THE EVENING STAR.
PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
AT THE STAR BUILDINGS,
1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, Cor. 11th St., by
The Evening Star Newspaper Company
S. H. KAUFFMANN, Pres't.
New York Office, 49 Potter Building.

The Evening Star is served to subscribers in the city by carriers, on their own account, at 10 cents per week, or 44 cents per month. Copies at the counter 2 cents each. By mail—anywhere in the United States or Canada—postage prepaid—50 cents per month.
Saturday Quintuple Sheet Star, $1 per year, with foreign postage added, $3.00.
(Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.)
☞All mail subscriptions must be paid in advance. Rates of advertising made known on application.

The Evening Star.

No. 13,870. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1897—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS.

Advertising is not an expense. It is a business investment. If you want to invest your money profitably you will therefore put your advertisements in such a paper as The Evening Star, that is read regularly and thoroughly by everybody worth reaching. The Star is the recognized household and family journal of the National Capital, and has no rival as an advertising medium.

MOMO WINS THE RACE

American Yacht Leaves the Canadian Far Astern.

TURN OF THE SIX-MILE BUOY

Smooth Water and Light Breeze at Lake St. Louis.

LITTLE BETTING ON RESULT

MONTREAL, August 14.—A light, fitful breeze and smooth water gave promise of being the conditions under which the first race between Glencairn, representing the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, and Momo, the American challenger for the Seawanhaka Corinthian challenge trophy for one-raters, will be sailed today.

At 9 o'clock this morning scarcely a ripple disturbed the surface of Lake St. Louis, where the race is to be sailed, and what motion there was was caused by the occasional eddying current as the waters of the St. Louis and the Ottawa met in their race to the sea. At Dorval, where the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club house is, the yachtsmen were early astir. Mr. Duggan and the crew of Glencairn had been busy for some days putting the last polishing touches to the Canadian boat, and the hopes of the Canadians ran high.

Momo's Crew Say Little.

Mr. Crane and the men of the Momo were not saying anything, but they did not look as though they felt that they were going to be losers. At a few minutes after 9 o'clock the two boats, in tow of their launches, left for Dorval. They were accompanied by a large fleet of pleasure yachts and excursion steamers. At that hour the wind was blowing lightly from the northwest at a rate of about four miles an hour.

It soon veered to the southeast, however, and blew fitfully from that direction at about the same rate. There has been little betting on the result. Glencairn II is favorite, but what few bets have been made have been mostly at even money, or at odds of 2 to 1 that the Canadian boat will not win three straights.

Bulletins From the Course.

POINTE CLAIRE, Quebec, August 14.—The two racers have cast off from the dam. Both yachts are getting on sail. The course is twelve miles, two miles to windward and return, three times over the course.

11:20 a.m.—Wind from five to six miles an hour; very little sea.

11:30 a.m.—Boats are maneuvering for position; will start soon.

11:45 a.m.—The yachts are off. Glencairn crossed the line first.

11:58.—Three-quarters of a mile from starting point Momo was 200 yards ahead.

12:20 p.m.—Momo turned the two-mile buoy 300 yards ahead. The greatest surprise is expressed at Momo's sailing capacity. Momo has broken out her spinnaker.

12:36 p.m.—Momo turns four-mile mark 1,000 yards ahead of Glencairn.

1 p.m.—At the 5 1-3-mile mark Momo holds her lead of 1,000 yards.

1:15 p.m.—Momo has turned the six-mile buoy, with Glencairn half a mile astern. Glencairn is apparently moving faster just now.

1:45 p.m.—Momo turned the eight-mile mark, two-thirds of the distance, about two-thirds of a mile ahead of Glencairn. Momo's canvas seemes to draw better than Glencairn's. Momo's sails set without a crease.

POINTE CLAIRE, Quebec., August 14.—Momo crossed winning line in the lead at 2:23 ½

RISE IN PRICE OF CROCKERY.

Advance of From 10 to 15 Per Cent Begins Monday.

CHICAGO, August 14.—The Tribune says: An advance of from 10 to 15 per cent and more will be made in the prices of foreign crockery Monday. The move was decided on at a meeting of the National Association of Jobbers in Crockery and Glassware, just closed. The meeting, which was held at the Chicago Beach Hotel, was attended by about fifty members, representing seventy or more concerns in all parts of the country.

The advance was made to meet the increased duty under the Dingley act, which amounts practically to the duty levied in the orignal McKinley act.

WILL HEAR FROM GORMAN.

Special Meeting of Maryland State Democratic Committee Called.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

BALTIMORE, Md., August 14.—Chairman Murray Vandiver has issued a call for a meeting of the democratic state central committee to be held on Wednesday next at noon at the Carrollton Hotel.

It is expected that a letter will be read at this meeting from Senator Gorman defining his attitude in the campaign.

