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Former prices were \$10—\$12—and \$15—but while these broken lots last your choice is yours for a five dollar bill.

\$1 for all Manhattan Negligee Shirts, \$2 for all of all \$1.25 and \$1.60 Madras Shirts.

Eiseman Bros.

Corner 7th and E. Sts. N. W.

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THE MONO'S THIRD DEFEAT

Her Canadian Rival Carries the Broom at Her Masthead.

The Seawanhaka Cup Will Remain With the Canucks for at Least Another Year.

Montreal, Aug. 18.—The yachting championship for small raters will remain in Canadian waters for another year, at least. The Canadian defender, Glencairn II, today defeated the American challenger Mono, in the third out of a series of four races for the Seawanhaka cup for twenty-footers.

Today's race was to a considerable extent a repetition of the previous races, in which Glencairn II won. The weather conditions were favorable for her. There was a heavy wind and a good sea, and the Canadian once more proved that under such conditions she was more than a match for the American. The Mono ran well away from the Canadian boat with high wind, but she was clearly shown today on one leg of the course, when there was a sudden change and the wind moderated almost to a calm. Then the Mono simply tripped through the water. In a short time the breeze again freshened, and the Glencairn again forced ahead, despite the fact that she had a split in her sail.

After the start today the Glencairn, sailing to windward, gained 100 yards over the Mono on the first leg. The Glencairn rounded the first buoy 2 minutes 32 seconds ahead. This showed the Canadian the boat in windward way. Approaching the buoy marking the end of the first round the Glencairn rounded the mark at 12:05:14. The Mono rounded the buoy at 12:06:23. In the second round the Mono gained 100 yards on the Glencairn, reducing the Canadian boat's advantage at the end of the first round to 2 minutes 9 seconds.

The boats had trouble rounding the buoy on the second leg to the windward, it taking Glencairn three trials to get around. She succeeded at 12:23 and Mono followed at 12:30:12, official time. The Mono had gained 1 minute 57 seconds on her rival and was clearly overhauling her on the mark. At this time the breeze had fallen to a light breeze. It was noted that Glencairn had a split sail and the Glencairn turned the buoy at the end of the second leg at 12:39:15, the Mono at 12:40:30.

The race to the finish of the second round was the most exciting that took place during the series, and the dramatic round, the mark only four seconds ahead of her rival. It was generally expected that the Mono would win the race. Her failure to do so was in great measure due to the splendid seamanship of Duggan. The Mono's crew, after rounding the buoy, were slow in handling the rig, and lost valuable time.

The sailing of the Glencairn in the beat to windward on the other leg with a torn mainsail was remarkable and dispelled any doubt about her being the fastest. She gained rapidly on the Mono, and despite her injury rounded the buoy three minutes and fifty seconds ahead of the American boat. Although the Mono decreased the lead in her reach home, she was clearly in the lead. The Glencairn crossed the line two minutes and twenty-six seconds ahead. Duggan's design and seamanship had again won the championship for the Canadians.

FOUND SIX GUNS SPIKED.

Serious Frank of Some of the West Point Cadets.

West Point, N. Y., Aug. 18.—When time for reveille came at the cadet camp this morning the gun used for the purpose would not go off, and the detail from the guard whose duty it is to fire the gun reported that the morning gun was spiked with a rat tail bullet. This was ordered to be used in the case of the light battery, about five hundred feet away from the reveille gun, when they found the six guns of the battery spiked in the same manner. The reveille gun stands a few feet away from No. 2 post, and the light battery is parked about four hundred feet from the post. Gen. Morgan was sent No. 2. He allowed a lot of cadets to cross his post, and our court martial station him in the face. He holds from Fort Leavenworth. It took the ordnance department all day to bore out the guns.

Leut. Blair was officer in charge last night and something is pretty sure to happen when he is on. A short time ago the corps gave him what is known among them as a "shiner." This means that when the battalion enters the dining room and a word is spoken except the commands he seated and arise. This is a cadet way of showing their dislike for an officer. For this Leut. Blair reported the whole corps for disrespect.

