MONTAGUE THE FAVORITE

Came Near Making a Clean Sweep in Yesterday's Elections.

All But Two Counties Unanimous for the Attorney General—Swanson Gets But Three Votes—Several Withdrawals Expected Very Soon.

RICHMOND, June 15.—Returns from the primary elections for delegates to the State convention at Norfolk received tonight show great gains for Montague. Elections in all counties except two were unanimous for him. The day has marked a considerable strengthening of the Montague fences, and is his greatest victory thus far.

According to the results received tonight Roanoke City gives Montague 18; Russell County, 20; Mecklenburg, 16; Nottoway, 11; Clarke, 9; Montgomery, 11. Swanson has received only two delegates from Clarke and one from Mecklenburg.

At the present time Montague has 171 more delegates instructed for him than all other candidates, but lacks 171½ votes of the number necessary to secure the nomination. The standing at present is: Montague, 553½; Swanson, 245 7-10; Echols, 67 2-10; Marshall, 70 6-10.

Mr. Montague educated himself, having borrowed money to attend college and the University of Virginia. He is, and has always been, a hard student, and possesses a good library. He received his education at public and private schools in Middlesex, until he entered Richmond College, session 1880-'82. Here he won the medal for improvement in debate the first session, and was "final orator" of his literary society in 1882. Here he graduated in two schools, and successfully passed all of the collegiate examinations but one. On leaving college he most successfully taught school in Orange County for two years. He took the summer law course at the University of Virginia in 1884, and returned for only eight months of the regular session (1884-'85) taking his B. L. degree in June, 1885. He commenced the practice of law in Danville, where he has since resided, in October, 1885, and he soon secured a varied, large and most responsible practice. Many of his efforts at the bar gained for him far more than a local reputation.

He was appointed United States Attorney for the Western district of Virtrict of Virginia July 1, 1893, and tendered his resignation to McKinley in June, 1897; his resignation was not accepted, and on July 23, 1897, Chief Justice Fuller appointed him District Attorney ad interim, the duties of which office he performed until the day preceding his qualification as Attorney General of Virginia on January 1, 1898, to which position he had been elected in the fall of 1897, having run ahead of the State ticket over 1,000 votes.

Mr. Montague has always been a student of politics in the proper sense of that term. His voice has been heard upon the stump since he was nineteen years of age, and in the gubernatorial campaign of 1897 he was in constant demand for public speeches, as he was in 1896, when he spoke in behalf of Bryan, though threatened with removal direct from Washington. He has made a successful Attorney General. He has won some of the most important litigation in the history of the Commonwealth, and his success before the Supreme Court of the United States in the famous Wadley case, wherein he established the lack of power of a Federal court to enjoin the State in a criminal prosecution, was a great and distinct honor, recognized both by the bench and bar of the State.

Some interesting developments in the gubernatorial fight are expected to occur within the next few days, as it is said here tonight that one or two of the candidates are to withdraw from the race. Those who are opposing the nomination of Mr. Swanson say that he will be the man to get out of the fight, but Mr. Swanson was seen tonight and said that he had not been informed of the anticipated changes. So far as he is concerned, he says that he is in the race for a finish. He is not at all dismayed over the heavy odds against him and still hopes to win out.

While it is not likely that he will make many more speeches before the Norfolk convention meets, he will continue to visit various sections of the State in his own behalf. It is not now publicly known who the candidate will be to withdraw from the fight, but it is certain that some changes are anticipated from the amount of gossip that is going about the candidates' headquarters here tonight.

Mr. Montague was at his office in the State Library building all day today, and received about fifty callers from out-of-town places. He is exceedingly happy over his victories in Norfolk, Isle of Wight, and other places yesterday. His friends who called on him today said that he would undoubtedly get the gubernatorial nomination on the first ballot. They say that it is now impossible for Mr. Swanson to defeat him, and that he will go to the convention with more delegates than all the other candidates combined. They claim that it is certain that no man could be nominated more capable of properly performing the arduous duties of the office, and that it is equally certain that his administration would reflect great credit on this old Commonwealth.

Mr. Montague was born October 3, 1862, in Campbell County, this State, whither his mother went on account of the naval operations upon the waters of the Rappahannock in Middlesex County, where the home of R. L. Montague, late President of the secession convention, and then a very prominent member of the Confederate Congress, was in constant jeopardy from the shells of passing gunboats of the Federal Government.

