

MEN'S SUITS,

\$7.50, \$10 and \$12.

The "Eiseman-make" Popular-priced Men's Suits have plenty of style about them—and fit perfectly. Judge them by their looks and you'll say they're worth double. We show a big line of cool weaves for summer wear at \$7.50, \$10 and \$12 the suit. Flannels, Serges, Cheviots and Tweeds are the most wanted fabrics—and you may have them either half-lined or without any linings at all. Elsewhere you're asked from \$2.50 to \$5.00 more for these same styles—we hear it every day from customers who've taken the trouble to look around. Our line of Flannel Suits is especially strong—and any number of the popular shades are here at \$5.00, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10 and \$12. The making was done at our own factory—that accounts for their "goodness" and "cheapness."

1-3 OFF CHILDREN'S SUITS.

Another one-day opportunity to buy reliable Children's Suits at prices less than wholesale cost. And you have the privilege of choosing from our entire stock—this is not the usual selling of only a few special styles. For tomorrow only, you may have any Child's Suit in the house (except the blue serges) for 1/3 less than its regular price, which is marked in plain figures. Take any suit in the house—Russian blouse, vestee, sailor blouse, double breasted or vest style—and pay but two-thirds of what the price ticket calls for.

Men's Straw Fedora Hats, 50c.

A good imitation of the genuine Panama—in shape and weight. They are dressy and cool—and easily worn \$1.00. A second lot of 50 dozens goes on sale tomorrow at 50c.

25c. and 50c. for all of the new styles in Men's and Boys' Belts. \$1.00 for Genuine Madras Neglige Shirts—white and fancy—worth \$1.25 and \$1.50.

EISEMAN BROS.

Cor. 7th and E Sts.

CHILDREN'S DAY CHESAPEAKE BEACH,

SATURDAY, JUNE, 15, ONLY 25 CENTS ROUND TRIP

OPEN TO OLD AND YOUNG. TAKE AN OUTING WITH THE LITTLE FOLKS—IT WILL DO YOU ALL GOOD. The Salt Water Bathing is Safe and Delightful. THE STRICTEST ORDER IS MAINTAINED. Trains leave District Line station 10:20 a.m., 2:30, 5:30 and 7:30 p.m. Returning, leave the Beach 2:30, 6 and 10 p.m. SUCH OPPORTUNITIES DON'T HAPPEN OFTEN.

McKnew's Stock-taking Sale.

- There is a genuine saving on every article of merchandise in this list. They are mostly small lots—just as we happen to find them in stock-taking, and the low prices are named with a view of clearing them out completely before taking our annual account of stock. Read every item.
- Ladies' 5c. Persian Silk 29c.
 - Ladies' 2c. and 3c. White and 14c.
 - Small lot \$1.25 Outing Flannel 35c.
 - Summer Petticoats. \$8. Petticoats \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$8.50, \$9.00, \$9.50, \$10.00, \$10.50, \$11.00, \$11.50, \$12.00, \$12.50, \$13.00, \$13.50, \$14.00, \$14.50, \$15.00, \$15.50, \$16.00, \$16.50, \$17.00, \$17.50, \$18.00, \$18.50, \$19.00, \$19.50, \$20.00, \$20.50, \$21.00, \$21.50, \$22.00, \$22.50, \$23.00, \$23.50, \$24.00, \$24.50, \$25.00, \$25.50, \$26.00, \$26.50, \$27.00, \$27.50, \$28.00, \$28.50, \$29.00, \$29.50, \$30.00, \$30.50, \$31.00, \$31.50, \$32.00, \$32.50, \$33.00, \$33.50, \$34.00, \$34.50, \$35.00, \$35.50, \$36.00, \$36.50, \$37.00, \$37.50, \$38.00, \$38.50, \$39.00, \$39.50, \$40.00, \$40.50, \$41.00, \$41.50, \$42.00, \$42.50, \$43.00, \$43.50, \$44.00, \$44.50, \$45.00, \$45.50, \$46.00, \$46.50, \$47.00, \$47.50, \$48.00, \$48.50, \$49.00, \$49.50, \$50.00.
 - Bathing Suits. Beautiful 50c. Bathing Suits—exclusively trimmed—from \$2.75 up.
 - Ladies' 10c. Vests, 6c.
 - Ladies' \$1.55 and \$1.45 Fancy 98c.
 - Ladies' \$1.55 and \$2.50 Mous. 59c.
 - \$2 and \$2.50 Embellishes. \$1.40
 - Union taffeta—elegant imported handles.
 - Ladies' 25c. and 35c. Fancy and 18c.
 - Black Hosiery. 18c.
 - 25c., 30c. and 35c. Ribbons. 19c.
 - Lot of All-India Handkerchiefs. 5c.
 - \$7.50 and \$6.50 Silk Vests. \$3.50
 - \$7.50, \$6.50 and \$5.50 French Flannel and Beaufort Vests. 2.50
 - \$12.50 Cloth Suits. 6.00
 - \$12.50 and \$10.00 Cloth Suits. 7.00
 - \$15.00, \$20.00 and \$22.50 Cloth Suits. 10.00
 - \$12.00 Cloth Suits. 35.00
 - All Colored Cloth Suits reduced during stock-taking. \$1.50 Silk Suits. \$6.00
 - \$11.50 Silk Suits. 7.00
 - \$9.00 and \$10.00 Cloth Suits. 4.00
 - \$12.50 Walking Suits. \$8.00
 - \$15.00 Walking Suits. 10.00
 - \$20.00 Walking Suits. 15.00
 - \$25.00 Walking Suits. 20.00
 - \$30.00 Walking Suits. 25.00
 - \$35.00 Walking Suits. 30.00
 - All Ladies' Jackets reduced. All Children's Jackets reduced. All Hosiery reduced.
 - 75c. Corsets. 48c.
 - \$1.25 and \$1.50 Corsets. 58c.
 - \$2 and \$3.50 Black Corsets. 75c.

