Barber & Ross.

Store closes daily at 5 p.m., Saturdays 1 p.m.

Freezer Specials.

—The best sizes in the best Ice Cream —Freezers at very special prices for —this week. Our guarantee back of —every freezer we sell.

4-Quart Gem Freezer, $2.50

4-qt. White Mountain Freezer $2.85
4-qt. Arctic Freezer... $2.25

American Twin Freezers
(Freeze two flavors at one time.)
2-quart $2.30
3-quart $2.75
4-quart $3.30
6-quart $4.25

Ice Crushers..... $1.25 up
Ice Shredders..... 10c. up
Ice Picks..... 5c. up

JEWETT Refrigerators.

Keep summer vegetables and fruits fresh and wholesome until used in a Jewett Refrigerator. Dry air circulation enables you to keep fruits, milk, butter, meats, etc., all in the same compartment without the flavor of one food permeating the other.

Jewett Refrigerators **$7.50 up**
Jewett Ice Boxes **$6.25 up**
Nursery Refrigerators **$2.75 up**

Barber & Ross,
11th and G Sts.

A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN

The three requisites of facial beauty are rounded features, absence of wrinkles and a fine complexion, and she is a wise woman, blessed with these favors, who will strive by every means to preserve, or, if lost, restore them.

Dr. Charles' Flesh Food, the greatest of beautifiers today, is the result of years of study and experience by Dr. Charles, a physician of high standing in his profession, and his preparation is the only one in the world recognized and indorsed by the medical fraternity. It is positively the only preparation known to science which without the use of medicine and tonics will round out the hollowed, thin cheek or scrawny neck with firm, healthy flesh. For removing wrinkles from the face, neck and hands it acts like magic—one application often showing a decided improvement, especially when the furrow is deep.

For developing the bust or to make the breast firm, large and beautiful, nothing can equal it. To prevent the breast from shrinking, mothers should always use Dr. Charles' Flesh Food after weaning baby. It will also restore a bosom to its natural contour and beauty lost through this cause.

We earnestly warn ladies to avoid substitutes of Dr. Charles' Flesh Food. See that the name and portrait of Dr. Charles is on the box before purchasing. We also warn ladies not to use any other cream on the face, as Dr. Charles' Flesh Food is guaranteed not to promote the growth of hair.

On sale at O'DONNELL'S DRUG STORE, 904 F st n.w.

SPECIAL OFFER—The regular price of Dr. Charles' Flesh Food is $1.00 a box, but to introduce it into thousands of new homes its proprietors have decided to send two (2) boxes to all who answer this advertisement and send them $1.00. All packages are sent in plain wrapper, postage prepaid.

FREE—A sample box—just enough to convince you of the great merit of Dr. Charles' Flesh Food—will be sent free for 10 cents, which pays for cost of mailing. We will also send you our illustrated book, "Art of Massage," which contains all the proper movements for massaging the face, neck and arms, and full directions for developing the bust. Address

DR. CHARLES CO.,
108 Fulton St., New York.
my14-Su&w.tf.123

PREMATURE GRAYNESS
is the fate of many a young face.
Imperial Hair Regenerator
is the only harmless preparation known which instantly restores hair to any color or shade. Durable, lasting and leaves the hair clean, soft and glossy. ONE APPLICATION WILL LAST MONTHS. Sample of hair colored free. Send for pamphlet. Privacy assured.
Imperial Chem. Mfg. Co., 135 W. 23d St., New York.
Sold and applied by
M. C. Whelan, 1105 F St. N.W.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GUARD LOVED ONES! AGAINST CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EVIL!

Only safeguard is in their intelligent understanding of its subtle hypnotic workings obtained in Dr. Pease's book before they are enthralled.

Park Presbyterian Church,
New York City, June 18th, 1905.
My Dear Dr. Pease:—I have read with interest and care your book on so-called Christian Science. * * * You have done a great public service, and I, with others and for others, would acknowledge indebtedness. * * * Very truly yours,
(Rev.) ANSON P. ATTERBURY (D.D.).

Riverside Baptist Church,
New York, June 21st, 1905.
My Dear Dr. Pease:—I have carefully read your book, "Expose of Christian Science Methods and Teaching," and desire to express my personal gratitude for the great service you have rendered humanity. * * * Your book ought to be in every home. Its perusal will convince any one.
Very faithfully yours,
(Rev.) A. LINCOLN MOOR (D.D.).