Pacific Transports for Teachers.

The transport Thomas is being fitted out in San Francisco to sail on July 23 with several hundred teachers for the Philippines. About one hundred and fifty have already been secured, but these will sail on the Buford on July 1, and on the Logan on July 16. The Thomas will, however, be fitted up to carry 570, of whom 170 are to be women, if that number can be secured. It was at first thought that the teachers would sail on the Sherman, but that transport will not then be available, and Acting Quartermaster Bird has instructed General Logan at San Francisco to prepare the Thomas.

ODD FELLOWS AT BUFFALO.

Special Days for the Order at the Pan-American.

BUFFALO, June 15.—Odd Fellows Days promise to be among the most interesting and memorable of the Pan-American Exposition. Since Director General Buchanan, upon the request of representatives of the order, set aside June 26 and 27 as special Odd Fellows Days, the members of the fraternity in Buffalo have been enthusiastically engaged in interesting their brethren throughout the world in the plans to make the days banner ones at the great fair.

A fraternal invitation has been issued to the 12,000 I. O. O. F. lodges throughout the United States and Canada requesting the members to participate in the ceremonies on these days. The numerous replies received indicate great enthusiasm and assure a large attendance of three-linkers. It is hoped and expected that the District of Columbia, Virginia, and Maryland will be well represented. Delegations from nearly all the lodges in Washington will be present.

Gen. E. C. Shafer, Department Commander of the State of New York, has issued orders for a grand cantonment of the uniformed bodies, the parade being on June 26. This parade promises to be one of the features of the exposition, as it will be participated in by all the cantons of the State of New York, as well as by visiting cantons from nearly every grand lodge jurisdiction throughout the world, several cantons from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Ontario having completed arrangements for attending on Odd Fellows Days.

The I. O. O. F. Pan-American Committee representing the subordinate and Rebekah Lodges, encampments and cantons of Buffalo, have issued invitations to Hon. A. C. Cable, Grand Sire of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the World; D. August Frech, Grand Master of New York State; E. J. Stearns, Grand Patriarch, and President S. Stetzenmeyer, of the Rebekah Assembly, to be present as the honored guests of the local fraternity. Invitations have also been extended to the grand masters and associate grand officers of each grand lodge in America, to unite with the vast army of Odd Fellows in tendering the grand sire a magnificent reception on the exposition grounds June 27.

The cantons will have competitive drills for valuable cash prizes, and the grand decoration of Chivalry will be conferred in the Stadium in a more impressive and spectacular manner than ever attempted before. The Rebekahs are arranging for the entertainment of the visiting ladies, and are rendering valuable service to the end that the Odd Fellows Days may be memorable in the history of Buffalo.

The I. O. O. F. Pan-American Committee, with commodious offices at 213 Ellicott Square, are prepared to care for 25,000 people each day in personally inspected private homes and first-class hotels. Through this bureau Odd Fellows and their friends may secure accommodations with the assurance that they will not be imposed upon, but are assured a generous hospitality, not only on Odd Fellows Days, but during their entire stay in the city.

The I. O. O. F. Bureau is kept open day and night for the purpose of directing the stranger Odd Fellow to a suitable hotel or private place without any cost whatever to the stranger. An Odd Fellow visiting Buffalo is at liberty to have his mail matter addressed in care of the I. O. O. F. Bureau, 213 Ellicott Square, where it will receive the best of attention.

TO PERFECT A TITLE TO LAND.

Mrs. Mulvihill Asks the Court to Confirm Her Possession.

The proceedings in equity instituted by Mary Jane Mulvihill against Mary Jane Murphy, Isabella Murphy, Thomas and John Murphy, for the purpose of perfecting the title to a certain piece of real estate, in the extreme northeast section of the District, promises some interesting developments, from a legal point of view, before the litigation is ended.

The tract of land in question contains twenty-six acres and was left Mrs. Mulvihill by her father, Thomas Miller, who died intestate. It is also explained that the property was held by the complainant's father for a period of forty-eight years, and aside from other reasons claims title by adverse possession, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1899. According to the terms of the act referred to the party holding a title which has been vested by adverse possession may file a bill in equity to have his title perfected, and it shall be sufficient for him to state that the same was vested in him by adverse possession.

