PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WHY AN INCREASE OF THE ARMY IS DEEMED NECESSARY.

Senator Logan's Bill Under Consideration—Open Sessions for Consideration of Nominations—Discussing the Call for "the Papers."

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Logan submitted the following resolution, and asked that it might be printed and lie over, saying he would call it up on some future day and submit some remarks on it:

Resolved, That the sessions of the Senate commonly known as executive sessions so far as they apply to nominations, confirmations, or rejections, shall hereafter be held with open doors, and that a public record of the same shall be kept, the same as of legislative sessions.

Mr. Ingalls offered a resolution calling on the Postmaster General to inform the Senate whether he had received a resolution of the Senate passed on March 4, which asked as to the number of fourth class postmasters removed since the 4th of March, 1885; and, if the resolution has been received, why it had not been answered, and when a response might be expected.

Mr. Ingalls said that eighteen days had elapsed since the adoption of the resolution, and as it merely called for the "number" of such postmasters, and did not call for names or other particulars of detail, it merely required a computation from the official registers, which he (Mr. Ingalls) thought might be done in two or three days at the utmost. He had no desire to assume that there was any disinclination on the part of the Postmaster General to comply with the resolution; but as the information was necessary in some remarks that Mr. Ingalls hoped to be able to submit to the Senate on resolutions reported from the judiciary committee, and as he saw no reason for the delay, he had offered the resolution.

On the objection of Mr. Cockrell the resolution went over one day.

The chair laid before the Senate Mr. Logan's bill to increase the efficiency of the army.

Mr. Logan, at the suggestion of the Secretary of War, moved for some further amendments of detail to the bill, and they were agreed to.

Mr. Hale then moved to strike out the second section, which provides for a further force of 30,000 enlisted men in the army.

If there were any need, he said, of an increased army force it could only be because of the needs of the Indian frontier. Mr. Hale recited the number of Indian wars fought during the past ten years to show that the existing force of 25,000 men was a sufficient army to protect the frontier. He read from the report of the present Secretary of War the statement that the Indian was no longer a source of danger. Mr. Hale believed the morale of the army better to-day than at any time since the war. He did not find that the Secretary of War or the lieutenant general of the army desired the increase suggested. An increase of 5,000 men to the army meant an increase of about $5,000,000 to the army appropriation bill. The work for which the army was maintained had been decreasing year by year for the past several years. Our recent history had shown what the American people could do in the way of improvising an army, and our present condition showed no necessity for the proposed increase in the army. A navy could not be improvised; it would take years to build and organize and equip a navy. But not so with an army.

Mr. Morrill said his experience was the contrary of Mr. Hale's. Our population had increased by about 12,000,000 people since 1874, Mr. Morrill believed, and if we had had sufficient men at the right places at the outbreak of the Indian wars referred to those wars would probably not have occurred. Mr. Morrill favored the increase to 30,000 men, and opposed Mr. Hale's motion.

Mr. Logan said that if Mr. Hale could get a letter from Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Terry, or any leading officer of the army stating that 25,000 men was enough for our army, he (Mr. Logan) would agree to withdraw the proposition to increase the army. He (Mr. Logan) had had conversations with several of the leading officers of the army, and he knew they favored the increase. The proposition to increase was not owing to any apprehended danger from Indians or others, but it was that the government of the United States might have an army of some respectability. It was not unnatural for the navy to desire a reduction of the army, so that larger appropriations might be got for the navy. There should be no strife between the army and the navy.

Mr. Hale disclaimed knowledge of any such strife.

Mr. Logan had taken for granted from Mr. Hale's reference to the army and navy that there might be some little feeling in the matter referred to. "So far as I am concerned," Mr. Logan said, "I have had enough of war. I want no more war with either white, black, or Indian, whether at home or abroad. I will always be found on the side of peace, but that is no argument against an organization of the army, for, since the dawn of history, wars have occurred." Mr. Logan asked why committees of the Senate were recommending the building of big guns and strengthening our fortifications. He would hatg very much to see again in this country an enemy to be at all compared with the European armies, but when we found an army of 500,000 men ready to march against us, it would seem that we ought to have at least a nucleus around which we could form an army for our protection. Our officers were almost ashamed to bring their companies out in the presence of the American people. No officer could be proud of a company of twenty men, unless it had been reduced to that number in battle. Mr. Logan was proud of our soldiers and our officers, but did not think we had enough soldiers.

In referring to the fisheries question, Mr. Logan said: Suppose, some of these days, that Canada should take a notion to make a row about it. I believe there is a fort in the senator's state.