Senator McClaurin Better. Bennettville, S. C., Aug. 18.—Senator McClaurin is better today. He had had much company yesterday, and consequently a doctor. His physicians have forbidden his seeing any more company at present, and he is resting easier today.

Ladies and Dresses. August is really not the month to talk about dresses, but cold weather will soon be here, and our summer prices will last only till then. This means that when the fashions of the year are over, you will save about one-third if you order now. Schwab, opp. the Arlington Hotel. au12-10m

THE CASE OF MR. WIMBERLY

Charges Against a Candidate for the New Orleans Collectorship.

SAID TO BE HANNA'S CHOICE

Stories of Friction Between the President and Secretary Gage Over the Appointment Denied—Alleged Scandalous Conduct of the Applicant Toward a Lady.

The case of the hold-up of the appointment of Mr. A. T. Wimberly as collector of the port of New Orleans is said to have created a lot of indignation between Secretary Gage and the President. It is further said that this has been caused by Hon. Mark Hanna endeavoring to force upon both the President and the Secretary an appointment which is opposed by a large part, if not all of the respectable elements of Louisiana.

It is alleged that Mr. Wimberly has been guilty of offenses which lay him open certainly to rejection by the President. One part of the story is that the Secretary of the Treasury has put his foot down and avers that he will resign before he will accept the nomination of Wimberly as collector. It was published in one of the New York papers yesterday that one of the charges against Wimberly was that he had intimated to a mother that, for the exchange of her daughter's virtue, she could have her own place back in the Treasury. From this she had been dismissed, and also a place for her daughter in the New Orleans custom-house. This was about last May, and it so shocked the mother that she made the proper representations to the Treasury Department, and she was to be reinstated without the assistance of Mr. Wimberly.

The story as printed is about as follows: "Protests against his appointment, however, have been so numerous and of such strength as to make Secretary Gage desist from recommending him for the appointment. On one occasion 500 women, wives of the best known bankers, lawyers and professional men of New Orleans, sent to Mrs. Gage, by a personal representative, a petition giving Wimberly's record in New Orleans, and protesting against his appointment. Wimberly was denounced in the strongest language as a man of such notorious notoriety as to make his appointment a national outrage. All these things Secretary Gage laid before McKinley, and the latter decided to defer the appointment for several months at least, with a hint promise that he would appoint someone else. Not long ago, however, after a visit from Hanna, he made out the commission, signed it and sent it to Gage. The latter refused to approve the appointment, and consequently it has been hanging ever since.

The latest phase in the Wimberly case is that a few days old, but has its beginning back in the early part of May. On the 7th of that month Mrs. Matilda Goyel, of New Orleans, was dismissed from the Sixth Auditor's office. She naturally began to work for a reinstatement, and, securing the support of a number of Louisiana men, went to Mr. Wimberly, who was then in Washington, and asked him to help her to secure a reappointment. Mrs. Goyel had been treated by all the other Louisiana men she had approached with the greatest courtesy, as her family is one of the oldest and best known in New Orleans. Wimberly received Mrs. Goyel's request for assistance in a brutally matter-of-fact way, and before the conversation had proceeded beyond the initial stages asked: "Have you a daughter about eighteen years old?"

Mrs. Goyel was thrown off her feet mentally, and did not know what to answer to a question so apparently irrelevant. Mr. Wimberly, however, did not give her time to recover from her confusion before he said: "I will secure you a reappointment in the Treasury Department, and will appoint your daughter to a position in the office of the collector of customs in New Orleans, but— and here he sunk his voice to a whisper—

"This position is one so desirable to Mrs. Goyel that she hurried from Wimberly's presence as though he had been some infernal monster. Not until a few weeks ago did she tell her friends of the infamous proposition made by Wimberly. Even then she was so mortally shocked that she learned that Wimberly was blocking at every point her attempts to secure a reinstatement in the classified service.

