THE CRITIC.

THE CRITIC is increasing in circulation faster than all the other daily papers in the District of Columbia.

THE WASHINGTON CRITIC.

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THE CRITIC'S circulation is Exceeded by only one daily paper in the City of Washington, and is rapidly gaining.

19TH YEAR--WHOLE NO. 5,793. WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1887. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GOVERNMENT GOSSIP.

Events of Interest in and About the Departments.

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

A Decision of Importance to Mr. Page of Rhode Island.

No Pay for No Work.—Comptroller Durham to-day rendered a decision that Representative C. H. Page of Rhode Island, the successor of Hon. W. A. Pirce, was only entitled to pay as a Congressman from the 25th of January, 1887, and not for the whole of the Forty-ninth Congress, as claimed.

New Maryland Postoffices. — Postoffices have been established and postmasters appointed at the following points in Maryland: S. K. Cole, Argo, Baltimore County; J. S. Hutchins, Bowens, Calvert County; J. M. Roberts, Capitola, Wicomico County, and V. T. Gibbons, Cokesbury, Somerset County.

Minor and Personal.

The National bank notes received to-day by the Treasurer for redemption amounted to $224,000.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in Executive Session Approves Presidential Selections.

The Senate in secret session has confirmed the following nominations:

Captain A. W. Greely, to be Chief Signal Officer.

Captain Robert M. O'Reilly, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon, with rank of major.

Captain Charles L. Heizman, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon, with rank of major.

Paul Clendennin of Illinois, George L. G. Anderson of Maryland, and Robert R. Ball of Virginia, to be assistant surgeons, with rank of first lieutenant.

To be Collectors of Customs—Horace C. Morse of New York, for the District of Cape Vincent, N. Y.; A. K. Delaney of Wisconsin, for the District of Alaska.

To be Surveyors of Customs—Owen McGloughlin of Iowa, for the port of Dubuque, Iowa; John M. Mercer of Iowa, for the port of Burlington, Iowa.

To be Registers of Land Office—Thomas F. Ashby of Nebraska, at Bloomington, Neb.; Sterling P. Hart of Nebraska, at McCook, Neb.

To be receivers of public moneys: E. F. Hudson of Nebraska, at Lincoln, Neb.; Jacob Steinmetz of Nebraska, at McCook, Neb.

To be Consuls: John Drayton of South Carolina, at Tuxpan; Wm. G. Allen of South Carolina, at Piedros Negras.

Postmasters: F. A. Ross, Tuscumbia, Ala.; E. F. Meeker, Bridgeport, Conn.; L. M. Monroe, New Canaan, Conn.; Hiram Hubert, Quitman, Ga.; E. K. Pittman, Leon, Iowa; Wm. K. Groome, Vicksburg, Miss.; Charles W. McCrum, Alexandria, Dak.; I. P. Powell, Montgomery City, Mo.; D. T. Whitsitt, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; C. E. Chofee, Springville, N. Y.; William McClintock, West Union, Iowa; F. I. Thompson, Curwensville, Pa.; S. E. Fleming, Huntingdon, Pa.; W. H. Beach, Rochester, Pa.; H. W. Hill, St. Charles, Minn.; Polk Reiley, West Troy, N. Y.; C. E. Sherk, Delphos, O.; G. W. McDonald, Attica, Ind.; Hugh McLaughlin, Iron Mountain, Mich.; A. M. Scott, Ashland, Neb.; J. W. Olsen, Galena, Ill.; S. R. Sanderson, Plano, Ill.; W. W. Bogue, Portland, Mich.; J. G. Van Putten, Holland, Mich.; E. M. Stebbins, Coudersport, Pa.; W. W. Armstrong, Cleveland, O.

Samuel F. Burch, to be Register of the Land Office at Valentine, Neb.

Henry R. Harris of Georgia, to be Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

To be Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank as Colonel: Lieutenants-Colonel Wm. D. Whipple, C. McKeever; Majors Oliver D. Greene, Samuel Breck, Henry C. Wood and James P. Martin.

Dabney H. Maury, to be Minister of the United States to the Republic of Columbia.

Samuel G. Glover of Arlington, Neb., to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Valentine, Neb.

G. W. Julian of Irvington, Ind., to be Surveyor-General of Mexico.

Chauncy R. Shultz of Missouri to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, Mo.

To be receiver of public moneys: Thomas W. Burchwell of Leadville, Col.; M. T. Allison of Grand Junction, Col.; at Gunnison Col.; E. A. Moreland of Minnesota at Taylor's Falls, Minn.

J. A. Jackson of Akron, N. Y., to be agent for the Indians of the New York agency in New York.

D. B. Tuttle of Nevada, to be Melter and Refiner of the Mint at Carson, Nev.

To be Consuls: Charles Greelet of California, at Algiers; John P. Campbell of California, at Tamatave.