Chairman Vandiver has decided to appoint Mr. Lloyd Wilkinson of Worcester county, who recently resigned as the local appraiser of customs, as secretary of the committee.

Woodmen Officials Enjoined.

FULTON, Ill., August 14.—Head Attorney Johnson of the Modern Woodmen of America, who was one of those arrested in connection of yesterday's riot, has been served with an injunction issued late last night by Master in Chancery McPahren at Sterling, for the purpose of preventing any further efforts to remove the headquarters of the order to Rock Island by force.

Red Men's Council Extended.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 14.—The Great Council of Red Men were in session all day yesterday, considering changes in the constitution. It was expected that the session would come to a close last evening, but so many members were still asking to be heard that a session will be held today.

Medal for Canadian Premier.

LONDON, August 14.—The members of the Cobden Club have caused a special gold medal to be struck for presentation to the Canadian premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in formal recognition of his attachment to free trade.

Price of Oil Declines.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., August 14.—The price of oil continues to decline, the best quality now selling at the tanks for sixty cents, with a prospect of a further drop to fifty cents in the near future.

Indisposition of John Russell Young.

Mr. John Russell Young, the librarian of Congress, was detained at his residence today by indisposition, and did not get to his office. Mr. Young exposed himself to the heat too much yesterday, and experienced some unpleasant results today.

INDIANS HAVE GRIEVANCES

Statement Presented to the Commissioner by the Chippewa Delegates.

Claim That Pledges Have Been Broken and Settlers Are Encroaching Upon Their Reservation.

Gus Beaulieu and William Richards of the Mille Lac Chippewa Indian delegation, which called on the Indian commissioner yesterday, submitted the following letter, which they received from the Mille Lac reservation. The letter is self-explanatory:

"Notices in writing have been given to some of the Mille Lac Indians at this reservation by persons who say they were sent here by the government to do so. These notices are to vacate the lands of the reservation.

"Further depredations have been committed against some of the Indians since you left by the destruction of their fences and the cattle of the white settlers on this reservation are destroying our gardens.

"Andrew Bird and Sergeant say that Gus Beaulieu can accomplish nothing in our behalf and that your appeal to the Secretary of the Interior, copies of which you sent us, will not be noticed by the government.

"Your friend, QUAY KONCE."

The letter was handed to the Indian commissioner, called in the Chippewa tongue Ain-dus-o-keshig.

The Formal Statement.

The signed statement presented to the commissioner by the delegation was as follows:

"Sir: In order to place on record the full extent of our instructions as the delegates of the Mille Lac band, we deem it expedient to submit the following propositions, looking to the settlement of the Mille Lac questions:

"First—It is the wish of the Mille Lac band of Chippewa Indians, expressed in council, that the unpatented lands of the Mille Lac reservation, amounting to several thousand acres, be allotted to the heads of families of said bands.

"Second—The said Mille Lac bands desire legislative action by Congress, setting aside a tract of land upon the Mille Lac reservation, containing at least four sections of land, with a frontage upon Mille Lac lake, which may be used as a permanent home for said Indians, etc., be allotted to them in small tracts; also that a tract may be set aside for a cemetery, so that the bodies of the dead Mille Lac Indians may be reinterred there.

Made Certain Promises.

"Third. The Chippewa commission which negotiated with the Mille Lac Chippewas for their assent to the act of January 14, 1889, made certain promises to the effect that there would be placed upon the Mille Lac reservation a blacksmith, a carpenter and a farmer. We ask for the fulfillment of their pledges, and more especially that a physician be placed upon the reservation.

"In making the foregoing propositions relative to the settlement of the land questions of the reservation, we have not lost sight of our rights in equity to the lands and improvements from which we have been driven by white settlers."

A careful investigation of the treaties effected with the Chippewas will have to be made before any action is taken by the commissioner, and it may be necessary for Congress to legislate in regard to the matter.

Interior Department Changes.

The following appointments, promotions and reinstatements have been made in the Interior Department:

Patent office; appointments—Lewis T. Greist of Indiana, copyist, $720; Thos. E. Brick, H. S. Bryant, Paul L. Freeman of the District and H. H. Spooner of Iowa, messenger boys, $360.

Promotions—F. M. Phelps, Connecticut, fourth assistant examiner, $1,200, from copyist, $720; Miss Alice Peyton, District, copyist, $900, from copyist, $720.

Resignation—Mrs. J. G. Houston of New Hampshire, copyist, $900.

Pension office: Reinstatements—O. P. Hallam, Illinois; D. McClain of Kansas, J. P. Matthews of Maryland, G. W. Morse of Pennsylvania and J. W. Wheeler of Ohio, special examiners, $1,300; S. A. Shipman of Kansas, J. M. Welsh of Missouri, W. S. Johnson of Arkansas, J. F. Simonds of Arkansas, copyists, $900; R. B. Bateman of Wisconsin, messenger, $400.

