

The Entire Clothing Stock

At 33 1/3% Discount!

When we say the entire clothing stock we mean every stitch of winter clothing in the house—this reduction affects the price of every suit and overcoat—and all the separate trousers—on hand.

Twice a year we have these sales—and at no other time can you buy reliable clothing at such low prices.



No reservations—plenty of plain colors if you prefer them to the fancy—choose whatever you like—the whole stock is at your service.

The original price tickets are attached to every garment—take off one-third and you have the "sale" price.

The Men's Suits (Including the plain colors.)		The Men's Overcoats (Including the Raglans.)	
\$5.00 for all marked.....	\$7.50	\$5.00 for all marked.....	\$7.50
\$6.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$9.00	\$6.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$9.00
\$7.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$10.50	\$7.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$10.50
\$8.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$12.00	\$8.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$12.00
\$9.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$13.50	\$9.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$13.50
\$10.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$15.00	\$10.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$15.00
\$11.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$16.50	\$11.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$16.50
\$12.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$18.00	\$12.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$18.00
\$13.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$19.50	\$13.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$19.50
\$14.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$21.00	\$14.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$21.00
\$15.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$22.50	\$15.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$22.50
\$16.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$24.00	\$16.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$24.00
\$17.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$25.50	\$17.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$25.50
\$18.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$27.00	\$18.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$27.00
\$19.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$28.50	\$19.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$28.50
\$20.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$30.00	\$20.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$30.00

The Children's Suits (Overcoats and Reefers.)		The Separate Trousers (Men's and Youth's.)	
\$1.50 for all marked.....	\$2.25	\$1.50 for all marked.....	\$2.25
\$2.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$3.00	\$2.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$3.00
\$2.50 " " " " " " " " " "	\$3.75	\$2.50 " " " " " " " " " "	\$3.75
\$3.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$4.50	\$3.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$4.50
\$3.50 " " " " " " " " " "	\$5.25	\$3.50 " " " " " " " " " "	\$5.25
\$4.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$6.00	\$4.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$6.00
\$4.50 " " " " " " " " " "	\$6.75	\$4.50 " " " " " " " " " "	\$6.75
\$5.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$7.50	\$5.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$7.50
\$5.50 " " " " " " " " " "	\$8.25	\$5.50 " " " " " " " " " "	\$8.25
\$6.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$9.00	\$6.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$9.00
\$6.50 " " " " " " " " " "	\$9.75	\$6.50 " " " " " " " " " "	\$9.75
\$7.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$10.50	\$7.00 " " " " " " " " " "	\$10.50

EISEMAN BROS

Cor. Seventh and E Sts.

MANY PUBLIC BEQUESTS.

The Will of Oswald Ottendorfer.

Owner of the Staats Zeitung.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Oswald Ottendorfer's will yesterday for probate gives his household furniture, pictures, etc., to his stepchildren, Edward Uhl, Emma Schalk, Mathilda Riell von Heidenstein, and Anna Woerishofer, daughters of Edward Uhl, whose widow Mr. Ottendorfer married. He leaves the "Staats Zeitung" stock to his stepdaughters, Anna Woerishofer to have one share more than either of her sisters.

Following the precedent set by his wife,

Mr. Ottendorfer left a sum for employes on the "Staats Zeitung."

"I give and bequeath the sum of \$50,000 to such of the employes of the corporation known as the 'New York Staats Zeitung,' as shall at the time of my death have been continuously for the period of at least one year, devoting and contributing their whole time, labor, and services to the 'New York Staats Zeitung.' The said sum shall be divided among the persons entitled thereto in proportion to the aggregate salaries or wages received by them during the year next preceding my death."

Mr. Hilder has waived his share of this

in favor of other employes.

These bequests are made to stepdaughters: Annabel, Baroness von Leitenberger, \$30,000; Antoinette, Countess Selern, \$20,000; Emma Carolina Woerishofer, \$20,000.

He leaves to his housekeeper, Mrs.

Eleanor Stabler, \$20,000 and to his servant, Patrick Garrigan, \$5,000.