To be Commodores: Captain J. H. Gillis of the District of Columbia; Lieutenant Commander F. McCurley of Maryland Captain W. P. McCann of the District of Columbia.

Commander G. C. Wiltse of Minnesota, to be Captain in the Navy.

Reuben A. Reeves of Palestine, Texas, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico.

Commodore Lewis A. Kimberly of Illinois, to be Rear Admiral in the Navy.

Postmasters—James E. Estabrook, Worcester, Mass.; G. L. Rice, North Adams, Mass.; O. D. Derr, Roanoke, Va.; M. Glennan, Norfolk, Va.; T. S. Murphy, Zanesville, O.

NOMINATIONS REJECTED.

The following nominations were rejected by the Senate this morning:

Oliver Shannon, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at North Platte, Neb.

Charles E. Daily, to be Register of the Land Office at Tucson, Ariz.

Waxem's Farewell Address.

THE CRITIC to-morrow will contain a full report of the address of farewell to the Forty-ninth Congress, delivered during the closing hours of the session, by Judge Wabash G. Waxem, the Member from Wayback. Let those who have tears prepare to shed them now.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Orders, Leaves, Furloughs, Court-Martial, Personals.

Major DeWitt C. Poole, paymaster, is acting as chief paymaster of the Department of the Columbia during the absence, on leave, of Major James P. Canby.

A new recruiting station has been ordered by General Stanley at Camp del Rio, Texas, and Captain Henry W. Sprole, Eighth Cavalry, is appointed recruiting officer there.

Major Richard Lodor, Third Artillery, is president of a general court-martial that convened to-day at Fort Monroe, of which First Lieutenant Charles Sellmer, Third Artillery, is judge-advocate.

Army Leaves Granted.—Lieutenant Erneste V. Smith, Third Infantry, Fort Missoula, Montana, forty days. Captain W. F. Carter, assistant surgeon, Fort Ringgold, Texas, one month sick leave. Captain Louis S. Tesson, assistant surgeon, reported last Monday at Chicago for duty as attending surgeon there.

Army Furloughs Authorized.—Sergeant Wm. Robinson, Troop B, Ninth Cavalry, Fort Du Chesne, Utah, four months; Trumpeter Charles Regelmeyer, Troop L, Fifth Cavalry, Fort Riley, Kansas, six months, to go abroad; Private James Ray, Troop G, Eighth Cavalry, Fort Clark, Texas, six months from August 1; Private Charles Stephens, Company C, Sixteenth Infantry, Fort Concho, Texas, four months; Private James Haywood, Company E, Twenty-Ninth Infantry, Fort Sill, Indian Territory, four months.

SOCIAL AND SEMI-SOCIAL.

No one welcomed the adjournment of Congress more than Mrs. Cleveland, as she is completely tired out from her recent onerous social duties, and wants a few weeks of undisturbed rest. Since Lent began, she has seen visitors with whom she made appointments, and has had piles of dainty missives, craving an audience, to look over and arrange for every day. She has endeavored to see all those who wished to meet her, and particularly the ladies of Senatorial and Congressional families who were about to leave town. Added to these has been the remarkable influx of distinguished strangers who have been presented by friends. Take it all in all, Mrs. Cleveland has had a fair intimation of how completely people regard the lady of the White House as a being who has no right to evince the least fatigue, no matter how much she is called upon to do, and her determination to accede to all the demands of her friends has strengthened the agreeable impression which so many thousands of her visitors have carried with them this winter.

Mrs. Folsom, who is now at Jackson, Mich., with her mother, Mrs. Harmon, will stay with her for some time. Mrs. Harmon has two other daughters near her, one in delicate health, so Mrs. Folsom feels it her privilege to take care of her mother during her illness. She went to her immediately last summer after her short stay with the President and Mrs. Cleveland after their marriage. Mrs. Cleveland does not anticipate a serious turn to her grandmother's illness.

Miss Hudson, Colonel Hudson's sister, gives a luncheon to-morrow to a large party of ladies.

The wife of Secretary Lamar leaves on Monday for a visit to her home in Macon, Ga. Mr. Lamar, jr., took his mother, wife and Miss Lamar yesterday to Mt. Vernon, which interesting place they enjoyed for the first time. Mrs. Blount and daughter and Miss Bacon accompanied the party.

Mrs. Cheatham and Miss Acklen go to Fortress Monroe on Saturday for a recuperating trip.

Mrs. Neill and Miss Courtwright give an afternoon tea to-morrow.

Ex-Senator Van Wyck's family will remain here until May, and then go to make their permanent home in Nebraska.

Mrs. Lamont was at home yesterday afternoon informally and had numbers of after 5 o'clock callers in her flower-decked parlors.

