by this malign spirit of proscription and persecution which, purloining the plumage of "patriotism," begins by denying the first tenet of American liberty—freedom to worship God—and proposes to punish religious beliefs which it does not share by depriving those who hold them not only of their political privileges, but of the natural right of earning their subsistence in the fields of legitimate labor.

We denounce further the action of the late Republican State Convention in having formed a meretricious alliance with this Jezebel of politics, which is conspiring to raise false issues to befog the ignorant and mislead the unthinking at the very time when all the truly conservative forces of the land are needed to act in unison for the good of our common country.

Such principles and purposes as are possessed and professed by this combination in a degrading affiliation cannot be harbored by any political organization without forfeiting the confidence of the people, and we submit to the candid judgment of our fellow-citizens, irrespective of past party connection, whether they shall ratify by their suffrages this corrupt and loathesome conspiracy against natural right, against domestic peace and against the constitution, which was framed "to establish justice, to insure tranquillity, to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," and which guarantees to every citizen the free exercise of the religion of his choice, which protects the rights of conscience and prohibits forever the requirement of a religious test as a qualification to any office or public trust.

The liberal principles embodied by Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which make America the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal dogmas of the Democratic creed, and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens by restricting the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands we condemn as a revival of the spirit which for a time imposed upon the statute books the alien and seditious acts which our ancestors so resolutely resisted and repealed, and at the same time we heartily approve all legitimate efforts to protect the country from an invasion by professional paupers and convicts; and we demand the rigid and continuous enforcement of the laws against Mongolian immigration and the importation of foreign workmen to degrade American labor and lessen its wages, for we invite none hither except the free and voluntary and assimilable members of our common race.

McNab was on his feet when the reading ended and quickly offered a resolution of his own, saying that he had drawn it with the thought of getting it into the State platform. He argued that his briefer resolution covered the issue in a style befitting a State platform, while Mr. Coffey's would afford a number of planks.

The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the delegates from the Fourth Congressional District favor the adoption of the following plank in the platform of the State Convention:

The Democratic party, loyal to the principles of Americanism established by the founders of the Republic, and true to the words and spirit of the American Constitution, declares its opposition to the introduction of any religious test into our political system, and announces its opposition to what is known as the American Protective Association, and to all other proscriptive religious-political organizations.

"It is not becoming or dignified in a Democratic convention," Mr. McNab further agued, "to so construct the recital of its principles that the public may think that it adopted its principles not because they are inherently right, but because a Republican convention had done something or other."

Gavin then proceeded to vigorously urge a special reason for adopting anti-A. P. A. resolutions. The occasion offered the speaker a chance to again defend himself from the charge of sympathy and affiliation with A. P. A.'s and to get back at the Democrats who continually charge him with having negotiated A. P. A. indorsements for his friends in the last campaign.

"There are men in San Francisco," he declared, "who are going about denouncing this man and that man as A. P. A.'s when they are not, that they may get some petty, beggarly advantage. We have found them even in this organization accusing leading members in this way. While the A. P. A. exists this is something that decent men will be forced to feel."

The argument was that the A. P. A. should be downed, that men innocent of affiliations with it could not longer be injured thus by unscrupulous enemies. He thought his resolution most likely to find its way into a State platform.

John Foley, who is a candidate for State Senator or anything, seconded both resolutions with strong voice and much American history.

George T. Marye, who had been looking over both resolutions, briefly put a suggestion that went.

"We all subscribe to every word in both resolutions," he said, "and I therefore move that we adopt both, using Mr. Coffey's as preamble."

There was instant and cordial assent and it was so.

McNab had set his tongue with a hair-trigger, and that no fool might get in something to spoil his programme, he shouted as quickly as the chairman ended his parliamentary declaration, "Mr. Chairman, I move that this convention do now adjourn."

