NO FISHERIES COMMISSION.

PASSING SENATOR FRYE'S RESOLUTION.

THE POSSIBILITY OF A COLLISION BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS DISCUSSED.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Fisheries resolution was placed before the Senate to-day. Mr. Frye desired to call the attention of the fishing vessels of the United States to the absolute necessity, if they would be safe and secure, of taking from the collector of the port from which they sail a permit to "touch and trade" at the Provincial ports. He also in connection with this subject called attention to Sections 4,318 and 4,364 of the Revised Statutes. On those sections, he said, rested the practical question. The only question between America and Canada was whether American fishing vessels should be permitted to buy bait and ice in Canadian ports. Mr. Frye contended that they had that right. The Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Frye said, had to-day assumed the position that he (Mr. Frye) had been hoping he would assume, and entirely different from what the Assistant Secretary of State had assumed some weeks ago. Mr. Frye quoted a published dispatch of Mr. Bayard to a Portland firm in which, among other things, the Secretary of State says substantially that he believes American fishing vessels have the right to all ordinary commercial privileges in friendly ports, and that he hopes to be able to obtain such an understanding as would relieve American fishermen of all doubt on the subject.

Mr. Morgan expressed himself unable to ascertain that there was really any unsettled question between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the fisheries. There was no want of certainty in our relations with Great Britain.

Mr. Gray inquired whether the British Government took the same view of the question as the Canadian Government had taken.

Mr. Morgan could not say, but recalled the fact that the Province of Newfoundland had passed laws which Great Britain refused to sanction, and they fell.

Mr. George asked if Mr. Frye claimed that Americans had the right under the British municipal laws to buy bait and ice in Canadian ports, and that that right had been denied.

Mr. Frye said that the Canadians, he understood, had yielded everything except that right, yet that was the most important of all.

Mr. George then understood that the question of the right to buy bait and ice was in dispute between the two Governments—which right this country was claiming purely under British municipal law. He inquired if that was the point?

Mr. Morgan said yes, and that this country did not claim that right under the treaty. The municipal law of Great Britain permitted Americans to take their vessels into Canadian ports, like vessels of any other nation.

Mr. George—"What is to prevent Great Britain from putting her own interpretation on her own laws?"

Mr. Morgan—"Nothing in the world, but we can retaliate by putting our interpretation on our own laws; that is all."

Mr. Frye—"The law of 1823 authorizes the President of the United States—and not only authorizes but directs him—to issue a proclamation under certain circumstances. Does the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) understand that the statute has ever been repealed?"

Mr. Morgan—"No; it is still on the statute book. That is the solution of the whole matter." Mr. Morgan added that if the President were informed that American right to buy bait and ice in Canadian ports was denied, he had nothing to do but to proclaim a suspension of all trade between the two peoples until the question was settled. In this view Mr. Morgan did not believe it necessary for Congress to provide for any joint commission to settle the question.

Mr. George asked whether there was any danger of collision between American fishermen and the Canadian authorities.

Mr. Morgan believed there was, but did not think that danger could be settled by a commission. He thought there were enterprising persons on both sides that were willing to get up a "row" between the two Governments. Suppose some Gloucester man, wanting to keep up this difficulty in order to continue the duty on fish, went to sea and was told by some thick-headed Canadian official "I will capture you if you don't stop"; the Yankee captain would thereupon "get his back up, because he had started out to get it up." By a manœuvre of that kind it was easy to arouse the American people on the subject of free bait.

Mr. Gray said that was just the case outlined by the Senator from Maine (Mr. Frye) last week—that a case of seizure would occur within a week or over yet."

Mr. Frye—"The tariff bill has not come over yet."

Mr. Morgan rather looked for difficulties—not between the Government, but between private enterprising individuals who wanted to create trouble.

Mr. Gray asked what Mr. Morgan would do in the case of a seizure.

Mr. Morgan said the first thing for the Secretary of State was to get at all facts, then ascertain whether the Government of Great Britain espoused the cause of the Canadians, and whether in doing so the British Government violated its own laws. Then if it appeared that that Government was determined thus to inflict a wrong on Americans—Mr. Morgan did not know what he would do. He knew what he would not do—he would not back out, but would want the difficulty settled according to the American spirit. But this, he said, was all based on a supposititious state of facts.