Mrs. Mulvihill states that in 1852 Thomas Murphy and one James Miller were joint tenants of a certain tract of land which was conveyed to them by Edward Dawes in 1826. Murphy and Miller, by agreement, divided the land and a party line was established, of which each built one-half. Afterward James Miller conveyed his share to Thomas Miller, the father of the complainant. After the death of her father, Mrs. Mulvihill states that his share of the property was divided among his children, and that she became the owner of the part known as lot No. 4.

As the result of a survey recently made, however, it was developed that Mrs. Mulvihill was in possession of land, within the boundary fence, which it is claimed belongs to the defendants. Fearing, therefore, that her title might be attacked and having no remedy at law, she filed proceedings in equity to perfect her title under the provisions of the act of 1899. She asks the court to pass an order declaring that she has a perfect title to the land known as lot No. 4 and also to restrain the defendants from setting up or attempting to claim title to the land in dispute. Edward L. Gies is named as counsel for Mrs. Mulvihill.

AN ELECTRIC LINE SUES.

Action Against a Man Who Tied Up the Work.

PETERSBURG, Va., June 15.—The laying of the tracks of the Richmond and Petersburg electric car line will be completed by Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. They are now within about three miles of Manchester, and a large force of men is employed on the work.

The company has entered a suit in the Circuit Court of Chesterfield for $15,000 damages against W. O. Watkins, for stopping the work for three weeks by an injunction application, which was denied by Judge Hancock.

During the time the work was stopped 200 men and teams were kept and paid by the company, although they were idle.

TO ELIMINATE THE NEGRO

The Alabama Convention Expected to Take Such Action.

According to Representative William Richardson, the Plan of Senator Morgan Is Likely to Fail—New Restrictions to Be Adopted.

In an interview given out yesterday, Representative William Richardson of Alabama, who succeeded Gen. Joseph Wheeler in the House, and who has been in Washington for several days, stated that the Constitutional Convention now in session at Montgomery will adopt a constitution which will effectually eliminate the negro as a factor in the elections in that State. He predicts that the plan of suffrage prepared by Senator Morgan will fail, as it places too much power in the hands of the registrars. Senator Morgan is now in Montgomery, having left this city several days ago to place his scheme before the convention.

Mr. Richardson is here on departmental business for his constituents and is stopping at the Raleigh. When questioned as to the probable result of the convention being held in his State he stated that there was a mistaken idea throughout the North that Alabama intended to tear the Fifteenth Amendment out of the Constitution of the United States and trample it under foot. This was a great mistake, he said, as there were good lawyers in the convention and wise legislators and they did not intend to take any action which could be set aside by the United States Supreme Court.

"I have found that the whole country is deeply interested in the result of the Constitutional Convention," said he. "The gravity and responsibility of the work is keenly felt by the delegates, and while I cannot say that the convention is composed of the ablest and wisest body of men ever assembled in Alabama, many of the members are the ablest, most prudent, and most conservative men of our State and the people confidently expect good work from them.

"The formation of new constitutions by many of the Southern States, under present conditions, in my opinion, marks a crucial point in the history of the South. We have met and mastered by common sense and prudence grave difficulties in the past thirty years. I have absolute faith that the Alabama convention will take the lead in settling the negro suffrage question on the right basis, and that its work will be approved and ratified by the people.

"Of course the chief object in calling the convention was to get rid of the negro vote, and this the convention will do, in accordance with the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. I do not think the Fourteenth Amendment has anything to do with the matter, for it is virtually replaced by the Fifteenth.

"There is not a man in the Alabama convention who believes that the negro can be deprived of a vote simply because he is a negro. The drift of opinion is that conditions and qualifications applicable to both races will be attached to the right of suffrage. The people of both the North and the South are at this time on a sound basis of understanding on the negro suffrage matter. I am satisfied that the convention will provide a fair election law. There will be no semblance or pretence about it by which any person will be able to manipulate the vote of another.

"The people of Alabama are in dead earnest about this matter and the delegates to the convention feel the same way. Senator Morgan has submitted a carefully prepared plan of suffrage, but a great objection has been raised against this because it places a dangerous power in the hands of the registrars, who are elaborately provided for. This is fatal to the Morgan scheme as a whole.

"You must understand that we have no use for the negro in Alabama and we intend to get rid of him as a factor in our elections. But we are not foolish enough to violate the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. We can do it in a way that will defy the United States Supreme Court to find a flaw. We have a bigger job on our hands in this negro question than many people are aware of and it must be settled now."