Wm. H. McKnew, 933 Penna. Ave.

STORY OF THE FLAG

Early Colonial Banners Showed Symptoms of Independence. THE ONE ADOPTED BY MASSACHUSETTS

Design of the National Emblem Finally Chosen Slowly Grew. THE PART OF BETSY ROSS

By the rule books that archd the flood. Their flag to April's breeze unfurled; Here once the embattled farmers stood And fired the shot across the world. The flag referred to in these words of Emerson, inscribed upon the statue of the minute-man at Concord bridge, was not the stars and stripes. It was two years afterward, June 14, 1777, that Betsy Ross, the Philadelphia milliner, made, not devised, the first flag of our country, the star spangled banner. Trumbull, the celebrated painter of the historical paintings in the rotunda of the Capitol, in the picture of Washington crossing the Delaware, has represented the revolutionary commander as bearing the stars and stripes, taking a poet's license, perhaps, and this inaccurate historical tableau embellishes the fifty-dollar national bank notes. The other flags of different nations almost invariably have some religious device. They had come down from the days of the crusades, when most wars were religious and church and state were united. From the topmast of the Mayflower floated the banner of St. George, the colors of that time having been given the English king by the pope of Rome. St. George's banner was a red cross on a field of white, the blood-stained cross of Christ and the purity of his life being thus symbolized. Many would think the flags used by the American colonies prior to the separation from England, would have been those of the king, but such was not invariably the case. First Trial for Defeating a Flag. Only fourteen years after the landing at Plymouth, and more than 140 years before the first star spangled banner was made, on September 22, 1687, Massachusetts was convicted of defacing and mutilating the king's flag, not because of disloyalty to the king, but because the flag had come from the pope of Rome. It is said the agitation at Salem was initiated by Roger Williams and his followers, who had proclaimed "No popery." The ministers of the Massachusetts bay colony held meetings and debated the question as to whether "it was lawful to carry a cross on the flag." It soon became evident that the coming American flag would not bear a religious device, because the different religious sects could not agree upon one, and, further, for the reason that the indications were that the coming American flag would be a cross since the Puritans had declared that they came to America to seek "a country without a king and a church without a bishop."