The matter of buying ice and bait, Mr. Evarts said, rested entirely on a commercial basis—on general trade rights. Americans did not claim by treaty bearing on the fisheries for their right to buy ice or bait in a Canadian port. Mr. Evarts would anticipate no protracted insistance on the part of the Provinces against our enjoyment of what was now the common possession of all friendly Nations. There was no support whatever for the proclamation or warning issued by the Canadian Minister of Marine. It was in fact a precluding of all foreign vessels whatever from access to Canadian ports for any purposes of trade.

Mr. Frye's resolution was then brought to a vote and agreed to—yeas 35, nays 10. Of the affirmative votes 26 were Republican and 9 Democratic. The negative votes were all Democratic. The resolution declares it to be the sense of the Senate that Congress should not provide for any joint commission to consider and settle the fisheries question.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 13 (*Special*).—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Postmasters—Edward Dolan, at Troy, N. Y.; George W. Langdon, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Lathrop S. Taylor, at Clyde, N. Y.; C. F. Colyer, at East New-York, N. Y.; Samuel H. Wagener, at Sing Sing, N. Y.; William E. Baker, at Fairbury, Ills.; Charles H. Brown, at Sterling, Kan.; Marshall Birdsall, at Emporia, Kan.; F. B. Gavin, at Corning, Iowa.

The nomination of Alderman Dolan for postmaster of Troy ends a lively scramble for this place among the Troy Democrats, but the candidate of ex-Mayor Murphy secured the place. Dolan was the most active partisan of all the persons recommended for the place. Deputy Sheriff George W. Langdon, of Saratoga, nominated for postmaster of that place, is an active politician and one of "the boys." The other active candidates were S. A. Peese and Mr. Kramer, each representing a different faction.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed General McClernand as a member of the Utah Commission. John A. Barry, nominated for postmaster of Oswego, was confirmed with a large number of others. Some charges were preferred against Mr. Barry, but the Post Office Committee reported that they were frivolous and were fully answered. Some discussion took place in regard to Mr. Edmunds's resolution to return nominations to the President sent to the Senate the second time. Some of the Senators appeared to have misunderstood the matter. Mr. Edmunds explained that the original nominations could be returned under the resolution and thus avoid encumbering the records of the Senate with two sets of nominations for the same place. This the Senate ordered to be done, and the nominations sent in a second time were referred to committees.

POOR PROSPECTS OF THE TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 13 (*Special*).—There is much quiet discussion among members of the House respecting the prospect of the Tariff bill reported by the majority of the Ways and Means Committee. Few members of the House know anything of the real scope and meaning of Mr. Hewitt's part of the bill, which in general terms is described as a measure to simplify and render more efficient the administration of the customs laws. Many of the provisions were recommended by Secretary Manning and Assistant Secretary Fairchild. Some Republicans who have examined that part of the bill have begun to harbor a suspicion that the effect of it upon rates of duty in many cases would be considerable and they are not disposed to favor it unless the Treasury officials can show that it does not harbor an assault upon protection. Some of the anti-free-trade men, if they were sure that the Hewitt sections would not affect tariff rates, would favor a motion to recommit the bill to the Ways and Means Committee with instructions to strike out the Morrison part and report back the Administrative sections for further action by the House. That such a motion would prevail is fairly probable. No complete canvass of the House has yet been made, but a conservative estimate of the strength of the opposition to the bill indicates the defeat of the measure by a majority not smaller than five or six, with a probability that it will reach ten or fifteen.