Clitus Barbour bobbed up with an anti-funding resolution which he wanted to offer, and McNab withdrew his motion for that purpose only. The resolution quickly went through when it was read as follows:

We are opposed to the funding of the debts due the Government from the Pacific railroads. We demand that they be proceeded against by foreclosure and sale, and if the upset price is not bid by any other purchaser we demand that the Government bid in the properties and operate them for the public benefit, and we ask that our delegates to the National Convention be instructed to labor for a declaration of similar tenor in our National platform.

An adjournment sine die quickly followed and McNab was relieved and gayly triumphant.

Democrats could not last night recall another Congressional convention in this State which had been held on a few hours' warning on notice sent out in the small hours of the night with a "Sh! sh!" to everybody concerned. Most of the delegates didn't learn of the "convention" until last evening.

The way in which McNab stole forth in the darkness with his moccasin tread and suddenly pouncing on the unsuspecting Maguire declared him nominated for Congress was highly amusing to many. If the entire Junta delegation should be seated at Sacramento and the Buckley delegation wholly shut out this affair of last night would thus be made the regular Democratic Congressional Convention of the Fourth District and no second one would be held.

Should it turn out that way McNab's Congressional convention would become historical. McNab created it and when the right instant arrived McNab ended it.

But Gavin is elated at having outtricked the Buckleyites in the Fourth Congressional District. It is a forcible reminder of the way we used to play "poison" when we were kids.

McNab was afraid that if it leaked out that the Junta Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District were going to nominate Maguire they would send out runners and hold a convention before suppertime. He was also afraid that if people knew about it something in conflict with his programme would be worked up.

But McNab accomplished two things last night. He "squared" the Junta as far as it could be done for sitting down on Maguire as unworthy to represent the party in its National council, and he got in another defense of himself against the A. P. A. charges against him.

He also demonstrated his ability as a political leader and his possession of those qualities of a true boss that make men follow him. This coup is thought likely to strengthen him in the party and to aid him in his reaching for control of the State Central Committee for himself, Daggett and Gould. A leader who can shake a trump like that out of his sleeve at the right instant will be recognized as the one to lead the party to sublime victory.

POPULIST DOINGS.

They Will Ride With Silver Men and Have Their Big City Pavilion.

The California Populists and free-silver men have made a combination, and one that is quite far-reaching.

It is not the kind of a combination that has been and will be looked for, however. They have combined only on the trip to their respective National conventions, which will convene in St. Louis on July 22, and the combination reaches that distance. The two delegations will go together with their friends in a special train.

The special train will be adapted to its purpose and the wants behind it, as special trains generally are. It will be composed partly of nice, clean, comfortable tourist sleepers, in which the berths will cost $6 for the trip one way in addition to the round-trip fare of $67 50. It is quite likely that there will be one or two first-class Pullman sleepers with silver-plated fixings, and with berths at $15, for some of the silver men and possibly some of the Populists, who may not be satisfied with tourist-car simplicity. The train is expected to make pretty good time. It will probably go over the Central route to Pueblo and thence over the Missouri Pacific. It will be decorated with wild flowers and there will be no carload of wine.

The Populists are going to have their big pavilion on that belittered rhomboid on Market street, opposite the City Hall, where the toboggan-cars used to run. It will be one of the features of the campaign. The special committee of the County Executive Committee, of which Chairman E. S. Barney is a member, has leased one lot, 50x100 feet in size, and expect to get soon an adjoining piece of similar size. About $1000 will be spent on a big pavilion that, like the Jewish Tabernacle, will have walls and a tent roof. The sides will be of corrugated iron, the kinks, however, having no significance. There will be a canvas roof, seats for 3000 or more people and rooms for county and State headquarters, etc. This big party headquarters and rallying-place is estimated to cost about 20 cents per San Francisco Populist, and it will be paid for by popular contributions and assessments.

The State Executive Committee of the People's party will meet to-morrow to organize, to do something about the three Congressional campaigns about to open, to make arrangements about the St. Louis trip, and so on.

