

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1901.



Our Big Thanksgiving Sale.

Within the past few years our competitors, especially among the Department Stores, have doubled in number—yet in this same period our sales have more than doubled, and we're now selling more shoes than any six of 'em combined.

Tomorrow we'll start a rousing big Pre-Thanksgiving Sale of our own (HAHNMADE) shoes, in direct competition to other advertised Special Shoe Sales—and we'll stake our reputation that any pair of shoes bought at OUR Sale will outwear any two pairs bought at the same price at any other sale now advertised.

EXPECT SENSATIONAL BARGAINS.

You'll Not Be Disappointed.

These Special Prices for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Only.

Women's Fine Boots.

Never in our history have we been fortunate in securing so many taking styles as we have this season—and there's no need to bother with other Bargain Sales when you can secure the correct style and fit of Hahn-made shoes at such prices as these:

\$4 and \$5 finest made hand-sewed turn and welted boots, including such makes as Laird, Scholer's, Wichert, and Garliners, and the famous Cushion Boot for tender feet. Of finest kid, calf, and patent leather, with military, Cuban, or Louis XV heels. All sewed styles. FOR THREE DAYS..... \$3.25

\$3 and some \$2.50 hand-sewed welt Patent Leather, the surplus kid and best-wearing Box Calf Boots, with or without invisible cork soles, in all styles to select from. FOR THREE DAYS..... \$2.37

Four styles of \$2 and \$2.50 fine Vici Kid Laced and Button Boots, with close or wide toe, and military and Cuban heels. FOR THREE DAYS..... \$1.69

8 regular kinds of \$2 grade serviceable and soft kid and Box Calf Laced and Button Boots, with high, medium, or spring heels. FOR THREE DAYS..... \$1.37

2 Children's Specials. Boys' solid double sole extension edge Box Calf and Vici Kid \$2 grade Laced Shoes. FOR THREE DAYS..... \$1.37

Girls' and Boys' \$1 Satin Calf, Box Calf, and Vici Kid, spring heel, double sole, Laced Shoes; sizes \$2 to 2. FOR THREE DAYS..... 69c

Minor Items.

Shoe Dressings. All the popular shoe Dressings for 3 days, 6c.

Lamb's Wool Soles. All sizes, for Misses and Children. 10c.

Women's Rubbers. 4c and 5c kinds; sizes 2 to 4. 16c.

Shoes for Baby. Soft Kid Button, Laced, or Moccasin, with Kid or sole leather bottoms. 19c.

Child's Slippers. Red Felt Bedroom Slippers, sizes 6 to 2. 25c.

Leggins. Warm and comfortable, for misses and children. 39c.

Men's Slippers. Velvet or imitation alligator; four styles. 43c.

Men's Finest Shoes.

The extraordinary great values in our extra-priced shoes have somewhat retarded the sale of our highest grades. This temporary price-cut in the height of the season will help you and us:

Highest grades \$5 and \$6 French Enamel and all patent ideal guaranteed kid Bluchers and Laced Shoes, lined with finest, softest white calf, with single, regular double, and double-deck, close-edge and wide extension rope stitched edges. FOR THREE DAYS..... \$4.25

Elegant \$2.50 quality hand-made Enamel Bluchers, Klondike Box Calf Bluchers, Teacher-lined Vici Kid, and Box Calf Laced Shoes and Patent Calf dressy Button Shoes—the swiftest styles in Washington. FOR THREE DAYS..... \$2.65

WOMEN'S SLIPPERS.

\$3 all Patent Leather newest style Colonial Evening Slippers, with full Louis XV heels. FOR THREE DAYS..... \$2.15

\$2 grade one, two, and three-strap Sandals, of patent leather or fine black, white or red kid. FOR THREE DAYS..... \$1.37

Cardinal, Wine, and Black real Satin Julietts, warm lined and bound with fine black fur, with French heels. FOR THREE DAYS..... \$1.12

Spent \$11 quality black and red felt fur-bound Julietts, with hand-sewed, flexible leather soles. FOR THREE DAYS..... 69c

Wm. Hahn & Co.'s Three Reliable Shoe Houses.

