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THE WASHINGTON CRITIC.

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CONGRESS TO-DAY

THE MILLS MEN ARE IN HIGH FEATHER.

Mr. Bland Starts the Filibustering and Consideration of the Cowles Bill is Effectually Staved Off—After Disposing of Much Business the Senate Takes Up the Army Bill.

The Committee on Commerce had its hearings in the Senate this morning, and under Mr. Frye's direction scored successively by the passage of several bills establishing light-houses in various sections of the country. The bills were read rapidly and the presiding officer put the formal questions of their passage in a monotonous tone without pausing, something after this style: "Question-is-upon-ordering-bill-to-be-read-third-time." Then: "Shall-the-bill-pass—Senators-in-the-affirmative-will-say-aye-negative-no-the-ayes-appear-to-have-it-the-ayes-have-it-the-bill-is-passed-the-title-will-stand-approved-as-read-the-clerk-will-report-the-next-bill. (Long breath.) And so on ad infinitem until Mr. Frye's docket was cleared.

The Senate was in an indulgent mood and considerable minor business was transacted in the way of passing small bills until Mr. Dawes drew the line and called up the Indian Appropriation bill.

The House played at cross-purposes this morning. From 10 o'clock, the meeting hour, until 11, no business was transacted, for, in Mr. Bland's opinion, not enough members were present to warrant the consideration of bills by unanimous consent, and he raised the point of no quorum. At 11 o'clock Mr. Bland relented and allowed the House to proceed to business. But what business to proceed to was the question. There were a number of members advocating measures which to them seemed all important. Mr. Hemphill claimed this as District day, but his claim was jumped by Mr. Crisp, who wanted to locate the Sullivan-Felton election case. Mr. Sayers was worried about his Deficiency Appropriation bill, and Mr. Peel and Mr. Hatch were in a stew over some conference reports. The conference reports, being privileged, were allowed to come in and were quickly agreed to. Then Mr. Crisp made the fight for his election case, backing it against the appropriation bill, and the House agreed to consider the election case. But the Republicans could not stand this. The consideration would result in unseating a Republican. So, by the simple, but effective, process known as filibustering, they proceeded to down the election case.

The filibustering continued, much to the disgust of Mr. Sayers, but it was a pic-nic for Mr. Mills, as he saw the onus of the filibustering laid upon the Republican while it starved off the resolution which would let in the Cowles Revenue bill.

SENATE.

In the Senate to-day the following light-house bills were passed: House bills for certain lights on the coast of Mississippi at Pearl River and Pascagoula; for the reestablishment of the lighthouse at Point Isabel, Tex.; for lights at the Western end of Coney Island, $25,000; for light-house and fog-signal on the eastern end of the outer breakwater at Chicago; for light-house at Hecate Head, Ore., $80,000, and a steam tender for the great lakes. All of them are provided for in the Sundry Civil bill.

Also the following House bills: For light-house on St. Catherine's Island, Ga., $20,000, to establish the light and fog signal at Humboldt, Cal., on a more secure site; for a light ship at the wreck of the steamship Oregon in New York Harbor; for light-house at Eleven Foot Shoal off Point Peninsula, Lake Michigan; for sundry lights in Lakes Erie, Ontario and Michigan; for light-house and fog bell on Oyster Bed Shoal, Hudson River, N. Y., $55,000; three bills were passed with amendments and conferences asked.

Conference was asked on Senate bill for light-house and fog signal on Orchard Shoals, Princess Bay, N. Y.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

The following House bills were passed: In regard to collection districts in Texas; to extend the limits of the port of Memphis, Tenn.; to authorize the Union Gas Company to lay conduit pipes across the Ohio River; for life-saving station at Coquitte River, Oregon; to authorize the city of Lake View, Ill., to erect a crib in Lake Michigan for water purposes; to admit to register the steamer George H. Parker, owned in Michigan.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill for a light-house on Diamond Shoal, off Cape Hatteras, N. C.

HOUSE BILLS REPORTED.

The following House bills were reported from the Committee on Commerce and placed on the calendar: To approve and ratify the construction of a railroad bridge over the Red River at Shreveport, La.; to amend the act authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Missouri River, nea St. Charles.

Mr. West said that he would ask the Senate to-morrow to proceed to the consideration of bridge bills.

A message from the President, vetoing a pension bill for Edwin L. Warner, was presented and referred.

Senator Plumb, offering an amendment to an appropriation bill, used the word "hereinbefore." Senator Riddleberger arose in his place in the Senate and said: "I should like to know the meaning of that word 'hereinbefore.'"

"Just the opposite of hereinafter," said Mr. Plumb.

"But I should like to know the meaning of the word," persisted Mr. Riddleberger.

"If the Senator from Virginia will apply to the clerk he will furnish him a dictionary," said the Senator from Kansas, and the business of the Senate proceeded without further interruption.

