

RELIEF IS NEAR

ish had a sufficient number of horses, and he concludes thus: "But fate is against the British army, and one would like to know who helps fate in these affairs."

CASUALTIES AT WEPENER.

Twenty British Killed and 100 Wounded—Boer Losses Heavy. MASERU, April 17.—Colonel Dalgety's casualties since he has been besieged at Wepener have been twenty killed and 100 wounded. The Boer losses are reported to have been considerably heavier. After the night attack on April 12 the dead were left on the field, where they still lie unburied.

RECALL OF TWO GENERALS

BULLER AND WARREN SAID TO HAVE BEEN ORDERED HOME. War Office Retietant on the Subject, but Belief is General that Both Officers are in Disgrace.

COL. CROFTON ON HALF PAY

ALSO CONCERNED IN THE NATAL CAMPAIGN BLUNDERS. Legion of Foreigners Enlisted by the Boers—Chicago Red Cross Corps Said to Be Fighting for Kruger.

WILL BE NO INTERFERENCE.

Intimation that Boer Peace Envoy Will Get Cold Comfort. BERLIN, April 18.—The Berliner Tageblatt, in an inspired article, says: "If the Boer peace delegation really expects European interference it will not be spared the same disappointment that M. Thiers met with in 1870 when on a similar mission."

THE TRANSVAAL OFFER TO PAY THE DELAGATION'S TRAVEL EXPENSES.

PRETORIA, April 18.—As soon as the Boer award in the Delagoa Bay Railway arbitration was published the Transvaal government offered to lend Portugal the amount she was condemned to pay (\$6,000,000), which, however, was courteously declined, as the Transvaal government made that the money was already provided.

BOERS SEEKING CAVERNS.

Want to Store Provisions and Ammunition in Swaziland. LONDON, April 18.—The Morning Post has the following from Bloemfontein, dated Tuesday: "In view of the advisability of a retreat through Swaziland, emissaries of the Boers are now endeavoring to purchase secret information concerning caverns in the greystone country, which are only known to the natives, with the object of accumulating provisions and ammunition. Large quantities of British forage and stores were dispatched to the south yesterday."

CHICAGO'S RED CROSS CORPS.

Half Tons of Their Badges and Took Musters to Fight with Boers. LONDON, April 19.—According to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Lourenzo Marques correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Wednesday, says: "Two hundred and fifty Boers started to-day from Watervaal on, marching through the Zoutpanneberg district, to intercept General Carrington's forces."

AS VIEWED IN FRANCE.

PARIS, April 19.—Count Muraviev, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, is going to join Emperor Nicholas at Moscow. This is looked upon here as being possibly connected with some idea of intervention in South Africa.

DRAMATIC INCIDENT.

Plaintiff in Divorce Suit Dies, with Wife Praying at His Bedside. LANCASTER, O., April 18.—The divorce case of Moses Swift against Martha Swift was to be heard here to-day and the defendant arrived from Chicago yesterday to fight the case. This morning the plaintiff died, with the defendant on her knees at his bedside praying for his restoration.

HOAR'S FRIENDS

SAMPLE OF THE "GRAND PATRIOTS" FOUND IN THE PHILIPPINES. Important Letters Bearing on the Insurrection Transmitted to the Senate by the President.

GEN. AGUINALDO TREACHEROUS

HE NOT ONLY PLOTTED TO MASSACRE AMERICANS AT MANILA, BUT PLEDGED WITH SPANIARDS TO DISREGARD TREATY AND ENTER INTO AN ALLIANCE WITH FILIPINOS.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENTS

CAPTURED FROM REBEL TAGALOS BY GEN. OTIS'S TROOPS. Instructions to Hilloans to Kill Americans, Who Were "Valorous Only in Appearance."

