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One year ago we placed our contracts for Blankets and Spreads—taking time by the forelock thus—has proved by developments and careful analysis a decided advantage in prices—raw yarns, both cotton and wo'en, have doubled in price within the past year—hence, when we say that you can save a third we put it modestly—this sale is no half-hearted affair—it involves the distribution of thousands of pairs of Blankets and as many Spreads, and offers an unprecedented opportunity to hotel and boarding-house proprietors, as well as the housewife and those that go camping.

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420 to 426 Seventh Street.

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July is the month of reduction sales, and we are celebrating it here with a will. Baby Carriages, Go-carts, Porch Rockers, and Lawn Setters are offered this week at a great sacrifice, and on easy weekly or monthly payments, arranged to suit the buyer's convenience. All Mattings tacked down free.

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Trunks, Valises, Bicycles, Sewing Machines, Refrigerators, Tables, Boxes, Parcels, etc., PROMPTLY and REASONABLY delivered to the following points:
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Special rates to stores.
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Other Make Uprights at All Prices.
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Wm. Knabe & Co.,
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Penna. Ave. and 8th St. S. E.
Open Until 11 o'Clock Saturday Nights,
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PLAITING Pinking, Ruffling, and all kinds of fine stitching. Sewing Machines repaired and warranted, $1.00.
At OPPENHEIMER'S, 514 9th St. N. W.

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NO CHARGE for Painless Extracting when teeth are ordered.
FULL SET, $5.
WE GUARANTEE A FIT OR NO PAY.
Gold Fillings, $1 up; Silver Fillings, 50c up.
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When You Leave Town
Take with you a box of delightfully soft toilet powder.
TALCUTINE
Takes away objectionable features of perspiration. Sold and guaranteed at all drug and department stores.

WE DEMONSTRATE

our skill by the beautiful contour we give our gold fillings, and the natural look of our gold crowns and bridges. Positively painless extraction of teeth. Reduced rates for summer months. Cleaning, extracting, examination, and estimation free.
VERO DENTISTS,
Over David Hat Store, 12th and Pa. Ave.
ENTRANCE ON 12TH ST.
Opposite Raleigh Hotel.
Hours, 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 4 p. m.

PRESENTS. ELEGANT For PREMIUM STAMPS
KING'S PALACE,
812-814 7th St. 715 Market Space.

THE CUBAN EDUCATORS

A Good Impression Made by the Visitors at Cambridge.

Women Inclined to Adapt Themselves to American Styles in Dressing—Men's Appearance Improved—Plain Hats and Shirt Waists in Evidence at the Summer School.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 9.—The expedition of the Cuban teachers has proved thus far to the women of their number a grand shopping tour, and to the men a delightful voyage of discovery. It is to the Americans themselves that the visit has been a matter of especial enlightenment, because they are observing to their bewilderment that the Cubans are not quite barbarians. Even the woman who spoke with contempt of "thim Cubians" on their arrival has been silenced, out of self-respect, and the tradesmen, who anticipated the visit as that of so many "dagoes" are now dancing a slavish attendance.

Cuban flags and the Spanish signs appear on every turn and in the shop windows, until you could wonder if it is the same old town, and these strangers themselves, so full of activity and enthusiasm, are everywhere, with a new and healthy influence for the cantabrigian type. The icicness of the average New Englander has surely been thawed to welcome the visitors, and it is hoped that the delightful enthusiasm of the guests may not suffer the embarrassment of cold storage before the end of their pilgrimage.

A Favorable Impression.

But the impression of the Cubans, if it was good at first, has improved upon acquaintance, and also upon adaptation, as in the case of the women who immediately sought an opportunity to adjust an inclination to appear dowdy. This appearance was not general, for the women from Havana were more citified, but as the teachers are from all parts of the island, some of them quite remote, their hats and things were shoddy stocks, and they recognized the fact immediately, and as a result of their shopping fever during the past week, an array of plain hats and latest pattern shirtwaists has worked wonders. According to an American standard, a better-looking audience than that of Sanders Theatre is not assembled in any summer school.