"Immediately on learning of Wimberly's action ex-Senator Kellogg of Louisiana, who is a close friend of the lady, and several other Louisiana men secured Mr. Gage's affidavit for her charges and filed it with Secretary Gage. Mrs. Goyel went with them, and when she had told her story Mr. Gage was too hurried to discuss the matter, only promising to look into it. She then attempts to secure the New Orleans collectorship would be thwarted.

"This woman is about thirty years of age, and is an official who was present when Mrs. Goyel told her story; his appointment would be a disgrace to the party and to the country."

Mr. Vandierip was called on yesterday afternoon by a reporter for the Times, and he promptly discredited two of the important allegations. He said that there was no commission in the matter, and that the appointment had not been made. There was consequently no ill-fitting of any kind between the President and Mr. Gage. Mr. Vandierip said that he had not the slightest doubt that, if the appointment were made by Mr. McKinley, it would be accepted without challenge.

Mr. Vandierip was asked what there was in the statement of affidavits being on file from Mrs. Matilda Goyel. Mr. Vandierip said that he would not make any statement whatever on the subject, and he dismissed her. It was a good refusal to talk about such records, if they existed.

Mr. Vandierip's statement that Mr. Gage would accept the nomination of Mr. Wimberly if made completely tacqued the statement that Mr. Gage would resign if it were that he had accepted him for publication to the disadvantage of Mr. Wimberly.

Mrs. Goyel and her daughter live at 419 Third street northwest. They formerly resided at 707 M street northwest, where, according to her statement, they were called on several times by Mr. Wimberly, who expressed much displeasure when they were not at home when he expected them. They are comfortably fixed at their new quarters, where they moved about May last.

Mrs. Goyel declared absolutely to say one word on the subject. She was asked if she had made such an affidavit. "I decline to answer," she said. "Would you permit the publication of such things if they were not true without comment?" "I decline to answer," she said. "I will only say that it is reported that I have been reinstated and that statement is not true."

As a matter of fact, Mrs. Goyel has not been reinstated. Mr. Vandierip admitted that it was a mistake. She had, however, been appointed, and was waiting only to be sworn in. The daughter of Mrs. Goyel was present

CARLISLE ON THE ARFF

The Ex-Secretary Argues an Interesting Point.

ATTACKS CONFEREE'S REPORT

An Argument on Behalf of the Boston-Maine Company and Canadian Pacific Railroad—Right of the Conference Committee to Change the Law.

Hon. John G. Carlisle yesterday submitted to the Attorney General his brief in the argument upon the construction of the clause in the tariff law relative to the imposition of a discriminating tariff duty on goods produced in countries not contiguous to the United States. The brief contains about 25,000 words, and thoroughly exhausts the argument from his standpoint as counsel for the Boston and Maine Railroad and the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Carlisle discusses the question in all its legal aspects, and, to some extent, it may affect our commercial and transportation interests. He contends that there are only three possible constructions of the law. According to the first of these constructions, it was designed to encourage American shipping interests, by discriminating against goods produced in non-contiguous countries, and brought into a contiguous country by vessels not of the United States. A very considerable portion of the brief is devoted to a discussion of this proposition, in the course of which the facts in connection with the origin and enactment of the statute as it now stands are stated and commented upon.

It is shown that the section as it passed both houses of Congress related only to goods carried in certain classes of vessels. The conference committee had no right to change its character and did not intend to do so. It was not understood in either House or Senate when the conference report was under consideration that the purpose of the original section had been changed, and in the House of Representatives Senator Allison and Mr. Dingley, who had charge of the report, testified that this was the case. Mr. Carlisle contends that if this is shown to be the case, the section as it now stands is unconstitutional, and he concludes that the act relates to all goods actually imported in vessels not of the United States, and that it is not the true meaning of the section as amended, then the only other admissible construction of the language is that the provision was designed to discriminate against the wholesale trade between the people of the United States and the peoples of Mexico and Canada in goods produced in non-contiguous countries and imported into this country from Mexico and Canada. Upon this point he makes a critical examination of the language and contends that if they take into consideration the words "imported into the United States," goods cannot come into the United States from a contiguous country unless they start to the United States from that country, and if they take their departure for the United States from China or Japan, and are imported into the United States from Mexico or Canada, they are not of the United States, and are subject to the duties of the United States.