Mr. Hale. Fort Preble, in Portland harbor.

Mr. Logan. Suppose some 500 or 600 Canadians should run down to Fort Preble?

Mr. Hale. I do not think they would get there.

Mr. Logan. How would you stop them?

Mr. Hale. The people would stop them.

Mr. Logan. You have at Fort Preble, I believe, thirty-five men.

Mr. Hale said it was not much of a garrison, but the proposed increase would not add materially to its strength. The Canadians indicated, however, Mr. Hale said, would never get as far as Portland whether we had an army or not.

Mr. Logan. In other words, the people of Maine would "lick" the Canadians before they got to Portland?

Mr. Hale. Yes.

Mr. Logan. Well, on that theory we do not want any army at all. Of course if you are going to rely entirely on the people that is one thing, but if you are in favor of having an army at all you should be willing to keep it at least in proper form of organization.

Here the debate was cut off by limitation of time, and the chair laid before the Senate the judiciary committee resolutions.

Mr. Colquitt took the floor in opposition to the majority report. If there ever was a question, Mr. Colquitt said, that should be settled, it was the question involved here. It had been settled by the constitution, and by the first Congress, and had remained settled for forty years, and when, then, it was questioned it was again settled, and had remained settled till this day.

Mr. Colquitt read from a report as to an officeholder, showing that he was found short over $500 in his money order department and had not one cent wherewith to make good this shortage. This deficiency had arisen from the use of government funds in the private business of the officeholder. He had also exchanged postage stamps for merchandise.

Mr. Logan inquired if that officeholder had been suspended.

Mr. Colquitt said no, but that he would be suspended "if you will give the assurance that the substitute for him will be confirmed."

Mr. Logan inquired if the paper Mr. Colquitt had read from was a record.

Mr. Colquitt replied, "Yes."

Mr. Logan asked whether it was from the Postoffice Department.

Mr. Colquitt answered that it was, and that it was open to any senator applying to see it.

Mr. Logan was struck, he said, with the strange fact that records could be furnished against individuals, for some senators to make speeches from, but could not be furnished when called for in a resolution of the Senate. [Laughter in the galleries.]

Mr. Colquitt assured the senator from Illinois (Mr. Logan) that he could have any records in the Postoffice Department if he would apply for them; they had never been refused.

Mr. Hoar asked on what principle the papers were given to a senator and denied to a resolution of the Senate.

Mr. Logan called attention to the fact that they were furnished to an individual to be read to public audiences, published throughout the country, and inquired whether that was not exactly what the Senate was trying to get at. He inquired why they should have been given to an individual and not to the Senate.

Mr. Colquitt replied that the Senate demanded the papers as matter of right; the senators would ask to see them as matter of courtesy. He thought that a very broad distinction.

Mr. Logan said there were some senators who would like to see the papers, but who did not go to the departments. He was of that number. He did not go to the departments to see papers. He never had done so and did not expect to, but he would like to see the papers. If the senators, in their aggregate capacity as a Senate, passed a resolution respectfully requesting the papers, and the papers should be denied, he was afraid the country would not see the nice distinction made by the departments, when the departments gave the papers to individual senators to be read here in order to condemn some persons.

Mr. Jackson followed Mr. Colquitt, also in opposition to the majority report. He believed the right of removal of officers to be wholly in the President. So far as acts of Congress made removals dependent on the consent of the Senate, those acts were an encroachment on the constitutional rights and powers of the President; but, aside from that, it was the candid conviction of all real advocates of administrative reform that all such attempts had been unwise, and had been attended with no substantial benefits to the public service.

The object of the present controversy, Mr. Jackson said, was the waging of a political warfare against President Cleveland. The resolution, as it had been presented by the majority, was a mere pretext for an attack on the President. "In arranging for this piece of political target practice," said Mr. Jackson, "the able chairman of the judiciary committee has omitted to place the proper target before the Senate. That fact, however, has not discouraged either himself or his associates from firing at random throughout the whole political range. The proceeding is wholly political; there can be no determination of it here. Both sides must appeal to the people."

At 5 o'clock, Mr. Jackson retaining the floor, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Harris, went into executive session, and when, at 5:40, the doors were reopened the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Several pension bills coming over from last Friday night's session, including that granting a pension to the widow of Gen. Hancock, were acted upon, and under the call of states the following bills and resolutions were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Beach, of New York: For the erection of one of the Timby tower and shield system of coast defense in the vicinity of Fort Hamilton, New York harbor.

Also, proposing a change in the rules so as to provide that eulogies on deceased members shall be delivered on Sundays.

