READY TO MOVE ON CUBA.

AN INVASION THIS WEEK.

ONLY REGULAR TROOPS TO COMPOSE THE LANDING EXPEDITION.

VOLUNTEERS NOT TO BE SUBJECTED TO THE HORRORS OF A SUMMER CAMPAIGN—A BASE FROM WHICH RECONCENTRADOS MAY BE FED AND INSURGENTS ARMED TO BE ESTABLISHED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, April 30.—Although Cuba is to be invaded in force next week it is not intended that the operations shall extend beyond the establishment of a base of supplies in close communication with Key West, in order that relief may be given to over half a million starving reconcentrados and that the insurgents may be armed and equipped for the maintenance of their incessantly harassing campaign against the Spaniards. There is no serious contemplation of any project involving the dispatch of the Volunteer Army to Cuban territory during the summer. Several thousand immunes may follow the regular force in its occupation of a Cuban base, but the National Guardsmen now being called into service will remain in the United States.

This decision has been reached after careful consideration of the horrors of the Cuban summer as demonstrated by the enormous mortality it effected in the Spanish force last year.

THE CLIMATE THE WORST FOE.

Surgeon-General Sternberg, of the Army, has furnished to his superior officers a statement showing that the number of deaths officially recorded in the fifty-six military hospitals in the Island during the single year 1897 aggregated 32,534, a number far in excess of the entire Regular Army of the United States. Of this total between five and six thousand soldiers succumbed to yellow fever, more than six thousand died from dysentery and enteritis, seven thousand from malarial and other fevers, and two thousand five hundred from smallpox. In addition to these, nearly thirty thousand were invalided home in transports, their health totally destroyed and their pitiable physical condition rendering them wholly unfit for military service. Nine-tenths of the registered deaths occurred in the summer months, and nearly all the men sent back to Spain became incapacitated during the same period.

Sanitary conditions in Cuba in 1898 with actual war in progress will be immeasurably worse than they were in 1897, and the authorities at Washington are finally convinced of the impossibility of conducting an extensive campaign in the island before next October.

THE BASE TO BE FORTIFIED.

Colonel Ludlow, of the engineers, will be promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and accompany the invading forces next week in charge of the military defence of the base to be seized and held. He will choose the most favorable position, having regard for its strategic and sanitary advantages, and under his direction the necessary fortifications and entrenchments will be established to insure its impregnability. A number of heavy rapid-fire rifles with their mounts are already on the way to Key West to guard these fortifications, and within a week after the landing is effected the base will be absolutely insured against successful attack.

Adjutant-General Corbin issued a circular of instructions to-day for recruiting officers to follow in enlisting for the authorized expansion of the Regular Army to its war footing of 61,000 men. It applies with equal force in nearly all its provisions to the volunteer force, and its essential features are given elsewhere.

MORE MONEY FOR THE ARMY.

SECRETARY ALGER'S DEFICIENCY ESTIMATES BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE.

Washington, April 30 (Special).—The House Committee on Appropriations is again compelled to consider war emergency legislation, and has temporarily suspended work on the regular Deficiency bill. A special meeting of the committee has been called for to-morrow morning, when the heads of the bureaus of the War Department will be heard in regard to the deficiency estimates transmitted to the House of Representatives yesterday. These estimates, which are for the last two months of the current fiscal year, make a total of $34,019,907. This amount will be required to meet additional expenses on account of the organization, support and maintenance of the new volunteer army and the reorganization of the Regular Army on a war basis. It is expected that the appropriation will be carried in a separate bill, which will probably be reported to the House on Monday, and promptly passed.

RECRUITING FOR THE REGULAR ARMY.

DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED BY ADJUTANT-GENERAL CORBIN.

Washington, April 30.—Detailed instructions governing recruiting for the Regular Army in time of war have been issued by Adjutant-General Corbin. Applicants for enlistment must be between eighteen and thirty-five years of age, of good habits and character, able-bodied, free from disease and able to speak the English language. Married men will be enlisted only on approval of the regimental commanders. Minors must not be enlisted without the written consent of fathers, only surviving parent or legally appointed guardian. Boys between sixteen and eighteen years of age may be enlisted as musicians. Original enlistments will be confined to citizens or those persons who have made legal declaration of their intention to become citizens. The instructions give the physical proportions for height, weight and chest measurement which applicants must possess for the various branches of the service, though it is not necessary that they should conform exactly to the figures indicated in the table of proportions. The term of service is three years, and applicants must defray their own expenses to the place of enlistment. The rates of pay are given, and a statement made that 20 per cent will be added in time of war. The soldiers can deposit their savings in sums of not less than $5 with any Army paymaster, and by care and economy a man can save from his clothing allowance a considerable sum, payable on discharge. For soldiers who have served honestly and faithfully for twenty years, or have been discharged for wounds received or disease incurred in the service, a comfortable home is maintained in Washington. The sum of 12½ cents a month is deducted from each soldier's pay to be applied towards the support of the home. After thirty years' service enlisted men are entitled to be retired at three-fourths pay and receive $9.50 a month commutation for clothing and subsistence.