The following public bequests are made: New York Free Circulating Library, \$20,000; American Museum of Natural History, \$25,000; United Relief Works Society, \$25,000; Charity Organization Society, \$20,000; Cooper Union, \$20,000; German Hospital and Dispensary, \$20,000; Isabella Helms, \$100,000; German Ladies' Society for the Relief of Destitute Widows and Orphans, and Sick Persons, \$10,000; total, \$225,000. The residue of the estate is to be divided among Emma Schalk, Mathilda Riell von Heidenstein, and Anna Woerishofer. The executors are Anna Woerishofer, Julius W. Brunn, and Lewis Cass Ledyard, and they are exempted from giving bonds. The total of the legacies to be paid in cash is \$440,000.

The amount of the estate is not given,

but it is large. The "Staats Zeitung"

Building is assessed at \$725,000 and the tentative assessment on the personal property of the estate this year is \$1,500,000.

SUPPOSED DEAD MAN TURNS UP.

His Wife Had Been Living on the

Life Insurance.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 25.—Albert C. Johnson, formerly of Batavia, N. Y., still lives, despite the fact that his wife is living on \$7,000 insurance collected on the theory that he was dead in Brazil. After a long search he has located his wife at Belding, Mich., and last night conversed with her over the long-distance telephone. The first conversation they had since he left home three years ago, to make a fortune.

While fortune-hunting he was taken down with fever and word was sent home that he had died. His wife collected on the insurance policy, and since that time has been moving from place to place.

An Outbreak of Smallpox.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 25.—Information has reached here that there is a severe outbreak of smallpox in Yancy county. The member from that county yesterday called on the Secretary of the State Board of Health and urged that an export be sent there.

van Houten's Cocoa

Nutritive, Refreshing, Economical in use. A breakfast-cupful of this delicious Cocoa costs less than one cent.

Sold at all grocery stores—order it next time.

DETERMINED ON A RIGHT

Maryland Republicans to Oppose Election Law Changes.

Will Resist to the Bitter End the Imposition of Any Educational Qualification Upon Voters—Conference at the Capitol of Leaders and Prominent Congressmen.

A consultation was held at the Capitol between Senator McCook, Representative Mudd, Representative Peare, State Chairman Goldsborough, and City Chairman Mason in regard to the suggested extra session of the Maryland Legislature. It was decided to resist to the last extremity the proposition to amend the election laws so as to require of voters an educational qualification. It will be opposed in the Legislature, and if passed there its constitutionality will be questioned in the State and national courts. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court and may even be taken before Congress.

Should the unconstitutionality of such action be established by the courts it is held by Republican leaders of the House and Senate that the credentials of Senators elected by Legislatures chosen under the law, and even of members of Congress so elected, can be questioned and the Senator or member be, perhaps, refused a seat. Should the Legislature take the action proposed it is almost a certainty that the matter will reach Congress.

In connection with this phase of the case is the hearing it would have on the question of the representation of the Southern States in Congress. A large number of members of the House and Senate were asked for their opinion today as to the influence an amendment of this character to the election law would have on the general subject. With no exception the Republicans declare it would do a great deal toward bringing the matter to an issue. The Democrats did not wish to discuss the matter or express any opinion, saying that it was a matter for the people of Maryland to determine for themselves.

One Republican member of the House was frank enough to say he did not think even if the Democrats knew that by disfranchising the negro they would bring about the proposed reduction in the representation of the South—it would have any influence on them, as all such matters are determined by local environment.

Representative Hopkins, Chairman of the Committee on Census, which has charge of the investigation into the question of loss of votes by educational qualifications, was strong in his statement that action in Maryland might be followed by action in the House of Representatives. "This whole matter has been agitated this session," he said, "and is now before the country. There are men on the Republican side in this country who are as long as the disfranchising or restricting of the right of suffrage is confined to States where there is a fear of negro domination, or that the negro is a menace to the hands of the ignorant, Congress should not interfere. It is their influence which now prevents action in the direction of cutting down the number of certain States who have endangered their representation in Congress and the Electoral College. But it stands to reason that should such a measure be passed in States where there can be no fear of negro domination the majority in Congress, by the necessity of caring for its own interests, may be forced to drastic measures in the line of executing the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution."

"Maryland is one of these States, a State where there is absolutely no fear of negro domination or that it will fall into the control of the ignorant classes. Whatever action may be taken in regard to disfranchising the negroes of that State can be directed toward but one end—that of wiping out the Republican majority. It would be a blow to the children of American citizens and might have such an effect upon the minds of the members mentioned that they would change their views and instead of resisting would legislate against all the States affected by the amendments named."

