The Islander.

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Daily Proceedings in Senate and House.

IMPORTANT BILLS INTRODUCED

Substance of the Measures Being Considered by the Fifty-Fourth Session—Senate.

Washington, June 8.—Morgan gave the senate a spirited revival of the Cuban question today, after most of the day was spent in waiting for conference reports on appropriation bills. Morgan urged the adoption of his resolution, calling on the president for information in regard to the Americans taken from the Competitor and now under sentence of death in Havana. He said the president's action was a violation of law. Morgan declared congress should not adjourn without requiring the president to send warships to Cuba to demand the release of the American prisoners. On the suggestion of Sherman, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, the senate went into secret session, and, after agrument by Morgan, his resolution was placed on the calendar, a preliminary movement equal to postponing action.

Washington, June 10.—The senate made but little progress today toward final adjournment. The new deficiency bill, framed to overcome the objections of the president, by omission of claims, was passed. An effort by Harris to add war claims under the Bowman act, aggregating $500,000, failed on a point of order. A final report on the postoffice appropriation bill was agreed to. The immigration bill was before the senate after 2 o'clock, but Morgan diverted the debate into a discussion on Cuba. He took occasion, during his speech, to disclaim having made harsh criticisms of the queen regent of Spain.

Washington, June 11.—The senate today agreed to the final conference reports on the naval and Indian appropriation bills, leaving only the sundry civil and the District of Columbia conference reports outstanding. A night session had been agreed to, in anticipation of delays and opposition to the naval and Indian conference reports, but they went through so speedily that the night session was abandoned. The resolution for an inquiry into the circumstances of the award of the statue of General W. T. Sherman occasioned a debate. Wolcott criticised the award on the ground that it was an injustice to the Society of American Sculptors. Allison, Hawley and Mills defended the award. The resolution was finally defeated. The bill to amend the law respecting punishment for contempt of court was discussed by Hill and Allen, but a final vote was not reached. The measure is the result of agitation over the imprisonment of E. V. Debs and others for contempt.

House.

Washington, June 8.—The house today unseated two more Democrats, Lockhart, from the seventh North Carolina district, and Downing, from the sixteenth Illinois district, and seated in the place of the former, Martin, a Populist, who had been indorsed by the Republicans, and in place of the latter, Rinaker, a Republican. Downing was the only Democrat from Illinois. A good deal of partisan feeling was aroused among the Democrats by the ruling of Panye, who was in the chair, and on one or two ocasions, there was a mild reminder of the turbulent scenes of the fifty first congress. The Democrats left the hall in an effort to break a quorum, but Payne declined to recognize the point of no quorum or to entertain the appeal from that decision.

Washington, June 10.—In order to guard against a failure of a quorum in the few hours of the session today, the house revoked all leaves of absence and ordered the sergeant-at-arms to telegraph absentees to return at once. The final conference of the postoffice appropriation bill was agreed to. This left ut four appropriation bills in conference. The compromise relative to the old settlers' claims in the Indian bill was agreed to also, leaving only the sectarian school question in this bill open. Bills and resolutions were passed calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to steps to be taken to procure a settlement of the disputed question of the liability of Virginia or West Virginia for $540,000 worth of bonds in which the Indian funds are invested; for the establishment of a site for the erection of a penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; for a scientific investigation of the fur seal fisheries; to amend the act for the proteciton of salmon fisheries of Alaska.

Washington, June 11.—The house today gave its final approval to the conference reports on two of the four appropriation bills which were in issue last night, and the naval and Indian bills. The public buildings, charity amendments, and the electric lighting and sectarian items in the District of Columbia bill now stand between congress and final adjournment. The day was devoted to consideration of the Aldrich-Underwood contested election case from the ninth Alabama distrct. The Democrats attempted to filibuster, but were overcome and when the vote was taken the contestant, Aldrich, who is a brother of Mr. Aldrich who was seated in place of Robibns, of Alabama, was given the seat by a vote of 116 to 107.

He—"My remark was a trifle complicated." She—"Yes; the triviality and complication were distinctly visible."—Washington Star.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKS FROM THE WIRES

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

A violent wind and rain storm visited Newark, N. J., and did damage to the amount of $150,000.