ENGINEERS START FOR THE FRONT.

ONE HUNDRED MEN LEFT YESTERDAY TO PRECEDE THE ARMY'S ADVANCE INTO CUBA.

Cranstons Station, N. Y., April 30.—Company E, Battalion of Engineers, Captain J. L. Lusk commanding, and numbering one hundred men, left here for the front to-day. Thirteen pontoon-boats, ten canvas boats, two big tool wagons and an immense quantity of lumber, cars, anchors, etc., will be forwarded to the front on the steamer Alamo. The company left the barracks at 12:30 p. m., and marched to the station headed by the Military Academy band. On the way they had to go by the cadet barracks, and the cadets enthusiastically cheered the boys until they were out of sight.

At the cavalry barracks the men of the cavalry detachment were all drawn up in line, and when the company came abreast of the barracks the cavalry boys fairly made the hills ring with their cheers. When Company E reached the station a crowd of about five hundred people had gathered to see the engineers mbark. Amid music by the band and rousing cheers from the crowds of people, Company E boarded the train and were whirled out of sight. They are to go to Cuba in advance of the army of invasion, and expect to land there some time next week.

EXAMINING THE COAST DEFENCES.

Salem, Mass., April 30.—The members of the State Board of Coast Defence were in Salem to-day looking over old Fort Lee, at Salem Willows, and Fort Pickering, on Winter Island. In the afternoon they went to Marblehead to examine Fort Sewall. The members of the Board were Major Livermore, United States engineer; Captain Robeson, engineer, Third Corps of Cadets, and Captain Thompson, engineer, First Brigade. With them were Lieutenant-Colonel J. Frank Dalton, Major Walter Peck and Captain Philip Little, of the Second Corps of Cadets.

NOVEL Our ARMY and NAVY Belts for ladies' wear with gold webbing and regulation finish are acknowledged the success of the season.
Mauser Mfg. Co.,
Silversmiths,
14 East 15th St. West of B'way. New York.

THE RUSTLER REGIMENTS.

RAPID PROGRESS IN RECRUITING REPORTED FROM THE WEST.

"TEDDY'S TERRORS" EXPECTED TO BE READY FOR SERVICE WITHIN TEN DAYS—EXPLOITS OF DR. WOOD, THEIR FIGHTING COMMANDER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, April 30.—Reports were received at the War Department to-day from various points of the West, showing the rapidity with which the three Rocky Mountain regiments of riflemen are being recruited, and the indications are that at least one of them, that to be commanded by Dr. Leonard Wood, with Theodore Roosevelt as lieutenant-colonel, will rendezvous at San Antonio, Tex., within the next ten days, ready to rush to Cuba from Galveston before May 15. Dr. Wood, as well as Jay L. Torrey, who will command the second regiment, have established headquarters in the War Department, where several clerks are constantly sending and receiving telegrams to the enlisting officers from the Rio Grande north, while Attorney-General Griggsby of South Dakota, who has been designated to command the third regiment, has started for the Northwest to concentrate his forces there.

Interest here centres chiefly in Wood's command, on account of the intense individuality, energy and aggressiveness of its two leaders, Wood and Roosevelt. Every one of the one thousand men who will follow them in the Cuban campaign is personally known to them, and every man, they are certain, will come up to the four essential requirements—ability to ride hard, shoot straight, fight and obey. Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt said to-day that every man would be enlisted strictly for business.

DR. WOOD AS A FIGHTER.