General land office: Reinstatement—J. Cummings of California, special agent, $1,200. Promotion, Mrs. E. P. Foster of New Hampshire, clerk, $1,000, from copyist, $900.

Miscellaneous appointments—S. F. Sherwood of Washington and Joseph Stitzel of Washington, appraisers of Fort Colville abandoned military reservation in Washington, $4 per day.

To Look Out for the Dauntless.

Assistant Secretary Vanderlip of the Treasury Department today telegraphed the collector of customs at Tampa, Fla., that information received at the State Department was that the steamer Dauntless was about to take on ammunition and men at Tampa for the insurgents in Cuba. The boat is said to be at Brunswick. The secretary instructs the collector to exercise vigilance to prevent infraction of the neutrality laws.

This telegram was followed by one from Capt. Shoemaker of the revenue cutter service, instructing the revenue cutters on the Florida coast to watch out for the Dauntless. The cutters there are the McLean, Forward and Winona.

To Investigate Nygriffe's Case.

The attention of the light house board was today called to a newspaper story that the assistant keeper of the light house at Whale Rock, R.I., is insane; that he has run the keeper from the light house, and is intrenched to fight anybody who comes against him. The assistant keeper is a Swede named Nygriffe, and it was feared he would put out the lights, endangering navigation. The light house board will investigate the matter, and has telegraphed the inspector of that district to find out the facts.

Instructions About Bolting Cloth.

Paragraph 498 of the tariff law admits bolting cloths composed of silk free of duty where they are expressly for use by millers, and requires that they shall be so marked as not to be available for any other use. Bolting cloth for milling purposes has for years been admitted free of duty, but the law has been imposed upon. More of it than was needed for milling purposes was brought in, and it was turned into dress goods.

The customs division of the Treasury Department has sent out instructions to collectors as to how to mark the cloth. It must be stamped from selvage to selvage at intervals of not less than a yard, and in a manner which will prevent it being used for any purpose except that intended.

College Details.

Lieut. Oren B. Meyer, 3d Cavalry, has been detailed from duty at Austin College, Sherman, Tex., and ordered to join his troop.

Lieut. Hugh T. Reed has been detailed for service as professor at the Howe School, Lima, Ind.

A TARIFF HEARING

Attorney General McKenna Listens to Arguments.

TWO EX-TREASURY OFFICIALS COUNSEL

Messrs Carlise and Hamlin Represent Private Corporations.

BRIEFS TO BE FILED

Attorney General McKenna today gave a hearing to parties interested in the question involved in section 22 of the new tariff act. Some days ago the Secretary of the Treasury received information from the collector of customs at Chicago that a large invoice of teas and other goods from Japan had been received at that port over a Canadian railroad, and asking whether the 10 per cent discriminating duty provided for in section 22 applied to these goods. The question was at once referred to the Attorney General for an opinion. At the request of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company, however, the Attorney General decided to give a hearing today to persons interested. Former Secretary Carlisle appeared for the Boston and Maine railroad and Former Assistant Secretary Hamlin represented the associated board of trade and the Merchants' Association of Boston. Mr. Hamlin was the first speaker.

Mr. Hamlin's Contention.

The question, he said, was whether goods shipped from China or Japan to points in the United States through Canada were importations from Canada within the meaning of the statute. In the case of a transaction, for instance, said he, of the sale of goods in China to a merchant in Boston, there was an intermediary. The transit of the goods, though they might come in through Canada, was never interrupted. The goods, he insisted, could not fairly be said to be exportations from Canada. Mr. Hamlin cited a great many rulings, both of the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice, in support of his contention. In the case of goods going through United States territory in bond from a point in Canada to another point in Canada, the solicitor of the treasury, in an exhaustive ruling, had decided that subentry of goods did not constitute an importation within the meaning of the statute.

He contended therefore that conversely, goods coming into the United States through Canada in transit from another country were not exportations from Canada. The decision of the above question, Mr. Hamlin said, hinged upon the construction to be placed upon these words of the statute: "Come into the United States from" contiguous countries. He submitted that the words did not apply to goods in transit. The Century Dictionary defined "from" as "expressing departure" from a point. These goods took their departure from China or Japan, not from Canada. As well, said he, might it be contended that a man traveling from New York to Washington through Baltifore "departed" from Baltimore. The goods did not appear in the Canadian reports as exports from Canada nor in our reports as imports from Canada.

He cited as an analagous statute the law requiring the deportation of Chinamen "to the country from whence" they came. In construing that statute the Attorney General had decided the words "from whence he came" meant his ultimate country of departure (China), unless the Chinaman had been naturalized by the dominion government. It would be strange, indeed, said Mr. Hamlin, if the country through which he came should be considered the country from whence he came. And so with goods in bond. It was their place of shipment, not a point en route, which must be considered. He spoke of the contract labor law as offering another analogy. Laborers unlawfully coming to the United States must be deported by the carriers to the place "from whence they came."

