

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL NOW BECOMES A LAW.

Passed in the Senate Over the President's Veto by a Vote of 56 to 18.

All the Negative Votes Come From the Democratic Senators.

Pittigrew (Rep.) of South Carolina, in a Speech Advocating the Passage of the Bill Over the Veto, Denounces the President in Severe Terms, Charging Him With Utter Disregard of His Sacred Office and With Overriding the Laws.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Senate today followed the example set yesterday by the House in passing by a vote of 56 to 18 the river and harbor bill over the President's veto. The five negative votes came from Democratic Senators Bate, Chilton, Hill, Smith and Vilas. The debate preceding the vote occupied four hours. Speeches in favor of overriding the veto were made by Senators Vest, Sherman, Pittigrew, Berry, Stewart, Hawley and Butler. Speeches in favor of sustaining the veto were made by Senators Smith, Vilas, Bate and Hill—the latter introducing a joint resolution to amend the Constitution by giving the President power to veto any items in an appropriation bill—a power which the Constitution of the State of New York gives to the Governor of that State. Pittigrew's speech characterized the veto power as a relic of the past, which has no place in free Government. He denounced the President in severe terms, charging him with an utter disregard of his sacred oath of office, with overriding the laws, influencing Congressmen by the use of patronage and enriching the favorites at the public expense.

Immediately after the morning prayer, the reading of the journal having been dispensed with, the Senate by a vote of 38 yeas to 10 nays agreed to a motion by Vest (Dem.) of Missouri to proceed to the consideration of the President's veto of the river and harbor bill, despite an objection by Pittigrew (Rep.) of South Dakota, who desired to proceed with the consideration of the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill. Bate, Brown, Chilton, Harris, Palmer, Pittigrew, Pritchard, Morrill, Teller and Vilas voted in the negative.

The Vice-President stated the question to be on the passage of the bill, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding. Vest said there were statements in the President's message which with all due respect to the President and his office, respecting what he said in defense of the two houses of Congress. He should endeavor to say just as much about the bill and message as was absolutely necessary, and no more. While unquestionably the President of the United States had the constitutional power to exercise his veto prerogative, it was not the intention of the Constitution that the veto power should be exercised as one of the ordinary instrumentalities of administering the Government. The veto power had been exercised only seven times in the first twenty-eight years of the Government—twice by Washington and five times by Madison; never by John Adams or Thomas Jefferson.

Vest proceeded to discuss the message in detail, and pointed out various inaccuracies in it. The President, Vest said, had charged Congress with extravagance; but if the President had turned to the river and harbor bills enacted in the last six years he would have discovered that, considering the size of the country and the demands of internal commerce, the bill was comparatively economical.

Sherman (Rep.) of Ohio gave reasons why he should vote for the passage of the bill, notwithstanding the President's objections. In the first place, he did not think that such an appropriation bill ought ever to be vetoed under any circumstances. It was not a mandatory provision, but merely a permissive one. If the Secretary of the Treasury said that there was "no money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated," he was not bound to expend it. So that the President had complete control of the whole matter. Therefore he could not conceive a case where such a bill should be vetoed. Congress, Sherman said, ought to stand by its exclusive power to appropriate money, leaving to the President the expenditure of it only when there is sufficient money in the treasury for the purpose. He could not imagine a veto which he would support, instead of seven vetoes in the first twenty-eight years of the Government, vetoes came to one house or the other now almost every day. Congress ought to curb or check, if possible, the exercise of the veto power.

Vilas (Dem.) of Wisconsin said that although the State of Wisconsin had been liberally treated in the bill, he could not bring himself to face the conviction that under present circumstances the large appropriations in it ought not to be added to the weight of obligations already imposed upon the distressed shoulders of the people.

Arguments in favor of the passage of the bill were made by Berry (Dem.) of Arkansas, Pettigrew (Rep.) of South Dakota, Stewart (Pop.) of Nevada, and Hawley (Rep.) of Connecticut.

Bate (Dem.) of Tennessee asserted that the issuance of bonds was behind the bill, or else a tariff law that would overtop even the McKinley Act. Hill (Dem.) of New York upheld the veto power against the criticism upon it, and reminded the Democratic side of the chamber that President Jackson had inaugurated the vetoing of the river and harbor bills, having in 1822 returned to Congress one with his objections. The veto now under consideration, Hill said, was based on the grounds of expediency, laying stress on the enormous amounts to be expended now and in the near future. After a painstaking consideration of the whole measure—more careful and extensive than most Senators could have given it—the President had re-

fused to approve the bill, and he (Hill) thought that the President's action should be sustained rather than overruled. As one who had voted against the bill on its original passage, the message had confirmed his convictions of its unconstitutionality as a whole at the present time. He regretted that the Constitution did not give the President more power to veto political items in an appropriation bill. Such a power had existed for many years in New York and other States, and there was no disposition anywhere to abandon it. He introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution giving to the President power to veto items in an appropriation bill. It was read and laid on the table.