The Populists are undecided what to do about making a Congressional nomination in the Fourth District. They admire and respect Maguire and indorse his official course in most respects, but he is not a Populist. Many are waiting to see what he says about the party's platform. There is a disposition on the part of many leaders who are not radical "middle-of-the-road" Populists to help elect "the best man" in cases where they have no chance to win, and it is likely that this will be done in Maguire's case. They will not indorse him in that event, but will simply make no nomination.

The local Populists are much divided or are on the fence regarding the new charter. The party will probably not deal with it but leave it to individual judgments.

T. V. Cator, the party nominee for United States Senator, has been helping out the Populist campaign in Oregon.

ADDRESSED BY MAGUIRE

Graduates of the National Law School Receive a Most Intellectual Treat.

Natural Justice Does More in Guiding the Courts Than the Written Statutes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—Representative Maguire addressed the graduates of the National Law School of Washington to-night, and after congratulating them upon having happily and successfully closed the first great period in their professional careers, and speaking of the achievements and honors open to them, he said:

"That knowledge is power may be more truly said of the legal profession than of any other. The function of a lawyer is not the simple clerical work of finding the statute as it is written, but the determination of its true and rightful application to the unforeseen complications of fact, in each of the infinitely varying cases arising under it.

"Do not imagine for a moment," he said, "that legal principle and legal reason have lost any of their importance through the substitution of written statutes for the common law. The principles of legal interpretation having for their foundation natural justice between man and man must now, as under the common law, guide the courts of our land in the application of statutes to conflicts arising among men.

"All statutes were presumed to have been passed for the purpose of more perfectly establishing justice, and upon that presumption courts resolved doubts concerning the meaning of statutes in favor of human liberty, human equality and natural justice."

He advised the graduates to make a profession and not a business of law, and to make faithful interpretation of the law their primary purpose and money-getting their secondary purpose. He said this will bring both honor and wealth; the other may bring wealth, but not honor. He characterized the money-getting lawyers as "priests of Mammon, falsely officiating in the temple of Justice."

In closing he said as a result of his experience and observation that more universal good will exists among lawyers than in any other profession, and assured the graduates that everywhere the real lawyers of the country will be found ready to assist rather than retard them in the accomplishment of their ambitions.

Judge Maguire was loudly applauded and was presented with a handsome basket of roses from the students.

Among the post-graduates receiving degrees were M. F. Odonogue and Morris Bien of San Francisco.

Of Interest to the Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—A postoffice was to-day established at Minneola, San Bernardino County. Frank C. Lathrop was appointed postmaster. Charles C. Weiss was to-day appointed postmaster at Palms, Los Angeles County, vice Joseph Curtis, resigned.

Pensions have been granted as follows: California: Original — John Anderson, Alameda. Original—Charles N. Brown, Fort Bidwell. Increase—William Ogden, Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles.

Oregon: Original — Michael Gubbins, Baker City; John Fisher, Beaverton. Restoration and increase—Samuel Werner, Fulton. Original widows — Addie Whitney, Portland. Restoration—Edward Kehrein, The Dalles.

Washington: Original—Joseph Pavette, Spokane; Henry C. Sniff, Walla Walla. Increase—George P. Wood, Roy. Original widow—Esther M. Cowden, Seattle.

Minister From Costa Rica.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—Senor Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo presented to President Cleveland to-day his credentials as Minister to the United States from Costa Rica. Senor Calvo has been stationed here for a number of years, and since April, 1893, has been Charge d'Affaires, his Government not being represented here by a Minister during that period. Senor Calvo is well known in Washington, and is very popular here. He was accompanied to the White House by Secretary Olney.

Treasury Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—The treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day stood at $106,773,086. To-day's withdrawals were $652,400.

LAVIGNE BESTS RICHARD BURGE.

Lively Fighting Before the National Sporting Club.

IN SEVENTEEN ROUNDS.

