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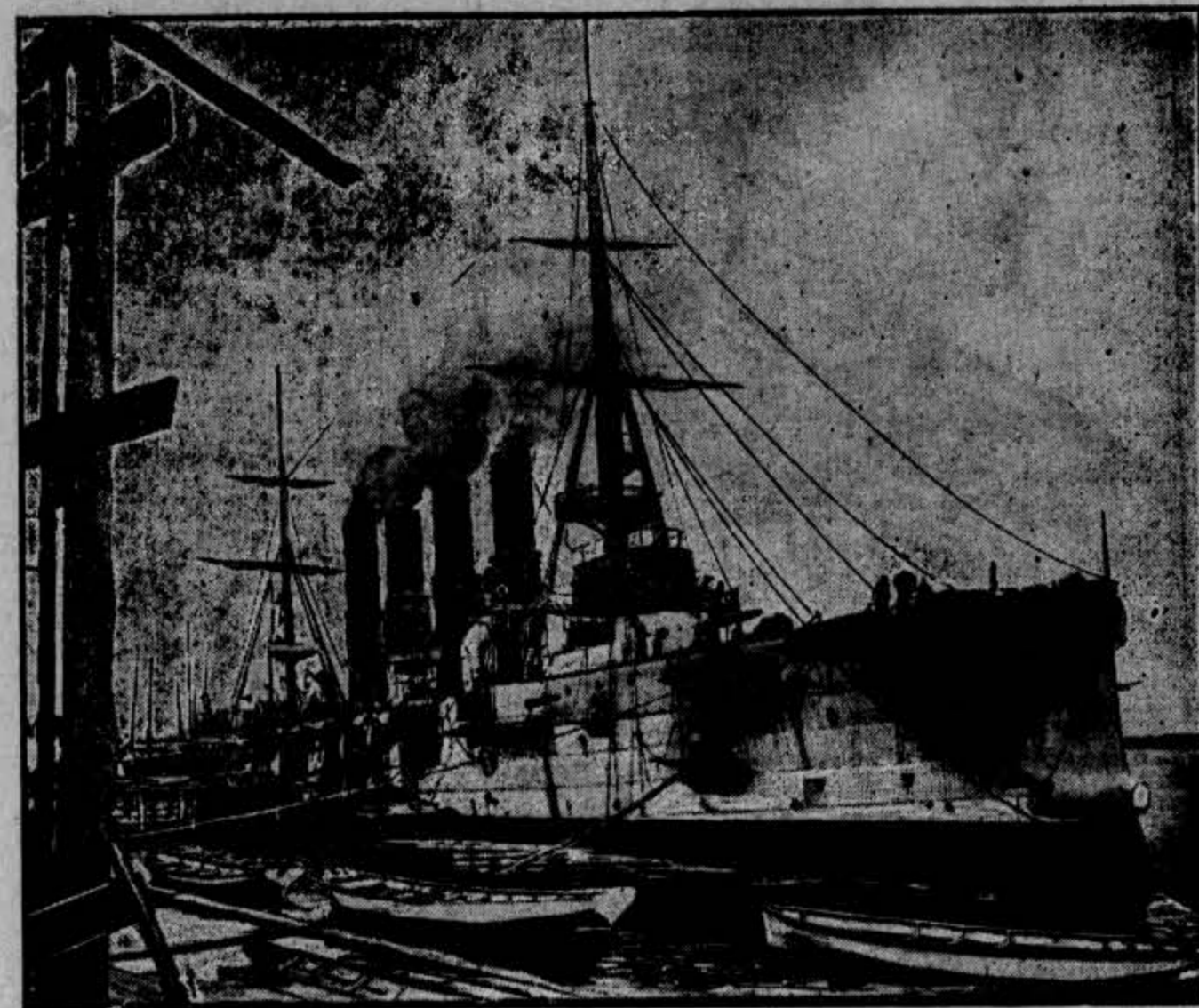
BERNARD M. WOLF,

"MY CLOTHES,"

Corner Hanover and Portland Streets.