Mrs. Dolph's house was also the rendezvous for many agreeable people, and after 5 o'clock she presided at a lamp-lit tea table dispensing lemon tea, with which her visitors nibbled Angels' food and Passover bread. Miss Dolph and Miss Odenal met callers in the front parlor. Last night Mrs. Dolph gave a Bernhardt party.

Mrs. Cockrell was also at home informally.

Miss Waite left on Tuesday for Florida, accompanying her brother, Mr. C. C. Waite and his wife. Miss Genie Matthews is also traveling South with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Helyar expect soon to leave Washington, making a lengthy visit to their home in England before proceeding to Mr. Helyar's new post on the continent.

It is said Mrs. Laughton's luncheon guests on Tuesday brought away more and richer bric-a-brac than at any of the elegant luncheons which have so especially marked the past winter.

Dr. and Mrs. Bland entertained Professor Alfred Russell Wallace, the eminent English scientist, at their residence last night. A select party of literary and scientific ladies and gentlemen were invited to meet the Professor and hear him talk on his favorite theme, "Sociology."

PERSONAL MENTION.

—MR. AND MRS. C. F. MCLEAN of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* are in the city on a visit of pleasure, stopping at the Ebbitt.

—REPRESENTATIVE WM. WARNER of Kansas City and wife will leave to-morrow or next day for a trip to Florida, returning home by way of New Orleans.

—REV. J. P. NEWMAN of the Metropolitan Church of this city spoke at Baltimore last night on the "Outlook of the Times" at Monroe Street M. E. Church.

—W. R. DONELSON, ESQ., a leading attorney of St. Louis, is here. Mr. Donelson is son-in-law of the late ex-Congressman and railroad president, Thomas Allen of Missouri.

—M. C. CURTIS, formerly paying teller in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, is now assistant cashier of one of the Kansas City national banks. He will be generally remembered here as a worthy and capable young gentleman.

—REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND of the First Presbyterian Church preached the sermon at Philadelphia last evening, on the occasion of the installation of Rev. David Wells as pastor of the North Tenth Street Presbyterian Church. His text was 1. Cor., iv, 1: "Let a man so account of us as of the ministers of the Christ."

Six School-Houses.

The Commissioners are highly pleased with their success in getting permission to sell the twenty-one building lots on the east side of Seventh street, between O and P streets, for the school fund. This property will bring $50,000, and, with the regular appropriation, the Commissioners can build six eight-room buildings, which will be sufficient for the present demands and allow the Commissioners to abandon all rented buildings.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses have been issued as follows: Fred. Kopf and Amelia Muth; James Jackson and Elizabeth R. Allen; Jacob Hillery and Mary E. Mack; James B. Shester and Amanda Kines; Solomon Jefferson and Sophia Robinson.

Real Estate Transferred.

J. H. Walter has bought of S. P. Goss for $20,000 fifteen lots of Taylor's subdivision of Pleasant Plains.

H. H. Hayden has transferred to F. Wharton for $9,885 two lots on Connecticut avenue between R and S streets.

Increase in Canal Rates.

At a meeting of the directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at the Arlington this morning, it was decided to increase the rates for tolls and wharfage to forty cents a ton from twenty-six cents.

Grand Jury Indictments.

Geo. Carter, Lewis Dodson, Peter Robinson and Alex. Jackson, house breaking in the night; Chas. Dean and Emma Morgall, larceny; Benj. Gilley, perjury; two cases.

Prominent Hotel Arrivals.

WELCKER'S.—S. A. Hubbard, Hartford; J. F. Drain, Baltimore; Charles Bohler, Philadelphia.

BOOS.—W. E. McNully, Nashville; F. R. Pemberton, Philadelphia; Jonas Jones, Rochester; J. B. Philips, Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES.—John R. Tillett, Manassas; B. Goodman, New York; Charles T. Bland, Brooklyn; R. W. Constantine, Latrah, Pa.

EBBITT.—W. E. Fitch, Louisville; J. C. Reed, San Francisco; George H. Birch, Temple, London; D. Hammond, Canton, O.

NATIONAL.—F. W. Harrington, New York; Hon. J. N. Procede, New Jersey; General W. Laugden, Saratoga; C. D. Jones, Buffalo.

METROPOLITAN.—Hon. J. M. Brown, North Carolina; Hugh H. Colquitt, Georgia; F. C. Wheeler, Boston; C. P. Atmore, Louisiana.

ARLINGTON.—A. S. Dabney, Boston; E. T. Dobbins, Philadelphia; W. D. Eaton, Boston; John H. Vail, New York; C. Lynor, Rock Island.

WILLARD'S.—P. H. Degnon, St. Louis; J. B. Harris, San Francisco; Charles W. Sargent, Boston; C. T. Symmes, Lancaster, Mass.; Elias H. Lieberthal, Iron Mountain, Mich.

ADJOURNS SINE DIE.

