Auburn Morning News.

VOLUME 8. AUBURN, NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1877. NUMBER 1396

Auburn Morning News

PUBLISHED

Every morning (Sundays excepted) by

AUBURN PRINTING COMPANY.

Wm. J. MOSES, President. | H. Laurens Storke, Sec. and Treas.

OFFICE: 16 Clark Street.

Terms.—To City Subscribers—delivered by the Carrier—10 cents a week, 75 cents a month $2.25 a quarter.

Yearly subscribers, not paid strictly in advance, will be charged the Quarterly rate.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

PER SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS:

1 Day	$ .75	2 Weeks	$4.00
2 Days	1.00	1 Month	5.00
3 Days	1.25	2 Months	8.00
4 Days	1.50	3 Months	11.00
1 Week	2.00	6 Months	18.00
2 Weeks	3.00	12 Months	30.00

Local advertisements, one insertion, 10 cents per line.

The above rates are for advertisements without change. Advertisements with change require special contract.

Special Notices, 25 per cent. in addition to the above rates.

Auburn Morning News.

Official Paper of the County.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1877.

THE electoral bill passed the senate at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, after an all-night session, by a vote of 47 ayes to 17 nays. An analysis of the vote, which is given elsewhere, shows that of the voting for the bill, twenty-five were Democrats and twenty two Republicans. Only one Democrat—Eaton of Connecticut—voted against the bill, with sixteen Republicans. It is perhaps sufficient to say that these sixteen Republicans are in the main those who would most naturally be expected to vote against a fair measure. The bill was passed without amendments It goes to the house, where Mr. Payne opened the debate yesterday, and where a vote on the bill will be called to-day.

JUDGE DAVID DAVIS, of the United States supreme court, was yesterday elected United States senator by the Illinois legislature on the first ballot. This is a gratifying outcome of the senatorial fight in Illinois. The escape from Logan is such cause for rejoicing, that the Democrats will doubtless be readily reconciled to the failure to elect Palmer or Trumbull, who would have been more directly their choice than Judge Davis. Judge Davis is regarded as Independent politically, although he has, as a judge of the supreme court, been prudently refrained from expressing his views openly. It is certainly to be hoped that his "independence" is not like that of Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, who, elected by Democratic votes, has proven one of the bitterest of partisans. We recently gave a sketch of Judge Davis' life. He will undoubtedly rank among the foremost senators in the point of ability. The term for which he is elected does not begin till March 4th, and his election will not necessarily interfere with his service on the proposed electoral commission, should he be chosen by the other four judges.

THE World's Washington correspondent reports an interview with one of the supreme court justices selected in the electoral bill. He denied the statement that the justices had resolved to decline to act if appointed. The understanding is that the justices cannot decline to act under an act of Congress, even if there were a single member of the court who would be willing to shirk the responsibility thus conferred.

A WORLD special says apprehension is felt at the treasury over the continued decrease in customs and internal revenue receipts Secretary Morrill feels the utmost confidence in the settlement of the presidential trouble in the next four weeks, and anticipates an era of business prosperity.

A WORLD special says the first instalment of political telegrams called for have been delivered to the Louisiana committee of the house but prove to be unimportant, giving every evidence of having been culled. Many are in a cypher which cannot be translated.

THE house banking and currency committee have reported a bill repealing the act which limits legal tender silver to five dollars.

Midnight Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Compromise Bill Passes the Senate—Under Discussion in the House Vote to be Taken To-Day.

THE INVESTIGATION.

Chandler's Telegrams—Florida must be Secured for Hayes by "Fair Means or Otherwise"

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—The debate on the electoral bill was continued all night. Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, spoke against the bill, on the ground that the power to count the electoral vote being vested in the two houses, could be placed nowhere else.

Mr. Whyte, of Maryland, and Mr. Merrimon of North Carolina, had their debates about the bill, but supported it in the interest of peace and the good of the country.

Messrs. Howe and Burnside spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, withdrew the amendment submitted by him yesterday in regard to defining the power of the tribunal to be created.

Mr Morton submitted an amendment providing that nothing contained in the act should authorize the commission to go behind the finding and determination of the canvassing or returning board of a state authorized by the laws of the state to find and determine the result of the election of the electors.

Mr. Edmunds opposed the amendment, and moved to amend it by striking out the negative words so as to provide that the act should authorize the commission to go behind the finding, &c. He said he would vote against his amendment and then against the amendment of the senator from Indiana. He had no idea that there was any necessity for the amendment as the commission would act under the existing law.

Mr. Thurman also announced that he would vote against the amendments, although he had a strong opinion that the decision of the returning board might be inquired into.