Massachusetts Colony Flag. The Massachusetts colony asked that they be permitted to use the red cross on the flag instead of the cross. Not much attention having been paid to this by the mother country, the colonists devised a flag of their own—a green pine tree on a field of white. Pines were then abundant in Massachusetts, and Maine, the pine-tree state, was then a part of the Massachusetts colony. Another flag was called "A cross to God," having thereon these words: "qui transtulit sustinet" ("God, who transported it hither, will sustain it"). This flag was the principal colony flag, though there were many others, and the pine-tree flag was probably the one used at Lexington and Concord, yet there is some controversy as to just which colony flag waved on those memorable occasions. There was the red-and-white flag, having thereon the picture of a snake in a menacing attitude, underneath which were these significant words: "Don't tread on me." Another flag was called "A cross to God," having thereon these words: "qui transtulit sustinet" ("God, who transported it hither, will sustain it"). This flag was the principal colony flag, though there were many others, and the pine-tree flag was probably the one used at Lexington and Concord, yet there is some controversy as to just which colony flag waved on those memorable occasions. There was the red-and-white flag, having thereon the picture of a snake in a menacing attitude, underneath which were these significant words: "Don't tread on me." Another flag was called "A cross to God," having thereon these words: "qui transtulit sustinet" ("God, who transported it hither, will sustain it"). This flag was the principal colony flag, though there were many others, and the pine-tree flag was probably the one used at Lexington and Concord, yet there is some controversy as to just which colony flag waved on those memorable occasions.

The Flag of Bunker Hill. Just before the battle of Bunker Hill General Gage, the British commander, was endeavoring with his glass to discern the motto upon the flag borne by the Americans, when a wag told him the Latin, translated, meant "Come, if you dare." Trumbull, in his celebrated picture, has represented the flag used at Bunker Hill as a red one, having in the center a green pine tree. Losing, using information on the authority of old people with whom he had conversed, the artist was told, with one corner quartered by a red cross and in another section a pine tree. At Williamsburg, Va., the old capital city, when the convention of the thirteen instructed its delegates in Congress to declare for independence, an eyewitness has said "the union flag of the American states" waved upon the capital during the whole proceedings. This was undoubtedly the flag adopted by Washington when he took command of the American army at Cambridge. It consisted of thirteen stripes, representing the colonies, and upon the upper corner, where is now the stars, was the figure of a Minerva. After the union of England and Scotland the banner of St. George, that of England, was put over the banner of St. Andrew, that of Scotland. The cross of St. George over the cross of St. Andrew was upon General Washington's first flag, as at that time the colonies had not declared their independence. Suggestions of the Stripes. Some authorities say the stripes upon the flag were suggested by the stripes upon the trousers of the colonial troops from the different states, as they had no regular uniforms, and used stripes to distinguish one from the other. Others say the stripes were taken from Washington's coat of arms, which contained both stars and stripes. As there is no reference to such a coat in Washington's correspondence, others have thought the suggestion very improbable. After independence had been declared it became necessary to eliminate entirely all reference to the king, and after much discussion of the subject the stripes to represent the thirteen colonies were retained, and stars put in the corner where had been the combined cross of St. George and St. Andrew, as it now appears on the English flag. The stars to represent the union of states were suggested by the combined cross that represented the union of England and Scotland. Saturday, June 14, 1777, the American Congress "Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate, red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." This was not any debate the flag was thus a new design among the nations.

The Part of Betsy Ross. Mr. William J. Canby in 1870 read a paper before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in which he claimed that his maternal grandmother, Mrs. John Ross, was the maker and partial designer of the first flag combining the stars and stripes. The designing of the flag was, however, a growth. But that she made suggestions to the flag committee of the Continental Congress and General Washington is probable. It is said that upon the design that the committee brought to her the stars were six pointed. She advised that they be five pointed, as being more patriotic and artistic. In this her suggestion was adopted, and today is the design of the present five-pointed star and upon our coins the English six-pointed star. Most flags have some figure upon them, and in 1878 an effort was made in Congress to change the American flag by putting the Goddess of Liberty upon one-quarter of it, the eagle upon another quarter, the stars upon one and the stripes upon the remaining quarter. After considerable debate, however, the project failed. The first flag of the United States upon an American flag was published in the Wor-

The Season's Shoe Sensation.

We've doubled the sales of the stock during this sale. Made a record for shoe selling that surpasses everything ever accomplished hereabouts. There's evidence of price lowness in that that can't be denied. Saturday will be another sensational day. The lowest prices yet quoted during this sale will be made tomorrow. There's not a man, woman or child who won't buy shoes here tomorrow for the lowest prices they've ever paid for equal values.