Butler (Pop.) of North Carolina thought that Hill's proposed amendment was quite consistent with that Senator's action and vote yesterday against the bond bill. Butler also proposed a constitutional amendment in regard to the veto power—giving a majority in each house the power to pass the bill over the President's veto.

At the close of Butler's remarks the vote was taken, and the river and harbor bill was passed over the President's veto by the necessary two-thirds majority—yeas 56, nays 18—as follows: Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Bacon, Berry, Brier, Burrows, Butler, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Cullom, Davis, DeBois, Elkins, Faulkner, Gallinger, George, Gibson, Gorman, Hale, Hansbrough, Hawley, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Lindsay, Lodge, Mitchell, Mills, Mitchell of Oregon, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Morgan, Nelson, Pascoe, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Platt, Pritchard, Pugh, Quay, Sherman, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Tillman, Turpie, Vest, Walthall, Wassen, Wetmore, White, Wilson and Walcott—56.

Nays—Bate, Chilton, Hill, Smith and Vilas—5.

There was a group of more than twenty members of the House standing in the space back of the Republican seats while the vote was in progress. They showed a lively interest in the vote, and withdrew as soon as the result was announced.

The conference report (partial) on the naval appropriation bill was presented by Hale (Rep.) of Maine, who explained that the only matters still unsettled had reference to the number of new battleships, certain provisions in reference to their construction and the places where they are to be built, all being involved in the question of number. The only other question remaining open was as to the armor plate for uncompleted ships.

Chandler spoke of the price to be paid for the armor plate. In view of the fact that the Bethlehem Works contracted to supply armor for other countries at \$300 a ton, the Committee on Naval Affairs had realized that the Secretary of the Navy could make a contract for the armor for those ships at an average price of \$350, instead of \$500; no contract should be made for it prior to December, when he is to report to Congress. He hoped that the Senate would insist on that amendment and so extricate the Navy Department from the clutches of home and foreign combinations.

Lodge (Rep.) of Massachusetts expressed the hope that the Senate would recede from its amendment reducing the number of battleships from four to two and agree to the bill as it came from the House.

Quay (Rep.) of Pennsylvania made the formal motion that the Senate recede from the amendment reducing the number of battleships to two. At this point Morgan (Dem.) of Alabama asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution calling on the President for information and action in the matter of United States citizens captured on board the Competitor by the Spanish authorities, tried by courtmartial and sentenced to death. Objection was made by Hale (Rep.) of Maine, and the resolution was not offered.

After a long discussion on the price of armor plate, Tillman (Dem.) of South Carolina, being a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, said that he had very positive opinions upon the question. He argued that the prices paid to Carnegie and the Bethlehem Company were extravagant, and that it was not possible that the production of the armor could have cost those works as much as \$200 a ton. He declared himself in favor of protection to American products, but the Government should not be robbed by those whom it protected. He characterized Carnegie and the Bethlehem works as "armor robbers," and described the armor plate furnished by them to the Government as "fraudulent, spurious and plugholed." He asserted that those institutions had a "lobby" around the Capitol, and he asked: "Have we Senators here who are interested in sending those contracts given out?"

At the close of Tillman's speech the conference report went over without action.

Hale asked unanimous consent to have the vote taken upon the conference report at 1 o'clock to-morrow, but objection was made by Morgan (Dem.) of Alabama—apparently in retaliation for Hale's objection to his resolution about the prisoners taken from the Competitor.

An arrangement was, however, effected by Allison (Rep.) of Iowa, under which Morgan was allowed to offer his resolution—which was laid on the table—and withdrew his objection to Hale's proposition to have the vote on the conference report taken to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, after discussion under the ten-minute rule. The Senate then adjourned.

CHINESE HATE FOR GERMANS.