Dr. Wood has excited the admiration of every one in Washington and is easily the lion of the day. During the last year his principal fame has been made as the President's family physician, Mrs. McKinley's health having undergone a remarkable improvement through his professional skill. He is a quiet, unassuming man, and apparently devoted to peaceful pursuits; but from the moment war became inevitable his whole demeanor changed, and although he has said little of what he expects to do, being particularly averse to advertising, he has developed into the remarkable soldier he had already shown himself to be in the Far West before he came to Washington. His career there was a continuous succession of military exploits of daring. The Congressional medal of honor he holds testifies to his courage and devotion to duty.

In 1886 he was a surgeon in the Regular Army, ranking as captain, and connected with the 8th Infantry. Geronimo, the Apache, was making a track across the Southwest marked with the blood of women and children and the horrible murders of unprotected settlers. The 8th Infantry was without officers of rank, but Wood took command of ready detachments of the peerless 8th and took up the Indians' trail. For 2,400 miles he hung on it through the worst country on the face of the earth. Hunger, thirst, miseries untold, were the lot of that gallant band, and Wood shared all, like any private in the ranks. The trials and tribulations of that 2,400 miles were forgotten in the triumph at the end of it, when Geronimo and his band of renegades were captured.

Wood took the band into Texas and had barely placed it in custody when he was called upon to carry his men on another awful journey. It was after Apaches again. A band of them, equally as murderous as Geronimo's, and owning him, too, as chief, was the prey pursued. Wood drove them far into Old Mexico, through country civilized feet had never trod before, until they disappeared in the mysterious mountains south of the Yaqui River. For years they never dared to come back into United States territory, but the recent killing of settlers on the Mexican border is attributed to them.

CAPTURE OF APACHE KID.

In 1888 Wood was again called on to exercise his courage and unyielding determination in relieving the West of another terror. This time the notorious Apache Kid, worse even than Geronimo, was the object of pursuit. Wood and his men captured the Kid, and Government sentimentality, which had spared Geronimo's worthless life, again came to the rescue of as infernal a scoundrel as ever murdered women and children, and Apache Kid was sent to a California island. Of course he escaped, and at intervals since then he has followed his old custom of murdering innocent people wherever he found them.

Since his activity in Indian fighting, for which, as stated, Congress awarded him a medal of honor, Colonel Wood has been on duty in California, and afterward in Georgia. His selection as colonel of the mounted regiment of riflemen was made at the suggestion of Mr. Roosevelt, to whom the command was first tendered by President McKinley. Mr. Roosevelt told the President that he did not have the military experience requisite to command the regiment, but that he would like nothing better than to serve as second in command to Leonard Wood.

Roosevelt and Wood, with tastes in warm and congenial sympathy, are both athletes of remarkable ability, and a good story is told of the pranks they played on some foreigners visiting Washington, one a German of renown and the others Englishmen. The German prided himself on his powers of pedestrianism, so Roosevelt, Wood and himself agreed to take a series of three tramps, one to be led by each. The German was a long-distance man, and took the lead in the first journey. He carried Wood and Roosevelt over a dusty, flat country for thirty-five miles, but both were "chipper" and ready to go through the Washington Assembly dances when they got home and had taken a bath. Wood led the next tramp, and carried the pair across country in approved hare and hounds fashion. The foreigner had probably never plodded over such a diversity of terra firma before, and he barely managed to survive. Roosevelt, too, was leg-weary indeed.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S RECORD.

Mr. Roosevelt's record at his ranch in Montana has proved his courage and ability to take care of himself in a most emphatic manner. When he first started his ranch it was concluded among the rough elements which surrounded him that a "tenderfoot" had no business in that section. Roosevelt proved his right to locate by thoroughly thrashing several powerful bullies, despite their reputations as "gun players," and to-day there is not a man in the West more universally respected, admired and popular than "Tenderfoot Ted," as the Montana ranchers call him.

The regiment these two daring men will lead will be a small one, comprising not more than one thousand men, who are being picked from no less than thirty-five hundred ready and resolute volunteers, every one of whom is eager and anxious to be included in the muster-in. In the entire one thousand there will not be a man who is not capable of riding anything with horsehair and four legs on it, from a cross-country Corinthian hunter to a bucking bronco, and in addition to this every one will be able to hit a tent peg three times out of five with a Colt's .45 from the back of a horse going at a full run. Will they fight? Yes sooner than eat their rations; and behind the gallant Wood and Roosevelt they'll show the truth of this in a hundred heroic ways. There has been a tendency shown in the press to refer to the mountain riflemen as the "Cowboy Regiment." Probably every man in it, notwithstanding his abilities as a "cow-puncher," would be as much at home and at ease in a dress coat and an opera hat as he is would be with a flannel shirt around him and a sombrero flapping its brim over his eyes.

