. Vanderson, of New Rochelle, N. Y., writes that she had a noble son whom she gave for the cause of the oppressed, and that she considered McKinley unworthy of the name of man.

FAMILY SAVED FROM FIRE.

Neighbor Breaks Into a House and Warns the Occupants.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Sept. 6.—The family of William Felheiber, near Phoebus, had a narrow escape from being burned to death yesterday morning, and to Marshall Webber's efforts they owe their lives. Mr. Webber noticed flames issuing from the roof of Mr. Felheiber's residence. He immediately shouted "Fire!" and started at breakneck speed for the burning building. When he reached the place Felheiber's family was totally unaware of their perilous condition and the doors were all locked.

Webber threw himself against the door leading into the front entrance and forced it in. He hastily ran up to the room in which Mr. Felheiber was sleeping and notified him that the house was almost enveloped in flames. Webber next went to the room in which the small sons of the family were slumbering, and, catching them under his arms, took them out of the building. The loss will probably reach $800 on the building, while the loss on the furniture is not known.

Surveying for a Ship Channel.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 6.—A survey of the Trent River, near Newbern, for the purpose of dredging a ship channel began yesterday. Next week a survey of the ship channel through the North Carolina "sounds" will begin. This is the route which is desired so that vessels may avoid Cape Hatteras. The route now proposed is through Dismal Swamp Canal, which is to be dredged to a depth of sixteen feet; through Albemarle Sound, where considerable dredging will be required; through Croatan Sound, where eighteen miles of it will be necessary; through Pamlico Sound, where there will be several miles of it, and then from Harbor Island to Beaufort, where the channel will have to be dredged and straightened for a long distance.

Fighting San Jose Scale.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 6.—The State Crop Pest Commission has received the report of Gerald McCarthy, the State entomologist. It was to the effect that there is yet San Jose scale in some nurseries; that J. Van Lindly, of one nursery, had destroyed the infected trees, and that the other nurserymen were generally willing to take the same step. Van Lindly two years ago destroyed 60,000 infected trees near Southern Pines for the same reason.

His Liberal Policy.

(From the Chicago Record.)

"I believe in taking some things for granted."

"Yes; when you lent me the novel you said was so delightful, I noticed the leaves were not cut."

A HOSTELRY OF RENOWN

The Old Fifth Avenue Hotel Near to Its Ending.

Every President of the United States Since Its Opening Has Been Sheltered Within Its Walls—A Headquarters for Republican Leaders. Some of Its Distinguished Guests.

The fact that the lease of the Fifth Avenue Hotel property will expire three years hence, coupled with the talk of the erection of a sky-scraping office building upon the site, has stirred up a wealth of reminiscence clustering about the famous hostelry. This gossip is more interesting, occurring as its does during a Presidential campaign, because of the political character of so much of it.

Amos Eno built the Fifth Avenue between 1856 and 1859 for about one million dollars. One of his heirs bid it in at auction the other day for four millions.

The hotel's old registers read like the index to a biographical dictionary. The Prince of Wales was one of the first and most illustrious guests. He was nineteen years old when he arrived in 1860, accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle and others. His rooms were Nos. 37 and 38, on the parlor floor. The Scots settled in the city serenaded him with fifty bagpipes. Departing, the Prince left $500 for those who had served him.

The prince's brother-in-law, the Marquis of Lorne, was at the hotel later, as was Yturbide of Mexico, Maximilian's adopted son; and one week, as a wag put it, four princes were here—Kamatsu of Japan, Alsagoff of Singapore, Prince Napoleon of France, and Mr. Prince of Boston, on his wedding trip. Dom Pedro and the Empress of Brazil held court here. Among members of Parliament whose signatures are preserved may be mentioned Parnell, Bradlaugh, and Chamberlain. Boulanger was here with a delegation of compatriots and another of Germans at the Yorktown centennial celebration.

