

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1897.

Ladies' and Men's All-wool Kersey Overgaiters, 50c quality... 25c

The Result of Honest Shoe Retailing

You ask why it is that our stores are always crowded, and why so many Shoe wearers will ignore the enticing offers of other dealers, and will even go miles out of their way to buy their Shoes at "Hahn's?"

This is simply the result of nearly a quarter of a century's honest and honorable Shoe retailing. We have made our success by always looking conscientiously to the interests of our patrons.

Job lots and other doubtful Shoes never find any shelf-room here—nor do we ever use fakey or questionable methods in our advertising to attract customers.

We're selling twice as many Fall Shoes this season as usual—because our selling price is as low as other dealers' present buying price—for we contracted for our Shoes long ago, when leather was much cheaper than it is to-day.

The following new specialties will go on sale this week. Compare their styles and qualities with what other dealers are offering and you'll understand why we are doing such a phenomenal business.

Ladies' \$1.25 "Dandy" Shoes—

Equal in wear and fit to any \$2 Shoes, made of soft, durable kid, with solid, flexible soles; commensurate in cost for; faced and button, plain or tipped.

The "Royal" \$2 Shoes for Ladies—

Are a puzzle to our competitors, a surprise to the customers; have all the style, comfort and durability of Shoes selling at \$3 and \$4. Fifteen desirable shades of faced and button; of finest black kid or genuine box calf.

"Our Own" \$2.50 Ladies' Boots—

Strictly hand-sewed welt or turn soles. The same shape, same leather as Shoes we have paid us \$3 for, and they are made on much handsomer shapes.

Men's \$1.25 Satin Calf Shoes—

Best Shoes ever offered at the price to men. Six different styles of faced and gaiters; made of good satin calf, with dogskin tops and solid double soles.

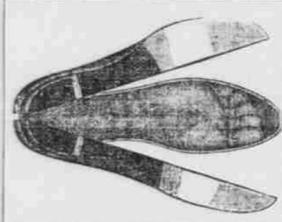
Men's Cork Sole \$2 Shoes—

Will keep the feet dry and warm and will outwear any Shoe at the price we know of. They are made on a plain, wide toe of soft-finish leather, assuring perfect ease to the feet in walking.

Men's \$3 Winter Shoes—

Hand-sewed, Scotch make, double sole Shoes of French calfskin; best patent leather, russet and black box or Russia calf, drill or calf lined.

Our New "WIMODAUGHSIS" HEALTH Shoes.



For Ladies are absolutely comfortable from the start, because they are made on lasts that strictly conform to the anatomy of the foot. They have hygienic innersoles, which promote health—by keeping the feet dry and warm in winter, cool in summer. Quality is the very best and could not be better in Shoes you are paying \$5 and \$6 for.

To introduce them we are selling them at... \$3.50

WM. HAHN & CO.'S

Reliable Shoe Houses,

930 and 932 7th St. 233 Penna. Ave. S. E. 1914 and 1916 Pa. Ave.

CAPUCHIN MONKS COMING

Have Bought Acres of Land Near the Catholic University.

KEPT SECRET FROM CATHOLICS

Sensational Stories Have Evolved From the Mystery Surrounding the Whole Transaction—Will Establish the First American Mother House of the Order.

The curiosity of Catholic churchmen here has been piqued to understand the significance of an important real estate transfer that was made on May 31 last. On that date Mr. George Ernest Hamilton, of this city, sold the Moliney tract, of forty-four acres, to Mr. Scott Lord, of New York city.

This land is adjacent to the grounds of the Catholic University on the east. It was known that Mr. Lord, who is a prominent Catholic and lawyer, was the agent for some important Catholic organization; but the parties to the transaction refused to divulge the character of the particular organization. The price paid was \$44,000 in cash, and it was known that the plans for the new foundation were being very carefully prepared in Italy.

It now develops that the purchase was made in behalf of the ancient and historic order of the Franciscan Capuchins, who propose to establish their first American mother house under the patronage of the Catholic University.