ARTILLERY GOES TO TAMPA.

THIS PART OF THE ARMY ALL ORDERED FROM CAMP THOMAS.

HORSES AND MULES NEEDED FOR THE CAVALRY AND INFANTRY—CONTRACTS FOR SUPPLIES—HOW GENERAL BROOKE SURPRISED A CAVALRYMAN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 30.—All the troops from Chickamauga ordered to Tampa are now on their way thither. At a late hour last night the 9th Cavalry was switched back to the camp-grounds, seeing the impossibility of getting transportation out of Chattanooga to Tampa before early this morning. The men took their blankets, spread them out upon the ground, and enjoyed a few hours sleep under the balmy Southern sky upon the same spot where they had just broken camp.

At 7 o'clock the bugles sounded "Boots and saddles!" and, with colors flying and band playing martial airs, the regiment left its old camp and struck into the Lafayette road. The troopers of the 3d Cavalry, camped not far to the west, cheered the command to the echo. The column was a mile long. A train of fifty heavily loaded wagons brought up the rear.

The march through the park took the command past the camps of the 6th cavalry and the 2d and 24th Infantry regiments, and as it filed by each encampment it was greeted with rousing cheers. Before leaving the park, Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton received word from Denver that the two troops of the 9th, that were delayed in the passage from Wyoming, left the Colorado capital the night of April 28 for Chickamauga. Since the departure of the 9th the destination of the troops will probably be changed to Tampa.

HORSES AND MULES NEEDED.

A four-acre army corral for horses and mules, purchased by the Government in the encampment, was completed to-day. Captain Daniel E. McCarthy, of the quartermaster's department, has charge of the purchase of all live stock for the Army. A large number of horses are badly needed in the artillery branch of the service. As all artillery batteries have gone away, the horses and mules will probably be purchased in Florida. Still at least two thousand mules and horses are needed by the other arms of the service at Chickamauga for the cavalry or as draught animals for the infantry.

Captain McCarthy said to-day it would be almost impossible to do active service without them, and he expected to purchase them here during next week. Only the best and soundest animals are taken by the Government. W. J. Waugh, veterinary surgeon of the 3d Cavalry, inspects every animal submitted for purchase. It must be full fifteen hands high at the shoulders, strong and sound in every particular. The prices vary considerably with the animals, but average for mules and horses about $110. The work of erecting a large and substantial storehouse for commissary supplies at Chickamauga has been begun under the supervision of Quartermaster Lee. It will be completed by Tuesday.

There were monthly inspection and muster in every command in camp this morning. According to army regulations, such an inspection is held the last day of every month. The men sign the payrolls on these occasions. This morning the inspection was by battalions and regiments. The regimental and battalion officers superintend the inspection.

CONTRACTS FOR SUPPLIES.

Colonel Lee has awarded several contracts for supplies. Richard Wardrock, of St. Louis, received the contract to furnish 1,000,000 bushels of oats on a bid of $1.08 per hundred pounds. Early & Daniels, of Cincinnati, got the contract to furnish 1,300,000 pounds of hay, on a bid of $14.40 per ton. The contract for 500,000 tons of straw went to W. E. Hutton, of Cincinnati, on a bid of 49½ cents per hundred pounds.

Headquarters were practically deserted this morning, General Brooke and most of his officers not arriving at camp from Chattanooga until 9 o'clock. A rumor is going the rounds among the officers that the 10th Cavalry and 25th Infantry, both colored, will be the next to go. The 10th Cavalry has been packed and waiting for two days. No official notification has yet been received of this.

General Brooke to-day informed the Executive Committee of the Spring Festival to be given next week, that not only could they have all the soldiers they wanted for their big flower parade Tuesday, but could use them whenever necessary during the week, and the men would be glad to serve them. A number of the officers have accepted an invitation to attend a grand ball to be given here next Thursday night.

Large stores of medical supplies are arriving, and new clothing is being looked for by the Commissary Department. A force of men are now at work putting in extra railroad facilities in the way of switches and tracks. Two cars of baggage were overturned to-day near Battlefield Station, which delayed the transportation somewhat.

A SURPRISED CAVALRY MAN.