Women's Oxfords. 2 styles of Ladies' Wear-well Oxfords that sell for \$2.00 and well sold, this of same. Saturday only \$1.85

10 styles of Ladies' Oxfords, on all the popular bases, turn sole, work sole, patent tip and dull tip, close edge and extension edge. All styles, 2 1/2 wide. Regular \$3.00 Oxfords. \$2.45

Ladies' Oxfords in Patent Leather and Patent Ideal Kid that's guaranteed not to break, in 7 styles—and also 3 styles of "Wingtip" Oxfords. Sell for \$3.50 and \$4.00. Saturday only \$2.95

Ladies' \$1.50 Slippers. .95c.

Men's Oxfords. Men's Patent Leather, Vici Kid and Wine Color Oxfords, that sell for \$3.00, for \$2.55

Men's Black and Tan Vici Kid Southern Style, broad toe; all sizes. Regular \$4.00. \$3.15

Stacy Adams & Co.'s Oxfords in 3 styles: Black and tan and Vici Oxfords. Regular \$5.00, for \$4.20

Boys' & Youths' Footwear. Boys' and Youths' "Sneaks," worth 50c., for 35c.

Boys' and Youths' Tan Russia Calf Shoes—the kind that stand 2 and 3 half miles. Sell always for \$2.00 and \$2.50. Tomorrow \$1.55

Boys' Patent Leather Hand-sewed Oxford Shoes, sizes 7 1/2 to 11. \$3.00 values. \$2.55

A remnant lot of Youths' Calf and Vici Kid Lace Shoes; sizes 12, 13 and 14. Sold up to \$1.75. Tomorrow 95c.

Misses' & Children's Footwear. Infants' 1-strap Tan Slippers, 2 to 8 1/2. Infants' 1-strap Blue Kid Slippers, Sizes 2 1/2 to 6. Infants' 1-strap Pink Slippers, Sizes 2 1/2 to 6. Infants' Tan Button Shoes, Sizes 1 to 6. Infants' Tan Lace Shoes, Sizes 1 to 6. Misses' 2-button Southern Tan Shoes, Sizes 11 to 2. Worth \$1.65. \$1.20

Children's 2-button Southern Low Shoes, Sizes 8 1/2 to 11. 95c.

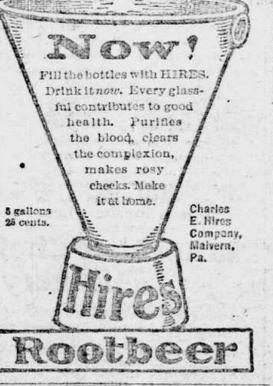
Infants' 2 1/2c. Kid Button Oxfords and Lace Shoes. 60c.

Children's and Misses' Rubber-sole Sneaks. Worth 90c. 35c.

EDMONSTON'S, 1334 F STREET.

THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION AND ASTHMA

Made possible by a German doctor by means of the Koch Inhalation, which absolutely kills with healing vapors the inside of the lungs by inhaling into these organs a vaporized oil, a process unlike any other, and introduced into this city by the physician of the Koch Lung Cure, at 627 E. St. n.w., Washington, D.C. They ask their patients to publish their cures that the world may know of this wonderful invention, which cost these doctors \$10,000 for the patent and the exclusive right to use the treatment in Washington. All initiators of this treatment have been prosecuted and prohibited from using the original Koch Inhalation. The German Government indorse Prof. Koch's treatment and make the medicine that cures in their own laboratory under the supervision of Prof. Koch. They sent it to the German-American Company of the Koch Lung Cure, at 627 E. St. n.w., Washington, and at 48 West 22d St., New York. Hundreds of patients have published at their own expense that they have been cured, and yet hundreds of people die every month in Washington of lung disease, just because they either do not know of this treatment or that their family doctor prefers to do for them with drugs which never can cure a single case. The doctors court investigation. They have all known treatments for lung diseases. Their establishments are at 627 E. St. n.w., Washington, D. C.; 41 West Parquet St., Baltimore, Md.; 48 West 22d St., New York; 1334 Arch St., Philadelphia; 124 Rochester, N. Y.; Asheville, N. C.; and many other cities. Consultation and examination are free. If they can cure you they will tell you so. Dr. Edward Koch, the inventor, visits this office in consultation, and will be here again very soon. They reestablished the original Koch Lung Cure three years ago. Consultation is free. Remember the number—627 E. St. n.w., Washington, D. C.