Representative Grosvenor of Ohio, who is a member of the Committee on Education, and has long been an outspoken spokesman of the Administration on the floor of the House, said he had no doubt action toward disfranchising the negroes was to be expected, but certainly the danger of the danger exists that the Democrats are transforming a class of friends into a class of registered enemies—enemies of record.

Representative Littlefield of Maine, who has made the subject of apportionment a special study, and who led the forces which carried the Burleigh bill, said: "Should the Maryland Legislature do anything which would disfranchise the negro voters it would undoubtedly make the situation in Congress more acute and go far toward forcing Congress to take the matter. We must take cognizance of such cases if they are thrust under our noses."

Representative Landis of Indiana is interested in the Maryland case, not only because he comes from a State where the negro vote is the balance of power, and should a Democratic Legislature in Indiana take action in the line of disfranchisement for Maryland it might turn the State over to that party. Mr. Landis said: "It looks very much as though having failed to secure control of Congress by legitimate means, the Democrats had deliberately set about to accomplish the desired result by a scheme of disfranchisement. This proposed step is certainly sufficient to justify radical action on the part of the majority in Congress."

From now on the members of the Senate and House, especially the Republicans, are likely to keep a close watch on Maryland.

NEGRO LABOR A FAILURE.

Cotton Mills at Charleston Abandoned as Unprofitable.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 25.—The owners of the Vesta Cotton Mills of this city have decided to abandon the property and move the textile machinery to a new mill at Gainesville, Ga. The experiment for the cotton mills has proven a failure after a fair test.

Two years ago the Vesta mill began operation under the reorganization with negro labor. The experiment was practically the first made in the South and was watched by mill people generally. The managers said that the negroes were too trifling and lazy and would not stick to the work. Some mornings the mill would start out with only a couple of hundred operatives. This sort of thing, if continued, was destined to wreck the property and the owners quit. The majority of the stock is owned in New York.

A Time-Saver.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

Pat.—Your wife tells me you have just bought her a new wheel.

Lane.—Yes. She can now run home from the golf links and see the children occasionally.

CARRIED TOO FAR.

The Fear of Being Deceived or Humiliated Prevents Many People From Trying a Good Medicine.

Stomach troubles are so common and in most cases so obstinate for cure, that people are apt to look with suspicion on any remedy claiming to be a radical permanent cure for dyspepsia, and to indignantly reject such a remedy so long as they are not convinced of its genuineness in never being humbugged, especially in medicines.

This fear of being humbugged can be carried too far, so far in fact, that many people suffer for years with weak digestion rather than risk a little time and money to get a remedy so reliable and universally used as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are vastly different in one important respect from ordinary patent medicines for the reason that they are not a secret patent medicine; no secret is made of the ingredients, but analysis shows them to contain the natural digestive ferments, pure aspicin (government test) Golden Seal and Alsatian. They are not cathartic, neither do they act powerfully on any particular organ, but they cure indigestion on the common sense plan of digesting the food eaten, thoroughly before it has time to ferment and cause intestinal mischief. This is the only secret of their success.

Cathartic pills never have and never can have any effect on the bowels, whereas the whole trouble is in the stomach.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets taken after meals, when the bowels are not constipated, is to it. Food, not digested or half-digested is poison, as it creates gas, acidity, headaches, palpitation of the heart, loss of appetite, indigestion, and other troubles, which are often called by some other name.

They are sold by druggists everywhere in the United States, Great Britain and Canada.

A VAST SUM TO BE PAID.

London Insurance Policies on the Life of Queen Victoria.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The financial effects of the Queen's death will be widespread and in the aggregate enormous. The most direct penalty falls on the insurance companies, nearly all of which suffer. They have, however, no reason to complain because owing to the Queen's advanced age they received much more in premiums during the past half century than they must now disburse as principal.

The Queen's life was never insured in an American fashion for the benefit of her children, who were, however, insured by hundreds, probably thousands, of persons in no way connected with her, but whose business would suffer by her death. It is possible to insure against almost any imaginable contingency in England if sufficient premium is paid. The current rate on the Queen's life a few months ago was 12 per cent for one year.

Most of the other amusement and fashion shops were accustomed to insure their goods at the beginning of the season in order that they might recoup the heavy loss their death would entail. Practically every theatre in England was insured against fire, and the same was true of the theatres and the attendance thereafter will be seriously affected for a long time. The slight descends on several branches of trade, which will continue throughout the year of mourning.