STANDING BY AMERICAN VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, April 13 (*Special*).—The Senate Commerce Committee to-day promptly reported favorably the amendment offered by Mr. Frye yesterday to the Post Office Appropriation bill increasing the allowance to $1,000,000 for the transportation of foreign mails. The House allowed only $375,000 for this purpose. The House committee was packed to meet the views of the Administration on this subject. It is probable that the Senate will insist on a larger appropriation and will direct that contracts be made with American vessels instead of with foreign ships, as is now done by the Postmaster-General. If it had not been for the influence of the Administration the House would have passed such a provision in the original bill. But Postmaster-General Vilas is determined that the foreign vessels shall be given the same advantage as American vessels and he will do all possible to prevent the adoption of the proposed Senate amendments.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The following notice has been issued by Randolph Tucker, the chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee:

The following names have been reported to me by the various delegations in compliance with the instructions of the Democratic Caucus, to compose the Congressional Democratic Committee, and the committee is requested to meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday evening, the 13th inst., at 8 o'clock: Massachusetts, Henry B. Lovering; Connecticut, Charles L. Mitchell; New-Jersey, William McAdoo; Delaware, Charles R. Lore; Pennsylvania, Daniel Ermentrout; New-York, J. Thomas Spriggs; Ohio, Beriah Wilkins; Texas, W. H. Crain; Iowa, J. H. Murphy; Tennessee, Benton McMillin; Missouri, James N. Burnes; Georgia, Allen D. Chandler; Virginia, John W. Daniels; Arkansas, Poindexter Dunn; Florida, Robert H. M. Davidson; South Carolina, Samuel Debbie; Kentucky, Thomas A. Robertson; California, Barclay Henley; Michigan, William C. Maybury; Maryland, Barnes Compton; Wisconsin, General Edward S. Bragg; Indiana, George Ford; Illinois, Nicholas E. Worthington; Louisiana, Newton C. Blanchard; Mississippi, T. C. Catchings; Alabama, John M. Martin; North Carolina, Wharton J. Green; West Virginia, Charles P. Snyder.

A DISAPPOINTMENT FOR GOODE.

RANNEY'S VIEW OF GARLAND'S POWERS.

TWO MINORITY REPORTS ON GOVERNMENT SUITS TO ANNUL PATENTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The views of the minority of the Judiciary Committee on the resolution designed by Democrats to assist Mr. Garland in answering the criticisms upon the action of his Department in the Pan-Electric matter were submitted to the House to-day by A. X. Parker, the New-York member of the committee. The statement is signed by Messrs. Parker, E. B. Taylor, Hepburn and Caswell. After an exhaustive review of precedents, the following conclusions are found:

First—That the authority to cancel or annul a patent for an invention or discovery in a suit between private parties, on the ground that the same was obtained by fraudulent collusion with an officer of the Government or surreptitiously by or upon false suggestion, does not exist.

Second—That the public interests require that authority should exist in the Government, under proper restrictions, to bring suit in the name of the United States to repeal and annul any such patent so obtained.

Third—That under the statutes and decisions of the United States it is a matter of grave doubt whether authority now exists permitting a suit by the United States to annul a patent obtained as above stated, which doubt can only be determined by a decision of the court of last resort.

Fourth—That in case it shall be authoritatively decided that the right to bring suit for the cancellation of a patent claimed to have been obtained by fraudulent collusion with an officer of the Government, or surreptitiously by or upon false suggestion, now rests with an officer of the Government acting upon his own motion, or on the instance of another according to his judgment or at his pleasure to attack, in the name and at the expense of the United States, any patent now in life, or such as may at any time exist, with no restraints or limitations except such as shall appertain to judicial proceedings after the suit is begun—it is a power and responsibility that Congress should place, define and restrict.

Fifth—That in case it shall be decided that no authority exists on the part of any officer or Department of the Government to institute such suit, it is equally the duty of Congress to establish and limit such power.

The enactment of a bill is then recommended conferring the necessary power upon the Attorney-General to bring a suit at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, in which no issue shall be litigated that can be determined in a private suit.

Messrs. Ranney and Stewart qualify their approval of the views of the minority as follows:

We are of the opinion that the first question propounded is properly answered in the negative, that there is no authority for a suit in the name of the United States brought for the purpose of vacating a patent for an invention except when it is based upon a state of facts which cannot be regarded by the court and made available in an infringement suit, and that in no case can the name of the Government be properly lent to a suit in the interest only of private parties. It is a question which admits of grave doubts, whether in the absence of any statute providing for it, such a suit can be brought and maintained at all. The question cannot be regarded as decided by the United States Supreme Court, and the decisions in the Circuit Courts are conflicting on that point. But the better doctrine seems to be that a patent for an invention may be vacated in a suit brought by the Government in the interest of the general public, when obtained surreptitiously or by fraud. So far as this and to this extent only we concur in the report of the majority, and we join in the report of the minority except so far as the same is qualified by what we have said above.