His conclusion on this point is that the discriminating duty applies to all goods imported in vessels not of the United States, and not entitled to the benefits of treaty stipulations, and, secondly, to all goods produced in a non-contiguous country and imported into the United States from a contiguous country in wholesale quantities no matter what may have been the character of the vessel in which they were brought to such contiguous countries.

He also contends that the purpose of the law was to discriminate against goods imported into Canada and held there in store or in bonded warehouses, to be afterward thrown upon the markets of the United States in wholesale quantities, which would be in violation of the tariff law in relation to the existing law of Canada in relation to tea and green coffee imported from the United States into Canada. The third possible construction is that it imposes a discriminating duty of 10 per cent upon goods imported into Canada and then re-imported into the United States from that country by railroads, and the value of Canadian products annually carried by our railroads to our seaports for exportation to other countries about \$42,000,000, while the total value of all merchandise imported into the United States through Montreal, St. John's, Halifax, Vancouver and all other Canadian ports during the year ending June 30, 1897, carried over Canadian railroads was only \$7,663,319.

The value of our domestic products exported to other countries through Canadian ports is very small, and the most of it is carried by water. The total annual importations into Canada from all countries amount to about \$118,000,000, of which the United States furnish about \$65,000,000. Of the \$53,000,000 which is imported from other countries, about \$20,000,000 is carried by our railroads.

Tom is the principal article imported by Canada at the port of Vancouver, and it amounts to less than one-half of the domestic consumption. Beans in that country. The large part of the bean crop is raised in Canada through our ports. The reliance in the reciprocal transportation of goods is largely on the side of American railroads on the construction of the section referred to by its advocates would destroy the business at once and inflict a very great and unnecessary injury upon those roads and upon the people at large.

Children's blythe contest at Opphus' Bazaar will close on Saturday night.

Increase with Age

Has the Success of Dr. Waker

1411 Penna. Ave. Adj. Willard's Hotel.

The measure of success with which Dr. Waker has been favored remains a source of wonder to his contemporaries. It never ceases to be a topic of conversation among his professional brethren, and it is not without reason that he is credited to increase as the public becomes more and more acquainted with the genuine merits upon which it is based. Many explanations are offered, varying in frankness according to the spirit of the speaker. Superior skill, experience and training are conceded by Dr. Waker, even by his rivals, but they do not account for his prosperity. It is larger than it ever has been, and cannot be attributed to anything but the genuine merits of his medicine. The principle of all is the fact that Dr. Waker has, with plainness, with dignity, and with integrity, made his name public as a professional man should, and he has done so in a way that is not only honorable, but also profitable to himself and his patients.

\$6.00 A MONTH

Including all medicines, is the highest fee charged. Daily office hours, 10 to 5 Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, till 8 p. m.; Sunday, 10 to 12. CONSULTATION FREE.

GREAT BRITAIN HOLDING OUT.

Delay in Peace Negotiations Is Caused by Her.

London, Aug. 18.—The deadlock that has prevailed during the last few days in the peace negotiations at Constantinople is owing to Great Britain, alone of all the powers, opposing the proposal that Turkey shall occupy the towns of Trifolia, Larissa and Salonica in Thessaly, pending the payment of the indemnity to be paid by the Ottoman Empire. It is a situation which, according to the views held in certain quarters, will involve the break-up of the concert of the powers. Lord Salisbury contends that Greece is incapable of finding the money to pay the indemnity; consequently, the Turkish occupation would become permanent. This would be a violation of the agreement of 1881, as well as of the principles upon which the negotiations are proceeding. Even France and Italy are opposed to the stand taken by Great Britain, they taking the view that it would be reasonable to allow Turkey to evacuate Trifolia, Larissa and Volo, one by one, as the indemnities of the indemnity were paid. It would be most difficult to foresee the outcome. The divergent views are held in some quarters. Great Britain's attitude has undoubtedly intensified the Ottoman hostility to herself, and suggestions are made that the Mohammedan troubles on the Indian frontier are connected therewith.