Cor. 7th and K Sts. 1914 & 1916 Pa. Ave. 233 Pa. Ave. S. E.

EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO

Advantages Offered by the District Public Schools.

Four Hundred Teachers Employed in Washington—Fifteen Thousand Pupils—Superintendent F. T. Cook Reviews the Work Accomplished.

The colored schools of this city afford matter for interesting study, not so much from a purely educational standpoint, in which they do not differ from the white schools, but particularly from the sociological point of view, as showing the capacity of the negro for the Anglo-Saxon type of education and the progress of this country, and therefore in the world, we have separate negro schools so fully equipped and so efficiently managed in every way as in Washington. The country districts of the South suffer under the usual disadvantages of the rural school, even where an honest effort is made to make the most of them. The Southern cities which maintain the dual system have made heroic efforts in most cases to carry on an educational system, but the expense is so great that they have staggered under the burdens and have failed to give to the colored schools a support equal to that given the schools of white children. In Washington the demands of the schools have been met nobly, and both white and black have shared equitably in salaries, improvements, and all the facilities for efficient instruction.

About 400 colored teachers are employed in this city at a total salary of over \$300,000, and the children in attendance number 15,000. There are thirty-seven or thirty-eight school buildings devoted to their use, including the large High School on M Street and the new Manual Training school on 12th Street. The buildings have cost more than a million dollars in construction and equipment. Only when we contrast the present educational system with that of the past can we fully appreciate the remarkable progress made. George F. T. Cook, who was superintendent of colored schools for thirty-two years, says:

"Contrary to the prevalent opinion, the instruction of colored children in the cities of Washington and Georgetown began at least half a century prior to the rebellion. In 1807 a short time subsequent to the building of the first two school houses for the public instruction of Washington, George Bell, Nicholas Franklin, and Moses Lattimore, three well-to-do colored men, born and reared as slaves, and who had just emerged from slavery, erected the first school house for colored children. It was located in the city of Washington, near the site on which the Providence Hospital now stands. In it they opened a school which flourished for several years under a Mr. Lowe, a white teacher. In that year the census of Washington showed 1,000 colored people, of whom 400 were free colored people numbered 44 persons.

"The first colored school in Georgetown was opened about 1810 by Mrs. Mary Billings, a well-educated English woman, in a brick house on Dumont Street, between Congress and High Streets. The early schools, which prepared for the teachers that have almost wholly occupied the field since 1850, were generally taught by English teachers. A noteworthy exception, however, in the period was Mrs. Anne M. Hall, from Prince George County, Md., the first colored teacher in the District of Columbia. She started a school in the immediate vicinity of the old Capitol, and taught there, and in other localities of the city with uniform success about twenty-five years.

"In 1818, under the auspices of an association of free colored persons, known as the 'Beaumont Benevolent Society,' the Bell Schoolhouse, named for George Bell, which had been used several years as a dwelling, was again taken for school purposes. With Mr. Pierpont of Massachusetts, a relative of the post, as teacher, a school, free to those not able to pay for instruction, was organized in it. After two or three years of successful teaching he was succeeded by John Adams, the first colored man who taught in the District. The Smith Schoolhouse was built about 1822 by Henry Smothers, a colored man, on H Street north, near Fourteenth Street west. After being used almost constantly for forty years by colored schools, it was destroyed by incendiaries in 1862.

"In 1821, about eight years subsequent to the purchase of his freedom, John F. Cook, a nephew of George Bell, succeeded to this school and continued it, with one year's exception, till his death in 1852.