WASHINGTON, April 18.—In further response to the Senate resolution of Jan. 17, last, the President to-day sent to the Senate additional documents bearing on the insurrection in the Philippines. The papers are all important. One of them is a report of Colonel Armas Blanco, of the Philippine army, to the "general commanding the second zone," of the events of Feb. 2, 1899, in Tondo. He says that on hearing the alarm of fire he immediately ordered twenty men who gathered to hold them steady, "so that when the designated hour arrived they would be ready to go to Manila, where the American barracks are and set on fire the houses about there in order to interfere with their coming out from the barracks, as was agreed on in the meeting with D. Rosend Loman. The result was that on marching to the scene of operations we found the place filled with Americans, and with them were a number of country people who cried out 'Brothers to the strife, for now is the hour. This is what we are saying to that crowd and at the proper time they sounded the call of our army 'Advance and fire.' The sight of that strange scene threw us into confusion, for we believed that all we had prepared for the beginning as well as what we saw was prepared by the enemy and his spies." He then ordered a retreat and when they met the Americans the colonel says the latter gave his forces two volleys. He adds that his men with their daggers, in a hand to hand conflict, forced the Americans to retire.

INSPIRED BY AGUINALDO.

Among other documents is an assigned letter to General Rios, of the Spanish army, and in command at Iloilo, dated at Malolos Oct. 25, 1898, apparently inspired by Aguinaldo. In this letter the writer says that his desire is to "yet save from shipwreck the sovereignty of Spain in these islands." He then proceeds: "I am informed that you are considering surrendering the place to us or to the Americans. After six months of vigorous steps and of total abandonment I understand how you can prefer us to the others. The way to make this surrender is to join us and proclaim the federation of the Filipino republic with the Spanish republic, recognizing the chieftainship of our honorable President, Senor Emilio Aguinaldo. A fraternal embrace will take place between Filipinos, Visayans and Spaniards. There will be hurrahs for Spain and the Filipinos, united as a federal republic; your troops will pass into the common army; you will be promoted to a lieutenant general, those who want to go back at our expense, and the flags of Spain and the Filipinos will float side by side. You will give an account of this to Madrid, and in the meantime we shall fight the Americans together. We shall conquer, and then we shall wait and adjust our future relations. The surrender of the heroic column you command is the greatest outrage which can be inflicted on those valiant men, since they have suffered and died for which their unfortunate companions suffer here, and you, the able and upright and valiant general, are you going to sign a treaty with the Americans? God preserve you from it, sir. Your transfer to our side does not really involve treason to Spain, since the moment sovereignty passes to the Americans you are free to transfer your allegiance. This is in accordance with the principles of national honor, and it would serve as the first base of the new alliance between Spain and the Filipinos, and then from both come honor and applause for you as having been the one fortunate enough to effect it."

THE PLOT TO TAKE ILOILO.

The second document in this connection which is not dated, is apparently a letter of instructions to the Filipino commissioners, who were to accompany the American troops to Iloilo. They were told not to recognize the sovereignty of the American government, and upon disembarking the commissioners were to prepare the Filipino forces to attack the Spaniards "some hours before the Americans entered the place."

They are told that in case either the Spaniards or the Americans want to treat and make promises to "believe nothing and pay attention to nothing, but press the attack until you die or conquer both of them." If the attack should not take place until after the entry of the Americans, the Filipinos were instructed that they "must continue to enter the city, preparing to occupy it and taking possession of the ground, but without firing a shot unless the Americans commence." In case the Americans should begin, the "Filipinos were to attack immediately and not give up until killed."

In this connection the Hilloans were assured that the Americans were valorous

ONLY IN APPEARANCE AND WOULD SEND YIELD IF MET WITH VALOR.

If the Filipinos should get possession of Iloilo before the disembarkation of the Americans then the Filipinos were to "conceal themselves well in order to deceive the Americans and make them think we are more than we are in fact. In this case," the instructions continue, "let them approach and when they are in due range of our rifles, there should be a general discharge so that as many men as possible will be killed at once. We can calculate one of our soldiers being worth four of theirs, so that in the hour of victory after the combat we should have less losses than theirs."

Another document relates to the conference sought by General Otis with Filipino leaders relative to the expedition to Iloilo, and says that General Otis tried to secure a deputation of natives to accompany the expedition in order to conciliate the insurrectionists there. There is a note with this document saying that General Otis had indicated that it was the purpose of the United States to annex the Philippines, but that the general admitted that there were two parties in the Senate.

