

Auburn Morning News.

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Auburn Morning News

Official Paper of the County.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15, 1879.

Death of Charles P. Williams.

After a week of severe suffering, our friend, CHARLES P. WILLIAMS, died last evening, at his residence on North street.

Our acquaintance with Mr. Williams began years ago, when we were both young men and comparative strangers in Auburn. That early acquaintance ripened into an earnest and enduring friendship, which, for many years was only equalled, it equaled it was, by the remarkable friendship between David and Jonathan.

We knew Mr. Williams intimately. Few knew him as well—perhaps none knew him better. It is therefore with conflicting emotions that we attempt a sketch of his life and character. Knowing how much he deprecates everything that savored of flattery, and knowing, moreover, how much more he deserves that his modesty would consent to have said of him, it is difficult to do justice to our own estimate of his character and not transgress the limit of commendation he would have fixed.

Mr. Williams was born in Camden, N. J., in February, 1822. He removed to this state when quite young, and for several years lived with an uncle, following the business of farming. In the fall of 1840 he came to this city for the purpose of procuring an education, and attended the Auburn Academy, paying for his tuition and board by working out of school hours. Subsequently he engaged in teaching, his first school being in the then village of Clarksville, now the Division street school. He afterward taught in the North street school, then located on the east side of North street, where he continued for many years. In those early days, he was his own janitor, sawing and splitting his wood, and sweeping and dusting his school room. He had a robust frame and an indomitable will, and with his early acquired habit of industry, was willing for and equal to the task placed upon him.

About twenty-five years ago, Mr. Williams was compelled by impaired health, to give up teaching, and after spending a year in Canada with his brother James, returned to this city, and in company with William E. Hanson, since deceased, purchased the retail book business of Derby & Miller. He afterward formed a copartnership with A. H. Goss, also deceased, and removed to the store where he has successfully conducted business for upwards of twenty years.

For a long time previous to the establishment of the High School, Mr. Williams was Superintendent of the schools of the city, and had, in connection with the District Trustees, the appointment of all the teachers. When the Auburn Academy was merged in the free school system, under the title of High School, in which movement he bore a conspicuous part, the office of Superintendent was combined with that of Principal of the High School, and Mr. Williams retired from the Superintendentency. He has continued most of the time, however, until the last four years, a member of the Board of Education, and his interest in the cause of education and the prosperity of our city schools never flagged or diminished. A faithful friend and devoted supporter of the free school system, it has felt his impress and been benefited by his thoughtful and timely suggestions.

Few men in our community wielded a wider influence than did Mr. Williams, although from his quiet manner he was rarely accorded the prominence he deserved. In business he was attentive, prompt and to a reasonable degree successful, and was the soul of integrity. He despised shams, and had no patience with hypocrisy or double dealing. He was generous and ever ready to help the needy who came to him for aid. He had many friends, but few intimates. He was warmly active and interested in the politics of the day, but never sought or seemed to desire political prefer-

ment, satisfying himself with striving to promote the interests of personal friends. His devotion to the interests of his friends was all-absorbing, and no effort was spared and no sacrifice too great for him to make to promote them. He was not inclined to discussion, but his advocacy of what he believed to be right, was earnest and outspoken. That he had enemies will not be denied, but they were those who misapprehended his motives. He was a remarkably shrewd observer, of sound judgment, and an excellent adviser. He was social and congenial in a marked degree, and temperate and pure in all his habits. In the household he was kind and indulgent, and ever watchful of all the details that make home happy. He was for many years and up to the time of his death, a communicant, and office bearer in the First Presbyterian Church.

There are few men in this city whose loss would be more widely felt, or more generally and sincerely mourned. As a citizen, Mr. Williams was actively true to the highest interests of the community. As a neighbor he was kind, considerate and obliging, as a Christian he was tolerant and charitable. Although apparently a robust man, Mr. Williams had not been well for years. The disease which died, had more than once threatened his life, and death from that cause had been looked forward to by him as more than a possibility. He was in constant pain and suffered much during his sickness, but his closing moments were peaceful. He lay back as one falling into a gentle slumber and was gone. "He rests from his labors." Our loss is his gain.

Mr. Williams leaves a wife and one son, an aged mother in Canada, and a numerous circle of relatives and friends.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1879, just out, is in the main, up to the previous issues of this comprehensive and valuable political register. It would have been more valuable, however, for reference, if it had given the Greenback vote by counties and towns, as well as that of the two principal parties. The omission fails to give a true representation of last fall's vote.

