MR. CRISP IS AHEAD

SILVER FACTION SEEMS TO HAVE WON A VICTORY IN GEORGIA.

RESULT IN SOME DOUBT.

WHITE METAL MEN WILL CONTROL THE STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

SOME SOUND MONEY CONGRESSMEN.

In Several Districts the Returns Indicate the Nomination of Administration Representatives.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 6.—Returns from county primaries and mass meetings held throughout Georgia today for the selection of delegates to the Democratic state convention leave the result in doubt, with only the certainty that a majority chosen are for free silver. In the Eleventh district, represented by Congressman Turner, gold standard men carried the day, and in the Second district it is probable that Byron Bower, the sound money candidate for congress, has been nominated to succeed Representative Russell. A hot fight has been waged in the Fifth district, in which Atlanta is situated, between Congressman Livingston and Charles L. Branan. At this hour Livingston's renomination seems certain.

In the Eighth district Congressman Lawson, gold standard, appears from incomplete estimates received so far to have held his seat against the opposition of W. M. Howard, free silver opponent. The majority of counties which acted on the senatorial question went for Charles F. Crisp for senator to succeed John B. Gordon. The following counties either selected gold standard delegates to the state convention or went for Fleming Dubignon for senator: Montgomery, Jackson, Johnson, Banks, Barrien, Lowndes, Coffee, Clinch, Baldwin, Dougherty, Oconee, Greene, Clarke, Thomas and Wilkes.

UTAH CONVENTION.

Free Silver Platform Adopted by the Democrats.

SALT LAKE, Utah, June 6.—Judge Powers, of the state committee, called the Democratic state convention to order today. Col. A. C. Ellis, of Salt Lake, was made temporary chairman. He, in his speech, said the party should adopt a platform for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and referred to Secretary Morton as a "chrysanthemum statesman."

David Evans, of Ogden, was made permanent chairman. An effort was made to bring up an anti-church resolution, but it was quickly smothered. J. L. Rawlins, chairman of the resolutions committee, then presented the brief platform which was adopted. The money plank is as follows:

"The Democratic party of Utah, believing that the restoration of the money of the constitution is of paramount importance, declares in favor of the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage existed prior to 1873, regardless of the action or policy of other nations; gold and silver coin to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private.

"And the delegates selected by this convention to the national convention are hereby instructed to vote as a unit in favor of the adoption of the foregoing principle by that convention, and for the nomination of candidates for president and vice president known to be sincerely and steadfastly in favor of carrying the principle in operation."

Moses Thatcher was nominated by acclamation for one of the delegates at large. The other five delegates were electd by ballot, and the following were chosen: C. W. Powers, Salt Lake; J. L. Rawlins, Salt Lake; R. C. Chambers, Park City; David Evans, Ogden; A. S. B. Thurman, Provo.

FOR SOUND MONEY.

Stand of the Kansas Republican Delegates.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 6.—The fact that the Republican convention to elect delegates to St. Louis adopted no resolution on the money question has created much interest. Kansas has not been included in the published estimates of the vote at St. Louis. To show how the Kansas delegation stands on the silver question, the Topeka Capitol will publish tomorrow letters from nineteen of the twenty delegates. Seventeen of the delegates declare themselves emphatically against the free coinage of silver and in favor of the preservation of the present monetary standard, while one is in favor of a bimetallic standard, and one expresses himself in favor of the greatest possible use of silver, but "with every dollar as good as every other dollar."

QUAY TURNED DOWN.

Republican Primaries in Pennsylvania Hotly Contested.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 6.—The Allegheny county Republican primaries this afternoon were the hottest known in the history of the county. The very large vote polled will preclude the giving of actual figures tonight, but it is evident that the Quay people have been beaten. The contest was between the regular Republicans and the Quayites, or reformers.

HUNTINGDON, June 6.—The Republican primaries in this county tonight were hotly contested. The principal fight was between Boies, Penrose and John Wanamaker for senatorial delegates. No reliable estimate can be made on the result.

ILL-ADVISED PLAN.