Cloth, $1.00. By mail, $1.05. Booksellers or The Restoration Publishing Co., New York City. It

ROMANCES OF WILLS

EACH MAN IN SOME WAY RELATED TO GREAT WEALTH.

"Richest Man in the World" Believed He Had Inherited a Vast Fortune.

From London Answers.

Just as every slave is descended from a king, and every king has a slave among his ancestors, so the very poorest of us is more or less related to possessions which it is not hard to convince us are wrongly held by others. Every family has its tradition of this sort, which accounts, perhaps, for the readiness with which any improbable story is accepted telling of miraculous fortunes suddenly thrown at heirs grown sick with hope deferred.

The latest example of this sort consists in a "will" which tumbled from the back of an old picture which its owners were induced to believe would bring them property worth £1,600,000.

That is a modest sum in comparison with some which have recently occupied the minds of fortune seekers. Not long ago Elisha Corey of Omaha, Neb., arrived in London, armed, as he thought, with convincing proof of his title to "the £40,000,000 Corey estate, which has been for sixty-five years in the court of chancery, and consists of stocks, bonds and gold."

In spite of the most praiseworthy zeal Mr. Corey could make no progress toward the realization of his claim; so he invoked the aid of Mr. Choate, the American ambassador in London. Mr. Choate took up the matter and wrote to the court of chancery, with the result that he was informed that the Corey estate of £40,000,000 had no existence in fact.

Undeterred by so chilling a precedent as the foregoing, there came to England a month or two later Dr. J. P. Blackburn of McKeesport, Pa., to claim certain portions of England once owned by his ancestors, who had sailed in the good ship Mayflower. His researches brought to light collateral branches of his family in the old country. They cherished the same traditions with himself, and clearly showed that part of the family estates had comprised the site of what is now the prosperous cotton manufacturing town of Blackburn. Altogether a sum of £15,000,000 was at stake. All that Dr. Blackburn was able to achieve was the redemption of his family coat-of-arms from the College of Heralds. The rest of the Blackburn possessions had all been legally and properly disposed of, and the due order of succession unimpeachably observed.

A Michigan family had as bootless a chase after a smaller fortune, and in the end they had to take criminal proceedings against the man who had instigated the hunt and caused expenditure of the sum in which they had been involved. Similar results attended the "windfall" of a young man who produced a will endowing him with £40,000 down and £10,000 a year. On the strength of the forged document he had proceeded liberally to "raise the wind."

The Sheffield Millionaire.

Another such ruse placed "the richest man in the world" in a felon's cell, where he languishes at this moment. This was James Albert Marston, "the Sheffield millionaire," as he was more generally known. At his trial for obtaining huge sums of money by false pretenses it was represented that he really believed in the story of his having inherited from a deceased uncle an estate in Ontario half the size of Ireland, upon which were gold and diamond mines galore, making him, as the papers set forth at the time, the richest man in the world. He lived in the greatest luxury on the money borrowed on the strength of his great expectations, kept fast horses, wore the richest of garments, boasted of yachts and palaces and royal invitations and went always armed with some half dozen revolvers. In reality he was a draper's assistant, earning 30 shillings a week. Now he is undergoing three years' penal servitude.

A couple of years ago the Mile End workhouse was ringing with the tiding that it entertained a millionairess. The heroine of the story certainly lived up to the part. To the chaplain of the institution she presented her "will" disposing of £650,000 in sums such as £400,000 for two convalescent homes, £100,000 for charitable institutions, etc. Her bequests were regarded as bona fide and the lady had an innings of luxury and comfort. It all ended in the police court, where the lady was called to account for these said luxuries—for which she had not paid nor hoped to be able to do so.

More recently still we had Pierre Riera, the Spanish village blacksmith, figuring as claimant to the vast estate of the Marquis de Casa Riera. Hosts of people accepted the documents as genuine until five months ago, when it was discovered that the potential millionaire was the unsophisticated tool of an unscrupulous band of adventurers, by whom he and his sympathizers had been mercilessly exploited.