Object to Discriminating Duties.

Mr. Hamlin also devoted some attention to the old Cape of Good Hope statute to show that the object of those discriminating duties was to compel direct trade with the United States and eliminate the profits of the middleman. Mr. Hamlin argued that the statute, as shown by its history, related only to vessels, and ventured the assertion that it had been placed in the statute at the instigation of vessel owners. To this, however, the Attorney General demurred, saying he understood that Senator Elkins was its author. And if vessels only were meant, why, he asked, was contiguous territory mentioned? Mr. Carlisle at this point interrupted to urge that the words vessels, whether for our ports or those of contiguous territory, qualified the whole section. In conclusion, Mr. Hamlin spoke of the vast importance of the construction of the statute.

It would require an hour, he said, for him to begin to tell of the interests which would be affected by an adverse ruling. And though such a ruling might ultimately be reversed by the courts, the ruling itself would do an immense amount of injury. The west, northwest, north and northeast, he said, were just beginning to wake up to a recognition of the far-reaching character of this question. He asked that those opposed to this suggested taxation be given the benefit of any doubt.

Mr. Nimmo's Review.

Joseph Nimmo of New York, who is connected with the bureau of statistics, asked to be heard, and went into a lengthy review of the subject. It had been a war of the transportation interests of the United States and Canada since 1848. Canada had, he said, deported herself not only as a government, but as a railroad and canal corporation.

To the craftiness of politics she had added the tricks of business. She had built the Canadian Pacific at a cost of $215,000,000 to divert American commerce from American ships and American railroads. He confessed that he did not know how this controverted clause had got into the statute, but he thought it was cunningly devised to stop the present evil.

Mr. Carlisle's Brief Remarks.

Mr. Carlisle, who had been called into the case only last night, closed the hearing with some brief remarks. If Section 22 did not apply only to the vessels, he said, he agreed with Mr. Hamlin that the words "came into" meant imported. But he contended that the whole statute related only to goods "imported in vessels of the United States." The old statute did not meet all the requirements. While it imposed the discriminating duties on cargoes in vessels not of the United States (except where treaty stipulations exempted them) coming directly to the United States ports, it did not touch goods brought in such vessels to contiguous territory, and then shipped to the United States. He argued that the clause had been inserted to prevent just such roundabout importations which now escaped the discriminating tax.

He quoted from Senator Allison's explanation that the amendment made no change in existing statute except as to such goods coming into the United States from contiguous territory, which now escaped the discriminating duty. Mr. McKenna asked if the last clause of the statute exempting such goods imported in the usual course of the retail trade did not militate against Mr. Carlisle's construction, to which the latter responded that the words "such goods" must refer to goods imported in vessels not of the United States.

What the Attorney General Said.

After Mr. Carlisle concluded the Attorney General pointed out that there must have been in the minds of the legislators who framed the clause a meaning for the substitution of the words "came into" for "imported" when applied to contiguous territory.

Mr. Carlisle asked if goods in bond from China could be considered goods imported from Canada.

The Attorney General said they were not importations.

Then, Mr. Carlisle said, that fact furnished an adequate explanation. If such goods were not importations then the words "came into" would have to be used.

The Attorney General gave Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Hamlin until Wednesday next to file their briefs.

CURRENCY REFORM

The Sound Money Executive Committee Will Appoint a Commission.

Fifteen Bankers and Financiers to Be Selected to Consider the Important Question.

Mr. H. H. Hanna, secretary of the executive committee appointed by the sound money conference of business men, which met in Indianapolis several months ago, passed through Washington today on his way to Saratoga to attend a meeting of the executive committee, which will be held in that city next Wednesday.

"The executive committee will act upon a proposition," said Mr. Hanna to a Star reporter today, "to appoint a commission of fifteen bankers and financiers to consider the question of a reform in the currency and banking laws. The Committee will also devote attention to general features connected with this subject."

This action of the executive committee of the Sound Money League grows out of the failure of congress to act upon, President McKinley's recommendations for the appointment of a currency commission to sit during the recess of congress and recommend legislation to the next session looking to a reform in the currency and banking system of the government.

Results May Be Valuable.

While, of course, the recommendations of this committee of business men can have no official weight, it is expected that the results of their labor may furnish a great deal of valuable material upon which a committee of congress, if appointed, could work. At any rate, if the commission succeeds in agreeing upon a bill or a plan of reform it will have accomplished more than the committee on banking and currency did in the last congress.

Official force could be given to the results of the commission's labors by embodying the recommendation in bills to be introduced in the house.

No Official Sanction Extended.