The men have also improved upon acquaintance, for many of them are highly cultivated; but they have not been at such trouble to adopt American fashions, and hence they are somewhat outlandish in their huge hats, which are several sizes too large; their tight sack coats, and balloon trousers. Most of the men are under-sized, and that only makes their costume the more droll; and most of the young men wear tiny mustachios which give an inspid expression, but it is when they talk that their faces brighten up, and they are most interesting. They are all well-mannered, and some of them who have been educated in this country are thoroughly Americanized. The professional men are very well educated. There are five of them surgeons, who accompany the expedition, three priests, and besides there were two young men who came up on one of the transports for the sake of making a tour of the reform schools in this part of the country.

The Women Attractive.

The women are certainly attractive in appearance. They are not tall, but rather of the petite type in every way. They have dark skins, some of them very dark, others almost fair, but their hair is nearly always jet black, and all but a few have brown eyes, which are large and expressive. Their figures are not as well set up as those of the average American woman, but they have pretty hands, which they use gracefully in talking, like all the Latin peoples. They have loud, harsh voices, which make a great din when they chatter in chorus, as they often do. But the Cuban women's superficial defect is their fondness for powder, which they use with no discretion on their dark faces, and which occasions no end of comment among the American men. It is only by their gulileless, pretty ways that they can establish their innocence.

With the older people of the expedition the greatest impression has been made in the fact that the people of Cuba should have consented to allow their daughters, who had most of them never been away from home before, come up here as they have with Mr. Frye. They hold Mr. Frye in the deepest regard, but this thing shows also the deepest confidence in the American people. Many of the women—and the number in all is over 659—have never until recently earned their living. They had never had to, because before the war their people were wealthy, or at least well-to-do, and there are girls in the number who have been educated in New York or Paris. They have lived "happy-go-lucky" lives, but since the war things are different, and thousands of women are left to support themselves, and often others who are dependent on them.

Nearly All Teachers.

The entire band of Cubans, 1,200 strong, with the exception of a few well-to-do women, who accompany the party, are all teachers. They are also of all ages, and there is one among the men who has taught school for forty years. But they are mostly young men and women. According to the fashion of things in their country the men teach the boys and the women the girls and little children, and there are several married couples in the party, with both the husbands and the wives teachers.

The men and the women are both bright and eager to learn. It was only last Thursday that lessons begun, but before that they had started to pick up the language. Some who knew nothing of it before have already made progress by persistent effort, and those who have read but not spoken the language have amazed some of the Harvard students with their knowledge of good English.

It was not expected that the studies would be the principal object of the expedition, although English is made an important branch by appearing on the programme every day with instruction to small sections. The other courses are mostly by lectures in Spanish before the whole body assembled in Sanders Theatre, and the topics are geography from the physical standpoint or physto-geography, as President Eliot called it, the history of the Spanish colonies, and the history of the United States.

This part of the programme, with the subjects of the lecture to alternate, occupy the forenoon, and in the afternoon there are excursions, which serve as object lessons, geology, or history, or other matter. The main purpose of the visit, is, however, to afford an insight into the nature of our republican civilization, and for the women it was especially intended that they should get an idea of American home life. For that reason they were all placed in private houses of Cambridge instead of in dormitories like the men, and to inaugurate this arrangement such persons as President Eliot himself, Prof. and Mrs. Palmer, Rev. Dr. Crothers, the Unitarian Minister, cheerfully give up their homes. At these, and other houses, there is pleasant home life, and while the principal meals are served at Memorial Hall for the women, they have the Cuban breakfast of rolls and coffee together, and in the evenings, or at afternoon tea, there is the opportunity for conversation, and this is of a Spanish-English character, according as the head of the house can talk Spanish, and her Cuban household English.