An amusing incident occurred to-day, when a stalwart trooper of the 10th Cavalry was on his prancing steed on the Lafayette road, performing and riding like mad in the presence of a hundred or more admiring colored damsels. His horse reared, but he sat his saddle like a statue. Some one approached and asked from behind, "What are you doing?"

The trooper, thinking some of his fellow-troopers were trying to "guy" him promptly said, "Go to ——, —— you!" In another instant the horse had turned around, and the gallant cavalryman simply fell off his steed. There before him stood General John R. Brooke. The man made elaborate apologies, but General Brooke called a corporal and had him sent to the guardhouse, where he will be kept all night. General Brooke had a good round laugh over the incident with his staff officers afterward.

It becomes more and more apparent every day that the army here is badly in need of supplies and equipments, and that no extensive movement of the Chickamauga forces will be made until they are fully equipped.

Excursion trains from every point will pour into Chattanooga to-morrow with people anxious to gaze upon the Regulars. A report, unconfirmed, comes from Nashville to-night to the effect that the State troops now stationed here will be assembled in Nashville on Monday.

WEDDED TO GO TO THE FRONT.

A CAVALRY LIEUTENANT WILL TAKE HIS BRIDE WITH HIM.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 30 (Special).—Army circles here have a romance to-night. When the Western troops were ordered to move East and the 10th Cavalry ordered to Chickamauga, with a prospect of going right to the front, Lieutenant Henry E. Whitehead, of the 10th, telegraphed his affianced bride, Miss Emily Eddington, of Indianapolis, that he must be off to the war, and would have to say goodby.

The message came promptly back, that he would not go alone, for it was the purpose and intention of this brave little woman to accompany him. Lieutenant Whitehead secured leave of absence, and went to Indianapolis, where they were married last Saturday.

He came here to-night accompanied by his bride. They were cordially welcomed by his fellow-officers of the 10th, and had an informal reception in the parlors of the Read House. Mrs. Whitehead will go with her husband to the front.

CABLES UNDER SUPERVISION.

SPAIN CAN COMMUNICATE WITH HER WEST INDIAN COLONIES ONLY IN A ROUNDABOUT WAY.

Washington, April 30.—Many complaints have been received here to the effect that the Government has not taken full precaution to prevent the transmission of important military dispatches between the Spanish Government and its colonies in the West Indies. "The truth about the matter," said General A. W. Greely, the Chief Signal Officer, who has charge of the supervision exercised by the United States Government over the cable messages going out of and coming into Key West, "is that the President has acted promptly in the matter, and at present there is no cable running out of the United States that is not under proper directions as to the character of the messages sent." General Greely has amicably adjusted these matters with the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company.

"Both of these companies," he says, "have patriotically accepted the restrictions placed upon them by the Government, and no cipher messages are handled between this country and the West Indies over American cables except such as are exchanged between the officers of the United States and neutral Ambassadors and Ministers and the designated consular officers of the countries they represent in the West Indies. While the Government has nominally occupied these offices, yet the full telegraphic control remains in the hands of the officers of each company, and proper security is insured by swearing into the United States service the managers and assistants in the cable offices."

General Greely has just returned from New-York, where he completed arrangementr respecting certain features of the restrictions above referred to. He says it is now doubly hard for the Spaniards to communicate with their representatives in the West Indies. Their communications will now have to be made either in a roundabout way via South America or by the British cable running from Halifax to Bermuda.

TELEPHONES FOR THE ARMY.

A NOVELTY IN FIELD SERVICE SUPPLIED BY GENERAL GREELY.

Washington, April 30.—For the first time in the experience of an army in actual service the commanding officers of United States troops will have complete outfits for maintaining telephone communication with the various brigades, regiments, etc., that go to make up divisions or corps of an army. For this the officials are indebted to General A. W. Greely, the Chief Signal Officer. By means of the communication thus afforded, commanders will be able readily to send instructions to subordinates in the field and to receive reports of movements.

General Greely also has equipped and made ready for service his field telegraph outfit.

GEN. DODGE RELEASED FROM THIS CALL.

THE PRESIDENT OFFERED TO MAKE HIM SENIOR MAJOR-GENERAL AND COMMANDER OF THE FIRST CORPS.

Washington, April 30.—Last week the place of senior Major-General and commander of the first corps was offered to Major-General Grenville M. Dodge by the President and the Secretary of War. General Dodge visited Washington on Thursday and Friday and had an interview with the Secretary and the President, and on account of his present physical condition from the effects of the last war, and his greatly extended business relations, the President released him from his call, but held him in reserve for any service in the near future that may be demanded of him. General Dodge stated the matter clearly to the President, who said that under the circumstances and in his present condition it was not fair to ask him on so short a notice to take part in the first organization.