Mr. Hanna has had several conferences with Secretary Gage at the Treasury Department upon the proposition for the appointment of a commission of business men to go over the subject of currency reform, and has endeavored to enlist his co-operation. It is understood that Secretary Gage has expressed himself as being interested in the matter, but has explicitly stated that he could not lend his official recognition to the work of the commission. Whatever they should undertake would have to be upon their own motion and responsibility entirely. Any report that the commission should make, therefore, could not be accepted as reflecting the views of the administration, but must be taken merely as the individual opinions of the men who form the commission.

Army Orders.

The following assignments of officers of the Corps of Engineers are made:

Additional Second Lieut. William D. Connor, to duty under the immediate orders of Capt. Walter L. Fisk at Portland, Oregon.

Additional Second Lieut. John C. Oakes, to duty under the immediate orders of Capt. William E. Craighill at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Additional Second Lieut. Henry S. Morgan, to duty under the immediate orders of Capt. Cassius E. Gillette at Savannah, Georgia.

Additional Second Lieut. Sherwood A. Cheney, to duty under the immediate orders of Major Charles W. Raymond at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Additional Second Lieut. Frederick W. Altstaetter, to duty under the immediate orders of Major James B. Quinn at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Additional Second Lieut. Harley B. Ferguson, to duty under the immediate orders of Capt. Frederic V. Abbot at Charleston, South Carolina.

The above named officers will report in person on the expiration of their graduating leave of absence to the officers under whom they are assigned to duty, respectively.

The following named officers will report to various boards:

Capt. George W. Crabb, 5th Artillery; Capt. Samuel McConihe, 14th Infantry; Capt. William F. Spurgin, 21st Infantry; Capt. Egbert B. Savage, 8th Infantry; Capt. Wilson T. Hartz, 15th Infantry; Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts, 17th Infantry; First Lieut. Solomon E. Sparrow, 21st Infantry; First Lieut. Charles M. Truitt, Adjutant 21st Infantry; First Lieut. Charles G. Morton, 6th Infantry; Second Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, 17th Infantry; Second Lieut. LaRoy S. Upton, 21st Infantry; Capt. Henry M. Kendall, 6th Cavalry; Capt. Argalus G. Hennisee, 8th Cavalry; Capt. Samuel M. Swigert, 2d Cavalry; Capt. Joshua L. Fowler, 2d Cavalry; Capt. Richard H. Pratt, 10th Cavalry; Capt. Charles L. Cooper, 10th Cavalry; Capt. Charles A. Coolidge, 7th Infantry; Capt. Charles A. Dempsey, 2d Infantry; Capt. Sumner H. Lincoln, 10th Infantry; Capt. Greenleaf A. Goodale, 23d Infantry.

Second Lieut. J. H. Parker, Company C, and Second Lieut. L. G. Bash, Company K, 13th Infantry, have exchanged. A board, headed by Capt. Jas. B. Kerr, 6th Cavalry, has been ordered to meet at Leavenworth September 15 for the examination for promotion of First Lieuts. J. W. Watson, 10th Cavalry; P. E. Trippe, 10th Cavalry; A. M. Fuller, 2d Cavalry, and Second Lieut. W. T. Johnson, 10th Cavalry. First Lieut. H. T. Reed, U. S. A., has been detailed as military instructor at Howe School, Lima, Indiana.

These transfers are made in the 10th Cavalry:

First Lieut. S. D. Freeman from Troop M to Troop E; First Lieut. W. H. Hay from Troop E to Troop M; Second Lieut. F. A. Barton from Troop E to Troop M; Second Lieut. Geo. Vidmer from Troop F to Troop E; Second Lieut. H. C. Whitehead from Troop M to Troop F.

For Appointment of a Receiver.

Suit in equity was filed today with the clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by the Standard Wall Paper Company and Ida M. Burrows against George E. Truman, George E. Cornell, E. Hilton Jackson and Martin L. Weifley, asking the appointment of a receiver and an accounting under an assignment June 29 last of the firm of Truman & Cornell, doing a business in wall papers at 336 Pennsylvania avenue southeast. The complainants state that at the time of the assignment Truman and Cornell were in debt to the Standard Wall Paper Company in the sum of $1,069.[illegible]

FINAL HEATS TODAY

Most Interest in the Single Shell Races on the Schuylkill.

TEN EYCK MAY ROW THE WINNER

Eight-Oared Race Also Attracts Much Interest.

PROGRAM OF THE DAY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 14.—The final heats of the silver jubilee regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, the trial heats of which were rowed yesterday, will be pulled off this afternoon on the Schuylkill river. The weather conditions today are fine, although it is considerably warmer. What little breeze is blowing is from the southwest, but is not sufficient to disturb the course.

This being the usual Saturday half holiday, the indications are that the number of spectators who will witness the races will be very large, and in all likelihood will exceed in numbers those who witnessed the memorable regatta which was held here over the national course in centennial year, when a number of English oarsmen measured strokes with the then American champions.

Interest in Singles.