In his testimony before the Pan-Electric Committee John Goode referred several times to the report of the Judiciary Committee in relation to this subject and said that Mr. Ranney had agreed to it. Probably he will be disappointed when he ascertains exactly what Mr. Ranney's opinion is.

THE HURD-ROMEIS CONTEST.

WASHINGTON, April 13 (*Special*).—The House to-day began the consideration of the Hurd-Romeis contested election case, and agreed that a vote shall be taken after eight hours of debate. Mr. Hurd was on hand early, and remained all day, paying close attention to the debate. He has made a close canvass of the Democrats, and is hopeful that it will result more favorably than his last canvass in the Toledo district. Three Democrats and six Republican members of the Elections Committee pronounced in favor of Romeis, and four Democratic members in favor of Hurd, while two Democratic members reached the conclusion that neither Hurd nor Romeis is entitled to the seat. Two strong speeches in behalf of Romeis were made by Boyle, of Pennsylvania (Dem.), and Payne, of New-York (Rep.). Robertson, of Kentucky, took up the cudgel in favor of Hurd, and was followed on the same side by Martin, of Alabama, and Croxton, of Virginia. Each of these men assured the House that he is in favor of "a free ballot and an honest count." Mr. Hurd will speak in his own behalf to-morrow, and he and his friends depend greatly upon the effect of his eloquence for a favorable result. It is said that he has marred his prospects somewhat by assertions that Democrats who vote against him will do so because of his free-trade views.

CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—A delegation of weavers of worsted goods from Philadelphia headed by F. A. Delwig and accompanied by Representative Randall, had a hearing before Acting Secretary Fairchild this morning in regard to the alleged inequalities of worsted and woollen goods under the present tariff. They asked the influence of the Treasury Department in having the rate of duty on worsted goods made the same as that on woollen goods. Acting Secretary Fairchild subsequently wrote to Mr. Delwig giving it as his opinion that there is nothing within the power of the Treasury Department which can be done to cure the inequality of the provisions of the tariff act of 1883 as regards worsted and woollen goods.

The Treasury Department has decided that a figure of St. Joseph, painted glass windows and a Bible sent from Dusseldorf to New-York as a present to the Chapel of the Sacred Heart at Tompkinsville, N. Y., are entitled to free entry, but that articles forming parts of a church altar including a railing of wood, a wooden cross and brass candlesticks, a table and pedestal, several chairs and benches and a number of photographs of Scriptural subjects which were similarly presented to said church are properly subject to duty under existing laws.

WHO WILL SUCCEED SENATOR JACKSON?

WASHINGTON, April 13 (*Special*).—It is the general impression among Tennessee Democrats in Washington that Governor Bate will appoint State Senator Frank Wilson, of Gallatin, to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Jackson. Wilson is an intimate personal friend of Bate who is himself a candidate for the Senatorship and who therefore will not be likely to appoint any man who might become a candidate against him next winter.

SENATE DOINGS IN BRIEF.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—In the Senate among the bills introduced to-day and referred was one by Mr. McCall to provide for the erection of a Government warehouse and docks at Key West in place of those destroyed by fire.

On motion of Mr. Butler a House bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the lawful owners on proper proof certain classes of property captured in the late war, consisting of family heirlooms, silverware, watches, etc.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 13, 1886.

THE MANHATTAN.—The Revenue steamer Manhattan which has been undergoing repairs at Baltimore has been assigned to duty in Long Island Sound.

DRUMMERS' TAX.—The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day agreed to a favorable report on Representative James's bill to abolish the licenses required of commercial travellers.

SECRETARY MANNING.—Dr. Hamilton said to-day that Secretary Manning is still improving and is now able to sit up a short time every day. It is believed that he will return to his office in the Treasury Department, leaving it for a long summer vacation, however.

PENSIONS.—Senator Sawyer to-day reported favorably from the Committee on Pensions a bill to amend the Revised Statutes so as to authorize the granting of pensions to petty officers in the Navy or Marine Corps who rendered service as such although not actually enlisted.