Some of these fortune hunts are the outcome of cruel hoaxes. Typical was the case of an old man named Goodwin, who, in answer to an advertisement, sold all that he had in order to come from Australia to England to claim £40,000, which, it was announced, had been bequeathed to him by his "Uncle Holland." The matter came into the courts, when it was proved that there existed neither will nor thousands. The poor old man was now absolutely destitute, and only through the exercise of private philanthropy was he able to collect sufficient money to carry him back to the land which he had left to claim the fortune declared to be rightly his.

Wills Long Lost.

Of course, wills do turn up in out of the way places, and bring about startling climaxes in the lives of unsuspected legatees. One nobleman's will lay hidden for years in the leg of a bedstead; another came to light years after the ship Schiller, in which it was being carried from New Zealand to England, foundered off the Scilly Isles. Yet another last testament was discovered entered among the ordinary items of a day ledger—a place in which it was as little suspected to exist as that which came in spirits from Egypt, to prevent the spread of the plague raging in the district where the will had been drafted.

The late Duke of Sutherland left over fourscore of wills; while the one and only instrument settling the affairs of the late Lord Cheylesmore was stolen by a baggage thief on the railway.

Post mortem tangles often result from the caprice of the testator. This happened to be the case of a wealthy Liverpool merchant recently deceased. It was known that everything that he possessed at death would go to his only son, with whom he had not been for years on good terms. When the will was sought it could not be found for a long time. At last it turned up accidentally, hidden in a Bible. Surprise succeeded surprise. The testator had left his "all" to his son, but that represented nothing but a little furniture and loose cash in the dead man's pockets. He had secretly disposed of all his wealth during the last years of his life. That was his way of preventing his unloved son squandering the fortune which the father had worked so hard to accumulate.

The search of this disappointed legatee for his phantom fortune was no more futile than that which is every day being conducted when the legatee, and not him that bequeaths, is the one in whose bonnet the bee buzzes.

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.

Now Being Taught to Philadelphia School Children.

From the New York Tribune.

Inspired by Gov. Pennypacker, the somewhat eccentric executive head of the Keystone state, the school teachers of Philadelphia are organizing "kindness to animal" classes, and are teaching the boys and girls under their care to regard cats, dogs and horses as creatures to be ministered to by superior beings of the two-legged variety. This teaching is diametrically opposed to the ideas of the boy half of the school world, which has always regarded a stray dog or a suffering cat as legitimate game and a heaven-sent target for any handy missile. By degrees, however, this deeply rooted idea is being eliminated from the minds of the school boys of Philadelphia, and in its place is being planted a Good Samaritan feeling toward domestic pets of all kinds.

It does not take long for a new idea to get possession of the active mind of youth, if it is fostered in the right way, and already bands of boys may be seen searching the alleyways and vacant lots in the vicinity of the public schools of the Quaker city in search of not a trembling victim of their unerring aim, but a cat or dog that is in fit condition to be transported to the school house for care and attention from the Kindness to Animal Accident Brigade.

The boys and girls are being taught how to handle a wounded or sick kitten or a stray dog that has tried conclusions with a trolley car and come off the worse for it. If a doormat can be procured, the Kindness to Animals boys or girls are told to use this to carry the animal to the relief station. If no mat is obtainable, then the boys or girls improvise a stretcher by using their coats or a piece of burlap nailed to two broom handles.

The teachers are appealed to when the sick or injured animal is brought to the school house, and usually a session is held for the purpose of showing the boys and girls how to proceed in relieving the suffering of the patient. Frequently it happens that the cat or dog is suffering only from starvation or thirst, and its troubles are speedily alleviated by a little milk or some provender from the luncheon baskets. If it is injured, however, the boys and girls are shown how to administer first aid to the injured treatment, and the patient is then sent to the nearest veterinary for expert attention.

As a result of this crusade in favor of kindness to animals there have been provided innumerable drinking troughs, at which homeless cats and dogs may assuage their thirst. Outside the houses of the boys and girls who are learning to regard homeless cats and dogs as creatures appealing to their sympathy drinking receptacles are now found, and these are filled daily by the members of the family. No cat or dog needs now go thirsty in Philadelphia, and if it will only life up its voice loud enough in protest no animal need lack a square meal.

JEWISH CONFEDERATES.

Monument in Their Honor Suggested by Southerners.

From the Baltimore Jewish Comment.

