$24,000,000 FOR THE ARMY.

THAT IS ABOUT THE AMOUNT CARRIED BY THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Its Consideration in the House Delayed by a Pension Bill—An Appropriation for Movable Torpedoes Met with Opposition, and Pending the Decision of a Point of Order the House Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Hon. Richard W. Townshend of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, was troubled this morning. He wanted to hoist sail over his Army Appropriation bill. A tugboat, in the shape of a pension bill, championed by the Hon. Charles O'Neill of Philadelphia, held the right of way. Townshend coaxed and threatened her, but she would not budge. Finally he let her take her own time, and she steamed through the House with little difficulty. Mr. Townshend then adjusted his compasses, ran up his topsails, and began to steer the Army bill between the shoals of legislation. He is a fairly skilful navigator, and had made fairly good progress when the House adjourned.

The most picturesque figures at prayer this morning were the Hon. James J. Belden and Charles O'Neill of Philadelphia. Both were caught between the Speaker's arena and both listened to the prayer with becoming dignity and propriety. The well-known Richelieu Robinson stood near them in a reverent attitude. His curling white locks and his towering height made him a peculiarly conspicuous figure. He seriously missed John Finerty, Sausage Sawyer, and others of his old friends. The new Congressman, Frank B. Posey, is making himself thoroughly at home. At the evening session last night he sat in his seat with his feet upon his desk smoking a fragrant Havana. It was the best time ever made by a new member over the track of Congressional etiquette.

After the journal was read and approved Watchdog Holman, Mr. Townshend, Daniel Ermentrout, John Henry Rogers, and Delegate Dubois of Idaho shouted simultaneously, "Mr. Speaker." At the same moment Mr. O'Neill cried for the regular order. Mr. Carlisle recognized neither gentleman. He quietly dumped in the usual load of Executive documents and Senate bills, and referred them to the appropriate committees.

Watchdog Holman next made a privileged report from the Committee on Public Lands. It accompanied the Senate bill to provide for the disposal of certain public lands of the United States under the provisions of the Homestead law only. The committee recommended several amendments. Judge Holman said that, as amended, the bill reserved all agricultural land for settlement under the provisions of the Homestead law. Gen. Weaver was anxious to have it go over until to-morrow morning. He thought that it did not repeal the Desert Land act and the Timber Culture act. Judge Holman insisted that it did so. He did not think that there was any ambiguity about it, but if there was it could be rectified by a conference committee. The Judge secured the previous question, and the bill was passed unanimously. It contains an amendment allowing persons who have abandoned or relinquished their homestead entries the privilege of making other entries. Judge Holman, Judge Payson, and McCrea of Arkansas were appointed House conferrees.

Mr. Townshend then began to clear the way for his Army Appropriation bill. The House dispensed with the morning hour for reports from committees, giving the Chairmen leave to file them. The next regular order was the consideration of the bill raising the pension of Mrs. Mattida Wilkins Emory from $30 to $50 per month. It was the bill that caused such a fierce fight yesterday afternoon. It had knocked the Agricultural Appropriation bill out of time, and it now encountered the Army Appropriation bill. It was championed by Chairman O'Neill of Philadelphia. Mr. O'Neill is a charming gentleman who has served twenty-four years in the House. Pride of commitship did not work against him. His personal friends on both sides of the House came up manfully to his support. Mr. Townshend, on behalf of the Military Committee, raised the question of consideration. On the yeas and nays the House stood by Mr. O'Neill.

The Hon. S. Jackson Randall saw that there was a disposition to oppose the bill to the last. He said that he introduced it in the House. He was much in favor of it. If no obstruction had been raised it would have been passed yesterday afternoon within five minutes. He did not desire to put anything in the way of the appropriation bills, and he suggested that Mr. O'Neill withdraw it until those bills were out of the way. He said that he thought there would be no trouble about passing it afterward. Mr. O'Neill was disposed to take Mr. Randall's advice, but Joseph B. Cheadle of Indiana bluntly gave him notice that it would take a quorum to pass it. Thereupon Mr. O'Neill accepted the gage of battle. One reason of opposition to the bill was that there were other pension bills behind it. As in this case, the previous question had been ordered upon all of them months ago, and Mr. O'Neill's success might embolden others to press their passage.

Mr. Townshend seemed to sense the situation. He saw that Mr. O'Neill's strength was based upon his personal merits, and he withdrew the question of consideration. Mr. Cheadle then moved to amend the bill by reducing the amount of the appropriation to $30 per month. This was an indirect way of killing it, as Mrs. Emory is already receiving that sum. The point of order was raised that as the previous question had been ordered the amendment was out of order. Speaker Carlisle, however, said that under a special order the right to amend such bills after the previous question had been ordered was unquestioned. This right carried with it half an hour for debate.