Summer School Social Life.

The women have also club rooms at Brooks House, as have the men at Hollis Hall, and both of these are afforded them by Roman Catholic auspices. In this way the Church has provided for the social life of the summer school, as they have also in the matter of the informal dances which are set for Tuesday and Friday evenings. The Catholics have appeared thus conspicuously by invitation of President Eliot, who did not wish to be understood among the Cubans that this expedition was to be an attempt to proselyte them.

It was also through the agency of the president that Father Fidelis, formerly James Kent Stone, a graduate of Harvard, and for many years associated with the Catholic Church in the South American Republics, was prevailed upon to be in Cambridge this summer. He, with the Cuban priests, has charge of special services in the local churches, and on last Wednesday morning there was a mass of thanksgiving said for the safe arrival of the Cubans. It was one of the picturesque features of the week, for they all attended and were most devout.

Last week there were some interesting events, but the one which showed to the best effect the unique and picturesque nature of this great expedition was the celebration of the Fourth of July, when the whole of the summer school, headed by the Cuban priests, with Mr. Frye to lead the teachers, marched through the college yard behind American and Cuban banners, and placed a beautiful wreath in memory of Washington under the elm trees where he took commond. With characteristic enthusiasm the people shouted "vives" for the university and America and Cuba Libre.

They are all stanch patriots, these Cuban teachers, men and women. They sing their national hymn with the fervor of Crusaders; they wear the American flag, but they wear the Cuban, too; they shout glad "vives" for America, but they shout for Cuba, too. Not one of them you can meet but is looking to the independence of their beloved island. On the occasion of this outburst of enthusiasm the Cubans caught Mr. Frye up bodily and carried him around the college yard, much to the good man's embarrassment. But this was only a slight expression of their unbounded gratitude in what he is doing for Cuba.

One woman said he was to them another Maximo Gomez, but all the time their American idol maintains the same modesty which he has always shown. No one, however, seems more delighted with the impression which the Cubans are making than is Superintendent Frye himself. He says: "I am glad to have the Americans know that the Cubans were worth fighting for, and that they are not barbarians, but good people, struggling for independence."

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, of the Marine Hospital Service, at Washington, and Miss Myra B. Frank, daughter of Mrs. Bertha Frank, of Allegheny, Pa., will be married this evening at the Concordia Club, in Allegheny. Rev. Dr. M. Mayer, of the Temple, will officiate. Dr. Rosenau graduated at the Western University with the class of 1889, and was immediately afterward appointed to the marine service in this city. The bride has just graduated from Bryn Mawr. The young couple will travel extensively abroad.

Senator Foraker's family will spend the entire summer at their cottage at Spring Lake, N. J. Senator Foraker, who has been with them since the close of the Philadelphia Convention, left for Cincinnati yesterday, but will return from time to time, as his campaign engagements permit.

Mrs. Ross Browne, widow of Captain Browne, U. S. N., is occupying her picturesque cottage at Vineyard Haven. The house is on a wide street, surrounded by a grove of oak trees, and bears the appropriate name "Summer Rest."

Gen. A. B. Carey and family are also spending the summer at Vineyard Haven. Their cottage is situated on a terraced slope, overlooking the bay. In memory of an ancient wind mill that once formed a part of the place, the Carey home is known as "Mill Terrace."

General Rochester and family, who also have a charming summer place, "Villa Soleil," at the Haven, now have as their guest Miss Alma Ruggles, daughter of General Ruggles, U. S. A. Mr. and Mrs. Francis were recent visitors of Miss Alice Rochester. They were en route to Bar Harbor in their handsome new yacht. Other cottagers at the famous old resort are Mrs. Woods, widow of the late Judge Woods, of the Supreme Court, and Mrs. S. P. Lee. Dr. Bright, U. S. N., retired, and Mrs. Bright have recently bought a spacious house, and are spending their first summer as cottagers at the Haven.