A writer to a local paper suggests that the Jewish soldiers of the confederacy ought to be honored with a monument as well as those of the federal army, a memorial to whom was lately unveiled in New York. That there were many Jewish soldiers who served in the southern army is well known, though it is not so well known that, according to a speaker at the memorial exercises held lately at the Jewish cemetery in Richmond, Va., Gen. Cooper had said that there were between 10,000 and 12,000 Jews who wore the gray, and this statement was made during the war in explanation of his refusal to grant them leave to observe the fall holidays. The army could not spare such a large number.

Ten or twelve thousand may be an exaggerated estimate, but it shows conclusively that they were so numerous that the commanding officer had notice of their numbers. Jews were well scattered through the south during the civil war, and the communities at Richmond, Charleston and Savannah were quite large for those times. They bore their share of the battle, fought with bravery, died on the field and suffered the loss of their property along with the impoverished of other creeds. There is absolutely no ground for the statement lately made in an illustrated New York weekly in an article telling of the development of the south that the war left all southern people except the Jews poor.

In his address at the meeting in Richmond John S. Eggleston said that there were twenty-four Jewish staff officers in the confederate army and eleven officers in the navy, and the first surgeon general of the confederate army was a Jew, Gen. David de Leon. So the Jewish soldier of the south has a right to recognition, and though he fought for a lost cause his memory should not be lost, too. It is quite possible that when the records are made up the southern Jewish soldier will have quite as proud a record as his brother of the north, whom prominent men took pains lately to honor. Wherever the Jew heard the call for duty he answered, and it is a wonder that in the south, where old-time loyalty and consideration still hold sway, some attempt has not been made to do justice to the memory of those men who took the field at the call of their state.

Bombs.

From the Lancet.

When left alone to its natural functions nitrogen pursues a perfectly peaceful course, but when man succeeds in capturing it and combining it with other elements it becomes a dire potentiality for evil, as is obvious in the recent events of the war in the far east and in the crime in the streets of Moscow. The love of freedom, so to speak, characteristic of nitrogen, is terribly exemplified in the explosion of the bomb in which it is imprisoned and bound to other elements. On the slightest provocation—a spark, a shock, a fuse—the nitrogen suddenly expands from seemingly nothing, as regards the space which it occupies, into infinity. This is, in reality, what happens when dynamite, lyddite or other unstable nitro-compounds explode when hurled in shells in warfare and in bombs in desperate attacks on human life. Nitrogen, against its natural disposition, is locked up in an uncongenial space in these compounds, from which it is set free by very simple means in an enormously expanded gaseous state with deadly effect, returning, in fact, to its normal peaceful mission once more. It is the analogue of the sword and the ploughshare; in the nitro-explosive nitrogen is the modern engine of warfare and crime; in the free state in the atmosphere it ministers directly to the quiet and peaceful needs of plant and human life.

The Power of Resolution.

From Success.

Poverty and failure are self-invited. The disaster people dread often comes to them. Worry and anxiety enfeeble their force of mind and so blunt their creative and productive faculties that they are unable to exercise them properly. Fear of failure or lack of faith in one's ability is one of the most potent causes of failure. Many people of splendid powers have attained only mediocre success and some are total failures because they set bounds to their achievement beyond which they did not allow themselves to think that they could pass. They put limitations to their ability; they cast stumbling blocks in their way by aiming only at mediocrity or predicting failure for themselves, talking their wares down instead of up, disparaging their business and belittling their powers.

Thoughts are forces, and the constant affirmation of one's inherent right and power to succeed will change inhospitable conditions and unkind environments to favorable ones. If you resolve upon success with energy, you will very soon create a success atmosphere and things will come your way; you will make yourself a success magnet.

The Lateran Holy Table.

From the Tablet.

Like so many other relics, doubt has sometimes been cast on the authenticity of the holy table at St. John Lateran's. But it would seem as if the doubt rested on no stronger foundation than the mere absence of detailed historical proofs. It is probable, though not certain, that the holy table was brought to Rome by the Empress Helena, together with the holy cross and other mementos of the passion, and it is quite certain that in the tenth century the table had already been long preserved in St. John's. It used to be kept at the high altar, whence it was transferred in the tenth century to the chapel of St. Thomas, and from there in the eighteenth century to the loggia in the apse, until it was finally moved by Pius IX to its present shrine over the altar of the blessed sacrament. The table (or rather the large part of it which is still preserved) is of cedar; it measures about five feet square and is over an inch in thickness.