Mr. Randall said that Mrs. Emory was probably the only widow of a general Army officer who was drawing a low pension as $30 a month. Others were receiving $50, and in some cases $75 and $100 a month.

Mr. Cheadle made a violent speech against this system of increasing pensions. It is a speech which he has repeatedly made. He calls it class legislation, and insists that it is discriminating against private soldiers. Mr. Randall thought that as Mrs. Emory was the only widow of a general officer, and receiving $30 a month, the gentleman from Indiana was discriminating against her. Upon a rising vote Mr. Cheadle's amendment was lost. Only two Republicans voted with him. He called for tellers, and the members poured between them. Gen. Oates of Alabama, who lost his right arm in the Confederate service, voted for the amendment, and Gen. Hooker, who lost his left arm in the same service, voted against it. The amendment was finally lost—yeas, 39; nays, 138—nine more votes than a quorum. The bill passed its third reading.

The question is, now," said Mr. Carlisle, "shall the bill pass?"

Mr. Cheadle still kept up the fight. He demanded the yeas and nays, but the House would not second his demand. He again raised the point of no quorum. The bill was at last passed by a vote of 129 to 34, exactly a quorum. Among those who voted for it were Gen. Catchings and Mr. Morton, both of Missouri.

Mr. Townshend then twisted the House into Committee of the Whole on appropriation bills. The Speaker requested Sunset Cox to take the chair, but, as Mr. Cox was absent, Mr. Dockery of Missouri was called to preside. The Army Appropriation bill then began to move through the waters of legislation. The House dispensed with the first reading. General debate was postponed until controverted sections were reached. The Clerk then began to read the bill by sections for amendment. It appropriates $24,466,615. This is $5,000 less than last year. The estimates call for $25,076,858. The bill carries $2,857,000 for the pay of officers and only $4,137,000 for the pay of enlisted men. It also carries $1,230,000 for the pay of retired officers, and only $70,000 for the pay of retired enlisted men.

Henry Cabot Lodge offered the first amendment. He wanted no more than $1,500 for a riding master. This appropriation had been stricken out of the Military Academy bill by the Senate. It had been recommended by Gen. Sheridan and the Secretary of War. If passed now Mr. Lodge thought that the Senate would not again strike it out. The amendment was carried.

Mr. Morrow of California moved to strike out the following proviso:

That after advertisement all the supplies for the use of the various departments and posts of the army shall be purchased where the same can be purchased cheapest, quality and cost of transportation considered.

In advocating this amendment Mr. Morrow made an interesting statement. He said that the supplies to the army posts were delivered from general Government depots. There were no general depots on the Pacific Coast. This worked against the interests of the people there. For instance, there was an advertisement for the supply of flannel for the army. A San Francisco merchant got the contract. He had to deliver the flannels at the general depot in New York city, and then many of them were shipped back to San Francisco and distributed to army posts on the Pacific coast. Mr. Morrow said that pork might be supplied to the general depot in Chicago and then shipped to San Francisco, when it could be bought in the latter city cheaper than in Chicago. This system of red tape wasted the people's money, and it ought to be stopped.

Gen. Cutcheon of Michigan said that the fault was not in the law but in the purchasing agent. Under the law it could be rectified.

Mr. Morrow replied that he had complained at headquarters and was told that the provision above printed was in the way.

Mr. Randall seemed to think that the matter could be straightened under the proviso, and the House refused to strike it out.

The Clerk continued the reading. He struck a clause appropriating $100,000 for continuing the construction of buildings for the new post at Denver. Mr. Randall said that this appropriation had already been made in the Sundry Civil bill. Mr. Townshend struck it out.

Mr. Outhwaite next moved to amend by appropriating $20,000 for officers' quarters at the post in Columbus, O. There was a long debate over a point of order, and the amendment was agreed to.

Some objection was made to an appropriation of $7,000 to buy 101 acres of land for rifle range and drills and camping purposes at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor. Mr. Randall was disposed to knock it out, but Abraham S. Parker protested so earnestly that he withdrew his opposition.