A proclamation, signed by Aguinaldo on the 24th of May 1899, says: "I see the Spanish government is unable to struggle with certain elements which constantly oppose the progress of this country and now since the powerful and great North American Nation has come, showing a disinterested protection, which will enable us to secure the liberty of this country, I come to assume the command of all forces, ready to assure the attainment of our revolutionary aspirations." He said he would first establish a dictatorship and afterward a government with a cabinet.

The papers are all translations of documents captured from the Filipino forces. Congratulations for Hoar.

BOSTON, April 18.—The following telegram from Ervin Winslow, secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League, was sent to Senator Hoar yesterday: "Congratulations. If Republican party rejects this tremendous appeal it is doomed. We shall follow your inexorable logic, supporting no party or candidate not standing with you on this paramount question. Everything else insignificant."

COLONEL COURT-MARTIALED.

James S. Pettit, of the Thirty-First Volunteers, in Trouble. NEW YORK, April 18.—A dispatch from Manila announces that Col. James S. Pettit, of the Thirty-first Volunteers, in command at Zamboanga, has been court-martialed for handing a prisoner of war over to President Medell, of Zamboanga, who killed the prisoner at once without trial. Pettit is the officer with whom Col. Webb C. Hayes, who recently resigned, is said to have quarreled, and who is charged with a Moro dato for the right to land troops, and compelling his men to submit to indignities from the natives.

GROOM IS 74, BRIDE 72

ROMANCE OF WILLIAM WESTERFIELD AND HELEN THOMAS. Married After Many Years of Waiting—Schoolmates and in Love More Than Half a Century Ago.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RUSHVILLE, Ind., April 18.—William D. Westerfield, aged seventy-four, a wealthy farmer near Manila, and Mrs. Helen J. Conaway, seventy-two, of New York city, were married here yesterday afternoon by Squire Thomas Poe. Mrs. Conaway, the bride, has resided in New York for several years and has two sons in business in Brooklyn and another son in Cincinnati. It was arranged between her and Westerfield that she should come to Rushville to live and he should come to New York. The wedding arrangements were all made by Mr. Westerfield. The aged couple thought they were unnoticed as they passed into the justice's office, but an interested crowd greeted them on their reappearance and fairly deluged them with rice. They left for Manila last night and will reside on the groom's farm.

William D. Westerfield and Helen Thomas were schoolmates together sixty-five years ago. Their childhood acquaintanceship ripened into love and they were engaged to be married early in 1838. An unforeseen difficulty of some kind crossed their path and they were parted. In December of the same year Westerfield married another woman, and in 1851 Helen Thomas married Charles S. Conaway. Her husband died two years ago, and Mr. Westerfield's first wife died about one year ago. Westerfield, hearing his youthful sweetheart was living a retired life as a widow near New York, wrote to her and opened a correspondence, which resulted in the matrimonial agreement. The children of both parties were satisfied to permit the old-time lovers to gratify their wishes and entered no objections. Mrs. Westerfield is connected with some of the oldest and best-known families of this county. She is an aunt to former Representative John Q. Thomas. Westerfield has a large estate and is one of the leading farmers in his section.

Mrs. Westerfield remarked after the wedding that love was a strange thing. "Here is William," she said, "whom I loved well on to fifty-five years ago, and have not seen him for forty years, yet he seems to me as dear as he ever did. I can notice, however, that age has caused a stoop in his shoulders since last I saw him. I was tired of the old city, where you never knew any one, and when William proposed the marriage I lost no time, but accepted."

CITY EDITOR IN LUCK.

Harry B. Wandell and His Sister Fall Heir to Over \$10,000,000. ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 18.—The Post-Dispatch to-day says: "Harry B. Wandell, city editor of the Globe-Democrat, and his sister, Mrs. Adam Weist, learned to-day through a dispatch from Albany, N. Y., that they were heirs to a fortune estimated at \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000, left by Rousset Wandell, a hermit of that city. Mr. Wandell and Mrs. Adam Weist will institute an inquiry as to their share in this vast estate, a large portion of which is understood to lie in the Canary islands. Mrs. Weist, who would be entitled to an equal share with Mr. Wandell, is the wife of Adam Weist, a director in the Cotton Exchange and buyer for Patton, Bell & Co., of St. Louis. Wandell, the testator, died in obscurity fifteen years ago at Albany. He was described as having been a recluse, about whose life and business habits little was ever known."