FOREIGN SIGNAL STATIONS.—The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day agreed to a favorable report upon Representative Wheeler's bill to establish six signal stations in the West India Islands to give notice of the approach of cyclones from the Gulf and Caribbean Sea.

INDIAN LANDS.—The House Committee on Indian Affairs has agreed to a favorable report on the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Dawes to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians. The Committee has amended the bill by providing for the issue of individual instead of tribal patents in all cases.

VENTILATION OF THE HOUSE.—For some time the House Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics have been trying to solve the problem of how to improve the ventilation of the hall of the House and as a result of its inquiries, resolutions have been prepared for introduction in the House at the earliest opportunity looking to changes more or less extensive in the system now in use. Among other things the committee has discovered that the apertures in the floor beneath the desks, intended to supply fresh air to the hall are accumulators of apple parings, cigar butts, crumbs of bread and every description of refuse, through which all of the air admitted to the hall is forced to pass.

OFFENSIVE PARTISANSHIP.—A dozen or more citizens of La Porte, Ind., have arrived in Washington under subpœnas issued by the Senate, to testify before the Judiciary Committee in regard to charges of offensive partisanship against Edward Hawkins, nominated to be United States Marshal of Indiana.

TREASURY STATEMENT.—The United States Treasurer has prepared statements showing that the net gold coin and bullion in the Treasury April 10 was $153,320,858, an increase of $27,242,263 since July 31 last; also that the amount of standard silver dollars in circulation April 10, out of a total coinage of $226,946,121, was $52,264,396. The Treasurer has also prepared a statement showing that the receipts from customs at the port of New-York during the first ten days of April were $3,342,000, of which .7 per cent was in gold coin, .3 per cent in silver coin, 24.5 per cent in gold certificates, 12.1 per cent in silver certificates, and 62.4 per cent in United States notes.

SEEKING TO ABOLISH SECRET SESSIONS.

MR. PLATT OPENS A DEBATE IN THE SENATE—OPPOSED TO SECRECY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, April 13.—A good deal of interest is shown in the question of modifying the rule in regard to secret executive sessions. A resolution providing for open executive sessions, except when otherwise ordered, was offered in the Senate by Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, who, to-day, opened a debate by a two hours' speech on the subject. He gave a brief history of the various efforts of the Senate since the foundation of the Government, to maintain secrecy. From extracts from published letters of John Adams and other distinguished members of the body in the past, he showed that they had told of votes and proceedings in executive session. Public sentiment, he said, would compel the doors to be opened. For many years the Senate transacted all of its business behind closed doors. The same arguments were used then against open legislative sessions that are used now against open executive sessions. The whole question of Administration reform, Mr. Platt said, was involved in the appointments made. It was just as important that the people should know all about these appointments and the reasons governing the Senate in its consideration of them as it was that they should know how laws were made. He warned the Senate that it was not a popular body, and that there was a widespread feeling that the members, in jingling their bells and turning the public out, placed themselves above the people. He hoped to see the words "Senatorial prerogative and privilege" fall into oblivion as well as the words "patronage" and "perquisite." Everywhere, he declared, there was a feeling that the members in considering nominations were governed by the so-called courtesy of the Senate. However false that might be members would never be able to make the public believe otherwise until the doors were opened. The members would be infinitely better off with open sessions. Now they were open to misrepresentation and were unable to make any correction. Matters of great public policy were often discussed in secret session. There never would be honest Civil Service Reform, Mr. Platt insisted, until the Senate gave the people an opportunity to know all about the nomination.

When Mr. Platt had finished, Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate on the subject after morning business to-morrow. Mr. Logan said that he desired to follow Mr. Butler.

SIX CLUBS IN SUCCESSION WITHOUT A RUN.