Gold Democrats of Illinois Asked Not to Bolt.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Ex-Congressman William S. Foreman, of East St. Louis, the political lieutenant of Col. William R. Morrison, attended the conference of gold standard Democrats at the Wellington hotel today, and urged the organization to abandon the idea of holding a state convention separate and distinct from Gov. Altgeld's silver meeting at Peoria. The meeting was called for the purpose of gathering together the prominent gold leaders of the party in Illinois, and deciding on organizing a bolting state convention. Mr. Foreman declared it to be his firm conviction that it was an ill-advised plan; also intimated that Morrison will accept the presidential nomination on a silver platform.

Gold Men Stayed Out.

DALLAS, Tex., June 6.—Democratic primaries over the state today develop the fact that the gold standard Democrats refrained from voting. The vote compared with that for governor two years ago shows a great falling off, due to lack of interest generally. The primaries resulted in favor of silver.

Northwestern Patents.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—List of patents issued this week to Minnesota inventors, reported by T. D. Merwin, patent lawyer, 910, 911 and 912 Pioneer Press building, St. Paul, Minn., and Washington, D. C.: Alexander J. Bluntach, Olivia, Minn., lawn mower; Knute L. J. Frazer, Winona, Minn., shingle planer; Frank Locke, and D. Kennedy, Silver Creek, Minn., wind wheels; George D. McKay, Minneapolis, Minn., underwaists; Hugh M. Whitney, Minenapolis, Minn., bag fastener.

Olsen a Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Henry Olsen was today appointed postmaster at Maurice Mills, Washington county, Minn., vice Swen Magugson, removed.

PUBLIC ATTENTION!

SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE!

BEGAN SATURDAY, JUNE 6th. It has been our custom in former years to start this sale after the Fourth of July, but owing to the backward season and being overstocked, we will commence Saturday. This means a sweeping cut on everything in the store. Hundreds of people wait for this sale every year.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

400 pairs of Ladies' $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00 Hand-Sewed Shoes and Oxfords, small sizes only, 1, 1½, 2 and 2½, choice..... 50c

Ladies' $2.50 Razor Toe Oxford Ties (tan and black)..... $1.50

Ladies' $3.50 and $4 Tan Shoes, lace, button and congress.....$2.75 and $2.50

Ladies' $3.50 and $4 Oxford Ties, in all the new toes, tan and black.....$3.00 and $2.50

Ladies' $3.50 and $4 Kid Button and Lace Shoes, needle and narrow square toes..... $2.90

Ladies' $3 Kid Button, needle and square toe....$2.00

Ladies' $3.50 Kid Button, new toes (light and heavy soles)..... $2.50

Ladies' $2.50 Kid Button, opera toe..... $1.50

Ladies' $6.00 fine Hand-Turned Vici Kid (Tokio toe, lace and button)..... $4.50

Ladies' $6.00 Patent Leather Cloth Top Dress Shoes..... $3.85

Ladies' $5 and $6 Fancy Slippers, in all colors, plain and beaded, satin and suede, $1.50 and $2.00

Special reduction in Misses' and Children's Shoes, in tan and black, lace and button.

MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Men's $4 and $5 Enamel Shoes.....$3.00 and $3.50

Men's $5 and $6 Patent Leather Shoes (broken sizes).....$3.00 and $4.00

Men's $5 Vici Kid Bals, Princeton toe..... $3.85

Men's $5 and $6 Calf, Princeton and needle toes $3.85

Men's $5 and $6 Boston and Bon Ton Calf Bals., $3.50

Men's $5 and $6 Calf and Cordovan Congress, Globe toe tip, broken sizes.....$3.50 and $4.00

Men's $6 and $7 Cordovan Plain French Bals... $4.85

Men's $5 Plain Kangaroo Congress..... $3.85

Men's $5 and $6 Calf Opera Toe Tip Bals, broken sizes..... $3.50

Men's $3.50 Calf Congress, wide and narrow toes, mostly large sizes..... $2.48

New Needle Toe Lace Shoes, usually sold for $3.50 ..... $2.50

American Cordovan Lace Shoes, opera and square toe..... $1.50

Men's Linen Oxford Ties.....$2.00

Boys' and Youths' Tan and Black Shoes, $1.25 & $1.50

Bicycle Leggins made to match suits.