A special dispatch to the *Evira Gazette* says that Peter Herdic, lately the wealthiest citizen of Williamsport, Pa., but who failed about a year ago for \$1,000,000 has been missing from the city for about ten days. It is rumored that he has fled to escape a requisition from Governor Robinson, of this State, arising out of his late financial difficulties. His friends, however, claim there is no truth in the story, and say his present whereabouts is well known, and that he has gone to Florida for his health, having suffered severely of late from a complicated affection of the throat. Outside of his own circle of friends his absence is severely commented upon, and further developments are anxiously awaited. It would be a strange illustration of the mutations of fortune if Williamsport's pet millionaire is indeed a fugitive from justice.

Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, the celebrated London pulpit orator, in response to an inquiry by a gentleman of Hartford, Ct., denies point blank Gen. Neal Dow's alleged charge of his intemperate habits. Mr. Spurgeon says: "If Mr. Dow knew the truth he would not make such charges against me. My manner of life is before the world. Ask them that know me. Whatever faults I may have I have been preserved at all times from excess, and I have given no ground for any one to accuse me of it. I use no alcoholic drink as a beverage, but I am a habitual abstainer, and, as a rule, a total abstainer. 'Beer,' of which Mr. Dow speaks, I never touch, and I never thought, much less said, that I could not keep up my work without brandy and beer. I do not believe that these or any other stimulants are a help to any man." It is said that General Dow denies ever making the allegation charged concerning Mr. Spurgeon. His description of a guzzling London preacher mentioned no names, and its application was assumed by others.

TELEGRAMS

Up to 5 o'clock this A.M.

THE FIRE FIEND.

A Fire on Grand Street—Heavy Losses.

New York, Jan. 14.—A fire broke out at 10 o'clock to-night in the large building on the north side of Grand street, extending from Broadway to Crosby street, occupied on the lower floors by Howard, Sanger & Co., notions, and on the upper by Nounburg, Kraus, Sauer & Co., druggists. The entire building is in flames and there is no hope of saving any of it.

LATER.—The fire is spreading rapidly and the whole block is in danger. Two other buildings are now burning. It is feared the flames will spread to the south side of the Grand street. All the available engines and firemen from Harlem to Brooklyn are at work. The Pacific bank and Levy Drexler's store is now burning.

At half past eleven the Crosby street front of the building and all of Grand street front fell in with a terrible crash. The firemen and reporters ran for their lives and it is supposed all escaped. The Crosby street front in its fall tore away the lower portion of the iron building on the corner of Crosby and Grand streets and several persons on the corner were not seen since the crash. A number of firemen and citizens set to work and dug away the debris.

Up to 12:30 no bodies were discovered. Fifty thousand dollars worth of clothing was recently sold to Brooks Bros. and removed to the building. The heat melted and burned the telegraph wires passing over the building. A shower of sparks was carried to the Bowery and set fire to the awning on a furniture store.

Fireman John Bently is reported killed by the falling walls. Three firemen are missing, and it is feared they shared the fate of their comrades.

The building had been regarded by the insurance men as dangerous, and extra premiums had been exacted. The stocks in the building were a total loss.

THE STATE CAPITAL

Agricultural Society.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The state agricultural society meets here on the 22d inst.

Oswego City Savings Bank.

Superintendent Lamb is calling the attention of the city fathers to the fact that the Oswego City Savings bank, says he finds an apparent deficit in the bank's assets amounting to \$17,346 and a deficit of the annual income amounting to \$5,659. In the assets there are counted at the valuation of \$11,000, bonds of the town of Newane which have been in default of interest for nearly five years, also the bonds of the towns of Solus and Watcot are counted in the assets at \$21,240 or ninety per cent. of their face value. Both towns voted not to levy a tax to meet the interest due January 1, 1878.

The bank superintendent had information from many savings banks in New York and elsewhere of the most encouraging character. All reports agree the business of this month is the most favorable in several years.

Oswego, Jan. 14.—The City Savings bank was closed this morning by a temporary injunction issued out of supreme court in Schenectady. Upon application of the banking department retaining their from transaction of business until a hearing of the argument upon the injunction of the 21st inst. The injunction was served on account of default in payment of interest on Lake Ontario shore bonds of the towns of Newane, Wolcott and Solus, which deficit is about \$22,000. The bank has a secured deposit amounting to \$514,000. The officers as well as the public are confident the bonds will be paid. This evening there were some indications of a run on the Oswego County Savings bank but the officers waived themselves of the sixty days clause.