Fill the bottles with HIRE'S. Drink it now. Every glass contributes to good health. Purifies the blood, clears the complexion, makes rosy cheeks. Make it at home.

Summary of Reports to the Marine Hospital Service. The latest official mail advices to the marine hospital service, based on statistics for the week ended May 11, report a belief that the maximum of the plague epidemic at Cape Town, South Africa, has been reached and that the number of cases from now on will lessen. This report says there can be no doubt that the infection of Cape Town has been very general, and that since the beginning of the outbreak there have been 610 cases and 275 deaths. During the week ended May 11 there were thirty-eight cases and twenty-five deaths from plague at Cape Town. In the "contact camps" on April 23 there were still 745 persons under observation. Plague among the natives of Cape Colony has diminished, and the bulk of keeping them apart in "localities" in which 6,000 Kafirs were accommodated on April 10, has borne good fruit. Under date of May 8, Consul General Milson, at Berlin, reports that from April 13 no unvaccinated person has been allowed to enter the docks at Cape Town. According to the port authorities, 5,446 rats have been killed in the Cape Town docks. Plague bacilli were shown to be present in the urine of them. The fearful ravages of plague in British East India are increasing. In the presidency of Bombay during the week ended April 12 there were 1,917 new cases and 1,622 deaths. This is an increase of 172 cases and 127 deaths over the previous week. The increase is notable in Karachi, where in the same week 230 fresh plague cases and 200 deaths occurred. In the same week 715 deaths were reported and 492 others suspected in Bombay city. There are many thousands of plague deaths reported from other provinces of India, the largest number being in the States of Punjab and Bengal, where up to April 27 a total of 47,681 cases was reported. The plague is prevalent in various parts of China, in one district of which (Lain-Ko) 30,000 deaths were reported between February 14 and March 23. A report from Marine Hospital Surgeon Goodman at Port Limon, Costa Rica, announces that no passengers are now being taken by the fruit companies there for southern ports of the United States. An official report to the Costa Rican national authorities tells of the prevalence of yellow fever at Liberia, a city of 6,000 inhabitants, in the "hot lands" of the Pacific coast. Communication between Liberia and San Jose, the western terminus of the Panama canal, was reported between February 14 and March 23. A summer in the Green mountains of Vermont is always a delight, and is considered doubly pleasant if the sojourner finds so good a house as the Montvert at Middletown Springs, at which to stay. New golf links have been provided for the guests. An effort has been made to make the sanitary conditions perfect. Mineral and pure spring waters are abundant. Geo. L. Wright, Jr., the proprietor, has offices at 3 Park place, New York.

Scientific Coffee and Tea Pots.

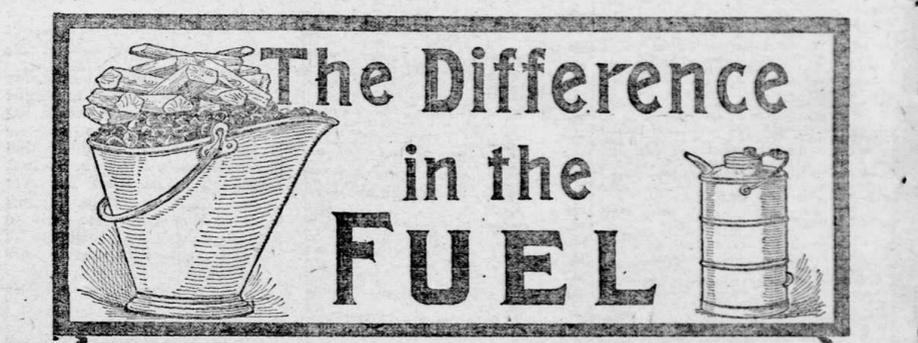
Perhaps your tea and coffee is all right and your tea or coffee pot is all wrong. Tea and coffee enter into every day's menu and a modern tea or coffee pot built on scientific principles is a necessity in every household. Our new housefurnishing department will supply the need at the lowest possible cost. It will also supply all the other utensils used in housekeeping at prices below any competition.