Mr. Townshend offered an amendment appropriating $17,500 for the purchase of the site of Fort Elliot, Texas. It excited opposition. Judge Lanham of Texas said that the Government had expended $80,000 on the post. The land had been leased from the Texas Land Company for fifteen years. It contained 2,560 acres. Under the lease, the Government had a right to buy it before 1878 for $3 per acre. After that time 10 per cent. a year was to be added, and if at the end of fifteen years the Government did not purchase the land the buildings would go to the Texas Land Company. The fifteen years would expire on the first of January next. Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey drew from Mr. Lanham the information that the post was twenty-five miles from any railroad, and there was a town of about 800 inhabitants a few miles away. Mr. Buchanan thought that the price was rather stiff, but the amendment was carried.

An amendment appropriating $25,000 to build water works at Fort David A. Russell, Wyoming, was also carried. Mr. Randall next moved to strike out this provision:

That the several sums appropriated for the Quartermasters' Department by this act, including their credits, shall be available for three months after the expiration of the fiscal year.

Mr. Randall thought that this was virus legislation. He added that every department ought to act under the general law. Mr. Townshend explained its necessity, and the House refused to strike out the proviso.

Watchdog Holman next barked at an appropriation of $10,000 for the library of the Surgeon-General's office. He said that this sum had been regularly appropriated for many years and that it was time that somebody knew something about it. He pitched into the whole bill. He said that a few years ago an army appropriation bill never ran over $17,000,000. Since that time the number of posts had been reduced, the sums spent for transportation were less, and the army was no larger, yet the appropriations had run up to over $24,000,000. When the Senate got through with this bill it would probably be the largest bill of the kind ever passed by Congress.

Mr. Townshend drove the Watchdog back into his kennel.

He instanced two cases where the appropriation exceeded $24,000,000, with Judge Holman himself on the Appropriation Committee. The Judge acknowledged the corn, but added that the appropriation was too much then and that it is too much now. He insisted that with thirteen years there ought to have been a steady reduction in the appropriations for the army, and not a steady increase.

The clause appropriating $500,000 for the purchase "of movable submarine torpedoes, propelled and controlled at will by power transmitted from shore stations," excited a heated discussion. Mr. Randall thought that the section was not in order in this bill. It was not based on an estimate from the Board of Engineers. Watchdog Holman raised an additional point that the Constitution limited the use of appropriations to two years. Gen. Spinola said that at the proper time the limit would be placed in the bill. Mr. Randall sent a letter from Chief Engineer Casey to the Clerk's desk. It did not regard the appropriation for movable torpedoes as advisable. They had not been thoroughly tested. It was a question whether submarine mines were not preferable. Mr. Townshend strenuously asserted the jurisdiction of the Military Committee over torpedoes. He made a similar fight when the Fortifications Appropriation bill was before the House, and got worsted. The discussion ran on for an hour. The points of order were entirely lost in a debate between the relative merits of torpedoes and submarine mines. Chairman Dockery finally stopped the chin music and the committee arose. The Chairman reported to the House that they had come to no resolution upon the bill. It will come up again to-morrow. Only four more pages are to be considered.

The House next agreed to a report of the conference committee on the District Appropriation bill.

Mr. Dubois of Idaho then tried to get unanimous consent to consider a little bill for the appointment of an additional Associate Justice for the Supreme Court in his Territory. Buck Kilgore, however, who had been stretched upon a sofa, awoke just in time to put in an objection. Mr. Dubois moved sadly toward his seat and the House adjourned.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Senator Gorman Joins in the Attack on the Civil Service Reform Humbug.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Senate spent another day in wrestling with the subject of civil service reform and the Civil Service Commission, and another Democratic Senator came forward to assail the whole thing even more bitterly than it was handled yesterday by Senator Daniel of Virginia. Senator Gorman of Maryland to-day raised his voice in denunciation of the un-American system, and a crossfire debate sprung up that lasted nearly all the afternoon. The recent order of the President placing the 5,000 employees of the railway mail service, many of whom are Democrats, under the operations of the law, is what makes the Republicans mad, and many of them openly predict that one of the first official acts of President Harrison will be to reinstate the old Republican officials. Senator Allison made a bid to-day for Republican popularity by attacking the justice of this order, and he even went so far as to question its legality. Allison claims to be a friend of civil service reform, but he thinks it was not fair to issue the order after election to lock all the Democrats in office, make it take effect Feb. 15, and in the mean time get out every possible Republican. Allison charges that there has been no Civil Service Commission for seven months, and several Senators agree with him. In October last Commissioner Bishop Oberly was made Indian Commissioner, and his place has been left vacant. Commissioner Edgerton, an old time Democrat, long ago proclaimed publicly that the whole thing was a humbug, and he has had little to do with the Commission since except to draw his salary. The third Commissioner, Mr. Lyman, an ex-Republican Treasury clerk of many years' standing, now manages the entire business of the Commission, and as he is but one man out of three who is on duty, Mr. Allison says there is no Commission at all, and, as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, he opposed the extension of the clerical force.