The Senate agreed to the conference reports on the bills granting right of way through the Indian Territory to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company and to the Leavenworth and Rio Grande Railway Company.

MRS. SHERIDAN'S PENSION.

The request for a conference on the House amendments to the Senate bill granting a pension to Mrs. General Sheridan (reducing it from $3,500 to $2,500 and making it subject to the pension laws), was withdrawn by Mr. Davis and the amendments were concurred in.

Mr. Sabin offered a resolution which went over until to-morrow, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the discontinuance of certain land offices.

House bill to divide a portion of the Sioux reservation in Dakota was passed.

On motion of Mr. Bowen Senate bill to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Southern Ute Indians in Colorado and to make the necessary appropriation for carrying it into effect was taken up.

Mr. Plumb moved to insert an additional section to construe the agreement as validating claims on lands that have been entered.

Mr. Dawes opposed the amendment, and Mr. Plumb modified it by making it apply only to entries under the mining law. The bill was then passed. Mr. Allison then moved to proceed to the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. Blair unsuccessfully tried to induce Mr. Allison to allow his prohibition amendment to come up. The Army bill was then taken up. Mr. Riddleberger tried to secure an executive session, but in vain. The Senate then, a little after 3 o'clock, listened to eulogies on the late Representative Burnes, Mr. Cockrell speaking first.

HOUSE.

In the House to-day, immediately after the reading of the journal, filibustering was commenced by Mr. Bland of Missouri, who raised the point of no quorum. After a short delay he withdrew his point, so as to enable C. F. Booher of Missouri to qualify as the successor of the late James N. Burnes. When Mr. Booher had qualified and the journal approved, Mr. Bland moved a recess of thirty minutes, the result of which consumed the time until the hour of 11 o'clock, Mr. Bland having accomplished his object in nullifying the order assigning one hour to the consideration of measures called up by unanimous consent withdrew his motion.

Mr. Hatch of Missouri asked unanimous consent to non-concur in Senate amendments to the Agricultural Appropriation bill, but Mr. Sherman of New York objected.

The conference report on the bill authorizing the Leavenworth and Rio Grande Railroad Company to construct a road across the Indian Territory was submitted by Mr. Peel of Arkansas.

Mr. Crisp of Georgia, in the interest of the California contested election case, raised the question of consideration, and the House, on a vote by tellers—127 to 43—decided to consider the conference report. A demand for the yeas and nays was made by Mr. O'Neall of Indiana. A sufficient number not coming to his support, he resorted to filibustering methods, and moved an adjournment. He was assisted by Mr. Bland, who interjected a motion that when the House adjourn to-day it be until Wednesday next.

These motions were, however, withdrawn after a waste of time and the conference report agreed to. The House also agreed to the conference report on the bill granting right of way through the Indian Territory to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.

Senate amendments to the Agricultural Appropriation bill were non-concurred in.

The contested election case was then called up by Mr. Crisp of Georgia, but Mr. Sayers of Texas antagonized it with the Deficiency Appropriation bill and raised the question of consideration.

THE FILIBUSTERING RESUMED.

The yeas and nays were ordered and the House, by a vote of yeas 115, nays 102, decided to consider the election case, but Mr. McKenna of California, who had voted in the affirmative, moved a reconsideration. Mr. Crisp moved to table the motion. The Republicans refrained from voting and on the announcement of the result, yeas 124, nays 0, a point of no quorum was raised and a call of the House ordered.

COMMITTEE WORK.

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE.

The House Committee on Appropriations at its meeting this morning considered the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Among the Senate amendments that the committee agreed to were the following: Appropriating $2,000 to publish the customs tariff; $2,500 to ventilate the Supreme Court room; $1,000 for regilding the pictures in the rotunda; $2,000 for a survey for a deep water harbor in the Gulf of Mexico; providing for the purchase of sites and erection of pedestals for statues of Sheridan, Logan and Hancock; lighting the Raritan River, N. J.; authorizing the purchase of land for memorial tablets at Gettysburg and roadways thereto.

GENERAL CAPITOL NOTES.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: Passed Assistant Engineer David Jones to be Chief Engineer, U. S. N.; Passed Assistant Engineer James H. Chasmar to be Chief Engineer; Assistant Engineer Reynold T. Hall to be Passed Assistant Engineer; Assistant Engineer Ira N. Hollis to be Passed Assistant Engineer; Lieutenant Frank F. Fletcher, junior grade, to be a Lieutenant; Ensign Percival J. Werlich to be a Lieutenant, junior grade, and Catherine J. Piatt to be a Postmaster at Watsontown, Pa.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS DISHEARTENED.