The Forty-ninth Congress Numbered with the Past.

SCENES AT THE CAPITOL.

Interesting Glimpses of an All-Night Session.

WHAT CONGRESS HAS DONE

An Immense Amount of Business Left Undone.

THE FORTIFICATIONS FAIL.

The General Deficiency Lost for Want of Engrossment.

BAD FOR THE POTOMAC FLATS

Refusal of the President to Sign the River and Harbor Bill.

Despite the fact that a very great deal of time has been consumed in useless debates, a review of the work done by the Forty-ninth Congress, which expired to-day, discloses the fact that much has been accomplished in the way of enactment of general laws. Never were there so many bills introduced, and more were reported from committees than at any previous Congress. More, too, are left on the calendars as blasted hopes than was ever known at the expiration of a Congress.

There were introduced in the House of Representatives during the session just ended 11,259 bills and 263 joint resolutions. The last bill was introduced by Mr. Herbert of Alabama, and was for the payment of a private claim, while the last joint resolution was presented by Mr. Timothy Campbell of Brooklyn. Of these measures introduced 4,173 were reported back from the various committees with favorable or adverse recommendation, and a majority of them have died, so far as having any legislative status is concerned.

If they are to have any life in future Congresses they must be reintroduced. The last committee report was submitted by Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky, and was on the bill proposing to admit duty free, materials to be used in rebuilding Eastport, Maine, which was destroyed by fire.

There were introduced in the Senate 3,357 bills and 116 joint resolutions, and the per cent. reported from committees was a little higher than in the House. The last bill introduced in the Senate was by Mr. Hawley and was for a pension. The last bill reported from the committees and signed by the President were for the regular appropriations.

During the last two days of the session the calendars of the two houses increased in size rather than diminished, owing to reports made for the purpose of giving the character of the measures rather than with a view to bringing about their passage.

The House calendar is composed of 88 pages, representing 1,183 measures, as follows: In Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, 297; on the calendar without preferment, 189; on the calendar under the classification of private bills, 681; special orders, 10; bills reported from the private calendar undisposed of, 8; privileged reports and unfinished business, 13.

BILLS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Following are the titles of the acts of the second or last session of this Congress which have a general interest: Making an appropriation for the recoinage of silver coins; public printing, binding, etc.; extending the free delivery system of the Postoffice Department to every incorporated city or village with a population of 10,000, or having gross postal receipts of $10,000 a year; granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war; providing a school of instruction for cavalry and light artillery, and for the construction and completion of quarters and barracks at certain posts; fixing the day for the meeting of the electors of President and Vice President, and to provide for and regulate the counting of the vote for President and Vice President, and the decisions of questions arising thereon; regulating interstate commerce; amending the law relating to patents, trade-marks and copyrights; providing for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the prosecutions of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians; making an annual appropriation of $400,000 for arms and equipments for the military; providing for the execution of the provisions of article 2 of the treaty concluded between the United States and the Emperor of China, November 17, 1880, and proclaimed by the President of the United States on October 5, 1881; prohibiting any officer, agent or servant of the United States to hire or contract out the labor of prisoners incarcerated for violating the laws of the United States; providing for the sale of the Sac and Fox and Iowa Indian reservations in the States of Nebraska and Kansas, approved March 3, 1885.

The Senate.

The Senate at 2:30 a. m. to-day laid the Deficiency bill aside temporarily and received the conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

The bill appropriates, in addition to the running expenses of the Department, between $11,000,000 and $12,000,000 for the increase of the navy. The increase comprehends four new vessels, $2,000,000 for floating batteries and harbor defences, and $200,000 for work on vessels already begun, $2,000,000 for work on the monitors and $4,000,000 for armor plate and gun forgings.

At 5 a. m. Mr. Plumb reported a disagreement in conference on the District Appropriation bill, and a further conference was ordered.

The conference report on the Postoffice Appropriation bill was also reported, the Senate receding from its South American mail subsidy amendment, and this was agreed to.

The Deficiency bill was again taken up, and finally the bill and amendments were reported to the Senate and passed.

Mr. Allison presented the report on the Legislative bill, agreement having been reached on all points excepting as to clerks to Senators. He moved that the Senate insist on this amendment, which was agreed to.

A number of House Railroad Bridge bills were passed, among them the following: Across the Mississippi at Winona, Miss.; the Mississippi at Fort Madison; the Tennessee at Mussell Shoals' Canal; the Missouri, near Yankton, Dak., and the Sun Flower, the Yazoo and the Tombigbee in Mississippi.

At 6 a. m., on motion of Mr. Hoar, the Senate went into secret session. The doors were reopened at 10 a. m., the Senate having, in the meantime, taken a two hours' recess.