The Wisconsin Central.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 14.—Owing to legal complications in regard to the Wisconsin Central railroad company the trustees of the mortgage bonds have been compelled to take possession of the certain bondholders owning four per cent. of all the bonds and embarrassed the company by suits for injunctions, etc. The Milwaukee & Northern company, whose road was leased to the Wisconsin Central, also took legal measures to protect themselves which added to the complications. The officers of the company believe the result of the litigation will be such as to protect every creditor.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Third Session.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Mr. Anthony submitted a resolution providing that at nine o'clock Friday next the senate proceed to consider bills on the calendar not objected to, to be discussed under the five-minute rule. Agreed to.

Mr. Butler introduced a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to report what railroad company, individual or individuals are constructing a railroad across the public domain in Arizona and by what authority. Agreed to.

Mr. Davis of West Virginia, called up his resolution to promote the agricultural interests of the country and spoke at length.

Mr. Davis' speech embraced a number of interesting tables giving crop and other statistics. He referred to the aid given agriculture by foreign countries and asserted that a large amount of agricultural products are imported which ought to be grown in this country.

Itself of the \$77,000,000 we pay in a single year for sugar and molasses should be expended in reclaiming the swamps and re-venting the great swamps of the Mississippi and other rivers, it would not only save to the country annually what we pay out for those articles but restore from ten to fifteen million acres of rich, arable and most productive farming lands to this and other agricultural use now abandoned and utterly useless.

Excluding silk and tea, the successful production of which is yet doubtful, we pay annually more than a hundred millions for products that might be grown in our own country.

We paid between 1860 and 1873, \$439,087,737 more for imports than we received for exports. In 1873 trade was favorable, but in 1874 and 1875 we exported or sold \$65,892,791 more than we imported or bought. If we continue to export largely more than we import, it is only a question of time not distant when we will be prosperous and happy.

In addition to paying us a large balance in trade, we expend an average annually of \$1,500,000,000 for war and support of standing armies, while since the formation of our government our average expenses annually for these purposes has been about \$45,000,000. If we had no other advantages than these named we would in time grow rich and Europe poor.

Mr. Davis closed by reference to the agricultural and mineral resources of West Virginia.

A number of executive communications were presented in response to the senate resolutions inquiring copies of the correspondence with Great Britain in regard to inviting other maritime powers to accede to rules prescribing the duty of neutral governments as set forth in the treaty of Washington.

BILLS REFERRED

By Mr. Sanders, To punish persons who steal horses, mules, cattle or other property from the Indians.

By Mr. Sargent, Relating to the tax upon deposits in savings banks.

By Mr. Wallace, For the re-computation of the accounts between the United States and several states; and between the United States and Baltimore, growing out of moneys expended by the several states and Baltimore in the war of 1812.

Mr. Christy presented a petition of two thousand Gentile women in Utah favoring legislation to quash the anti-polygamy law of 1862.

The senate resumed consideration of the bill to amend the patent laws.

Mr. Matties stated his objections to the bill, one of the principal ones being that it proposed a fixed statutory rule for the measurement of damages, contrary to some of judicial decisions, which had been built up from year to year.

An amendment was submitted by Mr. Morgan providing whenever the court shall be of the opinion that the suit of the plaintiff or defense of the defendant was vexatious or malicious, or the infringement was willful, the court may award against the party guilty of such vexatious or malicious conduct, or of said infringement such sum by way of cost and expenses of the suit as it shall deem just and reasonable. Agreed to.

Mr. Matthews submitted an amendment to strike out that portion of the second section regarding the recovery of damages in suits for infringement, and insert in lieu thereof a provision that no account of profit and sales shall be allowed as measure of damages, but evidence thereof may be admitted as evidence of what will constitute a reasonable license fee for the infringement. Ordered printed.

Mr. Davis of W. Va., submitted an amendment to the fifth section, striking out the words "to grant any patent, except for such invention as was named in the original patent. Ordered printed.

After further discussion the bill was laid aside until to-morrow.

The senate went into executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE.

A resolution was adopted directing the committee on appropriations to make appropriation for the payment to the widow of the late A. S. Williams of his salary for the remainder of the session.

The report of the conference committee on the military academy bill was agreed to.

The house by 112 to 105 postponed the Geneva award bill. Now in committee on the bill for payment of pensions to survivors of Mexican and other wars.