The Bridgeport club, of the Eastern League, crossed bats with the New-York League club at the Polo Grounds yesterday. About 700 people were present, and they were loud in their praise of the almost perfect playing of the local team. The work of Dorgan, Esterbrook and Ewing fully illustrated the remarkable powers of these foremost of baseball players. The Bridgeport club is the sixth consecutive nine to retire after a battle with the local players without a single run to its credit. The score was as follows:

New-York	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	—4
Bridgeport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Bridgeport, 0; New-York, 5. First base on errors—Bridgeport, 1; New-York, 2. Base on balls—Bridgeport, 2; New-York, 7. Left on bases—Bridgeport, 4; New-York, 5. Struck out—By Keefe, 6. Three-base hits—O'Rourke and Ewing. Two-base hits—Ryan, Connor, Esterbrook, Ewing, Ward. Wild pitches—McCauley, 3. Umpire—Connelly. Time—1:55.

The New-York club will play the Newark nine to-day. Smith will pitch for the latter club. The Newark nine has been defeating all comers, and an interesting game ought to result from the meeting.

The Brooklyn and Princeton College clubs will play at Washington Park, Brooklyn, to-day.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 5, Athletic 3.
At Baltimore—Baltimore 6, Rochester 1.
At Macon, Ga.—Chicago 17, Macon 2.
At St. Louis—Maroons 6, Browns 6.

MORE MAIL FROM THE OREGON.

The steamer Colorado, of the Ward Line, brought to this city yesterday one bag of the Oregon's mail, picked up off the capes of the Delaware. It was taken to the Post Office and contained newspaper mail from Great Britain for general distribution inland. Of the 508 bags of mail sent, 257 have been recovered.

Lightship No. 20 has been placed to mark the wreck of the Oregon. The lightship is schooner rigged with day marks, and will show a red and a white light. She is about 600 yards east of the wreck, in 20½ fathoms of water. Vessels should pass south of her, as the wreck of the Hylton Castle lies between her and the shore.

PLANS FOR NEW BUILDINGS.

Plans were filed at Fire Headquarters yesterday for a five-story brick club-house at Nos. 60 and 62 Ping-st., at a cost of $120,000, by the Down-Town Association of New-York. The First Reformed Presbyterian Congregation, which formerly worshipped in West Twenty-eighth-st., is to build a new church to one hundred and-nineteenth-st., between Fourth and Fifth aves., at a cost of $45,000.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

FEATURES OF NEW-YORK DEALINGS.

Even the expectations of the bulls were disappointed by the magnitude of the decrease in the visible supply of wheat shown by this week's statement. Corn shows a slight increase, but oats have fallen off. The statement for the United States and Canada (east of the Pacific slope) for Saturday, as compared with the preceding week, was as follows: Wheat, 47,682,492 bushels, a decline of 1,290,426 bushels; corn, 16,487,865 bushels, an increase of 193,097 bushels; oats, 2,236,693 bushels, a loss of 233,109 bushels; total grain, 1,330,438 bushels.

The late exports of Monday, the bullish showing of the visible supply statement, and a misapprehension as to foreign quotations as appearing in Beerbohn, reflecting a slight rise, all combined failed to effect more than a fractional rise in wheat yesterday. The general movement of values was downward and the transactions were considerable, but the decline was within the limits of 1 cent. The apparent higher foreign quotations, however, were the result of a change of system; the markets abroad are reported privately to be easy in tone. A large part of the export purchases of Monday is said to be ungraded stuff. Wheat options closed ⅝@⅞ cent lower and heavy at follows: April, 90⅝; May, 90⅞; June, 91⅝; July, 91⅞; August, 91¾; September, 92⅞; October, 93⅝; November, 94⅝; December, 96⅝ cents. Cash wheat was ⅝@1½ cent lower and only 5,000 bushels were bought by exporters. Cash corn was dull and lower ¼@⅜ cent. Shippers took 28,000 bushels. The options opened heavy, fell ½@¾ cent and ended dull at about the inside figures as follows: April (unchanged), 45¾; May, 46⅝; June, 46½; July, 47⅝; August, 47⅞ cents. Cash oats were unchanged except for No 3 White, which was off ⅛ cent. The options were quiet and ⅛ cent lower for April at 36⅞; May at 36 and June at 35⅞ cents were unchanged. In provisions hard options again tended downward closing with losses of 5 points for April at $6.08; 5 for May at $6.12; 3 for June at $6.19; July at $6.25, August at $6.31, and September at $6.38, and 4 for October at $6.44.