One of the Officers Sent to Drill the Troops Murdered. LONDON, June 3.—The "Globe" publishes a dispatch from Shanghai which says that since the return of the Viceroy Liu Kun Yih to Nankin, the German officers who were sent to China by Germany to drill the Chinese troops have been repeatedly insulted, hope being entertained that they would resent the insults by resigning. This practice not having the desired effect, the Chinese resorted to violence, ending in the murder of a German officer named Kränse by the Hunan bodyguard of the Viceroy, and the German squadron has been ordered to proceed to Nankin forthwith. It is believed, the dispatch says, that all of the German officers in the Chinese service will resign.

Behring Sea Claims Treaty.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—A cablegram from Ambassador Bayard informed Secretary Olney that the ratifications of the Behring Sea claims treaty had been exchanged in London today. The treaty will not be made public here until its promulgation in London, after which it will appear simultaneously in both countries.

MUNITIONS OF WAR FOR CUBAN REBELS.

The Three Friends Lands Another Large Cargo Safely on the Island.

Several Americans Among the Party of Filibusters.

The Vessel Chased by a Spanish Cruiser and Several Shots Exchanged, But the Three Friends Was Too Speedy for the Warship, and Made Her Escape Without Further Incident.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The Cuban Junta to-day received official information that another large filibustering expedition had landed safely in Cuba. Rafael Fortuondo y Tamayo, Secretary of State of the Cuban Provisional Government, was the leader of the expedition. It is generally believed that the expedition was landed by the steamer Three Friends, which left Florida about ten days ago.

The filibuster landed sixty-eight men, one of whom is J. F. Crook, son of Major-General Crook of the United States army, who went with the expedition as an artilleryman. Doctors J. Garcia Vieta and Eduardo C. Poey constituted the sanitary corps. The following named large cargo was landed by the vessel and taken into the interior by a force of insurgents, who met the expedition on its arrival: Eight hundred and seventy-five Remington rifles, fifty Mauser rifles, twenty-four cases of Colt's revolvers, seven cases of Smith & Wesson revolvers, two Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns, 240 cannon balls, 240 shells, 400,000 cartridges of 43-caliber, 50,000 Mauser cartridges, 1,000 machetes, 2,000 pounds of dynamite, 4,000 fuses, 1,000 caps for cartridges, two electric batteries, 1,000 feet of wire, several sets of reloading tools and a telephone.

Especially this supply of munitions, the expedition carried also large quantities of provisions, medicines and bandages and a wire-tapping apparatus, which will be operated by Narciso Lopez, a telegraph operator, who was a member of the expedition.

THE REPORT CONFIRMED. NEW YORK, June 3.—A special dispatch to the "Recorder" from Jacksonville, Florida, confirms the report of the landing of a filibustering expedition in Cuba by the steamer Three Friends. The dispatch also says that among the Americans who were landed were John Lynn of Jacksonville and young Latrobe, a son of former Mayor Latrobe of Baltimore. A former General in the French army was also on board, it is said. Continuing, the dispatch says:

"About the Three Friends landed without trouble, the voyage was not without exciting incidents, chief of which was the chase of the filibusters by a Spanish cruiser. This chase occurred on the afternoon of May 28th, when the Three Friends was hanging off the coast of Cuba waiting for signals from the shore. A Spanish cruiser sighted the steamer and gave chase. Through a glass she saw that the Three Friends the cruiser could be plainly seen, the flag of Spain flying from her staff. In her military port several Spaniards were observed taking turns at the glasses. There was nothing but the open sea ahead of the Three Friends, and she made for it at a lively gait, but not one that would justify her engines.

"Soon there came a puff of smoke from the Spaniard, then a roar, and a shell went shrieking over the Three Friends. This was too much for Captain Broward, who was in command of the Three Friends, and he sent a shot at the Spaniard from the twelve-pound Hotchkiss gun. Several shots were exchanged. Although the Three Friends was proving her speed and gradually gaining on the cruiser, which seemed not to relish the shots from the filibuster. It was a great race for life—in fact, a race in which the stake was more than a hundred lives, so that when the warship gradually sank away below the horizon there was general rejoicing on board and great confidence in the ability of the little steamer to clear out anything the Spaniards have in her navy.

"That night the Three Friends lay out at sea. The next day, May 29th, she again approached the Cuban coast, and receiving the agreed signals, she landed her men and arms at night without interference.

"Captain Broward is believed about the Laurada, which left this port a few hours before the Three Friends. He says the Laurada was bound for the eastern end of Cuba, and thinks she ought to put in at Jamaica.

"It is said that Captain Broward received \$22,000 for landing the men and arms."