Mr. Sargent, of California, argued that the bill was shuffling and evasive, and one side or the other was to be cheated.

Mr. Morton spoke in favor of his amendment, and the bill as it now stood, required the commission to go behind the returns from a state. The Democratic party would not vote for this bill if it did not allow them to go behind the returns.

Mr. Edmunds denied that the bill was shuffling or evasive, it only conferred upon the commission such power as congress had under the law.

The amendment of Mr. Edmunds to that of Morton was rejected. Yeas 1, nays 61, Mr. Cooper, of Tennessee, being the only senator who voted in the affirmative.

The question then being on the amendment of Mr. Morton it was rejected, 18 to 45, as follows:

Yeas—Boutwell, Bruce, Cameron of Pa, Cameron of Wis., Clayton, Dawes, Dorsey, Hamilton, Hamlin, Ingalls, Mitchell, Morton, Paddock, Patterson, Sargent, Sherman, Teller and West—18.

Nays—Alcorn, Allison, Barnum, Bayard, Blaine, Bogy, Booth, Burnside, Chaffee, Christiancy, Cockrell, Conkling, Conover, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Howe, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Jones of Nevada, Kelly, Kernan, McCreery, McDonald, McMillan, Mackey, Merrimon, Morrill, Price, Randolph, Ransom, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sharon, Stevenson, Teller, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte, Windom, Withers and Wright—45.

Mr. Sargent submitted an amendment providing that the commission shall sit with open doors, except when upon the consultation of questions pending before it.

Mr. Edmunds hoped that the amendment would not be adopted. If the senate could not leave the commission to frame its rules they had better not have it.

Mr. Sargent argued that the commission should sit with open doors that the public might know what was done. Reporters of the press should be admitted, that the proceedings of the commission might be given to the people. There was a me chance that this tribunal would be respected if this amendment would be adopted. Should it be rejected the tribunal would not be respected.

Mr. Edmunds said the bill authorized the commission to make its own rules as the supreme court made its own rules and regulations. The senate should not direct that a crowd be admitted, as the business of the commission would be interfered with by such crowd.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, said that the senator from California was chairman of the senate committee which recently visited Florida to make an investigation. Did he have the doors open?

Mr. Sargent replied that his committee was only taking the testimony of the minority in the senate and was ably represented on the committee by the senator from Tennessee (Cooper).

The amendment of Mr. Sargent was rejected—yeas 14, nays 47.

Mr. Sargent said that he had other amendments to propose to improve the bill, but its friends seemed to rule down every amendment, and he, therefore, would not submit them, but would content himself with asking for the yeas and nays on the final passage of the bill and would vote against it.

The bill was read the third time and passed. Yeas 47, nays 17.

The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Alcorn, Allison, Barnum, Bayard, Bogy, Booth, Boutwell, Burnside, Chaffee, Christiancy, Cockrell, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Dawes, Dennis, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Howe, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Jones of Nevada, Kelley, Kernan, McCreery, McDonald, McMillan, Mackey, Merrimon, Morrill, Price, Randolph, Ransom, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sharon, Stevenson, Teller, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte, Windom, Withers and Wright—47.

Nays—Blaine, Bruce, Cameron of Pa., Cameron of Wis., Clayton, Conover, Dorsey, Eaton, Hamilton, Hamlin, Ingalls, Mitchell, Morton, Patterson, Sargent, Sherman and West—17.

The senate at 7:15 A. M., on motion of Mr. Edmunds, adjourned until Friday at 12 o'clock.

House.

Mr. O'Brian offered a resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to report the feasibility of providing that the metric system of weights and measures be exclusively used in the assessment of duties for the customs service. Adopted.

Mr. Payne moved to go to the business on the speaker's table in order to refer the bill of the joint committee, which had come from the senate, to the committee on counting the electoral vote.

He stated that the committee had decided to report back the bill immediately and let the debate run all day to-day, with a night session; that the house would then adjourn till 11 o'clock to-morrow, and he would call the previous question at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Frye suggested that during the last four hours of the debate, speakers should be limited to ten minutes in order that members should have an opportunity to explain their votes.

Mr. Payne said he would modify his request so as to have to-morrow's session commence at 10 o'clock and the members to have a right to enlarge their speeches for the record. Agreed to unanimously.

The bill was then referred to the committee on electoral votes and immediately reported back.

After the reading of the bill, Mr. Payne stated that the bill as passed by the senate was precisely the same as it was reported from the joint committee.

He entered a motion to recommit the bill in order to prevent amendments being affixed.