The receipts of grain at New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston yesterday were as follows: Wheat, 7,762 bushels, corn, 135,258 bushels; oats, 34,149 bushels; total grain, 177,169 bushels; flour, 21,638 barrels. At Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis the arrivals were: Wheat, 25,345 bushels; corn, 183,508 bushels; oats, 173,703 bushels; total grain, 382,556 bushels; flour, 31,400 barrels.

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 13 (*Special*).—The curb on May wheat to-night was 76⅝@76⅞ cents. The opening this morning was strong. It is said that certain of the Northwestern manufacturers have turned "bear" on the wheat crop at the present low figures and are resorting to old-time tactics to influence Chicago prices. The shutting down of their mills in a despairing way, as if they were going out of the flour business in sheer desperation, is one of their old and apparently played out moves. The large decrease in the visible supply—1,290,000 bushels—helped the holders this morning early, but there was the greatest uncertainty over "cables." Beerbohm's public message said wheat at Liverpool was 6d. higher. Several private cables said wheat was lower at Liverpool. But the market did not hold. May wheat was sold down to 76⅝ cents by the "slamming" process. Then there was a trifling rally, but the feeling was weak. Hutchinson, it is said, sold last night puts on upward of 1,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Provisions were not only weak, but dull. May pork sold down to $9.15. There are too many hogs for the bulls. The 2:30 close was: May wheat, 76⅝@76⅞ cents; May corn, 36¼ cents; May oats, 29⅝@29¾ cents; May pork, $9.10; May lard, $5.85. Puts sold this afternoon at 76¾ cents; calls at 77⅜ cents.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

There was a sharp contrast between the oil market of yesterday and that of Monday. The transactions were less than one-half of Monday's, and there was a decline from 77⅜ cents to 75⅜ cents. Prices were opened up ⅛ cent better at 77 cents, and in a few minutes the highest point was reached. After that the market quietly fell off; not without its rallies, but with each one feebler than that which preceded it. The close, however, looked steady at a position of ½ cent from bottom figures. The situation seems to be this: A heavy short interest (which was larger than had been believed) has been covered up and to that extent the speculation is weakened. To sustain prices, or to cause an advance, some radical change in the field situation will have to take place. Some operators think that the signs are multiplying of the removal of the Kane field as a factor in the market, but it is too soon to pin great confidence on that. Washington County remains to be fully gauged and there is little doubt that production will be increased there and at Shoustown, Penn. A few days will probably bring news more decisive as regards Kane, but a great step will be gained by the bulls if they can succeed in training traders to "buy on the breaks" and—*not* to "sell on the rallies."

The range of prices and the total dealings at the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Opening	77	Lowest	75⅝
Highest	77⅞	Final	75⅞
Sales, barrels			4,729,000

The refined market has not followed the rally in crude. Quotations are unchanged at 7⅝ cents here and 7¼ in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

OIL CITY, Penn., April 13.—Crude Oil—National Transit Certificates opened at 77¼ and closed at 75⅞; highest price, 77¼; lowest price, 75¼; sales, 2,357,000 barrels; shipments, 103,570 barrels; charters, 26,924 barrels; clearances, 7,316,000 barrels.

BRADFORD, Penn., April 13.—Crude Oil—National Transit Certificates opened at 77⅛ and closed at 75⅞; highest price, 77⅜; lowest price, 75⅜; clearances, 2,998,000 barrels; runs, —— barrels.

ASPHYXIATED BY COAL GAS.

ERIE, Penn., April 13 (*Special*).—Charles Roney and his wife were asphyxiated by coal gas on Sunday night at their lodgings in this city.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE, APRIL 13.

THE GENERAL LIST.