Pittsburg the Typhoid City.

From McClure's.

Prosperity and typhoid go hand in hand in Pittsburg. With good times comes an influx of outsiders, and these whose stomachs are unaccustomed to the dilute sewage supplied by the municipality in the name of water succumb to the ever-present typhoid germ and send the mortality mounting skyward. The old resident is pretty likely to be immune, but as a rule he drinks bottled water for the sake of cleanliness. "Pittsburg," writes Mr. Adams, "regularly delivers over more of its citizens to the avid typhoid germ per capita than any other city in the United States, though some aspiring receptacle for bacilli, like Wheeling, W. Va., may take advantage of local conditions and wrest the banner from Pittsburg for some particular year. Since 1900 Pittsburg's typhoid death rate per 100,000 inhabitants has varied between 124 and 144. By way of comparison, let us consider a foreign city of about the same size, obtaining its water under the same conditions. Dresden, drawing water from the dirty Elbe, has a death rate of 4 per 100,000. This contrast is worth consideration; Dresden, 4 per 100,000; Pittsburg, 124-144 per 100,000. Thus it appears that Pittsburg wastes only from 31 to 36 times as many lives as need be given to the 'modern Minotaur,' as Osler terms this disease.

"Whence the disparity? Easily answered. The German city being situated on a huge natural sewer, purifies the water it draws from that sewer; the American city, similarly situated, gulps down the sewage just as it comes. Pittsburg draws its water supply from two sources of equal contamination; the Allegheny and the Monongahela rivers. Typhoid is always present on both thickly populated watersheds. Pittsburg receives this water through intakes above the city, and distributes it, unpurified, with all its bacilli in good working order."

Immigrants and Names.

From the New York Sun.

The Sun recorded yesterday the fact that many immigrants to this country change their names to make them easier of pronunciation by taking the title of the street in which they live. Thus it has happened that many new Americans are called after the streets on the lower east side. The principal interest in this new tendency is in its topographical limitation of a custom which earlier had a much broader scope. The cities of Europe used to provide the names by which the families of so many of our own immigrants are known. Thus Berlin, Strassburg and other cities with the addition of a syllable provided names, but these, it seems, are now giving place to the New York streets in which the foreigners settle. In most cases these street names are the patronymics of noted American families. The Ludlows, Clintons, Delanceys and the like were first among New York's noted citizens of the past. Probably none of them ever imagined that its former fame was to be carried into the future through other means than their own descendants and the streets named after them.

Most Expensive Whisky.

From the New York Press.

A man in Cincinnati bought a barrel of whisky thirty-five years ago and kept it in a third-story dry-room, well ventilated, and in all the intervening period used only one pint for testing. There remain today only one and four-fifths gallons of the original thirty-four, the rest being lost through evaporation.

A celebrated physician says: "One small drink of whisky contains more electricity and rejuvenating properties than any medicine that can be prescribed."

As to quality, connoisseurs agree that this whisky, considering its pure distillation and great age, is the finest in the world, and that no king or emperor, the Rothschilds, Morgans, Vanderbilts, Astors, Carnegies, Belts or Clarks, with all their enormous wealth placing at their will all the luxuries of the world, can command such. A careful estimate of the cost of storage and a computation of interest and insurance for thirty-five years prove the cost of this whisky at the present time to be $489.01 a gallon.

An End-of-the-Month Sale.

Thursday and Friday will be two very busy days at Saks'—if values count for anything. We want to wind up the busiest June we've experienced in many years in a most befitting manner. And with this end in view we've very greatly lowered prices on the most seasonable and wanted sorts of merchandise. As the merit of a bargain is determined by its sponsor—so you may know that those emanating from the Saks store follow the meaning of the word in its most literal sense. With such deeply impressive reductions—with values so attractive as the following—this end-of-the-month sale argues its own importance:

Unusual Offering—$1.00 Four-in-Hands, 45c.
It does not require a man of keen discernment or an expert on Neckwear to note that these are $1.00 ties. The quality of the silks and the richness of the patterns readily attest to that. They come in the reversible and French four-in-hand styles. A multitude of rich two and three-tone effects, in addition to plain colors, are embraced..... **45c.**