Russian engineers have been in Philadelphia and have made a contract for $500,000 worth of machinery there.

Mrs. Annie Dyer, the baby farmer, of Rudbig, Eng., arrested on March 9 on the charge of murdering many infants intrusted to her care, was hanged in Newgate prison.

The three-masted schooner Edward C. Allentrue, Captain McLaughlin, from Baltimore for Portland, sank off Job's neck, on the south side of this island, near Vineyard Haven, Mass. From the fact that the vessel's boats have come ashore in pieces and articles of clothing have been picked up it is feared that all on board were lost.

Sixty cloakmakers employed by a Chicago firm, were thrown into a panic by a fire, and it seemed for a time that some of them would be trampled to death in the scramble to escape. The fire was in the stairway on the second floor and escape was finally effected by rushing through the flames. It was soon extinguished with but little damage.

O. F. Tyler, a son of President Tyler, is a prisoner in Richmond, Va., charged with shooting with intent to kill Jack Carr, a young negro. Tyler is a dairyman residing near Richmond. He went to the assistance of another person who got into a difficulty with Carr, and says the shooting was in self-defense. The accused was sent to the grand jury and allowed bail.

One hundred and eighty cans of dynamite exploded about a mile below Lilly, Pa., with frightful results. One man was killed by the explosion, and seven others fatally injured. Contractor McManus' workmen on the Pennsylvania railway were getting ready to make a blast when a premature explosion occurred, burying the seven men beneath sand and rock.

James Creelan, the war correspondent who had to leave Cuba recently by order of General Weyler, says he thinks there will be a war with Spain. He says the American people will be thunderstruck when the documents in the possession of the state department are made public. Spain is anxious for war. Twenty-five million dollars' worth of American property has been destroyed in Cuba and many Americans killed without provocation.

Since the collapse of the "brick trust" at the close of May, the local brick market in Chicago has been demoralized. The demoralization has reached such a point that common brick were sold at $4.10 per 1,000.

A Peoria, Ill., dispatch states that Daniel Anderson, who was nominated for United States senator by the Prohibitionists at their Springfield convention, has withdrawn from the race and the party.

A four-cent fare ordinance was passed in Milwaukee. Thirty days' time is given in which to allow the companies to print regulation tickets and make arrangements for carrying out the terms of the ordinance. The company will carry the matter to the courts.

While two dozen people crowded on a portico were witnessing a circus parade in Ottawa, Kan., the structure gave way, precipitating men, women and children fifteen feet to the walk below. Seventeen were injured Mrs. David Day, of Rantoul, will probably die of injuries.

An Astoria dispatch says the body of Gus Norburg, foreman of the Fishermen's cannery, who was reported missing, and also that of a Russian Finn named Ovick, who is supposed to have been out in the river with him, were found in the river below Tongue Point. It is not so far known how their deaths occurred, but the conjectures is that they were both accidentally drowned.

The emperor of China has testified his appreciation of the gallantry shown by the bluejackets of the American warships in rescuing drowning persons in the recent terrible disaster resulting from a collision at Woonsung between the steamers Onwo and Newchwang, by presenting to the captain of each of Uncle Sam's cruisers in Asiatic waters an elaborately engraved and highly complimentary testimonial.

The once beautiful little village of Lake City, Cal., at the head of Surprise valley, in Modoc county, is a scene of devastation, ruin and disaster. What was once a brisk and lively burg of 200 inhabitants with neat and cosy dwellings is now but a vista of tangled wreckage, nearly every building in town being wholly or partially demolished. It was struck by a waterspout—a veritable water cyclone.

A Cut in Excursion Rates.

Chicago.—The Union Pacific Company has given notice that it intends to ignore the action of the other transcontinental and Western roads in declining to make a reduced rate for the Utah schoolteachers, who are anxious to come East to spend their vacation. It will take independent action in the matter, and will make a one-fare for the round trip for the teachers.

New Shah Enthroned.

Teheran, Persia.—Muzaffer Eddin, the new shah of Persia, has been formally enthroned,

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The body of a man with his head split open, was discovered floating in the Columbia river near Wallace's island. It is not known how he was killed.

The trustees of the university of Illinois were arrested in Champaign and held in $200 bail to answer to the grand jury the charge of failing to fly the flags from all univeristy buildings Governor Altgeld is a member of the board.