Among the guests at the house party now being entertained by Mrs. George F. Huff, at her country home, "Cabin Hill," near Pittsburg, are the following from this city: Miss Gwendoline Ffoulke, Mr. Sherman Miles, son of Major General and Mrs. Miles; Mr. Philip Hichborn, Mr. William Reyburn, and Mr. Randall Hagner.

Mr. and Mrs. M. I. Weller, accompanied by their son, Angelo, have gone for a two months' trip to Prescott, Ontario.

Mrs. R. E. Breitney and daughter have gone to New Hampshire for a visit of several weeks.

Col. and Mrs. La Rhett Livingston and the Misses Livingston are at the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, where they expect to remain throughout the summer.

Among the foreign contingent at Bedford Springs just now are M. de Wollant, Acting Charge d'Affaires of the Russian Embassy, and Mme. de Wollant, and Mr. Zelenoy, Second Secretary of the embassy.

Miss Gertrude Hartsock, daughter of Capt. J. S. B. Hartsock, will spend the remainder of the summer with her brother, Dr. Frederick M. Hartsock, U. S. A., at Fort Warren, Mass.

Mrs. N. S. Lincoln and Miss Natalie Lincoln are visiting Colonel Tyler's family at the Elms, their summer home at New London.

Rev. G. E. Maydwell, accompanied by his wife and two daughters, Alice and Grace, left the city today for Summit Grove, Pa., where they will remain for about two months.

Approved by the President.

President McKinley has approved the recommendation that Lieuts. John Gibson and Starkley Morgan be retired on account of physical disability, as also the list of applications for voluntary retirement submitted to him by the Navy Department. All these retirements will date from July 1. They complete the forty vacancies in the line of the navy required by the Personnel act of March 3, 1899.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The battleship Iowa has arrived at Everett, Wash., and the gunboat Vixen at Key West, where she is quarantined, having come from Cuban ports. The gunboat Machias has sailed from San Juan for Hampton Roads, the training ship Lancaster from Southampton for Leith, and the cruiser Michigan and naval militia ship Yantic from Detroit for Mackinac Island.

Keep Your Blood Cool

In hot weather, and make it pure, rich and healthy with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has a toning, invigorating effect on the whole system. It creates a good appetite, strengthens the nerves, overcomes that tired feeling, and braces you up to resist the effects of the heat and the danger of serious illness. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best Medicine Money Can Buy.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation. Price 25 cents.

THE TYRANT EMPRESS WU

A Woman Ruler in China Many Centuries Ago.

Her Humble Origin and Rise to Great Power—Numerous Crimes Imputed to Her, But Her Reign Was Beneficent—Present Dowager Tsze Hsi Frequently Compared to Her.

Tsze Hsi, the Empress Dowager of China, has been called a second Empress Wu. While the woman who has brought the Empire to the verge of dissolution may not deserve to be ranked by the side of one whose rule, however arbitrary, was nevertheless beneficent, still the fortunes of Tsze Hsi do bear a curious resemblance to those of the Empress Wu, who has been described as the most remarkable woman China has produced.

Taitsong the Great, the second monarch of the Tang dynasty, died A. D. 650 after a reign of twenty-three years. He left to his son Kaotsong an empire composed of five or more recently independent and hostile kingdoms, whose conflicting interests were likely to cause a relapse of the Empire into its original elements, unless the imperial authority should be exercised with both delicacy and firmness. Over a State thus lacking in coherency, and threatened by China's standing menace, the barbarians of the north and west, Kaotsong enjoyed a prosperous reign of thirty years. This was due rather to the wisdom of the monarch than to his personal exertions, for he soon gave himself up to a life of pleasure, leaving state affairs to the abler hands of his wife, the Empress Wu.