Heavy Punching From the Start That Greatly Delighted the Britishers.

"KID" MAKES THE RUSHES.

Plucky Work That Causes the Knock-out of England's Lightweight Champion.

LONDON, ENGLAND, June 1.—The match between Kid Lavigne and Dick Burge, the light weight champion of England, was fought to-night at the National Sporting Club, and resulted in a victory for Lavigne in the seventeenth round.

Burge scaled 136 pounds and Lavigne 134. The Englishman was a good favorite at odds of 7 to 4 on. The fight was for the international lightweight championship of the world, a purse of $8500 and a side bet of $2500.

In the first round Lavigne made a dash at his opponent and landed heavily on his body. He tried the same tactics the second time, but Burge dodged and Lavigne went headlong against a post, striking his face and injuring himself badly. This, however, did not prevent him forcing the fighting, and he rushed again at Burge and rapidly landed several blows on his body. Burge was driven against the ropes. Thereafter he traveled all over the ring, meeting several rushes in good style, but was kept very busy in defending himself.

In the second round Lavigne resumed his rushing, but Burge held him off and dodged cleverly. Then both became cautious and neither did any scoring for some time. Then Burge landed heavily with his right and left on Lavigne's eye and mouth, the latter responding with heavy body blows.

In the third round Burge assumed the offensive and landed several times on Lavigne's face, but his blows lacked force and did no harm. Then Lavigne began again to cut out the work and punished Burge severely on the chest and other parts of the body. He then aimed a blow at Burge's head and missed him, and his sparring then became wild and he received a couple of blows in the face.

There were a series of great rallies in the fourth round, which ended in Burge's favor. The supporters of the English champion were now jubilant at the prospects of their favorite.

In the fifth round Burge was cautioned for holding to Lavigne. Fast fighting followed and Burge was still improving.

In the sixth round Lavigne forced the fighting, pressing his rival to the ropes and putting in several heavy blows.

In the seventh and eighth rounds neither man had much advantage.

Burge came up very cool in the ninth round and repeatedly jabbed his opponent severely.

At the beginning of the tenth the fighting was very fast, Lavigne driving the Englishman to the ropes. Burge worked all around the ring, dodging Lavigne's rushes. Eventually the Englishman landed with terrific force on Lavigne's ear. Rapid exchanges followed.

There were fast exchanges in the eleventh round, but neither man had much advantage.

The twelfth was slightly in Lavigne's favor. He landed first but was well countered. This round was fast and exciting. At the end of the round both men sprawled upon the floor.

Lavigne renewed his rushing in the thirteenth round, but was well met. The round was hotly contested, but Lavigne finished the best.

In the fourteenth round Burge led the attack, but fell short. The "Kid" failed to rush, but in his second attempt he landed twice on Burge's ribs. The exchanges were then much slower than in the previous round. Just before the end of the round Burge landed an ugly blow on his opponent's arm, which caused him to wince.

In the fifteenth the men were frequently locked and there were some heavy exchanges. Burge drove his opponent's arm very low. The supporters of Lavigne claimed a foul, but it was not allowed.

At the beginning of the sixteenth round Lavigne made a furious rush at the Englishman, but missed him and slipped through the ropes. Burge awaited his return to the ring. After this Burge was knocked down, and when he got on his feet he was very groggy. Later he slipped, but recovered himself and was again knocked down.

In the seventeenth and last round Burge acted on the defensive and recovered some, but the "Kid" cut out the pace at a tremendous rate. His body blows began to tell. Burge stubbornly resisted until he was knocked down by a long right-handed blow, falling face downward. The Englishman was counted out and Referee Angle declared Lavigne the winner.

The fight was exciting throughout, but with the exception of one or two rounds, Burge never looked like a winner. The fight he put up surprised everybody, as he was thought to have a soft thing.

ON EASTERN RACETRACKS.