When questioned as to the sentiment in the South over the Cuban question, Mr. Richardson stated that in his opinion Cuba ought to be and will eventually become one of the States of the Union.

"I am glad that the Platt amendment has been adopted by the Cuban convention," said he, "but what our Government must inevitably do is to clothe Cuba with statehood. What world power could complain of so-called broken pledges or faith if we gave Cuba the same government which we have been constructing for ourselves in blood, prayer, and tears for more than a century and a quarter? What Cuban could complain? Cuba is needed in our governmental purposes. The natives are incapable of framing a government which will make them law-abiding citizens."

NOW APPEALS TO CHARITY.

McCauley's Imprisonment Has Affected His Health.

With shattered health and wasted powers George McCauley, the once noted criminal, hobbled into Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon and asked to be sent to a hospital for treatment. He was turned over to Acting Sanitary Officer Phillips, who sent him to the Providence Hospital. McCauley has but recently returned to this city from the Albany penitentiary, where he was sent July 6, 1896, for seven years on being convicted of having made an assault upon Police Lieutenant Amiss with intent to kill him.

McCauley is said to have trained more boys in crime and to have turned out more criminals than any other man that has ever operated around this city, and has well earned the title of the "Modern Fagin." One of the most noted robberies which was ever brought home to McCauley was the burglary of Archer's hardware store in South Washington many years ago.

TWO BOYS BITTEN BY A DOG.

It Is Suspected That the Canine Had a Case of Rabies.

Eddie McDonald, five years old, of 401 D Street, and John Anderson Rose Hawkins, a youth who is as small as his name is long, of 415 Third Street northwest, were bitten near the corner of Third and D Streets, about 1:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a little yellow dog, said to belong to Mrs. Sophy Brown, colored, of 224 D Street northwest. The animal is supposed to be suffering from hydrophobia, and was turned over to the poundmaster to be killed. The experts at the Agricultural Department will experiment upon the animal to determine whether rabies was present. The injuries of both children were quickly cauterized and they returned to their play. The little McDonald boy was bitten in the eye, and on one of his arms, while young Hawkins escaped with a bite on the chin.

RUN OVER BY HIS OWN TEAM.

Steven Powers May Have Sustained Internal Injuries.

Steven Powers, aged thirty years, was badly hurt in a runaway late yesterday afternoon in the grounds of Georgetown University. Powers is employed at the college. He was driving a team of horses not far from the main gate shortly after 5 o'clock, when the team took fright and ran away. Powers was thrown from the wagon on which he was seated and fell beneath one of the wheels of the vehicle. The wheel passed over his body and it is feared internal injuries may have resulted. Workmen summoned the Seventh precinct police and Powers was removed in the patrol wagon to the Georgetown University Hospital for treatment. He will probably recover.

Bicycle Smashed by a Car.

While crossing the tracks of the Capital Traction Railway Company, corner of Third Street and Pennsylvania Avenue southeast yesterday afternoon on his bicycle, William C. Peake, of 304 B Street southeast, was struck by a passing car and thrown to the ground. Mr. Peake escaped serious injury, but his bicycle was completely demolished.

MEDICAL RESEARCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES: In the press of this country we have heard of late that Millionaire J. D. Rockefeller is about to "add to the number of his public benefactions" by the establishment of an immense institution for "medical research." Such an announcement is calculated to arouse in the minds of many thoughtful people not only feelings of appreciation for the enterprise and worthy motives there displayed, but some other thoughts as well. Will you allow in your columns the brief expression of some of these other thoughts?

We are told that the stated benefaction is to be on those lines which especially for the past twenty years have held precedence in the medical world—in fact, have been, as it were, the "rage." A gigantic system has been built up, founded on the principle of animal experimentation and the "serum" products derived, which now comprehends vast business interests and extends its influence into the remotest corners of the profession. So skillfully has this been done that the average citizen is transfixed with wonder and admiration at the spectacle.