Wu Tsih-tien was born in the year 624, of humble parentage. The story goes that an amiable couple having reached the age of fifty without being blessed with offspring, the husband, at his wife's suggestion, took to his house a concubine, a maiden named Chang, the daughter of a carpenter. From this alliance sprung Wu, who developed great beauty as she grew in years. The Emperor of China fills his palace from time to time with the choicest of the beauties among his subjects. There are several ranks of these ladies of the palace, the Emperor being permitted to have one Empress, three queens, and many wives of inferior degree, besides some hundreds of concubines. Those who belong to the lower rank of imperial consorts are called tsae jin, "talented ladies," and are usually the daughters of obscure parents. At the age of fourteen Wu Tsih-tien was admitted to the harem of Taitsong as a talented lady. From this position she rose to be a wife of the Emperor and at his death was sent with the rest of his secondary widows to an honorable confinement in a Buddhist convent.

While she was still in the palace the heir apparent had become enamored of her, and meeting her at a state ceremony for the worship of his ancestors some five years after he ascended the throne, he determined to make her his wife. His Ministers stoutly opposed the project, not because Wu was his father's widow, but because it was beyond all rule and precedent to remove her from the convent. Wangshi, the reigning Empress, happened at that time to be jealous of the emperor's favorite concubine Leaoushu, and thinking only of weaning his affections from this obnoxious rival, she gave the weight of her influence and advice in favor of restoring Wu to the palace; and by praising the beauty and amiable qualities of the royal recluse she so inflamed the Emperor's passion that he determined to carry out his will in spite of the opposition of the Ministers. This is the last case on record of Kaotsong's having his own way. Wu was restored to the palace as one of the Emperor's secondary wives. Alas for the Empress Wangshi. In order to overthrow a rival she had invited a far more dangerous enemy into the fortress.

Planning Schemes of Villainy.

Hardly was Wu's position in the palace secure when she succeeded in supplanting Leaoushu in the affections of their master, and began to scheme for the downfall of the Empress and the elevation of herself to that station. The two former rivals joined forces in the face of this their common peril, but not for one moment was the issue of the contest in doubt. "Wu" means "warrior," and well did the name suit its present owner. She was not overscrupulous in the choice of her weapons. She killed her first born child, a girl, and reported to the Emperor that Wangshi had done the deed. Infanticide is common in China, and the murder of the female infant was no such great matter. But this was the Emperor's own flesh. Still, Kaotsong was of an easy disposition and reluctant to resort to harsh measures. Wu then bore to the ear of the Emperor a tale, the truth or falsity of which does not appear, of how Wangshi had been disrespectful to the Emperor's mother, the most heinous of offences to the Chinese mind. Wangshi must be punished. She was first degraded, and then both she and Leaoushu were imprisoned in the palace, and Wu was raised to the height which her ambition coveted.

But the danger was not yet wholly past. The Emperor was one day walking in the palace near the room where Wangshi was confined, when he heard the plaintive voice of the former Empress lamenting her captivity. He asked her what she wished.

"Only," she replied, "to be set free that I may look once more upon the sun and moon before I die."

The Emperor promised that her prayer should be gratified. But the Empress Wu had already learned the value of spies, and when one of her faithful servants brought her the news of this conversation, she met the emergency with a remedy as effective as it was barbaric. The hands and feet of both her former rivals were cut off, and the unfortunate women were then drowned in casks of wine.

Wu could now have her way without let or hindrance, for it was said that the Emperor dared not even speak the truth in her presence if it was in opposition to her will. She exerted all the force of her marvelously able mind, not only to make herself the real ruler of the Empire, but to discharge for the best interests of the State the difficult functions which her self-imposed duties devolved upon her. The public offices were filled with her family and friends; her son was proclaimed the heir apparent; the nobles and Ministers whom she suspected lost their offices and oftimes their heads, and the dagger and poisoned cup were ever at hand to rid her of a real or fancied foe. It may be that the Chinese historians, in their desire to blacken her character have magnified both the number and the nature of her crimes, but there can be no doubt that this daring woman did not shrink from any act where her own security or the welfare of the State demanded the sacrifice of another's life or liberty. She is even charged with having murdered two of her sons.