"I would rather be a transient in the house of Hitchcock and Darling than dwell in any other house for ever," a veteran tourist wrote home; and another: "You may live here in a palace for a guinea a day." While $5 daily is the minimum rate on the American plan, it is by no means the limit. It cost a rich retired Californian named Dean, with his family and servants, $80 a day on the average during many years, and one New Yorker paid $700,000 in a quarter of a century.

The Fifth Avenue was opened almost simultaneously with the first success of the Republican party which controlled the national Administration for nearly a generation. It became their official headquarters, and this, with its dazzling appearance, not yet turned grey by smoke and storms, caused it to be dubbed "the White House of Madison Square." Every President of the United States from Lincoln to McKinley have been registered here, also every Vice President, and nearly every member of the Presidential and Vice Presidential families, with most of the unsuccessful candidates for these offices. Lincoln went from the Fifth Avenue to Cooper Union to make his great speech there, and like most of his successors reviewed parades from the balcony over the hotel's main entrance. The most cherished relic of the establishment is what is believed to be the last paper signed by him—a pass for Mr. Darling through the lines to Mobile. It was secured late in the afternoon on the day of the President's death, as he was about to go to dinner.

General Grant's first Presidential boom was started at a dinner of the Peabody Fund trustees at the Fifth Avenue in 1867. His successor Hayes used to attend these dinners, but was not at this one. There were present Admiral Farragut, John Jacob Astor, George Bancroft, William M. Evarts, and Thurlow Weed. Grant always had rooms 43 and 44, on the Twenty-fourth Street side. He and his Cabinet once held an official session in the hotel. Garfield and Cleveland had their first receptions here, and here Arthur received the first Korean Ambassadors. It was Blaine's stopping place, too, and the scene of the Burchard incident. During the campaign of 1884 a committee of clergymen called upon the Republican candidate to pledge their support, their spokesman being the aged Dr. Burchard, whose address contained this sentence: "We are Republicans and don't propose to leave our party to identify ourselves with a party whose antecedents are rum, Romanism, and rebellion." Mr. Blaine failed to protest against the unlucky alliteration at the time, and no other occasion offered, as the election was at hand.

Conkling used to live here, and Platt does still, his rooms being at the Twenty-fourth Street corner. A police guard was put over Conkling after the assassination of Garfield for fear a mob might attack him on account of his quarrel with the President. John F. Smyth, long a Republican leader in the Hudson Valley, used to tell how he was at a Chicago hotel, when he received from Conkling a telegram reading, "Meet me Monday," which he showed to a friend, who remarked: "He says nothing about the place and may be coming here." "If you were a Republican," replied Smyth, "you'd know that 'Meet me Monday' means to meet the Senator that day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.'

The Fifth Avenue has long been the headquarters of the Republican State Committee. Parlor D R is a room in which history has been made. A notable nook is "Amen Corner," which is really two corners near the end of the main corridor, where short settees, covered with blue plush, are set at right angles. Here Grant, Arthur, and others used to sit and smoke, as their successors do to this day, and it was and is a Mecca for reporters. It is not generally known that the first passenger elevator in the world moved majestically up and down in this house, and in the old shaft a plate to commemorate it may be seen by the curious.

General Sherman lived here two years after he moved from St. Louis, and his brother, the Senator and Secretary, has often registered. The general had rooms 23, 24, and 25. He said he was not particular about the accommodations, as he was used to roughing it, but that everything must suit Mrs. Sherman. On the other hand, she told Mr. Hitchcock privately that it did not make so very much difference about her, but that the general had seen rather too much roughing it, and must be made comfortable. Other eminent commanders to sign the registers were Sheridan, Schofield, Logan, Longstreet, Fitzhugh Lee, Butler, and Miles. Admiral, then commander, Schley, attended the Presidential reception in parlor 88 to the survivors of the Greely expedition, whom he had rescued.

Once eleven Governors were here together; again, ten United States Senators and two former State executives, and later a banquet brought all the justices of the Federal Supreme Court. The funerals of Garfield, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and other great soldiers and statesmen brought together here jurists, legislators, and the like; foreign diplomats, and titled celebrities, the President, Vice President, former Presidents, Cabinet, Army and Navy officers. The "London Times," describing the Grant funeral, said: "All the bands in the marching column of troops played while passing the Fifth Avenue Hotel, whose windows and corridors contained the most noted assemblage ever gathered in America."

