XLVITH CONGRESS—1ST SESSION.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC RAID ON THE SENATE OFFICES —THE ARMY BILL AGAIN DEBATED—THE HOUSE DISCUSSES THE ELECTION LAWS.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, April 18, 1879.

The Senate proceeded to-day to the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Wallace (Dem., Penn.) yesterday namely:

Resolved, That the standing order of the Senate regulating the appointment and removal of clerks and other employés of the Senate, be and is hereby amended, by striking out of the same all after the word "respectively," in the third line, so that the same shall read as follows:

Resolved, That the several officers and others in the Departments of the Secretary of the Senate and of the Sergeant-at-Arms shall be appointed and removed from office by those officers respectively.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) called for the reading of the standing order proposed to be amended, and it was read as follows:

Resolved, That the several officers and others in the Departments of the Secretary of the Senate and of the Sergeant-at-Arms shall be appointed and removed from office by those officers respectively as heretofore; but when made during the session of the Senate any such removal to be first approved by the President of the Senate on reasons to be assigned therefor by the officer making the removal, and when in the recess, such reasons in writing to be laid before the President of the Senate on the first day of the succeeding session, and to be approved, or disapproved, by him.

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. I.) said they all understood that the object now sought to be accomplished was foredetermined elsewhere, for there was a higher power than the Senate that governed the proceedings here.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.) inquired of the Senator how this was understood.

Mr. ANTHONY replied it was understood from having been told that measures would be introduced from the Democratic caucus.

Mr. SAULSBURY said the Senator from Rhode Island had a very fertile imagination. He saw what was not to be seen and heard sounds which nobody else heard. If the Senator meant to say that a caucus determined on measures to be considered here, he (Mr. Saulsbury), as a Democratic Senator, knew that the Senator was mistaken.

Mr. ANTHONY replied that he derived his information from an utterance on the Democratic side of the chamber, for when the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) had made an admirable and unanswerable speech on the revolutionary tendency of forcing legislation on appropriation bills, the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Beck) said he was indisposed to introduce debate on a subject the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman) had in charge, as the latter was then absent. When asked how a Senator could have charge of a measure not introduced and referred, the Senator from Kentucky replied that the Senator from Ohio was chairman of a committee of a Democratic caucus, and was pondering and considering what measures should be acted on, and when reported he had no doubt they would pass; and why would they pass? Because they would be agreed on in caucus. The Senator from Kentucky also said it would be improper to debate in the absence of the chairman of the caucus committee, and thereupon, in order to avoid discussion, the Senate adjourned. He (Mr. Anthony) thought it to be his duty to oppose the pending resolution, although he knew that it could not influence the majority who were about to crush out precedents and wholesome usages with regard to the officers of the Senate. He called attention to what was Democratic doctrine twenty-five years ago, and, in that connection quoted from the report of Senator Mason who, with all the other members of the committee at that time came to the conclusion that in order to preserve order in the transaction of business and to secure efficient, diligent and intelligent officers they should not be subject to removal. The object was to make the organization of the Senate permanent and to remove every inducement to battle for seats in it. Mr. Anthony took occasion to speak in terms of praise of the entire manner in which all the officers of the Senate had performed their duties, and in conclusion said whether the necessary duties shall be well performed by those who were to take their places remained to be seen.

Mr. HILL (Dem., Ga.) expressed his surprise at the speech of the Senator from Rhode Island, and said what the Senator had read from Mr. Mason's report made in 1853, contained very good sentiments. But he supposed that by looking into the facts it would be found that in 1861 the Senator from Rhode Island joined others in turning out proficient officers who would have been retained if the sentiments of the report the Senator read had been observed. Mr. Hill supposed that the party then in power wanted to make their offices permanent, and he supposed that the Senator from Rhode Island joined in turning them out. He did not care that his friends might be put into their places. He also supposed there had been changes on the Democratic side upon this subject, and that they were in favor of partial permanency, and proposed that the present Secretary of the Senate and Sergeant-at-Arms should remain peaceably in office; but the other side objected to it, of course. If the Republicans could be in power to-morrow, they would be in favor of a change. All parties were guilty, if it be guilt, of taking care of their own political friends. With due difference to the Senator from Rhode Island, it struck him that the Senator's remarks were childish. The Democratic party had never yet, in or out of caucus passed any rule, order or resolution seeking to bind any of its members to caucus action.