Becomes the Master of China.

On the other hand, the Empire would have fared but ill under what Dr. Wells Williams styles the "indolent imbecility" of Kaotsong, if it had not been for the energy, foresight, and real statesmanship of the Empress. Her efforts were at first confined to assisting her husband in grappling with the difficulties of his position, but as he discovered her knowledge of statecraft and the skill with which she solved the problems for which his duller wit was unable to find an answer, the ease-loving monarch left the conduct of affairs more and more in her hands. She was forty-one years of age when Kaotsong married her, and for forty years she controlled the destinies of China in a masterly manner. During this time wars were carried on against Thibet, Korea, and the tribes of Central Asia. Wu did not appear to take a lively interest in the Thibetan war, and the Chinese arms met with but indifferent success. She threw all her force into the ten years' struggle with the Koreans, and Korea became a Chinese possession. In this war the Koreans were aided by the Japanese, being the first instance on record of the interference of the islanders in the affairs of China. The allies were defeated by the forces of Wu in four engagements, and the Japanese ships to the number of 400 were destroyed. The imperial authority was also maintained over the tributary States of Central Asia, and the Empress showed her wisdom by refusing to interfere in the conflict which was then raging between the Mohammedan hordes from Arabia and the Asiatic States which they were overrunning. By this precaution Wu saved China from subjection to the followers of the prophet.

While the Empress was busying herself in warding off danger to the State from beyond its borders, and in extending the imperial sway over new territory, her enemies at home were not sleeping, and perils were gathering fast around her. In the year 683 Kaotsong died, and Chongtsong, son of the Emperor and Wu, succeeded to the crown. Wu was not disposed to allow this change to alter her position, while Chongtsong showed signs of an intention to take the reins in his own hands. In a trial of strength Wu had never yet come out second best and she deposed and banished her son after a reign of only a few days. In China a woman cannot legally reign, although she may rule, and the Empress put forward Prince Litan, another son of Kaotsong, as nominal Emperor, while she asserted still more than during her husband's life her absolute authority. Having long possessed the substance of sovereign power she now assumed its form, in the eyes of a Chinaman a much graver offence. The historian Bulger says: "The Empress transacted all public business, received petitions, and disposed of the chief offices in the Empire. She erected temples to her ancestors, wore the robes of state restricted to an emperor, and offered sacrifice to the great God of all." The last three acts constituted high treason, the last one, indeed, being treason in a most aggravated form; the first act of a rebel who aspires to the throne being to offer the sacrifice which is prohibited to all save the sovereign.

Sent Hundreds to the Headsman.

While thus offending against the letter of the law she carried out the spirit of the traditional policy of the Empire. But it is the letter of the law which kills, and those who would willingly have obeyed the most arbitrary command if issued in the name of the Emperor, refused to lend their support to a course of conduct which, to their notion, detracted from the dignity of the imperial throne. Wu paid but little heed to the murmurings about her; she even added fuel to the flame by changing the style of the dynasty and giving it her own family name, while she continued to heap favors upon her kinsmen. However, when insurrections broke out she acted with her usual promptness and vigor, and always defeated her opponents, who paid the penalty of rebellion with their lives. The condemned were usually executed in the public streets of the capital, hundreds being led to the block at a time. Not only was such an object lesson afforded to the people to teach them the might of their ruler and the danger of opposing her, but she caused books to be written in her praise, and ordered the priests to recount her virtues to the people, while her name and titles were written in large characters in the courts and temples.

But such a state of affairs could not continue. Able as was her rule, her enemies were multiplying and her strength declining. Her head was bowed with the weight of eighty years when the plot was formed which caused her fall. Being confined to her room by illness, suddenly at midnight the conspirators appeared before her with 500 armed men and demanded that her son, Chongtsong, should be restored to the throne. She could not well refuse a request preferred in this manner, and therefore delivered over the imperial seal and other insignia of royalty, saying: "The Government shall immediately revert to the hands of my son." A few months later she died in her room at the palace, having maintained her queenly dignity to the end.