After his "Hundred Days in Europe" Oliver Wendell Holmes slept at the Fifth Avenue, which, he wrote, "we found fresh, sweet, bright—it must have been recently rejuvenated, I thought." Here, years before, the Arcadian Club had serenaded Charlotte Cushman after her farewell performance at Booth's Theatre, where William Cullen Bryant had decorated her with a silver laurel wreath. Patti also sojourned here. Jefferson tells a story of Florence with the hotel for its scene: "Fritz the barber, who always shaved Billy when he was here, had just died, and the boys were subscribing for a floral tribute when we got in off the road. They had raised $23 when Florence said: 'Here are $27 more; make it something handsome.' As the largest contributor it was left to him to suggest an appropriate motto to be fixed in purple violets across the mass of white roses ordered for the occasion, and he suggested 'Next!' and his suggestion was adopted. And, alas! poor Billy himself was the next to answer the call."

The Fifth Avenue saw some of its most stirring days during the civil war. McClellan was here when the first news of the first Bull Run came. The Seventh New York received an ovation as it marched by on its way to the front. When the Sixth Massachusetts was halted before the hotel for luncheon, the patriotic guests insisted upon giving their places at the tables to the soldiers, and then helped the waiters, who were too few for the emergency. The regiment was fired upon in Baltimore the next day. The hotel narrowly escaped destruction during the draft riots. The lobbies were barricaded with trunks, and 100 muskets secured for the employes. The rioters were about to attack the place when Generals Marcy and Keyes of General McClllan's staff appeared and frightened them off by pretending to have troops within call. The hotel has been on fire twice, one blaze costing nine lives, but in general has been remarkably free from accidents of all kinds.—New York Evening Post.

MEN WITH WIGS SUFFER.

Little Patches of Artificial Hair Produce Great Discomfort.

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

The men who wear scratch wigs suffer a good deal in this hot weather. The scratch is a very deceptive kind of wig, no bigger than the palm of the hand, which sits on the bald spot at the crown. Its edges join, or, rather, melt into the real hair at the sides and back of the head, and to one would think, so natural its appearance is, that a wig was being worn at all. But the trouble with the scratch is that a set of adhesive plaster must be fixed to the bottom to hold it on. In cool weather the plaster does not stick very hard, and the scratch can be removed at bedtime as easily as a set of false teeth. In warm weather, however, the plaster clings to the scalp as if it had grown there, and when it is yanked off skin and hair are bound to come with it, and the poor wig-wearer howls in agony.

There is a Manayunk physician who wears a scratch, and he says that during the hot spell he has slept in it, only taking it off on Saturday nights to have it dressed and to wash his scalp. In removing it, he says, the sparse white hairs underneath and little pieces of skin are torn away, and the pain is cruel. Another Manayunker, a real estate man, has not worn his scratch at all since August 5. It is a strange thing for him to do, but he explains that he had never intended that there should be any deception about his baldness, anyway. He only got the scratch to oblige his wife, who thought it would make him look younger. Sometimes, even in the winter, he wears it only on Sundays.

QUEER WEDDING PRESENTS.

Gifts Not Appreciated by Those Who Received Them.

(From London Answers.)

Even at a marriage feast, as it seems, there will sometimes be the envious or the jealous or the malicious.

A well-known author received from a rival man of letters a scrapbook containing a collection of all the adverse criticisms his works had ever received, while a popular artist was presented with a set of elementary works upon self-instruction in drawing and painting.

Not long since a gentleman who is a passionate devotee of hunting received as a bridal gift from an anonymous donor a complete set of false limbs, a set of artificial teeth and a couple of glass eyes—the whole of which must have cost a considerable sum—accompanied by a note, the writer of which trusted that, by reason of the recipient's many falls while following hounds, some or all of these substitutes would ultimately prove of use.