Except Savanah, the capitals of the new states of Wyoming, Montana and Utah are the only places that got appropriations for public buildings at this session of congress. The house policy has been to report no bills for new buildings.

The Hammond incident is finally settled. At a special meeting of the executive council held in Pretoria, it was decided to release John Hays Hammond, Cecil Rhodes, George Farrar and J. W. Leonard, the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, upon payment of a fine of £25,000 each, or in default, fifteen years' banishment.

Ben Dice, a rancher living on the Tule river, twenty miles southeast of Visalia, Cal., killed his brother-in-law, Grant Smith. They quarreled about water in an irrigating ditch, and Dice's wife attempted to remove the dam in the ditch on Smith's place.

Three thousand Harvard men, encouraged by the phenomenal event of a Harvard victory, fought 100 policemen in the streets of historic old Cambridge. It was the biggest riot that the university has ever seen. Many students and policemen were injured in the melee, but the bluecoats finally came out victorious and the students were locked up.

Thiede, who was convicted of the murder of his wife in Salt Lake, must hang. This is the decision of the Utah supreme court.

Fire destroyed the Boylston brewery and mammoth icehouse, in Boston, and damaged many buildings. The total loss is $75,000.

The French Niger expedition from Salaga, West Africa, has been routed and many of its members killed by poisoned arrows, in the Borgeo country.

Two midgets, each less than four feet high, were married in Niagara Falls. They are M. L. Comfort, of Oswego, N. Y., aged 52, and Miss Eva B. White, of Monroe, Mich., aged 44. They have known each other for twenty years. They met by appointment and are spending their honeymoon there.

An emergency club has been organized in Des Moines, Ia., its object being the care of sufferers from tornadoes and similar public calamities.

The American line steamer St. Paul has again broken her record across the Atlantic. The St. Paul left Southampton at noon May 30 and passed The Needles about 1:25 P. M. June 5. Her time for the trip was 5 days, 5 hours and 35 minutes, beating all records by over 1½ hours. The best previous western record of the St. Paul, made on her last voyage, was 6 days, 9 hours and 5 minutes. She has, in the present trip, reduced that time 3½ hours, and also made a new western record from Southampton.

Alarming news regarding the plague which is raging in China and other countries of Southern Asia was brought by the steamer Peru, which arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama in San Francisco, seven days late, on account of being detained at quarantine at Nagasaki. Deaths are occurring by hundreds in the Orient. At Canton there were 315 deaths in one week recently. At Hong Kong, when the Peru sailed, May 5, 617 persons were down with the cholera, and new cases were being reported at the rate of 25 a day.

James McKinney, of the commission firm of McKinney Bros., of Kansas City, has practically cornered the potato market. McKinney is said to have more of the product to sell than all the other potato brokers in the West. Within the past four days, McKinney has raised the price of potatoes 25 cents, and a further rise is anticipated. Twenty days ago McKinney contracted for the only available potateos now in the West, 100 calroads, from Greeley, Colo. McKinney is said to have cornered the market five years ago, when he raised the pirce from 25 cents to $1 a bushel.

S. Asano, one of the chiefs in the naval department of the government of Japan, will arriye on the next steamer from the Orient in San Francisco. An important matter connected with the coming visit of S. Asano to the Pacific coast is the opening of a new steamship line between Tokio and the Pacific coast. In heralding the advance of this new line Asano will say that it will handle freight cheaper than either of the lines running from San Francisco and Puget Sound, and that the landing place on this coast will be at Portland. The Japanese legislature recently appropriated $5,000,000 to float the company, and selected Portland as being the most central point. Freight will be carried at 18 yen, or $9, per ton, and the passenger rates will be at greatly reduced rates.

In a drunken rage John Wolter, of Chicago, made an unsuccessful attempt to kill his wife. He then shot and killed one stepdaughter and wounded another so seriously that she may die. Mrs. Wolter is possessed of property valued at $2,500, left by her first husband. It seems to have been Wolter's purpose to get control of it. Being unable to make any headway in this direction, he became dissatisfied and began drinking to excess and was under the influence of liquor when he committed the assault upon his wife and stepohildren.