Five Favorites Win at the St. Louis Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 1.—This was a profitable day to backers of form, as five favorites and a good second choice picked up the purses. The track was slow, scratches numerous and the attendance below 3000.

Six furlongs, Cherry Stone won, Blaze Duke second, Shooting Star third. Time, 1:17½.

Five furlongs, Jack B B won, Estaca second, Lincoln third. Time, 1:04.

Six furlongs, imp. King Gold won, Panjandrum second, Nicolini third. Time, 1:17¾.

Seven furlongs, Captive won, Barbarosa second, Romance third. Time, 1:30.

One mile and seventy yards, Bing Binger won, Royal Choice second, Muskalonge third. Time, 1:48½.

Seven and a half furlongs, Chiswell won, Amelia May second, Favorine third. Time, 1:37½.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 1.—Pinchback and Terrific were the only favorites to win at Lakeside to-day. Eloroy and Lollie Eastin won their races after hard drives through the stretch.

Five and a half furlongs, Teranges won, Mildred D second, Minnie Miller third. Time, 1:11¾.

Half a mile, Terrific won, Adrienne second, Nannie Dunn third. Time, :51¾.

Half a mile, Clematis won, Tom Anderson second, Golden Tide third. Time, :51½.

Match race, one mile, Big Strive won, Waterman second. Time, 1:46¼.

Eight and a half furlongs, Eloroy won, Constant second, Mamie G third. Time, 1:51¼.

Six furlongs, Pinchback won, Martha R second, Dr. France third. Time, 1:16½.

Six furlongs, Lollie Eastin won, Anna Mayes second, Helen Wren third. Time, 1:16.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, June 1.—Only one favorite won at Oakley to-day. The fifth race was declared off on account of scratches.

Five furlongs, Rosinante won, Ethel Lee second, Scarfpin third. Time, 1:01¾.

Seven furlongs, Judge Baker won, Crusader second, Clissie B third. Time, 1:28¾.

Four and a half furlongs, Viscount won, Red second, Olympus third. Time, :56.

One mile and seventy yards, Braingirdle won, Jake Zimmerman second, Simon W third. Time, 1:45.

Seven furlongs, James Monroe won, Anna M second, Yellow Rose third. Time, 1:28¼.

ON THE BALL FIELD.

Cincinnati Checks Philadelphia's Streak of Victories.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 1.—Cincinnati checked Philadelphia's streak of wins this afternoon by better all-round playing. The fielding of the visitors was superb. Attendance 7886. Score:

Philadelphias	2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4	7	2
Cincinnatis	1 0 0 1 3 0 0 3 0—8	12	0

Batteries—Orth and Clements, Fisher and Vaughn. Umpire—Hurst.

BALTIMORE, MD., June 1.—A large element of luck, aided by the worst exhibition of fielding seen here for many days by the visitors, gave the champions to-day's contest. The feature was a lightning triple play by Beckley and Merritt that set the spectators wild with enthusiasm. Score:

Baltimores	0 1 2 1 1 0 0 4 *—9	11	2
Pittsburgs	0 0 0 0 0 2 3 0 1—6	13	8

Batteries—Esper and Robinson, Foreman and Sugden. Umpires—Keefe and Weidman.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 1.—Breitenstein lacked speed to-day and the Brooklyns pounded him for a total of 32 bases. The Brooklyns played in a listless manner. A wild throw to the plate by Corcoran saved the visitors from a shutout. Score:

Brooklyns	3 2 0 0 2 0 4 4 *—15	18	2
St. Louis	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	3	3

Batteries—Abbey and Grim, Breitenstein and McFarland. Umpire—Sheridan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—Patsy Tebeau's league leaders were made to take second position in the race for the pennant to-day because Joyce's team outplayed them and won in a Garrison finish. Score:

Washingtons	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3—5	10	1
Clevelands	2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3	10	1

Batteries—Maul and McGuire, Cuppy and Zimmer. Umpire—Emslie.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 1.—The Chicagos could not find the ball to-day, and were easily disposed of by the New Yorks. Irwin's men hit Friend rather hard, and as he received poor support in the bargain, the runs were plentiful. The fielding of the local team was superb. Anson signed Fred Pfeffer this morning, and he played his first game with his old love this afternoon. Score:

New Yorks	0 2 0 2 1 0 0 5 *—10	9	1
Chicagos	0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0—3	7	5

Batteries—Doheny and Wilson, Friend and Kittredge. Umpire—Henderson.