More or less sensational stories have evolved from the mystery surrounding this whole transaction. Even the most prominent churchmen have been anxious to know what was portended. One of the professors of the Catholic University stated to a Times reporter that the land was purchased for the foundation of an undergraduate college to be conducted as a preparatory school for the higher degrees of the Catholic University.

Cardinal Gibbons, the chancellor, and Mr. Martiniello, apostolic delegate, discredited this rumor on the ground that the charter of the Catholic University would have to be totally changed in order to provide for the affiliation of such an institution.

It was also surmised by very good authorities that the Jesuit fathers, acting on hints from the Vatican, had determined to affiliate themselves with the Catholic University, and for this end would move their historic and philosophic faculty from Washington to Baltimore. No definite arrangements have yet been discussed regarding this policy. It is, however, contemplated at some future time, when conflicting theories may be composed, that the Jesuits may see their way clear to a more perfect union of their system of education and that of the Catholic University.

The Pious, a contemplative order of priests, have for some time past expressed a desire to found a monastery near the university, but as they have lately enlarged their house at Baltimore, they have now no particular reason for a change. The Capuchins, although one of the oldest and most powerful orders of the church, are but little known in this section of the country. Two of the fathers, Very Rev. Marianne Pige and Rev. John M. Finigan, arrived in Philadelphia on Saturday, September 15. They immediately proceeded to Washington to consult the apostolic delegate in regard to their future plans.

They were very cordially received by Mr. Martiniello, who gave them a letter of approbation, in which he takes pleasure in introducing them to the benevolence and good will of the American clergy and people. He also counseled their regularity in the church and their zeal and intellectual attainments. The fathers then visited the Catholic University and looked over the ground. After paying their respects to Cardinal Gibbons, in Baltimore, they went to New York, where they will temporarily sojourn with a colony of Franciscan Capuchins.

The order is missionary in character. It was founded by Pope Clement VII, in 1525, and is an offshoot of the Franciscan Order, who follow the rule of St. Francis of Assisi. Their dress is very picturesque, being of coarse brown serge, confined at the waist by a knotted rope. The Capuchins wear, in lieu of hair, a long, pointed cowl, lined with white. They were formerly discolored or bare-footed. A large number of their monasteries were suppressed during the revolutionary troubles in France, but they revived again and continued prosperous until 1880, when they were again expelled from France. They are at present most numerous in Austria and Italy. They have many houses in Switzerland. At present there are seven Capuchin monasteries in England and three in Ireland. In this country they have small communities of German monks at Green Bay, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Leavenworth, Kan.; and New York city.

Another addition to the colleges growing around the Catholic University is a monastery, to be situated on the Hatchers place. These fathers during the summer purchased eleven acres between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the line of the university grounds. The Marists are a French order. They intend to move their mother house from Limoges, near Paris, to this location. The plan is to erect a beautiful building of gray stone in harmony with the style of Caldwell and McMahon Halls.

INTERESTING TO THE FAIR, American Ladies Will Be Petted by the Spanish Court. A bit of news of interest came from Madrid yesterday, to the effect that the ladies of the American legation will be received with open arms at the Hispanic capital. Only a week ago the news was that on account of the truculent attitude of Minister Woodford to Spain these fair Americans would be extremely distasteful to the Spanish ladies, whose husbands live on salaries raised by taxes on Cuba. It now turns out that, far from being their strained relations between the American administration ladies and the court ladies everything, in their parlance is perfectly lovely. In fact, there has been a swift desire to let the American people know that the mission of Mr. Woodford to Spain is one of profound peace. This little incident is only another straw to show that the language of Mr. Woodford's instruction to Spain did not exceed the energy of a zephyr.

SUSPECTS SEEM UNEASY.

Leaders of the Versailles Lynching Party Said to Be Known. Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 25.—The Ripley county grand jury, which adjourned at Osposod Thursday, after having investigated the wholesale lynchings at Versailles and failing to return an indictment against any of the mob leaders, has been ordered, by a message sent by Governor Mount, to continue their investigations.