SLAY AT BRYAN

GROVER CLEVELAND WARNS AGAINST FALSE LEADERSHIP. Past Lessons of Defeat, He Says, Cannot Be Disregarded Without Inviting Further Calamity.

LETTER TO DEMOCRATIC CLUB

IN WHICH THE EX-PRESIDENT GIVES UNSOLICITED ADVICE. Party Should Avoid Disaster by Keeping in Safe Course Under Guidance of True Democracy.

DELEGATES TO PHILADELPHIA

FOUR CHOSEN TO REPRESENT VERMONT REPUBLICANS. Platform in Favor of Expansion—Dewey Nominated for President by Carl Brown, the Coxeite.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The Brooklyn Democratic Club gave a dinner to-night at the Germania Club to commemorate the 15th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson. About 150 persons were present. At the guests' table were ex-Governor James E. Campbell of Ohio, Joseph L. Willett of Alabama, and other prominent public men.

Former President Grover Cleveland sent a letter regretting his inability to be present and expressing his opinions on the present Democracy. The letter follows: "Dear Sir—I regret that I am unable to accept your invitation to attend the dinner to be given by the Brooklyn Democratic Club on the 15th inst. to commemorate the birth of Thomas Jefferson. "When those who prefer the Democratic faith meet to celebrate the birth of the man who first gave to our country a distinct formulation of its principles in the achievements and triumphs of the party which he so bravely and ably led, I can only think of the present situation and the conditions which, in the light of experience, appear to be essential to its success. "Though the faults of the party in power are many and though its offenses against the political principles of the country are flagrant, these things should not encourage us to base an expectation of success and a hope that the restoration of wholesome administration upon the comings of our adversaries. We should too well understand their ability to attach to their fortunes the essential elements of selfish interests, to place confident reliance on the weakness which ought to be the basis of their defeat. "Besides, none of us can close our eyes to the fact that the Democratic party is not so strong as it once was. Its power to win victories has always been found to depend on a sturdy and consistent adherence to its essential principles, which have proved sufficient to meet every emergency of our national life. It never succeeded in attaining a party of opportunity with sails spread for every transient breeze of popular sentiment and excitement, but only by a steady demonstration that Democracy is so constituted that it is only strong when it is true to its principles and its ends. "The healthfulness of our party may well be questioned when it shrinks from such an admission of its weakness and when it seeks to avoid disaster by keeping in a course of safety under the guidance of true Democracy. It is the character of the followers of Thomas Jefferson who will fall to discharge a solemn duty if in this time of doubt and temptation they neglect such an examination, and if this discloses a tendency in party control to subordinate the principles of pure Democracy and to disregard the welfare of the people, the consequences have thus far been so inevitable that the lessons they teach cannot be forgotten. "The healthfulness of our party may well be questioned when it shrinks from such an admission of its weakness and when it seeks to avoid disaster by keeping in a course of safety under the guidance of true Democracy. It is the character of the followers of Thomas Jefferson who will fall to discharge a solemn duty if in this time of doubt and temptation they neglect such an examination, and if this discloses a tendency in party control to subordinate the principles of pure Democracy and to disregard the welfare of the people, the consequences have thus far been so inevitable that the lessons they teach cannot be forgotten. "GROVER CLEVELAND."

TENNESSEE REPUBLICANS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 18.—On the eve of the Republican state convention the Pension Committee Messrs Evans and Congressman Brownlow are as far apart as ever and a split seems inevitable. The Brownlow men have a large majority of the uncontested delegates and claim 250 of the 327 contested votes. They claim they will control the convention. The Evans faction is bitter against the methods of their opponents and threaten to make a contest for the nomination. The Evans faction will receive what they consider just treatment. At its session to-day the state executive committee decided to recommend Henry R. Gibson for temporary chairman of the convention. A protest filed against the majority of the committee preparing a temporary roll and deciding who shall vote in the temporary organization of the convention was tabled. It is expected Congress will be tabled. It is expected Congress will be tabled. It is expected Congress will be tabled.

NEW JERSEY'S DELEGATION.