Women's $2 and $2.50 White Canvas Ties at $1.55
About 100 pairs of Women's White Canvas Gibson and Christy Ties—turn sole—wood-covered Cuban heels—plain vamps—large eyelets—ribbon laces. Regular $2.00 and $2.50 values at..... **$1.55**

Men's $3.00 White Canvas Oxfords at $1.95.
Only 112 pairs in this lot. Come in Blucher and regular cut, with straight and swing lasts, newest shapes—military and regular heels. Positive $3.00 values at..... **$1.95**

Special Offering Young Men's Suits, $9.75.
This is a very attractive offering. Embraced are blue serges, black thibets and fancy cheviots and cassimeres—single and double-breasted styles. These suits have sold for several dollars more.
Sizes 15 to 20 years, or 31 to 36. Only about 120 suits in this lot—to close at..... **$9.75**

Boys' Wash Suits, Regular 75c., at - 45c.
300 Boys' Wash Suits, of white duck, crash, galateas and percales, in fancy patterns. Sailor and Russian blouse styles; sizes 2½ to 9 years. Always sold for 75c. For quick clearance.....

Men's Outing Pants, Special Offer at $3.00
Made of all-wool striped flannels and fancy cheviots—have cuff bottoms and belt loops—cut with full thigh and shaped bottoms—stylish, perfect fitting trousers; 5 patterns; very special.....

Boys' 75c. and $1.00 Knee Pants at 59c.
About 335 pairs in all—taken from our regular 75c. and $1.00 lines. Of all-wool cheviots and cassimeres—any number of patterns—made with taped seams and cut full. Great bargain at.....

Men's 50c. Gauze Lisle Hose at 25c.
Even the men who are most particular in the selection of their hosiery will find favor with these gauze lisles. The quality is superior, and such as commands 50c. everywhere. The value at 25c. the pair is most exceptional. You may choose from the much-wanted shades of gray, also black. Every pair is made with high spliced heels and toes. All sizes **25c.**

Misses' Oxford Ties, Up to $2.00 Values, 85c.
About 94 pairs of Misses' and Children's Oxford Ties and Strap Slippers (one, two and three straps)—ornamental bows on vamps—also Five-strap Roman Sandals—spring, regular and two-lift heels—not all sizes—values up to $2.00. To close at..... **85c.**

Boys' and Youths' $2.00 Oxford Ties at $1.45.
About 107 pairs of Boys' and Youths' Tan Vici Kid and Russia Calf Oxford Ties and Lace Shoes—strong oak soles—good, stylish shapes—sizes 13 to 5½—always sell for $2.00. Special at..... **$1.45**

Boys' Suits, Up to $5 Values, at - - $1.95
Special for Thursday. 200 Boys' Double-breasted Suits, of all-wool cassimeres and cheviots; Italian lined and silk sewed. Sizes 7 to 16 years. Over a score of patterns in all. Former prices up to $5. To close at.....

Extraordinary Specials in Sporting Goods.

Lawn Tennis.
Rackets—B. G. I. Special; cane handle; B. G. I. Oval and B. G. I. reinforced shoulder; regular price, $7.50. Special.. **$5.69**
B. G. I. Racket; regular price, $5.25. Special..... **$4.00**

Base Ball.
Bats—Any $1.00 Bat, including Louisville Sluggers, Mushroom and all the finer bats. Special..... **69c.**
Base Ball Shoes; value, $5 and $5.25..... **$3.50**

Uniform regular value:
Pants $2.00
Shirt $2.00
Cap ..... .50
Stockings ..... .50
Belt ..... .25
Value..... $5.25
This suit special at $3.50, including lettering up to 4 letters.