But what, let us ask, has been the result of all the energy expressed in this complicated and marvelous system of "research?" "By their fruits ye shall know them." Disease is increasing. The bacteriologists, it is true, are discovering new bacteria every day, but with the discovery of every fresh microbe the scythe of death is cutting a wider swath in the human grain! There is at this moment before me the sixtieth report of the Registrar General of England, showing that in the twenty years from 1877 to 1897 (during which these methods secured their strongest hold on the medical mind) the mortality rate of twenty of the most dreaded and common diseases, to many of which these methods have been specially applied, has increased—in some cases nearly 100 per cent! This includes the very disease for which we are told the "one specific of wide applicability" has been discovered—diphtheria—which in Great Britain claimed a death rate of 216 per million in 1897 to 140 per million in 1878! Why is this so? Why is it, for instance, that the best known, best advertised, and most extolled of all the serum products of these modern methods was, at the April 9, 1900, meeting of the Medical Association of the Greater City of New York almost unanimously condemned by those who spoke and is fast losing credit with fearless and honest investigators? Why is it that George Wilson, M. D., LL. D., President of the State Medicine Section of the British Medical Association, declared before that body on August 2, 1899, that these same methods of research "cannot be proved to have saved one human life or lessened in any appreciable degree the load of human suffering?" Why, but for the reason that these methods, "steeped," as he declared, "with commercial interests," are contrary to natural laws and repellant alike to true science and humanity? For we see, in place of the benignant, healthful influences of cleanliness, right food and right living, substituted the grewsome products of disease, brewed in laboratories of torture. In the list of directors for the future institute I see the names of no less than three physiologists in whose "research" laboratories have been inflicted upon animals, according to the published records, the most cruel sufferings. These, of course, will be repeated, with many additions, in the new institution. Let me ask, is this the foundation upon which we are to build the physical and moral integrity of the future?

We are told that the proposed institute is to be established on the lines of the famous Koch and Pasteur institutes of Europe—a fact we might readily suppose. And we turn from a contemplation of the vast business enterprise of those institutions to find, on the one hand, that in fifty years in this country there have not been so many cases of "hydrophobia" as have occurred in one year in Paris, the home of the Pasteur Institute, since that institute was established; and to find, on the other hand, that the chief event making famous the name of Koch was the construction of a colossal edifice of pretension to which clung the desperate hopes of countless consumptives—only to be crushed when it fell.

Before the American Social Science Association, at its annual meeting in Washington, D. C., May, 1899, a member of that association, a well-known physician of New York City, voiced this sentiment: "Bodily health is to be obtained by temperance, purity, cleanliness, fresh air, a contented and cheerful spirit; not by inoculating toxin poison into our veins or from the secrets to be dug out of the brains and entrails of tortured brutes." I have been thinking what a glorious thing it would be if the wealth now turned into the channels I have described could be diverted to the establishment of great institutions where the well-known grand and yet simple truths of hygienic living—truths verified continually wherever tried—could be open to all, where the mournful process of endeavoring to extract your health from another's disease, your comfort from another's misery, could be exchanged for the bountiful gifts of that true "preventive medicine"—an untainted system. Would that some benefactor of his race, with an eye to these great truths, might thus render his name immortal!

J. M. GREENE.

Boston, June 13.

AN OLD PENSIONER'S DEATH.

James Condon Was for a Time a Clerk at Fort Myer.

James Condon, a pensioner, fifty-five years of age, was found dead on his bed in a back room of a boarding house at 335 Missouri Avenue, shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning, he having died some hours before. The body was removed to the morgue, and Coroner Nevitt gave a certificate of death from alcoholism.

Condon, after the expiration of his enlistment, for a time acted as clerk at Fort Meyer. He left there about two months ago and secured quarters at the Missouri Avenue house. Since then he has been drinking a great deal, it is said. He returned last night as usual and this morning about 6 o'clock Arthur Waters, who is employed about the house, went to his room and talked with him. Condon said that he was not well and he thought he would dress and go to a hospital. Shortly afterward John A. Frey, a waiter, carried up some eggs and milk to Condon. That was the last that was seen of him alive.

About 9:45 o'clock Waters returned to the room and found Condon lying across the bed dead. He was partly dressed. Policemen Schraeder and Walsh were called in and notified the Coroner, who was soon at the house.

An Excursionist Fined.

William Wrenn was fined $5 by Judge Kimball in the Police Court yesterday for being disorderly on Water Street southwest. Wrenn took an excursion down the river Friday night, and when he returned got angry at a conductor because he did not stop his car for him and swore vigorously.

FOOD FOR MEMORY.

The Kind That Builds Up the Brain.

It is hard to believe that certain kinds of food will strengthen the memory, and yet, upon the condition of the brain depends the character of the mind, and its power to remember, and to exert itself in various ways and a healthy brain can only be maintained by well selected food.