It is said the governor knows the leader of the Versailles mob, and he means to push the prosecution. A member of one of the late legislatures is said to be one of the principals in the mob, and from their actions several of them seem to be uneasy.

Some of the most prominent business men of the county are implicated. The governor has arranged for the attorney general to go to Ripley and conduct the investigation, and some startling exposures are looked for next week.

STOLE A WOMAN'S DIAMONDS.

Cabin Boy Confesses a Heavy Diamond Theft. New York, Sept. 25.—Etienne Castillon, the young Frenchman, who was arrested charged with stealing \$6,000 worth of diamonds from Miss Susan De Forrest Day, was arraigned in court today and pleaded guilty to the theft. He is charged with the robbery is alleged to have occurred on Miss Day's yacht, which is lying off that place.

Castillon, who was a cabin boy on the yacht, admitted the theft and said he sold the jewelry for \$600. He declared he would like to have been hanged for the crime where the jewels were. Castillon, who is twenty years old, is said to have been an anarchist in France. He is wanted in his native country for the theft of \$2,000 francs.

MURDERED NINE PRISONERS.

Cruel Act of Retaliation by the Guatemalan Government. New York, Sept. 25.—Juan Aparicio, a leading citizen of the Guatemalan republic, was shot by government orders in Quetzaltenango just before that city fell into the hands of the revolutionary forces under the leadership of Don Esteban Cerezo on September 14. Aparicio was the oldest son of the founder of the exporting and importing house of Juan Aparicio & Sons, represented in Paris by the father and in Italy by the second son, Manuel Aparicio, a member of the coffee exchange.

After his death his widow and two children before Quetzaltenango. Roge Morales, the chief of police, acting under superior orders, arrested a large number of the leading citizens as hostages, and threatened to shoot them if the insurgents fired on the town. Aparicio was among the number. Morales ordered the attack and actually captured the city. Morales, as he retired, ordered the execution of nine of the prisoners. The lieutenant who carried out the orders was, according to the latest dispatches, lynched at once by the enraged populace.

A YOUTHFUL CUBAN PATRIOT.

Insurgent General's Son Seeks to Revenge His Father's Death. New York, Sept. 25.—Carlos Betandus, a fourteen-year-old Cuban boy, whose father, one of Mexico's generals, was killed by the Spanish soldiers, ran away from the friends with whom he had been staying in this city two weeks ago for the avowed purpose of returning to his home to avenge his father's death. He was found in Havana last night hungry and fatigued. He said he had been hunting the docks, and several times had been nearly captured by the Spanish soldiers, but he was always discovered before the second left part. He declares he will get revenge on the Spaniards.

After his father's death, fourteen months ago, the Cubans, against the boy's protest, smuggled him to New York, and up to the time of his appearance here he lived with Manuel Ros, secretary of Estrada Palma.

MISERS' CHANGE OF FRONT.

Situation Peaceful About Hazleton and Work to Be Resumed. Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 25.—The strike in the Hazleton region is quietly over. The Jeannette men have agreed to work, and this completes the list of all striking mines that have changed front. The situation is peaceful. The Twelfth Regiment left today and also Battery C. Other regiments are expected to leave today. It was reported yesterday that the Ninth of Wilkesbarre will depart.

All the Lehigh collieries in the Woonsocket region are idle today, but it is expected that the men who have been out at Hazleton No. 1 will go back Tuesday, and that will end all dissatisfaction in this region.

RECTOR WAS NOT CHOSEN.

Vestry of St. Paul's Fail to Elect a Call. A special meeting of the vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Rock Creek, was held yesterday afternoon in the vestry room of the church. The subject was the election of a rector. Mr. John Miller, who in the absence of Mr. Warden Brown, was called to the chair, Mr. A. D. Vauverre, who acted as registrar, and Messrs. J. A. Wineberger, R. D. W. Walker, Thomas L. Wiltberger, Bernard B. Ford and August Lamond.