TRAIN WRECK, SIX KILLED.

Two Freight Trains at Full Speed Come Together.

McLeansboro, Ill., Aug. 18.—Six men were instantly killed in a collision between two freight trains on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, near Danburg, in the county, at 7 o'clock this morning. The trains were running at full speed, and collided head-on. The report which reached here says the two engines and firemen of both trains and two brakemen were instantly killed, but their names cannot be learned. The trains came together with a tremendous roar, that heard miles away. Both were completely demolished, and a dozen cars in each train broken into fragments and piled in a confused mass on the side of the track. Assistance was sent from here. The bodies of the dead men were taken to Danburg. The cause of the collision has not been determined, but it is supposed to have occurred from a misunderstanding of orders, as both trains were going at full speed.

HISTORICAL STEAMER SUNK.

The Famous John A. Dix at the Bottom of the Mississippi.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 18.—The steamer Gov. John A. Dix sunk at the foot of Jackson avenue this morning and will be a total loss. The vessel was under way on a delivery order to fit her out as a training ship for the Naval Reserve. The boat was formerly a United States revenue cutter and figured conspicuously in the politics of Louisiana in reconstruction days. It was on the Dix that the Kellogg or custom house wing of the Republican party sought refuge in 1870 in the war between that and the Warmouth or State Republican. The Dix openly defied the State government and bought scandal on the Federal officers for meddling in politics that a Congressional committee was sent to investigate the matter.

BEATEN BY A HIGHWAYMAN.

James McCabe Brutally Assaulted by a Negro Bandit.

James McCabe, living at South Capitol and E streets, was held up and assaulted by a colored desperado early this morning. Mr. McCabe was at the corner of S street and within one square of his home when a colored man approached him and began to converse. They had gone but a few steps when the colored man suddenly drew a stone from his pocket and dealt Mr. McCabe two stunning blows in the face. While his victim was down the highwayman rifled his pockets, and being disappointed as not finding much money, kicked his victim in the face. Mr. McCabe was found lying in the street by a patrolman, who came by shortly after. His face was badly bruised and cut and the blood from his wounds had dyed his clothing. He was taken to the Washington Asylum hospital in the Fifth precinct patrol wagon. The colored highwayman is known and will doubtless be arrested today.

A YOUTHFUL PICKPOCKET.

Frank Harris, Colored, Arrested on a Grave Charge.

Frank Harris, a diminutive colored boy, was arrested yesterday morning by Officer Burt, charged with snatching a pocket-book from the hand of a lady passing along Pennsylvania avenue, near Twentieth street, yesterday morning. The lad was sent locked up in the station all the afternoon, and although the lieutenant and the sergeant tried repeatedly to get him to make a statement, their efforts were unavailing. Last night the lady called at the station and identified the boy who was arrested. She said that another boy had stolen the pocket-book, but he described its contents so accurately himself that it is considered well established that Frank was the real thief. The case will come up in police court today.

Appointed as Melter. The President has appointed Louis A. Walker, of Helena, Mont., to be melter in the assay office at Helena, Mont.

Soda water, coldest in the city. Ice cream and ices the best. Usual prices. At the Highland Terrace Apartments, Thomas Circle, 1401 Massachusetts avenue. au12-10m

BOYCOTT ON REVOLUTIONS

Central American Republics Take Action Against Conspirators.

The Latest Attempted Uprising Nipped in the Bud and Revolutionists Jailed.

New Orleans, Aug. 18.—The steamer Foxhall, from Puerto Cortez, brings the news of a revolutionary conspiracy in Honduras nipped in the bud by the action of the neighboring republics. A revolution was about to be inaugurated, whether by Vasquez or Soto is not known, when Guatemala pounced down and arrested the conspirators, forty in number, they being on Guatemalan territory at the time, and locked them up in Fort Livingston. In spite of the arrests the Nicaragua officials re-entrained the troops at Puerto Cortez, barricaded the approaches to the town and prepared for a possible rising. An agreement has been reached between the presidents of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador to discourage revolution and they will not allow conspiracies or revolution against neighboring states to be fomented and arranged in their territory, as formerly.