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. I.) replied, saying the Senator from Georgia undertook to lecture him for introducing the subject of caucus action, but the subject was introduced on the other side by the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Beck), who gave as a reason for not considering Mr. Hoar's resolution that the chairman of the Democratic Caucus Committee (Mr. Thurman) was absent.

Mr. HILL—Did you believe, because the Senator from Kentucky said there were certain measures under consideration by a caucus, that the caucus was doing anything to interfere with the rights of any Senator on this floor.

Mr. ANTHONY—I regarded the matter in the light it was presented by the Senator from Kentucky, who said it would be improper to discuss measures in the absence of the chairman of the Democratic caucus.

Mr. HILL said he did not understand the Senator from Kentucky to say any such thing.

Mr. ANTHONY, in support of his previous remarks, read from the speech of Mr. Beck. He also said that in 1861, it was necessary that the elective officers of the Senate should be in sympathy with the loyal party of the Constitution and the Union, because the elective officers had access to the secret sessions of the Senate, and were necessarily the depository of the secrets of this body. It was not deemed prudent that those who were not in favor of the Union cause should be admitted to such sessions.

Mr. HILL—If the Republicans should again come into power, will you change the officers?

Mr. ANTHONY—I will answer that question when the time comes. I cannot tell whether any rebellion will break out, though there are signs of it.

Mr. HILL—But suppose we don't rebel?

Mr. ANTHONY—Then depends on who filled the offices.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) offered a substitute for the pending proposition expressing the opinion of the Senate that good, intelligent and diligent officers should be retained as essential to the correct and convenient transaction of business.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.) said that he should vote for the substitute because it implied that the majority were not competent to appoint their own officers and to manage their own business.

The morning hour expired before a vote was taken.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Army bill.

Mr. RANDOLPH (Dem., N. J.) said that the question presented in a simple form was this: As a condition of granting supplies to the Army, has Congress a right to demand a redress of what a majority of its members deem "grievances" concerning its use? He had grave doubts, not as to the power of Congress, but as to the expediency of the use of that power; and in glancing at the history of New-Jersey, said the unceasing assertion of the right to counte grievances and appropriations as made by Jerseymen did more to quicken into active life the germ of State independence than all other controversies antedating the great revolutionary struggle. He was proud of the Army and its achievements; but he would be lost to all sense of truth and remembrance of history if he admitted for a moment the monstrous and dangerous doctrine that this Government held its power, far less its life, in a period of peace, through the existence of its Army, or that the total disbandment of it would bring serious danger to its life. I had the honor to bear a message in 1876 from Governor (now Senator) Hampton to the President of the United States, requesting him to withdraw his troops from the State House of South Carolina, in deference to a decision of the Supreme and highest Court of that State. I urged the importance of it with all the force of language at my command; I urged that the Federal forces should be promptly withdrawn from the State Capitol. You may imagine, sir, my astonishment and indignation when in angry tone and uncivil manner the President replied: "I won't withdraw the troops; I don't regard the decision of the Supreme Court, and if I had any message to send to Hampton, it would be that his message to me is an impertinence." An "impertinence," sir, for the Governor of a State to communicate his wishes—not demand his rights, as he might properly have done—to the President of the United States. An impertinence indeed. "Upon what meat doth this our Cæsar feed that he is grown so great?" No, Mr. President, we cannot make too much haste to guard the liberties of freemen everywhere in this broad land from the chance of blotting the pages of our history with a repetition of the usurping act of a President less than three years ago.

Mr. BAYARD (Dem., Del.) said that an arrangement seemed to have been made for the discussion of the bill in a manner heretofore unknown, at least to himself. Gentlemen who desired to be heard had furnished their names to the chairman to be recognized in a certain order of debate. He heard of the arrangement with surprise. He preferred the easy, and he might add that dignified discussion that the Senate always observed, uncontined and unlimited.

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. I.) agreed with the Senator. THE PRESIDENT pro tem. said that he found in the handwriting of the Vice-President a list of Senators who desired to speak. The list had been enlarged as others wanted their names to be put down. He did not think it a novel proceeding, because it was often done here. But if such an arrangement was disagreeable to the practice of the Senate it should be abolished.

Mr. HAMLIN (Rep., Me.) said the practice was wrong from beginning to end.