By Mr. Van Eaton, of Mississippi: Proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy.

By Mr. Merriman, of New York: For the issue of United States coin notes.

By Mr. Warner, of Ohio: To define the unit of value and regulate the coins of the United States.

By Mr. Lefevre, of Ohio: For the better regulation of appointments to West Point and to bring that institution and the army more in accord with a republican form of government. [It provides that cadets shall be hereafter selected and appointed from the sons or descendents of soldiers who served in the late war, and where they cannot be had from the younger enlisted men in the army. Further, that when a cadet shall have graduated from the military academy he shall be assigned to a regiment of the army as an enlisted man, and shall serve as such in the field for the term of one year, with pay and allowances accordingly. Then after serving one year as corporal and one year as sergeant he shall be eligible for appointment to the rank of second lieutenant.]

At the end of the call the House, at 4:45, adjourned.

Milwaukee Lager Beer.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., March 20.—The disciples of the school of total abstinence may perhaps take some comfort by perusing the following table of statistics, from which it appears that the aggregate amount of beer sold by the Milwaukee brewers during the year 1885 shows a considerable falling off as compared with the sales of the next preceding year.

It will be noticed, however, that the old renowned Phillip Best Brewing Company has to record a gain, and is still maintaining its proud prestige of being at the head of the column, while the sales of its principal competitor show a marked decrease.

The figures are vouched for as correct in every respect:

Brewers.	Sales—Bbls. 1884.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ph. Best Brewing Company...	378,520	382,235	6,715	.....
Jos. Schlitz Brewing Company...	539,103	517,408	.....	21,695
Val. Blatz....	136,145	145,002	8,857	.....
Jung & Borchert.....	50,405	53,383	2,978	.....
J. Obermann.	25,241	29,280	4,039	.....
F. Miller.....	48,953	50,188	1,235	.....
Cream City Brewing Company	29,578	25,507	.....	4,071
A. Gettelman	13,444	13,133	.....	311
Other Brewers.....	70,105	64,067	.....	6,038
Total bbls...	1,091,492	1,083,253	23,826	32,115

Silver in Circulation and Store.

The United States treasurer has prepared a statement showing the amount of standard silver dollars in the treasury and in circulation and of silver certificates outstanding at the end of every month since July, 1885, from which it appears that in July, 1885, with a coinage of $235,786,381 there was in circulation $89,284,433. On Saturday last the coinage amounted to $255,077,761, of which $175,875,912 were in the treasury, and $51,292,539 in circulation. On the same date there were $33,446,041 silver certificates in the treasury, and $89,310,646 in circulation. The net standard dollars in the treasury after deducting silver certificates in circulation was $84,564,716.

Nominations.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate yesterday:

Macolm G. Burney, receiver of public moneys at Spokane Falls, W. T.

J. Richard Wingfield, of Virginia, to be consul of the United States at San Jose, Costa Rica.

Passed Assistant Engineer Charles J. MacConnell, to be a chief engineer.

Assistant Engineer William B. Boggs, to be passed assistant engineer. Also, twenty-eight postmasters, including John R. Patterson, at Petersburg, Va., and Adam L. Nye, at Morgantown, W. Va.

To Force Action on the Blair Bill.

Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, offered a preamble and resolution in the House yesterday reciting the postponement of the consideration of the Blair educational bill by the committee on education, and directing the committee on rules to report a rule by which the house might by a majority vote direct any of its committees to report back any bill referred to it. Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, suggested that an opportunity would be given to take action on this subject, without reference to the rules, on Monday next, and Mr. Wheeler withdrew the resolution.

A Ten Million Bond Call.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday issued a bond call for $10,000,000, 3 per cent. bonds, to mature May 1. The bonds are numbered as follows: 850—Nos. 275 to 284 and 1376 to 1381; 3100—Nos. 2040 to 2107 and 9890 to 9916; 3500—Nos. 322 to 1041 and 4210 to 4218; $1,000—Nos. 7660 to 9530 and 23554 to 23711; $10,000—No. 14567 to 15468.

The Supreme Court Summer Recess.

The Supreme Court will adjourn for the term on May 10.

Nervous Debilitated Men,

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's celebrated Voltaic Belt, with electric suspensory appliances for the speedy relief and permanent cure of nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles; also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlets, with full information, terms, &c., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Company, Marshall, Mich.

THE MISSISSIPPI SLAUGHTER.

Southern Democrats Disposed to Defend the Outrage.