Southern Democrats who favor the passage of the Cowles Internal Revenue bill were somewhat disheartened this morning at the evident intention of Democrats to oppose the measure by filibustering against its consideration. This policy was evidenced to-day when Mr. Bland resorted to obstructive tactics to kill off the morning hour, and subsequently when the California election case was thrust forward to further obstruct it. Mr. Cowles said this morning that more than one-half the Democrats would vote for the bill could a square vote on it be had.

AUTHORIZED TO CONTINUE SITTING.

The Senate to-day agreed to the resolution authorizing the Select Committee on Irrigation to take testimony at any place in the United States, and authorizing the Committee on Indian Affairs to continue the Indian tradership investigation.

ALLEGED BRIBERY OF CHEROKEES.

The Senate to-day adopted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information touching the bribery of the Cherokee Council by cattlemen, and for a copy of the report of Special Agent Owens on the subject.

THE SEAL FISHERIES.

Mr. Stockbridge introduced in the Senate to-day a bill to amend the act for the protection of seal fisheries. It is the same as the bill reported from the House committee.

ROSES FOR MR. BLAIR.

Mrs. S. D. La Fetra of the District W. C. T. U., on behalf of the National W. C. T. U., sent to Senator Blair to-day a bunch of roses, which adorned the Senator's desk throughout the afternoon.

THEY WON'T DINE TOGETHER.

The District Judges Decline the Invitation of the Bar Association.

The annual dinner given by the Bar Association of this city comes off to-morrow evening at Chamberlin's. The invitations, to which are appended the names of Richard Smith, Enoch Totten, Wm. E. Earle, Joseph K. McKammon and Edwin B. Hay, were out for the 6th, but the dinner was postponed because of Judge Merrick's death. They read:

"SIR: The third annual dinner of the Bar Association, to the Justices of the Supreme Court, of the District Courts and of the Court of Claims, will be held at Hotel Chamberlin, on Wednesday, the 6th day of February, at 8 o'clock p. m. As a large number of the invited guests have signified their intention of being present, a full attendance of the members of the association is requested."

The relations of the Bench and Bar Association have not, however, been of that cordial character which would call for an exchange of courtesies and pleasant chat at the festal board. On the contrary, the association has just passed resolutions to be sent to Congress which were not flattering or friendly to the incumbents on the Bench. Several of the invitations to the District Judges have been formally declined, and it is said that every one of them has signified his intention of being absent. If this is the case, the Bar Association will have only the judges of the Court of Claims to entertain.

A Pleasant Evening Promised.

The Young People's Union of the Church of the Reformation will give a reception to their friends to-morrow evening in the lecture room of the church. An interesting programme has been arranged. Rev. W. E. Parson, the pastor, will give a half-hour lecture on his travels in Hong Kong. All are invited to attend.

HOTEL ARNO is the finest in the city.

CAUSED BAD LUCK

THE "DEAD-CAT ROW" DID NOT WORK WELL.

John Baggett Hit in the Head With a Brick in a Row in Foggy Bottom—His Assailant Claims that the Other Fired at Him With a Revolver.

John Baggett played the "dead-cat row" yesterday.

He says he didn't; in fact, he says he didn't play policy at all, but appearances are against John's story. In the first place Mr. Anderson says the game was running in full blast, and John was there. Then, too, there was a dead cat in front of John's house on L street, and any negro policy devotee will always play the dead-cat row if they see dead cat when they come out of the house in the morning. So it is probable that John put his money on 3-21-52. And he lost.

His luck was very bad, for he not only lost his money, but he lost a tooth, and he was hit in the face with a brick, and his lip was so badly cut that Dr. Mundell had to take three stitches in it in sewing it up afterward. It seems that a crowd of young negro men were patronizing a policy game that a negro man runs in connection with his grocery store in "Foggy Bottom." John was drunk, and, as he lost his money on the dead-cat row, he lost his temper in proportion.

Another young negro, named Dave Ashley, had luck that was as good as John's was bad. Dave didn't seem to be able to loose. John was a trifle drunk, too, and finally he said something about a fool for luck, and Dave retorted. Dave, too, had sense enough to know when to stop, and about 6 o'clock he started home. He said the company was none too good and that as it was Sunday night he wanted to go to church. So he dropped out of the game and started for his home on E street, near the Naval Observatory.

John and his friends followed Dave, and the quarrel that started in the gambling den, with the grocery store attachment for a "blind," was renewed on the street. The police of the Third precinct, in which the fight took place, are entirely ignorant of the occurrence, and it cannot be learned positively who did all the shooting. Ashley's friends, though, say that Baggett drew his revolver on the corner by the grocery store where the game is run and fired three or four times at Ashley, but missed him every time. Then Dave picked up a brick and fired it at John with much better results than followed the shooting, for he hit John in the mouth and knocked him senseless.

There is a pool of blood on the bricks on the corner by the store as big around as a hat where John lay till his friends picked him up and washed the blood from his face as well as they could at the hydrant across the street.