Fishing Tackle.
Bristol Steel Rods; $5.00 value. Thursday only.... **$3.50**
Silk lines; all styles and lengths; oiled, plain and enamel; worth 3c. and 5c. yard. Yard..... **1c.**
Double Snell Hooks; broken lots; worth 24c. and 36c. doz. At, doz..... **10c.**

Bicycles and Croquet.
$30.00 fully guaranteed Newport Bicycle, with guaranteed New Oxford Tires.. **$18.00**
Croquet—8-ball set; mallets and balls finely finished; regular price, $1.00. Special..... **75c.**
A few choice sets; 4 and 8 ball; valued at $6.00 and $8.00. Special at..... **$4.00**

Special Line of Men's Suits at $12.50.
Made of strictly all-wool blue and black serges, black thibets, fancy cassimeres, cheviots and worsteds; single and double-breasted models; all sizes from 33 to 44—ten distinct patterns—the product of our own workrooms—compare favorably with the best you'll find elsewhere at $15.00 and $16.50. Special,
$12.50.

And Now for the Greatest Sale of Panama Hats We've Ever Held. Hats Worth $7.50, $10, $12 and $15 Go for $4.25.
We've held many a Panama Hat sale—but never have we proffered as extraordinary value as now. These hats are as new and clean as a whistle. Haven't been in the house 24 hours. There are only 48 dozen in the lot. They represent the surplus stock of a large importer.
All one-piece Ecuador Hats, free from powder, stiffening or artificial bleach—virtually hand-finished—will retain their shape—and can be done over time and time again—they'll render unlimited service.
Every shape that has been brought out this season is embraced — square crown, Alpine, telescope and all the popular neglige blocks.
We repeat, they're regular $7.50, $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00 goods — while the 48 dozen last—yours at..... **$4.25**

Penna. Ave. **Saks & Company** Seventh St.

KENSINGTON NEWS.

Base Ball Team Scores a Victory—General and Personal.

Special Correspondence of The Star.

KENSINGTON, Md., June 28, 1905.

The Kensington base ball team, reinforced by a large number of citizens, including Dr. Eugene Jones, the manager; Mr. E. C. Brumgton, the assistant manager, and Messrs. Thomas Holbruner, E. J. Kelly and Robert Garrison, visited Brookland, D. C., yesterday afternoon, where they defeated the team of that town. The score by innings was:

									R.	H.	E.
Brookland	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	4	5	
Kensington	4	0	0	3	0	2	0	9	6	5	

The Kensingtons played well throughout the game. Dr. Jones, the manager, stated that they are looking forward to a number of games in the near future, one with The Evening Star nine, to take place Tuesday, July 11 at the National Ball Park in Washington. When asked regarding games already played, he said the club has lost but one this season and that to a picked nine from Washington and Montgomery county.

A committee composed of Messrs. William M. Terrell and H. L. McQueen, appointed at the congregational meeting of the Warner Memorial Presbyterian Church last Sunday night, waited upon the presbytery with their pastor, Rev. James T. Marshall, Monday, and there had the pastoral relations dissolved. Mr. Marshall was given a certificate of transfer to the Chicago presbytery.

In this formality the members of the Warner Memorial Church have reluctantly severed their relations with Mr. Marshall, who for the past eleven years has been their pastor. Mr. Marshall will shortly take up his duties at Oak Park, Ill., where he goes to the Second Presbyterian Church in acceptance of a call. The best wishes of this entire community will follow him to his new and larger field of service.

Mr. Marshall's successor has not been decided upon, but a committee composed of Messrs. William M. Terell, Louis W. Maxson, J. Wilson Townsend, H. L. McQueen, Robert W. Stevens and Robert H. Martin, has been appointed to report upon a choice to the congregation, which action, it is stated, will in all probability be ratified.

Mr. Merritt O. Chance, the chief clerk of the Post Office Department, has returned to his home on Lincoln place, after spending a month at the Lewis and Clark exposition in Portland, Ore., where he represented his department. Mrs. Chance and their son Gordon, who accompanied him west, returned as far as Nashville, Ill., where they are visiting Mrs. Chance's sister.

Mr. Abraham Herman and family have occupied the residence of Mr. William H. Mannakee on St. Paul's street for the summer.

Mr. Sargent and family, who have spent the past two summers in Kensington, have leased the home of Mr. J. M. S. Bowie on Fawcett avenue for several months.

ROCKVILLE AND VICINITY.

Numerous Candidates for Democratic Nominations—General News.

Special Correspondence of The Star.

ROCKVILLE, Md., June 27, 1905.

It is believed the list of candidates for democratic nominations in this county is complete. In all thirty-four are in the field. Of this number two are for the nomination for state senator, twelve for the house of delegates, eleven for county commissioners, eight for sheriff and one for county surveyor. The following is the list:

State senate—Spencer C. Jones and Blair Lee.