RUSSIAN WARSHIP VARIAG ARRIVES AT PRESIDENT ROADS.

Distinguished Guests, Including Baron Fersen and
United States Officers, Come Ashore on a Tug.



RUSSIAN CRUISER VARIAG TUGGING AT HER MOORINGS AT PHILADELPHIA A MOMENT BEFORE SHE BEGAN HER MAIDEN TRIP TO BOSTON.

CRUISER WILL COAL TODAY FOR HER TRIAL TRIP

The Variag is here, the first time in many years that a Russian cruiser has entered the harbor of Boston. This engine of war does not come, however, as an official naval representative of the czar, for the flag at her masthead might be that of a pirate for all that international law knows. Still the vessel, one of the most complete of modern floating fortresses, is virtually a Russian possession, and though she flies the flag of her builders, the Cramps of Philadelphia, it will not be long before the double-headed black eagle of all the Russias will proudly float above her shining decks.

This latest of Russian cruisers passed Highland Light last evening at 6:30 o'clock, reporting all well on board, and telling with her signals of a most successful trip from the Delaware capes. Those points of geography she left at 6 o'clock Sunday evening.

Aboard the proud cruiser were a number of Russian naval officers, including Baron Fersen, the chief naval agent of the Russian empire. Agents of the builders were, of course, aboard, and the performance of the ship made them jubilant. Captain Sargent, in command of the Cramp, could not restrain his joy, and smiled in the happiest sort of a way when asked how the Variag had performed. "Reformed," he said, "just wait until the trial trip and see. There never was a better boat turned out from any shipyard in the world."

Then Captain Sargent sighed as though he wished the cruiser were the property of Uncle Sam instead of being owned for a foreign power.

The cruiser was expected to arrive a

little earlier in the day, but a fog outside Cape Cod delayed her several hours. There was, however, no attempt at speed on the way up from Philadelphia.

Last night the ship did not come inside the bay proper, but remained outside in calm water. Early this morning, about 5 o'clock, it is stated, she will steam and run into President Roads, where she will anchor.

Yesterday afternoon two coal lighters were loaded by a local coal company and held in readiness for the cruiser. Three hundred tons of the best coal procurable were upon each lighter.

There was no attempt to coal the cruiser last night. The lighters were ordered to President Roads. This morning as soon as the cruiser anchors they will run alongside and deposit their cargoes in her capacious holds.

The trim tug Confidence of the Boston Towboat fleet, Captain Baker, left her moorings at Lewis wharf at noon and sailed down in search of the Variag.

As soon as the cruiser was anchored more than a dozen of the party aboard of her came ashore. E. S. Cramp, representing the great shipbuilding concern, went on to the Touraine, where he joined Mrs. Cramp, who was there awaiting him, having come over from Philadelphia by rail; Baron Fersen, who is known as one of the world's greatest naval experts, and is representing his government, also went to the Touraine, as did other members of the party.

Captain Sargent, the chief naval inspector at Cramp's, decided at the last moment to come to the city last night, and so remained aboard the cruiser.

Hundreds of people were waiting along the wharves yesterday afternoon, with the hope and expectation of seeing the

famous ship which is soon to become a part of the Imperial Russian navy, and which they expected would come up to the Charlestown Navy Yard, but they were disappointed. So far as could be learned, the vessel will not tie up at any of the harbor wharves during her present or future stay in the port.

The Russian and American naval officers will be received by officers at the navy yard, but no informal receptions are planned.

Baron Fersen said that this is his first trip to Boston. As for the cruiser, he did not want to speak officially as yet. Edwin S. Cramp did not care to give his opinion of the Variag. "She will speak for herself," he said.