Then John went to Dr. Mundell's house and the Doctor sewed up the hole in his face.

There was a great deal of excitement over the affair, and a mob of negroes chased Dave home and crowded around his house, howling for vengeance.

After Dave saw the man he hit with the brick fall he thought he had killed him and ran down the street to his home. He went into the house by the back door and went to bed at once. He heard the mob of infuriated negroes howling about the house, but Dave is no fool and he staid inside, and it is well for him that he did, because he would have had but a scant show for his life if the mob of drunken negroes had got a chance at him.

Davis' aunt asked him what was the matter, and he told her the crowd at the store where the policy writing was going on had taken offense at something he said and one of them had shot at him until his revolver was emptied, and that he had him with a brick. The neighborhood is about as bad as there is in the city, and everybody that knows anything about the fight keeps still for fear of being "done" by the fighters in case the police should find out about it and arrest somebody. The pistol shots aroused the whole neighborhood, and for a while Foggy Bottom was in an uproar. The mob of avengers howled about Dave Ashley's house for quite a while, and then finding that he would not come out and give them a show at him, they went away.

Two friends of Baggett's went in and tried to see him, but he would not come down stairs. They said that it was not Baggett that did the shooting, and told a story to the effect that one of them did the shooting himself to frighten Baggett's friends. He said he shot at Dave to make the Baggett crowd think that he was their friend. Naturally, everybody concerned is anxious to keep the police from learning anything about the case. Baggett's injuries are not likely to prove fatal, but he won't play "the dead-cat row" any more.

Another Shooting Affray.

Frank Henson, colored, entered the saloon of Charles Windholz, at the corner of Ninth and F streets, to-day, and asked for lunch. It was handed to him, but while discussing the menu he managed to smash a plate. Thomas Stogle, the bartender, asked him to settle for the damage done, which Henson declined to do in language more forcible than elegant.

He finally called Stogle a G—d—s—of a b—, at which the latter picked up his revolver and fired four shots rapidly at his antagonist. Fortunately, however, but one shot took effect, and that in the tip of his finger.

Both men are locked up in the First Precinct Station-House. Stogle is charged with assault with intent to kill and Henson with profanity.

THE READING STRIKE.

An Outline of What the Report Will be.

The New York *Herald* this morning devotes a full page to a special dispatch from Philadelphia which claims to outline the report shortly to be made to Congress by the committee appointed by the House of Representatives about a year ago to investigate the cause and effect of the strike of employes of the Reading Railroad Company (then pending), and to investigate the difficulties existing in Pennsylvania between the mining and transportation companies and their employes, and to make such recommendations as may seem to the committee necessary to remedy existing evils. The report of this committee, according to the *Herald's* correspondent, will declare that most of the labor troubles of the anthracite regions arise from managerial speculations and the fact that the railroad companies are permitted to mine as well as transport coal. The report intimates that the managers of the Reading Company deliberately brought about the strikes both among its miners and among its railway employes after the Reading had mined and transported most of its full quota of coal as agreed upon by the anthracite pool. The policy of the coal companies in combining with the transportation companies (usually controlled by the same persons), to "freeze individual mining operators out of their business," is referred to and strongly condemned.

The New States.

The four new States will send five Representatives to the House at Washington, and eight Senators to the upper branch of Congress. At the election last fall for Territorial delegates, Washington gave a Republican majority of 7,371; Montana gave a Republican majority of 5,126; North Dakota gave a Republican majority of 11,482, and South Dakota gave a Republican majority of 15,567.

Death of Colonel Tracy.

Colonel James G. Tracy died Saturday night at 8 o'clock, after a brief illness.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S PLANS.

What He and the Cabinet Will Do In the Near Future.

President and Mrs. Cleveland will find this as notable a week as any they have spent in the White House, says the Baltimore *Sun*. Their impatience to get out of the house, now that the time has come so near, is very manifest. In keeping with the thoroughly dignified course they have both assumed, they have decided to leave there on Friday. They will be Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild's guests until the 5th of March, when they go to New York. This action will be thoroughly appreciated by the in-coming President, as it will relieve him of the embarrassment of sending his extra luggage anywhere but at once to the White House.

It is known that the President's determination to expedite his departure from the Mansion was the remembrance of what occurred when he himself was the object of the popular attention four years ago, and the small amount of interest that was shown at the same time to President Arthur. The President has remarked lately, in discussing this very subject, that he never will forget the expression on Arthur's face on the night of the Inauguration ball, when everybody's eyes were centered on his successor. It is presumed that Mr. Cleveland will give as few similar opportunities to the public the coming week as possible, and he desires in no sense to detract from the interest which always surrounds a new President.

PLANS OF CABINET OFFICERS.

Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild are in no special hurry to leave this city and their comfortable residence on New Hampshire avenue. They are in mourning retirement on account of the death of Mr. Fairchild's father. Mrs. Fairchild, never having witnessed the Inaugural ceremonies, had hoped to enjoy the pleasure this time. The Fairchilds will live in New York city.

Secretary Bayard will not break up his household here until time to open up his Wilmington home, late in the spring or early summer. He wants a rest, and can get it best in the quiet surroundings of a happy home. Miss Florence Bayard is working energetically for the success of a concert next Friday evening for the benefit of the Catholic orphan asylums, which will be given at the Holy Cross Academy. Miss Bayard, Miss Bancroft, Miss Dahlgren, Miss Taylor and Miss Squire, who form a banjo quintette, will contribute a number to the programme, as they are music pupils at the academy. The assemblage promises, socially, to be a brilliant one.

Secretary and Mrs. Endicott will remain here during the month of March, when the lease of their house, the Pendleton residence, expires. Later in the season they will probably go to Birmingham, England, on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, returning in time for the autumn wedding of W. C. Endicott and Miss Thoron.

Secretary and Mrs. Vilas will also remain here until their final departure for the West, in the summer. Mrs. Vilas is slowly improving in health.

The Postmaster-General and Mrs. Dickinson think of a restful stay during part of Lent down at Fortress Monroe, but will not give up their house here until the warm weather.

Secretary and Mrs. Whitney will get away speedily to New York city, where their home is ready for them. Their hospitalities have never abated any more than if they intended a stay of four years. To-morrow Mrs. Whitney has given the use of her ballroom for the benefit concert for little Mamie Morrice, a wonderfully-gifted child, who is now under Mrs. Thurber's instruction in New York. The concert is to provide means to send her abroad to finish her musical education.

Colonel Lamont is as keenly impatient to get away from here as his chief. He takes his family to New York on the afternoon of March 4, and will live for the present at the Victoria Hotel, where the Clevelands will also reside.

INAUGURATION NOTES.

The Work Going Ahead Rapidly on the Pension Building.

The frame of mind that the Democratic officials in all the departments are in is far from pleasant. But to the Pension office people this week is peculiarly fraught with unpleasantness. Every flag, every streamer, every electric light put up for the ball under their very noses in the Pension Office is an additional barb on the arrow of disappointment. The decoration of the great court for the ball is progressing rapidly. The upper galleries and roof are about decked out, and the six great pillars are now being fixed.

A dozen tripple rings of gas-pipe, with pendant electric lights, are being put in place, and the lights will be tested Friday night.

Two or three score of men are at work on the decorations, and the force is to be largely increased the day after to-morrow, and still further accessions to the force will be made the next day.

Mator A. H. S. Davis, wife and daughter, returned Saturday evening from their trip to New York and Philadelphia. The Major this morning had a conference with Mr. Beck and Henry Coleman of Philadelphia relative to the final arrangements for the orchestral music for the Inaugural Ball. They are much pleased with the padoga for the music stand, pronouncing it the handsomest they ever saw.

Inspector Entwisle and five assistants were engaged all day in the inspection of the reviewing stands erected for the Inauguration. They are erected much more substantially this year than at any previous time, because the plans had to be approved by the inspector before the stands were erected.

General Hastings will arrive from Philadelphia this afternoon, and it is expected that he will remain in this city to attend to the Inauguration business until it is all over.

The Floor and Promenade Committee will meet Saturday afternoon in the Pension Office.

The Committee on Civic Organizations will meet Wednesday to arrange important details as to that portion of the parade under its charge.

Permits for private reviewing stands were issued by the Building Inspector to-day as follows: Z. D. Gilman, 627 Pennsylvania avenue; F. M. Lewis, 1215 Pennsylvania avenue; Johnson Bros., 1740 Pennsylvania avenue; James L. Barbour, 614 Pennsylvania avenue; P. H. Hill, 805 Market Space; Central National Bank, Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue; John Harris, 1337 E street; Levi & Levy, 1000 Pennsylvania avenue; W. B. Williams, 1002 D street; Peters & Young, 456 and 458 Pennsylvania avenue; F. M. Buckingham, 1223 Pennsylvania avenue; R. I. Fleming, Fifteenth street and New York avenue; R. H. Darby, 1308 F street; George E. Calvert, 1309 Pennsylvania avenue; W. D. Clark & Co., 811 Market Space; W. S. Blanchard, 1224 Pennsylvania avenue; James F. Oyster, 900 Pennsylvania avenue; James Y. Davis, 1201 Pennsylvania avenue; Jackson & Co., 626 Pennsylvania avenue.

A Great Encouragement.