An elderly, crusty tradesman, on espousing a spinster of mature age, was presented by a London undertaker with two coffins for himself and wife, "which, unlike most of the other offerings you will receive, are sure to be of service." The bridegroom resented this singular if useful gift, and it took all the efforts of mutual friends to prevent a breach of the peace.

Equally vexatious was the gift received from his neighbors by an infirm octogenarian, who wedded a pleasure-loving woman more than fifty years his junior. It was a large brass cage, "intended"—so ran the subscribers' note—"to restrain the wayward flights of a giddy young wife who has married a decrepit old fool for his money."

The husband of a lady whose great beauty hardly atoned for her sharp tongue found among his wedding presents a scold's bridle or branks, a gift from his wife's sisters, with the hope that, "if Kate makes your life as unbearable as she has made ours you will not hesitate to put the accompanying offering to its original use."

"Hechts' Greater Stores,"
513-515 Seventh Street.

40 men's suits, 10 coats and vests, choice $4.00.

Forty suits for men which remain from selling during the past few months in all sizes from 33 to 44. Nearly all light colors and which sold up to $15, and 10 coats and vests from which the pants have become separated, and which when in full suits sold for as high as $18, will be put on tomorrow and sold for $4. Just enough for a day and they'll go in a hurry.

Crash coats, 35c.

Few more of those men's crash coats which are broken from suits which sold up to $4.50 to go for 35c.

White duck pants, 59c.

—some which sold for $1.25 all season.

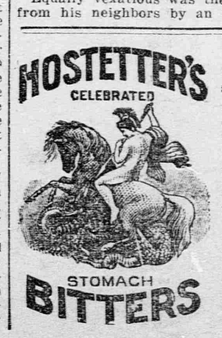
Office coats, 29c.

—made of Simpson's best prints; fast color; usually sell for 50c.

Crash bike pants, 35c.

—some which sold for $1.25; have double military seats.

Hecht & Company,
513-515 Seventh Street.



Is a remedy which may be safely used for any stomach disorder, and the only one to cure Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Biliousness, or prevent Malaria, Fever and Ague.

Be sure you get the genuine.

"Hechts' Greater Stores,"
513-515 Seventh Street.

"Hechts' Greater Stores,"
513-515 Seventh Street.

Hechts' Hour Sales are unique!

—in that they are occasions when the most reliable and trustworthy merchandise and wearables can be bought at prices which cause proprietors of other stores to stand aghast. They are the very acme of bargain offering; to ignore them means ignoring most substantial savings.

You may avail yourself of our "charge" system at these sales as well as at any other time. It costs nothing extra to buy in this way; it's an accommodation that is free.

8 to 9.

35c pair for 14 pairs of ladies' hand-turned Oxfords; sizes 5 to 7; the regular 75c values.

12c pair for 36 pairs infants' black button shoes; with hard soles; sizes 1 to 5; 30c values.

1c each for thousands of men's and boys' collars; of pure linen; regular 10c values.

1c each for one hundred dozen plaid lunch napkins.

2 7-8c yard for yard-wide bleached muslin in mill remnants; the quality which sells for 6c yard from full pieces.

5 7-8c yard for lot of outing flannel; in remnant lengths; in good styles; the 8 1-2c value.

9 to 10.

25c yard for 10 pieces of all-silk black Taffetaline, which usually sells for 40c yard.

29c yard for black all-wool French flannel; extra fine quality, which sells usually for 50c yard.

5 7-8c yard for yard-wide percales, in remnant lengths and in all new and handsome styles; the 10c quality.

25c each for a lot of men's percale shirts; in good patterns, which sold for more than double.

25c for lot of half-yard strips of all-over tuckings with lace inserting which is fully worth $1.50 yard.

14c for lot of Black Velvet Ribbons; satin back; in ten-yard pieces; which sell usually for 30c piece.

12 1-2c each for Boys' Fancy and Indigo Blue Percale Shirt Waists; some of them pleated back and front; all of them 35c values.

$1.49 for Ladies' all-wool Homespun Skirts; full width, well-made garments which will cost you more than double elsewhere.