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

This was followed by a conference report, presented by Mr. Dawes, on the Fortification bill. He said it was with infinite regret that the Senate conferrees reported a disagreement. They had conceded much in order to reach a conclusion and save the essence and vitality of the measure needed to protect the coasts. The plans submitted he would have printed in the *Record*, so the country would judge where to lay the blame for failure on the part of this Congress to do anything toward inaugurating some efficient system of fortifications.

Mr. Hawley, another of the conferrees, said there was no fortification bill for the current year, nor for the next year; work was stopped and forts and Government property were left to go to rack and ruin for the coming two years. This statement of fact was an extraordinary indictment of "some body." He had no doubt if the whole subject had been left to the full and free deliberations of Congress something would have been done. Men had hung around the Capitol and tried to tie Congress to worn out old projects, such as cast iron 12-inch guns, but they had been completely foiled.

The consideration of the Fortifications bill was interrupted for the passage of several minor bills and was resumed at intervals and pursued in a desultory way, giving place whenever a conference committee was heard from, a bill engrossed and presented for signature or action proposed which was more likely to lead to definite results.

Messrs. Sherman and Saulsbury were, at 11:30, designated to wait upon the President to ascertain whether he desired to make further communication to Congress.

Mr. Hale announced that the Deficiency conferrees had agreed, but would probably be unable to secure the engrossment of the bill with its amendments by the hour of adjournment. On this hint the venerable Mr. Bassett took a stick and pushed the hands of the Senate clock back ten minutes.

Messrs. Cockrell, Harris of Arkansas, and Platt were announced as the committee to investigate the condition of the executive departments, the necessity for additional accommodations, etc., and the resolution was amended by striking out the provision for an inquiry as to the causes for delay in the public business.

THE DISTRICT APPROPRIATION.

The District Appropriation bill was received from the engrossing clerk at 11:40 and immediately signed by the presiding officer and dispatched to the President.

Mr. Pruden arrived and announced the approval of a number of bills. Messrs. Sherman and Saulsbury entered the Chamber at 12:05 by correct time, or 11:55 by the demoralized Senate time-piece, and reported that the President had no further communication to make to Congress.

THE SENATE ADJOURNS.

President pro tempore Ingalls announced, as his gavel fell: "The constitutional limitation of the Forty-ninth Congress has expired, and the Senate stands adjourned without day."

There was no sign or sound of excitement or demonstration. The Senate closed its session with perfect decorum, and in five minutes most of the Senators had withdrawn from the chamber.

IN THE PRESIDENT'S ROOM

an animated scene was presented. The President and Colonel Lamont arrived there at 11:50 and were joined by all the members of the Cabinet except Mr. Manning, who was represented by Mr. Fairchild. The District Commissioners were there also, to save the life of the District Appropriation bill, and excited members of conference committees on belated bills were on hand. The District bill came from the Senate at this moment, the ink still wet, and was signed, with few moments' delay.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency conferrees nervously pleaded for a few moments' time, but the President did not encourage an extension of the time beyond noon, and the bill failed for lack of a few moments' time to finish its engrossment. The Postoffice Appropriation bill got in in time and was signed hastily. A few unimportant bills were similarly fortunate in narrowly escaping death by limitation. The Deficiency and Fortifications bills were the only ones of the appropriation bills that did not reach the President, and the River and Harbor the only one upon which he refused or failed to act. The failure of the latter, of course, cuts off the Potomac flats appropriation.

The House.

The Forty-ninth Congress, which came in as a lamb, went out to-day with the roar of a lion. The confusion was something confounding. Nearly every member was in his seat or on the floor, for few remained still long at a time. The street cars going to the Capitol were loaded down, and every other vehicle imaginable by 10 o'clock had left a crowd which occupied every available space in the House galleries. Not alone the seats were occupied, but the people, eager to see the Forty-ninth Congress expire, jammed themselves into the aisles.

At 4 o'clock this morning Mr. Holman presented the conference report on the Legislative bill, the only disagreement being on the Senate amendment providing clerks for Senators. After some discussion the House receded from its disagreement to the Senate amendment and the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Long, and by unanimous consent, the House disagreed to the Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill, although it had not yet been received by the House, and the Speaker was authorized to appoint conferrees.

By 7 o'clock the galleries were well filled with spectators. By 11 o'clock every seat was occupied, and 2,000 people were present to witness the exciting scenes attending the last hours. Most of the members of the House had been up all night and looked weary and haggard. Books and papers were strewn about in the hall on the floor, and on the desks. Members loitered about the aisles and gathered in groups about the lobby entrances, presenting a scene of disorder and general demoralization. The floor looked as though a snow storm had covered it with a mantel of white, for apparently every Member had spent a good portion of the past night in tearing into tid bits all the waste paper in their desks.

A STUMBLING BLOCK.