There are no people who secure more substantial aid and encouragement in accumulating funds towards obtaining homes than the members in the Equitable Co-operative Building Assocation. The Equitable has continually increased from the first month it commenced busiuess. It has made nearly 1,500 loans to the members to purchase property and there has been but one case of a failure or foreclosure. Over $1,130,000 has been returned to the shareholders of their monthly savings, upon which $61,403.96 profits have been paid. And still the assets remaining are $971,539.64. Showing the vast amount of business that has been successfully transacted, and indicating the great amount of good done, not only to the members, but in the growth of the city. Information concerning the working of the Equitable can be obtained from the secretary, John Joy Edson, Equitable Building, 1003 F street.

LATE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

The President has approved the act for a life-saving station near the mouth of St. George River, Maine; the act to ratify the agreement submitted by the Shoshones, Bannocks and Sheepeaters of the Fort Hall and Lemhi reservation in Idaho; the act granting the title of the United States on certain lands to the County of Randolph, Ill.; the act granting the right of way to the Yankton and Missouri Valley Railroad Company through the Yankton reservation, Dakota; the act for the relief of the heir of Jacob Cramer; the act directing the survey of the road from the Aqueduct Bridge to Mount Vernon; the act authorizing a bridge or bridges across the Mississippi River at La Crosse, Wis.; the act for the relief of the Albermarle and Chesapeake Canal Company; the act granting to the Big Horn Southern Railroad Company a right of way across the Fort Custer Military Reservation; the act to change the date of the March term of the District Court for the Northern District of Georgia; the act to authorize the Cheyenne Street Railroad Company to build its road across the Fort D. A. Russell Military Reservation; the act for a bridge across the Missouri River at Leavenworth, Kan.; the act to provide for writs of error or appeals to the United States Supreme Court in all cases involving any question of jurisdiction of the courts below; the act to authorize the Court of Claims to judicate the claim of the Old Settlers or Western Cherokee Indians; the act granting a right of way across Fort Lovell Military Reservation to the Pima Land and Water Company, and the acts granting pensions to Thompson D. Hartfield, Thomas Lannigan, Ellen Edwards, George W. Dickinson, Eliza Parrish, Mary Reyhobls, Enoch B. Vise, Maria C. McPherson, Mary Thompson, John Van Arsdale, Thomas Davy and J. H. Adams.

Carrigan's Sentence Commuted.

Daniel Carrigan, who was convicted in this city in 1885 of defrauding the Government, while an official of the Navy Department, and sentenced to six years in the Albany Penitentiary, had his sentence commuted by the President to-day. In indorsing the application for pardon President Cleveland says: "This application is only entitled to consideration on account of the time after sentence that the convict was kept in the jail at Washington as a witness for the Government, and on account of his being deprived of the deduction of the term of imprisonment for good conduct during the time he was in jail. This should be made up to him if he has earned it. If he had been committed to the prison when his sentence began to run and had behaved well, his term, after deducting good time, would have expired June 6, 1889. His sentence is therefore commuted so that it shall expire June 6, 1889, upon the express condition that his conduct in prison has thus far been, and shall continue to be such as to entitle him, under the law, to full deduction for good behavior."

A Decision on Etchings.

A New York gentleman has been informed by the Treasury Department that etchings made in New York by a French etcher, after a painting by Jules Breton, which are to be sent to France in order that Mr. Breton may affix his signature to them, will not be liable to duty on their return to this country.

A Murderer's Sentence Commuted.

The President to-day commuted the sentence of Kis-Ku-da, alias "Socate," to imprisonment for life. This convict was convicted in New Mexico of murder and sentenced in October, 1888, to be hanged on the 9th of November of the same year, but a respite was granted in order to give an opportuity to investigate his case.

Miscellaneous Matters.

The national bank notes received by the United States Treasurer for redemption to-day amounted to $324,831.

Bond offerings to-day aggregated $76,600, as follows: 4s, $500, at 129½, and 4½s, $76,100, at 109¾.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day appointed the following storekeepers and gaugers: James H. Harper, Ibex, Ky., and Robert F. Bull, Louisville, Ky.

THE LAST WEEK OF THE SESSION.

The Programme in the House—Condition of the Bills.

This is the last week of the Fiftieth Congress, and in both Houses it will be devoted to such legislation as is immediately necessary. For a time there was a general belief that there would be an extra session called by President Harrison in the early part of April, but now it is thought that if there is an extra session it will not be called before October. The appropriation bills are in such position that it will take a very unusual and unexpected complication to prevent the passage of any of them. The bill to admit the Territories has become a law and the only business of vital importance which the Fiftieth Congress leaves unfinished is the revenue business. If the Direct Tax bill should be signed by the President the necessity for the reduction of the revenue will not be immediate and it is thought that President Harrison will not think it necessary to call together the Fifty-first Congress until October.