It was repeatedly suggested that the meeting was called to consider the selection of a successor to the Rev. Dr. James Huck, who recently died. Exactly why this impression found credence is not known, for none of the gentlemen who were present at the meeting knew anything of it. As a matter of fact, it was stated that in the absence of Mr. Brown, the reason for calling the meeting was not known.

So far as the selection of a successor to the late Dr. Huck, the former pastor of St. Paul's, is concerned, it is not probable that the vestry will actually place its hands on a successor. The pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Barr, will not expire until next year, and it was stated by a prominent member of the vestry that in all probability the board would not take any action in the matter until that time.

Mr. Brown, the senior warden, who was in New York for the last few days, expected to return in time to attend the meeting yesterday, but was unable to do so. It is very probable that another meeting will be called at an early date to consider matters relative to St. Paul's parish.

\$160 To Fredericksburg, \$160 Va., and Return.

Account of the Fair at Fredericksburg, Va., the Pennsylvania Railroad will sell, September 28, 29 and 30, round-trip tickets to that point at rate of one fare, good to return until Sept. 30, 1897.

MONEY TO MOVE CROPS

The Withdrawal, Mr. Coffin Says, Affects Banks.

VALUE OF THE COTTON YIELD

Must Be Moved Within a Short Period—Much Actual Currency Required for This Purpose Which Causes Rates of Interest to Rise—Cash Furnished by New York.

Deputy Comptroller Coffin furnishes an interesting statement in connection with recent advances in money rates in New York: "Some of the recent sharp advances in rates of interest on demand loans in New York," said Mr. Coffin, "are no doubt due to speculative manipulation of the stock market, but I think the impulse to this upward turn has been given by the heavy withdrawal from New York of funds for the legitimate purpose of moving the cotton crop now coming to market. A real resident of South Carolina, familiar with the movement of this crop, I have for years observed its effect upon national bank statements, as well as on the money market in New York during the month of September. As a rule the rates of interest advance about this time, and in some years have approached the danger line, and while the movement of the wheat and other great crops in the interior tends to the effect, still I think the movement of the cotton crop has been the main factor for this reason.

"The average value of the cotton yield is about \$300,000,000, and it is practically marketed between October 1 and March 1, or within a period of five months, but it is peculiar in this respect that only about one-sixth of the entire crop, when this is 9,000,000 bales, remains in the section where it is grown. Of the remaining eight-ninths about 2,000,000 bales are shipped north, where it is manufactured, while about seven-tenths of the entire crop are exported from the United States.

"The rapid removal of so large a proportion of this great product within so short a period of time requires a large amount of actual currency for most of the cotton to be paid for in the interior towns at the South with spot cash. As the cotton growing region is not densely populated, the accumulation of banking capital there is not sufficient to provide the enormous amount of money needed for a few months from the crop, and for this reason the Southern banks have to turn to the large fruit banks in other sections during this crop period. This is reflected in national bank reports for the past few years by the following figures, showing the amount of loans advanced by national banks in the Southern States, and in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas at dates in each year approximating October 1 and March 1:

Table with columns for State, March, and October. Rows include Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.

"When the borrowings of the State banks in these States are added to those of the national banks, and it is understood that most of this money is borrowed from New York, it can be seen how potent a factor the cotton crop movement must be in affecting interest rates in New York.

"These figures, I think, too, show how vital an interest bankers, merchants and farmers in the cotton-growing States have in a currency which would be elastic. If any plan could be devised under which the national banks in the eight States could issue additional currency equal to one-fourth of their capital stock during the cotton season it would be a godsend to that section, for it would enable the banks there to furnish the money needed without outside aid, and free from the cost of interest now paid on borrowed money, and national banks in all other sections having the same privilege the result would be to make money more abundant and cheaper, and to relieve the New York market of the annual strain now put upon it.