Mr. MORGAN (Dem., Ala.) said that he had intended to express his views at a future time. The questions involved should be discussed without reference to events calculated to irritate the public judgment, and should be discussed as soberly as if the Senate were considering them a hundred years from to-day. The Southern Representatives regarded these as constitutional questions rather than matters affecting recent disturbances between the North and the South, and their future influence on the destinies of this great country.

Mr. GROOME (Dem., Md.) spoke about the use of the military in Maryland during the war.

On motion of Mr. GARLAND (Dem., Ark.), at 3 p. m., the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were opened at 3:10, it adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The morning hour, which on Friday is set apart for business of a private character, was dispensed with. The Subsidiary Silver Coins bill was therefore not taken up.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr. McKINLEY (Rep., Ohio) spoke in opposition to the proposed legislation to repeal the Federal Election laws. He denounced that legislation as a bold and wanton attempt to wipe from the law every protection of the ballot-box, and to surrender it into the unholy hands of hired repeaters and ballot-box stuffers at the North, and of the "tissue-ballot" cheats at the South! It had been the original purpose of the Democratic party to repeal all the election laws, but the modification which had finally been agreed upon was no concession in the interest of the security of the ballot. It was, however, a virtual concession of the power of Congress to pass the complete body of those laws. The people loved honest elections, and sooner or later would have them. The public sense abhorred fraud, force, intimidation or restraint at the ballot-box in whatsoever form it came; and the party which practised such methods of carrying elections would be swept from power by the irresistible force of an enlightened public sentiment. [Applause on the Republican side.] If free elections could not be had in the United States then free government will be a farce. The key to this assault upon the election laws might be discovered in the desire of the Democratic party to secure the Presidential election in 1880. Mr. McKinley thanked God that the Democracy did not have the Executive to-day. It had been announced by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Blackburn) that the Democratic party did not intend to stop until it had stricken from the statute book the last vestige of the war measures.

Mr. FINLEY (Dem., Ohio) asked Mr. McKinley to quote the whole sentence, and not to garble it.

Mr. McKINLEY (Rep., Ohio) said that if he had the speech he would quote from it, but he had only that extract from it.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Blackburn) said that he would send the gentleman his speech.

Mr. McKINLEY continued his remarks briefly.

Mr. BLACKBURN (Dem., Ky.) (having called Mr. Springer, of Illinois to the chair) said that he was peculiarly unfortunate. This was not the first time that he had been compelled to leave the chair by reason of reflections made upon him. He had hoped that when a member undertook to quote from *The Record* words which he alleged had been uttered by a colleague that he would have shown a degree of intelligence and a degree of fairness sufficient to prevent the garbling of official utterances. It was a pitiable confession either of the weakness of the man or the weakness of the cause, or the combined weakness of both, which would permit any man to garble or misquote the utterances of another. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. McKinley) had told the committee that he (Mr. Blackburn) had said, speaking for his party, that that party did not intend to stop until it had stricken from the statute books the last vestige of the war measures. That utterance was not warranted; that utterance was not true, and *The Record* showed it. The sentence in full was that the Democratic party would not stop until it had stricken from the statute book the last vestige of the war measures which, disclose election laws, had been born of the passions incident to civil strife, and looked alone to the abridgment of the liberty of the citizen. Let the gentleman from Ohio take that and gnaw upon it to his heart's content. Was any man so ignorant as to go to the statute book to find a constitutional amendment? It was above statute law, it was organic law. He recognized the binding force of every amendment to the Constitution. [Applause.] He recognized their validity as part of the organic law of the land and he held that man faithless to his duties of citizenship who refused to give them full force and effect. The remarks of the gentleman from Ohio had been wanting in truth and fairness in attempting to put him (Mr. Blackburn) in an unfair light before the country.

Mr. HAWLEY (Rep., Conn.) rose, as he stated, for the purpose of getting a proper understanding of the matter.

Mr. TURNER (Dem., Ky.)—He knew very well that he did not mean it when he said it. [Laughter.]

Mr. McKINLEY (Rep., Ohio) said that he meant no discourtesy to the gentleman from Kentucky. He had said distinctly, in the course of his remarks, that he would read the remainder of the sentence if the report was sent to him. If he had observed the page who had brought him the report, he would have stopped and read what the gentleman had asked. He only made this statement to show the purpose of placing himself right in the respect due to the gentleman from Kentucky, not for the purpose of taking back or modifying anything he had said. He did not think that the remainder of the sentence modified it.