MUTINY AND MURDER.

Captain and Mate Killed, Schooner Olive Pecker Burned.

Boston, Aug. 18.—A cablegram was received in Boston today from Bahia, Brazil, stating that the schooner Olive Pecker, owned by John W. Whitman, of Rockland, Me., and the mate, William Harshbarger, who is also supposed to be a citizen of Maine. The vessel was burned, the crew escaping to the shore. It is supposed that where in the vicinity of Bahia, Banca, where the cable states they are now. Rockland, Me., Aug. 18.—The murder of Capt. Whitman and mate of the ship Olive Pecker has caused the most profound sensation here, where the schooner was so well known. The news was broken to Mrs. Whitman at her home on Granite street this afternoon in the gentlest manner possible, but not that murder was responsible for her husband's sudden end. Capt. John W. Whitman, of "Jack," as everybody knows him, had sailed from Rockland for the last ten years. Capt. Whitman was a native of Gyeboon, N. S., born January 18, 1855. One year ago last July he bought 13-64 of the schooner Olive Pecker, paying \$5,000. On his first voyage in the Pecker, Capt. Whitman had to allow Turkey to evacuate Trifolia, Larissa and Volo, one by one, as the indemnities of the indemnity were paid. It would be most difficult to foresee the outcome. The divergent views are held in some quarters. Great Britain's attitude has undoubtedly intensified the Ottoman hostility to herself, and suggestions are made that the Mohammedan troubles on the Indian frontier are connected therewith.

A FLAG PRESENTATION.

A Regiment Honored by the Ladies of the Presidential Party.

Buff Point, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The Twenty-first Infantry paraded in its full strength on the lawn of the Hotel Champlain today before the President, Vice President and Secretary of War and the ladies of the Presidential party. The occasion was the presentation of a flag, the gift of Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Hobart and Mrs. Alger in appreciation of the services of the regiment during the stay of the President's party here. The regiment marched to the hotel grounds and formed in line on the lawn in front of the hotel at 11 a. m. Col. Jacob Kline was in command and Capt. Alfred Kline was adjutant. The ladies of the Presidential party, Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Hobart and Mrs. Alger, accompanied by Lieut. Col. McKibben and Master Garrett A. Hobart, Jr., who carried the flag, descended the steps, and made the presentation. Col. Kline, in receiving the ensign, made a brief reply, and handed it over to First Sergeant Timothy McCarthy, of Company A, who, as the soldier of the longest service in the regiment, was designated to receive it. The colors, with the head escort, then proceeded to the front of the regiment, where the flag was saluted by the troops.

MURDER AT MARLBORO FAIR.

John Wedge Shot by Jockey Jackson.

Moses Jackson, a jockey of this city, shot and fatally wounded John Edward Wedge, of Upper Marlboro, at that place about midnight last Tuesday. Both men are colored. The tragedy was the result of a quarrel over a decision of the steeple chase which had been run in the afternoon at the Marlboro fair grounds. Wedge was placed in the hospital cell at the jail and Dr. Louis A. Griffith summoned to probe for the ball, which had entered the abdomen. The man died in about an hour. Jackson was arrested as the shooting was done, but was overruled by Sheriff Underwood and Deputy Waring and locked up in the county jail. The coroner's jury met yesterday morning and brought in a verdict holding Jackson for the murder.

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Moses Jackson, a jockey of this city, shot and fatally wounded John Edward Wedge, of Upper Marlboro, at that place about midnight last Tuesday. Both men are colored. The tragedy was the result of a quarrel over a decision of the steeple chase which had been run in the afternoon at the Marlboro fair grounds. Wedge was placed in the hospital cell at the jail and Dr. Louis A. Griffith summoned to probe for the ball, which had entered the abdomen. The man died in about an hour. Jackson was arrested as the shooting was done, but was overruled by Sheriff Underwood and Deputy Waring and locked up in the county jail. The coroner's jury met yesterday morning and brought in a verdict holding Jackson for the murder.

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