One weakness Wu possessed in common with all her sex, she showed her femininity by her infatuation for a Buddhist priest, while she also showed her unfeminine wisdom in not allowing her lover to influence her public policy.

Whatever judgment may be passed upon her crimes, the Empress Wu must receive the credit of having wisely administered the Government she usurped, and of having united, enlarged, and strengthened the Empire. In other respects, that is, in its more evil aspects, her remarkable career is about of a pattern with that of the Empress Dowager Tsze Hsi.—New York Sun.

TROOPS FROM CUBA.

Plans for Bringing Them to the United States Completed.

Col. Charles Bird, of the army transport service, has completed plans for bringing the returning troops from Cuba. The transport Rawlins has been ordered to Havana and after discharging her freight there will go to Matanzas, where a battalion of the Tenth Infantry will be taken on board and transported to Santiago. The battalion of the Tenth Infantry will replace a battalion of the Fifth Infantry which will return to the United States on the Rawlins.

The Sedgwick will go direct from this country to Matanzas and take another battalion of the Tenth Infantry to Cienfuegos, where she will be loaded with two battalions of the Second Infantry, which will be brought to New York. The McClellan will leave New York today, and the transport Crook tomorrow, both going to Havana, where they will be loaded with the two battalions of the Eighth Infantry for this country. The remaining battalion of the Fifth Infantry will be brought to New York on the transport McPherson, which will sail within a few days.

After the Sedgwick has brought the two battalions of the Second Infantry to New York she will proceed to San Juan and bring back to the United States a battalion of the Eleventh Infantry and a squadron of the Fifth Cavalry.

LIEUTENANT WEBSTER DEAD.

The Result of a Fall From a Building at Manila.

The War Department received the following despatch yesterday:

Manila, July 9.

Adjutant General, Washington:

First Lieut. Horace Webster, Forty-second United States Volunteer Infantry, died in hospital, Manila, 4:25 afternoon July 7. Cause of death fall from building. Full particulars follow by mail. M'ARTHUR.

Lieut. Horace Webster was born November 10, 1869, at Geneva, N. Y.

Entered the service as second lieutenant third New York Volunteers, May 1, 1898, and resigned November 10, 1898, to accept appointment as second lieutenant 203d New York Volunteer Infantry, November 11, 1898, and was mustered out with the regiment March 25, 1899.

Appointed second lieutenant Forty-second United States Volunteer Infantry August 17, 1899, and promoted to first lieutenant August 24, 1899, serving at Fort Niagara, N. Y., and in the Philippines to the date of his death.

THE OREGON GOING TO DOCK.

Commander Rodgers Reports All Well on the Battleship.

The Navy Department yesterday received the following despatch:

Chefoo, July 8.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

Oregon starts Kure dockyard about 10th or 12th stopping en route if weather bad. All well on board Oregon. RODGERS.

Commander Rodgers has charge of the station ship Nashville at Chefoo.

DO YOUR FEET ACHE AND BURN?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cools the feet and makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Cures corns, bunions, swollen, smarting, hot, callous, sore, and sweating feet. Allen's Foot-Ease relieves all pain and gives rest and comfort. We have over 30,000 testimonials. It cures while you walk. Try it today. All druggists and shoe stores sell it, 25 cents. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

"HECHTS' GREATER STORES,"
513-515 Seventh Street.

Store will close Today at 5 o'clock to enable the Store's employes to attend excursion to Marshall Hall.

You'll be surprised how much 6c. will buy here Thursday. See Wednesday's papers for announcement of 6c. sale.

Slaughter of shirt waists.

A reduction clearly without precedent—and without regard to former prices or costs.