[Washington Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

The massacre in a court room at Carrollton, Miss., last week, by which twelve colored men were killed and nine mortally wounded, has been the subject of much quiet talk here among Mississippi Democrats. The fact that not a single white man was injured and that the colored men were riddled with bullets while trying to escape furnishes conclusive proof that the slaughter was wanton and unprovoked. A prominent white citizen of Mississippi, conversant with all the facts, writes as follows to a friend in this city:

"A more wanton and unprovoked massacre never took place in the south. There was not the slightest excuse for the attack. The colored men were not armed, as the reports sent out from here assert. The fact that they were inside the court house, and that no white man was hurt, shows that such reports are false. The 'Regulators,' who did the shooting, came there together armed for the purpose of committing this terrible crime, and it is a falsehood on the face of it to say that it was the result of any provocation from the colored men. The whole truth of the matter is that the colored voters are in the majority in that place. An important election is coming on, and it was thought necessary by the 'Regulators' to teach the colored men a lesson in advance and to put a stop to their organizing for the coming contest. Gov. Lowry has refused to take any steps to punish the perpetrators of this fiendish crime, asserting that he sees no occasion for executive interference. No arrests have been made, or will be made, as no white Democrat has been punished for such a crime since the Democracy got control of the state. We may well ask: Is there a god in Israel?"

The Democratic members of Congress from Mississippi refuse to discuss the outrage. One of them says it is necessary for the protection of society in that state that summary methods should sometimes be resorted to, but in the absence of any knowledge of the facts he "does not care to express an opinion on this matter."

MYSTERY AND A NOMINATION.

Disappearance of Lieut. Remey, U. S. N.—Errors in Nominating a Successor.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* relates the following interesting facts:

"Several months ago Lieut. E. W. Remey, of the navy, while on duty with his ship on the Atlantic station, went ashore at Norfolk and never returned. His disappearance has remained a mystery, and, notwithstanding diligent inquiry and search have been made by his relatives and friends, no trace of the missing lieutenant has been found, nor has any satisfactory reason been discovered for Remey leaving his station without permission. Recently the President sent to the Senate the nomination of Clinton H. Lyett, lieutenant junior grade, to be lieutenant vice Remey, "supposed to be dead." The naval committee reported that the Senate could not act upon a nomination to succeed an officer "supposed to be dead," and expressed the opinion that the Secretary of the Navy should be able to resolve the doubt in Remey's case.

The nomination of Lyett was therefore returned to the President for correction in the manner indicated. Subsequently the nomination of Lyett was again sent to the Senate, vice Remey, "dropped from the rolls." This form was as objectionable as that first used, for the reason that an officer cannot be "dropped from the rolls" except upon the sentence of general court-martial, and Lyett's nomination was again sent back for correction. There would seem to be but one way out of the difficulty. Lieut. Remey left his station without the knowledge or permission of his superior officer, and remaining absent from his post of duty beyond a certain prescribed time constitutes desertion. Lieut. Remey is therefore a deserter, and should be so reported and dropped from the navy register. Had Lyett been nominated, vice Remey, deserted, there would have been no delay in confirmation.

A MILLION FOR THE DISTRICT.

Proposed Extensive Improvements in the Streets and Avenues—The Permanent Exposition.

The commissioners have in preparation a bill to present to Congress asking for an appropriation of $1,000,000, with which they propose to make comprehensive improvements on the streets and avenues. The bill is being carefully drawn up.

Judge Edmonds said yesterday that he hoped Congress would pass the bill, as also other bills looking to the advancement of the District's interest. "We only ask Congress," said he, "to loan us that sum. We have kept faith with Congress in all our matters, and ask for this money in a business way, and give pledges that are also businesslike."

The commissioners propose to keep up a lively interest in the proposed new District building. The measures proposed by the commissioners will benefit the city if Congress will only look at them in the way that they do.

Judge Edmonds is in favor of promoting the establishment of the Permanent Exposition in Washington city. He thinks that it will advance the city's growth in wealth and population.

Five Survivors.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Perhaps the greatest setback that the temperance cause has received in this city for a long time, were the recent disclosures made by a reporter of the *Every Saturday*. Among our oldest and most respected citizens are five survivors of the war of 1812, known as "The Old Defenders," whose ages range from 89 to 93, to whom the people have been accustomed to look with very great respect and veneration, on account of the part they took in the defense of Baltimore in that war. Every year it has been the custom to commemorate the defense by an anniversary parade and banquet, in which these veterans participate, the day being a general holiday throughout the state. These old soldiers, hale and hearty in appearance, have marched in procession annually and are the finest specimens of robust old age in the city. For some time past there has been considerable agitation in this section over the temperance question, the adherents of the cause going so far as to demand absolute prohibition. The reporter of the *Every Saturday*, who did not sympathize with this movement, accordingly set out in search of public opinion, and among others interviewed were these Old Defenders. He found that every one of them—Mr. John C. Morford, aged 89; George Ross, 92; Samuel Jennings, 89; John Peddecord, 93; Nathaniel Watts, 90—had always been in the habit of taking a little stimulant of some kind, and that since the discovery of Duffy's pure malt whiskey—an article from which every trace of fusel oil is eliminated by a secret process—this was their favorite brand. In the words of the venerable Nathaniel Watts—aged 90—when interviewed: "That, sir," said he "is what I call a pure article, that is Duffy's pure malt whiskey. That's like they use to have in my time."