The all-absorbing topic among oarsmen along "boat house row" in the morning was the senior single shell contest for the championship of the United States. J. J. Whitehead of Boston, who won the championship at Saratoga last year; Joseph Maguire of Cambridge, Mass., and James B. Juvenal, the Philadelphia champion, are the favorites. Each won his heat in the trials yesterday. The race promises to be a warm one from start to finish, as each man seems determined to strain every nerve to win.

The eight-oared shell race is also claiming much attention. The University of Pennsylvania 'Varsity eight, which rowed against Harvard and Cornell at Poughkeepsie; the Weld crew, composed of Harvard undergraduates; the Worcester, Mass., High School crew, and the Pennsylvania Barge eight of Philadelphia, are in popular esteem. Of these the two Philadelphia crews are hot favorites. Many knowing ones think the Pennsylvania 'Varsity eight will cross the line first. They contend that the crew having been in training for months for a four miles race, a mile-and-a-half race will be comparatively easy.

Ten Eyck May Row.

There is a possibility that Ten Eyck may row an exhibition race this afternoon with the winner of the senior single event or some other well-known sculler.

The first race will be called at 3 o'clock. The program for this afternoon follows:

3 p.m.—Senior double sculls.
3:20 p.m.—Senior four shell for championship of America.
3:40 p.m.—Senior single sculls.
4 p.m.—Intermediate single sculls.
4:20 p.m.—Pair-oared shell.
4:40 p.m.—Intermediate double sculls.
5 p.m.—Intermediate four shell.
5:30 p.m.—International four shell.
6 p.m.—Senior eight shell.

AMERICANS IN CUBA.

Consul General Lee Reports on the Relief of Their Destitution.

Consul General Lee has made a report to the State Department in regard to the fund of $10,000 placed at his disposal recently for the relief of destitute Americans in Cuba. The fund, which was equivalent to $10,975 Spanish dollars, is nearly exhausted. Out of it about 1,400 destitute Americans have been fed daily and provided with medicine when necessary. The cost of each person averaged 9½ cents, American money, a day. The expense was even less in cases where transportation was provided from the fund. One hundred and eleven persons were furnished with transportation to various parts in the United States.

General Lee says that about 95 per cent of the 1,400 persons relieved are naturalized citizens of the United States, who had been in business in Cuba for a long time. Many of them do not speak English, and a large number have never been in the United States at all. The latter class is composed of the wives and children of naturalized citizens.

MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

Ethan Allen Hitchcock Said to Be Slated for the Place.

Missouri people in this city say that the President has selected Ethan Allen Hitchcock for minister to Russia. Mr. Hitchcock is a well-known plate glass manufacturer of St. Louis. He became well acquainted with President McKinley when the latter was framing the McKinley bill. It is said that Mr. Hitchcock visited the President at Lake Champlain a few days ago, and accepted the offer of the mission.

ANOTHER VAIN CLUE.

Detectives Make a Fruitless Search for Dorsey Foultz.

Policeman Muller, who is to become a member of the detective corps next week, called at police headquarters this morning, and soon after he reached there Inspector Hollinberger received another clue to the whereabouts of Dorsey Foultz, the fugitive murderer. While the inspector had no idea that the fugitive was where the report had put him he called Detectives Boardman and Lacy to go out and make an investigation. Officer Muller went with them. The officers went to the neighborhood of 16th and U streets and made an investigation, but they were not paid for their trouble.

CIVIL SERVICE IN THE ARMY.

Regulations Recently Adopted Make It Satisfactory to Officers.

The engineers of the army experienced some trouble and made several complaints concerning the extension of the civil service to the employes on public works under their charge. The new regulations occasioned considerable correspondence, which was finally transmitted to Congress, where the complaints were lodged by the army officers. The regulations have since been so arranged that the engineers now say the civil service extension will work in a most satisfactory manner. The right of selection of men from any branch of the classified service has been extended so that the officers can investigate and inform themselves of the qualifications of clerks which are needed in their service.

There was some apprehension also expressed by paymasters who would not feel like accepting any men who might be furnished them for the confidential and responsible positions which such clerks occupy. The paymasters in the army can select clerks from any portion of the classified service, and such clerks may be subject to a bond of $15,000.

Sailing of the Dolphin.

The dispatch boat Dolphin sailed from Portland yesterday for Machias, Me.

MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE

Its Splendid Work in Keeping Yellow Fever From Our Shores.

The Dread Plague Raging Throughout the Spanish Main—Precautions That Are Taken.

Although yellow fever is more widely prevalent throughout the islands of the West Indies and the Spanish main generally this year than usual, not a single case has yet reached the shores of the United States. Cases of yellow fever have reached our quarantine stations on the southern Atlantic and gulf coast and also on the Pacific coast, but in every instance the infected persons have been stopped there. The Pacific coast cases come from Panama, where the disease is unusually severe and widespread. Our immunity thus far has been due to the untiring efforts of the marine hospital service. The surgeon general has just received reports from an inspection of all the gulf and South Atlantic stations as far north as Virginia.