THE RISING IN CRETE

Policy of the Austrian Government in the Matter

RUSSIA'S ENERGETIC ATTITUDE

Count Goloschowsky Explains the Foreign Policy of the Government —Reforms in Crete.

Boston, June 12.—William Graham, a big, strapping policeman of the South end precinct, is the hero of the hour in Boston. He was walking along Washington street, off duty at the time, when a fire broke out in a five-story block, and his presence of mind and bravery saved the lives of twenty young women.

Plumbers at work on the third floor had carelessly left a lighted candle close to the woodwork, and the fire thus started spread with great rapidity. There were nearly forty men and women employed in Wood's printing office and their escape by way of the stairs was entirely cut off by the flames. They crowded around the windows on the Washington-street end. Their only chance to escape appeared to be to jump to the ground, sixty feet below, the firemen not having arrived.

Then it was that Graham rushed into the adjoining building and going to the third floor, climbed out upon the broad stone sill of the window nearest the burning building. That brought him to within a few feet of the windows filled with frantic women. He told them to creep along the sill and he would rescue them. It required a large amount of courage to hang over the street with only a chance of a footing of about three inches of wet stone trimming, but they ventured one at a time and the strong arm of Graham soon was upon them and he lifted them down into a place of safety. In this manner nearly twenty made their escape before the firemen arrived, and the crowd set up a cheer.

HAIR-RAISING DISCOVERY.

Dynamite and Percussion Caps Found in a Valise.

Chicago, June 12.—Captain Shippey and the police of Woodlawn station have a vlaise mystery on their hands. Late in the afternoon of Decoration day, a man went into the saloon of Elmer Barron, on State street, and, after taking a drink, secured the bartender's permission to leave a valise in the place. He failed to return, and yesterday Barron opened the satchel and found that it contained sixty half-pound sticks of dynamite, a lot of percussion caps, and several boxes of 32-caliber bullets. A number of the one-half pound sticks had been cut in two and fulminating cartridges inserted in the cut end ready for explosion at an instant's notice. One of the cartridges alone would kill a man, and it was inserted into a charge of dynamite large enough to blow a house into bits.

Closely fitting in the bottom of the satchel was a peculiarly shaped affair. It was constructed of wood and sheet-tin and was strongly put together. Captain Shippey thinks it is a section of an infernal machine, or possibly a contrivance used in the manufacture of bombs.

Portugal's Offer.

Rio de Janeiro, June 12.—Full details of Portugal's offer to mediate between England and Brazil in relation to Trinidade, have been received by President Moraes. The Brazilian supreme court has decided that the amnesty law, passed last year for the benefit of prisoners engaged in the rebellion in Rio Grande do Sul, is void so far as it relates to the exclusion of certain officers of the army and navy. It is reported that Seminario, the rebel leader in the Peruvian province of Loreto, is losing heart in his movement since he has been informed that the Barzilian govenrment has decided to allow the passing of Peruvian troops up the Amazon.

Signed by the President.

Washington, June 12.—The president has approved the following acts and resolutions of congress: To authorize the secretary of war to improve and maintain public roads in the Gettysburg national park; the Omaha exposition bill; to make Santa Barbara, Cal., a sub-port of entry; amending the law for the portection of salmon fisheries in Alaska; granting an American register to the steamer Menomsha; the postoffice appropriation bill; to establish a site for the penitentiary on the Fort Leavenworth military reservation; the act to prevent collisions at sea; the Indian appropriation bill.

Invaded by Turkish Troops.

London, June 12.—The Times has a dispatch from Canea, island of Crete, which says: "Yesterday, the Turkish troops invaded Acrotier and Kydonia, and desecrated the churches. In consequence of the destruction of villages in the western district, a thousand refugees have fled to the mountains, where they suffer extreme privations. The burning of the villages about Retimo continues.

Killed by a Fall From a Bridge.

Tacoma, Wash., June 12.—John Nelson, of this city, a member of a Northern Pacific bridge gang, engaged in repairing the Stuck river bridge, two miles south of Auburn, today fell from the side of the bridge into the river and was drowned. The body has not been recovered. He was 25 years old, single, but soon to be married.

A Reservation Bill Vetoed.