- COFFEE AND TEA POTS. The Famous Marion Harland Drip Coffee Pot, one-quart size. \$1
- Dainty Imported Tea and Egg and Tea Pots, nickel trimmings; fire-proof bottom. \$1
- Beautiful Nickel-plated Silver-lined Tea or Coffee Pots; look like silver, and wear better; 1-quart size. \$1.15
- Russian Cafetiers; made of brass, containing a perfect drip coffee pot with alcohol lamp; very handy for after-dinner coffee; 6-7 two-cup size. \$2.25
- CHAFING DISHES, \$3.75
- Nickel-plated on Copper Wrought-Iron Stand. Special price. \$3.75
- STEAM COOKERS, \$1.75
- Will cook three different vegetables in separate compartments over one hole of the gas or oil stove. Special price \$1.15
- JELLY MOLDS, 6c. up.
- Have you seen the new designs in Jelly Molds, Comette Molds, Border Molds and Sandwich Cutters? Don't buy until you do. Prices 6c. to 60c.
- HOT WATER PLATES. A great convenience for keeping victuals warm in quart size. \$1.50
- Dainty Nickel-plated Hot Water Plates and Pudding Dishes, complete \$1.50
- FRYING PANS, 6c. up.
- A good Iron Frying Pan for 6c., and the latest patents in Heavy Iron and Steel Frying Pans at proportionately low prices.
- ROLL AND STICK PANS. Russia Iron and Tin Roll Pans. 45c.
- Bread Stick Pans. 60c.
- SELF-SEALING OIL CANS. Works on a pivot—no lifting of can or setting of oil-seals automatically—3. \$1.30
- All the dependable grades of tinware, galvanized iron and blue and white ware utensils. An enormous assortment from which to select.
- WASH TUBS AND BOARDS. Wood and Galvanized Iron Wash Tubs, all sizes. Glass, Galvanized Iron and Zinc Wash Boards.
- EVERY-DAY WANTS. Waffle Irons, 50c.; Wire Dish Covers, 30c. up; Copper Measures and Funnel. Ice Crushers. Children's Trays and Paper Made Japan and Tin Trays. Beef Tea Press. Bread and Cake Boxes, 40c. up. Mrs. Foster's Cream Whips, 75c. and \$1. Ideal Food Chopper, \$1. Cherry Sippers, 40c. Feather Dusters, 10c. to \$1.75. Market Baskets, Clothes Baskets, Hamper and Waste Baskets from 60c. up.

Screens, Hose, Summer Cook Stoves, etc.

- SCREENS. Window Screens, 15c. Screen Doors, 65c. Fancy Screen Doors, \$1.00. Screen Frames, ready to put together, 20c. Screens made to order. Estimates submitted.
- HOSE. 25 feet Watering Hose, complete, \$1.60. Hose Reels, 50c. 27 Hose called for and repaired, 25c.
- LAWN MOWERS. Guaranteed Lawn Mowers, \$2.25. Lawn Mowers called for, sharpened and returned, \$1.
- FREEZERS. 3-quart Arctic Ice Cream Freezers, \$1.50. Poultry Netting, in full rolls, 45c. 100 square feet.
- Summer Cook Stoves. 2-burner Gas Stoves. Special, \$1.25. 2-burner Gas Cookers, with oven. Special, \$4.75. 2-burner Puritan Blue-flame Oil Stoves. Special, \$5.75. Garden Towels, 5c. to 25c.; Garden Rakes, 20c.; Garden Hoes, 20c.; Good Spades, 75c.; Grass Shears, 25c.; Grass Shakes, 25c.; Galvanized Garbage Cans, 50c.

BARBER & ROSS, 11th and G Sts.



The Difference in the FUEL

Coal and wood are wasteful fuels and the litter they make is doubly troublesome in hot weather. Get a Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove and your fuel will be the same you use in your lamps. It will cost one-half cent an hour and you will burn every cent's worth you pay for instead of throwing a third away in ashes.

WICKLESS Blue Flame Oil Stoves

are as safe as coal stoves and they are cooler, cleaner, more convenient and more economical. Made in many sizes. Sold everywhere. If your dealer does not have them write to the nearest agency of

STANDARD OIL COMPANY