Mr. McCrary, a member of the joint committee, opened the debate. He said that after a thorough, earnest and anxious consideration of the great question, he in common with the other members of the committee, had reached the conclusion that the bill ought to pass. He spoke of the peril which threatened the country in regard to the settlement of this dispute. He said the authorities were equally numerous on both sides of the question as to the power of the president of the senate in counting the electoral vote. He thought, therefore, it would be unwise and unpatriotic for the house to refuse to adopt a proposition which all men might agree to as fair and just, by which the question might be settled. Would it be wise to decline such a proposition and drift on to the 14th of February and the 4th of March with those conflicting opinions unsettled and take the chances of a dual presidency with all its horrors? He believed the bill constitutional and would, with voice and vote, aid its passage.

Mr. Hunton strongly advocated the bill. He said that at least, four states would send two sets of electoral votes, and in view of the contrary opinions held by the two political parties, a tribunal, such as the bill proposed, was necessary to a peaceful settlement of the questions at issue.

Mr. Goode said he was convinced that it was the earnest wish of a portion of the Republican leaders that there should be no agreement or any plan for the counting of the electoral votes. If this plan were rejected, none would be agreed upon, and when the two houses came together to count the vote, there would be a disagreement. In that event the house would have to elect a president and then of there would either have to be an ignominious surrender or a fight. He asked whether the gentlemen on the other side were prepared for the latter alternative? (Indistinct murmur of "yes".) Were they, or the people whom they represented, ready for a conflict of arms?

If they were not, he appealed to them to pause before they entered on a struggle, the end of which no man could foresee.

Mr. Hoar endorsed the bill, but not from any fear of civil war or menace of violence. Such threats, if made in the spirit of empty bluster, deserved nothing but the contempt of the serious; they deserved indignant scorn and condemnation. He believed the power counting the electoral vote resided in both houses of congress. The two houses were a tribunal, which by the pending bill, had to execute this grave autoority; if they had that power by the constitution then it was left undisturbed; if it needed the force of law-making power to confer it, then this bill conferred it. He denied that the bill was in any sense a compromise and concluded by appealing to the house to pass the bill.

Mr. Hale opposed the bill and said the proposition was based on profound fundamental errors; it struck a blow at the electoral college, which stood as high in the constitution as the presidency itself, and shattered it from turret to its foundation stone, and it substituted for it a power of congress which might at any time thwart the will of the people and render nugatory its deliberate and expressed judgment. He had listened to the illustrations ingeniously framed in the other end of the capitol, as to what might be the evils of a single man deciding the presidential question; but this question virtually gave the power of deciding the election to a justice of the supreme court who would be selected by the other four.

At the end of Mr. Hale's speech, Mr. Hoar presented a dispatch which he had just received, stating that the Massachusettes house endorsed the bill.

Mr. Hewitt of New York favored the bill as the only means of avoiding a struggle which must ensue from differences certain to arise between the two houses in regard to the counting of the electoral vote. The bill, even if not within the strict letter of the constitution, was certainly within its spirit; it substituted law and order for strife and anarchy; it ment the supremecy of the civil over military power; it meant the preservation of the autonomy of the states; it meant the oblivion of all bitterness of the past and security for the present, and hope for the future.

Mr. Willis read a telegram from a New York committee urging the immediate passage of the bill as it came from the senate.

Mr. Monroe opposed the bill on constitutional grounds; it deprived the vice-president of all power to ascertain and decide the lawful electoral votes. He denied that congress had the right to give away that power of the vice-president to any other body. He believed that the bill conflicted with the most cherished constitutional theories. He should prefer to have the electoral votes counted in the old way and trust to the good sense of moderation and patriotism of congress and of the country for a peaceful and satisfactory result.

At the close of Mr. Monroe's speech, the house took a recess till 7:30 o'clock P. M.

Evening Session.

On the reassembling of the house, Mr. Hooker occupied the speaker's chair. The galleries were crowded with spectators, and the attendance of members very small.

Mr. Caldwell, of Tennessee, was the first speaker and advocated the bill. He declared himself ready, by his vote, to commit the cause in which he believed, to the tribunal provided for in the bill, assured that through it the country would find peace and prosperity.

He was followed by Messrs. Stevenson and Caulfield of Illinois, also in support of the bill. Mr. Springer also favored the bill declaring the inevitable result of a failure to pass it, would be that Tilden be proclaimed president in one end of the capitol and Hayes in the other. This bill was an appeal from the returning board of Louisiana. It is bringing the case from the lowest order of adjudication to the very highest. He believed the decision of the commission would be impartial and just, and would meet the approval of the American people.

Mr. Lawrence of Ohio asked whether the power of the commission was confined or left unconfined.

Mr. Springer replied that it would have the power belonging to both houses and there was an appeal from its judgment to the two houses which was a final arbiter in the case.