Mr. HOUK (Dem., Tenn.) expressed his astonishment that any man would be found willing to advocate the propriety of retaining the Federal Election law on the statute book. Such a law could never receive the deliberate sanction of the American people. The Anglo-Saxon race would have to forget all the traditions of its history and to be revolutionized in all its instincts before it could cease to look with jealousy, if not abhorrence, on such a power being lodged in the hands of one man.

Mr. BURROWS (Rep., Mich.) defended the election laws. He said they contained nothing that was a terror to any man save one who had committed or was meditating an attempt on the purity of elections.

Mr. GIBSON (Dem., La.) made several efforts to get in a disclaimer of the statement made by Mr. McKinley.

Mr. BURROWS declined to yield to him and he continued his remarks. Addressing the Democratic side of the House he said, although your force may be somewhat augmented by your Northern allies, I see nothing in the increased array to cause a heart to fainter or a check to blanche. [Renewed applause.] As you failed then, you will fail now, as you could not kill, you shall not starve. Did it ever occur to you that though you should withhold all supplies for the support of the Government, possibly it might not yet be surrendered? Did it ever occur to you that although you should protract this siege until this Congress shall have died by virtue of its limitation, there will possibly be no surrender then? Withhold support from the Executive, and are you quite sure that there will be no remedy? Refuse to feed the Army—are you entirely certain that there will be no food for it? Deny to your Navy the means to keep it afloat—are you certain you will force it to anchor? Withhold support from the Judiciary—is it clear that you will have no courts? Refuse the needed supplies for maintaining the legislative branch of the Government—are you confident that there will be no Congress? Why, gentlemen, you are as impotent to overthrow this Government by starvation as you were to annihilate it by the sword! You make distress, but you cannot destroy. [Vehement applause on the Republican side.] For let me tell you that when that time comes the same loyal people from the same loyal States, who took their lives in the hands and went forth to do battle for the defence of the Republic, enduring the weary march, the jaded bivouac, the smoking hell of battle, and the more horrible hell of Southern prison pens, until from the dark waves of secession they saw the broken arms and lacerated breasts the bleeding form of the Republic and planted her feet on the steady rock of constitutional government and civil liberty; who, animated by the same patriotism, when you attempt to starve this Republic, will fly to her side at the history of her distress, and there they will stand in ceaseless vigil, not with a sword, but with sustenance; not with the implements of war, but with unnecessared wealth; not with shotted cannon, but with unlocked coffers; not with bandages, but with plenty; and bending over her prostrate form they will succor and sustain her, ministering to her necessities until the fulness of time they can wrench from her lifeless the cowardly hand that clutched it. And then kindling with a new life she will spring to her feet, and the very altar which you had builded for her immolation will become a throne on which she shall stand clothed in her majesty and her power, redeemed and regrowned Goddess of Liberty. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

A discussion then followed between Mr. Gibson (Dem., La.) and Mr. Burrows about the freedom and honesty of elections in Louisiana.

Mr. COFFROTH (Dem., Penn.), who had obtained the floor and who had yielded for this colloquy, now claimed his right to resume it, but there was a general request on the Republican side that Mr. Burrows would be allowed to proceed.

Mr. T. TURNER (Dem., Ky.), with great excitement of manner objected to Mr. Burrows proceeding, because he had called the Democrats a party of conspirators.

The objection was encountered with shouts of laughter on the Republican side.

Mr. Burrows was, by the consent of Mr. COFFROTH, allowed to continue his remarks. He said he simply wanted to finish the sentence which he had commenced before he had been interrupted by the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky. [Laughter.] He simply wanted to say that it was a notorious fact that witnesses who had been subpœnaed to appear before the United States Court at New-Orleans to testify in regard to the intimidation and murder of colored voters had been taken from the boats on their way to New-Orleans, carried on shore and were there surrendered to a band of men without hats or shoes, but masked, and that the whereabouts of these men had never been ascertained since.

The debate was continued by Mr. COFFROTH (Dem., Penn.) and Mr. DICKEY (Dem., Ohio.)

Mr. PRICE (Rep., Iowa) obtained the floor and the committee rose.

Sessions were ordered for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights of next week for debate only.

The House then, at 4:45, adjourned until to-morrow.