"On October 6, 1896, the capital stock of the national banks in the eight States named was about \$38,000,000. Could they have issued currency to the extent of one-fourth of this amount, they could then have furnished about \$9,500,000 of the \$31,000,000 they were compelled under existing circumstances to borrow outside money, and national banks in the cotton-growing South has a more vital interest in devising a bank currency which is elastic, as well as safe, than any other section of the United States."

MERITS ALONE CONSIDERED. So Says Mr. Vanderlip While Speaking of Promotions. Auditor Castle, of the Postoffice Department, has written a letter to some of the clerks in his department who had been promoted during the closing months of the last administration. It has evidently been assumed by the sixth auditor that all this was done for political and partisan reasons, although he qualifies his letter by remarking that where a clerk was promoted for merit he could hold his job.

Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, of the Treasury, was asked yesterday how far this kind of interrogation was to extend under the Treasury jurisdiction. He said that there was nothing at all new in the letter of Mr. Castle, which is only in line with the suggestion of Secretary Bage, made two months ago, and under which all of the departments of the Treasury had already been reorganized. Mr. Castle was the last of the auditors to be appointed, but he was not for a long time, and when he returned he simply began to do what had already been done in all the other departments.

Mr. Vanderlip said that in the matter of making promotions and reductions the merits of the clerks only would be considered.

Dock Company Hoists Wrecked. Huron, Ohio, Sept. 25.—The piling under the dock of the Huron Dock Company's huge steel ore hoists gave way at 4 o'clock this morning, and as a result the great structures are now merely a heap of twisted and broken beams. Two other hoists are creaking ominously, and may give way under the piles of ore at any moment.

CROCKER'S.....Shoes Shined Free.....939 Pa. Ave.

TO SAVE SHOE MONEY!

Two ways to save money on Shoes here. One is a little lower price and the other is better wearing Shoes for the price. It applies equally to Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes.

Women's \$3 Shoes, \$2.49. We save you just 51 cents per pair on these. They are soft Vici kid shoes, in lace or button, in all the new styles of toe, from the narrow round to the wide common toe. Many women who have been paying \$3.50 claim to get the same amount of wear and satisfaction. Only \$2.49

Boys' "Bulldog" Satin Calf Shoes, \$1.89. Satin calf is tough and these shoes have double extra thick soles, protected heel, and our own "Bulldog" toe. You'll pay \$2.50 to match it elsewhere. Our leader at \$1.89

Dugan & Hudson's Children's and Misses' Fine Shoes. No other shoe store can sell you Dugan & Hudson's "Iron-clad" spring heel shoes for children and misses. If they tell you they can, look for their name and the word "Iron-clad," which is stamped on every shoe. Better, but no higher.

Shoes Shined Free. 939 Pa. Ave.

If You Have the Time and the Inclination Come to Us Last.

Visit every other Furniture and Carpet store in Washington—look the goods over carefully, retain in your mind the qualities and prices, then

Come to Us.

BUT IF TIME IS MONEY COME TO US FIRST

For you will surely save both time and money. Our confidence in the value of our offerings is so great that we are desirous you should feel fully assured that it is money in your pocket to make your purchases here.

Seven Great Floors

filled to overflowing with the choicest assortment of complete Home Furnishings to be found in this city.

Table listing furniture items and prices: \$30 Chamber Suites, \$17.50; \$25 Sideboards, \$17.00; \$18 Chamber Suites, \$12.50; \$12 Sideboards, \$7.00; \$40 Parlor Suites, \$25.00; \$8 Hair Mattresses, \$5.00; \$20 Parlor Suites, \$14.00; \$2 Tabourets, \$4c

Cash or Credit.

HOUSE & HERRMANN,

Liberal Furnishers, 7th and I Sts. N. W.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Detectives Claim They Have the Men Who Killed Charles Gower. Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 25.—The detectives who arrested "Cracker" Smith and Leslie, on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Charles E. Gower, on a Pittsburgh and Lake Erie freight train, on September 5, are confident they have the right men.