All kinds of Bicycle Boots and Shoes, $2.50, $2.75, $3 and $4. Tennis, Yachting and Outing Shoes of all kinds, 98c, $1.48, $2 and $2.50.

Tan and Black Dressing at half-price—5c and 10c.

386 and 388 Wabasha St. **LOVERING SHOE CO.** 386 and 388 Wabasha St.

VETO IS SUSTAINED

HOUSE BACKS THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION ON THE GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

A NEW MEASURE PASSED.

THE OBJECTIONABLE ITEMS OF THE FORMER BILL CAREFULLY CUT OUT.

SCHOOL COMPROMISE REJECTED.

House Stood by Its Determination to End Sectarian Appropriations for Indian Schools.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The house cleared its decks for adjournment today by disposing of all the essential business before it, which consisted of conference reports on appropriation bills. The president's veto of the general deficiency bill proved effectual, as the house, by a vote of 40 to 149, refused to pass the bill over the veto, and sent to the senate a substitute, omitting the French spoliation and other claims which had incurred the presidential opposition. Although there was little debate on the Indian bill conference report, which involved a compromise extending government aid to church schools for another year, when it came to a vote the compromise was rejected by the narrow vote of 58 to 65. The amendment authorizing the states to make liens on arid lands to cover expenses of reclamation was adopted and a bill passed limiting mail which can be franked to written and printed matter.

When the veto of the general deficiency bill was read it was applauded by that portion of the house which had opposed the claims, and which included many Republicans. Chairman Cannon, of the appropriations committee, arose after the reading and said: "In my judgment if the senate amendment covering 700 items and aggregating $2,000,000 had been fully understood the house would not have voted for it. If we had known that, fastened as a leech,

UNDER FALSE PRETENSES,

the Chouteau claim was included, I do not believe any member would have voted for it."

If any of the senate claims had been proposed in the house, Mr. Cannon continued, they would have been stricken out on a point of order. He gave notice that he would move to pass, after a vote on the veto, a bill recisely similar to the one vetoed, with the omission of the claims put on by the senate.

Mr. Adams (Pop., Pa.) shouted: "Suppose we refuse to pass the bill over the veto and then refuse a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules?"

To this Mr. Cannon replied: "If congress refuses to pass a bill appropriating for the ordinary expenses of the government, without 700 claims fastened on by the senate, there is nothing but a healthy, wholesome public sentiment to fall back on." (Applause.)

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) suggested that, as the president had not objected to the Southern war claims, they should remain in the new bill, but Mr. Cannon declared they would be subject to a point of order.

Thereupon Mr. Mahon (Rep., Pa.) spoke with great warmth. "I want to put against the gentleman at the other end of the avenue, men like Calhoun, Clay and Webster," he said, "and I prefer to take their judgment on legal questions rather than that of the man who now occupies the presidential chair. He has repudiated his own party, he has repudiated the courts of the United States, and now he proposes to repudiate congress. This is not a matter for the president to settle. If we propose to let him dictate what bills are to be passed we might as well go home."

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., O.) said the president had fulminated a rehash of all the state Democratic arguments for repudiating these claims, and had deliberately misstated the facts, as there were no insurance claims in the amendment. He continued: "This occupant of the presidential chair has done more to bring into disrepute the veto power than all his predecessors, because he has defied public opinion, defied congress and trampled on the rights of congress to appropriate money for the expenses of the government."

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.) supported the veto on the ground that bills appropriating money for the support of the government should not degenerate to claim bills. Mr. Brumm (Rep., Pa.), as chairman of the committee on claims, believed the policy of adding claims to appropriation bills to be a bad one, and then

PROVOKED A TEMPEST

when he continued, speaking of the veto:

"Setting aside the billingsgate—"

"I call the gentleman to order," shouted Mr. Sayers. "He has no right to indulge in such talk regarding the president."

Mr. Brumm shouted back excitedly: "I am responsible for all I say, and I am ready to answer for it at the proper time."