The complete list of the Variag's officers is as follows: Captain, Vladimir O. Behr; Lieutenant-Commander, E. K. Kraft; doctor, A. A. Zohrt; Lieutenant, O. O. Richter; Lieutenant, S. D. Sgerliel; Lieutenant, S. D. Dolgoroff; chief engineer, N. G. Leykoff; assistant engineers, I. S. Soldatoff and D. N. Rodin; paymaster, D. S. Vaselev.

Among prominent Russians on board are Captain E. N. Stokhnovitch, president inspection board; Captain W. Baron Fersen, naval attaché; Engineer Constructor P. E. Tchernigovski; Colonel M. I. Barhatkin, inspector of armor; Lieutenant-Commander P. F. Makodonosky, electrical officer; A. I. Frongkevitch and M. C. Leykoff, chief engineers.

In addition to other ships' officers there are thirty-eight Russian sailors.

The guests are the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, member of Congress from Illinois; Commander J. D. J. Kelly, U. S. N.; Lieutenant-Commander A. V. Zane, U. S. N.; E. M. McIlwaine and Courtland D. Cramp.

and have written requesting admission to the school.

AMONG THE TEACHERS.

The Reception of Saturday Highly Enjoyed—All Grateful for Favors Bestowed Upon Them—Experiences of Teachers at Crescent Beach.

(By Senorita Lujay.)

The great concert and elegant reception given to the Cuban teachers by the Baptist churches in Cambridge was something grand, not parcell, and as long as they live the Cuban teachers will keep in their hearts and thoughts the perfume and remembrance of such a demonstration given to them as a token of love, and, indeed, as a political manifestation. The Cuban teachers particularly, and the Cuban people also, will be thankful forever for such a touching reception.

May the time come to show to the United States that Cuba knows how to be grateful, and we are able, too, to return in some way the love of this country that Cuba owes to George Washington's country.

The Cuban teachers enjoyed so much hearing and trying to sing the American hymn and also the "Fair Harp." They all will practice those songs in their homes when they will go back. When they sang the national Cuban hymn, the "Bayames," the Cuban teachers were in a rapture and cheered for the United States, Harvard University, the Mayor of Cambridge, that spoke in touching and eloquent words; also for Mr. Frye, for all the friends of Cambridge and for Cuba libre. Cheers were heard in the whole theatre.

Some of the Cuban teachers gave me their opinion on Saturday's reception. Here are some of those opinions:

"I consider last night's concert as one of the most noble and enthusiastic demonstrations of fraternity between both Americans and Cubans."

"The Mayor's speech could not have been more eloquent and the music, both played and sung, delighted me, as well as everyone who had the fortune of being present."

"I was delighted last night, not only with the music, but also with the eloquent and patriotic speech of the Mayor of Cambridge, and over also with the hurrahs for Cuba libre."

"Cuan grato sera miestoro retoro, a Cuba llevando a nuestros hermanos, no ya la terminada libreta de nuestros sentimientos patrias, sino la seguridad de nuestra proxima Republica."

"P. M. CONCEPTION."

"El concierto magnifico del discurso del Alcaide soberbio. Los gritos de Cuba libre forever, me arrastraron solo con un pesar en medio de tanta dicha. Estoy tan lejos de Cuba; que no estubiera tambien con esos los companeros que alla dejamos."

"El concierto del 21; es un nuevo eslabon de la cadena de gratitud que nos

palabra. M. REYES S. GALINDO."

Days run very fast, and the Cuban teachers came to talk about their departure. Of course, they feel happy at the idea of going home, but sorry to leave this paradise. They talk about coming next summer if they can, and they pray to be able to receive some day (not very far from now) the professors from Harvard University, the students, the dear friends that they have met here, and to give them in the Perla de las Antillas all what they could give, to return in some way the warm welcome that they have got here.

The Cuban teachers are willing to be joined to some American aid association, and give before their departure a grand concert for the benefit of some one in need in Cambridge. They think that, as they are but only rich in love, the best demonstration to say good-by (adion) is to leave some of their love among some unhappy ones. Those ones in this place that would like to help them in their idea may address their letters to Miss P. L. (44), 41 Walker street, Cambridge.