Of the appropriation bills, two—the Sundry Civil and the Agricultural bills—were passed by the Senate last week. The Army bill is on the calendar and will be taken up early this week. The Postoffice bill is in the hands of the Appropriation Committee, but it will be reported probably to-morrow. The Deficiency and Indian bills have not come from the House. The consideration of the four appropriation bills and the discussion of the resolution for the investigation of election outrages in various States will fill out the Senate's last week. The elections resolution will hardly come to a final vote. The Democrats appear anxious to talk on it at great length, and it is probable they will prevent its adoption. If this is assured before the end of the week the resolution may be laid aside and the resolution relating to Texas election matters taken up instead.

By mutual understanding the tariff fight in the House was suspended on last Friday, that the decks might be cleared for the final action, which will probably commence to-morrow. The General Deficiency bill comes up to-day as unfinished business. It will take but a few hours to dispose of it. This will be followed by the Indian Appropriation bill. Mr. Peel, who has it in his charge, believes that there will be but little trouble in securing its passage. The bill will probably be out of the way by this evening, in time to allow the disagreements on the Sundry Civil and Naval Appropriations bills to be presented and considered.

Mr. Randall will demand to-morrow the consideration of the resolution which gives the Cowles-Randall Revenue bill the right of way. Upon this it is impossible to foresee the action of the House. Mr. Mills of the Ways and Means Committee has not yet decided what course he will pursue. By filibustering tactics he can prevent the resolution being even considered. If it can be brought to a vote it will pass by 100 majority. Great pressure is being brought to bear on Mr. Mills by his friends not to interpose obstructive motions. It is claimed, especially by the Southern Members, that it is bad policy to place the Democratic party in that position in the face of the almost universal demand for the repeal of the tobacco tax. This pressure may finally overcome Mr. Mills' determination to resist at all hazards the passage of the bill. With this resolution out of the way Mr. Crisp will call up the California election case, Mr. Dunn his Alaska bill, Mr. Ford his Immigration bill, Mr. Oates his Naturalization bill, Mr. McCreary his Edmunds Panama resolution. Should Mr. Mills keep to his present resolution to use all parliamentary means to defeat the Cowles' bill, those measures will die with the Congress.

Convicted of Stealing Pork.

Charles Jackson, a colored man with English side whiskers, was convicted in the Criminal Court to-day on the charge of having broken into W. Neitze's warehouse, on Water street, and stolen a quantity of pork.

HOT WORDS PASS.

A SCENE AT THE DISTRICT BUILDINGS THIS MORNING.

Residents of South Washington Think That the Attorney for the District Should Look After the Interests of Their Section—Mr. Dwyer Becomes Emphatic.

Messrs. Philip N. Dwyer and Charles H. Barker of South Washington had another conference with the Commissioners to-day relative to the encroachment on the streets of that section by the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, and also as to what report the Attorney made on their communication of last Saturday. They stated that their attorney has advised them that it was the duty of Attorney Riddle to enter proceedings against the railroad company, instead of requiring them to make affidavit to their grievances.

They also stated that the granting of the permits to occupy H street southeast, and to enter Bergner & Engels' place on Virginia avenue, have inflicted personal injury on them and they intend to enter suit.

"If the Attorney's opinions are worth anything," said Mr. Dwyer, "these permits were issued in violation of law."

"The Attorney's opinion is worth more to me in this question than yours," said Commissioner Wheatley, "and we issued these permits after mature deliberation."

Mr. Dwyer complained that a permit has been issued to a railroad in one day, while it takes several days for him to get a reply to r
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debate on the elections resolution was allowed to continue, as it was evident that the Democrats did not intend to allow the resolution to be adopted at this session. They urged the advisability of allowing the matter to go over to the extra executive session, when it could be disposed of without interfering with the other business before the Senate.

It was finally decided to lay aside the resolution temporarily and to take up immediately the bill for the opening of the Sioux Indian Reservation. The understanding is that, when that is disposed of, the Seminole bill and then the Ute bill will be taken up, and, after them, Senator Cullom has given notice that he will call up the Oklahoma bill. It is expected that Senator Edmunds, the chairman of the caucus, will appoint a committee on order of business within a few days, and this committee will determine in the future what matters shall be taken up. The elections resolution will not be shelved entirely, but will be used by the Republicans to choke off objectionable legislation which may be urged from the Democratic side.

Real Estate Transfers.

Leighton & Pairo, trustees, to Eliza R. Gregory, lot 9, block 19, Brookland, $508.16.

Berand Leonard to John J. Leonard, part lots 1 and 28, square 538, $350.

Gilbert B. Towles, trustee, to Joseph Burden, sublots 93 to 98, square 557, $7,500.

Benjamin E. Messer to John K. Butler, lots 520 and 521, Uniontown.

Leighton & Pairo, trustees, to Allen C. Clark, lot 6, block 10, and lots 13 and 14, block 23, Brookland, $1,264.88.