AN INSURGENT ARRESTED. KEY WEST (Fla.), June 3.—Joseph Lopez was arrested on the steamer Mascotte to-day just as she was leaving the harbor of Havana. Orders had been issued to search for Lopez, who had been an insurgent, and if anything of a suspicious nature was found on him to arrest him. The police had finished the search and reported everything all right and he was passed. Shortly afterwards a box of candy containing two letters was sent on board addressed to Lopez for parties in this city. Lopez opened one of the letters and took from it some money and threw the letter overboard. This action excited the suspicion of the police, and he was immediately arrested and taken ashore. Lopez had only lately been pardoned as an insurgent, and was about to leave Cuba. His arrest is likely to cause others to be arrested, as the party who sent the packages on board has been under the surveillance of the police for some time.

TALK OF THE EXTRADITION OF FILIBUSTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—A decided sensation was created among the Cuban residents of the city to-day when it was rumored that the Spanish Government may demand the extradition of all those who have engaged in filibustering expeditions from this

country to Cuba. It is said that Spain will claim that the expeditions come under the terms of the treaty with the United States of extricable offenses, as the offense was committed on Spanish soil.

Senor de Lome, the Spanish Minister, is reported to have taken eminent legal advice on the question, and to have received assurances that he can legally demand the extradition of the filibusters from President Cleveland.

ANOTHER AMERICAN IN JAIL. HAVANA, June 3.—Advices from Baracoa state that engagements have recently taken place between Spanish forces and bands of rebels on the banks of the Duaba River. Owing to the heavy rains which have fallen lately the river was greatly swollen, and its crossing rendered difficult. An attempt was made, however, by a Spanish column to reach the other side, but the troops were attacked by insurgents, with the result that one soldier was killed and two wounded. The rebel loss is put at twenty-four.

Continuing their march along the river the Spanish on May 27th again attempted to cross, this time at Encena Vista, but they were again attacked, and Major Gonzales Moro and eight soldiers were wounded and perished in the river, being unable to regain the shore. A Captain, a Sergeant and seven privates were wounded.

Orders have been given for reinforcements to be sent to the column by boats, but this will be difficult of execution, owing to the condition of the rivers.

A force of rebels made an attack upon Candelaria, but they were repulsed and compelled to retire.

Fitzhugh Lee, who was a few weeks ago appointed United States Consul-General here to succeed Ramon O. Williams, arrived here early this morning on board the steamer Mascotte. General Lee was accompanied by his son and his Private Secretary, Mr. Jones.

Thomas Dawley, an artist in the employ of "Harper's Weekly" of New York, was arrested at the trocha to-day and brought a prisoner to Havana, where he was locked up at the police headquarters. Mr. Dawley is charged with having been in communication with the rebels.

The insurgents have destroyed the railroad bridge between the Duran and Gumera stations in the province of Havana.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

BIENNIAL CONVENTION IN SESSION AT OTTAWA.

P. M. Arthur Re-Elected Grand Chief of the Order—Other Officers Chosen.

OTTAWA (Ont.), June 3.—At the second biennial convention of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to-day P. M. Arthur was re-elected Grand Chief, the highest office of the order, as he has been every time his term of office has expired. Besides Chief Arthur, two other grand officers were elected for four-year terms. C. Salmons was re-elected Second Grand Engineer and editor of the "Journal." The position of First Grand Assistant Engineer went to George A. Kell of Point St. Charles, Montreal.



P. M. ARTHUR.

Grand Chief Arthur is probably the most widely known railroad man in America. He was born in Scotland, and came to America when he was but 10 years old. In 1852 he was employed as fireman on the New York Central Railroad. He was promoted to higher places and remained in the employ of the Central until elected to his present responsible position of Grand Chief.

NEW ENGINEERS.

Two California Boys Honored at the Naval Academy.

ANNAPOLIS (Md.), June 3.—The following are among the members of next year's first class who have been selected for the engineer division, and they will remain at the academy this summer, continuing their course in steam engineering: Peter L. Pratt, Illinois; Henry Jensen, Wisconsin; Robert W. Henderson, Ohio; William D. Leahy, Wisconsin; Hilary Williams, Indiana; Clarence S. Kempf, California; Robert C. Bagby, Missouri; George Van Orden, Michigan; Andrew T. Graham, Illinois; George Weber, Arkansas; Irwin F. Landis, California.

Anti-Bond Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Ways and Means Committee met to-day and adjourned until to-morrow without transacting any business. The Senate anti-bond bill was reported to the committee just as it was about to adjourn. Wheeler (Dem.) of Alabama moved that the bill be reported favorably to the House. He did not desire his motion to be voted upon, but wished to have it presented so that a vote could be had to-morrow.