Mrs. Peters is expecting from Havana her orchestra, march, dedicated to Mr. Frye, and as soon as she gets it she will call on Mr. W. N. Custer, who has already kindly promised to play it in his band. Mrs. Peters is very much obliged to him for such a favor.

The Cuban teachers expect to enjoy very much such a feast for the benefit of the poor, and not only in playing and singing, they are ready to dance with some other ladies from other countries some fancy dances.

Sunday after lunch five Cuban teachers went to Revere Beach in search of adventures. The party was composed of four women and one man. After much crowding and pushing on the cars they arrived at last. Two of the young ladies went in bathing. They are the first to bathe and to have courage enough to do so. The bathing houses of Cuba consist in building large, long houses over the water and dividing them into apartments of from six to eight feet long. A little flight of stairs leads down to the water, which is also all fenced in, so that not even your most intimate friends who are bathing beside you may see you.

The men bathe on one side of the house and the women on the other. Bathing suits are never used in Cuba except by foreigners; the natives use a long dress or chemise. About one-third of the women swim, and judging from with some other ladies from other countries some fancy dances.

arrived for supper at Memorial Hall, where their friends were anxiously awaiting them. The girls went as though they had been long lost friends. Only noble people could have spoken so well as did the speakers at the reception Saturday.

If all the Americans are like the Baptists, people, then they are O. K. The Mayor deserves his weight in gold.

KILLING UNLICENSED DOGS.

City's Dog Catchers Rounding Up About Thirty-five Canines Daily.

These are "dog days" in earnest. The poor canines have heard the edict of Dr. J. H. Schenck, the city dog catcher, and they are scurrying out of the way and "keeping shady" while the crusade against them keeps on.

The city dog catchers know little and care less about dog pedigrees or family trees, and if the dog tax is not paid your fine Newfoundland or St. Bernard is just as susceptible to city poison as is the most vagabond "yellow cur" that ever lived.

So far, the city officials have made their principal raids in East Boston and the North End. The average number of canines turned in daily is about thirty-five. This work will continue until Sept. 1, and it is estimated that more than 200 dogs, good, bad and indifferent, will meet their fate—bite the dust—before the slaughter season is over.

The place where the poison is administered is located at 127 Washington street, and is under the personal charge

of Dr. Schenck. The deadliest of poisons is given to the dog upon the tongue, and the poor brute expires within a few seconds without uttering a bark or a whine.

The work of catching the dogs upon the street is carried on by a force of men under Dr. C. C. Kammerer, the assistant city dog catcher. The wagons start at 8 o'clock in the morning, and visit those sections where unlicensed dogs are known to be the most numerous. After the finishing of the work in East and South Boston attention will be paid to other sections of the city.

Although these are dog days, the physicians say that there need be no alarm on account of hydrophobia, as the records say but one dog in many thousands ever has even a slight touch of the mania. There has been but one genuine case of hydrophobia in Boston in eight years, it is said, and only three cases are recorded in all the years the Board of Health has been in existence.

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HOWE BROS.

ORIGINAL
No Money Down
UTOPIAN PLAN
CLOTHING
ALL CREDIT
MEANS

Any wage-earner—man or woman—can come here and get clothing, hats and shoes for themselves—or their families—without any other recommendation. They can open an account—get a book—can have goods charged the same as the wealthy class of people do in cash stores—without paying any money on account at the time—and pay a little a week afterwards.

Boys' Suits.....\$1.00 to \$5.00
Men's Suits.....\$7.50 to \$15.00
Hats.....\$1.00 to \$3.00
Shoes.....\$1.50 to \$3.50

WAGE EARNERS' CREDIT HOUSE.

853 Washington St., 853
Near Broadway Extension

GREEN STORE, SOUTH END.