Another numerous class who insured the Queen's life quite heavily were those who were insured by the poor, either by direct payments or as tenants of the many royal estates, such as Hampton Court Palace. All these privileges, which were enjoyed by the Queen's numerous personal entourage, who will mostly be supplanted, as the King already has done.

There are those among the poor who insured the Queen's life as a speculation. There are many such. The practice is fostered by the benefit societies which are organized to insure the lives of a small sum for a penny a week. Their agents were everywhere among the poorest classes, and their custom was to induce the ignorant to pay a penny a week to insure the life of the Queen. It is difficult to understand the views and motives of these people, but the practice was successful in thousands of cases. The losses that all these companies must meet largely account for the recent rise in insurances, which they are compelled to sell.

This practice of insuring lives without a medical examination or knowledge of the person insured is entirely opposed to American practice. American agents continually received offers of such business. The late Duke of Edinburgh once sought to obtain \$400,000 insurance from an American agent, but the agent refused examination of the risk. His application was refused.

Many other financial and commercial transactions have been affected by the Queen's death. These are matters in which the Queen had not the remotest concern, and it is difficult to understand why they were affected as they were. It is assumed, unless it was a peculiar manifestation of loyalty. There are many private leases expiring in this way, and also partnerships.

STURDY BLACKSMITHS.

Learn Facts About Coffee.

Two blacksmiths of Northampton, Mass., Messrs. Thayer and McGrath, both discovered that coffee was the cause of heartburn and sour stomach continually troubling them in spite of active exercise.

PHOTOGRAVURE

MASTERPIECES,

(Size, 12 1/2 x 14 1/2 inches; ready for framing.)

which will be given free with

The Sunday Times

Of January 27.

PHOTOGRAVURE

"The Old Woman in the Shoe."

ONE MORE DAY!

SATURDAY is the last day of our Before-Stock-Taking Sale—Shoe purchasing opportunities that have never been equaled and Footwear that is JUST WHAT is needed for this weather, and at prices that hardly pay for the material. Every pair of shoes in our mammoth stock at

One-half the Usual Selling Price!

This Means That You Can Buy

Men's	Ladies'	Boys' and Girl's
\$5.00 Shoes for.. \$2.50	\$4.00 Shoes for.. \$2.00	\$2.50 Shoes for.. \$1.25
\$4.00 Shoes for.. \$2.00	\$3.50 Shoes for.. \$1.75	\$2.00 Shoes for.. \$1.00
\$3.50 Shoes for.. \$1.75	\$3.00 Shoes for.. \$1.50	\$1.75 Shoes for.. 88c
\$3.00 Shoes for.. \$1.50	\$2.50 Shoes for.. \$1.25	\$1.50 Shoes for.. 75c
\$2.50 Shoes for.. \$1.25	\$2.00 Shoes for.. \$1.00	\$1.25 Shoes for.. 63c

Every Price Marked in Plain Figures—make your selection and PAY JUST ONE-HALF. Anticipate your future Shoe Needs and purchase accordingly.

HEILBRUN'S, 402-404 Seventh St.

NEW JERSEY'S BIRTH RATE.

Apparent Decrease to Be Followed by an Investigation.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 25.—When the State Board of Health began tabulating the birth rates for the different towns and counties for 1900, it discovered that the decline in the usual rate will be close to 20 per cent.

Secretary Mitchell, of the State Board

of Health, was the one to first notice the discrepancy. He found it to be general in the State, though there were local exceptions where babies were as numerous as ever. The greatest falling off was in the northern sections of New Jersey, with Hoboken showing the largest decrease in diminutive additions to the population.

"Your falling off for 1900," wrote Mr. Mitchell to the Hoboken Board of Health, "is 25 per cent. Please let me have an explanation of this remarkable decrease as soon as possible."

Other towns show almost as great a set-back. On the surface Secretary Mitchell can find no apparent good reason for the decline. In fact, he is almost sure that much of it may prove to be due to laxity in recording births.

"We have been asked to explain," said Secretary Harrison yesterday, of the Hoboken Board of Health, "and I am busy now tabulating our birth statistics for the State Commissioners. It appears to be pretty much the same all over New Jersey, with everybody trying to explain to the higher authorities."