The committee on the house military committee will report Thursday whether the resignation of the Hampton military academy is warranted.

Mr. Harrison of Illinois, offered an amendment providing no pension be paid to any survivor of the Mexican or Creek or other Indian wars, until he arrives at the age of sixty years, unless from disease or other infirmity he is unable to earn a living by manual labor.

Pending action the committee under misapprehension as to the limitation of the debate, rose.

Mr. Hewitt of Ala. moved all debate on the first session of the bill close in

twenty minutes. This was opposed by the Republicans, but agreed to, 124 to 106.

The yeas and nays were then demanded by Mr. Townsend of N. Y., on motion to go into committee and resulted, yeas 121, nays 95, the negative vote being principally Republican.

The house then went into committee. Mr. White of Pa. offered an amendment to Mr. Harrison's amendment, fixing the age at which survivors be entitled to pension at 75.

Mr. Hooker of Miss. opposed both amendments on the ground they would limit the scope of the bill to invalid pensioners.

Mr. Harrison said if pensions were given to able bodied men, it would not be long before the vast army which fought in the late war would be coming to congress for pensions, the payment of which would bankrupt the government.

Mr. White's amendment was rejected. Mr. Townsend of New York, denied the statement by Mr. Hooker that the pensioners would not amount to more than 6,000, and declared they would amount to more than 50,000.

Mr. White moved to amend the amendment by fixing the age at which survivors would be entitled to pensions at 70. It would be unfair to soldiers of the late war to pass a bill which would give pensions to able bodied survivors of the Mexican war, while a bill to pay arrears of pensions to soldiers of the late war of the rebellion was undisposed of.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected and the amendment defeated, 72 to 77.

Mr. Virginia, moved to embrace in the benefits of the bill officers and privates of the marine service. Adopted.

Mr. Sinton of New Jersey, offered an amendment, granting pensions to soldiers who served sixty days in the military or naval service of the United States in the war of the rebellion. The amendment was received with laughter on the Republican side.

Mr. Oregon, moved to amend the amendment so as to include survivors of the Oregon and Washington Indian wars of 1855-56. Adopted.

On a standing vote on Mr. Sinton's amendment the yeas were 87 and the nays 79, and on a vote by the tellers the amendment was agreed to, 96 to 88.

The amendment was received with applause on the Republican side.

Mr. Dragg of Wisconsin, offered an amendment, granting pensions to survivors of the next war to their widows and children. [Loud laughter.]

No quorum voting the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. Hewitt of Alabama, moved to strike out of the bill the portion granting pensions to survivors of Indians wars and also the amendment just adopted on motion of Sinton.

Mr. Burdick of Illinois, offered as a substitute an amendment striking out of the first section everything but the direction to the secretary of the interior to place on the pension rolls the names of surviving soldiers, including militia, volunteers of military and naval services of the United States without specifying any particular war.

Mr. Hale of Mass. offered an amendment to the substitute so as to leave in the section simply the amendment just adopted in relation to the late war.

Mr. Hooker of Mississippi, characterized the amendment as a stab at the soldiers of the Mexican war, and said he would accept the amendment.

Mr. Burdick accepted the amendment.

The vote on the substitute by tellers resulted, 97 to 87.

The chairman, Mr. Eden of Illinois, cast his vote in the negative and the substitute was defeated.

The committee, without further action, rose.

The speaker announced the following appointments to fill vacancies in committees: Judiciary—Mr. Forney of Alabama; District of California—Mr. Townsend of Illinois; Foreign Affairs—Mr. Auklen of Louisiana; Militia—Mr. Young of Louisiana; Expenditures in the war department—Mr. Bailey of New York; Expenditures in the department of justice—Mr. Young of Louisiana.

The committee on appropriations was instructed to make an appropriation to the widow of the late Julian Hartridge of an amount equal to the remainder of his salary as member of the forty-fifth congress.

Mr. Wallis, from the committee on education and labor reported back a bill to restrict Chinese immigration. Ordered printed.

Leave was given the committee to report the bill back the 20th inst.

Adjourned.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Senate Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The senate has confirmed L. Bradford Prince, chief justice of the United States supreme court for New Mexico.

Southern circuit commissioners—Jas. Howell, Orange, Ferris, Asa, Aldis. Postmaster—Thomas Hewitt of Hooksett Falls, N. Y.

Work Increasing.