"Your responsibility," yelled Mr. Sayers, in a sarcastic tone, "does not amount to anything."

"Yours does not amount to any more," retorted Mr. Brumm.

Speaking of the arguments of the veto, Mr. Brumm declared that they were "intended as a cheat, a fraud and a falsehood."

When he had finished, Mr. Sayers asserted: "The language of the gentleman from Pennsylvania is not only unparliamentary, but absolutely indecent.'

Mr. Willis (Rep., Del.): "Why do you not protest against the moral lectures that the president sees fit to inflict upon this congress and the insinuations he indulges in?"

Mr. Sayers—The president is fulfilling his constitutional duty.

Mr. Cannon, chairman of the committee on appropriations, declared that there were 100 claims in the bill, notwithstanding Mr. Grosvenor's denials. He had differed from the president radically, but always respectfully, but he agreed with the president in his veto. "This amendment never should have gone on the bill. It is a whitened sepulchre filled with dead men's bones." (Applause.)

The question of passing the bill over the veto was then put to the house, and the vote on the roll call was: Yeas, 40; nays, 149. Mr .Cannon then sent to the clerk's desk the substitute bill.

Mr. Richardson protested against the bill, because in it Mr. Cannon "had vetoed" not only the claims disapproved by the president, but also the Southern war claims, which the president had not mentioned, and had given the committee no opportunity to pass upon the bill.

Mr. Evans, of Kentucky, and Mr. Wellington, of Maryland, pleaded for the Southern war claims, and the latter incidentally said that he had heard that a Republican and a Democratic member of the appropriations committee had assured the president if he vetoed the bill they would see that the house passed a bill such as he wanted.

In reply Mr. Cannon said: "The deficiency bill is as dead as Julius Caesar. We are all anxious to get away." Interrupted with "No, no," he remarked: "Well, then, stay if you want to." He explained that he had

PREPARED A NEW BILL

because there was not time for the committee to form a new one, and he had omitted the Bowman act claims because they could not be put on a bill originating in the house, under the rules, and should not so long as he had the power to make a point of order.

This provoked a tumult in which Mr. Cannon yelled, "I do not believe the house cares to follow the lead of the gentleman from Maryland."

Mr. Wellington retorted, "The house will not go wrong if it goes in this matter," and was called to order by the speaker.

The vote on the passage of the bill was: Yeas 175, nays 43, a wide margin over the necessary two-thirds to pass a bill under suspension of the rules.

The conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill was presented by Mr. Cannon. The house voted to agree to the senate amendment, which authorized liens on arid lands ceded to the states by the Carey act to cover the cost of reclamation. The bill was then sent back for further conference on the public building amendments, the house rejecting motions to accept them. The house also voted to insist on its original propositions in the naval bill, and sent it back to conference. The conference report on the postoffice appropriation was adopted.

In explanation of the Indian appropriation bill conference report, which he called up, Mr. Sherman said the house conferees had given notice that they would never accept the "old settlers'" or Cherokee claims, but had offered to refer the matter to the court of claims. This the senate conferees refused, and a compromise was reached instructing the secretary of the interior to retain the money so that the question could be decided in the next session.

The compromise to end appropriations for sectarian schools on July 1, 1897, inspired an eloquent speech from Mr. Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts. He asserted that millions had been spent in building Indian schools on the understanding that they would receive government aid. Millions of the property of the Catholic church was to be destroyed without justice or fairness, and hundreds of children were to be turned adrift without means for their education.

Mr. Cooper (Wis.), replying, said: "I deny that this government has any right to take my money to teach the Catholic doctrine to a Comanche, or the Methodist faith to a Modoc. It is no part of the duty of this government to teach an Indian that the pope is infallible. Other churches have voluntarily relinquished such appropriations. If the Catholic church is such a patriotic institution as its cardinal, in a public letter, has recently declared it to be, it will cease making money from the government to propagate its religion."

The report was disagreed to—58 to 65—and the bill was sent back to conference. The conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill was agreed to, and the bill sent back to conference and at 7:30 the house took a recess until 10 o'clock Monday.