An Addition to the White House.

The Senate committee on public buildings and grounds authorized a favorable report to be made on Senator Morrill's bill appropriating $300,000 for the erection of an extension to the white house, and the bill was subsequently reported to the Senate by Mr. Morrill.

EXECUTIVE INFORMATION.

A delegation of Winnebago Indians had an interview with Commissioner Atkins yesterday.

A new postoffice has been established at Nono, Lunenburg county, Va., W. J. Matthews postmaster.

The Secretary of State has ordered the United States consul at Paso Del Norte to investigate the circumstances leading to the killing of Capt. Crawford.

The court of claims rendered judgment yesterday for $11,459 in favor of the Connecticut Mutual Insurance Company in the claim against the United States for the use of the Honore building in Chicago by the government at the time of the Chicago fire.

The following additional postoffice inspectors were appointed yesterday: R. H. Stewart, Indiana; A. M. Smith, Michigan; J. E. Leach, New York; E. Van de Mark, Michigan; J. J. Nelson, Missouri; M. A. Fisher, Mississippi; T. B. Stubbs, Alabama, and J. L. Davis, New Jersey.

The board to consider plans for the new naval vessels will meet again at the Navy Department to-morrow or Thursday. The recent circular sent by the board to contractors and shipbuilders has resulted in a number of replies making suggestions and recommendations in regard to the building of the proposed vessels, which will be considered at the meeting.

The Postmaster General has appointed the following postoffice inspectors: R. F. Stewart, of Indiana; A. M. Smith, of Michigan; J. E. Leach, of New York; Ed. Van De Mark, of Michigan; James J. Nelson, of Missouri; A. M. Fisher, of Mississippi; Thomas B. Stubbs, of Alabama, and J. Teuch Davis, of New Jersey. These appointments fill all of the vacancies in this branch of the postal service.

Bids for furnishing 500,000 pounds of beef to the Indians at Crow agency, Montana, were opened yesterday as follows: J. H. Warren, of Wisconsin, $4.97 per 100 pounds; Haskins McGirk, of Montana, $4.50; Walter B. Jordan, of Montana, $4.64 7-10; George T. Newman, of Missouri, $4.38; A. Keyes, of Dakota, $4.63; B. F. Ferris, of Minnesota, $4.97; Hall McCormick, of Illinois, $4.87½. The contract was awarded to the lowest bidder, Mr. Jordan.

NARDELLO'S NECK TO STRETCH.

An Incidental Decision Defining the Status of Residents Who Vote in the States.

In the court in general term yesterday Justice Merrick delivered the unanimous opinion of the court in the case of Antonio Nardello, convicted of the murder of Carmine Rotunno, and sentenced to be hanged on the third Friday after the adjournment of the present term of the court in banc, affirming the judgment of the criminal court, and unless the President interposes the man will be executed at the time heretofore fixed upon. The case was carried up on four exceptions. The first was that a man named Watson, who was accepted as a juror, was incompetent because he had been summoned and served as a juror within two years, contrary to section 812 of the Revised Statutes. It was held by the court that this section applied only to the circuit and district courts of the United States, and not to the courts of this District. That section 861 was the law applicable to this District, and which made a man competent when a year had expired from the time he rendered jury service.

The second exception was to the acceptance of Juror McDaniel on the ground of his being a non-resident. It was proven by the juror that he had been in this city for the past fifteen years, in the employ of the Virginia Midland railroad, but claimed that Virginia was his home, and where he voted, although he did not spend more than two weeks of each year in the state.