Conditions at Sabine Pass.

They are uniformly of a most gratifying character, with the single exception of Sabine Pass, Tex. The recent growth of the commerce of Sabine Pass, owing to the deepening of the channel there, has resulted in conditions which make the inhabitants unusually liable to infection. The ballast for incoming vessels was discharged there and used to raise the grade of the town.

This practice is strictly against preventive regulations, and has now been stopped. An officer of the bureau is at Sabine Pass, looking after matters. In addition to these and other regular precautions, sanitary inspectors have been appointed at Colon and other places on the Isthmus of Panama to prevent, as far as possible, the embarkation of infected persons bound for United States ports.

Florida Being Patrolled.

The great amount of smuggling and surreptitious communications between Cuba and the coast of Florida, which might result in the introduction of the dreaded fever, has also caused the establishment of what is known as the Florida patrol, in which the marine hospital service is assisted by the state board of health and the revenue cutter service under the Treasury Department.

The marine hospital service has purchased the pilot schooner Fox of New York for duty in conveying supplies and mail from Cuba to the marine hospital stationed at Dry Tortugas.

Chief Clerk of the Railway Mail Service.

John W. Holliday has been promoted to chief clerk of the railway mail service. For several years he has been secretary of the Railway Mail Clerks' Association, a beneficial organization, and he is probably personally known to more men in this branch of the service than any other man in the United States. He was born and raised in Ohio, his father being a Presbyterian minister, and entered the railway mail service about twenty-one years since, served in every capacity in the field for about seven years, and came to this city about fourteen years ago. He has been promoted from time to time, until he now stands as the third officer in the mail service.

EX-SECRETARY CARLISLE

Favors the Gold Democrats Putting Up Tickets Everywhere.

Ex-Secretary Carlisle, who is in the city, says he will not be able to make speeches this fall in all the states in which reports have accredited him. He would like to do so, he says, but his law practice will not permit. He intends to make at least one speech in Kentucky in favor of the gold democratic state and county tickets. He is receiving requests from many directions for speeches, but so far has not been able to accept any of them.

The ex-Secretary says he is in favor of the gold democrats putting up tickets in every state in which an election is to be held this fall, no matter if they poll mere handfuls of votes. He is as uncompromising in his views as the silver democrats and speaks plainly on the subject of the gold men maintaining their organizations and their principles.

TOBACCO IN CUBA.

No General Order for Its Release for Export Known.

So far as is known at the State Department, there has been no general order issued by the Spanish government, for the release of all the tobacco held in Cuba for export to the United States, under the prohibitory rule of Capt. General Weyler, issued last year. Each case is being treated on its merits, and the only general order issued, relates to the evidence that must be produced by the American owner of the tobacco, such as proof that the contracts for delivery of the tobacco were actually made prior to the issue of the prohibitory rule, dates of the various steps in the transaction, and explanations of the reasons why the tobacco had not been shipped before. In some cases there has been considerable delay in securing the release of the tobacco owing to the fact that this evidence has been sent to Madrid instead of to Havana, but generally it is said the Spanish government is treating the applications with proper attention.

Personal Mention.

Lieut. Jos. T. Dickman, 3d Cavalry, who accompanied the remains of Capt. Thibaut, 6th Infantry, from Fort Thomas, Kentucky, to Arlington cemetery, is spending a few days at Fort Myer.

Lieut. S. W. Dunning, 16th Infantry, is at the Army and Navy Club on leave of absence.

Mr. Harry B. Bradford, the artist, is spending a few weeks at Hopeworth, R.I.

Mr. J. J. Dermody is at Atlanitc City.

S. Hurtington Rogers, Ph. D., has gone to Asbury Park.

Mr. P. S. Garretson, the acting chief executive officer, supervising architect's office, has gone to Atlantic City for a few days' rest.

Pastor E. Hez Swem of the Second Baptist Church returned yesterday from a vacation visit to the seashore.

A Mine Inspector's Report.

Luke W. Bryan, government mine inspector for the Indian territory, has rendered his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, but it has not been yet approved. It will be given out next week. The report is for the year ending June 30, 1897.

Gen. Bukey to Be Sworn In.

Gen. Van H. Bukey of West Virginia, who will succeed Maj. Morgan as disbursing agent of the bureau of engraving and printing, will be sworn in on Monday and enter upon the discharge of his duties.

Officers Exchange Regiments.

Lieut. Col. James Jackson has been transferred from the 4th Cavalry to the 1st Cavalry, exchanging places with Lieut. Col. Louis T. Morris of the 1st Cavalry, who goes to the 4th Cavalry.

MARCHERS IN JAIL

Eighteen Strikers Arrested at Bunola Coal Company's Pit.