House of delegates—Edmund L. Amiss, William M. Canby, Walter C. Carroll, Washington B. Chichester, Andrew J. Cummings, Charles H. Griffith, William Kilgour, Eugene A. McAtee, John S. McCeney, Louis B. School, George T. Waters and Alfred Wilson.

County commissioner—First district, Jacob M. Allnutt, John O. Clark and Robert P. Magruder; second district, William C. Bellison, William J. Lewis, R. Granville Mullinix, Joseph T. White and Nathan S. White; fifth district, Oliver H. P. Clark, Stephen B. Lyddane and Harry C. Williams.

Sheriff—James P. Gott, Thomas B. Howard, George E. Nicholson, William H. Nicholson, John E. Poole, John A. Selby, William E. Viett and George E. Waiker.

County surveyor—Charles J. Maddox.

While the date for the primary has not yet been decided upon, it is generally understood that Saturday, July 29, will probably be the day.

Funeral services over the remains of John Mullican, who died at his home, near Garrett Park, this county, after a long illness of an affection of the kidneys, were held at St. John's Catholic Church, Forest Glen, Sunday afternoon. Rev. Charles O. Rosensteel, pastor of the church, officiated and the interment was in St. John's cemetery.

Mayor Hattersly W. Talbott left today to attend the annual meeting of the State Bar Association at Hagerstown. He will also visit in the valley of Virginia and will be gone about a week.

Mr. Thomas R. Dove, one of the best known citizens of this vicinity, is reported to be dangerously ill. He has been in poor health for several years and a few days ago suffered what is believed to have been a stroke of paralysis. His condition is regarded as very serious.

Mr. H. Maurice Talbott has returned to his home here from a trip to Boston by sea.

Harvey Palmer, whose home is at Pearl, Frederick county, was, it is thought, accidentally drowned in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal near Great Falls, this county, a few days ago. His dead body was found floating in the canal Sunday morning. The body had evidently been in the water several days. The young man, who was sixteen years of age, was a son of the late Harvey J. Palmer of Frederick, and since his father's death had made his home with his grandfather. About ten days ago he left home without saying anything to any one and it is thought that while on his way to Washington he accidentally fell into the canal, probably from the boat. The body was brought to Rockville this morning and this afternoon was shipped to Frederick.

Rev. Frank T. Griffith and family of Potomac, this county, left a few days ago to spend the summer with Mr. Griffith's father, Capt. F. A. Griffith, near Chesapeake Beach.

The Rockville Lodge of Masons attended divine service Sunday morning at Christ Episcopal Church, about forty members of the order attending. Rev. Thomas J. Packard, rector of the church, preached an appropriate sermon.

Licenses to marry have recently been issued by the clerk of the circuit court here to Edward Gepeway and Miss Annie Sheahin, both of Washington, and Frank P. Sloan of Bolivar, W. Va., and Miss Frances M. Burke of Slate Mills, Va.

Aged Man Friendless and Homeless.

When the name of Charles Tyler was called in the Police Court before Judge Kimball this morning an old colored man stepped to the rail of the prisoners' pen. He was over six feet in height, with gray hair and beard.

"You are charged with being a vagrant, a person without visible means of support," said Clerk Lum Harper. "What do you say, guilty or not guilty?"

"I don't know," was the reply.

Officer Nussbaum of the tenth precinct station said he found the man in Brightwood yesterday. Tyler told the officer he had no home, and he was accordingly locked up.

Picking up a pillow filled with clothes under his arm, Tyler took the stand.

"How old are you?" asked Judge Kimball.

"Oh, I don't know how old I am."

"Where do you come from?"

"Fredericksburg," was the reply.

"Have you a home?"

"Yes; I lived in Washington about five years ago."

"How did you come here?" asked his honor.

"I came by train. I gave the man a dime and he gave me a letter. He told me that when I got on the train again I could give that letter and it would be all right."

At this he gave the "letter" to Judge Kimball. Upon examination it was found to be an electric car transfer, dated yesterday.

A representative of the board of charities was sent for and he will investigate the old man's story. The case was continued for two weeks by order of the judge.

Thousands of situations have been obtained through the want columns of The Star.