CLINTON'S PLIGHT

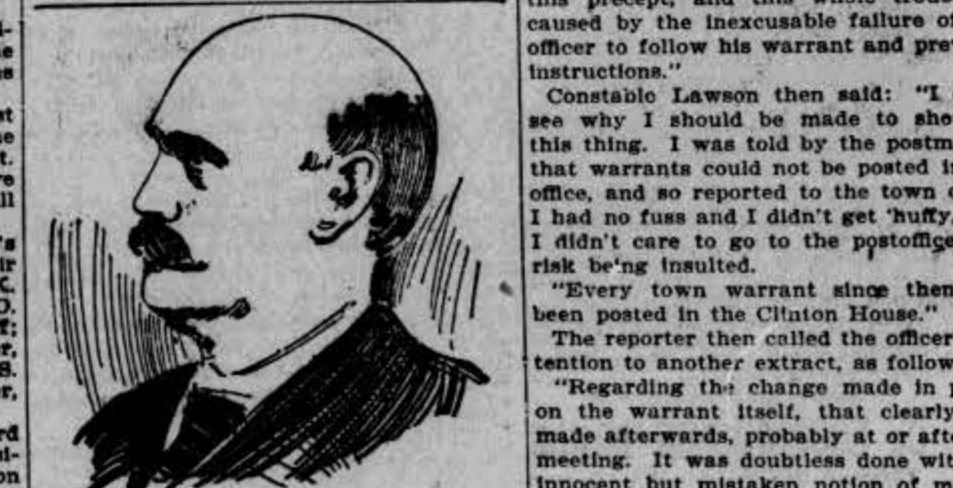
Town Finds That Its Last Meeting Was Not Legally Held.

BONDS, THEREFORE, REJECTED

Trouble Caused by Refusal to Allow Warrant Posted in Postoffice.

CONSTABLE ALSO BLAMED.

CLINTON, July 23.—Because Postmaster Charles L. Stevens refused to allow warrants to be posted in the postoffice,



THE HON. CHARLES L. STEVENS, Clinton's Postmaster.

and also because Constable Joseph Lawson refused to risk another affront to his official dignity, the town of Clinton is in a mess.

The whole story is now being made public for the first time. It was brought to light by the refusal of R. L. Day & Co., brokers, of Boston to take the town's bonds for a refunding loan of \$45,000, the brokers alleging that the order was passed at a meeting not legally held, the warrant not having been posted in the postoffice, according to the town by-laws. The meeting in question took place July 13.

Postmaster Stevens told a Post reporter that he had objected some months ago to the posting of notices of any kind, outside of department matter. There had been

no distinctions made. He said: "I explained my position to Constable Lawson and finally agreed that he could post the warrant. He claimed that he had already put one up which had been removed and got huffy and declined to post another. 'The matter rested there, and I heard no more about it.'"

"I didn't know of the by-law, or perhaps I might have made an exception in this matter of posting warrants. 'I simply wanted to rid the walls of the office of a whole lot of signs of all sorts, and to preserve the building and property in my charge.'"

Constable Lawson was shown the following extract from a letter written by the town solicitor, E. A. Davis. Referring to the warrant for the meeting July 13 Mr. Davis says:

"It was examined and approved by me as usual, and was correct when it left my office, and like every warrant ever drawn by me, directed the posting of one copy in the postoffice. It had not been altered when it reached the printer, as shown by both the published and posted notices which are correct."

"There is an ironical rule that an officer must follow exactly the directions in this precept, and this whole trouble is caused by the inexcusable failure of the officer to follow his warrant and previous instructions."

Constable Lawson then said: "I don't see why I should be made to shoulder this thing. I was told by the postmaster that warrants could not be posted in the office, and so reported to the town clerk. I had no fuss and I didn't get 'huffy,' but I didn't care to go to the postoffice and risk being insulted."