OTHERS OBEY THE INJUNCTION

Show of Resistance at Sanday and Turtle Creeks.

SUFFERING AT MOON RUN

PITTSBURG, Pa., August 14.—Notwithstanding the injunction secured by the Bunola Coal Company, the strikers continue to march every morning to the pit. This morning the deputies arrested eighteen and brought them to Pittsburg. They were placed in jail on a charge of disorderly conduct.

The injunction case against the Bunola miners was heard before Judge Collier of the county court this morning, and the decision reserved. The judge said he wanted to do justice to both sides and before rendering a decision he desired to carefully examine the testimony. Pending his decision, the preliminary injunction against the miners was continued.

Clash at Turtle Creek.

Despite the orders of the miners' officials, the campers at Sandy and Turtle Creeks attempted to march on the mines this morning, but the deputies were on the alert and both bodies were forced to break ranks and return to their camps.

There was the same show of resistance made by the marchers at Sandy Creek this morning that occurred at Plum Creek yesterday, but of a milder degree. The campers began the march at 3 o'clock, an hour and a half earlier than usual. This was done to outwit the deputies, but it failed. The sheriff's men were on guard, and when the strikers came up the road they were met by twenty-six deputies and ordered to halt. The injunction was then read to them and they were ordered back to camp. They resisted at first, but when the deputies pressed forward the strikers quickly broke ranks and returned to their quarters. As the result of this twenty-two diggers went into the mine.

At Turtle Creek the men had just formed on the road when the deputies appeared. After a short parley the strikers quietly withdrew. The output of the mine shows an increase. Yesterday it was seven cars of lump, three of slack and one and a half of nut.

Victory for the Company.

At Plum Creek the situation is a victory for the company, so far as operating the mine is concerned. There was no marching, the strikers having decided to obey President Dolan's order to discontinue the marches until after the injunction proceedings next Monday.

All was quiet during the night, and the campers and deputies had a good night's rest. There were 238 men in the mine today, a gain of thirty-five. The output was twenty-seven cars of run of mine. The sheriff arrived at 7 o'clock this morning with an additional force of deputies. They were distributed throughout the district, so as to prevent all marching, even of squads of three or four.

The strikers had decided to go about the pits in groups of from two to four men, but this will not be permitted by Sheriff Lowry.

This morning Chief Deputy Richards, Superintendent De Armitt and two deputies went to Clarksville on a scouting tour. They found several small bodies of men on the road. They were stopped, and, after the injunction had been read, were ordered to disperse. The men invariably obeyed the order. The object of the trip to Clarksville, it is said, was to secure the names for the purpose of entering proceedings for contempt of court.

A score of names were obtained, among them being President Dolan, Capt. Billingham, Paul Trimmers and James Bruce.

Big Meeting at Plum Creek.

There will be a big meeting at Plum Creek this afternoon. President Dolan says a large number of the Plum Creek miners will be present, and that they will succeed in shutting down the mine.

Distressing word comes from the Moon Run district, where three hundred families are said to be in want. It has been seven weeks since the miners went out, and at that time they had little or nothing ahead of them. Much sickness is said to prevail. A fund for the distressed has been started.

About forty Italians returned to work at the Oak Hill mine today, under guard of deputies. Most of the Italians carried knives, and as they marched to the train they kept close to the deputies, but no attempt was made to interfere with them.

STRIKE IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The Men Seem to Be Gaining—Wheeling District Closed.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 14.—A special from Wheeling, W. Va., to the Plain Dealer today says:

The failure of the operators in the Fairmont region to call the bluff of the national labor leaders by serving Judge Jackson's United States court injunction, which was plainly violated yesterday, throws the strike in that region into about the shape it was a week ago, except that the strikers are gaining a little daily.

The Monongah union now has 507 members, a growth of fifty this week. Other mines are losing their workers slowly, and the strike is gaining in proportion. It is argued now that since the injunction was not served on the leaders the operators will hardly try serving it on the subordinate agitators and miners.

Reports from reliable and disinterested sources in the Kanawha valley do not agree with those given by Fred Dilcher to the Associated Press, although it is admitted by all that the strikers are making gains in that region. There are still twenty mines at work and 2,000 miners. It is reported that the Norfolk and Western will be attacked by the organizers again Monday.

The Wheeling district is now entirely closed. A mass meeting will be held at Martin's Ferry this afternoon to discuss the closing of the last two mill mines in the eastern Ohio region.

MR. MUDD'S METHODS.

He Calls the Judicial Convention for August 24.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

UPPER MARLBORO, August 14, 1897.

Congressman Sydney E. Mudd and his political lieutenants who compose the republican organization of the four counties of southern Maryland met at Hughesville, Charles county, yesterday and decided to hold the republican judicial convention on the 24th of this month—two days before the republican state convention me