Excellent Armor Plate.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—A shell test was held at the Indian Head proving-grounds yesterday. An eight-inch projectile and a ten-inch Wheeler-Shilling projectile were fired at a reformed plate. Both shells were smashed against the armored target. Ordnance officers say that the excellence of both plates and shells was demonstrated.

Twenty-Five Miners Killed.

PARIS, June 3.—An explosion of gas occurred in the Foncaux mine near Rochelle, to-day, killing twenty-five miners.

KENTUCKIANS HAVE NO LOVE FOR CLEVELAND.

Mention of His Name at the State Convention Met With Disapproval.

Reference to Carlisle Also Calls Forth Hisses and Catcalls.

Senator Blackburn the Lion of the Hour—Silverites Outnumber Their Opponents Three to One—Kansas Democrats Bind Their Delegates to Vote for No Presidential Candidate Who is Not Unequivocally for Free Coinage of Silver.

LEXINGTON (Ky.), June 3.—This was a day of triumph for Senator Blackburn and the free silver element of the Blue Grass Democracy. The white metal advocates outnumbered their opponents in the State Convention three to one, but they were not disposed to be magnanimous, and despite the pacific advice of Senator Blackburn, the gold men were shown scant courtesy.

State Chairman Charles S. Long called the convention to order at 1:40 this afternoon in the auditorium of the Chautauqua Assembly Hall. It was a full convention, for instead of being 910 delegates there were nearly 1,200 within the inclosure set apart for them. Chairman Long was the first to experience the ill-will of the silverites. In closing his address he said, "Grover Cleveland stands to-day as the equal in devotion to the best interests of our Government and faithful service of any President that has preceded him, and the country is indebted to the Democratic party for his election."

This was met with a storm of disapproval, until the Chairman could hardly proceed, and when he said that Secretary Carlisle stands before the American public as one of the purest and ablest of American statesmen they drowned his voice with hisses and catcalls.

Nominations for temporary Chairman being in order John S. Rhea, for the silver men, nominated Hon. Charles J. Bronston, and Colonel Bennett Young (gold) nominated Judge Alexander P. Humphries. He could scarcely be heard and the Chairman chided the delegates for their discourtesy. Bronston won by a big majority. The vote, which shows the strength of silver in the convention, was Bronston 691, Humphries 206.

Mr. Bronston then addressed the convention, and after he had finished his address John S. Rhea, the noted free silver orator, was called for. He responded in a three-minute speech, counseling harmony.

Then Senator Blackburn appeared on the platform. The delegates rose as one man, waved their hats, umbrellas, handkerchiefs or whatever else they had handy and cheered for several minutes before they would allow him to speak. The Senator told of his years of service to the party and said that while he had suffered much at the hands of Democrats who opposed the policy he advocated, he bore them no ill-will, and had no animosities against them. He had fought him so bitterly. He counseled harmony and urged his enthusiastic friends to be generous in this, the hour of their victory, and unite with the opposition, but without surrendering any of the principles for which they had fought so bravely.

After the appointment of committees the convention at 4 o'clock took a recess until 8 p. m.

The convention was called to order at 8:10 to-night, but the Committee on Credentials not being ready to report, the other two committees could not report. The Organization Committee has a great deal of work to do. It is for this reason they cannot report to-night, and the convention will not be likely to adjourn before to-morrow afternoon.

The time was taken up to-night by speeches by Evan E. Settle, free silver candidate for Congress from the Ashland District, General P. Wat Hardin and others. There was also song singing, in which Blackburn's troubles were told by fighting Eph Lillard and the noted singer Bob Franklin.

After the speeches the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The following is the money plank of the platform agreed on by the Committee on Resolutions late to-night: "We are in favor of an honest dollar, a dollar which is neither more nor less than 100 cents. We favor bimetallicism, and to that end we demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 as standard money at equal legal tender power, independent of the action of any other nation."

"We hold that the Secretary of the Treasury should exercise his legal right to redeem all the coin obligations in gold or silver, as may be more convenient, and are opposed to the issue of bonds in time of peace for the maintenance of the gold reserve or for any other purpose.

"We are opposed to the national banking system, and to any enlargement of its powers.

"We are opposed to any contraction of the currency by the retirement of greenbacks, or otherwise.

"We declare it to be a fundamental principle of Democracy that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only, and the collection of such taxes should be limited to the necessities of the Government honestly and economically administered."

tradition in so far as regards Cleveland's vigorous foreign policy, his efforts for tariff reform, his firm stand toward Spain and the Americans held in Cuban prisons.