TRENTON, N. J., April 18.—The expected contest between Governor Voorhees and Barker Gummere in to-morrow's State Republican convention for fourth place as delegate at large to the Republican national convention was averted to-night by the withdrawal of United States Senator John Kean as one of the candidates. The announcement of Mr. Kean's withdrawal was made by United States Senator Sewall, who said that Mr. Kean did so in interest of the party and in order that Governor Voorhees might be elected a delegate without a contest. The four delegates at large will be United States Senator Sewall, Governor Voorhees, State Chairman Franklin Murphy and Barker Gummere.

ILLINOIS TOWN ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Of 145 cities, towns and villages in Illinois, seventy voted against license, fifty-five for license, Joliet for high, and Yorkville for low. Republican (CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

STORMY SCENE

A LITTLE POLITICAL WHIRLWIND BREWED BY HOUSE DEMOCRATS. Who Tried to Make a Tornado Out of the Porto Rican Question, but Were Thwarted by Republicans.

WHEELER FANNED THE BREEZE

AND MISSISSIPPI WILLIAMS TRIED TO GRIND OUT THE THUNDER. But General Grosvenor Took the Floor and Raised a Counter Storm with His Own Voice.

DEFENDED THE PRESIDENT

WHO HAD BEEN ACCUSED OF DEPARTING FROM "PLAIN DUTY." In that He Had Permitted Others to Change His Mind in Regard to Free Trade with Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The debate on the naval appropriation bill, under the five-minute rule, to-day, drifted into politics, and for a good portion of the afternoon members fought hammer and tongs across the political aisle. The partisan rancor almost culminated in a sensational scene between Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, the champion of the administration, and Mr. Williams, of Mississippi. Some of the Democrats began worrying Mr. Hawley, of Texas, by pointedly asking if the President had not changed his mind on the Porto Rican tariff and Mr. Grosvenor finally threw himself into the breach. Mr. Williams made an interruption that drew a sharp rejoinder from the Ohioan about "unfair" advantage taken by the Mississippian. This aroused the wrath of the latter and after Mr. Grosvenor had concluded he made a stinging response, in which he said parliamentary language would not permit him properly to characterize Mr. Grosvenor's offense. Later Mr. Grosvenor disclaimed intentional affront and there the matter ended. Some progress was made with the bill, but most of the controverted points went over. A motion to strike from the bill the contingent fund of \$600,000 for the Navy Department was defeated. A point of order against the appropriation of \$30,000 for the new Naval Academy at Annapolis was pending when the House adjourned.

HERE'S A CHANCE FOR DEWEY.

Carl Brown Nominates Him for President on the "Middle-Road" Ticket. KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 18.—Carl Brown, of Coxe party fame, was invited to address the morning session of the mass convention of the Missouri middle-of-the-road Populists to-day and created consternation among the adherents of Wharton Barker, of Pennsylvania, when he strongly advocated Admiral Dewey as head of the national Populist ticket. "Barker," declared Brown, "is a characteristic man, but he is working for the protection of trusts, and arraigned Rockefeller for 'trampling upon the people's rights.' Among the twenty-five delegates to the Cincinnati convention selected is Frank E. Richie, of St. Louis, chairman of the state committee. "There was a show of stopping the speaker as he uttered these remarks, but Brown was permitted to continue. "With such a platform," declared he, "we will stand some show of knocking out both the tickets dominated by the money power and headed by President McKinley, and that headed by William J. Bryan." Silence marked the close of his address.

UNWILLING TO TRUST MCKINLEY.

Mr. Wheeler, of Kentucky, supported the motion. He was unwilling, he said, to place a half million dollars in the hands of the President to do as his discretion, without an accounting. He said this without desiring to be offensive. Mr. Foss read from the hearing given by the committee to Secretary Long, detailing the necessity for this emergency appropriation. As a general principle, Mr. Foss said, he would not advocate so large a contingency appropriation, but he thought present circumstances warranted it.

LATER MR. HAWLEY CHALLENGED MR. WHEELER, OF KENTUCKY, TO GIVE THE NAME OF THE OTHER OF THE UNITED STATES WHO, HE YESTERDAY EXPRESSED THE OPINION, WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ARMOR PLATE TREATY.