BOSTON, MASS., June 1.—Boston, by bunching hits and bases on balls to better advantage than Louisville, won to-day. The visitors played pluckily, but the pitching was poor. Attendance 2148. Score:

Bostons	0 0 2 1 4 4 3 0 *—14	13	6
Louisvilles	0 3 0 0 0 5 0 1 2—11	13	5

Batteries—Stivetts, Tenny and Ganzell; Smith and Miller. Umpire—Lynch.

Griffo Defeats Tonkins.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 1.—Young Griffo, the Australian, defeated Sam Tonkins of Astoria in a ten-round bout at the South Brooklyn Athletic Club to-night. Tonkins gave the Australian an argument, but the "feather" was in good form and outpointed his man easily. The two other bouts provided good sport. Harry Fisher of Brooklyn and Jack Reak of Ireland fought a fast ten-round draw. Solly Smith of Los Angeles and "Dolly" Lyons of New York were the principals in the second bout. The referee called the bout a draw, but Smith led nearly all the work and should have got the decision.

Big Pool Match Arranged.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 1.—Alfred O. de Oro of Havana, having won at Pittsburg the championship of the world at pool, together with the golden challenge emblem from William Clearwater, has agreed to play a match with Grant Eby of Springfield, Ohio, in this city, June 11, 12 and 13. The contest will consist of 600 balls up, in blocks of 200 points per night, and will be for a stake of $500, the challenge trophy and the net box-office receipts.

Won by One Bird.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 1.—Introductory to the annual shoot of the Illinois Sportsmen's Association, which begins to-morrow at Watson's Park, Burnside, Fred Gilbert of Spirit Lake, Iowa, holder of the DuPont trophy, and G. L. Deiter of Milwaukee, champion of Wisconsin, shot a challenge match to-day. Deiter grassed 84 birds and Gilbert 83.

Royal Yacht Races.

LONDON, ENG., June 1.—The races of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club were sailed to-day. The weather was bright and clear and the wind from the southeast. The race for the large raters was won by the Britannia. The Ailsa won the second prize and the Satanita was third.

GIFT OF THE SENATORS.

An Elaborate Solid Silver Service Presented to Miss Stevenson.

The Vice-President's Daughter to Become the Wife of the Rev. Mr. Hardin To-Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—An elaborate solid silver service adjorned the center-table of the President's room in the Capitol to-day, where it was privately viewed by the Senators. It is their gift to Miss Julia Stevenson, daughter of Vice-President Stevenson, who is to be married to-morrow evening to Rev. Mr. Hardin of Kentucky. The service consists of a large silver salver, teapot, hot water-pot, sugar-bowl, cream-jug, tea-caddy and refuse-bowl, upon each of which is Miss Stevenson's monogram and the inscription that it is the gift of the United States Senators to her on the occasion of her marriage.

The presentation of this appropriate remembrance was made to Miss Stevenson at the Hotel Normandy this evening by Senators Morrill and Harris, the oldest members respectively on the Republican and Democratic sides of the chamber.

Miss Stevenson in a few well-chosen words accepted the Senators' present. The gift was presented with the following letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1896.

Dear Miss Stevenson: In view of your approaching marriage the members of the United States Senate were prompted to make you a bridal present as a token of their personal regard for the daughter of the Vice-President, and the undersigned were designated in behalf of the Senate to present it for your acceptance, as it is our great pleasure now to do. This silver tea service is of American silver and of American handiwork. Permit us to offer in addition our cordial congratulations.