Senator Gorman joined Senator Daniel in pronouncing the system a fraud upon the American people, and commended Commissioner Edgerton for denouncing it, while ignoring the fact that he is drawing his salary at the same time. In his speech to-day Mr. Gorman gave a practical illustration of the manner in which its examinations are carried on. He said there was in the Treasury Department a woman engaged in counting mutilated currency, who was the most expert person in this line of duty in the United States, and possibly in the world. The Comptroller wished to promote her, but she could not pass the scholastic examination required, and there was no provision made for examining her upon the practical work of her office. So a young woman just out of college, who knew nothing whatever about counting mutilated currency, was examined, easily answered all the book questions, and received the appointment. Mr. Gorman gave other illustrations of a like character. Senator Hawley defended the law, and claimed that if there were abuses existing it was because the law was not properly carried out. Senator Hoar also warmly defended civil service reform when carried on by a Republican or Democratic Administration. He quoted with great effect the parable of the sower of seed, and applied it to Democrats, Republicans, and Mugwumps, and threw considerable oil upon the troubled waters of the hitherto partisan debate. His words were so soothing that, despite the opposition of Senator Allison, the amendment granting one additional clerk to the Civil Service Commission, upon the consideration of which the Senate had spent nearly two days, was adopted.

Don Cameron took a party of gentlemen, including several Senators, over to Philadelphia this afternoon to attend a dinner given by one of the directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The guests went in a special car attached to the Congressional express, and will return this evening. Senators Farwell, Palmer, Stockbridge, Davis, Faulkner, Blackburn, Daniel, and others went over, and if they have a chance they will make some bright speeches. More Senators wanted to go, but were compelled to attend the more formal state dinner instead. It was amusing to watch the Pennsylvania Senator to-day as he was arranging his party. He did not begin to invite the Senators until after the order of business had been left at 4 P. M. It was necessary to move around at a lively pace. It is a very busy time now in Washington, just on the heels of the session, and Don had some trouble in getting the men he wanted. But he has such a persuasive way of talking that some Senators who at first said no yielded, and went home for their evening dress. Mr. Cameron went about the Senate with a little list in his hand, and when he saw a man whose name was on it he would dart into his seat beside him, place his hand on his knee, and in a confidential and impressive style whisper to him that he must throw aside his work and go to the dinner. Few men can resist Don's appeals to join a social party, to more than the Senators can resist his motions for adjournments and extra sessions. They are about the only requests he ever makes in the Senate, and they are generally granted just out of good nature.

The chances of securing any Territorial legislation at this session of Congress have been greatly diminished by the failure of the two Houses to agree upon a compromise bill. The conference committee was in session for several hours to-day and late in the afternoon. They came to the conclusion that they could not agree. The House conferrees insist on having New Mexico made a State, on the Omnibus bill, and also on submitting to the people of North and South Dakota the question of whether that Territory should be divided or come in as one State. The Republicans oppose both of these propositions, and when the meeting in the conference committee room broke up to-day there was a general feeling that it was useless to attempt to reach an agreement. The committee, just before adjourning, passed a resolution that they would not make public until to-morrow their inability to arrange a bill, but one of the Senators said this evening that in all probability the people of the would-be States must wait for legislation until the Republican Congress comes into power. When the conferees report to the House that they have been unable to agree, an effort will be made to carry a vote that the House recede from its amendment and agree to the Senate bill, which simply provides for the admission of South Dakota, and if the friends of Dakota count on enough Democrats, under the leadership of Mr. Cox, to vote with the Republicans to carry this.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs today ordered a favorable report upon the proposition to present Mrs. Irene Rucker Sheridan $50,000 in token of the country's appreciation of the services rendered by her husband, Gen. Philip H. Sheridan. This is to be urged in lieu of a pension.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution declaring that the right to vote shall not be abridged by the United States or any State on account of sex was favorably reported to-day by Senator Blair from the Select Committee on Woman Suffrage. A minority report adverse to the adoption of the resolution reported will be hereafter presented.

A bill introduced by Senator Daniel to-day provides that any American citizen over 21 years of age who shall have passed the civil service examination and have been found qualified, shall be furnished by the Civil Service Commission with a certificate of the fact, and shall thereupon be eligible to appointment to any office to which said examination applies without further formality, if the quota of his State or Territory is not already full.