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Frederick W. Minor, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Texas.

Wilson M. Stanley, of Illinois, to be Indian Agent at Los Pinos Agency, Col.

Philip W. Plumlounge, to be Major of Infantry; First-Lieutenants Charles C. Morrison, 6th Cavalry, and Frank Baker, 13th Infantry, to be First-Lieutenants of Cavalry.

CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed only two nominations, viz.:

Clarence N. Oliver, to be Postmaster at Rahway, N. J.

Israel W. Roberts, Postmaster at Montgomery, Ala.

Wm. H. Payne to be Pension Agent at San Francisco, Cal.—*Postmasters.*—Orville Brown at Mankato, Minn.; Herman Krause at Silver Reef, Utah.

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Leave of absence for one year on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond the sea, has been granted to Captain B. H. Gilbreth, U. S. A., and leave until June 1, with similar permission to Elijah H. Merrill, 9th Infantry, whose resignation has been accepted to take effect at the expiration of his leave.

The following changes have been announced in the stations and duties of officers in the Quartermaster's Department: Captain A. S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and will report to the Commanding General of the Department of the East for assignment to duty at Boston, Mass., in place of Captain A. G. Robinson, Assistant Quartermaster, who on being relieved will report to the Lieutenant-General commanding the Military Division of the Missouri.

Captain C. W. Foster, Assistant Quartermaster, on being relieved from duty at Ogden, Utah Territory, will report to the Commanding General of the Department of the East for assignment to duty at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, in place of Captain L. C. Forsyth, Assistant Quartermaster, who on being thus relieved will report for duty to the Commanding General of the Department of the Columbia. First-Lieutenant John L. Clem, 24th Infantry, has been detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Galesville, Wis., University. Second-Lieutenant William J. Elliott, 8th Cavalry, has been ordered to his proper station.

DEATH OF ALBERT G. MURRAY.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., April 16.—Albert G. Murray, a prominent citizen of this place, and postmaster for the past eighteen years, died yesterday morning of congestion of the lungs.

THE MONEY MARKET.

OFFICIAL REPORT N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE SALES As reported by the Gold and Stock Telegraph Co.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1879.

GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT.

FIRST CALL—10¼ O'CLOCK A. M.

U S 5s Coup 1881	U S 4s Reg'd 1907
46,000.....105	20,000.....100¼
U S 5s Reg '81	5,000.....85...100¼
2,000.....bc...104	1,500.....100⅛

SECOND CALL—11¼ O'CLOCK A. M.

U S 6s Reg 1881	U S 4½ Reg 91
4,000.....c...106¾	10,000.....106¼
20,000.....106¾	U S 4½ Coup '91
U S 4s Reg 1907	10,000.....106¼
7,000.....bc...100⅜	

THIRD CALL—1½ O'CLOCK P. M.

U S 4½ Reg'd 1891	U S 4s Coup 1907
10,000.....104⅝	136,000.....bc...100⅛
60,000.....106¼	6,300.....bc...100⅜
U S 4s Coup 1907	U S 5s, Registered, 1881
100,000.....100⅜	12,000.....bc...104

Sales of state and Railway Bonds—Railroad, Bank and Express Stocks.