Washington, June 12.—The president today sent to the house a veto of the Fort Omaha military reservation bill.

THE SALE OF BONDS.

Secretary Carlisle Replies to the Senate Subcommittee.

Washintgon, June 11.—Secretary Carlisle's reply to the subcommittee of the senate finance committee charged with the investigation of the sale of United States bonds during the years 1894, 1895 and 1896, was made public today. Reviewing the conditions which led to the bond issue, the secretary says:

"Largely on account of the apprehension incurred as to the ability of the government to continue the current redemption of its notes in gold coin and maintain the parity of the two metals, the exports of gold during the fiscal year 1893 reached the unprecedented amount of $108,680,844, nearly all of which was withdrawn from the public treasury by the presentation of notes for redemption.

"Notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts by the department to maintain the $100,000,000 reserve intact, on the 22d day of April, 1893, it became necessary to use part of it for redemption purposes.

"Very little gold being received on account of the duties of the government, it was therefore impossible to increase the reserve without resorting to issue and sale of bonds under the authority conferred by the resumption act."

The secretary then refers to the bond call of January 17, 1894, which netted the government $58,644,917. From that date to November 14, 1894, when the free gold in the treasury was $61,678,374, the amount varied but little.

The secretary continues:

"In the meantime, the frequent presentation of notes for redemption in gold by individuals and institutions not desiring it for exportation clearly indicated the existence of uneasiness in the public mind while foreign exchange was almost constantly at or near a rate which made it necessary to export gold to pay bills at their maturity, and consequently withdrawals for shipment were daily threatened. As the season approached when large exports nearly always occur, it was considered absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the public credit and the continued execution of the monetary policy declared by congress in the act of July 14, 1890, and repealed in the act of November 18, 1893, to resort again to the issue of bonds."

The terms and result of the second issue of bonds is then stated. Secretary Carlisle says:

"It soon became evident that the transaction had not been effectual to stop the withdrawals of gold. These large withdrawals were due almost entirely, so far as could be ascertained, to a feeling of apprehension in the public mind, and especially among holders of our securities abroad, which increased in intensity from day to day, until it reached the proportions of a panic in the financial centers, and it was evident that, unless effectual steps were promptly taken to check the growing distrust, the government would become compelled within a few days to suspend gold payments and to drop to a silver and paper standard. The situation was so grave that the attention of congress was called to the subject on the 28th of January, 1895."

After freely quoting from this message, the secretary says that congress having failed to pass any measure for the relief of the treasury, a contract was entered into February 8, 1895, with August Belmont & Co., of New York; N. M. Rothschilds & Sons, of London, and J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, for the purchase of 3,500,000 ounces of standard gold at the price of $17.80441 per ounce, to be paid for in United States 30-year 4 per cent bonds. No less than one half of the gold was to be procured abroad and the parties agreed so far as lay in their power, to exert any financial influence and to make all legitimate efforts to protect the treasury against the withdrawal of gold pending the complete performance of the contract.

The secretary quotes from the president's message, sent to congress immediately on the execution of the contract, in which he again calls attention to the financial condition. The agreement to protect the treasury gold, the secretary says, was faithfully carried out, and, he adds:

"After a large part of the gold had been furnished from abroad, the secretary, in order to prevent disturbances in rates of foreign exchange and create a condition that would force gold exports and consequent withdrawals, acquiesced in a departure from the literal terms of the contract requiring one-half to be procured abroad and accepted deposits of gold then held in this country to complete the delivery."

Withdrawals of gold again set in, and December 2, 1895, the president again sent a message to congress, asking remedial legislation, but none was enacted, and on January 6, 1896, a circular was issued asking for subscriptions for $100,000,000 4 per cent bonds.

"In general, the effect of each sale was to restore confidence, for the time being at least, in the power and purpose of the government to maintain its own credit, to preserve the parity of our coins, and the value of our securities in large amounts from European countries for sale in the markets here."

Late News From Cuba.

Key West, June 11.—The following report has been recieved from Las Villas, Cuba, by letter: The Cuban army in this territory is composed of more than 35,000 patriots. The Spanish commander acknowledges the loss of 1,600 men killed and wounded at Caicaiajcara. The Spanish colonels, Fegura and Palanca, have been defeated by General Gomez, who in these engagements captured two cannon. There is no truth in the report that Garrido and Pinero, Cuban leaders, have been killed.