VETOED BY GROVER

GENERAL DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL SENT BACK WITHOUT HIS APPROVAL.

SPOLIATION OF TREASURY.

NO REASON WHY LONG URGED, FRENCH CLAIMS SHOULD BE PAID.

VETO POWER RIGHT SET FORTH.

Defense by Cleveland of His Course in Guarding the Treasury of the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The president today sent to the house of representatives a message accompanying a veto of the general deficiency appropriation bill. The message includes a defense of the exercise of the veto power and a long criticism of the French spoliation claims, aggregating over a million dollars, and also an objection to the payment of the Choteau claim for $174,445, arising out of the construction of the ironclad steam battery Etlah. Following is the text of the message:

"I herewith return without my approval house bill numbered 8,293, entitled 'An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year.' To the extent that the constitution has devolved upon the president a participation in legislation, I suppose his action on bills presented to him for approval involves a duty to be performed like others pertaining to his office, with care and circumspection, and in full view of his responsibility to the people and his obligation to subserve the public welfare. It is difficult to understand why, under the constitution, it should be necessary to submit proposed legislation to executive scrutiny and approval, except to invoke the exercise of executive judgment, and invite independent executive action.

"The unpleasant incidents which accompany the power would tempt its avoidance, if such a course did not involve an abandonment of constitutional duty and assent to legislation for which the executive is not willing to share the responsibility. I regret that I am constrained to disapprove an important appropriation bill so near the close of the present session of congress. I have, however, by immediate action, after the receipt of the bill, endeavored to delay as little as possible, a reconsideration of this proposed legislation, though I am thus obliged to content myself with a less complete explanation of my objections than would otherwise be submitted. This bill is in many of its features far removed from a legitimate deficiency bill, and it contains a number of appropriations which seem to me to be exceedingly questionable. Without noticing in detail many of these items, I shall refer to two of them, which, in my judgment, justify action in the premises.

"The bill appropriates $1,027,314 for a partial payment upon claims, which originated in depredations upon our commerce by French cruisers and vessels during the closing years of the last century. They have become quite familiar to those having congressional experience, as they have been pressed for recognition and payment, with occasional intervals of repose, for nearly 100 years. These claims are based upon the allegation that France, being at war with England,

SEIZED AMERICAN VESSELS

and cargoes, in violation of the rules of international law and treaty provisions, and contrary to the duty she owed to our country as a neutral power, and to our citizens; that by reason of these acts claims arose in favor of our citizens, which claims our government attempted to enforce, and that in concluding a treaty with France, in the year 1800, these claims were abandoned or relinquished in consideration of the relinquishment of certain claims which France charged against us.

"Upon these statements, it is insisted by those interested, that we, as a nation, having reaped a benefit in our escape from these French demands against us, through the abandonment of the claims of our citizens against France, the government became equitably bound as between itself and its citizens, to pay the claims thus relinquished.

"I do not understand it to be asserted that there exists any legal liability against the government on account of its relation to these claims. At the term of the supreme court, just finished, the chief justice, in an opinion concerning them, and the action of congress in appropriating for their payment, said: 'We think that payments thus prescribed to be made were purposely brought within the category of payments by way of gratuity; payments of grace and not of right.' From the time the plan was conceived to charge the government with the payment of these claims, they have abided in the atmosphere of controversy. Every proposition presented in their support has been stoutly disputed and every inference suggested in their favor has promptly been challenged.

"It must, I think, be conceded that if a state of war existed between our country and France at the time these depredations were committed, our government was not justified in claiming indemnity for our citizens. This position seems to be sustained by an opinon of the attorney general of the United States, written in 1798, and by a number of decisions of the supreme court, delivered soon after that time. We had certainly abrogated treaties with France, and our cruisers and armed ships were roaming the seas, capturing her vessels and property. Also, when it is asserted that the validity of these claims was acknowledged in the treaty negotiations by the representatives of France, their declarations to a contrary purport are exhibited, and when it is alleged that the abandonment of these claims against France was in consideration of great benefits to the government, it is confidently alleged that they were in point of fact abandoned because their

ENFORCEMENT WAS HOPELESS,

and that even if any benefit really accrued to us by insistence upon their settlement, in the course of diplomatic negotiation, such result gave no pretext for taxing the government with liabilities to the claimants.