10 A. M.—SALES BEFORE THE CALL

Louisiana Con	A & P Tel	St. Paul Pref
10,000.....52½	100.....36⅛	100.....82½
10,000.....52¾	300.....36½	100...b3. 82¾
10,000.....53	300.....36⅝	200.....82⅞
Dist of Col 3-65s c	200.....36⅞	Wabash Railroad
10,000.....82⅝	200.....36¾	400.....23⅜
25,000.....82½	300...b3. 37	500.....23⅝
M K & T Con As	100.....36⅞	700.....23⅞
5,000.....63¾	100.....36⅝	400.....23⅝
8,000.....63¼	100.....36¾	600.....23½
11,000.....63	300.....36⅝	200...s3. 23⅞
M K & T 2d	W U Tel	400.....23¼
5,000.....31	100.....106⅛	400.....23⅜
11,000.....30⅝	200.....106⅛	Del Lack & West
5,000.....30¾	400...s3. 106	500.....50½
12,000.....30	Pacific Mail S S C	600.....50⅝
10,000.....30½	200...b3. 15	100.....50½
Erie new 2d Con	75.....15⅛	Han & St Jo
5,000.....71¾	500.....14⅞	100.....15¼
32,000.....71½	200.....14¾	50.....15
15,000.....71⅝	Erie Railway	Han & St Jo P
10,000.....71¾	800.....26⅝	100.....42⅞
60,000...s30. 71	900.....26¾	600...b3. 42
30,000...s30. 71	2,000.....26⅞	Kansas & Texas
60,000.....71⅛	310.....27⅛	500.....15½
25,000...s30. 71½	3,000...b3. 26⅝	25.....16¼
40,000...s30. 71½	Erie Pref	100.....15⅝
5,000.....c. 71⅞	200.....47½	100.....15⅞
4,000.....72⅛	300.....48	100.....16
10,000.....s. 71⅞	100.....47½	100.....16¼
10,000.....72	100.....47⅞	100.....15⅞
Erie new 2d cs Fun	90.....47	100.....15⅞
35,000.....73	Lake Shore	Louisville & Nashv
Erie 7s Con G	700.....71½	100.....56½
5,000.....106⅛	500.....71⅝	70.....57
23,000...s3. 106⅛	150.....71½	150.....57⅛
20,000.....106¼	200.....71⅝	150.....57⅛
Erie 2d Con	100.....71¼	St L K C & N North
2,000.....124⅛	100.....71⅝	100.....11⅛
N J Central con 1st	Mich Cent R	100.....c. 11¼
Assented	100.....82½	200.....11⅜
3,000.....86⅝	400.....82¾	St L K C & N P
Han P 7s D D T R	200.....83⅛	300.....35½
5,000...b3. 113½	100...b3. 82½	100.....35¾
5,000.....110⅛	100.....83	100.....35⅞
C C & I Clat M	100...s3. 82¾	1,100.....35¾
2,000.....67⅛	100.....82⅞	200.....35⅞
5,000.....67¼	Union Pacific	100.....35
10,000.....67⅛	100.....75	100.....11¾
5,000.....67¼	100.....74⅞	St Louis and S Pf
C. C. & I. C. 2d	700.....75	500.....62½
5,000.....25⅛	Pittsburg	100.....9⅞
L & W E Con As	200.....93¾	St L & San Fr pref
10,000.....59¼	100...b3. 93¾	400.....11⅞
3,000.....59½	14.....94	300.....11¾
N Y E 1st	North Western	100.....c. 11¾
15,000.....110	700.....61½	100.....11⅞
5,000.....110¼	500.....62	St L & San F 1st P
S P C & P	100.....61¾	400.....22⅝
8,000.....104	400.....61⅞	100.....c. 22¾
Metropolitan 2d 1st	100.....61⅞	100.....22⅞
10,000.....99	200.....61⅞	300.....22¾
20,000...s30. 100	500.....61¾	Can Southern
H & St Jo Sinking	400...s3. 61⅞	100...bd. 61
1,000.....109½	200.....61	St L I M & So
St L Kan C & N	500.....61½	100.....16⅞
Real Est & R Rs	Northwestern pfd	100.....16¾
6,000...b3. 99	1,000.....91¾	1,100.....16½
5,000.....99	400.....91⅞	100.....16
Ind B & W 1st	100.....c. 91¾	100.....16⅞
3,000.....74⅝	200.....c. 91¾	500.....17
Mar L & M Cal	Cent of N Jersey	100.....17½
100.....5⅞	200.....41½	Chic and Alton pref
200...s3. 5⅞	100.....41⅞	10.....109
100.....6	100.....41½	Ohio & Miss
Sutro Tunnel Co	Kansas Pacific	100.....bc. 11¾
10.....4¾	500.....37½	C C & I C
A & P Tel	10.....37	110.....7⅞
200.....35	St Paul	700.....7⅞
300.....35⅛	100.....42½	2,100.....7½
200.....36⅝	100.....42	

FIRST BOARD—10½ O'CLOCK A. M.