Mr. Willard of Michigan spoke in favor of the bill and Mr. Smith of Pennsylvania in opposition thereto, advocating the right of the president of the senate to count the electoral votes.

Mr. Garfield said the bill had some great merits and would doubtless result in giving the person declared elected a more undisputed title than perhaps any other method yet suggested. If he had to speak of the bill ogly as a partisan he should say he was not afraid of its operations, believing as he did that Hayes had been elected. He should confidently expect that an honest and fair commission, as doubtless this would be, would find that to be a fact. But it might find otherwise and if it did, all good men everywhere would submit to the result. He had heard to-day a threat of civil war. The Roman senate never deliberated under threat or in the presence of war, and if he was convinced that a civil war was threatened he would be furnished with the highest and supremest reason why the American congress ought not to do anything under such compulsion or threat. It was not enough for him that the bill would tide over the present danger, however great. They should for a moment forget Hayes and Tilden, forget Republican and Democrat, forget their own day and their own generation, and inquire what that which they were about to do would accomplish as to the future of the republic, it passed, would leave the institutions of the country, and submit them to posterity.— It would be unworthy of them, for the sake of avoiding the present danger to incur greater danger for those who come after. Mr. Garfield then proceeded to argue in support of the theory that it was the right of the president of the senate to count and declare the electoral votes. As illustrative of his argument he cited the fact that in thirty-one states of the union, opening and publishing of the votes for governor is a ministerial act, is put in the hands of designated executive officers.

Mr. Hoar remarked that in all the original thirteen states the two houses of the legislature counted the votes.

Mr. Garfield replied that in a majority of the original thirteen states the legislature elected the governor.

Mr. Hoar—Is it not true that in every one of the old thirteen states the two houses of the legislature count the vote of governor, including the fact that in some of them the legislature cast votes as well as count them?

Mr. Lawrence—It is not true in New York. On the contrary, the votes are canvassed by officers designated and the legislature has no power over the subject.

Mr. Garfield proceeded to say that his first objection to the bill was that what the fathers of the constitution so carefully kept from congress, this bill proposed to give to it. If this bill passed, a constitutional provision on the subject was gone forever, and congress would become the grand national returning board from this day forward, until the people destroy it in its turn. Another objection was that the members of the commission were not appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate, but by the two houses, which was at variance with the constitution. He also objected to it because these official personages were invited to go in the field of the constitution to construe for themselves and take whatever powers suited them. Another objection was that it would throw in the power of the commission and of the two houses to prevent any result whatever, if one party were not satisfied with the result reached, in regard to Florida, it might resort to objections, to disputes, to the separation of the two houses until the time was passed when the "votes shall then be counted." There would be no "then" left.

Mr. Hoar asked whether there was any more likelihood of the two houses refusing to discharge their duty than there was of the president of the senate refusing to discharge his.

Mr. Garfield replied that the great difference was that the president of the senate could be removed within an hour, but there was no way to permit a legislative body for not performing its duty.

In conclusion he suggested that the men of the present day should not try to "shoot Niagara" or leave the whirlpool to their children. [Applause.]

The house then at 11 o'clock adjourned till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Mr. Robertson from the judiciary committee, reported favorably on the bill relative to pool selling.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Coleman—To amend the laws relative to savings banks.

By Mr. Hammond—Authorizing the taxation of stockholders of life, fire and marine insurance companies.

By Mr. Coleman—Providing that it shall not be lawful hereafter to employ convicts, male or female, confined in any penitentiary or state prison, in the manufacture and laundering of collars, cuffs, shirts and bosoms.

Mr. Woodin's resolution was then taken up and Mr. Starbuck resuming said that the candidate of the Democratic party was elected by a majority of 240,000 and he was as justly entitled to the presidency, as was George Washington when first chosen.

Mr. Jacobs then asked for a division of the question, requesting a separate vote on each resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Starbuck.

The resolutions were voted upon separately and each in turn lost—ayes 10, nays 16.

Mr. Jacobs moved to postpone action on Mr. Woodin's resolutions indefinitely. Lost 10 to 16.

The amendment of Mr. Harris offered yesterday was also lost—11 to 14.

Mr. Woodin said some Republican senators were absent who desired to vote upon the resolutions therefore he moved to table them for the present. Carried.

The senate then went into executive session.

Adjourned.

Assembly.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Moody—To amend the revised statutes relative to justices courts.

By Mr. Williams—Relative to collectors and receivers of taxes.

By Mr. T. A. Case—To amend the general banking laws.

By Mr. Humphrey—To amend the act relative to the imposing of taxes on rural cemeteries.

By Mr. Tighe—For the protection of passengers.

By Mr. Marvin—To amend the tax laws.