$2.49 for Ladies' plain Black Cheviot Serge Skirts; new shape and new backs; $4 values.

6 1-2c each for Ladies' good Muslin Corset Covers; the 12 1-2c sort.

2c each for bunches of Lilacs, Violets, Roses, etc., left from the spring and summer selling; sold up to 39c formerly.

21c each for Infants' Long and Short White Dresses; with embroidery yokes.

43c pair for 36 pairs of Misses' Dongola Button and Lace Shoes; sizes 11 2; the regular 98c values.

19c pair for Children's Spring Heel Dongola Button Shoes; sizes 4 to 7; which usually sell for 40c pair.

5c cake for genuine "Cosmo Buttermilk" Soap for this one hour tomorrow.

1 7-8c yard for 36-inch Cream Curtain Scrim; in handsome patterns; the kind usually sold for 5c yard.

7 7-8c each for Waterproof Felt Window Shades; complete with fixtures.

10 to 11.

49c each for full double-bed size white spreads; in handsome patterns; which usually sell for 79c.

12 1-2c yard for best quality 5-quarter colored table oilcloth in handsome patterns and colorings.

5 7-8c yard for best quality stair or runner oilcloth; which usually sells for 10c yard; new styles and colorings.

59c pair for 60 pairs of ladies' black and tan Oxfords; such as usually sell for 98c pair.

12 1-2c each for a small lot of children's fast color percale dresses.

19c for the choice of a lot of ladies' white straw trimmed and untrimmed hats which sold up to $1.98.

21c each for a lot of children's aprons with embroidery trimming; of fine white lawn; slightly soiled; sizes from 4 to 10 years.

$2.98 for ladies' new fall all-wool black cheviot serge skirts; trimmed with three rows of silk in two styles and finished with strap seams.

10 to 11.

CONTINUED.

29c each for a lot of boys' white percale shirt waists; all laundered; some with collars and cuffs attached; some with attached cuffs only; some with attached collars; about half price.

8 1-2c pair for boys' fast black ribbed hose; with three-thread heels and toes; sizes 6 to 10; warranted fast colors; regular 15c value.

9c each for a lot of men's all-silk string ties; kind usually sold at 25c.

3 1-2c yard for a lot of cambric edgings from 1 to 3 inches wide; worth from 6c to 10c yard.

25c for the choice of a large lot of ladies' jewelry which formerly sold for 50c to $1.

39c each for a lot of ladies' neckwear; makers' samples; hardly two alike; made to sell for 50c to $1.25.

4 7-8c yard for lot of lining remnants, comprising silver sheens, percalines, canvas, selicias, etc.; all worth up to 19c yard; to go at this price to make room for new linings.

39c yard for bleached ready-made sheets; all ready for use; with deep hems; of good quality muslin; sizes 72 by 90 inches; usually sell for 50c.

39c for two-yard wide silver bleached table linen; in rich designs which usually sell for 50c yard.

3c pair for a small lot of boys' washable galatea cloth knee pants, which sold for 19c; only a small lot which we sacrifice to close out quickly. Be prompt! Three-year sizes only.

11 to 12.

39c yard for all-silk black taffeta; the rich, high lustrous finish; strong, durable quality which sells usually for 50c yard.

29c yard for plain golf cloths for ladies' golf and rainy-day skirts; in brown, Oxford, and navy; extra heavy quality; can be made up without lining; costs you 50c yard elsewhere.

39c yard for all-wool double-width Venetian cloths; most desirable fabric for fall in garnet, hunter's brown, navy, cadet, and black; the 59c value.

33c each for a lot of men's good muslin night shirts; both plain and fancy fronts; kind which sell for 50c.

25c pair for ladies' fast black hose; with lisle thread feet; double soles; Hermsdorf black; usual 39c value.

9c each for a lot of ladies' sterling silver, rhine stone, and silver and rolled plate hat pins; usually 25c.

12 1-2c pair for ladies' and men's link cuff buttons; lever button.

5c each for a lot of ladies' stick pins of many sorts; usually sell for 19c each.