Justice Merrick reviewed this point very thoroughly, cited a recent decision in the case of Gambrill vs. the State of Maryland, "which was on all fours with it," and said there was not the slightest reason to doubt that McDaniel was a bona fide resident of this District. A man who year in and out gained his livelihood in a city, enjoyed its advantages and benefits, profited by and was protected under its laws was under obligation to make some return when called upon. The mere pretense that a bachelor—and this juror was one—by spending two weeks in Virginia in each year and the remainder of the year in this District could absolve himself from all duties or obligations to the District upon the plea of being a non-resident was not to be permitted. In the case of Gambrill, the latter was a resident of Annapolis, and accepted an appointment in one of the government department, and removed to this city. His name was stricken from the registry list on the ground of being a non-resident. He brought action against the state of Maryland to have his name restored to the list. Judge Miller, in delivering his opinion, held that Gambrill had lost his residence in the state, and that his name could not be re-entered on the registry list. McDaniel was declared a qualified juror and the exception in his case overruled.

The third exception overruled was as to the admissibility of a statement made by Rotunno the last night he was seen as to where he was going, and what he was going for. The last error complained of was the admission of the testimony of Detectives Raff and Block as to the confessions made to them by Nardello. This was not considered a good objection, and met the same fate as the preceding ones.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG is to receive $12,000 for singing twenty nights in Paris—$600 a night! No wonder she is in love with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the great remedy for coughs and colds, for what would she do without it if she should be attacked suddenly by hoarseness?

THE COURT RECORD.

Supreme Court of the United States.—No. 156. John Van Riswick, appellant, vs. Wm. E. Spalding et al. Appeal from the supreme court of the District of Columbia. Decree affirmed with costs.

No. 147. Albert Kleinchmidt et al., plaintiff in error, vs. James S. McAndrews et al. Judgment reversed with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings in conformity with law.

No. 163. W. Whitehall Fulkerson et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Seth C. Holmes et al. Judgment affirmed with costs and interest.

No. 159. Mary A. Hoyt (now Mary A. Vostel) et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Joseph H. Russell. Judgment reversed with costs, and cause remanded for a new trial.

No. 149. The inhabitants of the township of Providence, R. I., plaintiff in error, vs. Abraham Halsey. Judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded for further proceedings.

No. 455. George C. Rand, jr., appellant, vs. Martin A. Walker. Decree affirmed with costs.

No. 422. A. S. Core and Benjamin S. Compton, plaintiffs in error, vs. John F. Vinal. Judgment affirmed with costs.

No. 168. Elijah M. Dunphy, plaintiff in error, vs. Ellen Sullivan. Judgment affirmed with costs.

No. 1028. Johnson M. Camden, appellant, vs. the West Virginia Oil and Oil Land Company et al. Motion to dismiss appeal and motion to vacate supersedeas in part denied.

No. 1291. The United States, appellant, vs. the Central Pacific Railway Company. Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on the fourth Monday in April next after No. 1275.

No. 1256. Samuel Strong, plaintiff in error, vs. the District of Columbia; motion to advance denied.

No. 952. Morgan's Louisiana and Texas R. R. and S. S. Co., plaintiff in error, vs. the Board of Health of Louisiana.

No. 1275. Frederick Molter, plaintiff in error, vs. the People of the State of Illinois; former assignment set aside and cases reassigned for April 26.

The chief justice announced the following: The call of the docket in its regular order will be stopped on Friday, April 2. Cases advanced for hearing at this term will be taken up on Monday, April 26, and their call continued during that week, if necessary. The court will adjourn for the term on Monday, May 10.

Mr. Attorney General Garland submitted a motion for rules pursuant to section 763 and 764 of the Revised Statutes.

No. 709. James W. Barker, plaintiff in error, vs. George Maulsby. In error to the supreme court of the District of Columbia. Dismissed with costs.

No. 759. Alexander Bruce et al., appellants, vs. the Manchester and Keene railroad. Motion to dismiss. Motion by Mr. J. W. Fellows and F. N. Hackett in support of same, and by Mr. F. A. Brooks in opposition thereto.

Ex parte Charles W. Fonda, petitioner. Motion for leave to file petition for writ of habeas corpus submitted by Mr. W. E. Earls for petitioner.

No. 742. James H. Cuddy, administrator, &c., appellant, vs. the Steamer Garland et al. Appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Michigan. Dismissed. Clerk's costs to be paid by appellant.

No. 7 Original. Ex parte The Phœnix Insurance Company of London, England, et al., petitioners. Argument commenced by Mr. N. S. B. Hopkins for the petitioners. The court declined to hear further argument in this case.

No. 185. Anthony W. Dimmick, plaintiff in error, vs. The Revere Copper Company of Boston, Mass. Argued by Mr. George Putnam Smith for plaintiff in error and by Mr. David Willcox for defendant in error.