In 1900 there were 1,581 births reported and recorded in Hoboken. In 1899 the total ran above 1,900, which is an apparent decrease of 25 per cent. At the same time the population increased and there should have been a greater number of births instead of a smaller one.

"We are going to look up the matter very carefully. If we find that births are not reported as the law requires we will take steps to have the guilty punished."

Commissioner Steadman said some of the apparent decrease could be traced to the rapidly increasing number of midwives who, because of their low charges, are supplanting reputable physicians who comply with the law in the matter of reporting births.

"No doubt," said he, "some of these midwives, through ignorance of the law or carelessness, have neglected to make reports of births. This is the only explanation that I can make now of the difference in the number of births between 1900 and 1899."

Hoboken's health commissioners will make a rigid investigation, and all persons who fail to make birth reports within the time allowed by law will be punished under the code. The duty of the local boards of health is to see that every

A TRAMP STEAMER STRANDED.

The Star Cross Goes Ashore Near Ocean City, Md.

OCEAN CITY, Md., Jan. 25.—The British tramp steamer Star Cross, from Cardiff, Wales, under ballast, bound to Delaware Breakwater for orders, went ashore seven miles south of Ocean City, two miles north of North Beach Life-Saving Station, during a fog and heavy mist about 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

The steamer is an iron vessel and was discovered by the 4 to 6 o'clock patrol from North Beach Life-Saving Station, and a line was shot aboard her from the shore by the life-saving crew at about 7 o'clock. The captain of the steamer was in an ugly mood and promptly cut the line, threw the life-saving apparatus overboard and declined any assistance from the life-saving crew. He asked that a tug be sent for, and the tug North American, of the North American Towing Company, left the breakwater at 7 o'clock, with the Somers N. Smith, of the American Salvage Company, following about thirty-five minutes behind. It was a tight race between them for forty miles to the stranded steamer. The North American reached the steamer about twenty-five minutes ahead of the Smith. The tug James McCully followed and picked up one of the large fish-bound boats and a crew of surfmen at Ocean City.

The captain of the Star Cross was at the wheel at the time the steamer struck, and it is supposed he lost his reckoning, but this is merely conjecture, as he will not discuss it. D. W. Burbage & Co., agents for the American Salvage Company, and the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company have secured the contract to pull the steamer off.

The vessel is lying easy inside the inner bar and at low tide is within about twenty-five feet of the shore. She is not leaking. A surfboat and crew from the Somers N. Smith was captured in the surf alongside the stranded steamer, and but for the timely aid of some of the life-saving crew and lookers-on the crew of five men would have drowned, encumbered as they were with heavy boots and clothing.

Prominent among the rescuers were R. J. Dennis, James T. Powell, and Samuel McClean, of Ocean City, who waded in by surf and pulled the nearly exhausted surfmen ashore, where they were rolled on sand and wrapped in blankets. The rescuers also built a big fire and worked on the half-drowned men until they were resuscitated.

The Star Cross is a two-mast one-funnel steamship of about 1,500 tons and is about 320 feet long. She has a crew of twenty-four men, and is about the same size as the steamer Margaret Jones, which stranded five miles north of Ocean City in December. Peter Wright & Sons, of Philadelphia, are her agents.

The Coal Handlers' Strike.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 25.—The

strike on the coal piers in this city is practically at an end. The operations of the company are not materially affected by the men who persist in remaining out. A committee of the strikers called on L. P. Stearnes yesterday. He received them kindly, but told them he could do nothing in the direction of raising their wages without orders from headquarters. More men were brought down from Richmond yesterday and more of the strikers returned to work.

LA GRIPPE QUICKLY CURED.

"In the winter of 1888 and 1889 I was

taken down with a severe attack of what is called 'grippe,' says L. H. Howitt, a prominent druggist of Winfield, Ill. "The only medicine I used was two bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy; it broke up the cold and stopped the coughing like magic, and I have never since been troubled with grippe." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon to break up a severe cold and ward off any threatened attack of pneumonia. It is pleasant to take, too, and is the most popular preparation in use for these ailments. For sale by J. C. Evans, wholesale and retail, and all druggists.

Leave Early Orders

with your newsdealer and avoid possible disappointment. Secure the entire series of these beautiful life subjects, as they are well worthy of a place in the art room or portfolio.

"Bubbles"

is the title of the fourth of the series of those beautiful