"On May 21, 1852, Congress passed an act requiring that 10 per cent of taxes collected from persons of color in Washington and Georgetown should be set apart for the purpose of instituting a system of primary schools for the education of colored children residing in these cities. The administration of the trust was given to the board of education of the public schools. In July of the same year was transferred by Congress to a special board denominated the 'board of trustees of colored schools for Washington and Georgetown.' The inadequacy of the amount given by the act did not permit of a single school under it till 1864, when a teacher was employed at a salary of \$400 a year. But another year had passed, and the school fund was equally divided, but it required four or five years to get the schools under the act in operation, so that in the year 1867-68 there were only five schools, with 100 pupils. The year 1867-68, the year in which the last act of Congress became fully operative, to the present, the schools have grown rapidly, with even larger equipment and fuller efficiency.

"During the thirty years since 1868, when the colored schools really began, most of the present corps of teachers have been prepared, and thousands have received more or less educational equipment for their pursuits. Prof. W. Scott Montgomery, Assistant Superintendent, in charge of colored schools, is a graduate of Dartmouth College, and has had a responsible connection with the schools almost from their beginning. The supervisors, principals, and class teachers make up a class of city officials whose conscientious application to duty is observed in the results. Most of them are not only striving for educational results, but are men of the broad, civic spirit, and the community cannot estimate how much it owes them for keeping down the amount of crime and raising the standard of living among the colored people.

"The most interesting feature of the system in the colored high schools, which occupies a commodious building of twenty-eight rooms on M Street, between First and Second Streets northwest, is a corps of thirty-one regular teachers, and a half dozen or more substitute teachers. Three of these were graduated from Harvard, five from Oberlin College, two from Cornell, one from Amherst, one from Smith, two have studied in France and Germany, and the others have been graduated from Howard University, and the local schools. Some of the most efficient teachers of the High School, as well as of the grammar schools, were trained in

the Normal School, under the supervision of Miss Lucy Moten.

The graduates who have passed from the school have been conspicuous in many ways. A score or more might be mentioned who recently have made themselves noteworthy. Roscoe C. Bruce, son of the late Blanche K. Bruce, is among the most recent to win distinction as a debater in Harvard University. The schools here have absorbed as teachers many of the most progressive of the Normal School, and the war with Spain brought to prominence many of the young men as commissioned officers. The only colored man who has risen from the ranks to a commission, through competitive examination is Ollie Davis, who is a second lieutenant in the Regular Army. John Jordan, another graduate, was a gunner's mate on Dewey's flagship in the Manila victory, and won a medal of honor for conspicuous gallantry.

Prof. Robert H. Terrell, the principal, received his early training in this school prior to his entry into Harvard University. After completing the course in the public schools of the city, Mr. Terrell prepared for college at Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass., and graduated from Harvard University in 1884. In September of the same year he was appointed a teacher in the High School, where he taught for five years, when he resigned to take a place as chief of division in the Treasury Department. In the meantime, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1890. He was reappointed a teacher in the High School in 1898, and elevated to principal in 1900.

John A. Cooper, the assistant principal, is a graduate of Oberlin College, and has written a very meritorious book, 'An Appeal to the South by a Black Woman of the South.'

THOMAS J. CALLOWAY.

SENATOR HALE'S RETURN.

Naval Affairs Engrossing the Maine Statesman's Attention.

The visit of Senator Hale of Maine to the Navy Department yesterday, taken in connection with the publication of Secretary Long's annual report and the fact that the junior Senator from the downstate commonwealth is chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, led to surmise that the work of that committee at the coming session of Congress is already being taken up in earnest. There was no other confirmation nor denial of the surmise, but the character of the Senator's resolute and unyielding countenance. He was courteous, but aphoristic. Senator Hale's health, after the summer's absence from the Capital, is apparently as rugged as that of the storied American Indian, who earned the Penobscot several hundred years before the Senator's coming to the Pine Tree State, but to whose grim visage the countenance of the latter is somewhat likened. The statesman's general appearance, too, was such as to give comfort to those persons who believe that names of people are often expressive of their chief characteristics. If a candid estimate were to be made regarding the Senator there would be little hazard in advancing the belief that he has lost none of the aggressiveness and firmness of purpose which have made him a picturesque figure at the Capitol and a powerful debater on the floor of the Senate.