The sub-committee in charge of the Indian Appropriation bill has included in that measure some items of new legislation of the first importance. One of these proposes to create a Commission of five members to negotiate with the five civilized tribes of Indians for a full and complete relinquishment of their claim to the Cherokee outlet. The Commission is also authorized to propose to the civilized tribes their admission into the Union separately, or as one State or Territory, with the understanding that the Indians shall have all rights of citizenship. Another item of legislation, inserted to guard against the failure of the bill to divide the Sioux reservation in Dakota, proposes the appointment of a Commission of three members to agree upon a plan for the division and allotment of a portion of the reservation. As completed by the sub-committee, the bill proposes an appropriation of $5,419,033, which is $76,077 less than the appropriation for the current year, exclusive of the provision for the Choctaw claims. The estimates were $4,924,524, but these bill carries several items not included in the regular estimates, as, for instance, $227,291 for the Pottowatomies, $240,164 for the Chickasaws, $12,220 for the Creeks, and $2,860 for Indian Office expenses.

Senator Daniel to-day introduced as an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill the measure heretofore introduced by him, authorizing the President to appoint a Board of Naval officers to select and report the five best obtainable sites in the United States for the fabrication of guns and armor plate and other material of iron or steel for the use of the navy. One of these sites is to be located in the Middle or Eastern States, one in Virginia, one on the Gulf coast, one on the great lakes, and one on the Pacific coast.

Senator Chandler to-day introduced a proposed amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill authorizing the construction by contract of two harbor rams of steel, to cost, without armament, not exceeding $1,500,000 each; and of fifteen gunboats, or cruisers, each not to exceed 1,700 tons in displacement or $500,000 in cost. It appropriates $5,000,000 to begin the construction of the vessels and $3,000,000 for armament.

The Edmunds Panama resolution, which was recommitted to the House Foreign Affairs Committee, was taken up to-day on a request made by a member that he be allowed to present a minority report. It was not decided whether the minority should be permitted to file a minority report, or should be compelled to take its chance of making known its views in the debate on the floor of the House.

Vice-President-elect Morton not being able to get into Prof. Bell's residence, which is to be his Washington home for the next four years, by inauguration week, has leased the residence 1,016 H Street, which he will entertain his friends at that time. It is a furnished dwelling convenient to hotels, and the Vice-President elect pays $500 for its use one week.

DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

It Was in Honor of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The President and Mrs. Cleveland returned this morning and gave a dinner this evening in honor of the Supreme Court Justices. The court circle was smaller than usual, owing to the absence of three Justices—Bradley, Field, and Matthews. The latter has not recovered from his long illness. The Senate Judiciary Committee was represented by Senators Edmunds, Evarts, and Pugh. The House Judiciary Committee was represented by Messrs. Collins, Rogers, and Oates. Other guests were asked, making a dinner company of forty-four, including the host and hostess. The White House was very beautiful with floral decorations, brilliant with light, and festive with music. The East Room, where the President and Mrs. Cleveland received their guests, was decked with massive tropical foliage and cut flowers. The effect of bloom and fragrance was carried out through the other parlors, corridors, and the state dining room. Hyacinths, tulips, and roses were used in profusion on the table, and the windows were filled with azalea trees. The long table mirror was covered with a cushion of purple, hyacinths, double white tulips, bonilonis, maidenhair, and asparagus. At the ends were gilt stands of long drooping Marechal Neil roses. Bouquets for the ladies were of La France roses, tied with souvenir ribbons of the White House. There were no set pieces, but the table was the prettier for its simplicity. There were the customary six wines and Mrs. Cleveland's apollinaris.

The dinner hour named was 7½, but just before 8 o'clock the President led the way to the dining room, taking in Chief Justice Fuller's wife, who sat at his right. Mrs. Miller sat at the President's left, and was taken in by Mr. Justice Harlan. The Chief Justice took in Mrs. Cleveland, sitting at her right, and Mr. Justice Miller sat at her left, taking in Miss Gray. The other couples were Mr. Justice Gray and Mrs. Blatchford, Mr. Justice Lamar and Mrs. Butler, Mr. Justice Blatchford and Mrs. Edmunds, Senator Eustis and Mrs. Pugh, Senator Edmunds and Mrs. Eustis, Senator Gray and Mrs. Evarts, Mrs. Herbert and Mrs. Kernan, Senator Evarts and Mrs. MacVeagh, Senator Butler and Mrs. Oates, Mr. John Kernan and Mrs. Collins, Representative Oates and Mrs. Heiskell, Representative Rodgers and Mrs. Lamont, Representative Collins and Mrs. Hoadly, President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University and Mrs. John M. Wilson, Mr. John C. Bullitt of Philadelphia and Mrs. Cummings, Mr. Pierpont Morgan of New York and Mrs. Folsom, Mr. Wayne MacVeagh of Philadelphia and Mrs. Gilman, Senator Pugh and Mrs. Gray.