Very sincerely yours, JUSTIN S. MORRILL, ISHAM M. HARRIS.

VARIED WORK BEFORE CONGRESS.

No Agreement Yet Reached on Appropriations for Indians.

RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

Opposition to Its Proposed Extension to the Five Civilized Tribes.

THAT HISTORICAL FRIEZE.

Argument on the Bill to Prohibit Issuance of Interest-Bearing Bonds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was discussed for a couple of hours to-day, but again went over without action. The question that has been so much debated in the Senate for nearly a week past is the proposition in that report to impose duties and rights of citizenship on the Indians of the five civilized tribes, it being claimed by the Senators opposed to it that it is a violation of the treaty with those Indians.

The report itself is only a partial one, the conference not having agreed upon the proposed temporary continuance of contract schools for Indian children.

A joint resolution appropriating $6000 for the completion of the historical frieze in the rotunda of the Capitol provoked a discussion in which Hawley of Connecticut criticized the painting, both for what it represented and for what it failed to represent, President Cleveland being in the first class and the surrender of Appomattox in the other. Finally objection was made by Wilson of Washington to the consideration of the resolution, and it went over without action.

The conference report on the fortification bill was presented and agreed to.

The private pension bill which was vetoed by the President last week because of the misdescription of the soldier's regiment was reported to-day with this mistake corrected and was passed.

Another veto of a private pension bill was presented to-day. It was the case of a renewal of a pension to the widow of a soldier in the Mexican war after she had married a second time, thirty-five years ago, and forfeited her pension. The message and bill were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The bill to prohibit the further issuance of interest-bearing bonds without the consent of Congress was taken up at 2 o'clock. An argument was made against it by Cullom of Illinois, who declared that the consequences of its passage would be so far-reaching as to be simply appalling, but that there was no danger of its passage by the House of Representatives. The bill was advocated by Brown of Utah, in connection with a resolution offered by himself to-day declaring that "in the opinion of the Senate the Secretary of the Treasury has no authority under the act of January 14, 1875, to issue any further or other bonds in addition to those already issued, and that any such bonds that may hereafter be issued by him would be without the authority of law and void.

The bill went over without action, and at 5:55 o'clock the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

A Vacancy Declared in the Seventh South Carolina District.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—The House to-day disposed of the contested election case of Johnston vs. Stokes from the Seventh District of South Carolina by adopting the view of Chairman McCall (R.) of Massachusetts of the Elections Committee No. 3, which considered the case. By a vote of 130 to 125 it was decided that no legal election for Representative in this Congress had been had in the district and the seat was declared vacant. The Republicans divided upon this proposition and it was supported by the unanimous Democratic vote. The majority reported in favor of Stokes and the minority in favor of Johnston.

This being suspension day the rules were suspended and the following bills were passed:

House bill validating the refunding and railroad bonds issued by the Territory of New Mexico of Santa Fe and Grant counties and of Silver City.

House bill authorizing the appointment of a labor committee of twenty members to investigate the relations of labor and capital, and to report to Congress desirable legislation in relation thereto.

Senate bill extending until January 1, 1897, the provisions of the acts of June 25, 1890, and of August 3, 1894, so as to authorize the refunding of all the obligations of the Territory of Arizona and of its political subdivisions.

The House bill extending the jurisdiction of the United States courts in Indian Territory, providing for the laying out of the towns and the leasing of coal and other mineral, timber, farming and grazing lands in the Territory, was taken up, but the vote on its passage disclosed the lack of a quorum, and at 5:20 o'clock, on motion of Sherman (R.) of New York, the House adjourned.

Presidential vetoes of the bills to pay W. H. Mahoney $500 for an Oregon Indian war bond of 1856, on the ground that it had been paid; to pension Mrs. Amanda Woodcock and to restore Jonathan Scott to the pension rolls, were read and referred.