Now we know that daily use of the brain uses up certain parts that are thrown out through the pores to the outer surface of the skin. This waste is natural and must be made up from food.

Grape-Nuts Food was made especially to rebuild the brain and nerve centres. An experience in Chicago will illustrate.

Mrs. G. H. Baber, 528 South Paulina Street, writes: "I had a terrible siege of gastritis, my stomach refused everything in the way of food until I got hold of Grape-Nuts. It was perfectly wonderful and marvelous to see the difference. I began to improve at once. I weighed myself about that time and found that I had 118 pounds to my credit. I gained in weight, strength, and health steadily and rapidly, and now weigh 160 pounds and am strong and in better health than ever in my life.

"I have lately had a seven months' course of vocal instruction and have memorized fifty-eight songs and most of the accompaniments besides several piano pieces. When I started in it seemed difficult to memorize one, but my memory has been growing better every day and I now find it easy to commit to memory without difficulty.

"I have taken no medicine, but my steady diet of Grape-Nuts Food has given me strength, health, and memory."

Our Great June Specials.

Screens, Hose, Summer Cook Stoves, Etc.

Window Screens. Special..... 15c

Screen Doors. Special..... 65c

Fancy Screen Doors. Special $1.00

Screen Frames, ready to put together, 20c.
Screens made to order. Estimates submitted.

25 feet Watering Hose, complete. Special $1.60

Hose Reels, 50c. Hose called for and repaired, 25c.

Guaranteed Lawn Mowers. Special $2.25

Lawn Mowers called for, sharpened, and returned, $1.

3-quart Arctic Ice Cream Freezers. Special $1.50

Poultry Netting, in full rolls..... 45c 100 square feet

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 Trowels, 5c to 25c; Garden Rakes, 20c; Garden Hoes, 20c; Good Spade, 75c; Grass Shears, 25c; Grass Sickles, 25c; Galvanized Garbage Can, 50c.

BARBER & ROSS,

11th and G Streets.

In our consolidation Washington now has the largest exclusive Men's and Boys' Outfitting establishment south of New York—and the greatest producing and retailing facilities in the country.

A Suggesting Stock of Summer Wearables.

In our "clothing store" we do more than carry the conventional styles. We add the fads and the exclusive novelties that give fashionable spice and variety to the wardrobe. Thus easily three times the largest stock is to be found here. If you don't know exactly what you want it is an easy matter to decide after you review this complete assortment. Awhile ago comfort was bought at the sacrifice of dressiness. Now you can be as cool as a cucumber and yet look and feel dressed up. You cannot tell much about a book by the title—nor about these comfort specialties by name or price. But review them—try them on—see how you like the different effects. You know you are very welcome to make any investigation here you will. The better you know this stock the better you'll like it—the more apparent its superiorities will become. They say we've taught men to be exacting and critical. Rather we've demonstrated that the niceties of tailoring are possible in ready-to-wear.

"Best, cheapest"—that's a meaningful motto of ours.

Six great grades of Serge Suits head the list of summer weights—$7.50 to $25—with the famous Russian Navy Blue Serge midway at $12.50. The other five must be exceptional values to keep such company.

Here are the fifty styles of Iningler's Serge, Flannel, and Worsted Coat and Pants Suits—every one different and distinct from those to be seen elsewhere—$6.50 to $15.

White and Striped Flannel Coats and Pants, $8.50 to $15.

White and Striped Serge Coats and Pants, $8.50 to $15.

Spanish Linen Suits, $5 to $10.

Spanish Crash Suits, $5 to $8.50.

Striped English Cricketing Cloth Coats and Pants, $10 to $15.

Black, White, and Striped Silk Coats, $5 and $10.

Alpaca Coats and Vests, $3.50 to $7.

Alpaca Coats, $1.50 to $5.

Mohair Coats and Vests, $3.50 to $7.00.

Linen Pants, $1.25 to $3.

Crash Pants, $1.25 to $2.50.

Duck Pants, $1 to $2.50.

White and Fancy Vests, 75c to $4.50

The big men—the small men—the medium-size men—ALL MEN are provided for.

Special---English Cricketing Pants.

A lot of 50 pairs—very natty and stylish for wear with Blue Serge Coat. If the lot had been larger we couldn't have bought them to sell for less than $3.50 a pair. As it is—tomorrow—while they last. **$2.00**

A Great Chance to Get the Summer Furnishings.