Ella H. Pringle to Hugh M. D. Martin, part lot 29, John Sherman's sub Mt. Pleasant, $4,146.10.

Daniel McConville to Samuel M. McMillan, sublot 74, square 509, $3,000.

Charles B. Brookes to James Simpson, part lots 119 and 120, Chapin Brown's sub Pleasant Plains, $1,850.

Elizabeth M. Payne to Samuel Bieber, undivided ½ interest in sublots 4, 11, 12 and 13, square 966, $2,400.

Executors, etc., David L. Morrison to Louis Beyer, jr., part lot 2, square 320, $32,000.

Peter Taylor to George C. Esher, sublot 45, square 618, $150.68.

Furman J. Shadd to Alexander Frazier, lot 70, section 8, sub of Barry farm, $300.

Louis Meyer, jr., to Myron M. Parker, part lot 2, square 320, $32,000.

John H. Lane to James B. Wimer, lots 1 to 4, square 5, Eckington, $9,529.70.

Haliday Released on Bail.

Judge Montgomery to-day fixed bail at $2,500 in the case of William Halliday, charged with having caused the death of George Byron by a knife wound inflicted during an altercation. Halliday surrendered himself to-day. A question was raised by Prosecutor Lipscomb, when Campbell Carrington made the motion to admit to bail, as to whether the offense was bailable. The Court decided that it was, and Halliday was subsequently released, J. J. Daley and George T. Cumberland being his boudsmen.

Another Trial for Alice.

A new trial was to-day granted in the case of Alice Stewart, a colored woman convicted of having taken $57 that was in a toy bank in the house of Thaddeus A. Jones. The Court held that the ownership of the property was not properly alleged in the indictment.

Mississippi Members Dined.

Mr. Otto Sutro of Baltimore gave a dinner to the Mississippi delegation in Congress at his home last night. Among those present were Senator George, Colonel Charles E. Hooker, John M. Allen, T. C. Catchings, C. L. Anderson, and Thomas R. Stockdale of Mississippi, United States Senator E. K. Wilson, Mayor Latrobe, Judge Upshur Dennis, Hon. James B. Groome, Rev. Dr. W. U. Markland, Hon. J. Y. L. Findlay and others.

A NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.

President Corbin to Put on a Lot of Flyers.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—It is probable that inside of the next two years American travelers to Europe will be able to cross the Atlantic Ocean in American-built ships, flying the stars and stripes, manned by American crews and backed entirely by American capital and enterprise. From present indications the long-desired "American" line will become an established fact in reality as well as in name.

Austin Corbin, the financier, who is not only president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, but also controls the big network of railroads on Long Island, has an immense scheme on hand for the establishing and equipment of a line of transatlantic steamships which are to surpass anything of the kind afloat. A stock company is said to have been formed, composed of substantial capitalists with Mr. Corbin at their head, and with a capital stock of $10,000,000.

This company proposes to build six mammoth ocean steamships at a cost of not less than $1,250,000 each. These vessels will embody every possible modern improvement, and will be fitted up with every comfort and convenience that art can devise for the use of travelers. They are expected to be equal in speed to the famous Etruria and Umbria, and will carry only passengers, mail matter and express freight.

The line will run between Montauk Point, Long Island, and Liverpool. By landing incoming passengers at Montauk Point and then transferring them to New York by rail, it is believed that they will reach the latter city at least twelve hours ahead of the steamers coming to the docks in New York and Jersey City by way of the Narrows and New York Bay. To the ge European traveler this will be no siderable inducement.

will be asked from Congress for a ts for carrying the mails, as the ves- still be built with this purpose es- ly in view, and many Members of ress have already volunteered their the plan. Considerable work will to be done in the vicinity of Brooklyn way of arranging termini and to ad- g matters that railroad communica- from Montauk Point will be prompt efficient. This work is now being es- ed upon.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Explosion at Plymouth, Pa., Kills Nine Girls.

ILKESBARRE, PA., Feb. 25.—A terrible osion took place in a squib factory at nouth to-day at noon. Nine girls were ed to death and seventeen others rely injured.

PANIC AMONG THE LODGERS.

e in a New York Boarding House This Morning.

EW YORK, Feb. 25.—A fire in the lodg- house of Mrs. Sophia Miller, 129 El- ge street, early this morning, caused a ic among the lodgers. The flames ad rapidly and in a short time escape he stairs was entirely cut off. During excitement Tessie Hounan, aged nine- , one of the lodgers, jumped from the nd story window into the yard. She ck on her head and was probably fatally red. The firemen succeeded in rescuing others in safety.

he flames were soon got under control. total loss will not exceed $5,000. Fore- Cusick of engine 25 was carried down the second-stoey stairs while at the t of his men to the ground. He was rely injured about the head and right The police suspect that the fire was work of incendiaries, and two of the ale lodgers assert that there was a ng