Mr. Norton Wants a Divorce.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—John W. Norton, by his attorney, filed a petition this afternoon, asking for a divorce from his wife, Emma S. Norton. In his petition he charges that in July, 1888, she was guilty of improper conduct. This is the only allegation made in the petition. Mrs. Norton is the divorced wife of Henry W. Moore, managing editor of the *Post-Dispatch*. Both are now living in New York city.

Court Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 35, 40, 60, 96, 97, 98, 99, 102, 103, 105, 108. CHAMBERS—Motion calendar called at 11 o'clock. SPECIAL TERM—Part I—Adjourned. Nos. 1236, 604, 1233, 1213, 1216, 1214, 475, 1230, 1240, 1273, 1241, 1252, 1261, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1269, 1274, 1275, 1276. Part II.—Case on. McCullough agt. McCullough. No day calendar. CIRCUIT—Part II.—Case on. Rollins agt. Chicago Northwestern R. R. Co. Adjourned. Part III.—Short cases. Nos. 4180, 4361, 2763, 4363, 4364, 4445, 4140, 4362, 4076, 4334, 4138, 4361, 4360, 4151, 4152, 3920, 4357, 4149, 4355, 4227, 4041, 4214, 4188, 4087, 4357, 4317, 4247, 4248, 4249, 4250, 4251, 4252, 4253, 4254, 4087, 2765, 2621, 2583, 2760, 2144, 2740, 2747, 2752, 2753, 2784, 2785, 2849, 2683, 2842, 2850, 2778, 2783, 2703, 2756, 2786.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Will of James Blakley, 10:30 A. M.; Jonn P. Fowler, 12 M.; Elias Kahn, 2 P. M. For probate—Will of A. Barker Carlisle; Nachmann, Alex. Muller, M. A. Keenan, and Chas. Moller, 10 A. M. Will of Reeves, A. B. Douglass, L. F. Wadleigh, and Daniel Sayre, 2 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 25, 14, 13, 23. SPECIAL TERM.—Motions. TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Case on. Forrest agt. N. Y. Elevated R. R. Co. No calendar.

COMMON PLEAS.—SPECIAL TERM.—Motions. TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned. Part II.—Nos. 19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 42, 43, 46, 48, 12, 31, 32, 47, 48. TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Case unfinished. Nos. 1064, 473, 1292, 984, 1101, 1102, 914, 1065, 1066, 798, 935, 801, 903, 1075, 881. Part II.—Case unfinished. Nos. 994, 1000, 719, 971, 1018, 1035, 1047, 1010, 1034, 1119, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138.

CITY COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Motions. TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Short causes. Nos. 2970, 2980, 2983, 2984, 2992, 2993, 2994, 3014, 2995, 3015, 3016, 3021, 3130, 3116, 3133, 3105, 3118, 3110, 3101, 3047, 3141, 3125, 3151. Part II.—Short causes. Nos. 2924, 2459, 2968, 2875, 2856, 2917, 2930, 2869, 2960, 2968, 2969, 3000, 3075, 2753, 3010, 3011, 3031, 3084, 3106, 2893, 3087, 3123, 3065, 3120, 3137. Part III.—Short causes. Nos. 2912, 2916, 2933, 3025, 1004, 2987, 2912, 2971, 2793, 2979, 3023, 2420, 2946, 2347, 2960, 2960, 3042, 2448, 3000, 3088, 2938, 2983, 3000, 3070.

NOT ME; IT WAS MEIN BRUDER.

The Plea of a Twin Whom Miss Margolin Sued for Breach of Promise.

Abraham Gitlin, a young Hebrew, who is in Ludlow street jail because he can't furnish $2,000 bail in a breach of promise suit brought by Lizzie Margolin of 176 Madison street for $10,000, set up in the City Court the remarkable alibi claim that it was not he, but his twin brother, Heyman Gitlin, who made love to Miss Lizzie. He swears that at the time of the alleged promise to marry her, she was keeping company with his brother Heyman. Heyman Gitlin makes affidavit that it was he who gave Miss Margolin the engagement ring and wearing apparel that she asserted she received from Abraham, and that he left her because he found that she received visits from other men.

The brothers are 22 years old, and are of exactly the same build, and have black hair and dark moustaches.