Dis of C 3-65s Con	D & Hud Reg '84	Bank of America
10,000.....82⅝	2,000...bc. 98	50.....123
50,000.....82¾	N J Cent 1st Con	Adams Ex
Quebec 5s 1908	Assented	5.....107
2,000.....103⅛	10,000...bc. 86¾	Wells Fargo Ex
Bur & R & St P 1st	Canada Sth 6s'80	20.....100
10,000.....74⅝	6,000.....90⅞	10.....99⅞
C R I & P 6s 1917	N Y E 1st	Mar L & M Cal
Coupon	2,000.....110¼	200...bc. 6
5,000.....113⅝	1,000.....110½	Sutro Tunnel Co
5,000.....113⅞	Ohio & Miss 2d	200...bc. 4
N J Cent Conv	1,000.....92⅞	Delaware & Hud
Assented	1,000.....92	200...bc. 41¼
2,000.....87¼	Cent Pac 6 G	A & P Tel
5,000.....87	36,000.....110	1,500...bc. 35⅞
N J Cent 1st Pref B	Cent Pac S F B 1st	Western Union
2,000.....101⅞	2,000.....99⅞	100...bc. 103
L & W B Con As	Cent Pacific L G	Pacific Mail S S C
10,000.....51	1,000.....99	100...bc. 14⅞
5,000.....51⅛	Western Pac 1st	Erie Railway
5,000.....50⅞	1,700.....105	200...bc. 26⅛
M & N P 7s Gold	U Pacific sink fund	Erie Pref
2,000.....108⅞	2,000.....115	100...bc. 47⅞
Mil & St P con S F	Union Pacific 1st	300.....48
2,000.....101	1,000...bc. 109⅞	Lake Shore
1,000.....104⅛	5,000...b3. 110	200...bc. 71⅞
Morris & Es 7s '71	5,000.....110⅛	Northwestern
3,000.....100	K P 1st & D 1st 20	800...bc. 61⅞
Morris & Essex	with coupon cert	Central R R of N J
Consol Bonds	3,000.....115⅞	200...bc. 38
1,000.....95	2,000.....115¾	Lake Shore
Del & Had reg '94	C C & I C 1st	100...bc. 42⅞
2,000.....14	1,000.....67	St Paul Pref
1,000.....97½	3,000.....67⅞	300...bc. 82¾
Den & R Grand 1st	C C & I C 2d	Wabash Railroad
1,000.....84½	2,000.....27½	200...bc. 24⅛
5,000.....85⅛	St L A & T Con 6s	Del Lack & West
10,000.....85¼	Real Estate 7-30	400...bc. 50⅞
5,000.....85⅞	1,000.....99⅞	100...bc. 50⅞
Erie 2d M	S L K C & N Sinking	N Jersey R R
2,000.....103	Omaha D 1st	14.....155
Erie 1st Con	8,000.....93	Mo K & T R
10,000.....106⅛	Tol & Wab 2d X4	600...bc. 15¾
Erie new 2d Con	10,000.....70	St Louis & San Fr
10,000.....72⅞	T & W C C & C	100...bc. 2⅞
Erie 2d as funded	10,000.....70½	St L & S F pref
5,000.....72⅞	5,000.....70	25...bc. 11⅞
H & St Jo Sinking	G1 West 1st ex c	St L I M & So
1,000.....109½	14,000.....85	400...bc. 17⅞
St L Kan C & N	25 Ds 1883	St L & Kan C Pref
Real Est & R Rs	1,500.....106	500...bc. 11¼
6,000...b3. 99	E T Va & Ga 1st	Louisville & Nash
5,000.....99	1,000.....98½	150...bc. 56⅞
Ind B & W 1st	Cin & Spring 1st	100.....56⅞
5,000.....74⅝	Gold for C C G 1	100...bc. 56⅞
Mar L & M Cal	5,000.....85½	Chic R & Quincy
100.....5⅞	5,000.....85¾	50...bc. 114
200...s3. 5⅞	Atlan & T H M P	Han & St Jo
100.....6	1,000.....80	100...bc. 14¾
Sutro Tunnel Co	St L & So F 2d C B	Han & St Jo pref
10.....4¾	3,000.....49	100...bc. 42
A & P Tel	Class C	Ohio & Miss
200.....35	5,000.....47	100 beat 11½
300.....35⅛	St L & Iron Mtn	100.....11¾
200.....36⅝	10,000.....95	C C & I C E R
	Bank of Republic	100...bc. 7¾
	10.....100	

SECOND BOARD—1 O'CLOCK P. M.