The employees of the loan division of the treasury department are very busy owing to the large subscriptions to the four per cent, and the calling in of the 5 20 bonds. The work has so increased since the first that an addition of five in force has been necessary.

To Report Favorably.

The ways and means committee have authorized the chairman to report favorably the following bills:

Making United States notes receivable for duties.

Authorizing the secretary of the treasury to exchange four per cent for six per cent at the pleasure of the holders.

Providing for the remittance of taxes upon insolvent savings banks.

Secretary Robeson's Case.

It will be determined by Friday by a majority of the house committee on naval affairs whether the report signed by the Democratic members of the committee sustaining the charges against ex-Secretary Robeson, will be submitted to the house or whether a modified report be framed.

To Punish Thieves.

Senator Saunders' bill proposes that any person not an Indian, who shall be guilty of stealing from the Indians under the care of an Indian agent or superintendent, shall be guilty of a felony, and on conviction be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one and not more than five years for each offense, and a fine equal to double the amount of the property stolen. The receivers of such property shall be punished in like manner.

A Hanging Expedient.

It is rumored the said by 2,000 Comanche and Kiowa Indians is nothing but a hanging expedition of 300 Kiowa and Comanches, and another party of forty both accompanied by troops. The Indians are quiet and peaceful but destitute. Supplies have been forwarded to them. The Indians will be taken to the agency.

The New Bill.

The house committee on appropriations to day considered the new measure reported for the sub-committee for incorporation of the army appropriation bill, in view of the expected failure of the Burnside bill. The essential features met the approval of the committee.

Formal action was deferred to afford burning an opportunity to test the sense of the house upon the Burnside bill. It is believed the most important provisions of the new bill will be reported by the committee as a part of the appropriation bill.

The Teller Committee.

THE TESTIMONY RECEIVED YESTERDAY. NEW ORLEANS, January 14.—The Democratic committee complained that witnesses to indictments against certain witnesses the testimony for their side would have to be postponed.

Edward Creighton of the New Orleans times, and Nimes Gordy, sheriff of St. Mary's parish, testified regarding the attack on Newsum and the destruction of the election returns. The testimony was circumstantial and goes to prove the object of the destruction of the returns was to render the exercise of the appointing power by the governor a necessity.

The object of attacking Newsum was to quiet him regarding a visit paid a short time before by Willie Wilson, who claimed possession of returns in Newsum's hand by virtue of a telegram he professed to have from the state's attorney-general.

T. S. Shaeffer, of St. Joseph, testified to the killing of an Irish laborer by a negro constable and the lynching of the constable by armed whites; no names were given.

Caspe De Cuir of Pointe Coupee, member of the legislature testified: Heard several negroes were whipped and beaten by the whites. Understood it was because the negroes had organized a voluntary band, endangering the lives and property of the whites.

Charles Decing of Cadeo, deputy marshal, saw two dead negroes at Cadeo, the day after the election. Understood the negroes were killed on election day. Witness noticed at Greasewood pool some names not counted. The reason given was the votes were in the wrong box.

The Potter Committee.

LOUISIANA'S PRESIDENTIAL CERTIFICATES. WASHINGTON, January 14.—Before the Potter committee to day Mr. Birch, presidential elector at large of Louisiana, testified that he signed the second set of certificates, having been advised that there was infidelity in the first set. He knew nothing of the forgery of the signatures except hearsay. It was quite true that he forged no signatures.

Witness Kelly was recalled from Saturday and after much pressure stated positively that the name of Jefferson was forged, but was not quite so sure about L'Veyes.

Kelly testified he did not forge any signatures to the Louisiana presidential certificate. The name of Jefferson was forged by Blanchard, clerk in the governor's office. None but the witness and Blanchard were present at the time. Blanchard is dead. The witness said that he was once approached by one L'Veyes who said that he was employed by high authority from the committee to ascertain what his testimony would be. He offered as an inducement for me to testify that no questions would be asked to him or any of my friends. The object of the committee was to make political capital for Jefferson against Thurman. As further inducement to testify, I was told that I could go off to San Francisco and could there be summoned back, profiting by mileage to witnesses.

General Butler examined the witness at length. Witness refused to write the name of Jefferson, but would write his own name.

Mr. Potter said that he had never authorized L'Veyes or anybody else to speak to witnesses in regard to his evidence or otherwise.

GENERAL GRANT.

The Herald's cable announces that Grant leaves Paris for Mareilles to sail thence for India on Thursday in a regular French steamer. He does not wait for the steamship Richmond.