At 11 o'clock an effort was made to pass the bill for a public building at Lafayette, Ind., over the President's veto. Tellers being appointed to count the vote, and half an hour being consumed in a vain endeavor to secure a quorum, the tellers had chairs brought and took seats, intending to pass the remaining hour of service in comparative comfort. Members stood about them and laughed and joked, apparently oblivious of the fact that precious time was slipping away. The people in the galleries, too, seemed to regard the whole affair as a sort of picnic, and laughed and joked at their sweet will. As the hour of 12 approaches the pressure for admittance to the galleries increases and the halls even are literally blockaded. Probably the most disorderly scene was when Mr. Butterworth rose to make an explanation relative to the Fortification bill. Mr. Tom. Reed said that the fact of the matter was that the only first class gun, the one adopted by almost every nation on the earth, had been excluded by the committee in order to favor a lot of botches. Mr. Butterworth retorted that what the gentleman from Maine said had not even a vestige of truth in it. This provoked applause on the Democratic side. Mr. Reed retorted that perhaps the gentleman did not know the article when he saw it. This turned the laugh on Mr. Butterworth, and Mr. Burnes coming in with the privileged explanation about the General Deficiency bill, closed the controversy.

TURNING BACK TIME.

Mr. Burnes said an agreement had been reached, but that as there was not time enough to have the bill engrossed before 12 o'clock, the bill, he feared, would have to fail, unless, he said, the House would accept the report and pass it. The President had been sent for and notified that the appropriation bills would fail, unless he came to the Capitol. The President had agreed to come, but even that courtesy, he feared, would not save the bill. When Mr. Burnes finished the clerk opposite the Speaker's desk indicated that the Forty-ninth Congress had but seven minutes more of life. Suddenly a page pushed his way through the crowd in the gallery, reached around, and pushing the clock hands back, gave ten minutes more time to save an extra session. But the hand persisted in working toward the top of the dial, and Father Time was again cheated, the hands going back ten minutes again.

Mr. Reed of Maine offered a resolution of thanks to Speaker Carlisle for his courtesy, ability and fairness as Speaker of the Forty-ninth Congress, which was adopted by a standing vote.

The committee appointed to wait upon the President announced that he had no further communication to make to Congress.

The conference report on the Deficiency bill was adopted without division, but it failed to become a law for lack of time to engross the bill. The hands of the clock were put back a third time, but to no purpose, for they quickly crept on till Speaker Carlisle arose and rapped for attention. He said: "The time for adjourning this Congress has come, and I will not detain you but a moment, in order to thank you for the aid given me in my efforts to preserve order in this body. I thank you heartily for the resolutions of this morning, and sincerely wish all a happy reunion with their families. I now declare this house adjourned *sine die*."

The applause which responded to the Speaker's remarks came not alone from the Democratic side, but the Republicans of the left joined heartily in it. Even Sam Randall joined, rising from his seat and clapping his hands vigorously. The galleries were immediately deserted, and the House floor besieged by a surging throng of curious sightseers.

CLOSING SCENES.

Mr. Van Eaton in the midst of the confusion ascended the steps to the desk of the reading clerk and began reading in a loud voice the list of bills signed by the President to-day. Some Congressman called for the regular order, another demanded the previous question, another rose to a privileged question, until there was such a hubbub that no one could be heard. When the laughter and noise had somewhat subsided, Mr. Van Eaton was still reading monotonously and refused to desist until the list had been finished, when he was loudly cheered. As he left the platform some Member threw a bundle of newspapers, striking him in the back of the head. The example was followed by such a number that Mr. Van Eaton was obliged to seek refuge from the fusillade that came from all sides.

IN THE LAST HOURS.

Busy Scenes at the White House and Capitol.

The Capitol and White House presented scenes of unusual activity last night. Early in the evening the President notified the President pro tempore and Speaker that he would be at his desk all night and until noon to-day, ready to perform duties required of him. He had already been steadily at work for many hours, and the task which he set for himself was one of a very severe character. The entire official force of the Executive Mansion remained at their posts all night. The mansion continued brilliantly lighted, the telegraph operator received bulletins from the presiding officers and various members of Congress as to the progress of business in both houses and the conference committees; messengers from the Capitol brought the engrossed bills as rapidly as the clerks completed them; the White House clerks recorded the measures as they were received and registered the action taken upon them. Colonel Lamont was everywhere and doing everything at all hours of the night, and the President stood at his desk examining and signing bills and conferring in regard to them with the members of his Cabinet who paid repeated visits during the night.

At midnight the Anti Polygamy and Trade Dollar bills became laws without action, the President being heartily in sympathy with their objects, but unwilling to commit himself to some of their provisions. The President signed bills rapidly, signed them by the dozen during the afternoon and night. Among the more important were the Pacific Railroad Investigation bill, Agricultural, Indian, Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation; prohibition of alien landlordism in the Territories; repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act; providing for an additional judge at New York; for the relief of St. Dominic's Church; authorizing the Treasurer to credit the District, instead of investing in bonds; regulation of contested elections.