FRANCIS JOSEPH DIDN'T GIVE TO SPAIN.

Vienna, April 30.—The newspapers of this city unanimously declare that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has not contributed and will not contribute to the Spanish National fund being raised for the purpose of increasing the strength of the Spanish Navy.

THE MOST Important Discovery

Ever Made in the History of Medicine.

What Has Been Accomplished by the New Cure Within Twelve Months.

It Fails in But One Case Out of Every Nine Thousand Treated.

The Great Reduction in Death Rate Due to Its Use.

Although the medical profession have known for years that their only hope of reaching such diseases as Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Consumption was through the air we breathe, the introduction of the new Australian Dry Air Treatment did not at first create any profound interest among them, and for this reason they believed it absolutely impossible to find a germicide that had sufficient power to kill the bacilli of these diseases, and which was dry enough to pass the epiglottis and be carried to the diseased parts by the simple act of breathing.

HYOMEI was an unknown quantity to them, and, although they admitted that by inhalation alone could they ever expect to reach these diseases, their faith in the new germicide was small. It did not take them long, however, to discover its great value. Case after case soon began to succumb to this new remedy; even those who were so far gone with Consumption as to be beyond human aid rallied, and, although such patients eventually died from exhaustion, not one single case is on record where a hemorrhage from the lungs took place after the first treatment with HYOMEI was given, thus showing that the new germicide at once destroyed the bacilli of the disease, and had the treatment been begun in time, would have saved the patients' lives. Such results obtained in the treatment of this deadly scourge, Consumption, was entirely unexpected, and induced the Doctors to test it in other diseases of the respiratory organs, from which this great plague, Consumption, recruits the majority of its victims. Imagine, if you can, their delight, when they found that Coughs and Colds could not exist when HYOMEI was used; that not one death occurred from Croup or Bronchitis among the thousands of cases treated; that Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, and Asthma were invariably cured in a few weeks. In fact, it was clearly proven to them that the long looked for dry-air germicide had been found, and as a result the physicians hesitated no longer, but have ever since endeavored to educate the general public in its use.

That they have succeeded is shown by the enormous demand for this preparation all over the country, and by the fact that having failed to stop the publication of this discovery to the people through the daily press, advertising quacks have thrown away their old treatments, and now claim to use the new, although they have not the least idea of what HYOMEI is composed of.

Indeed, a wonderful change has taken place in the method of treating respiratory diseases within the past twelve months. To-day none but those who are ignorant of the construction of the air passages and that simple law of nature which prevents moisture from entering the bronchial tubes and lungs, ever think of using the old cures, sprays, douches, and atomizers which for years were the only methods employed, and which have been the cause of so much catarrhal deafness and loss of sense of taste and smell, to say nothing of such ailments as dyspepsia, kidney and liver troubles, engendered by taking strong drugs into the stomach to cure diseases, which can be reached by the air only.

The wonderful sale of this new cure is surprising to those only who do not know that free treatments are given in all large cities, and that the money is refunded in every case where the patient is not cured.

"Hyomei" Cures by Inhalation.

Every Bottle of "Hyomei" is Guaranteed.

"HYOMEI" INHALER outfit, $1.00. Extra bottles "Hyomei," 50c. "HYOMEI" BALM (a wonderful healer), 25c. CAN BE OBTAINED OF YOUR DRUGGIST OR BY MAIL. Pamphlets free.

R. T. BOOTH CO.,
Astor Court Building,
33rd St., next Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.
Rooms 26 and 28.
New York.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — 18TH & 19TH STS. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

Silks and Dress Goods.

There was some sensational selling in our Silk and Dress Goods aisles all last week, but there is more to come. We are fighting for Dress Goods supremacy in this market. Not an easy task, with world's best stores to compete against; but values like those we are offering will force attention in any company. Read them! Compare them! Match them if you can!