The case comes up for trial before Judge Ehrlich next Monday.

War on the Dressed Beef Men.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—Important action against the Chicago Dressed Beef Company was taken to-day by the State Legislature. Bills are now pending in the Kansas and Missouri Legislatures against the dressed beef men. On Monday the Kansas Legislature invited a committee from the Missouri Legislature to meet and discuss the best way to knock out the Chicago business. The Legislature today adopted a resolution denouncing the alleged combine and appointing a joint committee to confer with Kansas and other interested States.

Real Estate Exchange Sales.

By A. H. Muller & Son:

Rutgers slip, 69, and 516 and 518 Water street, northeast corner, four-story brick building and lot, 23.11x73.4 x24x70 feet, at $10,200.

Water street, west side, 105.3 feet north of Pine street, four five-story brick buildings and lots; 142, 23.10x irreg., at $33,000; 144, 20xirreg., at $31,100; 146, 22.1xirreg., at $33,000; 148, 21xirreg., at $20,400.

Water street, west side, 131.11 feet north of Fletcher street, two 4-story brick buildings; 174, 17.10xirreg., at $35,000; 176½, 18xirreg., at $26,000.

Dey street, 18, north side, 71.3 feet east of Church street, 5-story brown-stone front building and lot, 25x irreg., at $55,000.

Union street, 172, south side, 109.10 feet west of Broadway, 4½ story brick building and lot, 30.9xirreg., at $62,300.

West Fifty-third street, 155, north side, 193.9 feet east Seventh avenue, three-story brown-stone dwelling and lot, 18.9x100.5 feet, at $11,900.

By William W. Fogg:

Right, title, and interest, Wooster street, west side, 181 feet south of Broome street, three-story brick building and lot, 18x75, and East Eighty-first street, 151, north side, 275 feet west of Third avenue, three-story frame building and lot, 25x102.2, at $500.

By Scott & Myers:

Bowery, 15, east side, six-story brick tenement and lot, 25x100, two-fifths part, at $16,300.

Eldridge street, 183, west side, four-story brick tenement on rear, lot 25x100, at $20,500.

East Forty-sixth street, 313, north side, 250 feet east of Second avenue, five-story stone front tenement and lot, 25x93.8, at $17,000.

Eighth avenue, 348, west side, 83.3 feet north of Twenty-seventh street, four-story brick tenement and lot, 19.7x82, at $19,050.

Grand Boulevard, northwest corner of 122d street, runs north 18.2 by west to old Bloomingdale road by south, to street by east, 149.3, vacant, at $5,900.

Grand Boulevard, southeast corner of 125th street, 176.6x75 feet, vacant, at $36,000.

Grand Boulevard, northeast corner of 124th street, 25x75, at $8,000.

By John P. B. Smyth:

West 138th street, south side, 219 feet west of Fifth avenue, 2.x100.11, vacant, at $4,000; Ninth avenue, southeast corner of 206th street, four lots, each 25x100; 19, 21, 23, 25, vacant, at $600 each; 27, vacant, at $700; Ninth avenue, southeast corner of 206th street, six lots, each 25x100; lot 8, 24.11x100, at $510; others at $200 to $305 each.

Ninth avenue, northeast corner of 204th street, 24.11x100 feet, vacant lot, at $525.

By J. Thomas Stearns, foreclosure sale:

Vacation avenue, east side, 85.2 feet south of Highbridge road, 25x100 feet, at $1,674.25, to plaintiff.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales Feb. 7.

UNITED STATES AND STATE BONDS (IN $1,000s).

37 U. S. 4s. r	128¾@128¾	15 S. Car. 6s. N. F	44

CLOSING PRICES OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 4½s. r	107¾	108⅛	U. S. 6s. 1895	120	—
U. S. 4½s. c	109	109¼	U. S. 6s. 1896	122	—
U. S. 4s. r	128¾	129¼	U. S. 6s. 1897	125	—
U. S. 4s. c	129¼	129¾	U. S. 6s. 1898	128	—
			U. S. 6s. 1899	131	—

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS (IN $1,000s).