$1.98 for a lot of boys' double-breasted and vestie suits, of all-wool plain and fancy cheviots and cassimeres; suits which we shall sell later for as much as $3.98.

25c each for a small lot of boy's crash and white duck double-breasted suits; sizes 6 to 9, which sold for many times this much, and which we sacrifice in order to close them out quickly.

15c for a lot of boys' striped galatea cloth suits; sailor blouse style; sizes 3 and 4; which sold for 59c.

$6.98 for lot of ladies' black cheviot serge suits; with silk-lined reefer jackets; new shape skirts.

$3.98 for ladies' plain back rainy day skirts; with heavily stitched bottoms; new backs.

$2.98 for a lot of ladies' colored taffeta silk waists; in newest effects; some which sold in the spring for as much as $7.

$4.98 for lot of ladies' fine black cheviot serge skirts; with circular flounces; the new style garment; which will cost you fully $6 elsewhere.

15c for pretty ingrain carpet remnants; suitable for rugs; worth up to 39c.

11 to 12.

CONTINUED.

49c each for about 100 ladies' batiste, lawn, and percale wrappers; some with white yokes; none of which sold for less than $1; enough to last about an hour.

75c pair for lot of 72 pairs of ladies' dongola button and lace shoes with patent leather tips; sizes 2 1-2 to 8; which sell usually at $1.25.

15c each for lot of white applique scarfs and shams in handsome patterns; the 23c sort.

69c each for full double-bed size bed spreads in pretty designs; $1 value.

12 to 1.

$5.98 for lot of Ladies' new Black Broadcloth Skirts; trimmed with satin bands and with full flare bottoms; and new backs; such as you'll be asked $9 for later.

$2.98 for Ladies' Black Cheviot Serge and Tan Covert Cloth fall Jackets; silk lined.

19c pair for little Boys' "Brownie" Overalls; made of blue denim; usually sell for 39c.

11c for lot of Men's Peperill Jean Drawers; which sold for 39c pair.

1 to 2.

3 1-2c for lot of Men's White and Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, some of which sold formerly for 15c.

19c yard for Bleached Table Damask; in rich patterns; the 29c value.

3 7-8c each for 100 dozen fringed honey-comb Towels, with fancy borders; usually 6 1-2c.

50c for a few odd Suits for Boys, embracing crash vestie suits with white duck vests and white and fancy duck vestie suits; which sold for as much as $2.98.

$9.98 for Ladies' Black Silky Blister Crepon Skirts; elegant black, new fall effect which you'll not be able to buy for less than $12.50.

$1.98 for navy and black polka dot duck skirts with two circular flounces — braid-trimmed—$4.50 values.

$1.50 for Ladies' Black Taffeta Silk Waists; newest in effects and which formerly sold for $9.

12 1-2c each for Ladies' Muslin Drawers with deep hem and tucks and well finished.

1 7-8c yard for 36-inch Cream Curtain Scrim, which sells usually at 5c yard.

3 1-2c copy for a lot of desirable music which sold formerly for as much as 50c copy.

2 to 3.

29c each for pretty Tapestry Table Covers, which are worth 39c each.

29c pair for pretty Nottingham Lace Curtains in white and cream.

79c each for a lot of Ladies' dark and light Percale, Lawn, and Batiste Wrappers with deep flounces; trimmed with braid; with full skirts and which formerly sold for $1 to $1.48.

$9.98 for lot of ladies' tailor-made suits of broadcloth, black cheviot serge, and Venetian; in new effects.

19c yard for red medicated all-wool flannel; heavy twilled quality; usual 25c quality.

5 7-8c yard for rich, lustrous black sateen; the quality usually sold for 8c yard.

3 to 4.

12 1-2c yard for small lot of all-silk figured taffetas and colored silk velvets; which usually sells for 50c and 69c yard.

3 7-8c yard for apron ginghams, in assorted check patterns.

$5.98 for lot of ladies' colored taffeta silk underskirts, in several styles; all worth $2 more.