"Every town warrant since then has been posted in the Clinton House."

The reporter then called the officer's attention to another extract, as follows:

"Regarding the change made in pencil on the warrant itself, that clearly was made afterwards, probably at or after the meeting. It was doubtless done with the innocent but mistaken notion of making the warrant agree with the return made by the officer."

"This mistake is not likely to happen again, either with this or another officer."

In response, Lawson said: "I didn't change them. The warrants were returned by me as printed, and any pencil marks found on them were placed there by someone after I handed them into the office of the town clerk."

Officer Lawson gets no extra pay for his services as constable, and he apparently feels rather sore at the attempt to make him responsible for the extraordinary position in which the town has been placed.

ROOT NOT COMING HERE.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Secretary Root intended to go to Boston tomorrow, but owing to the absence of Secretary Hay he will remain at the War Department.

OFFICER GILMORE'S FUNERAL TODAY.

The funeral of the late Special Officer William Gilmore of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation will take place today at 1 o'clock.

The following inspectors connected with the office will officiate as pallbearers: Abbott, Cleary, Robinson, Wise, Pinkerton and the town clerk.

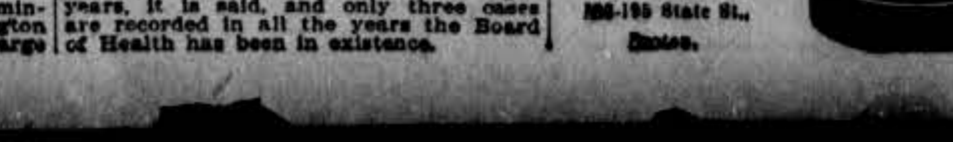
The services will be held at the Bulfinch Place Chapel and interment will be in the Kenshite Temples' lot at Mt. Hope Cemetery.

Undoubtedly It Is Because
GOOD OLD
BLAKE
The Best
WHISKY
In America

Is BOSTON Whisky that the head of the Distillers' Trust finds more good whisky used in Boston than in any other city in the U. S.

In Full Quarts,
\$12 to \$25
Per Case,
According to Age.

Adams, Taylor & Co.,
180-190 State St.,
Boston.



CONSTERNATION AMONG CUBANS AT HARVARD.

Minister of Instruction's Order Will
Leave Many Without Positions.

THEIR SALARIES ALSO CUT.

Superintendent Frye Is Indignant and Protest Will Be Sent
to Cuban Authorities—Fears Felt That the Affair May
Lead to Early Breaking Up of the Summer School.

"What does it mean? It means that the teachers are panic-stricken. It means that practically every one of the nearly 1200 is without a position."

This is as mild a view as Superintendent Alexis E. Frye could take of the order issued by Varrona, minister of public instruction in Cuba, who therein practically upsets the entire public school system in the island.

The teachers themselves verify Superintendent Frye's assertion. The matter was the one topic of conversation with them last evening. Studies were neglected. The customary evening stunts was omitted. The one social function of the evening, a dance given in one of the gymnasiums, was poorly attended.

There was time and consideration for no other topic but the great one that vitally concerned them all. Looked at in its most favorable light, this order is said to mean a serious reduction in the future incomes of the teachers.

What is more, it may mean, it is feared, the sudden dissolution of the Cuban summer school at Harvard. Those in direction of the undertaking will not admit this directly, but the most conservative acknowledge that far less work will be done by the teachers than they would have done otherwise, and that it will mean a large and perhaps early exodus of many of the teachers in attendance at the school.

The Varrona Edict.

Information of the Varrona decree reached Cambridge yesterday when copies of the Gaceta de la Habana, a government publication, arrived in the mails. Varrona, it is stated, made his acceptance of the post of secretary of public instruction conditional upon the point that he should do about as he pleased. Accordingly, the edict is counterbalanced by General Leonard Wood, military governor of Cuba.

Briefly the edict embraces five points. Important to the teachers. These are:

First—A large reduction is to be made in the number of professors and instructors.