175 PIECES LACE SATIN STRIPED CHALLIE, very beautiful and stylish materials, actually worth 25c. per yard, choice to-morrow . . . **10c**

100 PIECES PLAIN WHITE JAPANESE HABUTAI SILK, a very excellent quality, actually worth 50c. a yard, here to-morrow, choice . . . **25c**

75 PIECES STRICTLY ALL-WOOL BLACK HENRIETTA, also 80 pieces pure Wool Black Imperial Serge, will furnish an unequalled opportunity for obtaining a stylish black gown, for these are goods not to be obtained ANYWHERE for less than 50c. per yard, to-morrow, choice of either material, per yard . . . **28c**

150 PIECES SCOTCH TWEED AND ENGLISH COVERT, in a very large assortment of the most desirable colorings, an ideal fabric for outdoor wear, to-morrow, choice, at half actual value, per yard . . . **38c**

65 PIECES BLACK ENGLISH MOHAIR BRILLIANTINE, fully 46 inches wide, also 50 pieces black, all-wool Empress Suitings, fully 42 inches wide, both fabrics regularly sold at 75c. per yard, to-morrow, choice of either, per yard . . . **44c**

3,500 YARDS BLACK BROCADED SILK GRENADINE, fully 45 inches wide, in the very latest and prettiest patterns, the same quality that will cost you 75c. per yard elsewhere, here to-morrow only . . . **45c**

50 PIECES SPRING WEIGHT, ALL-WOOL MIXED MELTON SUITING, in a fine range of colorings, actually worth $1 a yard, to be sold to-morrow, per yard, only . . . **50c**

75 PIECES PLAIN AND CHANGEABLE TAFFETA SILK, in a splendid, bright, all-silk grade, fully worth 75c., and not to be obtained elsewhere for any less, to-morrow, while the quantity on hand lasts, per yard . . . **50c**

50 PIECES BLACK TAFFETA SILK, soft and heavy, the kind that will not slip or pull, unquestioned $1 value, here to-morrow, per yard, at only . . . **69c**

We are Agents for Butterick Patterns. Styles of May, '98, Now Ready

1898 Campania Bicycles, $22.50.

The 1898 Campania Bicycle has every modern improvement. It is made of 1 1-8 inch seamless tubing, flush joints throughout, fitted with graceful forks and arched crowns; wheels furnished with large barrel hubs, piano needle-wire spokes, best rock-elm rims and single-tube tires, two-piece hanger with low drop bracket, beautifully enamelled, striped and transferred. All bright parts highly nickelled on copper; in fact, a perfect little wheel, built for satisfaction, and ready to give it. For either men or women . . . **22.50**

Housefurnishings.

Let the prudent housewife compare our prices in housefurnishings just once—with the quotations prevailing elsewhere—and she'll not buy them anywhere in future but here. Take these items for instance:

FLOUR BIN AND SIFTER COMBINATION CANS, made of heavy tin, handsomely japanned, goods which we closed out from the Manning Bowman Co. at a very low price, actually worth $3.25 $4 and $5, to-morrow, your choice for . . . **95c**

FRENCH RAT TRAPS, the original style, strongly made of coppered wire, to-morrow . . . **29c**

CHAMPION STOVE LINING, a clay, ready to set in a stove to replace bricks; may be adjusted in a few minutes by any one; will dry quickly and last forever; to-morrow . . . **22c**

STEP LADDERS, with pail shelf, strongly built of selected wood and reinforced with malleable iron trimmings; 6-foot size, to-morrow . . . **49c**

SUGAR CANISTERS, 10-lb size, of good tin, nicely japanned . . . **10c**

COLUMBIA CARPET SWEEPERS, made by the Bissell Co., Grand Rapids, fitted with all the latest improvements and handsomely finished, special to-morrow . . . **1.35**

BOSOM BOARDS, nicely finished . . . **9c**

IRONING BOARDS, well finished regular shape, 4 1-2 foot size, to-morrow . . . **32c**

PASTRY BOARDS, well finished, of selected lumber, size 12x22 inches, to-morrow only . . . **24c**

MEYER PUTZ POMADE METAL POLISH . . . **2c**

WALL PAPER CLEANER, Rutherford's guaranteed to be the best for cleaning wall paper or fresco work, large cans . . . **10c**

CARPET TACKS, the best regular size, large packages, per dozen . . . **10c**

MAGNETIC TACK HAMMERS, with claw ends . . . **10c**

TOILET HAIR CLIPPERS, with invisible spring, handsomely finished with bright polish, choice . . . **75c**

CLOTHES WRINGERS, the "Challenge," made of hardwood, every one warranted, to-morrow only . . . **79c**