The accused are in the county jail at Beaver, and were to have been given a hearing at noon today. It was deemed advisable to get more positive evidence against them, and the morning seven men who were on the train when the murder was committed were taken to the jail. Smith and Leslie were lined up in the jail yard with a score of other prisoners and they were positively identified by four witnesses. One identified Smith as the man who had shot Gower, and Leslie was identified as the man who passed into the car where Gower was killed a few moments before the shooting.

This man knew Leslie and spoke to him when he entered the car. A charge of murder has been made against the accused and they will have a hearing Monday.

HEAVY DAMAGE TO TOBACCO.

The Loss From Frost Much Greater Than First Reported. Louisville, Ky., Sept. 25.—The extent of the damage caused to the tobacco crop in Kentucky by frost is greater than at first supposed. In the weekly review of the leaf tobacco market, which the Louisville Warehouse Association has just issued, an estimate of the Burley crop is made. This review is very much below the average. He estimates that 30 per cent of the crop was smut on Monday, and that one-third of this was more or less frosted. Some of this was killed and some only blackened. Tobacco in the lowlands was generally killed, but that on uplands was unharmed. The lowlands tobacco was the best of the crop. Some warehouse men think 40 per cent of the crop was smut when the frost came.

The Circular Review is an extremely bulky document. The heaviest damage was to the big Davis county tobacco fields. Reports from all the telephone stations in the county are certainly very discouraging to the farmers. Judging from these reports it can be safely said that 40 per cent of the tobacco of the county is a loss, and when it is considered that there was not more than 10 per cent of an average crop, to acreage the crop is reduced to about 35 per cent of an average.

The highest estimate on the yield cannot be put at over 20 per cent of the average.

DESERTS HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Schlosser Does Not Object to a Divorce. The answer of Mary F. Schlosser to the suit for divorce entered by her husband, John G. Schlosser, was filed yesterday. Mrs. Schlosser, who is now a resident of Rochester, N. Y., admits that she deserted the complainant, but says that after their marriage she discovered an incompatibility of temperament, which made it utterly impossible for them to live peacefully together.

KNOCKED DOWN THE KAISER

Von Hahnke Promptly Resented an Insult to His Mother.

HE LATER KILLED HIMSELF

The Piece of Personal Gossip That Is Interesting the Court Circles of Europe Is Emperor William's Black Eye and the Tragedy Which Followed It.

London, Sept. 25.—It is a piece of personal gossip, more than the serious affairs of state, which is being most discussed just now in circles usually interested in international politics. Ever since the German emperor received his mysterious black eye during his sunset yachting cruise a variety of stories have been afloat about the circumstances of the so-called accident. It has been known in well-informed circles, ever since the week following, that the death of Lieut. Von Hahnke shortly after the incident was a direct sequel to the affair. He unquestionably committed suicide, despite the semi-official assertion that he was killed by accident.

The first version circulated was that he was botanically responsible for the mishap, which made it possible for a disloyal block to swing from aloft and dislodge his imperial master; that the emperor had denounced him before the crew in unmeasured language, and that the young officer had taken his disgrace to much to heart, that he rose off his bicycle next day and killed himself.

But another and more serious version of the affair is now accepted as the truth by persons in Berlin and elsewhere whose sources of information are the very best. One of the Kaiser's peculiarities is a certain contempt for women, which he often makes no attempt to conceal, and even seems to be rather proud of. His disparagement of women as an inferior race has been the cause of more than one unpleasant incident. The Emperor was

in an unusually supercilious mood on the day of this incident. He was talking with a group of officers on the deck of the yacht. Among them was Von Hahnke, who was a son of Gen. Von Hahnke, one of the most prominent officers in the German army.

The Emperor, without the slightest regard for the young man's feelings, possibly forgetting his presence, made a brutal remark about his mother, the wife of the general. The young man was terribly incensed, and without a moment's hesitation confronted his sovereign and knocked him down with a terrific blow with his fist on the eye. There was awful consternation for a time, but the details of what happened have not transpired, except that there was no attempt to punish the young officer.