Second—An average cut of \$10 a month is to be made in the salaries of those who secure positions.

Third—With the exception of thirty-three of the professors now serving, all others must take new examinations

before they will be even eligible to appointment or reappointment. These examinations are to be held from Aug. 15 to 20, and in order to attend them those of the professors now at Cambridge must cut their studies short and return to Cuba.

Fourth—The daily school session has been lengthened from five hours to six.

Fifth—In some cases two or more schools are to be combined and one supervisor is to be given practically twice the amount of work he previously had to do.

The order is numbered 266. The copies of the Gaceta in which they appear are dated July 5 and 12.

Reference is made in the issue of July 13 to the thirty-three professors who have been retained. The reason stated for their retention is that they obtained their positions either because of eminent ability or because of having passed competitive examinations. They include two professors in the School of Pedagogy, four in the School of Letters and Philosophy, eleven in the School of Medicine, one in the School of Pharmacy, three in the School of International Law and four in the School of Civil Law.

The portion of the order published on July 12 also contained this paragraph:

"Each board of education shall have the management and control of the public schools of the district, except as otherwise provided for. Boards of education shall have full power to appoint principals, teachers, janitors and other employees and fix their salaries, or pay, provided such salaries per month do not exceed the following: In Havana, \$35; in the capitals of provinces and in Cardenas and Cienfuegos, \$30, and in all other municipalities, \$40, except for all teachers in schools with an average attendance of less than thirty pupils, in which case the salary shall not exceed \$30, and any person serving as a regular teacher of a school and also having the supervision of not less than two other schools, shall be rated as a principal on the rolls and receive the additional sum of \$10 per month."

Superintendent Frye was asked last evening what the effect of this order would be upon the teachers at Cambridge. He replied:

"I cannot say. They are simply panic-stricken. They do not know where they stand. It means more to them than a mere reduction of salary. It means that practically all of them are without position."

"Some of them will think I am at the bottom of it. I am not. I received a copy of the order today. Until then I have had no knowledge of it. I have not written nor seen a word of it before today."

"Perhaps they will regard me as responsible and as a traitor; and after all the work that I have done, it is too bad. No, the entire thing has been put together and prepared since I have been in the North."

Mr. Zannotti, the official interpreter, was more emphatic. "I was as surprised and shocked as any of them," he said. "Varrona's idea may be well-considered and well-meant, but it was the shocking way in which he did it. It is too bad. Methods by which his ends were attained."

"Such extraordinary favoritism as he showed, leaving himself out of it, and taking care of a few favorites."

What Teachers Say.

With the assistance of an interpreter nine of the teachers were talked with on the subject by a Post reporter. Every one was excited and indignant. In no case was there any thought—contrary to Mr. Frye's fears—that the superintendent had been in any measure responsible for their new trouble.

It was learned upon the very best of authority that a movement is contemplated whereby a protest will be drafted by the teachers and forwarded to the Cuban authorities. Every Cuban teacher at Cambridge will sign this protest.

It was also learned that before this step is taken, a committee will consult with Mr. Frye as to the best course to be pursued.

One of the teachers who recently came from Porto Rico on the transport McPherson arrived at Harvard yesterday. She was accompanied by two Cuban teachers, who were unable to come when their colleagues came in numbers. Seven other Porto Rico teachers, also arriving on the transport, are now in New York.

Houghton & Dutton

BICYCLES

As a special hot weather inducement we place on sale today.

100 Roosevelts

—AT ONLY—

14.98

EACH.

Either Ladies' or Gents' Models. This wheel embodies all the latest ideas in bicycle construction and is strictly high grade in every particular, having one piece crank, record pedals, the 1900 Hartford 71 tires, etc. There is no such wheel as this elsewhere in the United States at this price.

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OLD RELIABLE AND SUREST CURE FOR
BOWEL COMPLAINTS