THE PRESIDENT'S WORK TO DAY.

It was 4 o'clock this morning before the President retired to seek a few hours of needed rest, and at 8 he was up again and at work in the library. About 11 o'clock he received a telegram from Speaker Carlisle to the effect that there was a probability of the passage of the Deficiency bill shortly before noon and it would be impossible to get it to the White House in time to be signed.

The President thereupon set out for the Capitol, and just before starting he was informed that the District Appropriation bill was ready for his signature. This he ordered retained at the Capitol, and it was the first measure that he signed after he reached the President's room in the Senate wing. He found, however, that there was no prospect for the Deficiency bill, and that his trip had been for naught, as he was anxious to save this measure, if possible. The following bills passed by Congress did not receive the President's signature and will fall to become laws:

The W. H. Emery claim for $90,000; to restore to the army Captain Alfred Redberg, Fifth Cavalry; relating to promotions in the Medical Corps; preventing employment of alien labor; to open a strip of public land south of Kansas for settlement; for public buildings at Monroe, Louisiana, and Saginaw, Michigan; providing method for settling controversies between interstate railroad companies; to annex a part of Idaho to Washington Territory, and a number of private measures.

AT THE CAPITOL.

At the Capitol there were all the usual scenes and incidents of a last night. Congress reverses the usual circumstances which associate themselves with a death scene. As death approaches in other cases there is traditionally an increasing solemnity and quiet, a decorous hush and suppression of excitement and noise. People who want to witness the most riotous scenes of which a representative body can be guilty crowd the galleries in the dying hours of Congress. Then there is a license which at other times is not indulged. The audience, which wants to be amused and to see men of reputed dignity in undignified antics, throngs the Capitol for the last night, and is not disappointed. The President's management, however, his avowed disinclination to cooperate in a rush of ill-considered, hasty legislation, and his well-known disinclination to pass upon any bill without proper opportunity for examination, restrained to great extent the mad struggle for recognition which usually becomes fiercer and fiercer as the waning hours make the prospect of success less and less bright.

GREAT CROWDS PRESENT.

The Capitol has rarely been more densely crowded than it was last night. Every seat in the galleries was taken and the aisles and approaches were crowded, and so continued until a very late hour. The audience was entertained by the proceedings and frequently manifested its appreciation of something that appealed to its sense of the ludicrous.

MR. HOAR CREATES A SCENE.

In the Senate Mr. Hoar created a sensation early in the evening by a vigorous assault upon Speaker Carlisle and the House Appropriations Committee. He assailed the Speaker for the usurpation of authority and a despotic exercise of power such as Henry Clay or James G. Blaine would have disdained and the country in earlier times would have resisted by the expulsion of the Speaker or by a revolution in the form of government. He declared that he would rather live under the reign of the Czar of Russia or King of Dombay than a representative government where a presiding officer could dictate what bills should be considered and what measures become laws.

BECK AND BLACKBURN REPLY.

Senator Beck and Blackburn replied indignantly and vigorously. Several efforts were made to interrupt Mr. Hoar and those who followed him on the ground that the parliamentary rules prohibited such references to the other House, but Senator Ingalls declared that the speakers had kept within the rules of parliamentary propriety.

BILLS PASSED BY THE SENATE.

Bills for public buildings at Dayton, Sioux City, Lafayette and Lynn were passed over the veto; the Senate again voted to insist on its subsidy amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation bill. The Mexican Pension Appropriation bill, National Bank, Reserve City bill, the Arrears of Taxes and Elevator Regulation bills for this District were passed. At half-past ten consideration of the General Deficiency bill commenced. Senator Edmunds prevented the passage of the Urgent Deficiency bill otherwise than by reference to committee and regular course.

ACTION IN THE HOUSE.

In the House the Urgent Deficiency bill was passed, the Mrs. Logan pension bill denied consideration, the disagreement on the Postoffice Appropriation bill further insisted upon, and private and unimportant bills were passed and the time whiled away by various diversions while the conference reports on appropriation bills were awaited.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

The conferrees on the Naval Appropriation bill reached an agreement, which was accepted. In its present shape the bill makes provision for two cruisers larger than the Newark and faster than nineteen knots, with a premium for any excess of speed, and two gunboats after pattern of gunboat No. 1. There are also two coast defense vessels, not to exceed $2,000,000 in cost, and for the beginning of their construction $1,000,000 is appropriated. Their designs, dimensions and speed are to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. For torpedoes $300,000 is allowed, and the provision for the Naval War College is excluded. The other changes made in the House bill are unimportant—not amounting in all to more than $100,000.

Unfavorable Conditions.

Sitter (in position for photograph)—By the way, what do you charge for photographs?