The expressed advocacy of a great navy by President Roosevelt is likely to meet with the hearty approval of the Senator. The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and Senator Hale may be depended upon for staunch support of the President's policy in the upholding of the prestige of the United States on the sea. With Mr. Frye as the resident in debate, the prominence of New England in the affairs of the nation is still assured in the same generous proportion as for many years past.

MR. HAY'S NEW SUBORDINATE.

Herbert M. D. Peirce Becomes Third Assistant Secretary.

A typical Bostonian, of dignified manner and stylish attire, appeared in the corridors of the State Department yesterday morning, and with firm step and the confident bearing of the trained diplomat proceeded rapidly to the office of the Secretary of State. He was immediately ushered into the presence of Mr. Hay, and was cordially greeted. When the interview was concluded, shortly, the United States Government had lost a valuable member of its diplomatic corps, but had gained a Third Assistant Secretary of State.

The newcomer was Herbert M. D. Peirce, of Massachusetts, lately Secretary of the American Embassy to Russia. His general appearance suggested Richard Olney, also of the Bay State, and premier of the second Cleveland Administration. Mr. Peirce has assumed the same official courtesy and is evidently as much at ease in the despatching of official business. He has neither the height nor the rugged shoulders of Mr. Olney, nor on the contrary is he short in stature, but energy glows in his every movement and purpose is betokened by his keen eye and general directness of manner.

TROOPS OFF FOR PHILIPPINES.

Re-enforcements Sail on the Transport General.

Col. Thomas Vard, the Acting Adjutant General, received yesterday from Maj. Gen. S. B. M. Young, at San Francisco, news of the sailing of re-enforcements and relief from the army depot in the Philippines about to be brought back to this country. The telegram is as follows:

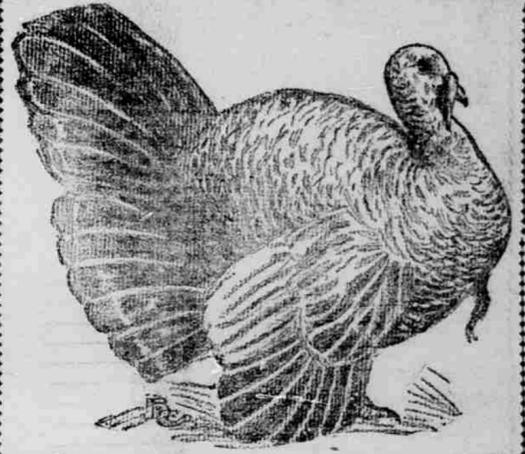
"Transport Grant sailed today with the following military passengers: Major Appleby, surgeon; Captains Smith, Smith, and Kennedy, Philippine Scouts; the First and Third Battalions of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, 77 enlisted men, and the following officers: Colonel Hildreth, Lieutenant Colonel Birch, Major Eastman, Captains Pearce, Whitworth, Lutz, Keble, Edwards, Bugge and Lynch; First Lieutenants Prevalet, Sinclair, Robinson, Matthews and Allen, Second Lieutenants Criswell, Fowler, Henkle, Parker and Leavitt, and Chaplain Bateman; eight civilians, twenty-five Hospital Corps men, and recruits as follows: Twenty-fourth Infantry, three; Twenty-fifth, four; unassigned white cavalry, forty-five; unassigned Twenty-eighth Infantry, 50, and one civilian clerk.

HOPES OF HER RECOVERY.

The Wife of Commissioner Macfarland Graciously Healed.

Henry P. Macfarland, President of the Board of District Commissioners, has been absent from his office for the past two days on account of the serious illness of his wife. Two weeks ago she was taken ill with malaria, and complications of the malady have rendered her condition critical. She was reported slightly better yesterday, but was still in a very weak state.

Mrs. Macfarland was for some weeks prior to her illness subjected to great strain of body and nerves, dating back to the visit of the Commissioners to Buffalo, the fatal wounding of the President, and the subsequent chaotic disturbance which upon her return to the city, and what she has been through since that time.