IN CUBAN DUNGEONS

Americans Imprisoned in Filthy Quarters.

CASE OF THOMAS H. DAWLEY

Consul-General Lee Is Investigating the Condition of the Prisoners—Dawley's Letter.

Havana, June 10.—A local paper prints an interview with Consul-General Lee on the subject of his mission, in which he is quoted as saying that he came to inform himself on the problem presented in Cuba, and would report to Washington with strict impartiality and justice.

The reasons why he was selected were, first, his great friendship for Cleveland, with whom he is identified in ideas and sentiment; and, second, having commanded General R. E. Lee's cavalry and been accustomed to reconnoitre, he better than anybody else is able to understand the kind of war the insurgents are waging.

Consul-General Lee has visited the several Americans imprisoned in Cabanas fortress. He found the competitor men very wretched and in filthy quarters. He will apply for their relief at once.

It is reported that no formal change has yet been made in the case of Thomas R. Dawley, the correspondent of Harper's. It is expected he will be released soon. He complains that his arms were tied behind him when he was arrested, and that he was threatened with death because he could not carry baggage. General Lee has received this letter from Dawley, written in prison:

"Sir—I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that I am an American citizen, and am now imprisoned in military prison without having had any hearing. I took up my residence in Artemisa about the 1st of May last. The celador of the place threatened me with arrest at the time because I was an American. I obtained permission from the officer in command there to remain. About a week ago this officer came to Havana and General Melquiso went to Artemisa. The celador then tried again and succeeded in having me arrested. I am confined among political prisoners who are awaiting court-martial."

"Trusting that you will give your immediate attention to this case, I am your obedient servant,

"Thomas R. Dawley."

General Melquizo, who had Dawley arrested, is the same general who is charged with the responsibility for many murders of "pacifics."

General Arolas, whom he succeeded, has recently gone back to Artemisa to resume command of the trocha.

Notwithstanding the reluctance of the American government to acknowledge that war exists here, General Weyler and the Madrid govenrment seem to recognize it. In denying General Bradley permission to visit Dawley in Morro, the captain-general used these signficant words:

"Under Spanish laws, no foreigner can enter a Spanish fortress in time of war."

The words are much commented on in Havana. They are commended to the consideration of Mr. Olney.

COCOS ISLAND TREASURE.

Dick Armstrong Says the Snydicate Stole It.

New York, June 10.—The World today says: After twenty years spent in organizing and accompanying expeditions to the uninhabited island of Cocos, four hundred miles southwest of Panama, where he believed he would find the tens of millions of treasure which the pirate Morgan is said to have buried there, Richard W. Armstrong, of San Francisco, has come East to sue a wealthy Boston man, who he says, stole his maps and discovered his treasure. Waldor H. Phillips has taken his case. In the 40s, Armstrong says his father met an old Spaniard, sick and without friends. He provided for him, and on his deathbed, the Spaniard confessed that he had been one of Morgan's band, and gave Armstrong a drawing of Cocos island, by wichh, he said, the treasure could be found. The father died and several expeditions were fitted out, but failed, through fights among themselves. Two years ago, Armstrong says an agent of the Eastern men stole his maps. An expedition was fitted out, he says, and the treasure, worth more than $20,000,000, was secured. Neither Armstrong nor his lawyer would tell who the Eastern parties are. Celilo del Gado, consul-general of Costa Rica, says it was reported some time ago that an expedition had succeeded in getting the treasure which Morgan's men had hidden on the island of Cocos.

French Socialists Defeated.

Paris, June 10.—A socialist attack upon the government was defeated in the chamber of deputies today, the order of the day being adopted by a vote of 318 to 238.

Forged Railroad Tickets.

New York, June 10.—Eugene Barnet and Jeps Wener, railroad ticket speculators at New Orleans, were convicted in general sessions court today of forging tickets of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. It is alleged that, had the plan of Barnet and Wener been successful, it would have cost the Southern Pacific company $50,000.

General Deficiency Bill Signed.

Washington, June 10.—The president this evening signed the revised geneard deficiency bill, which had been amended to meet his objections