19 Atl. & Pac. in	21¾		10 Mil. & L. S. cnv	96	
1	22		5	95½	
10 do	21¾		5	95⅛	
10 Atl. & Pac. 1st	81½		10	96¼	
5 Am. D. & I. 5s	110		27	96⅛	
1 Atch. & C. 1st	101¼		8 Nor. P. Term. 1st	107	
1	101⅛		5	107¼	
1 Am. W. W. 1st	106⅛		10	107¾	
10 Balt. & Ohio Sk. r	104⅛		5	107⅝	
2 Bur., C. R. & N. 1st	109⅝		12 Nor. P. 1st. c	111¾	
1 Buff., N. Y. & E	142		15	117½	
1 Brooklyn El. 2d	88		1 Nor. Pac. 2d c	114¾	
1 Ch. & I. Coal 1st	104		40	114⅞	
34 Ch. & O. C. 4s	86¾		19 Nor. P. Sd c	102¾	
23	86¾		5 N. Y. & Sus. 1st. r. 5s	97	
10 Ch. & O. S. W. m. 2d s. 20	76		1 N. Y. & Sus. 2d	75¾	
1 Ch. & O. sc. B	86⅝		29 N. J. C. cent. 5s	108	
1 Ch. & O. cur	35		8	108½	
10	34⅞		3 N. Y. cent. ex. 5s	107	
60	34¾		2 N. Y. El. 1st	104¾	
10 C., B. & Q. D. d	102¾		19 N. Y., Ch. & St. L. 4s	94¼	
1 C., B. & Q. 4s. N. ex	102		8	94⅝	
5 C. F. & Minn. 1st	78		1 N. W. deb. 5s. 25 yrs.	107	
11 Can. So. 1st	108		2 Ohio & M. 2d	11⅞	
10 Can. So. 2d	105¾		2 Or. R. & N. 1st	111¾	
8 Clev. & M. Val. 5s	108¾		12 Ohio So. inc	41	
3	108¾		8	48¾	
4	108¾		15	49⅛	
5	108¾		10	49¾	
5 Cleve. & Can. 1st	95		11	49⅞	
8	93⅝		5	49⅞	
37 Ch. & R. Ill. gn 5s	103		30 Or. S. L. 5s	111¾	
8	103¼		5	112	
46	103⅛		17 Or. & T. C. 1st	103¾	
15	103⅛		5 Or. ima. 1st	106¾	
5	103⅛		5 Omaha & St. L. 1st	75¾	
1 Col. Coal 1st	101¼		10 Pa. 4½s. c	108¾	
10	101¼		4 Pitts. & W. 1st	81½	
5 C., C., C. & I. C. 5s	95¾		5	82	
15	88		5 Rh. & W. P. T. 5s	98¾	
2 Del. & H. 6s	109¼		5	98¾	
10 Den. & R. G. con.	35¾		5 Rens. & S. 1st	150	
6 Dul. & I. R. 1st	103		5 Ro., W. & O. ex. 5s	110	
5	103⅛		8 Rock L. ex 5s	108⅞	
1 Den. & S. F. 1st	81		15	106	
6 D. & R. G. W. 1st 5s	79		24 Rh. & Dut. 5s	88	
10	79¼		8 Rh. & Dut. deb. ex c.	96⅞	
9	79		5 Rh. & A'y 1st. d. m. r.	96¾	
5 Det., M. & M. 1q	97		10	64⅝	
5	98		5	64⅝	
3 Dul. & M., 1st D. div	105¾		11 Rh. & A'y 2d. d. m. r.	26	
10 Del. & Hud. 4s 1st	105¾		10	29⅛	
5	106		40	29¼	
2 E'ville & T. H. 1st, Mt. V. Div	74		48 Reading sm. 4s	29¾	
10 Ell. & B. S. 1st	103		20	29⅞	
5	103¼		28	29⅞	
5	103⅛		5 Reading 1st of inc.	80	
5	103⅛		10	80⅛	
6	103¼		10 Reading 2d pf. inc.	73½	
7	103		5	73¾	
5 Erie in	72		1 Reading der'd inc.	73¾	
21 Erie con. 1st	141		5	78	
10	140		1 Scioto Val. 1st	92	
1 Erie con. 2d	103¾		3 St. P. & Ma. 1st	112¾	
2	103¾		22 St. P. & Ma. m. c. 1st	112¾	
3	104⅛		4 St. P. & Ma. 2d	120⅝	
5 Fort Worth 1st	93		5 St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s	106	
3	94⅝		5 St. L. 1st. C. & M. r. 5s	103¾	
2	94⅝		5 St. P. Term	103¼	
5 Gulf & St. Fe 1st	104¾		5 St. L. & S. F. W. d. 1st	124	
2 G. C. & S. F. G. 6s	86¾		5 St. P. Term	103¾	
3	86¾		1 St. L. & S. F. W. d. 1st	124	
10	86¾		1 St. P. 1st. S. M. d.	113	
1 Green B. in	24¾		1