By Mr. Langbein—To amend the code.

By Mr. Cozzans—For the better protection of mechanics by regulating convict labor in prisons.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Straban—Relative to the rights of married women domiciled out of the state—adversely. Agreed to.

Also relative to the appointment of assistant district-attorneys in certain counties—adversely. Agreed to.

Also for the protection of printers and lithographers—adversely. Agreed to.

Mr. Husted presented a petition of the business men of New York city for a reduction of taxation on banking capital.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Ruggles—Instituting an inquiry as to the propriety of abandoning the normal schools as state institutions. Tabled.

Mr. Tighe called up the resolution amending the constitution, providing for additional justices of the supreme court. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Hogeboom called up a resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Post, endorsing the bill now before congress providing for counting the electoral vote, for the purpose of offering a substitute. The substitute opposed the adoption of the bill.

Mr. Alvord moved to refer the matter to the committee on federal relations.

Mr. Post opposed such reference.

After discussion Mr. Alvord withdrew his motion to refer and moved that the resolutions lie upon the table. Agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

To extend the powers of county judges when holding courts in other counties than their own.

For the preservation of life at bathing places.

To regulate negotiable notes given for patent rights.

Adjourned.

ELECTION INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The committee on the powers, privileges and duties of the house, examined to-day J. B. Deberry: he testified that he lived in Tallahassee, Fla.; was a telegraph operator at the depot; first telegram after election of which he knew was the following from Z. Chandler to Gov. Stearns:

"We are now absolutely sure of (witness did not remember the number) electoral votes for Hayes, and we must have Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida, by fair means or otherwise." Witness could not give the exact language.

Mr. Chandler also telegraphed Gov. Stearns in substance:

"Send couriers to each county and secure the returns; *they must be made to show a majority for Hayes.*"

Mr. Chandler also telegraphed Gov. Stearns:

"Wm. E. Chandler leaves to-night for Philadelphia, on important business."

Between the 8th and 12th of November, Frank R. Sherman, engaged with Gov. Stearns handed a telegram transmission signed by the latter and addressed to Z. Chandler, in which mention was made of a train containing couriers sent out for returns being ku kluxed, followed by the remark: "We cannot carry the state for Hayes *unless we have two ps and money immediately.*"

These were not the exact words.

Witness remembered a telegram from Chandler to Sterns saying that he had seen the president and secretary of war and was authorized to say that *troops and money* would be furnished; troops arrived on Sunday, Nov. 12; Wm. E. Chandler arrived the same afternoon, but a little in advance of the troops; witness had no party affiliations but voted the Democratic ticket; it was his first vote; did not remember the dates of the telegrams; they were between the 8th and 12th of November; declined to answer whether he communicated a knowledge of the telegrams before the committee; he declined on the ground that his answer might criminate himself.

Mr. Lawrence—Witness must answer.

Mr. Field—Is there a law in Florida making it a criminal offense to reveal the contents of telegraphic communications?

Answer—There is.

Mr. Burchard—Is this the first time you have claimed the privilege of not answering such questions for fear it might tend to criminate you?

A.—I decline to answer.

Mr. Lawrence—I do not know what the law of Florida is on this subject, but if there is such a law it could not operate out of Florida.

Mr. Field—But it could tend to criminate the witness in Florida.

Mr. Lawrence—Had you a conversation with any one about your knowledge of the contents of the telegrams before you were called to testify here?

A.—I decline to answer.

Question—Have any inquiries been made of you concerning your knowledge of the telegrams? I do not mean by by the members of this committee.

A.—I decline to answer.

Witness said the telegrams were from Washington and New York; he could give the contents of no other messages received from any persons other than Chandler and Sterns, between the 8th and 12th of November; said the first information of the telegram from Chandler to Stearns, saying that the Republicans must have the state by fair means or otherwise, was communicated in confidence to him by a Republican telegraph operator; witness declined to tell the name of his informant and as to whom he first mentioned the contents of the telegrams; witness declined to say whether he had taken counsel as to his examination before the committee.

Mr. Lawrence asked to whom the telegrams were sent on the Democratic side.

Witness replied he might say that almost everybody received telegrams; he did not especially remember any to leading Democrats and did not remember that any one of them related to the use of money.

Gilbert D. Mills, telegraph operator at Tallahassee, testified that Wm. E. Chandler sent telegrams in cypher; remembered a telegram from Gov. Sterns to President Grant to the effect—"I think it advisable to have counsel of eminent men of our own party." There was more in it, but this was all he could remember.

The committee then adjourned till to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

Arrival of Ex-Gov. Sterns.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Ex-Governor Sterns of Florida has arrived to testify before the house committee.

Judge Davis Called Upon.