"Without noting the other considerations and contentions arising from the alleged origin of these claims, a brief reference to their treatment in the past and development of their presentation may be useful and pertinent. It is, I believe, somewhat the fashion in interested quarters, to speak of the failure by the government to pay these claims, as such neglect as amounts to repudiation and a denial of justice to citizens who have suffered. Of course, the original claimants have for years been beyond the reach of relief, but as their descendants in each generation become more numerous, the volume of advocacy, importunity and accusation correspondingly increases. If injustice has been done in the refusal of these claims, it began early in the present century, and may be charged against men then in public life, more conversant than we can be with the facts involved, and whose honesty and sense of righteousness is secure from suspicion.

"As early as 1802, a committe of the house of representatives reported the facts connected with these claims, but apparently without recommendation. No action was taken on the report. In 1803, a resolution declaring that indemnity ought to be paid, was negatived by a vote of the same body. A favorable committee report was made in 1807, but it seems that no legislative action resulted. In 1822 and again in 1824, adverse committee reports on the subject were made to the house, concluding with similar resolutions. The presumption against these claims arising from such unfavorable reports and resolutions, and from the failure of congress to provide for their payment at a time so near the events upon which they are based, cannot be destroyed by the interested cry of injustice and neglect of the rights of our citizens. Until 1846 these claims were from time to time pressed upon the attention of congress, with varying fortune, but never with favorable legislative action. In that year, however, a bill was passed for their ascertainment and satisfaction, and $5,000,000 appropriated for their payment. This bill was vetoed by President Polk, who declared that he could 'perceive no legal or equitable ground upon which this appropriation can rest.'

"This veto was sustained by the house of representatives. Many years afterwards, in 1855, another bill was passed similar to the one last mentioned, and appropriating for the settlement of these claims a like sum of money. This

BILL WAS VETOED,

President Pierce concluding a thorough discussion of its demerits, with these words: 'In view of what has been said, there would seem to be no ground on which to raise a liability of the United States, unless it be the assumption that the United States are to be considered the insurer and the guarantor of all claims of whatever nature which any individual citizen may have against a foreign nation.'

"This vote was also sustained by the house of representatives. I think it will be found that in all bills, proposed for the payment of these claims, the sum to be appropriated for that purpose did not exceed $5,000,000. It is now estimated that those already passed upon, with those still pending for examination in the court of claims, may amount to $25,000,000. This indicates either that the actual sufferers, or the nearer to them in time than the present claimants, underestimated their losses, or that there has been a great development in the manner of their presentation. Notwithstanding persistent efforts to secure payment from the government, and the importunity of those interested, no appropriation has ever been made for that purpose, except a little more than $1,300,000, which was placed in the general deficiency bill in the very last hours of the session of congress on March 3, 1891. In the long list of beneficiaries who are provided for in the bill now before me, on account of these claims, 152 represent the owners of ships and their cargoes, 186 those who lost as insurers of such vessels or cargoes.

"These insurers, by the terms of their policies, undertook and agreed to bear and to take upon themselves all risks and perils of the seas. The premiums received on these policies were large, and the losses were precisely those within the contemplation of the insurers. It is well known that the business of insurance is entered upon with the expectation that the premiums received will

PAY ALL LOSSES

and yield a profit, and yet, without any showing that the business did not result in a profit to these insurance companies, it is proposed that the government shall indemnify them against the precise risks they undertook, notwithstanding the fact that the money appropriated is not to be paid except 'by way of gratuity payments as of grace and not of right.'

"The appropriation to indemnify against insurance losses rest upon weaker grounds, it seems to me, than those of owners; but in the light of all the facts and circumstances surrounding these spoliation claims, as they are called, none of them, in my opinion, should be paid by the government.