Of course, Kann's entire stock is on sale at prices that are far less than the actual values warrant—but quick selling is imperative. We're taking the shortest, surest way by deep cutting. You can get the cream bargains tomorrow—of the Kann stock and some lots out of our own.

KANN'S leader was the Sampson Unlaundered White Shirt; it cost them near the selling price—50c. You'll note the fine linen in the bosoms and the extra fine muslin in the bodies. Sacrifice doesn't regard quality even in this instance. They will be on sale tomorrow at..... 42c

Men's fancy Negligee Shirts, with plaited bosoms, many patterns and good ones, too. Reduced from 50c to..... 39c

Fancy Silk Bosom Shirts, fine quality silk and extra wide and long bosoms; fine cambric bodies; latest colors and coolest of shirts. Reduced from $1 to..... 48c

Fancy Madras Negligee Shirts, each with separate cuffs to match shirt; big assortment of patterns. KANN'S price was $1..... 69c

Fine Imported Madras Negligee Shirts, some plain and some with plaited bosoms; best quality and perfect fitting. KANN'S price was $1.50. Reduced to..... $1.19

Choice of any of KANN'S 25 styles of 4-ply 10c 2,100 Linen Collars..... 6 for 35c

Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers; former with French neck, latter with large gussets. This is one of our specials. 45c Underwear for..... 25c

Another—Imported Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, French neck, pearl buttons, ribbed shirt; drawers re-enforced and with French strap. One of our 75c values, for..... 50c

Boys' Clothing---More Specials from the Kann Stock.

This isn't a sale of a few lots—or broken sizes—but a full and complete stock—of carefully selected styles of Boys' both Wool and Wash Suits. And the stress of necessity that it be entirely disposed of at once marks unprecedentedly low prices over the regular ones. The larger the lot the more forceful the push. These are deepest cut—and therefore most attractive.

Light Check Cheviot Double Breasted Short Pants Suits, our guarantee of all wool; mostly lined with serge. KANN'S price $4. REDUCED to..... $2.45

Grey Check Cheviot Double Breasted Short Pants Suits, very lightweight and all wool. KANN'S price of $5 is REDUCED to..... $3.50

Novelty Check Sailor Suits, with nine rows of silk braid and wide band of Blue Cloth on deep sailor collar; shield of Blue Cloth and silk tie. KANN'S price $5.98. REDUCED to..... $4.45

Blue Striped Wash Sailor Suits, with White duck collar shield and cuffs; trimmed with soutache braid; very stylish and dressy. KANN'S price $1.25. REDUCED TO..... 75c

Blue and Red Striped Wash Sailor Suits; blouse full cut, four-in-hand tie to match. KANN'S price $1.50. REDUCED to..... 95c

Boys' Negligee Shirts, each with two collars and pair of cuffs to match; patterns and colorings that imitate the latest for men. Regular price $1. REDUCED to..... 75c

Boys' Balbriggan and Cauze Shirts and Drawers; long or short sleeves; ankle and knee length drawers. REDUCED from 25c each to..... 25c

We add a lot of the celebrated Star Shirt Waists; some with and some without collars; best fitting Waist in the world, as you know. 75c grade, REDUCED for Monday to 50c

A Record $75 Chainless Bicycle $27.75

The Chainless is the luxury of wheeldom. The Carroll Chainless the King of them all. All the great races against time and pacers have been run on the Carroll—this very wheel. All the world's most famous records are held by champions mounted on the Carroll.

There were nine of the twenty sold yesterday—and there's not a reasonable chance of our being able to get any more when these are gone.

If you want to make time—ride the Carroll. If you want easy riding the Carroll is the wheel for you. The only Chainless Bicycle having a direct transmission of power. With each machine we give a full guarantee. Adjusted and equipped ready for riding **$27.75**

Saks and Company,

Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh Street.

Bathing Suits 50 cts up

Men's & Boys'.

C. AUERBACH, 7 & H, Domestic S. M. Tel. 772.

$18 Suitings to your Order. $11.75

Consisting of fine French flannels, English worsteds and tweeds, and imported serges, handsomely tailored and perfect fit guaranteed.

PELZMAN, Tailor, 505 7th St. N. W.

PLAITING

WHILE YOU WAIT

FROM 1 CT. PER YD.

OPPENHEIMER,

514 9TH ST. N.W.,

WASHINGTON, D.C.