The grandest shirt waist bargains ever put before you. Thousands of highest grade waists in the fullest and most complete assortments are offered you now at but a fraction of what they formerly sold for

1,500 white lawn shirt waists, which have been 98 cents, for	Choice of all colored madras waists, no matter what they sold for,	Choice of all the white shirt waists, none restricted, for
39c.	**49c.**	**98c.**
Think of such an offering—lawns of handsome quality—sheer and beautiful and tastefully tucked in three styles—which formerly sold for 98c—to go for 39c.	There are three great large tables full of them—an immense assortment; all this season's effects—all the prettiest of madrases, and they all go at 49c.	This is the greatest lot of all, and the greatest bargains, because you get white waists which sold up to as high as $3.98 for 98c. A perfect assortment.

HECHT AND COMPANY,
513-515 Seventh Street.

LIFE SAVING APPLIANCES

Report of the Board Appointed to Examine New Devices.

A Breeches Buoy Attachment for the Benefit of Women—Gas Engines Recommended for Thirty-four-Foot Lifeboats—Many Unique Inventions Rejected as Impracticable.

The board appointed to consider new life saving appliances and of which Prof. Peabody, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is president, met in Boston June 8, and its report has just been completed by Recorder F. A. Levis. It contains few recommendations for radical changes or the adoption of new appliances for saving life in proportion to the number of inventions of this nature submitted for experiment by persons who brought forward devices of all descriptions for this purpose. Most of these devices were deemed impracticable.

On account of the objection of women to getting into the protected breeches buoy, now in use in the life saving service of the Government, the board recommended that a canvas bag skirt be furnished all stations, to be used hereafter in taking women ashore from shipwrecks. The breeches will be continued, but will be worn inside the skirt.

Besides the recommendation in regard to improving on the breeches buoy, the board favors the installation of the Superior gas engine in the thirty-four-foot service lifeboat. This will be an innovation, as heretofore the motive power in lifeboats has been confined to oars and sails. A commission, consisting of Prof. Peabody, three officers of the life saving service and one officer of the revenue cutter service, will go to Marquette, Mich., where the engine experimented with is manufactured, for the purpose of determining what changes it will be necessary to make in the lines of the thirty-four-foot service lifeboats to accommodate the engine.

Pain's percussion night signal was highly recommended by the board and will be given a trial on account of the satisfactory experiments made with it during the meeting in Boston. The adoption of a reindeer-hair life preserver, to take the place of cork preservers, now used almost exclusively, may be a result of the meeting also. The board recommended that this kind of preserver be given a trial, and, if found satisfactory, it be adopted for use in the service. Life savers often suffer now from bruised knuckles from striking their hands against the cork preserver jackets of their fellows while rowing. A hair preserver would prevent this.

Among the devices submitted for trial was a life preserver consisting of a rubber sleeveless coat with air chambers, to be inflated by the wearer by rubber tubes. Leather flaps are attached to the coat to assist the user in swimming, as paddles, and a sail is furnished, upon which the inventor placed a large mirror, to be used in detecting objects toward which the swimmer is approaching. This mirror would be of service, it is claimed, by the inventor, while the person was propelling himself through the water lying on his back. A compartment was provided for storing water and provisions, and zinc plates were attached in strips around the body of the coat to make the preserver alligator and shark proof.

This device was tried, but was not considered a practical one. Another, of similar description, had compartments provided in which to carry smoking materials, cigars, a pipe, cigarettes, and tobacco and matches, as well as food and drink.

The board considered devices to be used in going from the shore to shipwrecks, rather than those intended to be carried on shipboard to be used in a case of need, so many appliances submitted for trial are not mentioned in the report.

The Light Breaking.

(From the Baltimore American.)

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2:00 p. m.	3:30 p. m.	2:00 p. m.	5:30 p. m.
3:00 p. m.	5:00 p. m.	3:00 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
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