Name.	Actual Sales. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Final.	Closing bids. Bid.	Ask'd.	Shares sold.
Can Pacific	66¼	66¼	65⅞	65⅞	65⅝	65⅞	630
Can Southern	41	41⅜	40⅝	40⅝	40½	40⅝	1,520
Center of N J	54⅝	54⅝	52⅝	53	52⅞	53	12,155
Cen Pacific	42½	42½	42½	42½	42	42½	420
Ches & Ohio	10⅝	11½	10⅝	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	650
C & O. 1st pref	18	18⅝	18	18¼	17½	18	1,350
C & O 2d pref	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12½	12⅝	120
Chic & Alt, prf	155	155	155	155	155	160	25
Chic & NW	109	109⅛	108¼	108⅝	108¼	108⅝	9,080
do pref	140⅛	140⅛	140⅛	140⅛	140	141	107
C M & St P	88⅞	89⅛	87⅞	88	87⅞	88	33,910
Do pref	120⅛	121	120⅛	121	119⅝	120⅝	250
C Rl, A & P	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	12	150
C St L & P, pfd	30	30	30	30	29	32	200
C St P M & O	42	42½	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	7,800
C St P M & O, pr	104½	104⅞	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅞	1,575
C Bur & Q	135⅛	135⅛	134	134	134½	134⅝	1,312
C Rl & Pac	127½	127½	127½	127½	127	127½	320
C C C & I	52⅛	54	52	52	51⅞	52	1,996
Col & Green, pf	48	48	48	48	42	..	100
Col H V & Tol	34⅛	34⅞	32⅛	33⅝	33⅛	33⅞	4,080
Cin H & Day	118	119½	117⅞	119½	119½	..	3,800
Del L & W	128	128⅛	126½	127	126⅞	127	30,530
D & R G, new	102⅛	103½	101⅞	102⅝	..	..	2,245
D & RG asst pd	24	24½	24	24⅛	23½	24½	755
E Ten V & Ga	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞	625
Ev & T H	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84	84⅝	100
Green Bay	12	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	11⅛	12	2,550
Ill Cent	139⅛	139⅛	139⅛	139⅛	139⅛	140	250
L E & W	26	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25¾	1,600
Lake Shore	83⅛	83⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅞	39,530
L E & W	12⅝	13	12⅝	12⅝	12	13	603
Louis & Nash	40	40	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅝	4,810
Manhattan	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	130
Man Beach	18	18	18	18	17½	18	140
Mich Central	69	69⅛	69	69⅛	68	69⅝	223
M L S & W	54	54	54	54	..	..	50
M LS & W, pref	81½	81½	80	80	77½	80	600
M & St L	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	19½	20	460
M & St L, pref	47	47	46½	46½	46½	47	200
M K & T	29⅛	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	6,250
Mo Pacific	105⅛	106	105	106	105⅛	106	710
M & O	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	11	14	25
Morris & Es	140	140⅛	140	140⅛	140	142	621
N J Cent	103⅝	103⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅞	12,000
N Y C & St L	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛	100
N Y C & St L, pf	15⅞	16	15⅞	15⅞	15	15⅞	510
N Y L E & W	26⅝	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	16,515
N Y L E & W pf	61⅝	61⅝	60½	60½	..	60½	800
N Y & N S	37	37	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅝	2,855
N Y O & W	18½	18½	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	200
N Y S & W	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	200
N Y S & W pf	23⅝	23	22½	22½	22	22¼	1,450
Nor & W	10	10	10	10	9½	10	300
Nor. & West pf	29½	30	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	29¼	1,850
Northern Pac	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	25⅛	26⅝	925
North Pac pfd	58½	58½	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	58⅞	850
Ohio Southern	17½	17½	16⅝	16⅝	16	16½	500
Ont & West	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23½	300
O R & N	101⅞	101⅞	100	100	100	100½	915
Oregon Trans	31	31	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	960
Pa, D & Ev	24½	24½	23½	23½	23⅝	23⅞	4,000
Phil & Read	25	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	10,100
P Ext Co	135	135	135	135	134	134½	8
Rich & Dan	88½	89	87⅞	88	87	89⅞	650
Rich & W P	33⅛	33⅛	31	31	30⅛	31	5,120
R W & O	41	41	41	41	40	..	143
South Carolina	13	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	..	..	400
South Pac	40⅝	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	650
St L & A & TH	41	41	40⅞	40⅞	40	41	200
St L & S F	20	20	20	20	19	20	200
St L & SF, pref	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44	45	100
St L & S F 1st	103	103	103	103	102⅛	103	202
St P & Dul	65	65⅝	62	62½	61½	63⅛	2,025
St P & Dul, pf	111⅛	111½	111	111	110⅛	112	420
St P M & M