A Great "Thanksgiving Sale" of Men's Shoes at \$2.49

The National Thanksgiving Day comes one week from next Thursday, and we propose to offer thanks for your generous patronage with a substantial saving in swell winter footwear for men. We place on sale tomorrow morning a splendid line of Men's H. S. & H. Patent Leather Dress Shoes, and double sole black Box Calf and black Vici Kid Winter Shoes, in elegant shapes and qualities that you have never before seen for less than \$3.50. \$2.49 The Thanksgiving sale price is...

HUMANIC SHOES FOR ALL MEN—for all occasions always \$4.00

CROCKER'S INVINCIBLE "Kangaroo Kip" Shoes for outdoor workers \$3.50

CROCKER'S SHOES SHINED FREE. 939 Pa. Ave.

Accordions Side and Fancy Dress Plaitings.

Lace and Cloth Applique Work.



Tucking, Shirring, Hemstitching, Cording, Pinking, Plain and Fancy Stitching, Buttons Covered, and Buttonholes Made.

At OPPENHEIMER'S, 514 9th St. N. W.

The Sale of the Century.

No Limit--No Reserve.

The entire furniture stock of Mayer & Pettit, slightly damaged at the recent fire, and 20 van loads from leading installment house, 3 carloads of extra fine furniture from Grand Rapids, Michigan—the entire stock of a New York parlor suite manufacturer, who is obliged to convert stock into cash. Also a rare collection of antiques, upon which storage charges and advances are overdue.

To be sold commencing Tuesday, November 19, 1901, at 10.00 a.m., and daily thereafter until entire stock is disposed of, at my temporary auction rooms,

1226 F STREET N. W.

Magnificent Morris Chair, valued at \$200; 50 Mahogany, Oak, and Bird's Eye Maple Bedroom Suites, odd Dressers, 75 Parlor Suites, 100 Gilt Chairs, 200 odd Parlor Pieces, Library Suites, Magnificent Flemish Oak Dining Suites, elegant 3-piece Parlor Suite, valued at \$600; elegant Parlor Cabinets, Ladies' Desks, Music Cabinets, beautiful Turkish Embroideries, 100 pairs Lace Curtains, Portieres, 50 Brass and Enamel Beds, Chiffoniers, Toilet Sets, Tables, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Buffets, China Closets, Extension Tables, Leather and Cane-seat Chairs, etc., etc.

These combined stocks must be sold positively, as I have given notice to vacate the premises. The goods are all of excellent manufacture, and persons contemplating the purchase of furniture of any kind will do well to wait for this sale, as it affords an unsurpassed opportunity to purchase new goods at less than cost.

ALSO Antique Mahogany Furniture, Brass Goods, etc. On exhibition MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1901, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

DON'T BUY ANYTHING BEFORE THIS SALE. MARCUS NOTES, Auctioneer.

The Cushing Placed in Reserve. A Change of Boats at Annapolis.

The torpedo boat Cushing has been placed in reserve at Norfolk with other vessels of that class, under command of Lieutenant Davis, U. S. N., stationed there. The cruise of the Cushing having been completed, her officers have been ordered back to the North Atlantic Squadron.

THE COLOR OF LIGHTNING

Photographs of the Spectrum Taken at Harvard Observatory.

First Successful Pictures Show the Shades and Divisions Which Produce the Great New Field Opened to the Physicist.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 16.—The first successful experiments in photographing the spectrum of lightning—the divisions of color which combine to produce the white glare of the lightning flash and offer the physicist his opportunity to analyze the elements that compose it—is announced in a circular sent out today by Prof. E. C. Pickering, the director of the Harvard Observatory.