Louisiana 7s Con	Mar L & M C Pref	St. Louis & Iron M
500.....53	100...bc. 6¼	Assented
Dist of Col 3-65s	Standard Min Co	100...bc. 18½
Coupon	40...bc. 27½	Kansas Pacific
10,000.....82¾	Am Dist Tel	10...bc. 26
N J Cen 1st Con 6s	100...bc. 59	100.....27⅛
5,000.....86¾	Del & Had	St L K C & North
15,000.....86⅞	100...bc. 41⅞	50...bc. 11¼
C & N W Con C 6s	Pacific Mail	200.....11
5,000.....108¼	60...bc. 14⅞	200.....11⅛
L & W B Con As	100.....14¾	400...s3. 11
12,000.....51	Western Union	Kans & Des Moi
Den & R Grand 1st	100...bc. 103½	100.....7½
6,000.....84½	Erie Railway	100.....7⅞
5,000.....85	1,150.bcbd. 26¼	100...b30. 8
10,000.....85¼	1,000.....s3. 26⅞	St L & San Fran R
M & N P 7s Gold	300.....s3. 26⅞	200...bc. 10⅛
2,000.....108⅞	Erie Pref	100.....10¼
Mil & St P con S F	200...bc. 48½	200.....bc. 10⅛
2,000.....101	Lake Shore	100.....10⅜
1,000.....104⅛	1,900.....bc. 71⅞	St L & S F pref
Morris & Es 7s '71	Clev & Pitts Gold	100...bc. 12⅛
3,000.....100	100.....bc. 93⅞	600.....12⅜
Morris & Essex	400.....93⅞	100.....12¼
Consol Bonds	100.....94	400.....12⅜
1,000.....95	Northwestern	100.....12⅜
Del & Had reg '94	800...bc. 61⅞	325.....12⅞
2,000.....14	600.....61⅞	188.....12¾
1,000.....97½	Northwestern pref	200.....12⅞
Den & R Grand 1st	200.bcbd. 91½	400.....12
1,000.....84½	200.....91⅞	200.....12¼
5,000.....85	200.....c. 91⅞	St L & S F 1st Pref
10,000.....85¼	Del Lack & West	100...bc. 29¾
Erie 2d M	200...bc. 50⅞	100.....27
2,000.....103	Del & Hud	100.....27⅛
Erie 1st Con	300.....50⅞	100.....27⅞
10,000.....106⅛	C C & I C	100.....28¼
Erie new 2d Con	1,000.....67	100.....28⅞
10,000.....72⅞	3,000.....67⅞	Mo Kan & Texas B
Erie 2d as funded	C C & I C 2d	200...bc. 15⅞
5,000.....72⅞	2,000.....27½	Louisville & Nash
H & St Jo Sinking	St L A & T Con 6s	100...bcbd. 56⅞
1,000.....109½	Real Estate 7-30	Alton & Terre H
St L Kan C & N	1,000.....99⅞	30...bc. 1¾
Real Est & R Rs	S L K C & N Sinking	Ohio & Miss
6,000.....99	Omaha D 1st	20...bc. 11½
5,000.....99	8,000.....93	100.....1⅞
Ind B & W 1st	Tol & Wab 2d X4	100.....11¼
5,000.....74⅞	10,000.....70	100.....11⅞
Mar L & M Cal	T & W C C & C	200.....11⅞
100.....5⅞	10,000.....70½	300.....10⅞
200...s3. 5⅞	5,000.....70	C C & I C
100.....6	G1 West 1st ex c	300...bc. 7¾
Sutro Tunnel Co	14,000.....85	200.....7¾
10.....4¾	25 Ds 1883	100.....7½
A & P Tel	1,500.....106	
200.....35	E T Va & Ga 1st	
300.....35⅛	1,000.....98½	
200.....36⅞	Cin & Spring 1st	
	Gold for C C G 1	
	5,000.....85½	
	5,000.....85¾	
	Atlan & T H M P	
	1,000.....80	
	St L & So F 2d C B	
	3,000.....49	
	Class C	
	5,000.....47	
	St L & Iron Mtn	
	10,000.....95	
	Bank of Republic	
	10.....100	

SALES FROM 2½ O'CLOCK TO CLOSE OF BUSINESS, 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

Louisiana 7s Con	N Y E 1st	Pittsburg
10,000.....52½	14,000.....110	600.....91
M K & T Con As	Can Southern 1st	Erie Railway
1,000.....63¾	6,000.....81	1,500.....26⅞
9,000.....63¾	Adams Express	1,100...b3. 25⅞
3,