After adjournment of the supreme court to-day, Judge Davis senator-elect from Illinois was called on by friends who inquired as to his acceptance of the office. He did not say whether he would accept it or not, but if he should conclude to do so he will not resign before the 4th of March. He stated that he had not been consulted regarding the use of his name as a candidate and had not authorized it.

Says He never Sent or Received Them.

Secretary Chandler to-day, on hearing the character of the alleged telegrams passing between Gov. Sterns and himself, as sworn to by witness Doherty, before the house committee, said that he had never sent or received such dispatches, branding them as fabrications and expressing his intention to make a statement to this effect before the committee.

The Electoral Bill.

It is calculated that three-quarters of the members of the house will vote in favor of the electoral bill.

Immediately after its passage, should it pass the house, it will be sent to the president, and as it involves constitutional questions, it will, under usuage, be referred to the attorney-general for examination before the final executive action. It is not apprehended that the attorney-general will interpose any objections.

The president to-day repeated that he

Continued on the fourth page.

DR. J. C. AYER, the patent medicine man, is hopelessly insane and a guardian is asked for. He has personal property alone worth $2,000,000, besides other es ates.

COMMERCIAL.

New York Produce Market

New York, January 25.—COTTON—Quiet and firm, sales of 408 bales including uplands at 12 3-16c.

FLOUR—Receipts 7,733 bbls; the market was less firm with a light business and holders more disposed to realize at unchanged prices, sales of 10,000 bbls, No 2 at $4.45@5.20, superfine western and State at $5.75@6.00 common to good extra western and state at $6.10@6.15, good to choice do at $6.20@6.30; common to choice white wheat western extra at $6.35@7.80 fancy do at $7.85@9.00, common to good extra ohio at $6.10@6.50, common to choice extra St Louis at $6.15@9.25, patent Minnesota extra good to prime at $7.65@8.75 choice to double extra at $8.80@10.00, including 1,500 bbls low grade extras at $4.90@5.60, Rye flour in fair demand and steady at $5.10@5.30 for cash. CORN MEAL—Steady; sales of western at $3.60@3.70; Brandywine at $3.65@3.75.

GRAIN—WHEAT—Receipts 6,400 bush; the market was extremely dull and decidedly lower No 2 red with shippers and millers out of the market and quotations entirely nominal; sales of 9,500 bush at $1.07 for No 3 spring, $1.10 for winter red western $1.16 for amber do $1.18 for No 2 winter red western, $1.20 for ungraded spring No 2 Chicago offered at $1.16 without buyers. RYE—A shade firmer with little better inquiry; sales of western at 91@92c for Jersey State and Chicago. PEAS—Canada dull and nominal; sales at 95c in bond. BUCKWHEAT—Sales of State at 80c on the track. BARLEY—Dull and declining; sales of No 2 Canada at 86c 'on bush, choice two rowed State at 70c. BARLEY MALT—Dull; sales of 9,500 bush Canada at $1.15@1.18. CORN—Receipts 43,200 bush; the market opened steady and closed weak and lower with a limited demand for new, old western mixed quiet and nominally unchanged, sales of 240,000 bush at 6-@6c for new ungraded western mixed, 6@6c for new no grade mixed, 61@62c for new steamer mixed, 62c for a small parcel new steamer yellow, old western mixed 63@63c. OATS—Receipts 95,000 bush; prime scarce and firmly held, common and inferior lower with a limited demand, sales of 100,000 bush at 41@46c for mixed western and State, 46@56c for white western and State, including rejected at 42c, New York No 2 at 45c, do No 3 white at 46c, New York No 1 white at 54@55c, mixed western at 36@38c, white do at 39@45c, mixed State at 35@36@37c, white do at 38@45c.

HAY—Firm and unchanged at 80c for shipping.

HOPS—Unchanged; sales of 50 bbls for yearlings 12@16c for new eastern and western, 18@20c for new crop New York State, 20@22c for new California.

GROCERIES—COFFEE—Rio quiet and unchanged at 17½@20c; Java for cargoes, 27½@29c good for jobbing. SUGAR—Quiet and unchanged at 9@9½c for fair to good refining, 9½c for prime, refined less firm at 11½c for crushed and A, 10½@11c for granulated, 10½c for crushed 11½c for powdered. RICE—Steady, moderate inquiry at 4½@6½c for Louisiana, 5½@6½c for Carolina. MOLASSES—Foreign grades dull and unchanged, New Orleans in moderate demand and quoted at 45@57c. PETROLEUM—Dull; crude at 6¾c, refined at 10¾c, cases at 20@21c, naphtha at 14c for city.

TALLOW—Steady; sales of 60,000 lbs at 9¾c for prime.