A supplemental conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill, showing an agreement upon all items save the appropriations for certain public buildings, was made by Cannon (R.) of Illinois and agreed to.

TO REORGANIZE THE NAVY.

An Important Bill Is Agreed Upon in Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 1.—The sub-committee of the House Naval Committee which has been engaged for some weeks in the preparation of a bill to reorganize the navy has finished its labors. The bill which it will report to the full committee relieves the "hump" of the line by creating a reserve list and placing upon it the officers whose presence now produces the "hump." In a general way this feature of the bill follows closely the sections of the Meyer bill reported from the committee in the last Congress. The new bill gives to the staff from the navy a positive rank and title and increases the medical, pay and engineer corps. The latter corps, which is now limited to 197, will be increased to 303 by allowing Senators to appoint engineer cadets and permitting recruits to come into the service from the technological schools. In some cases this permission extends to the selection of engineers from the ranks of enlisted men. Apothecaries in the navy are given a warrant rank and machinists are recognized by dividing them into two grades and increasing the salaries attached to these grades.

FAMOUS LA ABRA CLAIM.

It Enters Its Final Stage in the Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—The famous La Abra claim against Mexico, which has been before the courts and Congress for thirty years or more, entered upon its final stage before the Court of Claims this morning. The claim was for mining property in Mexico belonging to a New York company, alleged to have been destroyed by Mexican forces because of hostility to the United States. An award for a large amount was made by a commission against the Mexican Government, and a portion of that award was paid over to the claimants, but before the balance could be turned over allegations of fraud were made by the Mexican Government and the United States State Department stopped payment of the award and referred the question to Congress, which finally directed the Court of Claims to reopen the case and make a finding as to the facts. Ex-Secretary Foster, ex-Assistant Attorney-General Maury and Crammond Kennedy appeared as counsel in the case.

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

Report of the House Commerce Committee Recommending Federal Aid.

Exception Taken to the Estimates Made by the Ludlow Board of Engineers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—The report of the House Commerce Committee on the Nicaragua canal bill was submitted to-day without the remotest idea that any such bill, however amended, can receive the slightest attention from Congress at this late period of its session. The subjects discussed are comprehensive, including the action of seismic forces, the railroad auxiliary question, the precedent of the Suez canal in the issue of bonds and the lessons learned from the Chicago drainage canal as to appliances for dredging. The report takes exceptions to the conclusions of the Ludlow Board of Engineers as to the unit prices of dredging and excavating and the board's estimates for earth embankments.

Instead of $133,000,000, which is the Ludlow board's estimate of the cost of the canal, the committee figures a possible total cost of $82,000,000, and expects that $100,000,000 would be an ample allowance for cost of construction, even admitting the necessity for adopting the committee's suggestions and modifications. The committee believes that the Government should assist the company to complete the work, even if it cost $150,000,000 or more. The report is signed by Sherman of New York, Doolittle of Washington, Wanger of Pennsylvania, Joy of Missouri, Stewart of Nevada, Rusk of Maryland and Ellett of Virginia.

A number of modifications in the pending bill are suggested by Doolittle and Sherman, the sub-committee appointed for that purpose, to meet some of the objections of the commission of engineers.

Postoffice Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—The conferees on the postoffice appropriation bill, which went to them more than a month ago, to-day completed their first report on the measure. Only one item, that authorizing the Postmaster-General to consolidate outlying or suburban offices with the central office, remains now in disagreement. The principal items as agreed to are: Clerk hire in postoffices, $10,400,000; free delivery service, $12,818,000, of which $10,000 shall be used for experimental service in rural communities.

A Conscience Contribution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—A conscience contribution of a two cent stamp from Winterset, Iowa, was received at the treasury this morning. This is the smallest on record.

June

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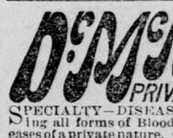

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