"Another item in this bill which seems to be especially objectionable, is an appropriation in favor of Charles S. Choteau of $174,445, in full satisfaction of all claims arising out of the construction of the ironclad steam battery Etlah. The contract for the construction of this batery was made by the government with Charles W. McCord during the war, and he was to be paid therefor the sum of $386,000. He was paid this sum and $210,981 for extras, and in May, 1886, gave his receipt in full. I cannot gather from the facts I have been able to collect concerning this appropriation, that it is justified on any ground. In 1891 my immediate predecessor vetoed a bill allowing the matter to be examined again by the court of claims. If the additional payment proposed in this bill was made, the cost of the battery in question would be almost double that of the contract price.

"I have determined to submit this incomplete presentation of my objections to this bill at once in order that congress may act thereon, without embarrassment or the interruption of plans for an early adjournment.

—"Grover Cleveland."

Filled Cheese Bill Signed.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The president has signed the filled cheese bill, the Arizona funding bill, the fortifications appropriations bill and the bill granting right of way through the Grand Canon forest reservation.

WAR CLOUDS AGAIN

ENGLAND ONCE MORE AROUSED OVER THE VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

STATE SECRETS BETRAYED.

AN ITALIAN GREEN BOOK THE FEATURE OF THE POLITICAL WEEK.

'TIS AN OLD TRICK OF ITALY'S.

Powers Will Keep Their Opinions to Themselves Unless Their Confidence Is Respected.

LONDON, June 6.—The Venezuelan question has again crept to the front. The Speaker says it hears disquieting news in connection with the negotiations looking to a peaceful settlement of the boundary dispute. It adds, however, that nothing definite has yet happened, and says that perhaps there is no cause for immediate anxiety.

"But," the Speaker continues, "two facts are perfectly clear. First, that the report of the American commission is expected ere long, and, in the event of our refusal to accept its recommendations, we shall have an outburst of feeling in the United States compared with which that of last December will seem trifling. Second, under these circumstances, the foreign office is not making any attempt to hasten a close of the incident, and is simply nursing the old plan of letting things drift. We can speak with confidence when we say that in the highest quarters there is a feeling of grave anxiety as to the future of the question."

The chief political feature of the week has been the furore created by an Italian green book relating to the communications exchanged with great Britain, regarding the Soudan expedition, and containing information which the opposition here complains the Marquis of Salisbury refused to comunicate to the British parliament. Several of the communications published in this green book are obviously intended for private information and were published by the premier, the Marquis Di Rudini, in order to damage his rival, Signor Crispi, without asking the consent of the British government.

Henry Labouchere raised the question in the house of commons yesterday afternoon, in an attack on the government, and in the course of his explanation A. J. Balfour

SEVERELY SNUBBED

the Italian government, saying that the latter's action in regard to the green book, he trusted, was an exceptional and accidental circumstance, which might find excuse in the recent affairs of the Italian administration. But he added no confidential communcation could proceed between the powers unless greater discretion was shown.

The incident recalls a similar breach of confidence upon the part of the Italian government in 1894, it publishing in a green book the opinions of the German, French and Belgian ministers regarding the bad faith of Venezuela in financial matters, resulting in Venezuela giving the ministers their passports.

It is understood that the Soudan expedition will advance from Akasheh about the middle of July, a month earlier than intended. Serious advances in force will follow. There is said to be great dissatisfaction in the native army, and one big defeat is expected to crush it.

The Daily News today prints a column interview with Miss Jane Addams, founder of the Hull House, of Chicago, who is now studying the east end of London, in which that lady is quoted as saying that she thinks London is more wicked than Chicago, whose faults, she explains, are those of youth and not anything like the vice that is to be found in the larger continental cities.

The sale of Shakespeare relics from the collection belonging to the Hart family, descendants of the poet's sister Jean, took place during the week and brought small prices. An oak writing desk was sold for three pounds; a curious dice and card box presented to Shakespeare by some members of the Spanish royal family, went for the same sum.

The next drawing room will be held at Buckingham palace, by the Princess of Wales, in behalf of the queen, on Wednesday next, June 10. The United States ambassador, Thomas F. Bayard, will present Mrs. Livingston Schuyler, Miss Grace Lonham and Miss Mitchell, all of New York, and Miss Elizabeth Shelley, of Alabama, at the request of the United States minister to Spain, Hannis Taylor.