Mr. Wheeler replied that he had expressed that opinion, but he did not give the name of the officer whom he had in mind. Later on Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, became involved in a sharp controversy. Mr. Williams quoted an alleged interview with the President of a Western newspaper, in which, speaking of the President's position on the Porto Rican bill, he had said that while it might be proper to speak of President Gladstone having changed their minds on public questions, it would be more precise to say that President McKinley "had permitted his mind to be changed for him." [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.] "Does not the gentleman know that the purported interview was utterly repudiated by its alleged author?" asked Mr. Grosvenor. "The gentleman does not know it, but if it was repudiated the anecdote is just as true on my own responsibility," replied Mr. Williams, who proceeded to ask whether it was not true that the President had changed his mind on the Porto Rican question.

WILLIAMS OFFENDED.

There was considerable fencing. Mr. Wheeler, of Kentucky, taking a hand in trying to force the Ohioan. At last Mr. Grosvenor made an allusion to Mr. Williams' method of interrupting him, which the latter resented with an emphasis that portended a personal quarrel on the floor, but Mr. Williams finally allowed Mr. Grosvenor to proceed, reserving his reply until the Ohioan had finished.

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"The gentleman does not know it, but if it was repudiated the anecdote is just as true on my own responsibility," replied Mr. Williams, who proceeded to ask whether it was not true that the President had changed his mind on the Porto Rican question.

THEY CHOOSE DELEGATES TO PHILADELPHIA AND ADOPT A PLATFORM.

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 18.—The Republican state convention for the selection of four delegates and four alternates to the national Republican convention in Philadelphia next June was held here to-day and resulted in the choice of Gen. J. E. McCullough of Bennington, Lieut. Gov. Henry C. Bates of St. Johnsbury, Edward Wells of Burlington, and Lamont M. Reed of Bellows Falls as delegates. The delegation was not instructed.

THE RESOLUTIONS REAFFIRMED ALLEGIANCE TO "ALL THE GREAT HISTORIC PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH OUR PARTY HAS STOOD FROM ITS FOUNDATION AS ITS CONSISTENT ADVOCATE AND CHAMPION; EXPRESSED BELIEF IN THE POLICY OF PROTECTION, WITH SUCH RECIPROCAL TRADE RELATIONS WITH FRIENDLY NATIONS AS SEEM WISE; FAVORED THE UPBUILDING AND PROTECTION OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE; AN ADEQUATE AND CONSTANTLY IMPROVING SYSTEM OF COAST AND HARBOR DEFENSES; A FIRM, VIGOROUS AND DIGNIFIED FOREIGN POLICY; THE REASONABLE REGULATION AND RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION, AND A JUST AND LIBERAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE PENSION LAWS; THE CONTINUAL IMPROVEMENT AND ENLARGEMENT OF THE NAVY; AN ISTHMIAN CANAL UNDER AMERICAN CONTROL AND A CABLE ACROSS THE PACIFIC IN THE NATIONAL POSSESSION."

Concerning the recently acquired islands the platform says: "We believe that this country should manfully accept and shoulder the increased duties and responsibilities that have come to it during the present administration through the wish and free choice of the people concerned in the accession of the Hawaiian islands through the fortunes of war and as the glorious fruit of the heroic achievement of American sailors and soldiers in the island possessions that became ours by the terms of our treaty with Spain. So long as any of the inhabitants of any of these islands continue in acts of insurrection against the authority of the United States it is the duty of the government to quell such insurrection and to establish there tranquility and order."

The resolutions conclude by indorsing the platform that became ours by the terms of our great President."

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AT THE OPENING OF THE SESSION MR. KITCHIN, A MEMBER OF THE NAVAL COMMITTEE, MADE A POINT OF ORDER AGAINST THE PROVISION IN THE BILL APPROPRIATING \$500,000 TO BE EXPENDED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT TO MEET UNFORESEEN CONTINGENCIES.

Mr. Foss argued that the appropriation was in order, under the general provision for the maintenance of the navy. Mr. Kitchin, a member of the naval committee, made a point of order against the provision in the bill appropriating \$500,000 to be expended under the direction of the President to meet unforeseen contingencies.

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