Reprised One Minute too Late.

MAUCH CHUNG, Pa., January 14.—The drop has just fallen; it is feared the heads of Sharpe and McDonnell are arrived, but about a minute too late. The crime for which they had been executed was the murder of George K. Smith, on November 5, 1863. Smith was a civil operator at Anderson's and much disliked by the "Bookends" or "Mollie Maguire's." They wanted the draft and it is supposed that Smith's only offence was pointing out to the officers of the government the individuals who had so resisted. The condemned were arrested fourteen years after the crime was committed. A repriser from the governor arrived here half a minute after the drop fell. McDonnell and Sharpe's lawyers made every effort to secure a repriser. Last night they went to Harrisburg and learned that the governor was in Washington. Mr. Harris' telegraphed he would return during the night. The lawyers waited the Governor who arrived at one this morning, he heard their arguments, and being tired and sleepy, promised to give an answer this morning. The answer came, but too late.

The repriser was received in Mauch Chung by telegraph at 10:37, and the managers of the telegraph office rushed to the jail with it. He rang the door bell violently half a minute but the door-keeper did not seem to understand that the drop had a repriser. It granted a repriser until Monday. There is great excitement in town. None of the authorities anticipated a repriser.

No hopes were entertained for the final pardon of McDonnell and Sharpe, and the governor would only grant a repriser for a few days.

After the repriser was received to-day the brother of McDonnell, who had been kneeling by the scaffold, arose and excitedly charged the sheriff and bystanders with the murder of his brother. Excitement spread; the sheriff appealed to one of the priests who exhorted him from blame. Amidst the excitement, representatives of the madmen brother and waiting of the bereaved families the outside captives seem to have been forgotten and they remained hanging for a thirty minutes after the drop fell. There is no considerable doubt, however, that both men were dead when the repriser came. The ringing of the bell by the telegraph messenger at first was not heeded because the wife of one of the outcasts had previously been violent outcast. After the outcast were cut down they were given to their families, whose cries could be heard several blocks.

THE METROPOLIS

Failure.

NEW YORK, January 14.—James H. Broutin, an manufacturer, of Brooklyn has assigned; liabilities \$200,000. Seven hundred employees are thrown out of employment.

Ex-Gov. Seymour's Views.

Ex-Gov. Seymour, in an interview with the *Brooklyn Eagle* says: "The question of transportation is pre-eminently a question of statehood in this country. Finance is bound up in it and is subordinate to it."

He also says that the people need not be afraid of the banks; they are not the controlling element in our finance.

Conkling to Fight.

The Post's Washington special says it is pretty well understood that Conkling will fight the New York custom house nomination and that the senate will sustain him.

Albany Special.

The Post's Albany special states that it is said Husted can have the chairmanship of the committee on ways and means if he wants it. It is thought that Gregg or Kaulfers at Albany will be chairman of the committee on insurance.

The Commercial Adviser's Albany Special.

The Albany special says it is understood that the Albany special system is conceded. Soen will have the vote and means committee. Husted has to submit to be at the head of any of the standing committees. It is settled Strahan will have the judiciary committee and Hayes the committee on cities. Hurd of Buffalo, is to have the canal committee, McKel of Schenectady, is slated for the commerce committee.

Jones's Heavy Losses.

Telegrams from Washington states Senator Jones of Nevada, did not gain the compromise sum reported by the *Times* in Sierra Nevada stock. He was a heavy loser, and was only saved from ruin by the friendship of John W. Mackay.

Found Guilty.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Jan. 14.—The jury today found ex-District Attorney, ex-Fiscal Officer Balguy, ex-Attorney-General, and ex-County Collector Cummings, guilty of conspiracy in defrauding the county of \$5,000. The prosecutor next moved an indictment against ex-County Collector, T. S. ex-County Attorney, Green, ex-Prosecutor Osborne, Dean, King and Cox, on the charge of conspiracy. The amount involved is \$2,500. Dean and Osborne turned states evidence, and were therefore not to be included in this trial.

High Water.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 14.—The Tennessee river has risen thirty-eight feet and is still rising. There is no danger in the city. Small losses are reported up the river.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 14.—The water is rising. A great crash is expected soon. A great loss is being suffered from above. The situation warrants grave apprehension upon the part of steamboat men.

POLITICAL FEELING.

The World says the Republicans' practical success recently had led to the desire to split the Democrats on the money question before congress adjourns.