"But," said Chairman Blair in submitting his report, "the committee differs totally and radically with the President on the all-absorbing question of finance, and therefore resolve: 'That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, without any effort toward international agreement, believing this great country capable of taking care of itself.'"

The resolution provided that the delegates to the National Convention be instructed to vote for no man for the Presidential nomination not holding well-known views favoring free silver. Judge Johnson of Peabody was elected National Committeeman.

The majority of the delegates in the convention were in favor of fusing with anti-Republican parties, and it is considered probable the State Convention will take steps with the Populists in nominating a State ticket, and that a similar combination will be made in each of the Congressional Districts.

HARRITY STILL HOPEFUL. PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Chairman William F. Harriety of the Democratic National Committee arrived home this evening from Chicago, and was questioned about the published table purporting to have been given out by him and Secretary Sherin, with other members of the committee, on the outlook for the vote in the National Convention. The table gave the gold men 387 votes, the silverites 427 and put 92 in the doubtful column.

"I expressly declined while in Chicago," said Mr. Harriety, "to make any statement as to how the States were likely to be divided on the money question." He added that the figures were not his, and he disavowed any connection with the table.

"The silver men," he continued, "have been winning some victories lately that had not been generally expected, particularly in Kentucky, and now it is thought likely they will carry Indiana and Ohio. This, of course, has a somewhat discouraging effect upon the sound money men, but I am still hopeful that we will be able to carry the convention."

ST. LOUIS RELIEF BILL.

IT HAS GROWN INTO A BITTER POLITICAL WARFARE.

Proceedings of the Municipal Assembly Ends in a Rough-and-Tumble Fight.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—As indicated in these dispatches last night, the work of raising and distributing relief funds for the tornado sufferers is floundering in the municipal politics. Honest differences of opinion upon the advisability and legality of appropriating city funds for relief have grown into bitter political warfare. Mayor Walbridge, a possible candidate for Governor, has resolutely refused to appeal to the outside world for aid. Last night he was hanged in effigy by South St. Louis, and a large public meeting held there demanded that he withdraw from his position of independence. It is unquestionably true that the friends and opponents of the Mayor's political opponents are following each other in the matter of soliciting relief.

The movement to appropriate \$100,000 for relief also met strong opposition on the plea that it was illegal. The bill was resubmitted to-day with a proviso making it legal.

The House of Delegates, the lower branch of the municipal assembly, met in special session this afternoon to consider the amended appropriation bill. The proceedings at this meeting ended in a rough-and-tumble fight among the members. The house was in special session for the purpose of passing an amended relief bill of \$100,000 for the sufferers from last Wednesday's tornado.

The city charter requires a two-thirds vote on all relief bills, and the vote by which the bill passed yesterday was one short of the required number.

When the session was called to order it lacked several members of a quorum, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to secure the attendance of delinquent delegates. Before this was accomplished a number of political discontents adopted filibustering tactics and demanded that the members present vote on the bill. By this means it was thought to defeat the bill. The motion to vote was carried, and a count showed that the bill had been adopted.

Speaker Kelly refused to announce the vote until several filibustering members could be corralled and made to vote.

Delegates Judy, Watson, Wilcox and Lloyd had voted against the bill. They became violent and threatened to leave unless the vote was announced.

Speaker Kelly appointed Delegate Scher special Sergeant-at-Arms.

Delegate Lloyd tried to crowd over the railing and escape, and Scher threw him back into the inclosure. A fight was narrowly averted, and both Lloyd and Wilcox denounced Kelly, who ordered them to sit down, and refused to refuse to announce the vote. Delegate Wilcox tried to leave, and he was thrown back into his chair. The opposition members clustered in one corner, and a free-for-all fight was imminent. The Sergeant-at-Arms finally corralled the missing members, and the bill was passed by a vote of 19 to 3.

The bill now goes to the upper house, and will be immediately passed.

BILLS BECOME LAWS.

One Without and Three With the President's Approval.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The bill granting a pension of \$75 a month to Mrs. Ellen C. Ewing, widow of Brevet Major-General Thomas Ewing, became a law to-day without the President's signature under the constitutional limitation.

The President has approved the Act exempting distillers of fruit brandy from "any provision relating to the manufacture of spirits, except as to the tax thereon," when the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may deem it expedient to do so; the Act repealing the section of the Wilson tariff law and making free of tax alcohol used in manufacture and arts, and the Act authorizing the construction of a wagon road over the bridge over the Missouri River at St. Charles, Mo.