The photographs were obtained at the observatory last summer with the same apparatus that is used in photographing the spectra of the stars, consisting of a big 8-inch or 11-inch telescope with a camera at one end and a prism at the other, the latter being placed in front of the objective lens so as to break up the object photographed into parallel bands of color, which are seen in the photograph by differences in degree of black and white. The effect will be familiar to anyone who recalls the colored border produced by the prismatic glass prisms on old-fashioned lamps. Photographic spectra, however, range only from yellow to blue, the extreme colors, violet at one end and red at the other, is seen in the rainbow, which is the spectrum of the sun, being impossible to record by the camera.

The scientific value of these spectra arises from the fact that the various elements of the atmosphere, as well as the various elements of solid bodies under the influence of which they can be different colors, by which they can be different colors. The element of hydrogen, which is found in the spectra of nearly all stars, produces a series of well marked lines quite different from

those made by the element of iron, for example, found in some but not all stellar spectra. The photograph of a star spectrum is not so much a photograph of the star as of the luminous vapor immediately surrounding it, from which it is possible to deduce the constitution of the burning mass of the star itself.

The successful photographing of the spectrum of lightning is an achievement that opens a new field of comparative study. The photographs secured—three of them taken in July by Mr. J. H. Freeze of Harvard, and one by the same observer in September—include several flashes and naturally suggested immediate comparison with the stars. These comparisons are given at length in Prof. Pickering's circular. Briefly it may be said that the hydrogen lines are found to be very much like those shown by the spectra of "new" stars, such, for example, as Nova Persei, the discovery of which by the Edinburgh astronomer, Dr. Anderson, is still fresh in the public mind. The chief difference is that the spectrum of Nova Persei shows dark lines proving the presence of a solid body, while the lines of the spectrum of lightning, which is simply a flash in the sky, are all bright. Another interesting comparison shows that the hydrogen lines of a lightning flash that illuminated the whole heavens correspond almost exactly with those of a little quarter of an inch flash of lightning produced artificially in a small tube or in the open air.

Photographing star spectra is, of course, nothing new at the Harvard Observatory, where stellar photography has been more fully developed, perhaps than anywhere else, so that it may seem strange at first glance that the Harvard photographic telescopes should not have been earlier utilized in the study of lightning. The main difficulty lies in the fact that lightning is almost always accompanied by rain and that the rain interferes with the use of the telescope. Last summer, however, there were several opportune "dry showers"—clouds and lightning without rain—a condition

which made it possible to secure the much desired pictures. The process by which the lightning spectrum has thus been finally captured, as described by Mr. King, of the observatory, who directed the work, is not unlike that of taking a snapshot with a pocket camera with the important exception that the apparatus is larger than the photographer. When the stars are photographed this apparatus, sometimes weighing several tons, moves by clock work, following the movement of the celestial bodies. The rate of speed, however, is a very small fraction faster than that of the star itself in order that the star may "trail" somewhat in the photograph, thus producing a spectrum in which the colors are "spread out" more conveniently than if the star were secured in a seemingly stationary position.

Lightning is an obviously different matter. Where the flash will come can only be guessed at, and the instrument is controlled, therefore, not by clock-work and electrical attachments, but by the hand of the operator. The flash itself, once it comes in the field of the telescope, is an automatic, or natural, flash light.

The situation, however, is further complicated by the fact that the prism refracts the lightning—that is to say, the lightning enters and leaves the prism at an angle—and the telescope must be aimed not at the flash but at a certain number of degrees, according to the prism in use, to one side of it. There is, of course, no possibility of a time exposure, and the success of the photograph depends upon the good luck as well as the good judgment of the man behind the telescope.

Readings for the Blind. The following persons have volunteered to read for the blind on the dates named: Monday, November 18: Mrs. L. Arnes Crandell. Tuesday, November 19: Mrs. William F. MacLennan. Wednesday, November 20: Musculet, Miss St. John Elliott, soprano; Mr. S. G. Young, baritone; Mrs. William E. Green, piano. Thursday, November 21: Dr. Pearl Hamlin. Friday, November 22: Mrs. A. J. Edwell. Saturday, November 23: Mr. Fritz V. Brisson.