EMERY KNIFE SHARPENERS, best kind . . . **4c**

VEGETABLE KNIVES, of best steel with fine cocobola handles . . . **3c**

JUNIOR GAS COOKING STOVES, will bake, broil, roast and cook perfectly, strongly built of heavy castings and best Russian iron, guaranteed satisfactory, special for Monday . . . **4.75**

DOG COLLARS, a large assortment of many styles, all sizes, lined and prettily ornamented, regularly sold at 50c. and 75c., here to-morrow . . . **25c**

Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

Dainty—stylish—good—durable—think of all the good qualifications under muslins should possess and you'll find them all embodied in the following. Yes, and more—an extraordinary low price will accompany each lot:

45 DOZEN LADIES' CAMBRIC DRAWERS, of good quality, made with umbrella ruffle of fine lawn, trimmed with inserting and edge of Point de Paris lace, extremely well made, with yoke band, real value, 85c., to-morrow . . . **45c**

35 DOZEN LADIES' FINE LOW NECK CORSET COVERS, square back and front, trimmed with fine embroidery and pearl buttons, not to be duplicated elsewhere for less than 65c., here to-morrow . . . **34c**

75 DOZEN LADIES' CORSET COVERS of good quality cambric, neck V shaped back and front, and trimmed with wide Hamburg embroidery, regularly sold at 39c., special to-morrow . . . **15c**

50 DOZEN LADIES' FINE CORSET COVERS, neck V shaped back and front, trimmed with embroidery, actual value 50c., Monday . . . **25c**

40 DOZEN CHILDREN'S LAWN CAPS, some with full ruche and embroidered crowns, and others with tucked crowns with lawn ruffles edged with lace, sizes 12 to 16 inches, and actual value 50c., to-morrow, choice . . . **25c**

200 DOZEN LADIES' COLORED SKIRTS, in plain black sateen or striped silkolene, made with double corded umbrella ruffle and French band; some also of zephyr ginghams in plaids, stripes or plain colors, actual value $1.50, to-morrow, choice . . . **95c**

85 DOZEN LADIES' FINE MUSLIN OR CAMBRIC SKIRTS, made with deep lawn ruffle, trimmed with showy embroidery and inserting and edge of torchon lace, finished with dust ruffle, and French band, regularly sold at $1.50, here Monday . . . **75c**

25 DOZEN INFANTS' LONG AND SHORT COATS, made of cashmere, square yoke effect, trimmed with ruffle of cashmere edged with silk braid, yoke trimmed with silk braid and baby ribbon; regularly sold at $1.75, to-morrow . . . **95c**

35 DOZEN CHILDREN'S COLORED LAWN AND GINGHAM DRESSES, sizes 1 to 5 years, with high or low necks, trimmed with fine Hamburg embroidery, skirts fully 2 yards wide, with deep hem, actual value $1, to-morrow . . . **55c**

Here's a Baby Carriage Opportunity.

To-Morrow, choice of carriages regularly sold from $10 to $15 - - - - - - **8.00**

The assortment includes about twenty different styles, beautiful in design and elegant in finish, fitted with shellacked reed bodies, upholstered throughout with Bedford Cords, Plush, Velour, Derby Cloth or Imitation Corduroy; fitted with detachable cushions, steel rubber tire wheels, best gearing, finest steel springs, patent brakes and assorted parasols of satin, pongee silk, and silesias, lined or unlined, lace edged or lace covered, a carriage value never before equalled anywhere in America at the price of . . . **8.00**

GO CARTS, the regular $4 kind, made of hardwood and fitted with reed seats, steel springs, steel wheels back and front, and strong gear, to-morrow choice . . . **2.25**

Good Groceries

are sold here for less than elsewhere. All the other arguments in the world will not so clearly explain why this grocery store sells more than any 20 others in New York put together. The ever and ever growing trade proves conclusively that it cannot be otherwise. Here are our offers for Monday:

HAM—Sugar Cured Ham and Bacon, per lb . . . **9½c**

BUTTER—5 lb. pail Fancy Elgin Creamery Butter . . . **98c**

LARD—Milford Pure, open kettle rendered or Nelson Morris supreme Lard, in 3, 5, 10 lb. pails, per lb . . . **7½c**

FRUIT—Fancy, large, sweet Florida Pineapples, 3 for 25c., each . . . **9c**

TEA—Fancy Japan, English Breakfast, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, India and Ceylon Teas, 50c., 55c. grades, by the half chest, per lb. 31c., per 5 lb. caddy, $1.70, per lb . . . **37c**