The American steamship New York, which sailed from Southampton to New York today, had among her passengers Mr. and Mrs. Roswell Miller, Baron von Heyking, the German minister to China, and Prince Poniatowsky, who married Miss Elizabeth Sperry, of San Francisco.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The senate made some progress today toward clearing away the great appropriation bills, which stand ahead of adjournment. The Indian bill was finally disposed of, the contract school item being modified, so that Catholic schools will be abolished July 1, 1897. After discussing the items of battleships and armor plate most of the day, the senate declined, by a vote of 24 to 22, to accept the conference report, recommending three battleships and armor plate at a maximum of $425. The sundry civil conferees were instructed by unanimous vote to insist on the appropriations for new public buildings at the capitals of Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana, and additional sums for buildings at other points.

Mr. Dubois made a vigorous plea for public buildings at the new capitals. He said that it was notorious that the speaker of the house, and the chairman of the house committee on public buildings and grounds, declined to approve any new public buildings. And, yet, said Mr. Dubois, Speaker Reed resided in a place with a public building costing $1,159,000. The district represented by Chairman Milliken, of Maine, of the house committee on public buildings, had federal buildings in five towns. Mr. Dubois gave in some detail the Maine towns having public buildings. No doubt, he said, there was no need of further public buildings in Maine. The chairman of the house committee lived in a town which would not make a suburb of one of these Western capitals. The county seats in some of these new states were larger than any town in the district represented by these gentlemen (Reed and Milliken).

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) said it was an established policy to give new states public buildings at their capitals.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) thought the senate should take a firm stand on all proper public improvements; this government was not going into bankruptcy. After all the talk, there was a good deal of money in the treasury, perhaps, improperly raised by bonds; but, nevertheless, there. After further debate in favor of the need of public buildings, the senate conferees were instructed to insist upon all the public buildings items.

Mr. Hale presented the conference report on the naval appropriation bill. It fixed the number of battleships at three, and $425 per ton as maximum price of armor. Mr. Pettigrew (Rep., S. D.) attacked the report in vigorous fashion. He declared it was an outrageous concession to the combination between the Carnegie's and Bethlehem works. "What kind of a position is the Republican party going to be in in the coming campaign?" exclaimed Mr. Pettigrew. "You will hear from it at every school house meeting. We have an anti-trust law, yet we propose to become the third party to a trust."

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) said that, while he had favored four battleships, yet he would decline to support three if the armor was to be paid for at excessive cost. Mr. Gorman, one of the conferees, said that, while he did not join in the report, he was satisfied that the naval bill would be put in jeopardy if the three ships were not agreed to by the senate. Mr. Smith (Dem., N. J.) said the government was facing a combination making greater profits than any other class of concerns, except possibly bicycle manufacturers, and he urged a decisive stand against the combination.

When the debate closed the conference report was disagreed to 22-24. The bill was then recommitted to conference. After a brief executive session, a bill was passed to constitute a new division of the Eastern judicial district of Texas, and providing for the holding of terms of court at Beaumont, Tex., and then the senate adjourned.

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Ladies' Shirt Waist—This stylish shirt waist is made of figured percale, and displays detachable turn-back collar and cuffs. A distinctive feature of the garment is a yoke, cut in deep points both back and front. The usual stitched box-plait, fastened by studs or buttons, forms the closing in the center front. The fullness is disposed in gathers at the yoke and waist line, where it is kept in place by a draw string, thus rendering ironing very easy. The full bishop sleeves are finely gathered into the arm-size and finished at the wrists by stylish turn-back cuffs, which may be either of white linen or of the same material as the shirt. Lawn, chambray, gingham, percale, grass linen, cheviot, etc., are suitable for this pattern.

No. 20,591—Ladies' Shirt Waist, requires for medium size, 4¾ yards material 27 inches wide, 3⅞ yards 30 inches wide, or 3¼ yards 36 inches wide. Cut in five sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.