EGGS—Firmer; sales at 26@28c for State and Pennsylvania, 28@29c for western, limed at 25@26c.

COAL—Dull at $4.75@5.25 per ton for anthracite per range.

LEATHER—Steady; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle and heavy weights at 23@26c, California do at 25@26c, common do at 22@23c.

WOOL—Firm; domestic fleece at 30@36c, pulled at 28@40c, unwashed at 18@28c, Texas at 19@25c.

PORK—Dull and easier; sales of new mess at $17.90 for inspected, $17.75 for uninspected. BEEF HAMS—Firm. BEEF—Quiet. TIERCE BEEF—Quiet. CUT MEATS—Western firm; sales of western pickled shoulders at 7c, MIDDLES—Easier; western long clear at 8½@8¾c, city long clear at 9@9¼c, short clear at 9¾@10c. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; sales of 288 at $5.75@6.35 for western. LARD—Dull and heavy; sales of prime steam at $11.25, REFINED—Quiet and weak; sales of prime grades heavy and irregular; sales at 12@12½c for western, 12½@13c for State. CHEESE—Firm and unchanged at 7@13c for common to prime. SEEDS—Linseed quiet and firm at $2.12½@2.15 for pure. WHISKY—Lower at $1.09@1.09½.

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, January 25.

Gold opened and closed at par. Prime mercantile paper at 4@6 per cent. Clearings $20,997,000. Custom receipts $455,000. Treasury disbursements $202,000. National bonds generally firmer. Stocks declined ½ per cent in the early dealing, subsequently recovering ¼@¾ per cent. The market in the afternoon was dull and steady until near the close when there was an advance of ¼@¾ per cent. The transactions in the stock exchange aggregated 126,000 shares with the principal dealings as follows: Lake Shore 32,600, St. Paul 16,100, Western Union 22,000, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 18,800, Pacific Mail 7,100, New Jersey Central 9,800, Erie 9,700.

The following are the closing quotations

U S 6-20 steam	104½	Lake Shore & M C	87½
U S 5-20 old coup	104½	Illinois Central	93½
U S 5-20 '64 coup		C & Pittsburgh	93
U S 5-20 '65 old	105¾	C & North western	89½
U S 5-20 '65 coup new	104½	C & N preferred	81½
U S 5-20 '67	104½	C Rock Island	97½
U S 5-20 '68	104½	New Jersey Central	33½
New 6's		Rock Island	102
10-40's registered	103½	Mil & St Paul	18
10-40's coupons	103½	M & St Paul pref	47½
Currency 6's	123½	Tol Wab & West	6½
Del & Hudson	86½	do preferred	
Canadian		Fort Wayne	90½
Consolidated Coal	34½	Adams Ex & T H	
Commercial		Allen & T H pref	
W U Tel stock	77½	Quicksilver	11½
Quicksilver pref	31½	Ohio & Mississippi	17½
Pacific Mail	35¾	Del Lack & West	72½
Adams Express	103½	A & P Telegraph	18½
Wells Fargo & Co	84	do preferred	
American Express	56	Missouri Pacific	
U S Express	73½	Ind Cin & Ind Cen	8
N Y C & H R	103¾	Chi Bur & Quincy	118½
Erie	10¾	Hartford	
Erie preferred	17¾	Erie	8½
Harlem	140	Ohio & St Paul	12½
Harlem preferred	138	Cen Pacific bonds	108
Michigan Central	19¾	C Pacific bonds	103½
Panama	124	Grant	103¾
Union Pacific stock	73	U P sinking fund	97

General Produce Markets.

Chicago, January 25.—FLOUR—Unchanged; sales of 1,300 bbls No 1 spring $5.50@5.60, amber winter at $5.75@5.85, white do at $5.90@6.15 double extra at $6.25@6.75, concessions on round lots. WHEAT—Secure No 1 Milwaukee held at 1.14, No 2 Milwaukee cash at $1.13½, No 2 red Wabash at $1.55, extra white Michigan at $1.53, No 1 do at $1.52. CORN—Dull; sales of western mixed at 36c. OATS—Quiet at 30c. CORN MEAL—Unchanged at $2.60 for bolted, $2.35 for unbolted per 100 lbs. MILL FEED—Unchanged; shorts at $7.00, shipping at $6.00, middlings at $5.25 per ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Four to Boston 47c, to New York 35 to Albany 25c. SAILROAD SHIPMENTS—Four 3,000 bbls, BARLEY—Quiet No 1 Canada held at $1.05, No 2 do at 95c.