Photographer—Nine dollars the half dozen. Now, let your eyes rest naturally on that sign, "Terms Cash," and look pleasant.—[N. Y. Sun.

THE DISTRICT BILL.

The Fight in Conference Over Schools and Streets.

While "good byes" were being said to the members on the floor, whose political life ends to day, Mr. Wilson of the House conferrees on the District Appropriation bill was cornered and he was asked to say something about the District bill. He smiled and replied: "Well, it is a long story and there has been a deal of hard work connected with it. But, in the first place, I don't know whether the bill has become a law or not, for the reason that I don't know if the President has signed it. It was passed by the House at 10 o'clock, having previously passed the Senate, and sent over to the Senate side, where the President was expected. So I think it is all right.

"But you want something about the fight in conference and the bill itself. Well, we met for the last time at 7 o'clock this morning, and after considerable discussion the Senate conferrees came to our terms on the question of suburban streets and giving the District Commissioners power to dispose of the District real estate. An agreement was in this way reached. Now about the bill itself. The bill is a most generous one, and is an excellent one, and will, I think, receive the indorsement of every one when it is thoroughly understood. On the school question the committee has been generous, providing for the building of six eight-room buildings in the city and two one-room buildings in the county.

"There seems to be some feeling on the part of the Commissioners and their friends that the committee reflected on them when it refused to give them the arbitrary power which the Senate desired them to have. Quite the reverse was the case, however, for it was with as much a desire to protect the Commissioners from unnecessary trouble as to protect the citizens of the District that the committee pursued its line of action. In relation to the paving of streets, the committee desired to arrange matters in such a way that the citizens of one section should get a proportionate amount of the money expended. I, for one, believe that some sections of the city have been improved to the decided detriment of some other sections.

"We have done our best in this matter and sincerely hope the bill will be approved by all fair-minded citizens. Never in my experience has a committee worked more faithfully and honestly than this one, and in the consideration of everything we have done our best to put ourselves in the citizens' place and do what was best for every one concerned."

Feeling of the Commissioners.

The Commissioners say they are well pleased with the District Appropriation bill, although there were some things that failed. They regret the failure of the increase in the police force, and the $60,000 for extension of suburban roads.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

Congressional Report on the Missouri Pacific Labor Troubles.

The report of Chairman Cullin, of the select committee on the cause and extent of the Southwestern railroad strikes, has been made to the House. The report deals largely with the Missouri Pacific strike, and in summing up says: "The effect of the strike is a serious loss to the business interests of the country. The public generally suffered more even than the strikers. To the strikers alone—9,000 of them—the loss amounted to $900,000. The loss of the non-strikers thrown out of work is estimated at $500,000. The loss of property and earnings of the Missouri Pacific is estimated at $2,000,000, and the loss to the public generally," the report says, "certainly amounted to millions of dollars." In closing, the report admits the right of workmen to band together and demand a certain price for their labor, and to refuse to work if their demand be not complied with. But on the same principle, the report adds, the employer has an equal right to secure labor whenever he can.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, March 4.—The Pope yesterday celebrated the ninth anniversary of his coronation.

It is said that Dr. McGlynn has decided to go to Rome.

It is believed the Vatican will take a favorable view of Cardinal Gibbons' recommendations with respect to the Knights of Labor.

Dr. Bird's libel suit against the editor of London *Life* resulted in the conviction of the defendant.

Troops sent to quell the revolt at Silistria have arrived before the city.

China has ceded the Chusan Islands to Germany.

The British Cabinet held a session to consider the Irish question.

The Ameer of Afghanistan is making extensive preparations for war.

The Queen held the first of the jubilee drawing-rooms yesterday.

The French frigate Iphigenie caught fire at Toulon and was scuttled.

Seventeen persons were injured in a collision yesterday on the railway between Vienna and Buda-Pesth.

PARIS, March 4.—A slight shock of earthquake occurred at Nice to-day. No damage is reported.

VIENNA, March 4.—A dispatch from Bucharest states that the leaders of the revolution in Rustchuk have been sentenced to death by court-martial and will be shot.

Why a Farmer is Poor.

"I am poor because I buy more than I sell. In the first place, I buy a part of my meat from the Northwest; my fish comes from Portland, for the taking of which the Mainlander receives a bounty from the Government. My onion sets and all my garden seeds I buy from Michigan. I sold the wool from eighteen sheep at 37½ cents per pound to an agent of a manufacturing company at Reading; four months thereafter bought a hat from the same company paying at the rate of $6 a pound for the wool. The hide of a buck I sold at 5 cents a pound. It went to Elmira, N. Y., was tanned, sent back, and I bought it at 35 cents a pound, and it weighed more than it did when I sold it. My axe handles come from Connecticut, my matches from Delaware, my pen, ink and paper from New York. Am I the only fool in Georgia?"—