No. 186. The County of Daviess, plaintiff in error, vs. J. M. Dickinson. Argued by Mr. J. D. Atchison for plaintiff in error and by Mr. J. Hubley Ashton for defendant in error.

Court in General Term—Chief Justice Carter and Justices Cox and Merrick.—Cormick vs. Morrison; opinion by Justice Merrick affirming judgment of the circuit court; United States vs. Sardello; opinion by Justice Merrick affirming judgment of the criminal court. United States ex rel. Frank Wilcomb vs. Commissioner of Patents; application for mandamus dismissed. Mills vs. Mills; referred to the auditor. Sailor vs. Sailor; on hearing. Assignment unchanged.

Circuit Court—Justice Hagner.—Fifth Baptist Church vs. Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company; on trial. Assignment unchanged.

Equity Court—Justice James.—Hill vs. Herron; sale ratified and transfer of property directed. Cross vs. Hilliard; W. H. Doherty admitted as party complainant. Clayton vs. Case; dismissal of case ordered. Gannon vs. McGuire; clerical error in decree corrected. Chase vs. Tinney; auditor's report ratified and distribution ordered. Robeson vs. Niles; leave given to amend answer. Sawyer vs. Sawyer; recommitted to examiner to take further proof. Murphy vs. Bradley; demurrer sustained with leave to answer. Cope vs. Parenore; retaining order granted. Assignment for to-day—Nos. 17, 7, 26, 28, 29, 32, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41.

Criminal Court—Justice MacArthur.—James Carroll, alias Carter, grand larceny; guilty; two years in the penitentiary. John Noonan, assault with intent to kill; not guilty. Assignment unchanged.

No Boon That Science Has Conferred

Has been fraught with greater blessings than that which has accrued to the inhabitants of malarial-ridden portions of the United States and the tropics from the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The experience of many years has but too clearly demonstrated the inefficiency of quinine and other drugs to effectually combat the progress of intermittent, congestive, and bilious remittent fevers, while on the other hand, it has been no less clearly shown that the use of the Bitters, a medicine congenial to the frailest constitution, and derived from purely botanic sources, affords a reliable safeguard against malarial disease, and arrest it when developed. For disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels, for general debility and renal inactivity, it is also a most efficient remedy. Appetite and sleep are improved by it. It expels rheumatic humors from the blood, and enriches a circulation impoverished by malassimilation.

THE MARKETS.

An Irregular Opening, Steady at Midday, and Closes Strong—Improvement in Coal Stocks.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The stock market today has been very irregular, the most conspicuous feature, however, being the strength in the coal stocks and the weakness in Lake Shore, although the grangers also developed decided weakness in the morning. Lackawanna was most prominent for its activity and advance, but there was a good business in Lake Shore and St. Paul, with moderate trading in Reading.

The total sales to-day were 572,390 shares, an increase over Saturday of 116,890. Lackawanna was very active during the forenoon, and after opening ½ per cent. higher at 126¾, and selling early at 126¾, it rose to 127¼, broke to 126⅝, and sold again at 127¼ before noonday. The stock broke again in the afternoon to 126⅝, and then rallied, selling in the last hour at 128⅛, and closing at 128¼, a net advance of 2¼ per cent., with sales of 122,300 shares. In sympathy with this movement Delaware and Hudson rose to 102¾, and closed ¼ lower, with an advance of ⅞, and Central of New Jersey is up ⅞ to 93⅞, after selling at 96⅞, while Reading scored a gain of only ¼ at 56 after selling as high as 56½.

While the coal stocks were strong a raid was made upon Lake Shore and the Grangers, the former declining rapidly from 81⅞ at the opening and 80¼ at the close on Saturday to 80⅛, at which it sold before noonday. There was a later a rally to 81⅝, another decline of 1 per cent. from that price, the stock finally closing at 80⅞, a loss of 1⅛ after sales of 77,140 shares. New York Central is down ½ per cent. at 103; St. Paul shows a loss of ⅞ of a point from lowest figures of the day, 91¼, and Northwestern is down ⅞. Texas and Pacific lost 1⅛ on a small business. The remainer of the active list shows losses of ⅛ to ½ per cent. The market, however, closed firm to strong at quotations. The strength in the coal stocks was due in part to buying, and as it is learned since 3 o'clock, to acknowledge by insiders that a meeting of the representatives of the leading companies was to be held in this city this evening for the purpose, if possible, of agreeing upon a combination to control the output for the remainder of the current year.