Toledo, January 25.—FLOUR—Quiet. WHEAT Dull No 1 white Michigan at $1.53, extra white Michigan held at $1.53, $1.52 offered, amber Michigan held at 1.45, No 2 red winter at 1.33, No 2 do at $1.31 1-2, rejected red at $1.26. CORN—Quiet, high mixed at 45c, No 2 at 44c, damaged at 42c, rejected at 41c. OATS—Dull, No 2 cash 32c. DRESSED HOGS—At $5.75@6.00. SEEDS—Dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour 0 bbls, Wheat 4,000 bush, Corn 13,000 bush, oats 5,000 bush. SHIPMENTS—Flour 425 bbls, wheat 5000 bush, corn 21,000 bush, oats 10,000 bush.

Chicago, January 25.—FLOUR—In light demand and unchanged. No 1 Minnesota extra at $6 00@6.75, Minnesota patent process at $7.25@8.00, winter extra at $6.00@6.50. WHEAT—Dull, weak and lower, No 2 Chicago spring at $1.38, No 2 do at $1.35 for cash, $1.36 for February, $1.37½ for March, No 3 do at $1.14 rejected at $1.09@1.10. CORN—Buoyant and unsettled, No 2 at 42½c for cash, 42½c bid for February, 43½c for March, rejected at 37½c. OATS—Easier, No 2 at 35½c bid for cash, 35½c bid for February, 36½c for March, rejected at 27½c. RYE—Dull and nominal at 64@64c for cash. BARLEY—Dull and nominal at 64@64c for cash. PORK—Dull and weak; sales at $16.65@16.80 for cash. LARD—In fair demand, sales at $10.75@10.80 for cash. BULK MEATS—Steady and unchanged, shoulders at 5½c, short ribs sides at 8½c, short clear sides at 9c. DRESSED HOGS—Easy, active; light at $5.20@5.75, heavy at $5.60@5.80. WHISKY—Easier at $1.04½@1.05 asked, $1.04 bid. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Unchanged; to New York 28, to Buffalo 20. RECEIPTS—Flour 0 bbls, wheat 7,000 bush, corn 0 bush, oats 17,000 bush, rye 2,000 bush, barley 4,000 bush. SHIPMENTS—Flour 11,000 bbls, wheat 3,500 bush, corn 30,000 bush, oats 9,000 bush, barley 14,000 bush, rye 8,500 bush. At the afternoon call of the board wheat was lower at 1.36½ for February, $1.29@1.29¾ for March. Corn was firmer at 43½c for February. Oats was firm at 35½c for February. Pork was unchanged. Lard was firm.

Albany, January 25.—WHEAT—Nominal. RYE—At 65 to 66c on the street 65c by car. OATS—At 30@36c for mixed, 36@38c for No 1 State. CORN—No grade old at 65c. BARLEY—In good demand, sales of 31,000 bush Canada in store at 95c. MALT—Steady.

Buffalo, January 25.—No receipts or shipments reported, the markets were generally dull. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Corn and unchanged; wheat 10c, corn 5c, oats 5c to New York. FLOUR—Sales 0,000 bbls at unchanged prices. WHEAT—Sales 0,000 bush at $1.37@1.38 for No 2 city ground spring, $1.32@1.33 for No 1 do, $1.30@1.31 for No 2 do, $1.26@1.27 for No 3 do, $1.19@1.20 for rejected, $1.36@1.37 for western amber at $1.36@1.37 for white, $1.40@1.41 for new crosses. RYE quoted at 64@65c for city and eastern corn meal at $2.50@2.60 for coarse and $2.65@2.75 for fine, mill feed at $14@16 per ton for coarse and $16@18 per ton for fine. CORN—Sales of 0,000 bush at 36@37c for mixed western, 37@38c for yellow western, 38@39c for white western and State, including rejected at 35c, New York No 2 at 41c, do No 3 white at 40c, New York No 1 white at 45@46c, mixed western at 36@38c, white do at 39@45c, mixed State at 35@36@37c, white do at 38@45c.

HAY—Firm and unchanged at 80c for shipping.

HOPS—Unchanged; sales of 50 bbls for yearlings 12@16c for new eastern and western, 18@20c for new crop New York State, 20@22c for new California.

GROCERIES—COFFEE—Rio quiet and unchanged at 17½@20c; Java for cargoes, 27½@29c good for jobbing. SUGAR—Quiet and unchanged at 9@9½c for fair to good refining, 9½c for prime, refined less firm at 11½c for crushed and A, 10½@11c for granulated, 10½c for crushed 11½c for powdered. RICE—Steady, moderate inquiry at 4½@6½c for Louisiana, 5½@6½c for Carolina. MOLASSES—Foreign grades dull and unchanged, New Orleans in moderate demand and quoted at 45@57c. PETROLEUM—Dull; crude