HECHT AND COMPANY,
513-515 Seventh Street.

HUNTING THE CHINCHILLA.

Dynamite Used in the Capture of the Little Rodent.

(From the Chicago Herald.)

Killing chinchilla with the aid of dynamite is one of the lucrative pastimes of the South African Indians which enriches the commerce of the world very considerably. This season more than ever before chinchilla has been the fashionable fur used for the trimming of costly hats.

High in the mountains the nimble-footed chinchilla are caught and killed by half-savage Indians. Tact and skill are needed to allure the cautious little animal from its hole in the earth. Originally the Indians used to use cactus prongs, which are long and sharp, to capture them in their holes by impaling them on the end of this natural formed spear. This punctured the skin and impaired its value. The trappers tried to smoke the chinchilla out by making great fires near the enrance of the burrows, but the smoke, it was found, caused the skin to turn yellow, which seriously depreciated its value. Now the more progressive Indians use dynamite.

After locating the chinchilla they form a network of grass and hardy plants, which is placed around the hill on the side of which the animal digs its holes. A dynamite cartridge, with a time fuse attached, is then discharged in the centre of the net, which frightens the chinchilla so that they leave their holes and scamper inside the net. The Indians then dash into the arena with clubs and kill them by striking them over the head. This is considered the easiest and best method of killing them, as it does not in anyway damage the skins, which vary in value from $3 to $15 each. When it is considered that as many as 100 animals are killed in one sortie of this character the value of the skins to the Indians, who are shrewd commercial traders, may be imagined.

Some of the tribes own ferrets, which they use to good advantage. They pay as much as $5 for one. The ferrets are taken to the mountain tops and sent through the furrows, chasing the chinchilla out into the open, where they are clubbed to death with celerity by the waiting Indians. The skins are removed immediately and placed on shrubs to dry. The evening meal of the trappers often consists of the bodies of the slain rodents, the meat of which is white and tender. The hearts of the latter are given to the ferrets as a requital for their work.

A great part of the trapping is done at night, the chinchilla seldom being visible in the day time. The nights are cool and clear, and there being but little vegetation at the height where the chinchilla are caught, the mountains are for a long period of each month illuminated by the rays of the moon, enabling the Indians to move about with great agility for their prey. The chinchilla live principally on herbs, and often when they come out to feed are trapped by the Indians.

Four times a year the tribes descend into the semi-civilized village at the base of the mountains with their skins. There they are met by the agents of the various European fur houses. One American house has its representative there, too. The occasion of the Indians' arrival is usually made a religious festival.

George Herzig, the only American agent there, says he paid one tribe of thirty Indians for the firm by whom he is employed as much as $80,000—in native money, which is equivalent to $20,000 in American money—last year for skins. This the Indians converted principally into mule and llama stocks, by which they estimate their wealth.

One Short Puff Clears the Head.—Does your head ache? Have you pains over your eyes? Is there a constant dropping in the throat? Is the breath offensive? These are certain symptoms of catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder will cure most stubborn cases in a marvelously short time. If you've had catarrh a week it's a sure cure. If it's of fifty years' standing it's just as effective. Fifty cents. Sold by F. S. Williams, Ninth and F Streets; Edmonds & Williams, Third Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.—11.

Only Hope Against Trusts.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

It is vain hope which looks for relief from the Administration of William McKinley from the heaviest tax ever placed on industry outside of the "trusts" and on the consumers who are compelled to submit to the exactions of the plutocratic managers of the immense combines. They have but one thought—"How best can we force the pound of flesh from the consumers? That we are bent on having, and the continuance of the administration of William McKinley is absolutely necessary for the success of our purposes." If William J. Bryan is elected an attorney general will be found who will not merely discover law for the prevention of a "trust," but who will find law for the destruction of those already in existence.

A Successful Preacher.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

Deacon Goode—They say your son has been very successful in the ministry.

The Practical Man—He has that.

Deacon Goode—He has brought about a great many conversions.

The Practical Man—I don't know anything about that. He has accepted three calls within eighteen months, and got a big raise each time.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.