The weakness in the other stocks is directly attributable to the raid that had been in progress for several days past to drive those stocks to lower figures. The news of the day was altogether unimportant and had no appreciable effect upon prices. There was a little improvement in to-day's railroad bond market over Saturday, although taken as a whole it may be classed as decidedly dull. The total sales were $1,088,000, all in comparatively small lots, except a spurt of activity in Erie seconds consols ex-June coupon after midday, when they broke from 80¼ to 80⅛, later they rallied to 81⅛, and closed at that price, a net loss of ½; the same bonds coupon on are also down 1½ at 102½, and the funded fives are 1½ lower, at 91.

Treasury balances—Coin, $128,720,578; coin certificates, $17,490,000.

Quotations of Monday's Stock Sales.

The following daily market reports have been furnished by J. Vance Lewis, broker, Le Droit building, Eighth and F streets, being the most active stocks in the New York exchange:

	Op'g.	High.	Low.	Cl'g.
Canada Pacific	67	67	66½	66½
Central Pacific	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
C., B. and Q.	135¾	135¾	134¾	135
Delaware & Hudson	101¾	102⅝	101	102⅝
D., L. and W.	126¾	128⅝	126¾	128⅝
Erie	30⅛	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝
Erie 2d's	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
Kansas and Texas	28¾	28¾	28⅝	28⅝
Jersey Central	56¾	56⅞	49¾	50⅝
Lake Shore	84⅞	84⅞	80⅛	80⅞
L. and N.	40⅝	41	40	40⅝
Manhattan consols	126	126	125¼	125¾
Missouri Pacific	105⅞	106	105	105
Northwestern	107⅞	108	107¼	107¾
Northern Pacific	26¼	26⅝	26¼	26⅛
N. P. pref.	57⅝	57¾	57¼	57¼
New York Central	103⅛	103⅛	103	103
Omaha	33⅝	33⅝	33¼	33
Omaha pref.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
Oregon Trans	30¼	30⅞	30¼	30¼
Oregon Railway	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
Pacific Mail	51	51	50½	50¾
Reading	25⅞	26¼	25⅞	26
Rock Island	137½	137½	137½	137½
St. Paul	92⅛	92⅛	91¼	91¾
St. Paul pref.	123¾	123¾	123½	123½
Texas Pacific	12⅛	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Union Pacific	48¾	48¾	48¼	48¼
West Shore 1st	103	103	103	103
Western Union	64⅛	64⅛	63⅞	63⅞
Oil	76⅝	77¼	76⅝	76⅞

Grain and Provisions.

Following is the range of prices in the Chicago market, furnished by J. Vance Lewis, broker, Le Droit building, Eighth and F streets:

	Op'g.	High.	Low.	Clo'g.
Wheat—				
March	76¼	76⅝	75⅝	76⅝
May	82	82	80⅝	81¼
June	83⅝	83⅝	82	82¼
Corn—				
March	35⅛	35¼	35⅛	35¼
May	38⅝	38¾	38⅜	38¾
June	38⅝	38⅞	38⅝	38¾
Oats—				
March	26½	26½	26½	26½
May	30½	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝
Pork—				
March	9 65	9 70	9 65	9 70
May	9 80	9 90	9 75	9 80
June	9 85	9 97½	9 82½	9 87½
Lard—				
March	5 87½	5 87½	5 87½	5 87½
May	6 02½	6 02½	6 00	6 02½
June	6 05	6 07½	6 05	6 07½

The Washington Stock Exchange.

The following list of the most active stocks dealt in on the Washington Stock Exchange is furnished by Stearns, Bell & Co., bankers, No. 1427 Pennsylvania avenue:

March 22, 1886.	Bid.	Asked.
Permanent imp. 6s, 1891, coin	114½	115½
Permanent imp. 7s, 1891, cur	115½	...
Market stocks 7s, 1892, cur	115½	...
Water stocks 7s, 1901, cur	122	...
Water stocks 7s, 1903, cur	125	...
Fifty-year funded 5s, 1924, currency	119¾	120
Twenty-year funded 6 p. c. 1899, cur	114¾	...
Twenty-year fund 6s, 1902, cold	115½	...
Thirty-year fund 6s, 1902 cold	122½	...
Wash. and Georg'n bonds	117	...
Metropolitan Railroad stock	101¾	101¾
Washington Gas Light Co.	39⅝	39⅝
Georgetown Gas Light Co.	48	...
National Union Insurance Co.	19	...
Arlington Insurance Company	153	...
Columbia Insurance Company	12	...
German-American Ins. Co.	140	...
Potomac Insurance Co.	48	...
Riggs Insurance Co.	6⅝	6¾
Board Pub. Works Green 8s	96	97
Masonic Hall bonds	104	...
Washington Market Co. stock